

## Open Parliament: Study from Indonesia and Philippines

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tren open parliament Indonesia dan Filipina serta komitmen dari parlemen kedua negara tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis bibliometrik dan analisis konten. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa studi open parliament Indonesia memiliki jumlah publikasi, sitasi, h-index, dan g-index yang lebih tinggi sehingga memiliki dampak dan produktivitas yang lebih besar. Meskipun artikel open parliament Indonesia memiliki skor total link strength dan occurrences yang lebih tinggi, namun studi open parliament Filipina justru lebih terfokus pada topik-topik tertentu. Terdapat lebih banyak tema dan cluster pada studi open parliament Indonesia dan setiap cluster menggambarkan hubungan antar tema dan fokus tertentu. Network visualization, overlay visualization, dan density visualization menghasilkan tema-tema penelitian potensial mengenai studi ini di masa yang akan datang. Meskipun parlemen Indonesia dan Filipina telah menetapkan komitmennya untuk mendukung open parliament di kedua negara tersebut, namun komitmen parlemen Indonesia memiliki pengaruh yang lebih kuat melalui pembentukan lembaga open parliament.

**Kata kunci:** Parlemen Terbuka; Parlemen Indonesia; Parlemen Filipina

### Abstract

This research aims to analyze the trend of open parliaments in Indonesia and the Philippines and the commitment of the parliaments of the two countries. This research uses a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis and content analysis methods. The results of this research show that the Indonesian open parliament study has a higher number of publications, citations, h-index, and g-index, so that it has a greater impact and productivity. Even though Indonesian open parliament articles have higher total link strength and occurrences, the Philippine open parliament study is more focused on certain topics. There are more themes and clusters in the Indonesian open parliament study, and each cluster describes the relationship between certain themes and focuses. Network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization generate potential research themes regarding this study in the future. Even though the Indonesian and Philippine parliaments have stated their commitment to support open parliaments in both countries, the Indonesian parliament's commitment has a stronger influence through the formation of an open parliament institution.

**Keywords:** Open Parliament; Indonesian Parliament; Philippine Parliament

## **INTRODUCTION**

The public has considered that open government is a powerful tool for reforming administration and transforming government (Afandi, Afandi, & Erdayani, 2022; Zon & Andika, 2021). Open government is a public management reform trend that aims to form a transparent and collaborative government structure (Berntzen, Lasse, Johannessen, Andersen, & Crusoe, 2019; Erdayani, Afandi, & Afandi, 2023; Papaloi & Gouscos, 2021). Advances in information and communication technology have impacted the way open government is conceptualized (Duina & Raunio, 2018; Tai, 2021).

Many governments have expanded open government; for example, the United States announced the Open Government Directive, and then, together with Brazil, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Indonesia, and the Philippines, took a leading role in establishing the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a multinational effort to promote open government throughout the world (Afandi, Erdayani, & Afandi, 2023; Schmidhuber & Hilgers, 2021; Turner-Zwinkels et al., 2022).

The Open Government Partnership is based on the idea that open government is more accessible, more responsive, and more accountable to citizens, and that improving the relationship between society and government has long-term, exponential benefits for everyone (Gao, Janssen, & Zhang, 2021). The Open Government Partnership focuses on ten policy areas, which include: anti-corruption and integrity, civic space, digital governance, fiscal openness, inclusion, justice, natural resources, public service delivery, the right to information, and open parliament (Afandi, Afandi, Erdayani, & Afandi, 2023).

The embryo of the open parliament initiative emerged through the development of the legislative openness draft by the Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations (Aderonke & Samuel, n.d.; Brito, Neto, & Costa, 2018; Prihandini & Muslim, 2023; Sinikallio et al., 2021). The final results of the draft were then officially declared at the World e-Parliament Conference. In general, the declaration raises an understanding about the urgency of a more open parliament, the publication of documents, space for participation, and the use of ICT (Grabbe & Groot, 2018; Hazell, Bourke, & Worthy, 2021; Rees, 2019). This declaration was further developed by the Open Government Partnership by forming a Legislative Openness Working Group (Andrews & Silva, 2019; Reynolds, 2019).

