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New Renewable Energy Policy in Central Java: A Study of DPRD Supervision in a Good Governance Framework

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role and challenges of DPRD supervision in the implementation of new and renewable energy (EBT) policies in Central Java, which are regulated in Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2018 concerning the Regional Energy General Plan (RUED). This research uses normative legal research methods by analyzing laws and regulations, doctrines, and related literature to understand the implementation of EBT policies and the role of DPRD in supervising their implementation. The results show that the renewable energy development policy in Central Java aims to diversify energy sources and support sustainable economic growth, with a focus on the utilization of solar energy, biomass, geothermal, and biogas. The supervisory role of DPRD is crucial to ensure good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency in policy implementation. However, the challenges faced by DPRDs, such as limited data and technical capacity, need attention to improve the effectiveness of supervision. In conclusion, with optimal oversight and collaboration between local governments, the private sector, and communities, renewable energy development in Central Java can be a successful model in supporting national energy security and providing significant economic and social benefits to the community.

KEYWORDS

DPRD
Supervision;
EBT; Good
Governance



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INTRODUCTION

Renewable energy has become one of the strategic issues that has received widespread attention around the world, including in Indonesia. As a sustainable energy source, renewable energies such as solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal energy offer solutions to reduce dependence on fossil fuels that are depleting and harm the environment. Indonesia, as a country with abundant natural resources, is committed to increasing the contribution of renewable energy to the national energy mix. This is in line with international commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development.

The change in the authority of geothermal utilization for indirect activities from originally giving authority to local governments based on Law Number 27 of 2003 concerning Geothermal, to being closed to local governments based on the provisions of Law Number 21 of 2014 concerning Geothermal. Local governments will be disadvantaged by the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (1) letter b, Article 6 paragraph (1) letter c, and Article 23 paragraph (2) of the Geothermal Law which states that the authority for indirect geothermal utilization includes production forest areas, protected forest areas, conservation forest areas, and sea areas located in the central government.

Regional Regulation of Central Java Province No. 12/2018 concerning RUED, has formulated a road map for the energy mix in Central Java during the period 2018 - 2050. In 2018 the contribution of EBT to energy consumption in Central Java Province reached 10.32%, by 2025 it is expected to reach 21.32%, then to 22.55% in 2030, to 25.49% in 2040, and 28.82% in 2050. The objectives of the Regional Regulation on RUED (Regional Energy General Plan) include; Formulating regional energy policies that are in line with national energy policies and regional needs; Realizing regional and national energy independence and security; and increasing the use of New Renewable Energy in Central Java. The targets are intended to; Realize a new paradigm that energy is the capital of regional development; Achieve an optimal primary energy mix: Increasing the utilization of renewable energy by at least 21.32% in 2025 and at least 28.82% in 2050; Decreasing the use of fossil energy from 78.67% in 2025 to 71.17% in 2050; and achieving an electrification ratio of 100% in 2021.¹ With these goals and objectives, the local government of Central Java Province has established a series of energy management outlines with policies on; Energy availability for regional needs; There are energy development priorities; There is utilization of regional energy resources, and can become a national energy reserve.

In Central Java, the potential for renewable energy development is enormous given its strategic geographical location and wealth of natural resources. Solar energy, biomass, and geothermal are types of renewable energy that have extensive development opportunities in this region. Central Java has a Regional Regulation of Central Java Province No. 12/2018 concerning RUED, which has formulated a road map for the energy mix in Central Java for the period 2018 - 2050. In 2018 the contribution of renewable energy to energy consumption in Central Java Province

¹ Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia, *Sekilas Keberadaan Energi Terbarukan di Jawa Tengah* (Jakarta: YLKI, 2020).



reached 10.32%, by 2025 it is expected to reach 21.32%, then 22.55% in 2030, 25.49% in 2040, and 28.82% in 2050.²

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However, even though this huge potential has been identified, the implementation of renewable energy policies still faces various obstacles. The main problems that often arise are the lack of adequate infrastructure, lack of investment from the private sector, and weak coordination between the parties involved. One of the major challenges in the implementation of renewable energy policies in Central Java is the mismatch between the policies implemented and the specific needs of communities at the local level. Policies designed at the national level are often not flexible enough to adapt to regional conditions. This results in many renewable energy programs and projects that do not run effectively or even stop halfway. In addition, inconsistent regulations and a lack of incentives for communities and investors are also major obstacles.

