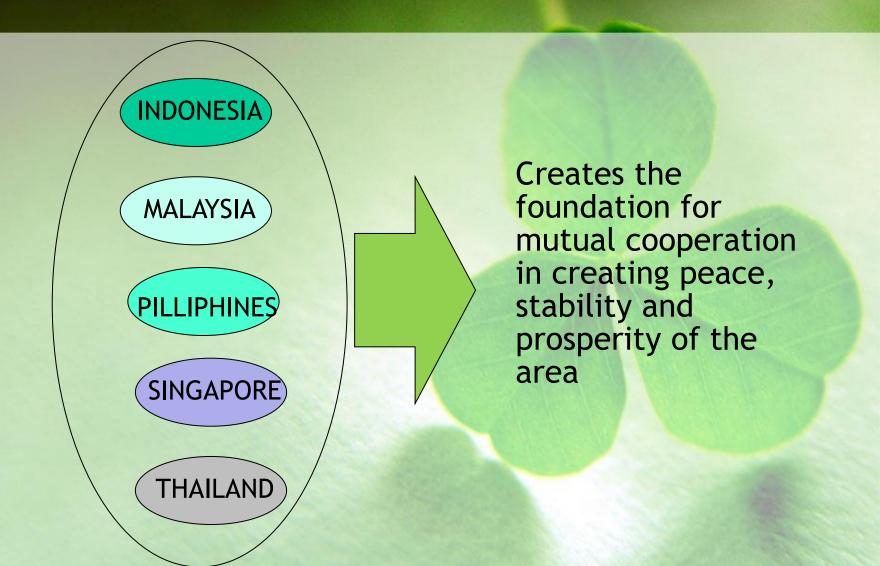
#### BUREAUCRACY REFORM IN INDONESIA TOWARD ASEAN COMMUNITY 2015

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2013

# **ASEAN (1967)**



#### The Potential Of ASEAN

ASEAN residents in 2008 reached nearly 600 million people, greater than the population of the European Union.

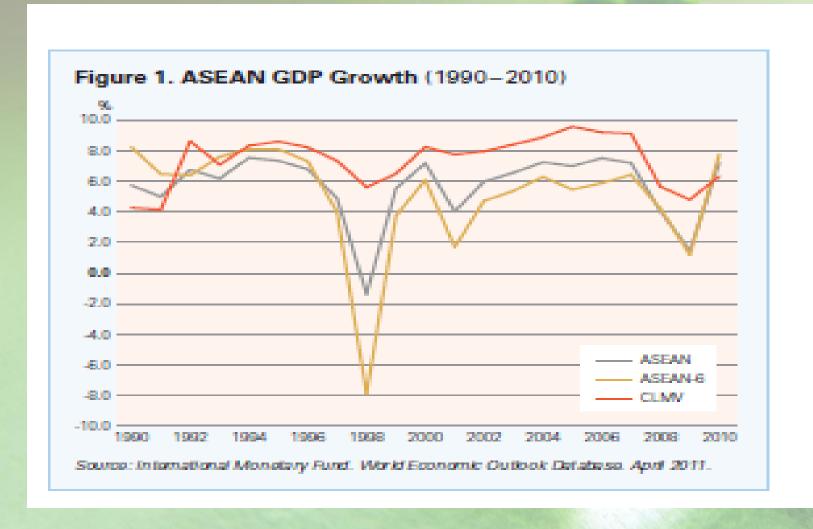
ASEAN'S GDP in 2010 more than 1.1 trillion US \$ GDP, ASEAN continues to increase every year.

Geographic location is a line of traffic which connects the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, Asia and Australia,



STRATEGIC AREAS

#### **ASEAN GDP Growth**



### **GDP Growth In ASEAN Countries**

(%)