In the context of open government, parliament specifically has a role in taking legislative action, such as championing the values of open government by introducing, reviewing, and ratifying legislation relevant to open government or approving budgets for open government reforms. Ensure parliamentary oversight: hold governments accountable for open government reforms and open their own oversight processes to public scrutiny. Opening parliamentary processes: adopting open government principles (transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusion) in parliamentary institutions and processes. Creating space for dialogue: fostering the cross-party dialogue and support necessary to advance and institutionalize open government reforms (Méndez, Chiluiza, Tibau, & Cedeno-Mieles, 2022; Papaloi & Gouscos, 2021).

Open Government Partnership encourages transparency, participation and accountability throughout the legislative process. Ensuring access to legislative information and creating mechanisms for public participation and accountability are essential to building an open and trusting relationship between parliament and citizens. Meanwhile, open parliament is one of the focus areas of OGP policy. Indonesia and the Philippines are two Southeast Asian countries that contributed greatly to the birth of this partnership. This research aims to analyze the trend of open parliaments in Indonesia and the Philippines and the commitment of the parliaments of the two countries.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative approach with bibliometric analysis and content analysis methods. Bibliometric analysis is used to analyze scientific literature in a particular field of knowledge or topic (Carpio-Mendoza, Velásquez, Acuña, & Vasquez, 2021; Prastya, Misran, & Nurmandi, 2021; Roziqin, Kismartini, Fajrina, Salahudin, & Sulistyaningsih, 2022). This method is used to identify trends and highlight critical insights generated from scientific literature (Gaviria-Marin, Merigó, & Baier-Fuentes, 2019; Kulsum et al., 2022; Vujković, Ravšelj, Umek, & Aristovnik, 2021). Meanwhile, content analysis is used to investigate and understand certain issues or topics by analyzing the contents of documents (Rozali, 2022; Subedi, Nyamasvisva, & Pokharel, 2022; Wang & Shepherd, 2020).

In this research, bibliometric analysis uses data sourced from the Scopus, Web of Science, Semantic Scholar, and Crossref databases using the keywords “Indonesia open parliament” and “Philippines open parliament.” Data were saved in RIS file format, selected using OpenRefine, and analyzed using VOSviewer to obtain bibliometric maps. Meanwhile, in content analysis, data comes from Indonesian and Philippine parliamentary policy documents. The data is categorized and interpreted to obtain the results of the parliamentary policy analysis of the two countries.

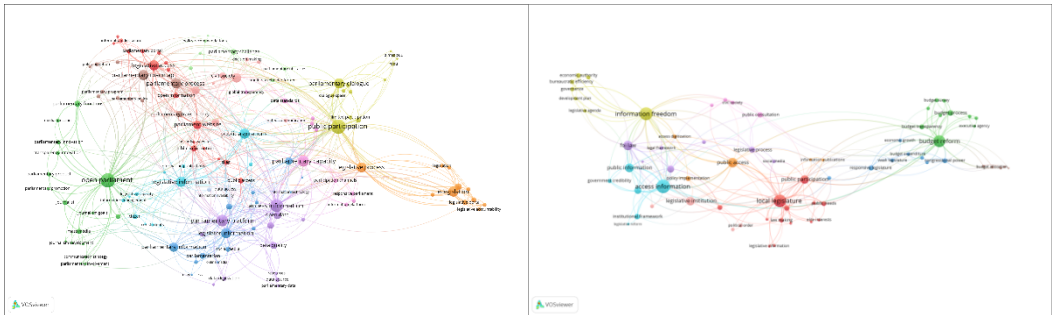
## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Trends in Open Parliament in Indonesia and the Philippines**

In the database that has been determined, there are 337 Indonesian open parliament articles and 263 Philippine open parliament articles. After filerization, 221 and 182 articles were obtained, respectively, which were relevant to the study of open parliaments in Indonesia and the Philippines. This filtering is based on criteria such as open access articles and alignment with the open parliament concept, which includes transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusion (De Blasio & Selva, 2019).

There were 7586 citations, 44 h-index, and 77 g-index in the Indonesian open parliament article, while in the Philippines open parliament article there were 3877 citations, 30 h-index, and 54 g-index. This shows that Indonesian open parliament articles are more popular and have a higher impact and productivity. H-index and g-index are trusted for measuring productivity and the impact of published articles (Ali, 2021; Bihari, Tripathi, & Deepak, 2021; Ding, Liu, & Kandonga, 2020). The difference is that the h-index is based on the number of articles produced by researchers and the number of citations received from other publications, while the g-index is calculated based on the distribution of citations received by researchers and the average number of citations.

