

The Role of Legislative and Executive Institutions Based on the 1945 Constitution in Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have become a target for member countries of the United Nations (UN), including Indonesia. Achieving the SDGs as a global development agenda requires the active role of various parties, including legislative and executive institutions. Collaboration between the two institutions is a strategic key in realizing the SDGs as well as the ideals of the Indonesian state contained in the 4th paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation, advancing general welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. This study aims to analyze the forms of collaboration between legislative and executive institutions in supporting the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative approach by analyzing policies, regulations, and collaborative practices between the two institutions. The results show that structured and long-term goal-oriented synergies are needed to maximize the implementation of the country's ideals and the SDGs. This study recommends increased collaboration between the legislative institution as a regulator and watchdog of executive performance, and the executive institution as the implementer.

Keywords: Legislative Institution, Executive Institution, Sustainable Development Goals, 1945 Constitution

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global development commitment declared on September 25, 2015 at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York by 193 countries, including Indonesia. The SDGs are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that have been implemented during the 2000-2015 period. The SDGs enhance the previous global development agenda with SDGs development commitments that not only focus on human development, but also environmentally friendly economic development and environmental development, with the main target being global prosperity by 2030. The SDGs place humans as the central actors and enjoyers of development outcomes that aim for human well-being.¹ The 17 goals contained in the SDGs are: (1) No Poverty; (2) Zero Hunger; (3) Good Health and Well-being; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Affordable and Clean Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reduced Inequalities; (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Action; (14) Life below Water; (15) Life on Land; (16) Peace, Justice

and Strong Institutions; (17) Partnerships for the Goals.² The SDGs also hold the principles of integration, inclusiveness, and leave no one behind that support equitable and interconnected development.

The purpose of the Indonesian state as stated in the 4th paragraph of the “Preamble of the 1945 Constitution” is to protect the entire Indonesian nation, advancing general welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice.³ Indeed, in the context of Indonesia, the implementation of the SDGs is in line with the goals of the Indonesian state stated in the constitutional foundation, namely the 4th paragraph of the “Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”, which is the ultimate goal of creating prosperity for all Indonesian people. These two things that run simultaneously and have a close relationship can be achieved in various ways, one of which is by involving the active role of the government, namely the legislative and executive institutions.

The legislative institution as a representative body of the people is an institution that has the authority to establish laws and regulations and reflects the sovereignty of the people. Legislative institutions in Indonesia are the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat), the House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat), and the Regional Representatives Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah).⁴ Meanwhile, the executive is an institution that plays an important role in the government system as the executor of public policy and state administration. The executive power is responsible for implementing government decisions, enforcing the law, and managing the administrative affairs of the state.⁵ Executive institutions in Indonesia are the President, Vice President, ministers, governors, regents, mayors, sub-district heads, and village heads.⁶ In carrying out its duties and several authorities, the executive requires the role of the legislative. One of them is related to the formation of laws that must be approved by the House of Representatives as a legislative body. The implementation of state power can run well if communication between the executive and legislative branches is good.⁷ Collaboration between the legislative and the executive is also enshrined in “Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution”, where paragraph (1) reads “Every law shall require the approval of the House of Representatives” and paragraph (2) reads “If a bill does not receive the approval of the House of Representatives, it shall not be reintroduced in the session of the House of Representatives of that period.”

Based on this explanation, collaboration and cooperation between the legislative and executive institutions, especially in underdeveloped, frontier and outermost regions in Indonesia, is a strategic key to realizing the ideals contained in the SDGs as well as the 4th paragraph of the “Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”. Although there have been some concrete practices of collaboration between the two institutions, it is still not optimal to support the achievement of SDGs throughout Indonesia. Therefore, concrete steps are needed to realize this. This includes developing more specific regulations regarding collaboration between the legislative and executive institutions in realizing SDGs, such as regulations and real implementation in underdeveloped, frontier and outermost areas in Indonesia. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the relationship between the two institutions based on the same basis and goals, and ensure that coordination and communication are smoothly established.

