

Foreign Cooperation in the Japanese Government's Fire Fighting Facilities Grant to Indonesia

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Abstract: Cooperation is part of associative social interaction. The existence of cooperation in a group is an important element, a constructive cooperation will create successful and good results in its implementation in groups. Like group, a country needs other countries to meet its needs. This then became the trigger for foreign cooperation. The main focus of this research is about the cooperation between the Governments of Indonesia and Japan in International Assistance in the form of Grants for Fire Extinguishing Facilities from the Japanese Government to three Regional Governments in Indonesia, namely: Garut, Belitung, and Paniai. The importance about this research is to explain about implementation of the Cooperation between the Governments of Japan and Indonesia in the Grant of Fire Extinguishing Facilities to the Indonesian Government, especially the Belitung Regional Government. The study shows that the implementation of cooperation between the government, in this case the Belitung Regional Government and the Japanese Fire Fighting Association, has a good and mutually beneficial effect, it's just that the implementation process has not been optimal yet because there are several difficulties found such as time synchronization and the involvement of several ministries which causes disparities in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in its implementation. This results in the possibility that the Belitung Government cannot realize this assistance this year, because the implementation has entered the end of the fiscal year which does not allow the arrival of goods or in this case objects of assistance where the last budget disbursement process was carried out in mid-December. Based on the data research on the Cooperation between the Japanese and Indonesian Governments in Fire Fighting Facilities Grants associated with the concept of good governance, the author's suggestion regarding this research is that hoped in the future the Indonesian government will further improve the quality of its bureaucracy by applying values to the concept of good governance so that problems and difficulties such as those encountered in the implementation of the Cooperation between the Japanese and Indonesian Governments in the Fire Fighting Equipment Grant can be minimized.

Keywords : Fire Extinguishing Facilities, Foreign Cooperation, Grant

INTRODUCTION

With the development of time and the conditions of the international relations situation

situation, which is characterized by the birth and emergence of many and varied international cooperation. Cooperation is needed and important to be carried out by all countries in the world to fulfill and fill the needs with the aim of advancing and making the country more developed, the needs with the aim of advancing and making the country more developed, not seeing whether the country is

developed or not because every country in the world does not need one another and does not need the other. This dependence between one country and another is done to meet the needs of their respective countries. This situation requires cooperation carried out by the state to improve the welfare of the nation, of course with the principle of mutual trust, respect and mutual benefit.

This welfare comes in many forms and from various aspects and fields of life such as politics, economics, culture, education, religion, security, agriculture, etc. From these

various aspects creating international cooperation that varies according to the needs needs of each country where the goal to be achieved is the same, namely the welfare of society and the nation. Japan provides foreign aid in the form of grants assistance to three Indonesian local governments, one of which is the Belitung Regency Government. one of them is the Belitung Regency Regional Government. In the book "International Politics: Framework of Analysis" K.J. Holsti has a view related to the definition of foreign aid in the broadest sense is the provision or delivery of goods and services, money, technology, or advice related to politics, views and others from the giving country to the advice related to politics, views and others from the giving country to the receiving country¹. While Robert Gilpin defines foreign aid narrowly by saying in his book "The Political Economy of International Relations" that foreign aid is the provision of funds by a relatively developed country. is the provision of a certain amount of funds by a relatively more developed country to another country that is not economically better positioned than the giving country. Foreign aid is stated to be a foreign policy tool that can be considered to have and there is an interest in it between the country giving the aid and the country receiving the aid.²

The Japanese government through the Japanese Firefighters Association provides international assistance in the form of grants of fire vehicles and ambulances that have been decommissioned or no longer used by Japanese firefighters. The assistance from the Japanese government was welcomed by the Regent of Belitung. Belitung through his Regional Secretary then this cooperation was followed up as an effort to develop and increase the fire fighting facilities of the Belitung Regency government to support the achievement of services to the community by the fire department optimally and facilitate its performance in Belitung.

