

Original Article

Legal Politics of the Reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods Related to Philanthropic Governance in Indonesia

Nur Ali Rahman✉

Program Pascasarjana Universitas Pamulang

alirahman878787@gmail.com✉

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the legal politics behind the reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 concerning Collection of Money and Goods Related to Philanthropic Governance in Indonesia. Philanthropy has an essential role in advancing society and improving social welfare. However, regulations governing philanthropy in Indonesia are still relatively old-fashioned and have not accommodated the dynamics and complexities of today's philanthropic practices. This study uses a normative legal research method with a juridical-critical approach. The research results show that Law No. 9 of 1961 has not been able to answer the challenges and needs of today's philanthropy in Indonesia. Lack of assertiveness, limited scope, and underdevelopment of administrative requirements are obstacles to effective philanthropic governance. In addition, there is an imbalance of interests between philanthropic parties, beneficiaries, and the government, influencing the implementation and renewal of philanthropic policies. This research recommends law reform to improve philanthropic governance in Indonesia. Revision of Law No. 9 of 1961 must accommodate diverse philanthropic practices, emphasize corporate social responsibility, strengthen oversight mechanisms, and promote transparency and accountability in philanthropic practices. In addition, involving relevant actors such as philanthropic institutions, beneficiaries, government, and civil society in the renewal process is essential to reaching sustainable and inclusive agreements. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide valuable insights and recommendations for policymakers, legal practitioners, and related stakeholders to encourage the reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 to create more effective and sustainable philanthropic governance in Indonesia.

Keywords: Legal Politics, Renewal, Philanthropy



<https://jurnal.usk.ac.id/riwayat>

Introduction

The concept of a welfare state refers to a democratic governance system that prioritizes public welfare by addressing issues such as poverty, health, and unemployment. Governments adopting this model must create protective, service-oriented policies to tackle social problems, aiming for the prosperity and well-being of the community within a framework of justice (Huda, 2009).

In Indonesia, the legal state is grounded in the 1945 Constitution, emphasizing the importance of upholding the law to create citizen welfare. This legal framework aligns with the country's founding objectives, which include protecting the nation's descendants, advancing general welfare, and fostering social justice. (Putra, 2017)

One avenue for Indonesia to enhance welfare is through philanthropy, which embodies a spirit of caring for others. Rooted in the idea of "loving people," philanthropy has deep cultural and religious significance, manifesting in charitable acts within communities. It functions as a vital approach to welfare, alongside social administration and social work, and is especially prominent in rural areas where communal traditions persist. (Ahmadi, 2017)

Indonesia has gained recognition as one of the most charitable countries globally, as evidenced by the 2022 World Giving Index, where it scored 68%. The index highlighted Indonesia's strong performance in helping strangers, donating, and volunteering, with the latter receiving the highest score among 119 countries. Factors contributing to this generosity include religious teachings like zakat, local customs such as gotong royong (mutual cooperation), active fundraising initiatives, youth engagement, and the growing wealth across various regions. (Charities Aid Foundation, 2022)

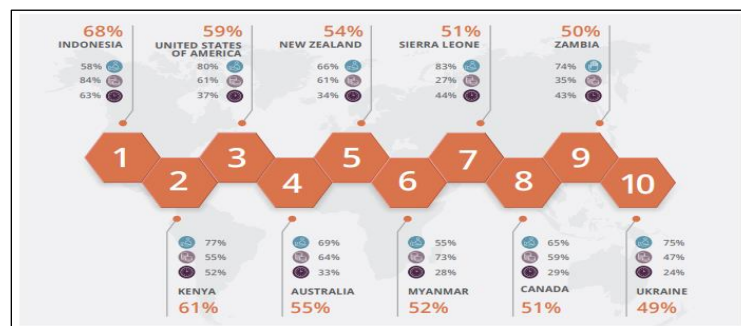


Figure 1.1: The 10 Most Charitable Countries in the World Source: World Giving Index Report 2022 (Charities Aid Foundation, 2022)

Given these circumstances, philanthropy plays a significant role as a key partner for the government in sustainable development. Over the last three years (2018-2020), there have been seven areas of progress in philanthropy in Indonesia: 1) the wide reach of philanthropic activities, working on national and international scales, 2) the growth of corporate philanthropy, 3) the transformation of family foundations towards greater independence, 4) an increase in fundraising and utilization of philanthropic funds by philanthropic organizations, 5) an increase in beneficiaries, 6) the synergy of philanthropic activities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where 84% of philanthropic organizations use SDGs as a reference in program formulation, and 7) innovations in fundraising.

In this regard, philanthropic activities in Indonesia successfully allocated at least IDR 39.6 trillion for various activities supporting development agendas between 2018 and 2020. There was a trend of increased allocation of philanthropic funds from 2018 to

2020, with a 6.45% increase in 2019 compared to 2018, and a 23.05% increase in 2020.

