

# **Compliance of Members of the Regional People's Representative Board (DPRD) of Fakfak Regency as State Administration on E-LHKPN Reporting**

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## **Abstract**

This research is through a naturalistic/qualitative approach with a descriptive level of explanation. where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done by triangulation, the data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. There are two assessment indicators in assessing the compliance of Fakfak Regency DPRD members who report assets to the KPK through e-LHKPN. Indicators (1) compliance by state officials in reporting assets to the KPK no later than 3 months after being appointed/re-appointed/expiration of the term of office. The compliance of members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period at the beginning of their tenure in reporting LHKPN was at the 100% Compliance level and the LHKPN reporting compliance when reappointed was 100% and at the end of the term of office 100% of the 20 DPRD members. This percentage shows that members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency are still not 100% obedient to reporting. Based on real conditions in the field, the obstacle in reporting is the lack of understanding of DPRD members on the use of e-LHKPN which has been provided by the KPK through the web site. This is caused by the lack of knowledge of DPRD members in using internet technology because in reporting e-LHKPN. Indicator (2) compliance by state officials during their tenure in reporting assets every year. The compliance of members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period while serving in submitting the LHKPN Report there are still many obstacles to achieving compliance. It is known that there are still DPRD members who submit their reports not on time.

**Keywords:** Compliance; LHKPN; Member of DPRD

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## **1. Introduction**

The KPK as an independent institution is given the responsibility by the State to carry out its duties and authorities without being influenced by the influence of anyone's power Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission is the basis for the formation of the KPK during the leadership of Megawati Soekarno Putri as the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia in taking steps to prevent corruption in Indonesia. KPK was formed as an institution tasked with eradicating corruption in a professional, intensive and sustainable manner by prioritizing professionalism in work and being a reference in taking action against corruptors. State Administrators are regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Organizers that are clean and free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism. Based on the law, what is meant by state administrators are state officials or public officials who carry out their functions as executive, legislative or judicial as well as officials who carry out their main duties and functions related to the administration of the state in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law. As a manifestation of the government's seriousness in eradicating corruption in Indonesia through the KPK, it is hoped that it can provide a solution and one of the steps taken by the KPK in preventing acts of corruption that have occurred in Indonesia.

According to Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free of Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication

Commission, and the Decree of the Corruption Eradication Commission, every State Administrator is required to report his assets. Procedures for Registration, Examination, and Publication of State Administrators' Wealth Reports, Number 07 of 2016. LHKPN is the reporting of the list of assets of State Administrators reported through the LHKPN form that has been determined by the KPK. State administrators report their assets along with their spouses and dependent children. LHKPN must be submitted by state administrators at the time of first serving, transfers, promotions and also at the end of the term of office.

Based on KPK Regulation Number 07 Tahun 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Examination and Announcement of State Administrators Wealth Reports as good citizens who have been elected to represent the people and are entrusted with sitting in the legislature, they are obliged to uphold the oaths made and support them. Full of people's aspirations and responsible for duties and obligations both to the State and to the community and especially accountable to God. Referring to the said KPK Regulation as well as the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Organizers that are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism, members of DPRD as State Officials are State Administrators (PN) who are required to report their assets from the start of serving as members legislature,

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is a legislative institution that prioritizes the interests of the community above personal interests and carries out its duties in accordance with the oath of office and is guided by applicable laws and regulations. Serve and work well and professionally, putting aside personal or group interests. People's representatives who are elected and sit in the DPRD institution are then referred to as legislative members as well as State Organizers (PN) who have an obligation to the State to report their assets through LHKPN, but so far the implementation of reporting has not been carried out optimally, because there are still many State Administrators who Reporting is not timely. The level of awareness of council members as state administrators (PN) or state officials is still relatively low in its implementation, this can be seen in the timeliness of reporting, which is still a lot late in reporting even some who do not report their assets. The accuracy in reporting LHKPN is often ignored by State Administrators (PN), this is because there is still a lack of awareness and understanding of LHKPN.