This research has several objectives. The first is to provide an understanding of the correlation of duties and authorities between the legislative and the executive in Indonesia. Second is to analyze the implementation of collaboration between the legislative and the executive in achieving SDGs as well as Indonesia's state goals. Third is to provide transformational steps and suggestions for the legislative and executive in improving the regulation and implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, especially in underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost regions.

Through this research, the author hopes that there will be a close relationship and increased success in collaboration between the legislative and executive institutions in carrying out the mandate contained in the SDGs as well as the “4th paragraph” of the “Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”. In line with this, the author also hopes that the implementation of SDGs based on the goals of the Indonesian state can develop and reach out to all regions in Indonesia, thus creating prosperity for the country and all Indonesian people.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study aims to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the collaboration of the legislative and the executive in achieving the SDGs in terms of the goals of the Indonesian state as stated in the 4th paragraph of the “Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”. The researcher uses normative research, which examines the law and is sourced from applicable laws or regulations. The data in this research is secondary data. Researchers use secondary data in the form of primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations related to the research topic. In addition, researchers also use secondary legal materials in the form of legal textbooks and legal journals. Researchers use qualitative analysis of data in the form of the above laws and regulations in the form of qualitative descriptive, namely preparing data obtained through literature studies so that information can be described in words or sentences and can be clearly understood.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Changes in Legislative and Executive Duties in Laws from the Old Order to the Reformation Period

At the beginning of independence, the government system in Indonesia was named the old order government system which used the “1945 Constitution and the 1950 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia” which was temporary in nature where the old order government system lasted between 1945-1966. Soekarno as the leader of the old order initially chose to use a liberal democratic system.⁸ In fact, this democratic system did not work well because the goals of each individual were different which caused many points of view from the community which actually led to a chaotic government system and politics that were not maximized. Therefore, Soekarno decided to change it into a guided democracy system which means that in the hierarchy of power the president occupies the highest position in a country which means that at that time there was no such thing as a legislative body that helped such as the DPR, MPR, DPD.⁹

Then in 1966-1967, Soekarno's power as Indonesia's first president began to falter which resulted in March 12, 1967, Soekarno's power as president was officially revoked by the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly (MPRS) and General Soeharto ascended as the second president of Indonesia.

The rise of Soeharto to the presidency in Indonesia signaled the end of the old order and the beginning of the new order regime era for 32 years from 1966-1998 and chose to embrace the concept of Pancasila democracy.

The New Order government used the “1945 Constitution as the legal basis of the state that regulates the duties of the executive, legislative, and government hierarchy in it, as follows”:¹⁰

- a. The President (Soeharto) as the executive is at the top of the hierarchy and holds the greatest power in both the economy and government.
- b. After the executive institution in the first order, in the second hierarchy there is a legislative institution, namely the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) which has the task of establishing and amending the 1945 Constitution.
- c. The third in the hierarchy is the legislative body, the People's Consultative Council (DPR), which has the function of discussing the state budget, formulating and drafting the 1945 Constitution. In that year, the DPR was influenced by a major party, namely President Soeharto's "Golongan Karya" Party (GOLKAR) as a major influence to support the government.
- d. Then in the fourth hierarchical order there is a government working cabinet consisting of ministers who are responsible for various sectors of government, for example, the minister of fisheries, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of health, and so on.
- e. In the last hierarchy is the regional government structure consisting of governors and other regional officials who at that time were directly elected by the President. The task of these regional officials is to promote their respective areas of power, as well as being a bridge between the aspirations of the regional community and the president.

Where all of the above, has been regulated in Law number 5/1974 and Law number 39/1975 concerning the principles of government in the regions.

Next we will enter the reformation era. The reformasi era is an era that began in 1998 until today. This era began with the end of Soeharto's term as president after 32 years. This phenomenon is very well known even abroad, because there were massive reforms and demonstrations in Indonesia because at the end of Soeharto's reign, there were massive changes in terms of government, politics, social, and religion in Indonesia. The most striking change at the time was that the power of legislative institutions such as the DPR became much stronger because the government considered the power of the DPR to be more powerful. The executive at that time was too strong and authoritarian, which prevented the public from expressing their aspirations freely, and the government wanted to maximize the function of the legislative as a check and balances institution.