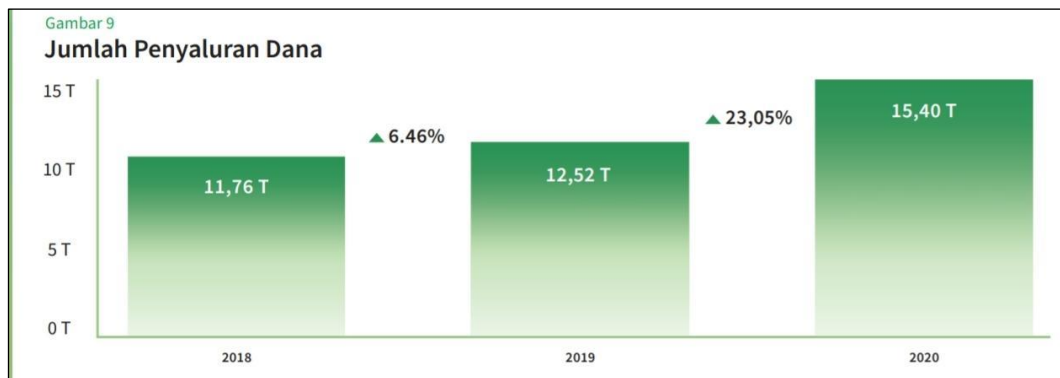


Figure 1.2: Philanthropic Fund Distribution 2018-2020 Source: Indonesian Philanthropy Association. Indonesia Philanthropy Outlook 2022 (Jakarta: PFI, 2022)

The increased allocation of philanthropic funds significantly impacted the number of beneficiaries, with 91.7 million individuals and 365,588 families receiving food assistance between 2018 and 2020. The most notable growth occurred between 2019 and 2020, with a 41.17% increase, largely driven by the COVID-19 pandemic. This crisis spurred solidarity among Indonesians to support one another, highlighting the importance of social capital and peer-to-peer support as a national resource that the state should further develop and facilitate.

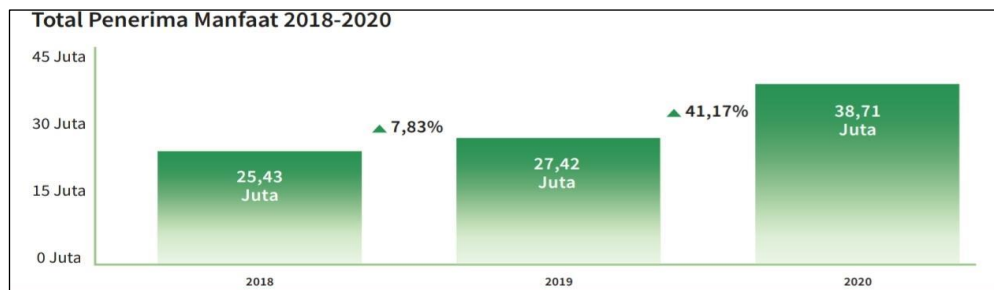


Figure 1.3: Increase in Philanthropic Beneficiaries 2018-2020 Source: Indonesian Philanthropy Association. Indonesia Philanthropy Outlook 2022 (Jakarta: PFI, 2022)

Despite the strong social capital and achievements of the philanthropic movement in Indonesia, there is a lack of adequate regulation and governance. The 2022 Doing Good Index categorized Indonesia as “Doing Okay,” indicating that citizens' philanthropic initiatives are not sufficiently supported by government regulations and policies. Furthermore, 42% of surveyed social organizations reported that laws related to the social sector are difficult to understand.

DOING GOOD INDEX 2022			
NOT DOING ENOUGH			
Bangladesh	DOING OKAY		
Sri Lanka	Cambodia	DOING BETTER	
	India	China	DOING WELL
	Indonesia	Hong Kong	Singapore
	Nepal	Japan	Taiwan
	Pakistan	Korea	
	Thailand	Malaysia	
	Vietnam	Philippines	

*Economies in each cluster are arranged alphabetically.

APS

Figure 1.4: Doing Good Index 2022 Results Source: Center for Asian Philanthropy and Society. Doing Good Index 2022 ([Hong Kong: CAPS, 2022](#))

Improvements in the governance of philanthropy management will enhance philanthropic funding in Indonesia, which has significant potential. The National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) estimates that zakat funds alone could reach IDR 327 trillion annually. Additionally, funds from almsgiving, waqf (endowment), and other charitable contributions are substantial. ([Hong Kong: CAPS, 2022](#))

Philanthropic actors have evolved, focusing on long-term programs that address social issues, aligning with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesia, as a participant in the Millennium Summit, committed to using the MDGs to guide its development efforts, aiming to eradicate poverty, promote gender equality, and combat diseases. Despite many goals set under the MDGs not being achieved by the 2015 deadline, the SDGs were established to refine and address these unmet targets for sustainable development.