According to article 1 point 3 of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 99/PMK.05/2017 concerning Grant Management states that:

¹ K.J. Holsti, International Politics : Framework of Analysis. New Jersey. 1995. hlm 181.

² Edward. S Manson. Foreign Aid and Foreign Policy. New York Counsil of Foreign Policy. hlm 3-5

"Government Grants, hereinafter abbreviated as Grants, are any state revenue in the form of foreign exchange, remodeled foreign exchange, rupiah, goods services and / or securities obtained from grantors that do not need to be repaid, originating from domestic or foreign sources".³

The legal basis for grant acceptance is Government Regulation Number 10 of 2011 concerning Procedures for Procuring Foreign Loans and Receiving Grants, which is then used as the basis for the establishment of the Minister of Finance Regulation. Grants which was then used as the basis for the establishment of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 99/PMK.05/2017 concerning Grant Management Administration. However, although there is already a regulation that regulates the existence of this grant, there are still problems are still found in its implementation in the field as Das Sein and Das Sollen are often not in line. In the implementation of international assistance provided by the Japanese government to Indonesia in the form of grants of fire fighting vehicles and ambulances, there are still problems or problems in the implementation of international assistance, vehicles and ambulances there are still problems or obstacles that cause the program not to be implemented optimally such as one of the problems is the number of ministries that are involved in the implementation of the program, one of the problems is the number of ministries that take part in the implementation of this program, giving rise to disparities in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Based on these facts, this research focuses on the formulation of problem that discusses how the implementation of international assistance in the form of grants of fire fighting vehicles and ambulances by the Japanese government to Indonesia mentioned above with the limitation of the scope of the scope of research to the problems and difficulties encountered and associated with the existing arrangements as well as with the concept of good governance with the research objectives to know and understand about the

³ Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 99/PMK.05/2017 tentang Administrasi Pengelolaan Hibah

optimization of the implementation of international assistance international grants in the form of firefighting vehicles and ambulances by the the Japanese government to Indonesia, especially the local government of Belitung.

METHODOLOGY

Researchers choose to use normative juridical research methods that are qualitative in nature. qualitative nature, where this research refers to the values, norms and legal rules contained and existing in the hierarchy of legislation and if legal rules contained and existing in the hierarchy of legislation and if the needed a decision from the court whose legal force has been binding as well as the norms created and formed in the society of community life. Associated with the problem or issue under study with data that is explanatory and illustrative of the problem.⁴

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Implementation of the Grant Program between the Government of Japan and Indonesia*

The Japanese government conducts foreign relations cooperation with Indonesia in the context of providing assistance in the form of grants of fire fighting vehicles and ambulances that have been deactivated or no longer used by Japanese firefighters to three regions in Indonesia, namely Garut, Belitung and Painai Regions. The beginning of this grant began with a working visit by the Belitung Regency Government to the Garut Regency Government on June 15, 2022 in the context of the agenda of Coordination and Consultation on Optimizing the Utilization of Unexpected Expenditures (BTT) and Acceptance of Grants. (BTT) and Acceptance of Fire Fighting Facilities Grants from Abroad, where the Garut Regional Government has previously cooperated with the Japanese government which resulted in the acceptance of the Japanese government which resulted in the receipt of a grant for fire fighting facilities.