Then the big challenge for the economic development of a region is the availability of energy. Why energy issues are important for provinces that already have a Regional Energy General Plan (RUED), the considerations include the following; Energy needs for the people of Central Java, the same as other provinces on the island of Java, which shows an increase, while the provision of supplies from Renewable Energy launched by the government shows a decrease. Thus the source of energy for the people of Central Java is still very dependent on fuel oil from fossil energy. On the other hand, awareness of energy savings and the utilization of new renewable energy sources independently is still lacking by the community and government/private agencies.

In this context, the Central Java Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) has strategic authority to ensure the effective implementation of renewable energy policies. The supervisory function of the DPRD is the authority of parliamentary institutions to control the implementation of local government policies and performance, including in terms of public services.⁴ Oversight by the DPRD is a legal oversight that DPRD members take decisive action on behalf of the

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Syaiful Anam & Khairil Anwar, "Efektivitas, Fungsi Pengawasan DPRD dalam Pelayanan Publik" (2020) 10:1 Reformasi.



people who have chosen to do so.⁵ As a regional legislative body, the DPRD plays a role in overseeing local governments so that policies that have been formulated are not only on paper but also have a real impact on society. DPRD has the authority to oversee the implementation of regional regulations (Perda) related to renewable energy, as well as oversee the budgeting and implementation of programs that support the energy transition in Central Java.

DPRD's authority also includes oversight of the preparation and implementation of the Regional Energy General Plan (RUED), which serves as a reference for energy management at the provincial level. The DPRD must ensure that the policies contained in the RUED are by the principles of good governance, such as transparency, accountability, and community participation. Through its supervisory function, the DPRD can evaluate the achievements of the renewable energy program and provide recommendations for improvement.

However, the DPRD's role in renewable energy policy oversight is not free from challenges. One of the main challenges is limited resources, both in terms of budget and technical expertise, which can affect the effectiveness of supervision. In addition, limited access to valid and up-to-date data is also an obstacle for DPRD in evaluating the implementation of renewable energy policies. DPRD also need to deal with political dynamics and vested interests that can affect their independence and objectivity in carrying out their oversight functions.

Low public participation in supporting renewable energy development is also a challenge. In this regard, DPRD has an important role to play in encouraging information disclosure and education to the public so that they better understand the urgency and benefits of renewable energy. By involving the community in the decision-making process, DPRD can increase the legitimacy of policies and encourage more effective implementation.

DPRD supervision of the implementation of renewable energy policies in Central Java is very important to understand how the role and authority of DPRD can be optimized. From a good governance perspective, effective oversight must ensure that renewable energy policies are not only oriented towards numerical targets but also provide tangible benefits to the wider community. In good governance, oversight provides feedback to local governments and serves as part of an early warning system for local governments.⁶ This requires an in-depth evaluation of the role of DPRD in ensuring transparency, accountability, and sustainability of policies.

In addition, this study is relevant for identifying weaknesses in the current oversight mechanism and offering solutions based on good governance principles. By focusing on the authority of DPRD, this study can provide concrete policy recommendations to improve the implementation of renewable energy in Central Java. The results of this research are expected to not only contribute academically but also serve as practical guidance for local governments, DPRD, and other stakeholders in managing the renewable energy transition more effectively and sustainably.

⁵ Mhd Ansori & Nuraini, "Pengawasan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah terhadap Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah di Indonesia" (2021) 5:2 Wajah Huk.

⁶ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Tata Negara* (Jakarta: Sekretariat Jendral dan Kepaniteraan Mahkamah Konstitusi RI, 2006).



Renewable energy in Central Java is an integral part of Indonesia's strategy to achieve low-carbon development targets and energy security. Therefore, oversight by local councils of renewable energy policy implementation should be a priority to ensure that the energy transition goes according to plan. With in-depth research, it is hoped that innovative measures can be found that can strengthen the role of DPRD and encourage better collaboration between various stakeholders to realize sustainable energy governance in Central Java.