In order to track SDG progress, clear indicators and accessible data are essential. The UNDP and UNEP assist the Indonesian government in capturing relevant indicators and promoting the publication of SDG targets. Among the 17 SDGs, three key areas—No Poverty, Good Health and Well-Being, and Quality Education—are the primary focus for philanthropic organizations. A study by PIRAC, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, and Philanthropy Indonesia indicates that philanthropic organizations have strong capacity levels to support the achievement of the SDGs.



The Capacity of Philanthropic Organizations in Indonesia to Support the Achievement of SDGs

Indonesia's philanthropic ecosystem faces significant regulatory challenges, including overlapping policies, complex fundraising licensing procedures, and insufficient digitalization. The existing laws, particularly Law Number 9 of 1961 on Fundraising, are outdated and inadequate for contemporary philanthropic needs. These laws create a restrictive licensing paradigm, lacking specific regulations for digital crowdfunding and cross-border philanthropy, and offer limited tax incentives for donations. ([PSHK, 2023](#))

The regulatory framework also suffers from inconsistencies between various laws, such as Law 9/1961 and Law 23/2011 on Zakat Management, which overlap in authority regarding licensing for non-profit organizations. Additionally, the lack of clear timelines for processing permit applications leads to legal uncertainties.

Recent incidents, like those involving the Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT), have damaged the reputation of philanthropic institutions and prompted the government to

implement stricter policies. The Ministry of Social Affairs has adopted a more selective approach to public fundraising (PUB) licensing, which complicates the process for philanthropic organizations. As a result, there have been increased complaints regarding the cumbersome licensing requirements and the absence of clear technical guidelines.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's perspective on law as a tool for societal renewal highlights the need for legal reforms to adapt to the evolving philanthropic landscape. This research aims to advocate for the reform of Law 9/1961 and its associated regulations to enhance philanthropy in Indonesia, build public trust, and promote active participation from all societal levels in achieving national goals and social welfare. ([Putra, 2014](#))

Methods

The type of research presented in this paper is normative research, which views law as a set of rules that determine what is permissible and impermissible, with a particular focus on law in books. This research approach encompasses the examination of legal principles, statutory regulations, expert opinions, and jurisprudence. This study positions the legal politics surrounding the reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 concerning the Collection of Money and Goods—related to the governance of philanthropy in Indonesia—as the independent variable. In this study, the definition of legal politics refers to the official direction of law implemented to achieve state objectives.

The analytical nature of this research is descriptive, aiming to provide an overview or exposition of the subjects and objects of the research based on the results obtained.

This research approach consists of two main aspects. First, the Legislative Approach, which utilizes legislation and regulations. According to Article 1, point 2 of Law No. 12 of 2011, statutory regulations are written legal norms that bind the public generally and are established by state institutions or authorized officials following established procedures. Second, the Conceptual Approach, which focuses on existing legal rules. In constructing concepts, researchers must refer to the views and doctrines that have developed within legal science. Due to its universal nature, the author is required to examine the perspectives of legal scholars from various countries concerning the theme being addressed.

Results

Legal Politics of the Reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods

Law operates within a complex social framework, continuously influenced by various societal factors. Legal politics is a crucial area of study that explores the government's legal strategies, the role of social groups, and the processes that shape laws in alignment with the state's vision. It encompasses the creation, implementation, and enforcement of laws, reflecting the needs of society and global legal trends. ([Mahmud MD, 1993](#))

Understanding legal politics is vital for grasping legislative politics, which focuses on policies that define legal regulations and their implementation. This relationship underscores the importance of legislation in guiding the direction and application of the law, as emphasized by scholars like Bagir Manan, who views legislative politics as policies defining the content of legal regulations, and Abdul Wahid Masru, who sees it as

government actions producing and enforcing legislation from planning to implementation. ([Masru, 2004](#))

In Indonesia, philanthropic practices have traditionally adhered to Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods. However, this law is outdated and insufficient for the complexities of modern philanthropy, which now involves advanced technologies and diverse practices. As such, the reform of this law is essential for effective governance in philanthropy, reflecting the evolving dynamics of legal politics.

The reform process must prioritize legal certainty, as outlined in Article 28D of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees fair legal recognition and equal treatment. Legal certainty is crucial for philanthropic actors, providing them with clear guidelines about their rights and obligations. Moreover, the reform must consider political convergence, ensuring a balance between political interests and social justice.