This activity was carried out by the Belitung Regency Government with the aim of obtaining grant assistance for fire fighting vehicle advice from Japan to support the performance of the Belitung Regency Government Fire Department. The main purpose of a country conducting international cooperative relations is to fulfill its national interests and needs that cannot be met and there is no domestic source. The main function and purpose of foreign cooperation relations by local governments is to facilitate people to people/business to business transactions. Therefore, the country must pursue its national interests abroad by doing or seeking them outside its country. Therefore, coordination between coordination is needed between countries to bring together their respective national interests to find solutions in order to achieve each country's goals.⁵ In a cooperation carried out internationally, there are two main conditions that must be met and obeyed, namely the first is the need to respect the national interests of each member related to the agreement born from international cooperation. The absence of mutual respect actually has an impact on not achieving cooperation as previously expected. Second, there is an agreement that is mutually agreed upon to resolve and become a solution to the problems that will arise as a result of the cooperation. The organization of a cooperation that is carried out internationally international cooperation or involving external parties has problems that are not not only focused on determining the target to be achieved together and the method chosen to achieve it, but also lies in how the achievement of the target is achieved targets that have been determined. Cooperation will finally be achieved and attempted if the benefits and advantages are predicted to outweigh the risks and consequences. In line with the goals to be achieved, international cooperation is undertaken to enhance and improve the welfare of the common society and nation together. As a result of foreign relations or international

⁴ Zainuddin Ali. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika. 2009. hlm 105.

⁵ K. J Holsti, *International Politics, A Framework for Analys*, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall. 1992. hlm 10.

cooperation international cooperation has the impact of accelerating the pace of the welfare improvement stage and as a solution to issues that occur between two or more countries.

In accordance with Permenkumham Number 29 of 2015 concerning Organization and Work Procedures Article 112 explains that:

“The Foreign Cooperation Section has the task of carrying out the preparation of guidance for the implementation of foreign cooperation administration and management of grant administration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 112, the Foreign Cooperation Section carries out the function of preparing the implementation of facilitation, coordination, monitoring, data management, and evaluation of bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation with countries and international organizations/bodies.”

Submission of grant assistance related to fire fighting vehicles and ambulance ambulance submitted by the Belitung district government which was accompanied by the Garut district government was approved and welcomed by the Government of Japan, represented by the Chairman of the Japanese Fire Fighters Association by sent an official statement letter stating that the Japanese Government through the Japan Firefighters Association will donate fire vehicles and ambulances that are and ambulances that have been decommissioned or no longer used by Japanese firefighters to the Garut Region. Japanese firefighters to Garut, Belitung and Painai Regions. As a condition of this donation, they are requesting documents related to transportation and the cost of arranging the delivery of the vehicles. however, however, in the implementation of this grant program there are many difficulties experienced.

From the international cooperation relations carried out by the Government of Japan and several Regional Governments in Indonesia, this gave birth to a legal relationship between the two parties which gave rise to rights and obligations that must be fulfilled by both Japan and

Indonesia. The right possessed by the Local Government from the implementation of this relationship is to get the goods that have been approved to be donated with the obligation to pay the cost of expedition of these goods from their country of origin. Meanwhile, the right of the Japanese government is to be free from expedition fees that have been paid by the Indonesian government with the obligation to deliver the goods from the country of origin. Because the cooperation carried out is a grant, in accordance with the definition of the Grant itself, the Japanese Government does this for free without compensation.

According to data obtained by the author from the Head of the BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency) of Belitung Regency, after several times with officials concerned with this program, there were difficulties or challenges such as the following:

1. Time Synchronization

The involvement of many parties in this program creates difficulties in adjusting the right time for the implementation of the grant program. In addition, the implementation time proposed by the Japanese Government is rather difficult to follow and agree to by the local governments involved due to considerations regarding the task agenda and costs.

2. Disparitas Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

The program includes many ministries that participate in policy and decision-making, such as in policy and decision-making, such as the Ministry of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Finance, where each of these institutions have their own arrangements regarding grants given by foreign parties, which makes the administrative stages of this program very complicated due to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) owned by each ministry is different, not to mention the report files that must be prepared by the local government that becomes the grantee which is a requirement given by the Japanese Government.

3. Cost

As befits a foreign relationship or international cooperation assistance, of course, the costs required are not small because international cooperation, of course, the costs required are not small because involving two countries in it. The timing of the program implementation, which was close to the end of the year near the end of the year resulted in the non-realization of this activity in the near future. in the near future. Because it has entered the closing period of the budget book, where the time proposed by the Japanese government is estimated to delivery at the end of December while the process of The last budget disbursement process was carried out in mid-December. This is impossible or cannot be done if the goods or vehicles have not yet arrived but the funds are already in place.