According to the 2019 LHKPN Report on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) website, the following data is displayed in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Data on State Official Wealth Reports for 2019

| Field                               | Compulsory reporting | Already Report | Not Reported  | Obedience (%) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Executive                           | 263.943              | 248.370        | 15.580        | 94.1          |
| Judicial                            | 19.065               | 18.792         | 273           | 98.57         |
| MPR Legislature                     | 8                    | 8              | -             | 100.00        |
| Legislative Parliament              | 554                  | 489            | 65            | 88.27         |
| DPD Legislature                     | 132                  | 108            | 24            | 81.82         |
| Legislative Council                 | 16.190               | 15.057         | 1.633         | 90.22         |
| Indonesian House of Representatives | 515                  | 261            | 254           | 50.68         |
| Legislative Election                |                      |                |               |               |
| DPD RI Legislative Election         | 692                  | 555            | 137           | 80.20         |
| DPRD Legislative Election           | 13.159               | 8068           | 5.091         | 61.31         |
| BUMN/BUMD                           | 28.110               | 27.150         | 960           | 96.58         |
| <b>Amount</b>                       | <b>342.868</b>       | <b>318.858</b> | <b>24.017</b> | <b>93.00</b>  |

Based on the data in 2019, it can be seen that from the grouping of the Legislative State organizers of the DPRD it is stated that the compliance rate is 90.22% and then in the grouping of the 2019 Election State organizers it is stated that the compliance level is 61.31%. This means that there is a decrease in the level of Compliance from the Compulsory Reporting DPRD grouping by 28.91%. The non-compliance of state administrators is due to the absence of severe forms of sanctions that have been set by the leadership of the DPRD as a form of firmness towards DPRD members as state administrators to immediately report when registration is open. So far, the form of sanctions given is only in the form of administrative sanctions which in the end have less impact on violators.

Leaders and Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency as members of the legislature are state administrators who are obliged to submit LHKPN as a form of transparency on their assets. In 2019 twenty (20) members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency who were elected to sit in the legislature have reported their assets through the Electronic-LHKPN as an initial report for office, then in 2020 and 2021 again reported

their wealth reports in office. Reports that are carried out must be reported regularly in accordance with the time limit set by the KPK, starting from January 1 to March 31 of the current year.

The author is interested in writing this article as a form of concern for the country where so far there are still many corruptors who arbitrarily commit acts of corruption to enrich themselves. The writing of this scientific article is also to add insight and knowledge about e-lhkpn, so that the general public participates in supervising every state administrator or state official and public official in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as people's representatives.

Based on the background above, the writer can formulate the problems that will be the reference in this research, namely: (1) How compliance of state officials (members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency) in reporting assets to the KPK no later than 3 months after being appointed/re-appointed/expired of term of office?; (2) How compliance of state officials (members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency) during their tenure in reporting assets every year?

## **2. Literature Review and Hypotheses**

### **Definition of compliance**

Compliance comes from the word obedient, according to the General Indonesian Dictionary, obedient means liking and obeying orders or rules, and being disciplined. Darley and Blass in Hartono (2006), compliance is an individual's behavioral attitude that can be seen with the aspects of believing (belief), accepting (accepting) and doing (act) something at the request or orders of others. Believing and accepting are dimensions of compliance related to individual attitudes, while doing or acting includes dimensions of compliance related to aspects of one's behavior. Baron et al, as quoted by Sarwono & Meinarno (2009) explain that obedience (obedience) is one type of social influence, that is when someone obeys and obeys the requests of others to perform certain behaviors because of the element of power. Power is defined as a force or power that has an influence on a person or a particular environment. This social influence can have a positive or negative impact on the individual's behavior.

Compliance entails being submissive, obedient, and subservient to rules or lessons. Taylor (2014) defines compliance as "fulfilling the demands of others, defined as an action or deed that is carried out based on the wants of others or doing what is requested by others; compliance refers to conduct that occurs in response to a direct request from another party." According to Shaw (1954), obedience is related to a person's self-esteem in the eyes of others. People who already have the concept that he is a generous person, will be embarrassed if he refuses to give something when other people ask him for something. Freedom to act, also often encourages people to follow the wishes of others.