The following are some of the duties of the People's Consultative Council after reformasi or after the "4th amendment to the 1945 Constitution":

- a. The legislative function is to make and pass laws. All bills that have been discussed must go through People's Consultative Council approval before they are finally passed into law.
- b. Supervisor of the state budget, who oversees government income and expenditure is tasked with supervising that the state revenue and expenditure budget is allocated according to community needs.
- c. Supervisor of government, which means that the People's Consultative Council is tasked with overseeing the running of the government to ensure that it is run in accordance with the law.
- d. The People's Consultative Council has the right to approve a number of activities, such as the appointment of state officials.

2. Analysis of the Presidential Regulation number 59/2017

The SDGs are a global and national commitment to the welfare of society and balancing 4 main pillars, namely social, economic, environmental, and governance. The SDGs include 17 goals, which are: (1) No Poverty; (2) Zero Hunger; (3) Good Health and Well-being; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Affordable and Clean Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reduced Inequalities; (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Action; (14) Life below Water; (15) Life on Land; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; (17) Partnerships for the Goals. The 17 goals of the SDGs actually have the same objective as the goals of the Indonesian state, which is to create comprehensive welfare for the Indonesian people.

In order to carry out the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, regulations are needed to ensure that SDGs run in accordance with the rules and agreements made in Indonesia. In fact, regulations regarding SDGs already exist in Indonesia, although they are still not maximized and comprehensive to all regions in Indonesia. Various regulations available to implement the SDGs in Indonesia include Presidential Regulation (Peraturan Presiden) number 111/2022 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Presidential Regulation (Peraturan Presiden) number 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Presidential Regulation number 59/2017 was inaugurated as a form of Indonesia's commitment to implementing the SDGs. This regulation was made to ensure that the achievement of SDGs is carried out through national and regional development planning systematically and involves various parties, from the government, private sector, to the community. This regulation regulates the strategy in aligning national development goals with the 17 goals of the SDGs, and covers its implementation in Indonesia. The sources of SDGs financing are from the State Budget (APBN), Regional Budget (APBD), private sector, and international grants. The regulation also emphasizes that in achieving the SDGs, a regular monitoring and reporting mechanism is needed so that it can be implemented optimally. This regulation also establishes the SDGs National Coordination Team, which consists of:

- Steering Committee: Led by the President and Vice President to provide strategic direction.
- Implementation Team: The Minister of National Development Planning (Bappenas) is responsible for developing action plans and monitoring.
- Working Group: Consists of government, business, academia, and civil society.
- Team of Experts: comes from non-government elements that are determined in rotation every 2 years by taking into account the representation of non-government elements.¹¹

Although the regulation is quite complete and clear, there are still some challenges in its implementation, namely:

- Synchronization of Central and Regional Policies: There is still a gap between national policy and implementation in the regions.
- Funding: Alternative funding sources are still needed so as not to rely solely on the State Budget/Regional Budget.

- **Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:** Need to increase the involvement of other government institutions such as legislative bodies, as well as the private sector and civil society.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that Presidential Regulation number 59/2017 is a concrete step for Indonesia in achieving the SDGs, with a clear coordination mechanism and multi-sectoral commitment. However, successful implementation is highly dependent on the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination, active participation of various stakeholders, and the availability of adequate funding and data.

3. Government's Role in SDGs Program in Indonesia

Among the state institutions in Indonesia, the ones that have the most contact and even form a partnership are the executive and the legislative. These two state institutions can work together in many ways. For example, partnership in the formation of laws and regulations, where these two institutions must discuss together before being formalized. Partnership in the preparation of the draft of the State Budget, this also requires discussion between the legislative and the executive. In addition, partnerships in governance, where the legislative oversees the executive in its implementation. One concrete example of the synergy between the legislative and the executive can be seen in infrastructure development projects in Kupang. For example, the construction of a new road connecting a remote area with the city center. In this project, the relevant offices of the executive designed the budget and technical requirements, while the legislative provided support through budget approval and supportive policies. This collaboration not only accelerates the development process, but also ensures that the needs of the community are met.¹² Thus, collaboration between these two institutions is already evident. Based on the duties and authorities of these two institutions alone, they are similar and related to each other, so these two institutions should collaborate in optimizing the realization of SDGs in Indonesia.¹³