METHOD

This research is normative legal research or library legal, namely legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data.⁷ The approach method used is a statute approach because what will be studied are various rules of law that are the focus and central theme of the research.⁸ In addition to the statutory approach, the approach used is conceptual, namely an approach that departs from the views and doctrines that have developed in law, especially those relating to the issues discussed in this study.

The sources of legal materials in this research are primary legal materials in the form of legislation products, secondary legal materials in the form of legal literature books, legal scientific magazines, legal journals, and various papers and other forms of legal scientific writing, tertiary legal materials in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias and others that can explain primary and secondary legal materials.⁹ Legal material collection techniques Legal material collection techniques are carried out by inventorying various laws and regulations, and various literatures by conducting intensive discussions. The collection of research materials is also carried out through the internet to obtain various research materials to complement the materials that have been obtained from laws regulations and literature.

Processing and analysis of legal materials are carried out by classifying legal materials that have been collected, looking for their relationship with each other using deductive and inductive reasoning to produce propositions, and legal concepts regarding supervision. The analysis used is descriptive-analytic which is carried out by describing, analyzing, systematizing, interpreting, and evaluating positive law.¹⁰ In addition, analysis of the legal materials obtained is also carried out using qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis means describing quality data in the form of sentences that are organized, sequential, logical, non-overlapping, and effective, to facilitate data interpretation and understanding of the results of the analysis.¹¹

RESULT & DISCUSSION

I. New and Renewable Energy in Central Java Province

Central Java is a fairly developed province, Bank Indonesia data predicts that Central Java's economic growth in 2020 could increase to 5.8 percent compared to 5.4

⁷ Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2015).

⁸ Johnny Ibrahim, *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006).

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Penemuan Hukum Sebuah Pengantar* (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2006).

¹¹ Abdulkadir Muhamad, *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2004).



percent in 2019, with inflation maintained in the range of 3.0 ± 1 percent. The inflation rate is estimated to be below the national average, “until the end of 2019, Central Java's economic growth is estimated to be around 5.4 percent, up from 2018 of 5.32 percent”.¹² As is known, to spur national economic growth, President Joko Widodo asked Central Java to boost GRDP to 7 percent.

The economic contribution of Central Java, which is in the range of 9 percent, ranks fourth among all provinces in Indonesia. With a large contribution, Central Java's growth will drive national growth, so that the middle-income trap that looms over Indonesia will be quickly resolved. To achieve high economic growth, Central Java is supported by abundant food commodity resources, competitive labor support, and the growth of industrial centers. In addition, infrastructure development, especially infrastructure that improves connectivity, is expected to further accelerate regional economic growth because it has a large multiplier effect.

There are several legal bases for the development of new renewable energy that serve as a reference for the Regional Government of Central Java Province, for example:

- a. Law No. 30/2007 on Energy (Including the development of new renewable energy)
- b. Law No. 30/2009 on Electricity (Priority utilization of primary energy sources for electricity supply using EBT sources)
- c. Government Regulation No. 79/2014 on National Energy Policy (EBT target in 2025 is 23% of the total National Energy Mix)
- d. Presidential Regulation No. 22/2017 on the National Energy General Plan
- e. Presidential Regulation No. 35/2018 Concerning the Acceleration of the Development of Waste-to-Electric Energy Installations Based on Environmentally Friendly Technology
- f. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 50/2017 jo. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No 53/2018 on Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources for Electricity Supply
- g. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 49/2018 on the Use of Rooftop Solar Power Plant Systems by Consumers of PT PLN (Persero)
- h. Regional Regulation of Central Java Province No. 12/2018 concerning the Regional Energy General Plan of Central Java Province
- i. Primary Energy Mix (Government Regulation No. 79/2014 on National Energy Policy).