The understanding that has been stated above regarding compliance has four main elements, namely: (1) There are parties who have the authority to demand compliance; (2) There are parties who are required to comply; (3) The object or content of certain demands from parties who have compliance authority to be carried out by other parties; (4) The consequences of the behavior carried out. Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that obedience is someone who is said to be obedient when someone obeys someone else's request to perform certain behaviors because of the element of power.

### **Definition of LHKPN**

According to Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 Concerning Procedures for the Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Organizers' Assets, State Administrators are State Officials who carry out executive, legislative, or judicial functions, as well as other officials whose primary functions and responsibilities are related to the administration of the state. Whereas paragraph (3) specifies that Assets refers to physical or intangible property in the form of movable or immovable things,

Moreover, in article 1 paragraph (4) of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for the Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators' Assets, it is stated that the State Administrators Assets Report (hereinafter referred to as LHKPN) refers to reports in printed form and/or other forms containing descriptions and specifics of information regarding Assets, persons, and other relevant matters.

Prior to the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the handling of reporting on LHKPN obligations was carried out by the State Organizing Wealth Inspection Commission (KPKPN). However, after the enactment of Law Number 30 of 2002, the KPKPN was dissolved and became part of the KPK prevention sector. The legal basis for LHKPN is as follows: (1) Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators that are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism; (2) Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission; and (3) Regulation of the

Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators' Assets.

Based on the above provisions, the State Administrator is obliged to: (1) Willing to have their wealth checked before, during and after serving (Article 5, Paragraph 2, Law Number 28 of 1999); (2) Reporting his assets at the time of first serving, transfers, promotions and retirements; (3) Announce his assets (Article 5, Paragraph 3 of Law Number 28 of 1999).

Article 4 of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 Concerning Procedures for the Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators' Assets stipulates that: (1) State Administrators are required to submit LHKPN to the KPK, namely when: (a) Appointment as a State Administrator at the time of first serving; (b) Reappointment as a State Administrator after the end of term of office or retirement; or (c) End of term of office or retirement as a State Administrator; (2) Submission of LHKPN as referred to in paragraph 1 is submitted within a period of no later than 3 (three) months from the time of first appointment/re-appointment/end of office as a State Administrator.

Meanwhile, in Article 5 of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators' Assets, it is stated that: (1) Submission of LHKPN while the State Administrator is in office is carried out periodically once every 1 (one) year on Assets obtained from January 1 to December 31; (2) Submission of LHKPN as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted no later than March 31 of the following year.

For State Administrators who do not fulfill LHKPN obligations as regulated in Law Number 28 of 1999, then based on Article 20 of the same law, administrative sanctions will be imposed in accordance with the applicable laws.

### **Definition of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)**

Article 1 paragraph 4 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council states that the Regional People's Representative Council, abbreviated as DPRD below, is the People's Representative Council. Regions mentioned in the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution. According to Article 1 paragraph 4 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, the Regional People's Representative Council, abbreviated as DPRD below, is a regional people's representative institution that resides as a component of regional government administration.

From these two definitions, it can be concluded that the Regional People's Representative Council is a regional people's representative institution that resides as a component of regional government organizers and has roles and responsibilities in achieving efficiency, productivity effectiveness, and accountability in the implementation of Regional Government by implementing the rights, obligations, duties, authorities, and functions of the Regional People's Representative Council. Legislation.

According to Article 147 of Law Number 23 of 2014 of the Republic of Indonesia on Regional Government, the Regency/Municipal DPRD is comprised of members of political parties participating in the general election who are elected through the general election. Moreover, Article 148 specifies that (1) the Regency/Municipal DPRD is a Regency/Municipal People's Representative Institution that resides as a component of the Regency/Municipal Regional Administration. (2) Members of the Regency/City DPRD are Regency/City Regional representatives.