Figure 1.  
Network visualization

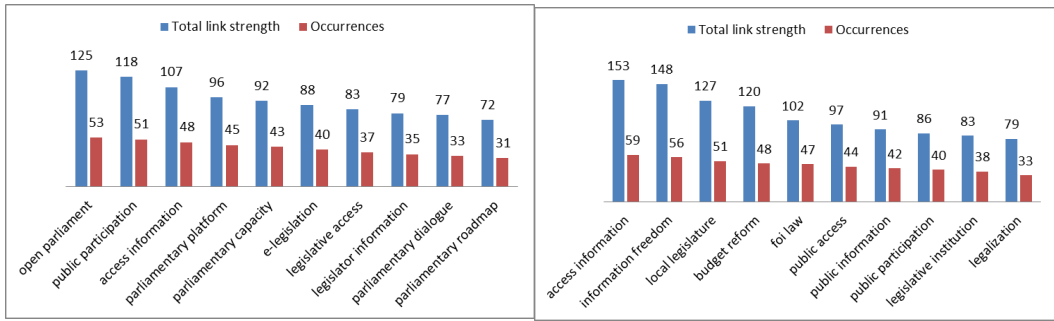


Source: Processed by the Author

The image above is a visualization formed from all the keywords for the open parliament articles in Indonesia and the Philippines. The image on the left is a network visualization of the Indonesian open parliament, while the image on the right is a network visualization of the open parliament of the Philippines. There are no duplicate items shown in the visualization above. Identical items that appeared in multiple articles were counted as a single item (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2019).

This visualization represents items with labels and circles. The size of the labels and circles is determined by their respective weights. The more often an item appears, the bigger the resulting label and circle (Gaviria-Marin et al., 2019). The lines between items represent links, and the location of each item indicates the closeness of the relationship (Ham, Koo, & Lee, 2019; Lnenicka & Saxena, 2021). The items that dominate in the visualization above can be seen in Figure 2, while Figure 3 is an item that has been divided into several clusters.

Figure 2.  
Item Dominance



Source: Processed by the Author

In the image above, the blue color shows the total link strength of an item, while the red color shows the total appearance of an item in all articles (Safarov, 2019). The image on the left is the item that dominates the Indonesian open parliament article, while the image on the right is the item that dominates the Philippines open parliament article. There are 2635 total link strengths and 993 occurrences in Indonesian open parliament articles, while there are 1914 total link strengths and 763 occurrences in Philippine open parliament articles. This is in line with the number of relevant articles used in this study. The more relevant articles on a topic, the higher the total link strength and occurrence score obtained.

Open parliament (total link strength 125 & occurrences 53), public participation (total link strength 118 & occurrences 51), access information (total link strength 107 & occurrences 48), parliamentary platform (total link strength 96 & occurrences 45), parliamentary capacity (total link strength 92 & occurrences 43), e-legislation (total link strength 88 & occurrences 40), legislative access (total link strength 83 & occurrences 37), legislator information (total link strength 79 & occurrences 35), parliamentary dialogue (total link strength 77 & occurrences 33), and parliamentary roadmap (total link strength 72 & occurrences 31) are the list of items that dominate the Indonesian open parliament article. These items are the themes of most interest to researchers and are the main focus of this study.

The items that dominate the Philippine open parliament articles are access information (total link strength 153 & occurrences 59), information freedom (total link strength 148 & occurrences 56), local legislature (total link strength 127 & occurrences 51), budget reform (total link strength 120 & occurrences 48), FoI law (total link strength 102 & occurrences 47), public access (total link strength 97 & occurrences 44), public information (total link strength 91 & occurrences 42), public participation (total link strength 86 & occurrences 40), legislative institutions (total link strength 83 & occurrences 38), and legalization (total link strength 79 & occurrences 33). These items are themes that are the main focus of the study of the Philippine open parliament.

Even though the Indonesian open parliament study has a greater total link strength and occurrences score, when compared to the dominating items (Figure 2), the total link strength and occurrences score of the Philippine open parliament article (total link

strength 1086 and occurrences 458) is greater compared with the score of Indonesian open parliamentary articles (total link strength 937 and occurrences 416). This shows that Philippine open parliament studies are more concentrated on certain topics compared to Indonesian open parliament studies. It can also be said that the Indonesian open parliament study has a broader theme coverage.