Finally, the reform of philanthropy laws must account for Indonesia's social, economic, and cultural contexts. Laws should coordinate diverse interests within society to effectively manage and regulate philanthropic activities. This multifaceted approach will help ensure that reformed laws not only meet the needs and values of the community but also uphold principles of justice and legal certainty, thereby fostering a more robust philanthropic environment in Indonesia.

Sub 2 Reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods in Philanthropic Governance in Indonesia

The law continually evolves to address societal changes and aims to achieve justice, utility, and legal certainty. In Indonesia, which adheres to democratic principles and the rule of law, legal frameworks are essential for governing social order. While laws inherited from the colonial era are crucial for structuring national life, they must also be updated to reflect current social conditions and needs ([Anjani, 2019](#)). The legal political direction should guide the formulation of laws by state institutions and evaluate whether the existing laws align with this framework. There is, however, a notable disconnect between the law and the realities of everyday life; laws should serve the people, not the other way around. ([Atmaja, 2016](#))

Legal reform is the process of testing and implementing changes to existing legal provisions to enhance efficiency, justice, and access to justice. This term is frequently encountered in both legal literature and everyday discussions ([Rahardjo, 2009](#)). Legal reform, or legal transformation, involves more than just changes to legal texts; it also encompasses the foundational values that underpin the legal system. The essence of law lies not merely in its wording but in the values it embodies. Therefore, legal reform should focus on renewing the structure and culture of the law itself to enhance human dignity and achieve justice ([Prasetyo, 2017](#)).

Comprehensive legal reform should address all elements of the legal system, including substantive, structural, and cultural aspects. According to Friedman, these reforms should ideally align with the cultural values of the nation. The process of establishing or reforming legislation involves three interrelated aspects: administration, academia, and politics. The administrative aspect ensures adherence to the rules governing legislative formation, while the academic aspect demands a robust scientific basis for each draft regulation. The political aspect must ensure that the proposed regulations align with public aspirations and the political framework ([Yudianto, 2015](#)).

Nonet and Selznick emphasize that society's role in creating legal products or

reforms should be participatory, inviting contributions from all societal layers. Legal products must reflect community desires rather than simply legitimize state authority. According to Solly Lubis, effective regulations should provide justice for all parties, ensure legal certainty by clearly delineating rights and obligations, and offer tangible benefits to those affected. ([Rahardjo, 1980](#))

In Indonesia's context, reforming Law No. 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods in Philanthropic Governance has become an urgent necessity. This outdated law fails to address the complexities of modern philanthropic activities, as evidenced by increasing cases of misuse in the collection of funds and goods. Strengthening regulations to protect these resources for philanthropic purposes is essential to enhance accountability and public trust in charitable activities. Cause there are several cases of misuse related to the collection of money and goods:

1. A donation box named "Sahabat Langit" was used to collect funds for a suspected terrorist in Boyolali ([Saputra, 2024](#)).
2. Allegations of fund misappropriation by ACT have progressed through various stages, including the revocation of permits and the establishment of suspects. ([Farrisa, 2024](#))
3. ACT was found to have deducted 13.7% from donations, violating government regulations that limit deductions to a maximum of 10%. ([Damarjati, 2024](#)).
4. Dittipideksus Bareskrim Polri revealed that shell companies affiliated with the Aksi Cepat Tanggap Foundation (ACT) were allegedly involved in the embezzlement of donation funds. Ten companies, including PT Sejahtera Mandiri Indotama, PT Global Wakaf Corpora, and PT Insan Madani Investama, are implicated. Polri is still investigating the involvement of these companies, which are suspected of money laundering. ACT President Ibnu Khajar and former President Ahyudin, along with two other suspects, have been charged under related articles regarding embezzlement, electronic information and transactions, and foundation crimes. ([Damarjati, 2024](#)).

The misuse of money and goods collection underscores the urgent need for stricter regulations, particularly to address forms of abuse not covered by Law No. 9 of 1961. Revising this law is essential to modernize the legal framework, enhancing its effectiveness in preventing misuse while ensuring transparency and accountability in managing philanthropic funds. This reform is not merely procedural; it represents a strategic move towards ensuring justice for all parties involved, requiring adjustments in rights and obligations and regulations that accommodate the evolving landscape of philanthropy.

Anticipated changes in the law aim to create a more inclusive and responsive legal foundation that aligns with societal needs. With robust regulations, a conducive environment for philanthropy can be fostered as a vital component of social progress. Additionally, legal reform will emphasize the need to adapt to changing values and norms, protecting the rights of beneficiaries in philanthropic activities. Clearer provisions are expected to enhance legal certainty, promoting sustainable philanthropic growth.

