



Financial Aid Accountability and Transparency Partai Amanat Nasional East Java

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Abstract. The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 36 of 2018 explains the procedure for calculating, budgeting in the regional revenue and expenditure budget, the orderly administration of submission, distribution, and accountability reports for the use of political party financial aid. This study aims to determine the accountability and transparency of the financial aid of the East Java Amanat Nasional Party. This type of qualitative research used a phenomenological approach, data collection techniques used interviews, documentation, and direct observation. The results shows that the accountability and transparency of the East Java Amanat Nasional Party's financial aid is in accordance with the Financial Regulations of Political Parties.

Keywords: Accountability · Transparency · Financial Aid

1 Introduction

The increase in financial assistance for political parties is sought to increase. This was stated by the Director General of Politics and General Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) Bahtiar. “*Currently we have proposed an increase for 2022. I also encourage each region to increase the allocation of political party financial assistance in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD),*” said Bahtiar, quoted from a press release, Tuesday (22/6) [1]. According to Bahtiar, reform of the party system in Indonesia must be in line with state policies. Therefore, according to him, the state must be consistent in reforming the existing party system, one of which is to provide protection for the continuity of the party through aid funds. As is known, currently the amount of financial assistance for political parties is calculated based on the number of votes obtained by parliamentary political parties, both central and regional. For political parties at the central level that get seats in the People’s Representative Council (DPR), the assistance obtained is Rp. 1,000 per vote. Financial assistance for political parties is regulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 5 of 2009 concerning Financial Aid to Political Parties. As for Article 5 Paragraph 3 of the PP, the amount of financial assistance for provincial-level political parties that get seats in the provincial DPRD is IDR 1,200 per valid vote. However, Article 5 Paragraph 7 of the PP states that the amount of the financial assistance can be increased in accordance with the regional financial capacity, after

obtaining approval from the Minister of Home Affairs. (OL-6). Source: <https://mediaindonesia.com/politik-dan-law/413675/bantuan-dana-partai-politik-diusulkan-naik> [1].

The scope of transparency and accountability must reach several policy levels starting from policy formulation, decision making, implementation of policies related to accountability and transparency in political parties [2]. Studies related to accountability and finance of political parties in Indonesia have been carried out, such as Radikun, et al., (2008), Husodo (2009), Kholmi (2008, 2010), Ichwanuddin (2009), Masduki (2009), Rizal (2010) [3–9]. However, studies of accountability and transparency indicators of political party financial assistance in Indonesia have not been widely carried out, so it can be said that the financial accountability of political parties in Indonesia is weak. The higher the public demand for transparency and accountability in political parties, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study of the current practice of financial assistance for political parties. Therefore, this study aims to determine the accountability and transparency of the Financial Aid Partai Amanat Nasional East Java.

2 Theoretical Review

Accountability Mardiasmo (2018) Accountability is a form of obligation to account for success or failure, implementation of the organization's mission in achieving predetermined goals and objectives, through accountability media letters which are carried out periodically [10].

Transparency Mardiasmo (2018) Transparency means government openness in providing information related to public resource activities to parties who need information [10]. However, according to Hari Sabarno (2007:38) Transparency is one of the fundamental aspects for the realization of good governance, where good governance requires openness, involvement and easy access for the public to the process of administering government, openness and ease of information on government administration have an impact on realizing various other indicators. Political Party Financial Regulation Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 36 of 2018 explains in full starting from, how to calculate financial aid, budgeting in the APBN/APBD, rules and regulations in the administration of financial aid submissions, how to distribute financial aid, to the final process in the accountability report. Political party finance.

3 Methodology

The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method with an interpretive approach. An interpretive paradigm that views social reality holistically, inseparable, complex, dynamic, full of meaning, and the relationship between symptoms is reciprocal (Patton, 1990: 68) [11]. Informant Determination Technique The informant in this study was the Secretary of the East Java PAN DPW Ahmad Basuki Babussalam as well as a member of the East Java DPRD PAN faction. The data collection methods used in this study were interviews, documentation, and direct observation. The data analysis technique carried out by Miles and Huberman (2014) consists of three stages, namely data reduction, data display, verification/drawing conclusions in qualitative research [12].

4 Discussion

The following are the results of the author's interview with Mr. Basuki Babussalam.

Q: "The increase in financial aid for political parties is sought to increase. This was stated by the Director General of Politics and General Administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) Bahtiar. "Currently we have proposed an increase for 2022. I also encourage each region to increase the allocation of political party financial assistance in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD)," said Bahtiar, quoted from a press release, Tuesday (22/6). According to Bahtiar, reform of the party system in Indonesia must be in line with state policies. Therefore, according to him, the state must be consistent in reforming the existing party system, one of which is to provide protection for the continuity of the party through aid funds". How do you respond to this and PAN's view on this effort?

A: PAN really appreciates the increase in the budget. Because the party's tasks are many. Functions of aggregation, articulation and cadre. Not to carry out routine activities. So in order to carry out their duties properly, PAN welcomes the price increase.

Q: Political parties need substantial funds to carry out their functions, both as bridges between the community and the state and as election participants. Therefore, the finances of political parties are not only unavoidable, but also necessary. However, money is never a problem in democracy (money is never unproblematic in democracy). Not only because money controls the political process (money is a means to gain power), but also controls money (positions in politics can also be used to earn money). Therefore money is also the root of a number of political crimes." How do you respond?

A: Money is not everything. But everything costs money. PAN needs to organize itself in order to carry out activities properly.

Q: "This increase in political party financial assistance sourced from the APBN is a problem for many people, because it is considered ineffective. As stated by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) for the 10 accountability reports from the Central Executive Board (DPP), not all political parties have valid evidence of accountability for aid funds. This shows that there is a lack of transparency and accountability related to financial aid accountability reports that have been provided to political parties. If this is not addressed, giving a sizeable increase in financial assistance to political parties will only become an additional burden in terms of state financing". How does PAN respond to this?

A: PAN is committed to maximizing itself in reporting for better reporting. The PAN principle agrees with increasing the budget from the APBN.

Q: Political parties receiving financial assistance are required to report and submit accountability reports to BPK, according to BPK Regulation Number 2 of 2015 article 4, in providing financial assistance it is done through transfer of funds from regional general treasury accounts to political party accounts, in party accounts. This political party is specifically for receiving financial assistance, so that political parties have a special account in the name of the party that is used to obtain financial assistance from the government. How is this mechanism implemented in the East Java PAN?

A: Regarding reporting, PAN is committed to improving itself. In order to walk well. The principle is for the good of the national system, PAN is committed to organizing itself. From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that, Partai Amanat

Nasional East Java welcomes the Government Regulation regarding the increase in financial assistance for political parties. PAN also prepares human resources, facilities and infrastructure, so that the implementation of the financial assistance can run in accordance with existing regulations, in order to the realization of “*Political Education*” in the upcoming 2024 General Election.

5 Conclusion

Political parties in Indonesia are required to follow Government regulations regarding accountability and transparency of political party financial assistance, which is a form of political party “compliance” with the Indonesian people.

Acknowledgments. This study was conducted to determine the accountability and transparency of political party financial assistance, it is hoped that future research will evaluate the development of political party financial assistance regulations after the 2024 election.

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