**Figure 3.**  
**Cluster items**



*Source: Processed by the Author*

The image on the left is a cluster of items for the Indonesian open parliament article, and the image on the right is a cluster of items for the Philippine open parliament article. There are 133 items in the Indonesian open parliament article, and they are divided into 11 clusters with a varying number of items in each cluster. Meanwhile, in the Philippine open parliament article, there are 69 items and 10 clusters. Item clusters (Figure 3) are formed based on connecting lines between items (Figure 1), so that each item in the same cluster is very closely related.

In the Indonesian open parliament study, cluster 1 consists of items: compliance mechanisms, FoI law, information disclosure, information portal, information systems, legislative access, legislative website, open information, parliamentary website, parliamentary institutions, parliamentary portal, public access, public awareness, public challenges, public information, SILEG, and transparency mechanisms. Cluster 2 consists of the following items: communication strategy, journalism development, journalism goals, journalist, mass media, media assets, media function, media role, open parliament, parliamentary application, parliamentary functions, parliamentary innovation, parliamentary institution, parliamentary involvement, parliamentary product, parliamentary promotion, and transparency innovation.

Cluster 3 consists of communication platform items, digital collaboration, information technology, legislator information, limited access, online media, parliamentary, parliamentary accountability, parliamentary communications, parliamentary documents, parliamentary information, parliamentary profile, public rights, and social media. Cluster 4 consists of the items dialogue space, inclusive parliament, limited participation, offline participation, online participation, parliamentary dialogue, parliamentary interaction, participation access, participation opportunities, public dialogue, public participation, RDPU, and SIMAS PUU. Cluster 5 consists of the following items: access information, big data, data digitization, data management, data quality, data source, information quality, information transparency, limited information, open data, parliamentary data, parliamentary platform, and resources.

Cluster 6 consists of the items citizen, constituents, geographical conditions, information management, information publications, institutional communications, legislative capacity, legislative challenges, legislative data, legislative information, parliamentary publications, and public aspirations. Cluster 7 consists of the items e-legislation, legislation, legislative accountability, legislative function, legislative innovation, legislative portal, legislative process, local legislature, participation mechanism, policy formation, and public restrictions. Cluster 8 consists of information compliance items, parliamentary policy, parliamentary process, parliamentary program, parliamentary roadmap, parliamentary transparency, policy adoption, policy implementation, policy strategy, public interest, and strategic documents.

Cluster 9 consists of data standards, global transparency, information platform, institutional quality, parliamentary capacity, participation channels, public opportunities, publication procedures, responsive parliament, and SILEG platform items. Cluster 10 consists of the following items: civil society, decision making, leadership transition, legislative institutions, legislative leadership, limited communication, open parliament Indonesia, and parliamentary collaboration. Meanwhile, cluster 11 consists of field mapping items, legislative reform, multi-stakeholder forum, parliamentary challenges, parliamentary legitimacy, parliamentary obstacles, and policy recommendations.

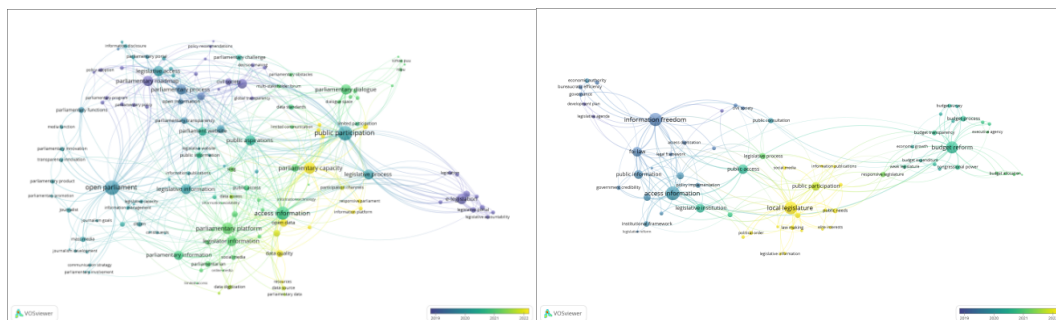
In the Philippine open parliament study, cluster 1 consists of the items democratic process, elite interests, information provision, law making, legislative information,

legislative transparency, local legislature, national legislature, national policy, progressive agenda, public needs, public participation, and rural areas. Cluster 2 consists of budget accountability items, budget documents, budget misuse, budget process, budget reform, budget survey, budget transparency, executive agency, legislative accountability, and legislative position. Cluster 3 consists of budget expenditure items, budget power, congressional power, economic growth, legislative control, parliamentary policy, responsive legislature, and weak legislature.