Chapter 154 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government stipulates that the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) has the following responsibilities and authorities: (1) Forming a Regional Regulation together with the Regent; (2) Discuss and approve the draft Regional Regulation concerning the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget proposed by the Regent; (3) Carry out supervision on the implementation of Regional Regulations and APBD; (4) Propose the appointment and or dismissal of the regent and or deputy regent to the minister of home affairs through the governor to obtain approval for the appointment and or dismissal; (5) To elect a deputy regent in the event of a vacancy in the position of a deputy regent; (6) Provide opinions and considerations to local governments on plans for international agreements in the regions; (7) Giving approval to the international cooperation plan carried out by local governments; (8) Request a report on the regent's accountability in the administration of regional government; (9) Giving approval to the plan of cooperation with other regions or with third parties that burden the community and the region; (10) Strive for the implementation of regional obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and (11) Carry out other duties and authorities regulated in the provisions of the legislation.

In accordance with article 160 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is stated that members of the Regency/Municipal DPRD have the right: (1) Submit a draft Regency/City Regional Regulation; (2) Asking question; (3) Submit proposals and opinions; (4) Choose and be chosen; (5) Self-defense; (6) Immunity; (7) Follow the orientation and deepening of the task; (8) Protocol; and (9) Financial and administrative.

Then according to article 161 Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is stated that Members of the Regency/Municipal DPRD are obliged to: (1) Uphold and practice Pancasila; (2) Implement the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and comply with the provisions of laws and regulations; (3) Maintain and maintain national harmony and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (4) Put the interests of the state above personal, group or class interests; (5) Fight for the improvement of people's welfare; (6) Comply with the principles of democracy in the administration of district/city Regional Governments; (7) Obey the rules and code of ethics; (8) Maintain ethics and norms in working relations with other institutions in the administration of district/city Regional Governments; (9) Absorb and gather constituent aspirations through regular working visits; (10) Accommodate and follow up the aspirations and complaints of the public; and (11) Provide moral and political accountability to constituents in their constituencies.

### **3. Methods**

This study will employ a naturalistic (qualitative) approach with a descriptive degree of explanation for its research methodology. According to Sugiyono (2009), qualitative research methods are those employed to assess the status of natural things. In qualitative research (as opposed to an experiment), the researcher is the primary instrument, the data gathering approach is triangulation (mixed), the data processing is inductive, and the findings prioritize meaning over generalization.

In this study, the focus is on the Compliance of Members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Fakfak Regency as State Organizers in Reporting e-lhkpn. The implementation of this research is determined by the members of the Regional House of Representatives at the DPRD Office of Fakfak Regency, West Papua Province. In this study, the data used are sourced from primary and secondary data. Primary data will be obtained from interviews with sources/informants, namely the leadership and members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency, West Papua Province, which are state administrators who are required to report their assets via e-lhkpn. Meanwhile, secondary data will be obtained from documents related to the problem and research focus. The research instruments used in this study include: the researcher himself, a list of interview questions and field notes. The instrument is considered capable of obtaining information about the description of the characteristics of the object under study, so that the nature and consequences of the change process observed by the researcher can be known.

This study employs a non-probability sampling strategy known as purposive sampling in relation to the location of the research and the qualities or properties of the item and subject under examination. This is done because the method for choosing the sample takes into account certain factors. Observation and in-depth interviews with the leaders and members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency, West Papua Province were utilized to acquire data for this study. While qualitative data analysis is utilized for data analysis. If the empirical data acquired is qualitative data in the form of a collection of tangible words and not a sequence of numbers and cannot be organized into categories/classification structures, qualitative data analysis is performed. Data can be collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, document digests, tapes) and are typically processed before they are ready for use (through recording, typing, editing, or transcribing), but qualitative analysis still employs words that are typically organized into expanded text and does not rely on mathematical calculations or statistics. According to Miles and Huberman, analytical operations involve three concurrent streams of activity: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification are cyclical processes and interactions that occur concurrently before, during, and after data collecting and contribute to the development of generalized insights known as "analysis" (Silalahi, 2009).