This initiative aligns with sustainable development principles, which advocate for harmony among economic, social, and environmental progress. Supportive laws can achieve an optimal balance between development and community welfare. In this context, legal reform plays a strategic role, as law governs interactions among individuals, groups, and institutions. Improved philanthropy laws can act as a

catalyst for social and economic advancement across Indonesia.

However, the legal reform process is complex and requires active participation from various stakeholders, including the government, legislative bodies, civil society organizations, and the philanthropic sector. Collaboration among all stakeholders is crucial for creating effective laws that positively influence national development. As Jan Michiel Otto emphasizes, legal certainty necessitates clear, consistent, and accessible rules for society. Currently, Law No. 9 of 1961 is inadequate for regulating philanthropic practices, with several provisions needing revision to align with Indonesia's development agenda.

Table 1. Articles of the Collection of Money and Goods in Indonesia That Need to Be Changed, Updated, or Added"

Law Number 9 of 1961 on the Collection of Money and Goods	Government Regulation Number 29 of 1980 on the Implementation of Donation Collection	Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2021 on the Organization of Money or Goods Collection
Def The definition of public fundraising Collection of Money and Goods is no longer relevant to the current development of Money and Goods Collection organization. Article 1 The term collection of money or goods in this law refers to every effort to obtain money or goods for development in the fields of social welfare, mental/religion/spirituality, physical well-being, and culture. Implementation - The development of target areas for Collection of Money and Goods activities has not been accommodated. - The development of methods for organizing "Collection of Money and Goods" activities (crowdfunding platforms/other digital applications) has not been accommodated. - The development /expansion of subjects and objects of "Collection of Money and Goods" organizers has not been accommodated. Recommendation	Operational costs for organizing Money and Goods Collection have not yet been regulated. Articles 6 - Distribution costs are borne by the Money and Goods Collection organizers; - The maximum amount of operational costs for fundraising is set at 10% of the total funds collected Implementation - The operational costs for fundraising can exceed the 10% limit of the total funds collected; - The Money and Goods Collection law does not contain detailed provisions regarding the scope of operational costs for fundraising activities. Recommendation - Detailed regulations are needed regarding the scope of operational costs for fundraising activities and changes in the percentage of operational costs for Money and Goods Collection activities to match current conditions.	The regulation for obtaining permits for organizing Money and Goods Collection is no longer relevant to the current development of PUB organization. Articles 5 – 11 - No regulation on the time frame for completing permit processing; - The validity period for Money and Goods Collection permits is only 3 months and can be extended once for one month; - Permits are issued by the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor according to regional authority; - There is a requirement for a document of approval for Money and Goods Collection implementation from local officials based on the status of the applicant's organization; - Permits are only granted to legal entities (organizations). Implementation - The lack of clarity regarding the time frame for completing permit processing requires philanthropists to act quickly in emergency programs; - The expansion of subjects,

- Changes/replacements of the “Collection of Money and Goods” definition are necessary to align with the current developments in methods, subjects, objects, and target areas for “Collection of Money and Goods” organization. - Harmonization with related legislation needs to be done.		objects, and procedures for Money and Goods Collection, including crowdfunding, has not been accommodated; - It remains short-term and burdensome for Money and Goods Collection organizers who carry out sustainable Money and Goods Collection activities; - The process is still tiered and bureaucratic. Recommendation - Simplification of the regulation on Money and Goods Collection permits is needed by: - Simplifying the flow, tiers, and bureaucracy of permit processing; - Extending the validity period of permits; - Differentiating the periodicity of permit validity based on the duration of Money and Goods Collection activities for routine and sustainable activities as opposed to tentative/incidental and short-term activities. - Expanding the scope of permits for Money and Goods Collection organizers using crowdfunding methods; - Simplifying the requirements for permit documents; - Adding explanations regarding the types or scope of Money and Goods Collection activities that do not require permits.
The regulation on permit organization of Money and Goods Collection is no longer relevant with the current development of PUB organization. Articles 2 – 5 - No regulation on the time frame for completing permit processing; - The validity period for Money and Goods Collection permits	The regulation on permit organization of Money and Goods Collection is no longer relevant with the current development of PUB organization Articles 7- 14 - No regulation on the time frame for completing permit processing; - The validity period for Money and Goods Collection permits is	The operational costs for organizing Money and Goods Collection have not yet been regulated. Article 18 - Distribution costs are borne by the Money and Goods Collection organizers unless during a disaster condition, which is organized based on the provisions of