Cluster 4 consists of the items legislative efficiency, development plan, economic authority, governance, information freedom, legislative agenda, and national development. Cluster 5 consists of the items FoI law, legal framework, legislative access, legislative process, open information, proactive legislature, and social media. Cluster 6 consists of access information, parliamentary credibility, institutional framework, legalization, legislative reform, and public information.

Cluster 7 consists of the items access digitization, information publications, online space, policy implementation, and public access. Cluster 8 consists of budget allocation, budget management, legislative oversight, parliamentary accountability, and public finance items. Cluster 9 consists of civil society, policy influence, public consultation, and public interest items. Meanwhile, cluster 10 consists of the items democratic system, information rights, legislative institutions, and political order. From Figure 3, you can see the grouping of certain themes related to the open parliament study in Indonesia and the Philippines produced by researchers. Each cluster describes the focus of a particular topic related to the study of open parliaments in Indonesia and the Philippines.

**Figure 4.**  
**Overlay visualization**

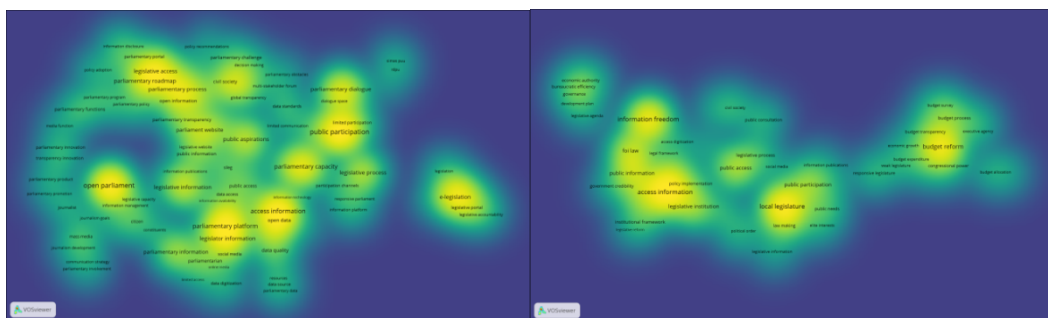


*Source: Processed by the Author*

The visualization above is identical to the network visualization (Figure 1), except for the color of each item. In this visualization, item colors range from blue (the lowest score), green (the middle score), and yellow (the highest score). The darker the color of an item, the more it will be left behind; conversely, the yellower the color of an item, the more attention it will start to receive now and in the years to come. The image on the left is an overlay visualization of the Indonesian open parliament, and the image on the right is an overlay visualization of the open parliament of the Philippines.

In the Indonesian open parliament study, the themes that are starting to receive attention are parliamentary capacity, institutional quality, information quality, open data, data quality, data sources, parliamentary data, information transparency, information platform, publication procedures, data access, SILEG, participation access, participation channels, and responsive parliament. Meanwhile, in the study of the Philippine open parliament, the themes that are starting to receive attention are local legislature, democratic system, democratic process, elite interests, political order, law making, parliamentary policy, social media, legislative information, and information publication.

**Figure 5.**  
**Density visualization**



*Source: Processed by the Author*

The saturation of certain themes in the study of open parliaments in Indonesia and the Philippines can be seen in the picture above. The image on the left is a density visualization of the Indonesian open parliament, while the image on the right is a density visualization of the Philippine open parliament. The level of density of the items in the image above can be seen from the color density: e-legislation, legislative portal, parliamentary dialogue, dialogue space, public participation, participation access, access information, open data, parliamentary platform, parliamentary accountability,

parliamentary roadmap, legislative access, open parliament, and parliamentary capacity are items with yellow dots that are denser than the other items, meaning these themes are very familiar in Indonesian open parliament studies.