The legal basis is strengthened by Government Regulation (PP) No 79/2014 on National Energy Policy, where the total national energy demand in 2015 was 194 MTOE and is projected to increase to 412 MTOE in 2025 and to 1,031 MTOE in 2050. This is why the issue of energy security is crucial for the future of the nation. Data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources states that the distribution of energy sources in 2015 is still very dominant from the contribution of petroleum 46% coal 31%, natural gas 18%, and then the contribution of new renewable energy of 6%. The national electrical energy capacity has only reached 51 GW with the contribution of EBT for electricity reaching 9.6 GW or reaching approximately 19%.

¹² Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia, *supra* note 1.



In 2025 or five years ahead, the national energy demand is 412 MTOE with an EBT contribution of 23% and the national electrical energy capacity is 135 GW with an electrical energy contribution from EBT of 45 GW, while in 2050 the national energy demand is 1,031 MTOE. At that time, the contribution of petroleum is expected to be 20%; Coal 25%; Natural Gas 24%, and EBT has reached 31%. The national electrical energy capacity at that time was estimated at 444 GW with the contribution of electricity sourced from new and renewable energy reaching 169 GW or equivalent to 38%.¹³

By looking at these energy demand figures, it is inevitable that simultaneously, national energy policy measures are pursued with various approaches; First, energy diversification or energy diversification under the mandate of Law No. 30/2007 concerning Energy and referring to Presidential Regulation No. 22/2017 concerning the National Energy General Plan (RUEN), As for energy policy in Central Java, its implementation refers to the Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 12/2018 concerning the Regional Energy General Plan of Central Java Province (RUED).

To support this policy, several operational steps are taken, such as the provision of new energy and renewable energy must be increased by the Government and Regional Government authority; and the provision of energy from new sources and new energy sources and renewable energy sources carried out by business entities, permanent establishments, and individuals can obtain facilities and/or incentives for a certain period until economic value is achieved. If this can be carried out consistently, Indonesia, which is rich in various non-fossil energy sources, should be able to fulfill its energy independence needs for national resilience.

To support energy management policies, supporting tools are needed such as; Energy conservation, energy resource conservation, and energy diversification; environmental and safety policies; policies on energy pricing, subsidies, and incentives; the availability of infrastructure and access for the community to energy and the energy industry; the existence of research, development, and application of energy technology; and the availability of institutions and funding needed.

What are the priorities for infrastructure development to achieve the energy mix target in Central Java, the priorities are as follows; Natural gas transmission and distribution networks; Development of geothermal utilization; Development of biofuels; Construction of SUTET transmission and distribution networks; Construction of Power Plants (Hydropower, Solar, Waste, Biomass, Bayu, Coal and Natural gas); Construction of floating storage regasification units, while policies in the EBT sector include; EBT studies. Developing EBT studies according to regional potential; Utilization of EBT and increasing its utilization; Development of Rural Electric Energy. Development of rural electric energy through the development of EBT (PLTMH, PLTS, Biogas, etc.); Biogas Development. Development of household biogas; Energy Independent Village Competition and Energy and Water Saving; Encouraging innovation in the development and utilization of EBT.

As for the role of local governments in the development of EBT, including; Implementing operational policies to ensure sufficient, reliable, and equitable energy distribution; Preparing a Regional Energy General Plan (RUED); Developing

¹³ *Ibid.*



new renewable energy based on local potential; Implementing operational policies to ensure sufficient, reliable and equitable energy distribution; Controlling energy efficiency and conservation at the consumption level; Encouraging the participation of local communities in developing new and renewable energy. The development of new renewable energy in Central Java has been carried out by the program:¹⁴

- a. Rooftop Solar PV Development. Some that have been done in the Central Java Provincial Government office environment are: 2017, Energy and Mineral Resources Agency of Central Java with a capacity of 35 Kwp; 2018 Bappeda Central Java with a capacity of 30 Kwp and 2019 Central Java Provincial Secretariat with a capacity of 30 Kwp.
- b. Construction of a Hybrid Power Plant in Bondan Hamlet, Ujung Alang Village, Kampung Laut Sub-district, Cilacap Regency in the form of 5 (five) windmills and 24 solar power plants with a capacity of 12 kwp. The Hybrid PLT is utilized by 87 households which are used for lighting homes and driving the village economy. Where this program is one form of CSR from PT PERTAMINA (Persero).