B. Arrangements related to Foreign Cooperation and Grants with the Government Regional

The legal basis for organizing a foreign relations cooperation is:

1. Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning foreign relations which explains the definition of foreign relations in article 1 number 1 is as follows:

“Foreign Relations is any activity that involves regional and international aspects regional and international aspects carried out by the Government at the central and regional levels or its institutions, state institutions, business entities, and foreign relations political organizations, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, or citizens.”

2. Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government in article 42 states that:

“DPRD has the duty and authority to provide, among others: Opinions and considerations to the local government on international agreement plans in the region. Approval of international cooperation plans carried out by the local government.”

3. Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Number 09/A/KP/XII/2006/01 concerning General Guidelines on the

Procedures for Foreign Relations and Cooperation by Local Government.

4. Minister of Finance Regulation Number: 99/PMK.05/2017 concerning Administration of Grant Management.
5. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2011 concerning Procedures for Procuring Foreign Loans and Receiving Grants.

Foreign relations conducted through or by the Regional Government are part of foreign relations by the state, so they must be subject to the Law on Foreign Relations. This is in line with the contents of Article 10 of Law Number 32 of 2004 which categorizes foreign policy as government affairs that are excluded from its authority but the central authority or in this case the state.

“Foreign Relations are organized in accordance with Foreign Policy, national laws and regulations and international laws and customs (Article 5 of the Foreign Relations Law)”.

“The authority to organize foreign relations and the implementation of foreign policy Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is vested in the President who is delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Article 6 of the Foreign Relations Law).”

International law only recognizes agreements between states and does not see the regulation of the domestic system of a country that binds itself to the agreement (federal, autonomy or centralization). So that the local government here acts as an element of the state (initiating institution) that binds the state to an international treaty the local government acts on behalf of the state not on behalf of the local government.

The policy of channeling funds for the implementation of international development cooperation has a priority to support global development in order to support poverty reduction and reduce global inequality while taking into account fiscal capacity, foreign policy, domestic comparative advantages, and governance policies. This is done through the management of international development cooperation that is accountable, effective

and transparent, starting from the process of submitting proposals, planning, budgeting, implementing program activities to monitoring, evaluating and reporting.

C. The Concept of Good Governance in the Implementation of the Grant Program

Today's public services are faced with many diverse obstacles, one of which is the thoughts and views of bureaucratic or government officials who have a tendency to demand to be respected, specialized and served rather than being a party serving the community. This then raises many problems of various kinds, such as: bureaucracy and the stages of the process are convoluted, unaccountable, there is no equal justice, not in accordance with professional ethics, Corruption Collusion Nepotism, inefficient and take a lot of time and money, lack of transparency, and weak legal certainty. This causes a strong and important urgency for reform or change to a more advanced direction at the level of the concept of thought and views to improve and strengthen the view that the existence of bureaucracy was created solely for public satisfaction in the existence of public services for the community.⁶ According to Kemenpan No 63/KEP/M.PAN/7/2003:

“Public services are all service activities carried out by public service providers as an effort to fulfill the needs of service recipients service as well as the implementation of the provisions of laws and regulations”⁷

The concept of governance only focuses on the process or at the stage of making a decision, and the implementing regulations that apply and take place at each level, both nationally and regionally or locally. On the other hand, good governance relies on participation, transparency, accountability, efficiency, consensus, equality and inclusiveness, and effectiveness, as well as respect for legal sovereignty that the law holds the highest

power. Good governance rests on the stages and voices or opinions towards a governance implementation system that is committed to the following values:

1. Public institutions or agencies that are open, effective, and transparent as well as incorruptible and trustworthy at all levels of the bureaucracy, including the stages or procedures for making government policies and decisions that are clear.
2. Effective and efficient management of natural, human, economic and financial resources with a view to to create fair and sustainable development and equity.
3. Democratically managed society that continues to pay attention to values, human rights and democratic principles and principles.
4. Civil society participation in every policy-making process carried out by the government.
5. The application of law that is carried out by always relying on fulfillment of good rights and obligations through good legal mechanisms as well.⁸

In the concept of activity performance and resource management practices described the energy and effort that the organization has, stakeholders (from the senior leadership to (the lowest outlets in the world) must perform and apply the principles of good governance from the stages of behavior abbreviated as T-A-R-I-F, namely:

1. Transparency - any and all activities are traceable and accessible to the public.
2. Accountability - the agenda carried out can be carried out properly and can be accounted for. accountable for who is in control.
3. Responsible - officers are willing to take responsible action if future negative impacts arise from the performance of duties.
4. Integrity - Officers embrace the values of honesty and avoid actions that gain

⁶ Wahid, A. A. Reformasi Pelayanan Publik di Indonesia. *Jurnal Tapis*. Vol 4 No 1. 2017. hlm 1-10

⁷ Purwaningsih A. S., Afifuddin, A., & Abidin, A. Z. Reformasi Birokrasi Pelayanan Publik dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Studi Kasus Pada Pelayanan Kartu Keluarga di Dinas

Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Malang. *Respon Publik*. Vol 13 No 4. 2019. hlm 82-86

⁸ Zuhro, R. S, Good Governance dan Reformasi Birokrasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*. Vol 7 No 1. 2016. hlm 21.

or give personal importance to the duties, authority, and obligations that have been given, and

5. Fair - Act fairly by prioritizing the interests of the community over self and certain groups.

If the problems in the implementation of the grant program above are associated with what is contained in the concept of good governance, the author finds that the problems the background of the birth of the concept of good governance is in line with the problems that occur in this program. problems that occur in this program. Time synchronization problems and differences in Standard Operating Procedure due to the involvement of many parties that caused the administrative files and the difficulty of unifying the right time to implement the program. implementation of the program shows that our government bureaucracy is still complicated and convoluted, causing ineffectiveness and inefficiency in the work of the government itself.

The large number of regulations and related institutions has resulted in or make it difficult to determine who will be responsible if there is a problem in the middle or in the overall responsibility and authority later, this is certainly still not responsibility and authority as a whole later, this of course still does not reflect one of the concepts of good governance, namely accountability.

The Belitung district government's action to delay implementation so that this grant program is not realized this year is a good solution to be taken with consideration of the budget submission next year and included in the opening of the 2023 Regional Budget, this is done to avoid or minimize the occurrence of other problems arising from the difficulties caused by the program.

CONCLUSION

Japanese and Indonesian governments conduct international cooperation was motivated by the submission of a grant application for assistance in the form of fire fighting vehicles and ambulances by the Regional Government of Belitung Regency was accompanied by the Regional Government of Garut Regency, which had previously cooperated with the Japanese Government.

Garut District Government, which has previously cooperated or has had cooperation with the Japanese Government. This was welcomed by the government where both parties have agreed to implement this fire fighting advice grant program.

However, in carrying out the implementation of the program, there are difficulties and obstacles, namely difficulties in synchronizing the time between the parties involved, due to the involvement of many parties where those participating in this case also involve many ministries in its implementation, making the file administration stage as a requirement submitted by the Japanese Government complicated due to differences in Standard Operating Procedures. As well as the issue of costs that cannot be processed due to the time of implementation which is close to the annual budget closing period so that program activities cannot be realized in the near future or this year.

The problems found in this program are real examples of the problems that trigger the concept of good governance where the country's bureaucracy is still complicated, making it difficult to make decisions related to good governance, the country's complicated bureaucracy makes it difficult to determine who is responsible for an activity and many other things. This results in inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the government's movement and work in fulfilling the needs to achieve the goals of government in meeting the needs to achieve goals for community satisfaction.

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