In the study of the Philippine open parliament, the themes that are very familiar are budget reform, budget transparency, local legislature, public participation, access to information, open information, public information, information freedom, and FoI law. The themes that receive minimal attention in the Indonesian open parliament study are information platform, information disclosure, participation channels, digital collaboration, parliamentary interaction, online participation, parliamentary data, data standards, data management, communication platform, communication strategy, data digitalization, big data, and transparency innovation. Meanwhile, themes that receive minimal attention in the study of the Philippine open parliament include budget misuse, weak legislature, elite interests, responsive legislature, political order, democratic systems, proactive legislature, and access digitalization. These themes allow potential research into interesting open parliament studies in Indonesia and the Philippines to be carried out in the future

### **Commitment of the Indonesian and Philippine parliaments**

Through the leading role of the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines in the Open Government Partnership, the parliaments of these two countries have also joined this partnership. Open parliament is one of the focus areas of the Open Government Partnership, and since its launch, parliamentary engagement has become an integral part of the open government philosophy and a key element in achieving ambitious open government reforms.

**Table 1.**  
**Commitments of the Indonesian and Philippine parliaments**

| <b>Parliament</b> | <b>Commitment</b>                                                         |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indonesia         | Increasing local community participation through the e-legislation portal |
|                   | Establishment of the Indonesian Open Parliament institution               |
|                   | Make legislative information easily accessible                            |
|                   | Establishment of a legislative data and information platform              |
|                   | The use of journalists and media promotes parliamentary innovation        |

|          |                                                      |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Establish a parliamentary dialogue forum             |
|          | Provide legislator information                       |
| Filipina | The local legislative process is open                |
|          | Open budget and budget reform                        |
|          | Information access legislation                       |
|          | Implementation of the Freedom of Information program |

*Source: Open Government Indonesia (2022); PH-OGP Secretariat (2023)*

As a form of seriousness, the Indonesian parliament has committed to implementing seven agendas in the open parliament, which include: first, increasing local community participation through the e-legislation portal. The e-legislation portal commitment is not a new innovation because it has been implemented in Semarang and Makassar. For replication reasons, the aim of this commitment is to accelerate the use of e-legislation in other regions. Through this commitment, the e-legislation portal can increase local community participation in the legislative process and access to information on laws and regulations. In carrying out its legislative function, every legislator is obliged to be guided by Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the formation of legislative regulations. This law strictly requires public participation in the formation of legislative regulations.

Despite the existence of these regulations, there is no clear mechanism in all regions to regulate public participation in the legislative process. This effectively limits citizens' ability to hold their local representatives accountable during the legislative process. To overcome this situation, the Indonesian parliament developed an e-legislation portal with an emphasis on easy access to the legislative process and access to information on laws and regulations. This commitment has moderate potential to change the legislative process at the regional level because unclear public participation mechanisms are still an obstacle to ensuring a truly participatory legislative process.

Second, the formation of an Indonesian open parliament institution. The Indonesian Parliament has declared an initiative to establish the Open Parliament Indonesia (OPI) institution. This marks a major step in advancing inter-parliamentary cooperation in Indonesia. OPI is very necessary to maintain the implementation of an open parliament, regardless of the leadership transition in the legislative body. OPI can

create incentives for civil society to participate in open parliament initiatives through clear collaboration mechanisms between parliament and civil society. Parliament has also produced a mechanism for implementing Open Parliament Indonesia by providing tools for planning, implementation, and evaluation.

Indonesia's participation and leadership in various international initiatives to open parliamentary processes show parliament's commitment to complying with global standards of openness and transparency. The Westminster Foundation for Democracy has confirmed its intention to continue its partnership with the Indonesian parliament to increase parliamentary transparency and citizen engagement. This is an opportunity for the Indonesian parliament to become part of a global forum that seeks to achieve similar goals. This commitment has the potential to have a moderate impact on changing the landscape of public engagement in parliamentary processes as well as providing a clear opportunity for civil society to collaborate with parliament in achieving the goals of an open parliament.

Third, make legislative information easily accessible. Parliament consists of many working units with diverse functions. In carrying out its functions, each work unit has been mandated by the Information Openness Law and DPR Regulations on Information Openness. The Indonesian Parliament has used technology-enabled platforms such as websites, portals, and mobile applications to disclose public information. Overall, the Parliament website and other portals have attempted to improve by opening up public access to information and providing opportunities to participate in parliamentary processes.

Through this commitment, the Indonesian parliament has attempted to examine the challenges that hinder citizens from accessing information and participating. The findings from this assessment can be the basis for redesigning the Indonesian Parliament website and portal. This commitment has the potential to transform parliamentary processes but aims to increase the use of information sites and portals without a clear strategy to increase public awareness of these tools. However, by simplifying the information disclosure mechanism in the legislative body, this commitment has the potential to minimize disinformation in the parliamentary process.