### **4. Results**

#### **Compliance with members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD in 2019 when they first took office.**

Referring to the provisions of Article 4 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators Assets, namely: (1) State Administrators are required to submit LHKPN to the KPK when: (a) Appointment as a State

Administrator at the time of first serving; (b) Reappointment as a State Administrator after the end of term of office or retirement; or (c) End of term of office or retirement as a State Administrator; (2) Submission of LHKPN as referred to in paragraph 1 is submitted within a period of no later than 3 (three) months from the time of the first appointment/re-appointment/end of office as a State Administrator and Article 37 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of KPU Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Determination of the Elected Candidate Pair, Determination of Seat Acquisition, and Determination of the Elected Candidate in the General Election which determines: (a) Elected candidates for members of DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD are obligated to report assets to the agency authorized to examine the assets report of State administrators; (b) Candidates for members of DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/Municipal DPRD are required to submit receipts for reporting assets to KPU, Provincial KPU/Aceh KIP and Regency/Municipal KPU/KIP.

Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD at the beginning of their tenure had reported their assets to the LHKPN Directorate via e-lhkpn because each DPRD member elected in 2019 was required to submit evidence of the LHKPN Report Receipt to the KPU as one of the requirements to be inducted as a member of the Fakfak Regency DPRD. Through the processing of data obtained from e-LHKPN submissions. Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD at the time of their initial office or inauguration as members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period can be described in the Table 2.

**Table 2.** Data on wealth reports of members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency election results 2019

| Field   | Required Report | Already Report | Not yet Report | Obedience   |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Members of the Old Legislative Council who were re-elected in the 2019 General Election | 8               | 8              | 0              | 100%        |
| New DPRD members elected in the 2019 General Election                                   | 12              | 12             | 0              | 100%        |
| <b>Amount</b>   | <b>20</b>       | <b>20</b>      | <b>0</b>       | <b>100%</b> |

Based on the Table 2, it can be clearly seen that the 8 (eight) members of the old Fakfak Regency DPRD (2014 election results) were re-elected in the 2019 Election and had reported their assets before being re-inaugurated as members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period with a level of 100% compliance. Meanwhile, the 12 (twelve) members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD who were newly elected through the results of the 2019 Election have also reported their Wealth Results via e-lhkpn with a 100% Compliance rate. Reporting on the State Administration Wealth Report (Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD) at the time of initial serving was accompanied by the e-lhkpn Admin who was at the Secretariat Office of the Fakfak Regency House of Representatives.

### Compliance of members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency on reporting in office

Referring to the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 07 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Registration, Announcement, and Examination of State Administrators Assets, namely: (1) Submission of LHKPN while the State Administrator is in office is carried out periodically once every 1 (one) year on Assets obtained from January 1 to December 31; (2) Submission of LHKPN as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted no later than March 31 of the following year.

Through the processing of data obtained from e-LHKPN submissions for members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency in 2020 to 2021, it can be illustrated in the Table 3.

**Table 3.** Data on Wealth Reports of Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency

| Year | Required Report | Already Report | Late Report | Complete | Not complete | Obedience |
|------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 2020 | 20              | 18             | 2           | 20       | 0            | 100%      |
| 2021 | 20              | 20             | 0           | 20       | 0            | 100%      |

Based on the submission of reports via e-lhkpn in 2020 of the 20 (twenty) members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency who reported their assets, 18 (eighteen) people or 80% reported on time and as many as 2 (two) people or 20% not on time/late reporting in accordance with the reporting deadline as of March 31 of the following year. However, based on the Table 3, it is known that the Reporting on Assets of the Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency in 2021 out of 20 (twenty) DPRD members have reported their assets in their entirety. accompanied by the admin of e-lhkpn Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency and on time with a reporting compliance rate of 100%.

## **5. Discussion**

Based on the data that has been presented in the results of the study, the authors conducted the following analysis.

### **Compliance with members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD in 2019 when they first took office**

Based on the data in Table 2 shows that of the 8 (eight) members of the old and re-elected Fakfak Regency DPRD in the 2019 Election, they have reported their assets in a timely and complete manner and not too late, with a reporting compliance rate of 100%. This percentage shows that it is the commitment and good integrity and goodwill of the old Fakfak Regency DPRD Members who were later re-elected in the 2019 Election to consciously and follow the statutory provisions to report their assets via e-lhkpn prior to the Inauguration of Regency DPRD Members. Fakfak.