Looking at developed countries, institutions and governance play a big role where governance is said to be the purposeful and controlling authority of social processes. It includes government and non-government institutions. There are three aspects that become the pillars of governance in Sustainable Development including:

- a. Good Governance - Decision-making flow and institutional foundations are clear and solid
- b. Effective Governance - State capacity is capable of achieving SDGs
- c. Equitable Governance - Development is equitable and felt by all people

In running the whole system, there is a big role of the legislative and the executive as the main institutions that support this development. The legislative, for example the House of Representatives, is the legislative body tasked with overseeing the SDGs at both the national and regional levels. The duties of the House of Representatives in SDGs have been established through the Hanoi Declaration held in 2015. The listed duties of the House of Representatives are as follows:¹⁴

- Support the implementation of the goals contained in the SDGs through the preparation of legislation that is synergistic with the indicators that have been set.
- Support the dissemination and localization of SDGs-related policies to the public at the national and regional levels.
- Request and encourage the accountability of governments that have implemented development policies related to SDGs.

Parliament also plays a role in overseeing the Government in the implementation of the SDGs, both at the national and regional levels. The Monitoring Portal was developed to facilitate House of Representatives members and the public in monitoring and evaluating the progress and achievements of the SDGs by province and constituency.¹⁵

In addition to legislative institutions, SDGs also involve executive institutions, one of which is local government. Local governments should be the key players in the successful implementation of the SDGs. This is because local governments are the closest element of government to the community in the context of providing public services.¹⁶

The SDGs with the enactment of Presidential Regulation number 59/2017 are said to have been successful in their achievement in Indonesia. This can be seen in the fulfillment of indicators that have reached 76%.¹⁷ The achievement of this figure also shows the success of collaboration between these two institutions in achieving SDGs. This success can be seen in the determination of the Southeast Sulawesi's Regional Budget in regional financial management carried out by the legislative and executive institutions. Evidently, Southeast Sulawesi's 2023 fiscal year regional expenditure was realized by 90.39%.¹⁸ Regional Budget has a strategic role in determining budget allocations for development and public services in a region. The legislative body, represented by the Regional People's Representative Council (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah), has the authority to determine the Regional Budget in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community. The executive, led by the Governor, is responsible for preparing and submitting the draft of the Regional Budget and implementing the budgeted programs. The relationship between the legislative and executive institutions in determining the Regional Budget in Southeast Sulawesi can affect the successful implementation of policies and the achievement of regional development goals. Good collaboration and coordination between the legislative and executive institutions as well as active community participation are key in preparing Regional Budget that are transparent, accountable and responsive to community needs. This collaborative process underscores a shared commitment to creating a budget that favors the interests of the people and supports SDGs in the regions. This means that the Regional People's Representative Council supervises and evaluates the Regional Budget prepared and submitted by the local government, and supervises and evaluates its implementation to ensure that budget allocations are implemented in accordance with regional development policies, plans and priorities as well as applicable regulations.¹⁹ In addition to Southeast Sulawesi, South Kalimantan province is also successful in implementing SDGs. This is evidenced by the South Kalimantan Provincial Government which won 2nd place at the National level for the Village SDGs Program in 2024, where the theme raised in this competition is "Utilization of Village Funds in supporting Sustainable Development Goals through Village SDGs Implementation".²⁰

Therefore, to maximize the implementation of the country's ideals and SDGs, collaboration is needed between the legislative as the regulator of regulations and the supervisor of executive performance, and the executive as the implementer. This includes: improving regulatory coordination between the legislative and the executive, ensuring

sufficient budget allocation for SDGs programs, strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system by the legislative on the implementation of SDGs, and increasing the involvement of Regional People's Representative Council in the implementation of SDGs in regions, especially underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost regions in Indonesia.