is only 3 months and can be extended once for one month; - Permits are issued by the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor according to regional authority; - There is a requirement for a document of approval for Money and Goods Collection implementation from local officials based on the status of the applicant's organization; - Permits are only granted to legal entities (organizations). Implementation - The lack of clarity regarding the time frame for completing permit processing; - The expansion of subjects, objects, and procedures for Money and Goods Collection, including crowdfunding, has not been accommodated; - It remains short-term and burdensome for Money and Goods Collection organizers who carry out sustainable Money and Goods Collection activities; - The process is still tiered and bureaucratic. Recommendation - Simplification of the regulation on Money and Goods Collection permits is needed by: - Simplifying the flow, tiers, and bureaucracy of permit processing; - Extending the validity period of permits; - Differentiating the periodicity of permit validity based on the duration of Money and Goods Collection activities for routine and sustainable activities as opposed to tentative/incidental and short-	only 3 months and can be extended once for one month; - Permits are issued by the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor according to regional authority; - There is a requirement for a document of approval for Money and Goods Collection implementation from local officials based on the status of the applicant's organization; - Permits are only granted to legal entities (organizations). Implementation - The lack of clarity regarding the time frame for completing permit processing; - -The expansion of subjects, objects, and procedures for Money and Goods Collection, including crowdfunding, has not been accommodated; - It remains short-term and burdensome for Money and Goods Collection organizers who carry out sustainable Money and Goods Collection activities; - The process is still tiered and bureaucratic. - Recommendation - Simplification of the regulation on Money and Goods Collection permits is needed by: - Simplifying the flow, tiers, and bureaucracy of permit processing; - Extending the validity period of permits; - Differentiating the periodicity of permit validity based on the duration of Money and Goods Collection activities for routine and sustainable activities as opposed to tentative/incidental and short-term activities. - Expanding the scope of permits for Money and Goods Collection organizers using	legislation; - The maximum amount of operational costs for fundraising is set at 10% of the total funds collected. Implementation - The operational costs for fundraising can exceed the 10% limit of the total funds collected; - The Money and Goods Collection law does not contain detailed provisions regarding the scope of operational costs for fundraising activities. Recommendation - Detailed regulations are needed regarding the scope of operational costs for fundraising activities and changes in the percentage of operational costs for Money and Goods Collection activities to match current conditions.
--	--	--

term activities. - Expanding the scope of permits for Money and Goods Collection organizers using crowdfunding methods; - Simplifying the requirements for permit documents; - Adding explanations regarding the types or scope of Money and Goods Collection activities that do not require permits.	crowdfunding methods; - Simplifying the requirements for permit documents; - Adding explanations regarding the types or scope of Money and Goods Collection activities that do not require permits	
The effectiveness of the consideration committee in granting permits for donation organization. Articles 4 - 6 - The consideration committee is assigned to provide opinions in the permit issuance process by the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor. Implementation - The verification process for requested permits is currently done by the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office (DPMPTSP) and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The existence of the consideration committee is no longer effective. Recommendation - The consideration committee should be abolished as regulated in Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Money and Goods Collection law.	The reporting mechanism regulation does not meet the principles of transparency and accountability in organizing Money and Goods Collection. Article 25 - The Money and Goods Collection organizers must provide a report on the implementation of Money and Goods Collection, which includes a public accountant audit for collections above 500 million IDR, submitted to the permit issuer no later than 30 days after the completion of the Money and Goods Collection distribution. - There is no regulation requiring the reporting of Money and Goods Collection activities to the public. Implementation - Currently, many fundraising activities have a continuous timeframe (long-term); - It is quite easy to reach the minimum amount required for an audit; - The costs of using a public accountant are a burden for the Money and Goods Collection organizers due to high fees; - There is no regulation regarding the obligation to report to the public.	- The regulation of administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions is no longer relevant to the current legal developments. Article 8 - Regulates a prison sentence of a maximum of 3 months or a fine of up to IDR 10,000; - Does not regulate any measures against legal entities, including suspension of activities, fines, and closure of organizations. Implementation - Many donations/fundraising activities do not have an accountability report to the public; - The provisions of sanctions are no longer relevant to the current developments of Money and Goods Collection organization; - The provisions of sanctions against individuals do not apply to legal entities. Recommendation - Increase the maximum penalty limit for imprisonment and fines to adapt to current conditions and developments; - Implementing a series of administrative sanctions against legal entities that violate the provisions of Money and Goods Collection.