PLTS SHS (Solar Home System) as many as 575 units with a capacity of 38.1 Kwp, PLTS PJU (Public Street Lighting) as many as 979 units with a capacity of 231 Kwp, PLTMH in 10 hamlets with a capacity of between 18 and 32 KW each and Biogas Demplot as many as 130 units.

II. DPRD Supervision in the Implementation of New Renewable Energy Policy in Central Java from the Perspective of Good Governance

1. Oversight Function of the Regional House of Representatives

DPRD is a Regional People's Representative Institution that serves as an organizing element of the Regional Government. The importance of representative institutions in exercising the rights of the represented in every political decision-making process is illustrated in the meaning of representation, representation is the concept of sitting someone / a group that has the ability/obligation to speak and act on behalf of a larger group.¹⁵ As a representation of the people, the DPRD has the function of forming local regulations, budgeting, and supervision.

In the state administration system, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is established as one of the elements of government administration as stated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law No. 32/2004, which is the organizer of DPRD affairs in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The position of the DPRD as mandated by Law No. 32/2004 implies that the regional head and the DPRD truly have equality and equality and there is no domination of one of the two.

The duties and authority of the DPRD to supervise the implementation of local regulations are contained in Article 42 letter c of Law No. 32 of 2004: The duties and authority of the DPRD to supervise the implementation of regional regulations and other laws and regulations of the Regional Head, APBD, Regional

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Miriam Budiardjo, *DPRD dan Peranannya* (Bandung: Bina Cipta, 2007).



Government Policy in implementing regional development programs and international cooperation in the region. DPRD has the duty and authority:

- a. Form Regional Regulations together with the governor
- b. Discuss and approve the Draft Regional Budget regarding the APBD submitted by the Governor
- c. Carry out supervision of the implementation of regional regulations and the APBD
- d. Propose the appointment and/or dismissal of the Governor and/or Deputy Governor to the President through the Minister of Home Affairs to obtain ratification of the appointment and/or dismissal
- e. To elect a deputy governor in the event of a vacancy in the position of deputy governor
- f. Providing opinions and considerations to the provincial government on plans for international agreements in the region
- g. Approve the international cooperation plan carried out by the Provincial government
- h. Requesting the Governor's accountability report in the implementation of regional government
- i. Approve cooperation plans with other regions or with third parties that burden the community and the region
- j. Seeking the implementation of regional obligations by the provisions of laws and regulations
- k. Carry out other duties and authorities based on the provisions of laws and regulations.

DPRDs have the right to interpellation, inquiry, and expression of opinion, while DPRD members have the right to propose and draft local regulations, ask questions, submit proposals and opinions, elect and be elected, defend themselves, immunity, participate in orientation and deepening of duties, protocol, financial and administrative rights, and have a workspace. Leaders and members of DPRD receive protocol positions in official events and receive respect by respect to government officials.

The position and function of DPRDs in terms of their legal existence after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, refers to the reform agenda itself, the reform agenda has a significant impact on changes in the position and role played by DPRDs in organizing government. Various DPRD rights that were previously not functional have been functionalized, and this certainly makes it easier for the community to channel their various aspirations and demands to the government. During the New Order, instead of functioning as a regional legislative body, DPRDs were positioned as part of the local government (executive). The implication was that DPRDs were almost completely unable to exercise their legislative and control functions over the local executive.

The supervisory function is an early warning system, to oversee the implementation of activities to achieve goals and objectives. The supervisory function of DPRD is closely related to the legislative function because the object of supervision is related to the implementation of the local regulation itself and the implementation of public policies that have been contained in the local



regulation.¹⁶ The DPRD has the authority to control the performance of the executive to realize good governance as expected by the people. To reduce the burden on the community, the DPRD can pressure the executive to cut unnecessary costs in providing services to its citizens.