Fourth, the establishment of a legislative data and information platform. As a legislative institution, the DPR incorporates people's aspirations into laws. However, considering Indonesia's archipelagic geographic condition, determining people's aspirations directly from citizens is a challenge for legislators. With advances in technology, communication with constituents has become easier. The public can also access public information on the DPR website. Currently, the DPR is developing a Legislative Information System (SILEG) platform that can make it easier for citizens to access the latest and most comprehensive information on legislative regulations.

This commitment aims to design the SILEG application to be able to meet the needs of an open parliamentary process. Current practice in parliament is to publish legislative information after the legislative process has ended. This causes the community's voice to not be considered in the legislative process. SILEG can be specifically designed to ensure that parliament publishes legislative information during the drafting stage, thereby allowing the public to access draft laws and express their opinions. This commitment can also increase the DPR's capacity to manage legislative information and data.

Fifth, the use of journalists and media to promote parliamentary innovation. This new approach takes the form of developing more proactive media engagement and developing data-based journalism. This involvement aims not only to introduce parliamentary applications and information but also to provide the media crew with the opportunity to process parliamentary information in accordance with journalism objectives. Until now, journalists and the media have had a wider reach among the general public compared to parliament. The media also has various communication assets and strategies that are more creative and able to attract public attention, so parliament's involvement with journalists and the media is very important to promote various applications and platforms for parliamentary openness to the public.

This commitment can encourage involvement and cooperation between parliament, journalists, and the media to promote various parliamentary openness products and innovations to the public. Through this commitment, parliament can reach a wider range of people who do not yet know the function and workings of the parliamentary openness applications and platforms they need. This commitment can

bridge the functions of journalists and media with parliament to jointly support parliamentary openness by encouraging various innovations in parliamentary openness through various collaborative activities.

Sixth, establish a parliamentary dialogue forum. The Indonesian Parliament has various channels for public participation, both online, such as Public Participation in Legislative Views (SIMAS PUU), and offline, such as Public Hearing Meetings (RDPU). However, in various channels, especially offline channels, active community participation is still very limited, and interaction between parliament and the community is still far from ideal. Access to public participation is also still limited because not all audience requests can be fulfilled, and activities such as visits and hearings are only limited to invitations determined by the commission. Therefore, additional space and opportunities are needed for more dialogue-based participation outside of existing mechanisms that can reach various interest groups in society with specific and in-depth themes.

This commitment aims to build a wider space for dialogue between parliament and society, which has so far been very limited and complex. Consistent and sustainable substantive forums can be a good initial foundation for building a two-way dialogue between parliament and society. This commitment can open a wider space for public participation to discuss various aspects of problems and substance in parliament. Through multi-stakeholder forums that are held regularly, not only can the public convey their input and aspirations, but parliament must also include and respond to various issues raised by the public as a form of accountability to the public.

Seventh, provide legislator information. The public still has difficulty getting information about members of parliament. Legislative information is the right of the people as constituents to know information about their representatives. This information is a form of parliamentary accountability to the public. It is important for the public to obtain comprehensive information about the parliamentarians who represent their interests. On the main parliament website, there is a page for each member of parliament to present information ranging from profile, biography, electoral district, agenda of activities, documents, to contacts. MPs have also been given access to integrate all

communication platforms such as blogs, websites and social media on the page. However, the available data is incomplete so people tend to use external information.

This commitment can provide more complete, informative, accurate, and up-to-date information regarding each member of parliament as a form of parliamentary accountability to the wider community. This commitment can provide the public with more transparent, extensive, and up-to-date access to information regarding every member of the Indonesian parliament. This is a form of accountability of Indonesian parliament members towards their constituents and the public, who are also the targets of laws and regulations drafted by parliament members, so that this commitment contributes to continuing to prioritize the values of transparency and accountability.

In contrast to the Indonesian parliament, the Philippine parliament concentrates on four commitments, which include: first, an open local legislative process. This commitment aims to improve the local legislative process by creating space for citizen involvement, especially through social media platforms. Utilization of this space can trigger community participation in the regional legislative process, which in turn can make government policies more responsive to citizen needs. This commitment is very important for residents who live in rural areas, where regional government centers are not easily accessible. The legislative body, including at the regional level, is seen as the foundation of the democratic system because this institution houses the people's representatives, who act collectively to develop laws that are binding on all parties and are key to the functioning of the political order. However, in the Philippines, local legislative bodies are considered weak, and lawmaking does not always reflect the wishes of the people but rather the interests of a few people.