	Recommendation - Increase the minimum threshold for fundraising results that must be audited by a public accountant. - Add provisions for periodic reporting obligations based on the duration of Money and Goods Collection activities, to be conducted at least once per fiscal year. - Establish more comprehensive regulations regarding the public reporting mechanism that must be conducted by Money and Goods Collection organizers, utilizing various media for information dissemination, both print and electronic.	
- The regulation of administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions is no longer relevant to the current legal developments. Article 28 - Does not regulate any measures against legal entities, including suspension of activities, fines, and closure of organizations. Implementation - Many donations/fundraising activities do not have an accountability report to the public; - The provisions of sanctions are no longer relevant to the current developments of Money and Goods Collection organization; - The provisions of sanctions against individuals do not apply to legal entities. Recommendation - Increase the maximum penalty limit for imprisonment and fines to		The regulation of administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions is no longer relevant to the current legal developments. Article 21 - Regulates a prison sentence of a maximum of 3 months or a fine of up to IDR 10,000; - Does not regulate any measures against legal entities, including suspension of activities, fines, and closure of organizations. Implementation - Many donations/fundraising activities do not have an accountability report to the public; - The provisions of sanctions are no longer relevant to the current developments of Money and Goods Collection organization; - The provisions of sanctions against individuals do not apply to legal entities. Recommendation - Increase the maximum penalty limit for imprisonment and fines to adapt to current conditions and developments; - Implementing a series of administrative sanctions against legal entities that violate the provisions of Money and Goods Collection.

adapt to current conditions and developments; - Implementing a series of administrative sanctions against legal entities that violate the provisions of Money and Goods Collection.		
Expansion of Subjects, Methods, Objects, and Target Areas in the Policy of Money and Goods Collection in Indonesia: Content of the Money and Goods Collection Law" It only regulates definitions, licensing, and criminal/administrative sanctions; and it only covers foundations or community organizations that are legally established. Implementation - It does not yet cover/accommodate the expansion of subjects of donors, namely individuals and communities that are not legal entities, including companies; - It does not yet cover/accommodate philanthropic organizations or individuals sending funds or goods to international organizations operating in various countries; - It does not yet cover/accommodate philanthropic organizations or individuals conducting fundraising focused on specific global or humanitarian issues and receiving donations from individuals or organizations worldwide; - It does not yet cover/accommodate philanthropic organizations that wish to send aid in the form of goods or services to countries in need, such as disaster relief, health assistance, educational aid, or development assistance; - It does not yet cover/accommodate the development of methods for fundraising through crowdfunding/digital fundraising platforms and the use of other futuristic technologies; - It does not yet cover/accommodate the development of donation objects in the form of shares/mutual funds or other forms of investment; - It does not yet cover/accommodate the development of the use of collected donations for expanded areas of benefit; - It does not yet cover/accommodate a clear separation between social activities that use public donation funds and CSR activities; - It does not yet cover/accommodate the separation of donation fund accounts from personal or CSR accounts; - It does not yet cover/accommodate organizations that collect personal data from individuals without permission or without providing adequate information about the use of that data, and also use the collected personal data for purposes other than those explained to the individuals, which may also be considered a violation of privacy. Adjustments to the regulations on Fundraising and Donations should be considered in accordance with Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection. Recommendations - It is necessary to establish more comprehensive regulations in the future Public Fundraising Law concerning: the subjects of donation actors, namely individuals and communities that are not legal entities, for the establishment of a legal entity to conduct Public Fundraising activities; methods of Public Fundraising through artificial intelligence, blockchain, crowdfunding platforms/digital fundraising, and other emerging technologies; the objects of donations in the form of shares, mutual funds, and/or other forms of investments; and the utilization of the results of fundraising in addressing complex social issues, including supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). - Regulations regarding the method of Public Fundraising through crowdfunding platforms must ensure the following: the acceptance and distribution of Public Fundraising must be transparent and accountable; prevent the exploitation of community members as media for Public Fundraising promotions; prevent the misuse of Public Fundraising for the interests of the organizers/institutions; and ensure that Public Fundraising programs are implemented transparently and are accountable according to their licenses. - - There is a need to establish regulations regarding cross-border philanthropy, referring to activities or practices of philanthropy involving the transfer of funds, goods, or assistance from one country to another. - Regulations should distinctly separate social activities utilizing public fundraising funds from Corporate Social		

Responsibility (CSR) activities.

- There should be regulations regarding the separation of donation fund accounts from personal or CSR accounts.
- Regulations need to be established regarding the implementation of Fundraising Activities that consider the Protection of Donor Personal Data.
- Regulations should be developed for the implementation of Fundraising Activities based on Information and Electronic Transactions.
- In-depth regulations must be established prohibiting the implementation of Fundraising Activities related to terrorism, human trafficking, the use of Public Fundraising for propaganda or extreme political agitation purposes, and other activities that violate Indonesian law.
- There should be established divisions/institutions at the local government level to provide supervision through mentoring, assistance, and oversight of Fundraising Activities, from regulatory and supervisory agencies such as the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Registered NPOs/Non-Legal Entities), the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (Legal Entity NPOs), the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Public Fundraising Organizers), the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Zakat Management Organizations), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Foreign Organizations).
- An independent supervisory body for donations should be established, which is also mandated to support and facilitate donation activities. In other countries, such independent bodies take the form of charity commissions or Internal Revenue Services, or Donation Management Commissions.
- Alternatively, there should be an institution similar to the one in America, namely the Attorney General, whose duty is to handle issues related to fraud, misuse of funds, and ensure that organizations comply with the law. State Charity Regulators are specialized bodies that oversee the registration and reporting of charitable organizations. GuideStar provides a comprehensive database of nonprofit organizations in the United States, including financial information, purposes, and their impact. The BBB Wise Giving Alliance reviews and reports on the performance of charitable organizations based on BBB (Better Business Bureau) standards for charities.