The form of supervision carried out by DPRD is political supervision, namely supervision carried out by the legislative body (DPRD) of the executive body (Regional Head, Deputy Regional Head, and regional apparatus) which is more strategic and not technical or administrative supervision because DPRD is a political institution such as the use of the allocated budget that has been misused for things that harm the people and the state. The goal is the realization of local governments that are efficient, clean, authoritative, and free from various practices that indicate corruption, collusion, and nepotism.¹⁷

Supervision as a safety tool from planning with the aim that the planned activities can run with maximum results as expected. The practice of supervisory function by DPRD on local government to realize good governance to achieve the goal. DPRD must be able to correctly interpret the function and purpose of supervision so that it can be an effective check & balance mechanism, optimize supervision so that it can have a positive effect as expected on the management of local government, prepare DPRD supervision agenda, formulate standards, systems and standard procedures for DPRD supervision, and involve community participation in the supervision process. The purpose of supervision can be realized as the legislation on regional autonomy provides a stronger repositioning of DPRD to supervise government in the regions (checks and balances).¹⁸

2. Basic Concepts of Good Governance

The word governance is translated into Indonesian as “governance”. From this understanding, it is obtained that governance is a way, of how State power is used to manage economic and social resources for community development. Governance can also be interpreted as the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage national issues at all levels. The minimum requirements to achieve good governance are transparency, accountability, participation, law enforcement, effectiveness, and fairness.¹⁹

The implementation of good governance is increasingly developing in our society, along with the increasing complexity of the nation's problems in various aspects of State administration. This development is marked by the development of a new paradigm in the field of government politics, which is now widely known as good governance or is often interpreted as the implementation of good and clean governance and authority.²⁰

¹⁶ Inosentius Syamsul, *Meningkatkan Kinerja Fungsi legislasi DPRD* (Jakarta: Adeksi, 2004).

¹⁷ Praptomo, *Implementasi Fungsi Pengawasan DPRD terhadap Pelaksanaan Peraturan Daerah dan Peraturan Bupati di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara* (Malang: UMM Press, 2016).

¹⁸ Nur Basuki Minarno, *Penyalahgunaan Wewenang & Tindak Pidana Korupsi dalam Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah* (Surabaya: Laksbang Mediatama, 2009).

¹⁹ Budiyo, “Pelaksanaan Fungsi Pengawasan DPRD terhadap Pemerintah Daerah dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Good Governance” (2013) 7:1 *Fiat Justitia J Ilmu Huk.*

²⁰ Cindi Uguy, “Profesionalisme Aparatur Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pelayanan Publik di Desa Kaweruan Kecamatan Likupang Selatan Kabupaten Minahasa Utara” (2019) 4:4 *J Eksek.*



Good governance is an agreement regarding the regulation of the State created jointly by the government, civil society, and the private sector where the agreement includes the establishment of all mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which citizens and community groups express their interests, exercise legal rights, fulfill obligations and bridge differences between them.²¹ “Good Governance” is often interpreted as ‘Good governance’. Some define it as “good governance” and some define it as a “good government system”. Furthermore, it is also explained that the term “governance” is the process of organizing state power in implementing public goods and services.²²

Governance has three domains, namely: 1) State or government (state); 2). The private sector or the business world (private sector), and 3) society (society). These three domains are in the life of the nation, state, and society.²³ Government actors play a role in policy-making, control, and supervision. The private sector is more of an economic driver. Meanwhile, the community is both the object and subject of the government and private sectors. Because in society there are political, economic, and socio-cultural interactions. Governance carried out by the three domains is not just a way but must be categorized as good. The combination of the words good and governance creates a new vocabulary, namely good governance, which is currently becoming very popular.

It includes the mechanisms, processes, and institutions by which citizens and groups articulate their interests, obtain their rights guaranteed by law, carry out their obligations, and reconcile their differences. From the above understanding, Good Governance is broadly interpreted as the skills needed in a country to manage its resources and problems in an open, transparent, accountable, equal treatment and responsive to the needs of its people.²⁴

The principles of good governance according to Government Regulation Number 101 of 2000 are as follows:

- a. Professionalism, improving the ability and morale of government organizers to be able to provide services and easy, fast, and precise at an affordable cost.
- b. Accountability, increasing decision-makers accountability in all areas of public interest.
- c. Transparency, creating mutual trust between the government and the public through the provision of information and ensuring the ease of obtaining accurate and adequate information.
- d. Excellent service, organizing public services that include good procedures, clarity of rates, certainty of time, ease of access, completeness of facilities and infrastructure as well as friendly and disciplined service.