					S The Late	40000			
No	Country					Year			
		1998	2000	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Brunei Darussalam	-0.6	2.9	2.9	4.4	0.6	-1.4	-1.8	2.6
2	Cambodia	5.0	8.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	5.0
3	Indonesia	-13.1	5.4	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5	6.1
4	Laos	4.0	5.8	5.8	8.3	6.0	7.4	7.6	7.2
5	Malaysia	-7.4	8.9	5.8	5.8	6.3	4.8	-1.6	7.2
6	Myanmar	5.8	13.7	5.1	6.9	5.6	3.6	4.8	5.3
7	Pillipines	-0.6	4.4	3.7	5.3	7.4	3.4	1.1	7.3
8	Singapore	-2.1	0.1	4.6	7.9	10.1	1.8	-0.8	14.5
9	Thailand	-10.5	4.8	7.1	5.2	4.9	2.5	-2.2	7.8
10	Vietnam	5.8	6.8	7.4	8.2	8.5	6.3	5.2	6.8
	ASEAN	-5.9	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.6	4.9	1.3	7.1

### **ASEAN Community in 2015**

One Vision, One Identity, One Community



Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Pillipines Singapore Thailand Vietnam

Respecting the fundamental importance of amity and cooperation, and the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, noninterference, consensus and unity in diversity

### **ASEAN Community Programs**

Developments	Short terms	Medium terms	Long terms
ASEAN SECURITY POLITICAL COMMUNITY	Maintaining national stability and security	Strengthening and modernizing national military forces	Engaging China and other ASEAN members into dialogue on security concerns
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	Encouraging people to use or to consume national products	Strengthening national small and medium enterprises	Engaging China, India and other economic developed countries in to dialogue with ASEAN members on trade concerns
ASEAN SOCIAL CULTURE COMMUNITY	Encouraging people to people contact, for example, contact between religious leaders, businessmen, etc	Cooperation in promoting welfare, capacity building, disaster relief management, environment	Maintaining dialogue on social cultural issues.

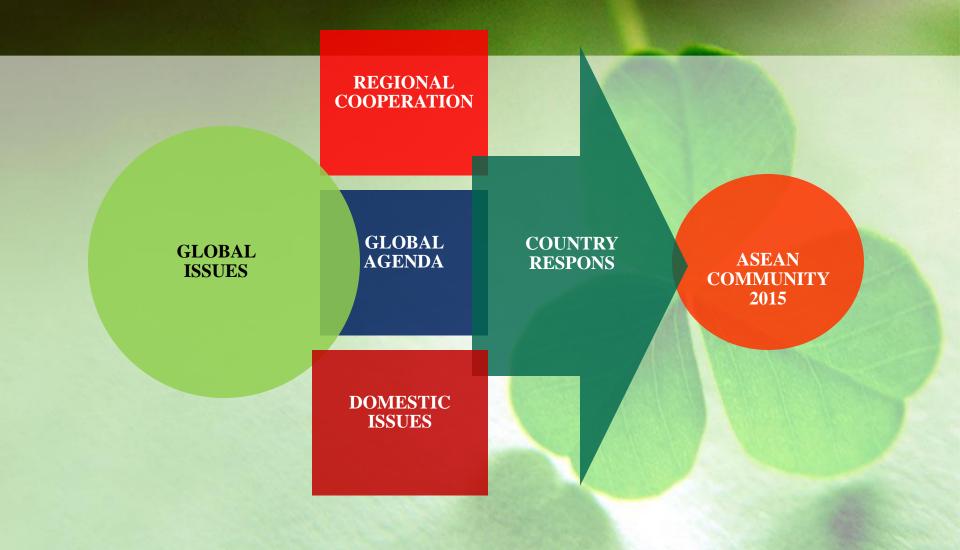
#### **Therefore**

Considering each country in ASEAN Community still remain sovereign, then every ASEAN member countries will continue to uphold the national vision in line with ASEAN Vision



each member still to be an independent, unified, sovereign, just and prosperous country

# Country Strategic Framework

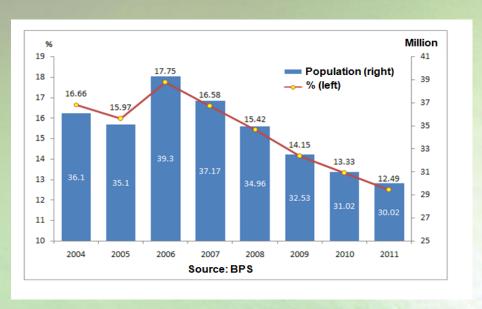


### **Indonesian Context**

In spite of successful economic recovery Indonesia still have problems in:

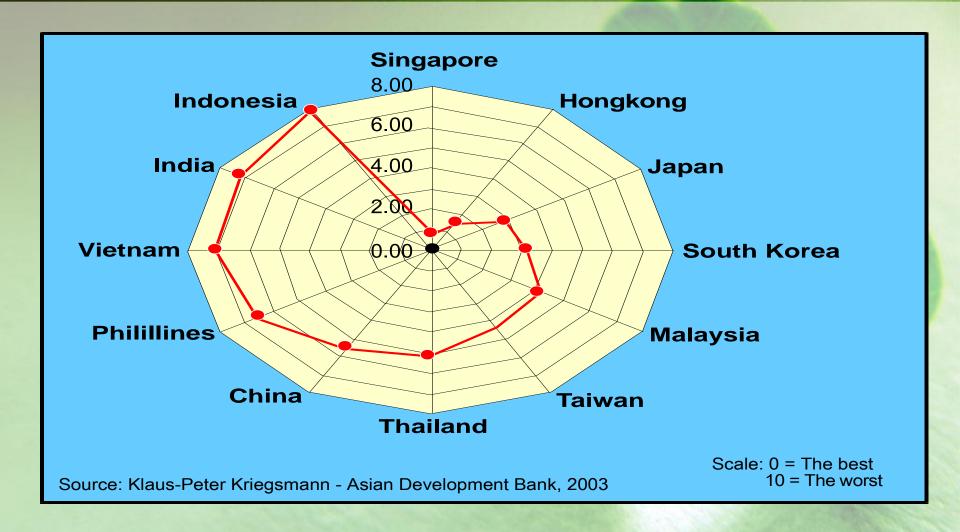
- 1. Poverty and Unemployment
- 2. Infrastructures
- 3. Bureaucracy
- 4. Corruption

### Poverty and Unemployment





# Perception on Quality of Physical Infrastructure



### Bureaucracy and Corruption

- 1. PERC Survey 2010, Indonesia is the most corrupt country among 16 countries in Asia Pacific
- 2. CPI Index, 2007 (2,3), 2008 (2,6), 2009 (2,8), 2010 (2,8) and 2011 (3,0)
- 3. Public Sector Integrity Survey, 2007 (5,53), 2008 (6,84), 2009 (6,50), 2010 (5,42) and 2011 (6,31)
- 4. Doing Business in 2010 ranking 122 out of 183 countries
- 5. Bribery Index 2011 (7,1)

#### **Bureaucratic Reform**

The Bureaucratic Reform is the transformation of all aspects of the management of the Government toward a world-class Government in 2025



### **BR Implementation Plan**

- BR Grand Design 2010-2025 (Presidential Regulation No. 83 Year 2010)
- 2. BR Roadmap 2010-2014 (Minister of Administrative and Bureaucracy Reform Regulation No. 20 Year 2010)

Defining reform vision, objectives, key reform areas and guiding the implementation process.

### **Bureaucracy Reform Targets**



establishment of clean government, free from corruption, collusion and nepotism

increasing the quality of public services

#### Bureaucratic Reform Objectives and Indicators

Objectives	Indicators		Base line (2009)	2010	2011	Target (2014)
Clean and Non	CPI*)		2.8	2.8	3.0	5.0
Coruptive, Colutive and Nepotism	Supreme	Central	42,17%	63%		100%
Government	Auditor Opinion	Local	2.73%	22%		60%
Public Comitee	Public Service Integrity	Central	6,64	6,16		8,0
Public Service Quality		Local	6,46	5,07		8,0
Improvement	Easeness Doing Business		122	121	121	75
Improvement of	Governance Effec Index**)	tiveness	- 0,29	-0.19		0,5
capacity and	Accountable Governance	Central	47,37%	63,29%	82,93%	
accountability		Prov	3,70%	31,03%	63,33%	80%
	Governance	Dist/City	1.16%	4,26%	12,78%	

Notes: \*) scale 0 – 10 \*\*) scale – 2.5 s/d 2.5

# **BR** Dynamism

First Wave of Bureaucracy Reforms (2004 – 2009)	Second Wave of Bureaucracy Reforms (2010– 2014)
Nature:	Nature:
Institutional	National and Institutional
Objective:	Objective:
Good Governance	<ol> <li>Cleaned Government &amp; Free from Corruption,</li> </ol>
	Collusion & Nepotism
	2. Improved public service delivery
	<ol> <li>Improved capacity and accountability of civil</li> </ol>
	servants
Areas of Change:	Areas of Change:
1. Organization	1. Organization
2. Organizational Culture	2. Business Process
3. Business Process	3. Regulations
4. Regulation-Deregulation	4. HRM policies and practices
5. HRM policies and practices	5. Supervision
	6. Accountability
	7. Public Service Delivery
	8. Mind-set and Working Culture