4. Study Comparative: SDGs Indonesia dan Singapura

Indonesia and Singapore rank among the top five ASEAN countries in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2023, Indonesia achieved a ranking of fourth with a score of 70.16, whilst Singapore attained a score of 71.78, placing it one position higher than Indonesia²¹. Although far smaller than Indonesia, Singapore is demonstrating remarkable success in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesia and Singapore are both democracies that operate under a multi-party system, with sovereignty vested in the populace and a strong emphasis on the welfare of citizens. Indonesia and Malaysia are both unitary republics.²² Nonetheless, these two adjacent nations possess distinct governmental structures. Singapore operates under a parliamentary system of government, wherein the Prime Minister serves as the head of government and the President acts as the head of state²³, therefore classifying it as a parliamentary republic. In Indonesia, the President serves as both the head of government and the head of state²⁴. According to legal principles, Indonesia and Singapore differ since Singapore follows the Anglo-Saxon legal system, whilst Indonesia adheres to civil law. Singapore and Indonesia both implement the trias politica in their governance, characterized by a separation of legislative, executive, and judicial authorities. The legislative and judicial institutions of Indonesia are autonomous entities that lack a direct connection.

1. Legislative Institution

In Indonesia, legislative institutions are designated as entities that represent the populace and are responsible for enacting laws. The House of Representatives, henceforth referred to as the DPR, serves as a legislative entity of Indonesia. The DPR is chosen via elections and is responsible for legislating, establishing the state budget, and overseeing the enforcement of laws. In Singapore, the legislative is comprised of the parliament, with the President serving as its head. In Indonesia, the President is situated within the executive branch, whereas in Singapore, the President is positioned within the legislative. The legislative parliament of Singapore is responsible for enacting laws, with bills produced by government legal personnel. Subsequently, the legislation will be presented to a specialized committee for further examination. The law can ultimately be enacted with Parliament's consent. Indonesia possesses a bicameral legislative including multiple entities with legislative authority, whereas Singapore has a unicameral legislative with a singular entity exercising legislative power.²⁵

2. Executive Institutions

Indonesia assigns the president, vice president, and ministries to the executive branch. This body will be elected by the populace every five years, except for ministers who are directly appointed by the president. The prime minister holds the executive authority in Singapore. The President elects the prime minister. The executive branch of Singapore is accountable to its parliament for determining government policy.

3. Pros and Cons of Government System

The governing systems of Indonesia and Singapore exhibit both advantages and problems. The Indonesian governmental system offers advantages such as an executive body elected by the populace, which ensures democratic implementation, facilitates more adaptable work plan formulation, and reduces the likelihood of unqualified members. The drawbacks include the absence of direct oversight of executive power, as the executive oversees all functions, creating potential for dominance, ambiguity concerning the accountability of one institution to another, and an elongated policy and decision-making process due to the involvement of multiple parties and protracted negotiations. Conversely, Singapore's government system benefits from a unicameral structure, facilitating the rapid drafting and passage of policies and regulations, delineating roles and responsibilities, and establishing a distinct institution, namely the parliament, to exercise oversight for effective monitoring of the system²⁶.

4. SDGs Regulation

In achieving the goals of the SDGs, Singapore has deployed various programs that can bring prosperity to the people. Among them is the Housing Development Board (HDB), which provides affordable housing for the welfare of the community. In terms of welfare, Indonesia has also deployed the Keluarga Harapan Program (PKH) and Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Program (PNPM), which offer access and funds to reach existing facilities for both individuals and local governments. However, this is still not running effectively considering the geographical shape of Indonesia which is very wide so that local governments cannot fully access communication with the central government to the fullest. Furthermore, in the green plan sector, Indonesia and Singapore have both been actively implementing programs to achieve a green economy which is currently the goal of all developed and developing countries. Singapore launched The Singapore Green Plan 2030 program which will focus on increasing green space, solar energy deployment, and food production. While Indonesia is running with programs adopted from The Global Green Growth Institute including Biological Compressed Natural Gas (BioCNG), Hybrid Solar PV Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), Solar PV Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK), ID05 Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP). In the implementation of this program, both Singapore and Indonesia involve the legislative and executive institutions, for example in the Green Economy Development Program, Indonesia needs to involve the Ministry of Industry which acts as the executive. Previously, the regulation of Law number 3 Year 2014 on Industry was also formalized by the President as the executive through discussions with the legislative.