Likewise, the 12 (twelve) members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD who have just been elected from the results of the 2019 Election, have overall reported their assets in a timely manner and have not experienced any delays, with a reporting Compliance rate percentage of 100%. This percentage shows that even though they (members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD) have just been elected from the 2019 election results, they are both willing and have good intentions to follow the applicable laws and regulations. That it is recommended to do LHKPN Reporting through e-lhkpn accompanied by admin from the Secretariat of the Regional House of Representatives of Fakfak Regency.

The achievement of a percentage of 100% does not mean that it is without problems in the reporting process. There are still several obstacles in the LHKPN reporting process, both from the 8 (eight) members of the old Fakfak Regency DPRD who were re-elected in the 2019 election and from 12 (twelve) DPRD members who were newly elected as a result of the 2019 election. Among them, there are still members The Fakfak Regency DPRD which has not responded well to the importance and obligation to report their assets, there are still many members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD who have not been able to report themselves and must be assisted in reporting by the Admin.

### **Compliance of members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency on reporting in office**

Based on the data in table 3 shows that of the 20 (twenty) members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency who are obliged to report in 2020, only 18 (eighteen) people have reported and are on time in submitting the State Administrator Wealth Report, while the remaining as many as 2 (two) Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency are late in reporting their assets due to reporting after March 31 of the following year. However, the LHKPN Reporting Compliance Level of 20 (twenty) Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD in 2020 is 100%. This percentage shows that all members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD have carried out LHKPN Reporting well in 2020.

The LHKPN Reporting of Members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD in 2021 also shows that as many as 20 (twenty) members of the Fakfak Regency DPRD who are obliged to report have reported their assets on time and have not experienced delays. This is because the leadership of the Fakfak Regency DPRD expressly issued the Fakfak Regency DPRD Leadership Decree Number 6 of 2018 concerning the Report on the Wealth of State Administrators in the Fakfak Regency Regional Representative Council, which is basically to support the achievement of a clean and free state administration of corruption, collusion and nepotism. as well as to strengthen commitment in preventing Corruption and in terms of Compliance with Reporting Assets Reports.

The two rules are a form of commitment with members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency in their compliance to always report their assets through e-lhkpn every year. It's just that in the regulation there are still weaknesses, where sanctions for delays and or not reporting regularly are not explicitly regulated.

### **Efforts made to improve State Administrators Compliance with LHKPN reporting**

The socialization carried out by the LHKPN Directorate through a Decree sent to the Admin is carried out actively and approaches are carried out by providing explanations regarding LHKPN Reporting. UPL through the admin opens consulting services for state administrators if they do not understand the procedures for electronic reporting, supporting matters related to the use of technology also require mastery for each state administrator so that they can easily report their own assets.

## **6. Conclusions**

Based on the facts and data obtained in the field regarding the Compliance of Members of the DPRD of Fakfak Regency as state administrators in reporting on Assets submitted via e-lhkpn, it can be concluded as follows: (1) Members of DPRD as state administrators are obliged to sincerely report their assets to LHKPN; (2) Assets to be submitted in the form of wealth data must be updated in accordance with the assets obtained in the reporting year; (3) The report on assets is an obligation for every organizer and the time for reporting has been determined by the Corruption Eradication Commission, therefore, before it is time to report, state administrators must prepare themselves so that the submitted report will no longer experience delays; (4) Every compliance that has been announced by the Corruption Eradication Commission has a long process that can be said to be obedient if all state administrators have reported but the real compliance is proper and fast reporting, honest and transparent in submitting assets reports, and making LHKPN one of the obligations that must be fulfilled. must be fulfilled in addition to other obligations and responsibilities to society; (5) The leadership of the DPRD as the DPRD's decision maker needs to revise the decisions that have been made and stipulated because related to the sanctions set have not been explained in detail so that every state administrator who does not report his assets gets sanctions based on the regulations that have been set.

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