# **Expected Results**

Change Area	Expected Results
Organization	Right sizing
Systems and Procedures	Systems, processes and work procedures that are clear, effective, efficient, scalable and in accordance with the principles of good governance
Laws and Regulations	More orderly, not overlap and conducive laws and regulations
Human Resources	Human resources with high integrity, neutral, competent, capable, professional, high-performing and prosperous
Supervision	Increasing implementation of good governance and free of Colusion, Corruption and Nepotism
Accountability	Increasing the capacity and accountability of the performance of the bureaucracy
Public Services	<b>Excellent service according to the needs and expectations of the community</b>
Public Servant Mindset and Culture	The bureaucracy with high integrity and high performance

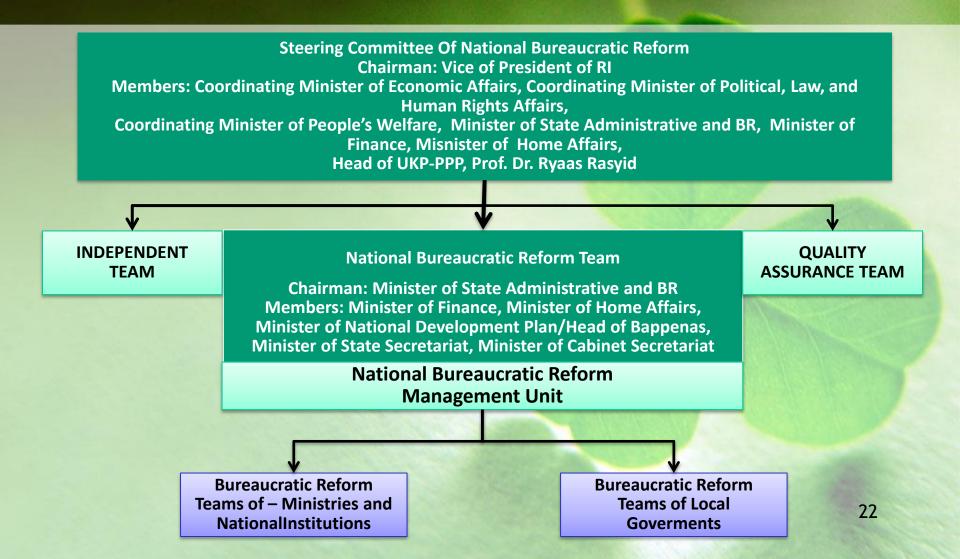
### **Priority Focus**

- 1. Personal Expenditure Management Reform
- 2. Pay and Grading Reform
- 3. Organizational Right Sizing
- 4. Business Process Reform
- 5. National Human Resources Management Reform
- 6. Pension Reform

### **RB** Guidelines

- 1. Guidelines for Preparing BR Proposal
- 2. Guidelines for Preparing BR Road Map
- 3. BR Proposal and Road Map Evaluation
- 4. Guidelines for Implementing Change Management
- Criteria and Success Factors for BR Programs and Activities
- 6. Business Process Improvements
- 7. Quick Wins
- 8. Knowledge Management
- 9. Approval Process on BR Allowance and Implementation

### Management Structure



# Agencies in Indonesia

#### Central

Category	Total
Secretariat of Highest Agency	7
Ministry	34
Non Ministerial Agency	4
State Agency	28
Quango	88
Public Radio and TV	2
TOTAL	163

#### Regions

Category	Total	
Province	33	
District	398	
City	93	
TOTAL	524	

# **BR Progress**

Year	Agencies Implementing BR *)
2008	3
2009	5
2010	14
2011	16
2012	36

<sup>\*)</sup> cumullative

### **Concluding Remark**

Civil servant performance would be good if the structure of the institution has appropriate, competent human resources, and the effective and efficient system and procedures.

Good governance will be able to put ASEAN Community into the most competitive community

### Thank You