²¹ Shinta Tomuka, “Penerapan Prinsip-prinsip Good Governance dalam Pelayanan Publik di Kecamatan Girian Kota Bitung (Studi Tentang Pelayanan Akte Jual Beli)” (2013) 1:3 Polit J Ilmu Polit.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Fathul Hamdani, Ana Fauzia & Deny Noer Wahid, “Pembangunan Sistem Pelayanan Publik melalui Penyederhanaan Instrumen Perizinan: Kajian Pasca Pengesahan Perppu Cipta Kerja sebagai Undang-Undang” (2023) 2:4 Natl Multidiscip Sci 365–374.

²⁴ Budiyo, *supra* note 19.



- e. Democracy and Participation, encouraging every citizen to exercise the right to express opinions in the decision-making process, which concerns the interests of the community, either directly or indirectly.
- f. Efficiency and Effectiveness, ensuring the implementation of services to the community by using available resources optimally and responsibly.
- g. Supremacy of law and acceptable to the whole community, realizing the existence of fair law enforcement for all parties without exception, upholding human rights, and paying attention to the values that live in society.²⁵

3. Perspective of Good Governance in the Supervision of New Renewable Energy Policy by DPRD

The duties of the DPRD concerning the first supervisory function as Carry out supervision of the implementation of local regulations and other laws and regulations, decisions of the mayor/regent, APBD, and local government policies in implementing regional development programs and international cooperation (Article 78 (3) of Law 22/2003 and article 42 (3) of Law 32/2004), second Request an accountability report of the regent/mayor in the implementation of decentralization duties (Article 78 (6) of Law 22/2003 and article 42 (8) of Law no. 32/2004), thirdly the DPRD is authorized to request state officials at the district/city level, district/city government officials, legal entities, and citizens to provide information about something that needs to be handled in the interests of the nation and state (Article 82 of Law No. 22/2003).

According to Law No. 32/2004 with political policies that adhere to the principles of equality and checks and balances, regional autonomy uses the widest possible authority to make regional policies to provide services, increase participation, initiative, and empowerment of the community to improve people's welfare. To avoid political conflict between the Regional Head and the DPRD, the relationship between the two must be carried out through the principle of "Check and Balances", meaning that there is a balance as well as continuous supervision of the authority given.

Thus, DPRD members can be said to have accountability, when they have a "sense of responsibility" and professional "ability" in carrying out their roles and functions. In this regard, it is argued that the checks and balances mechanism allows the executive to control the legislature. However, it must be recognized that the Legislative Council (DPRD) has a very strong political position and often lacks political accountability because it is closely related to the electoral system that is carried out.

With the balance of rights and authority between the executive and the legislature, it is expected that the corruption that is rampant in the DPRD (legislature) can be reduced along with the maturation of democracy in people's lives. The main purpose of supervision is to understand what went wrong for the sake of future improvement and direct all activities in the framework of the implementation of a plan so that maximum results can be expected. The essence

²⁵ Yenny, "Good Governance: Studi Tentang Prinsip-prinsip Good Governance" (2013) 1:2 e-Journal Adm Negara 198-199.



is to help the target to be achieved early to avoid irregularities, abuse of authority, waste, and leakage of development funds.

The Regional Energy General Plan (RUED) of Central Java Province regulated in Regional Regulation (*Perda*) No. 12/2018 is a strategic step to regulate energy management in Central Java, especially in encouraging the utilization of new renewable energy (EBT). This regulation reflects the commitment of the local government to support the energy transition towards sustainability. However, the successful implementation of this policy depends not only on careful planning but also on effective supervision. In this context, the Central Java Provincial Parliament has a central role in ensuring that the policies formulated in the RUED can be implemented with the principles of good governance.