Both Singapore and Indonesia implement a carbon tax. In Indonesia, the Carbon Tax is governed by Law number 7 of 2021, known as the Harmonization of Tax Regulations Act, and Presidential Regulation number 98 of 2021. In Singapore, it is regulated by the Carbon Pricing Act 2018 (number 23 of 2018), with the National Environment Agency (NEA) serving as the supervisory authority, while the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) oversees the regulation in Indonesia. Notwithstanding their identical nomenclature, the methodologies of the two nations diverge. Indonesia is more predisposed to implement a carbon tax as a punitive measure in carbon trading, whereas Singapore employs a carbon trading

scheme for price purposes. This influences the minimum carbon pricing rate. Singapore establishes a carbon price of 5 USD per ton of CO₂e, while Indonesia sets it at 2 USD per ton of CO₂e (Rp30,000.00 per ton of CO₂e). The executive agencies involved in Singapore comprise the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment (MSE). The Parliament, as a legislative entity, is responsible for enacting regulations and supervising their execution. In Indonesia, the executive entities involved include the Ministry of Finance, KLHK, ESDM, and DGT, under the oversight of the DPR, the legislative responsible for formalizing regulations in conjunction with the President. This will thereafter be conveyed to local governments.

Singapore's initiatives are superior due to its more centralized government structure and clear monitoring and accountability. Singaporeans possess elevated trust, enabling them to engage in proactive contributions due to the transparent regulations established by their government, which ensure that community funds or contributions are utilized effectively. In Indonesia, public faith in the government diminishes due to numerous anomalies stemming from ambiguous regulations. It is essential for the government to establish stringent rules. Moreover, Singapore's limited geographical size facilitates seamless coordination among institutions, as the entire area is accessible from a central point. This is evidenced by the absence of regional government, with only the Community Development Council (CDC) existing, which is subdivided into five sections. Conversely, Indonesia possesses local governments in each province, city, and village.

5. SDGs Regulation in Indonesia

The Indonesian government has established different legislation to facilitate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government has enacted Presidential Regulation number 59/2017 regarding the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas Regulation number 7/2018 concerning the Coordination and Implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. These rules provide the legal framework for the execution of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, together with subsequent programs, and establish the National Action Plan (NAP) and Regional Action Plan (RAD). Additionally, the government has promulgated subsequent legislation to oversee Indonesia's forthcoming actions in each domain of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including:

a. Environmental Sustainability and Energy

The government established multiple regulations in the environmental and sustainable energy sector, including mandates for industry and society to safeguard the environment, the enforcement of the polluter pays principle, and the designation of 23% as the target for the EBT mix.

- i. Law number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management
- ii. Law number 16/2016 on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement
- iii. Government Regulation (PP) number 79 Year 2014 on National

- Energy Policy
- iv. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) number 98 of 2021 on the Value of Carbon Economy (NEK)

CONCLUSION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global commitment declared on September 25, 2015 at the UN office that aims to prosper society by balancing 4 main pillars: social, economic, environmental, and governance. The SDGs are in line with Indonesia's four state goals listed in the “4th paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”. In Indonesia today, although there have been several implementations of the SDGs, such as the Presidential Regulation number 59/2017 which regulates the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia, further steps are still needed in realizing the ideals of the SDGs. This can be achieved by increasing collaboration between the legislative body as the regulator of regulations and the supervisor of executive performance, and the executive body as the implementer.

In fact, the actual practice of collaboration between these two institutions can already be called successful in Indonesia, precisely in the province of Southeast Sulawesi. This is evidenced by the distribution of the Regional Budget in the province being well managed by the Regional People's Representative Council as the legislative body and the governor as the executive body. Evidently, regional expenditure in the 2023 fiscal year of Southeast Sulawesi was realized at 90.39%. The process of cooperation between the two institutions emphasizes the preparation of the Regional Budget that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to the interests of the community in order to continue regional development in a sustainable manner. In addition to Southeast Sulawesi, South Kalimantan province was also successful in implementing its SDGs. Based on the success above, it can be used as a comparative study site in improving the implementation of SDGs based on the Presidential Regulation number 59/2017, as well as in order to realizing the “4th paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution”, especially in underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost areas in Indonesia.

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