Given this situation, bringing lawmaking closer to the people by providing relevant information and facilitating citizen participation in related processes is a progressive agenda that can strengthen lawmaking and support the democratic process. Prior to this commitment, transparency and participation in the drafting of legislation were still rare, although several local governments had made similar efforts and there was a national directive to make local government information more accessible. The draft commitment appears to assume that providing an online space to provide input and publish information can lead to more citizen engagement.

Second, open budgeting and budget reform. This commitment aims to strengthen transparency and accountability in the budget process. Specifically, the commitment aims to achieve this by improving the country's position in the Open Budget Survey through the timely publication of key budget documents and by passing the Budget Reform bill. Budget reform is key to sustaining growth and ensuring a responsive government. The main challenge in the Philippines is the weakness of the legislative institution compared to the executive institution. Congressional power over the budget is sometimes overridden by the executive through executive control over budget expenditures.

To achieve the goal of passing the Budget Reform Bill, this commitment must identify key milestones in the lawmaking process, including public consultation on certain provisions, thereby making this commitment relevant to access to information and civic participation. This commitment has the potential to have a transformative impact on increasing community access to information and community participation. This could change business as usual in terms of the transparency of the budget process, with the potential to increase accountability and prevent budget abuse by the executive. If passed and successfully implemented, the Budget Reform Bill's mandate to strengthen congressional power can increase legislative oversight in approving budget allocations, enforce the public financial management system, and hold the government accountable for the results achieved in the budget.

Third, information access legislation. This commitment aims to pass the FoI Law to ensure that efforts in terms of transparency will become the norm and will institutionalize the openness of government information. This commitment includes efforts to improve the institutional framework for access to information in executive institutions in order to improve the implementation of executive orders for public access to information in executive institutions. The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines has guaranteed the right of access to information for citizens. Beginning with the 8th Congress, Freedom of Information bills have been introduced several times over the past 32 years. The inability to secure passage of this law is a serious blow to the credibility of a good government.

This commitment has the potential for moderate impact. The passage of this law represents an important step in this policy area and serves to strengthen the mandate of

access to information in the Philippines. This legislation has the potential to ensure comprehensive implementation of freedom of information throughout the government and address the issue of executive orders. Although the main aim of this commitment is to pass freedom of information legislation, most of its activities center on improving the institutional framework for access to information in the executive branch as well as a clear strategy to actively pursue legislative reform.

Fourth, the implementation of the Freedom of Information program. This commitment aims to increase the momentum of implementing the freedom of information program by intensifying the localization and implementation of the program across local governments in the Philippines as well as institutionalizing and digitizing public access to public information across government and non-government sectors. Through the Freedom of Information program, Filipinos have a legal framework to demand proactive information disclosure from the government. Furthermore, this commitment has also mandated that the legislative process include a public consultation period, which can create opportunities for citizens to influence how bills are created and enforced.

This commitment has the potential to have a transformative impact on increasing Filipinos' access to government information. Its implementation will greatly expand and strengthen access to information in the Philippines. This freedom of information and localization program can make significant contributions and align with the Philippine governance agenda as espoused through the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028: practicing good governance and improving the bureaucratic efficiency of national economic and development authorities. This freedom of information program is also inherently supported by the enactment of seventy freedom of information regulations that are applied nationally.

## **CONCLUSION**

Indonesia and the Philippines are two of the eight countries initiating the Open Government Partnership. This multinational partnership is focused on ten policy areas, including an open parliament. From the results of comparing the number of publications, citations, h-index, and g-index, it shows that Indonesian open parliament studies are more popular and have a higher impact and productivity. A comparison between the total link

strength and occurrence scores shows that the Philippine open parliament study is more concentrated on certain topics, whereas the Indonesian open parliament study has a broader theme coverage. There are more themes and clusters in the Indonesian open parliament study. Each cluster shows the relationship between themes and describes the focus of a particular topic.

The Indonesian and Philippine parliaments each made seven commitments and four commitments to support open parliaments in the two countries. Even though all the commitments of the two parliaments have the potential to increase parliamentary openness in the two countries, the Indonesian parliament's commitment has a greater impact on parliamentary openness through the formation of an Indonesian open parliament institution. This commitment has made efforts to open parliament in Indonesia stronger and more institutionalized so that it is not vulnerable to changes in parliament members.

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