As a legislative body, the DPRD has three main functions, namely legislation, budgeting, and supervision. In the implementation of *Perda* No. 12/2018, the supervisory function is very important because it is directly related to evaluating the implementation of energy policies in the field. The DPRD is tasked with ensuring that local governments implement programs that follow the established policy framework. In this case, the DPRD not only acts as an administrative supervisor, but also as a monitor of the technical implementation of policies that involve various sectors, such as renewable energy infrastructure, investment, and community empowerment.

The principle of transparency in good governance requires DPRD's to ensure that the entire process of implementing the RUED policy is conducted openly. DPRD's must ensure that the public can access information on the planning, implementation, and results of renewable energy policies. This transparency is important to build public trust and increase participation in renewable energy programs. In addition, DPRD's also must ensure that budget allocations for renewable energy programs are used effectively and efficiently.

Accountability is also an important element in DPRD's oversight of the implementation of Local Regulation No. 12/2018. DPRD's need to evaluate whether local governments have achieved the targets set out in the RUED. If there are deviations or obstacles in the implementation of the program, the DPRD should immediately take corrective measures, such as providing recommendations for improvement or holding the local government accountable. This accountability does not only apply to the executive but also to ensure that the involvement of the private sector and the community in renewable energy programs runs according to the applicable rules.

Community participation is one of the principles of good governance that must be guaranteed in monitoring the implementation of the RUED. DPRD has a role to play in encouraging active community involvement in renewable energy development. For example, through socialization and education, DPRD can ensure that the community understands the benefits of renewable energy and supports the implementation of this policy. Community participation is also important to identify local needs and aspirations that can be taken into consideration in policy implementation.

The effectiveness of DPRD supervision of the implementation of *Perda* No. 12/2018 also relies heavily on collaboration with various parties, including local



governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations. In this regard, the DPRD needs to ensure that the implementation of renewable energy policies involves all relevant stakeholders. This collaboration is important to optimize available resources and accelerate the realization of renewable energy programs in Central Java.

However, the supervision carried out by the DPRD is not free from various challenges. One of the main challenges is the lack of valid and up-to-date data on the implementation of renewable energy policies. Without adequate data, it is difficult for DPRD to comprehensively evaluate program achievements. In addition, limited technical capacity among DPRD members can also affect the quality of supervision. Therefore, capacity building through training and mentoring is needed to ensure that DPRD can optimally carry out their oversight functions.

In the context of good governance, DPRD also need to ensure that the implementation of renewable energy policies takes into account environmental sustainability. DPRD should ensure that renewable energy projects do not only pursue quantitative targets but also consider environmental and social impacts. This way, policies are not only oriented towards short-term results but also provide long-term benefits for society and the environment. The application of efficiency principles in budget management is also an important part of DPRD supervision. DPRD must ensure that every budget allocation for renewable energy programs is used optimally and that there is no waste. This efficiency is important to ensure that the public funds used have a significant impact on the development of renewable energy in Central Java.

With an effective oversight role, DPRD can encourage the implementation of renewable energy policies that are more transparent, accountable, and participatory. This supervision not only serves as a control over local government but also as a mechanism to ensure that renewable energy policies provide maximum benefits to the community. Within the framework of good governance, the role of DPRD is key to realizing a sustainable energy transition in Central Java.

CONCLUSION

Central Java is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has great potential in developing new and renewable energy (EBT). This effort is supported by Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2018 concerning the Regional Energy General Plan (RUED), which is a strategic guideline for utilizing renewable energy to achieve a more environmentally friendly energy mix. This policy is motivated by the national need to increase the contribution of renewable energy in meeting increasing energy needs. Through energy diversification measures, Central Java is directed to develop renewable energy-based energy infrastructure, including the utilization of solar energy, biomass, geothermal, and biogas, to support sustainable economic growth.

The supervisory role of DPRD in the implementation of renewable energy policies in Central Java is crucial to ensure the achievement of good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency. DPRD are responsible for evaluating policy implementation, ensuring budget allocations are used effectively, and encouraging community involvement in supporting the energy transition. However, the challenges faced by DPRD, such as limited data and



technical capacity, require more attention to optimize their oversight function. With targeted oversight and good collaboration between local government, the private sector, and the community, renewable energy development in Central Java is expected to become a successful model to support national energy security while providing economic and social benefits to the community.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

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