The description in Table 4.2 indicates that there is a need for an update to the existing law by modifying and adding articles to align with the dynamic developments in society and philanthropy in Indonesia. This includes provisions for: 1) online donation collection or through information technology; 2) management of donation usage for operational purposes; 3) regulations regarding the subjects of donation actors, specifically individuals and communities that are not legal entities, to establish a legal entity for conducting public fundraising activities; 4) regulations on the use and storage of donation funds in separate accounts; 5) provisions for the acceptance of donations electronically; 6) reporting methods for the implementation and outcomes of donations; 7) oversight and guidance of philanthropic institutions by both local and central governments; 8) monitoring and reporting on philanthropic institutions or fundraising organizers by central and local governments, which will serve as a basis for determining the success of activities and compliance with guidelines and program planning; 9) differentiation between philanthropic funds and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); 10) prohibitions on fundraising activities related to terrorism, human trafficking, the use of public funds for propaganda or extreme political agitation, and other activities that violate Indonesian law; 11) the types of philanthropic institutions that can be established; 12) implementation of sanctions; and 13) rules for raising donations through modern retail.

Conclusion

The The legal policy regarding the reform of Law No. 9 of 1961 on Fundraising is

crucial because this law has not accommodated the dynamic developments in philanthropy. Updating this legal framework is necessary to reflect the values of transparency and accountability in philanthropic practices in Indonesia, which holds significant potential for growth in fundraising. PUB serves as an important instrument to support community participation in addressing social issues and mobilizing resources for impactful and sustainable programs, as well as to support the achievement of the government's national agenda.

The relevance of Law No. 9 of 1961 on Fundraising has not kept pace with the developments in philanthropic practices in Indonesia, particularly regarding transparency and accountability in the collection of funds and goods in line with the dynamic progress of society and philanthropy in the country. This indicates the urgent need for reform of the law, at least by completely revising it and adding new articles.

Suggestion

The Philanthropic institutions, civil society organizations, and NGOs must actively participate in the reform of philanthropy laws by providing input to the DPR and the government. They also need to enhance their professionalism, accountability, and transparency to become more credible. This will increase public and governmental trust, open avenues for dialogue, and strengthen their influence in formulating more inclusive policies related to Law No. 9 of 1961 on Fundraising.

The DPR and the government need to prioritize the reform of this law due to the rapid developments in philanthropic practices that have moved beyond conventional methods of receiving and giving donations. In the current digital age, philanthropy has expanded into the online realm with crowdfunding platforms, internet-based fundraising, and other increasingly popular futuristic technologies. However, the existing law is no longer sufficient to regulate these complex and diverse philanthropic practices. Therefore, reforming the law is crucial to ensure that existing regulations can adapt to changing times and facilitate more accountable and transparent governance in philanthropy.

References

- Abdoel Djamali, R, (2007). *Pengantar Hukum Indonesia*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Abdul Wahid Masru, (2004). *Politik Hukum dan Peraturan Perundang-undangan*, (Jakarta: Tanpa penerbit), hlm 12
- Achmad, Ali, dan Wiwie Heryani. (2007). *Menjelajahi Kajian Empiris terhadap Hukum*. Cetakan pertama, Kencana, Jakarta.
- Anheier, H. K., & List, R. A. A (2006). *Dictionary of Civil Society, Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector*. Routledge, London and New York.
- Anheier, Helmut K., dan Regina A. (2006). List, A Dictionary of Civil Society, Philanthropy and the Nonprofit Sector, Routledge, London and New York.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, (2005). *Konstitusi & Konstitusionalisme Indonesia*, Konstitusi Press, Jakarta.
- Astawa, I Gde Pantja, dan Suprin Na'a. (2012). *Dinamika Hukum dan Ilmu Perundang-Undangan di Indonesia*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Astomo, Putera. (2018). *Ilmu Perundang-Undangan: Teori dan Praktik di Indonesia*. Depok: Rajawali Pers.

- Asyhadie, Zaeni, dan Arief Rahman. (2013). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*. Rajawali Pers, Jakarta.
- Avi-Yonah, Reuven S, Corporate Social Responsibility and Strategic Tax Behavior, In Tax and Corporate Governance, diedit oleh Wolfgang Schon, Springer, Berlin, 2008.
- Azis, A., & Kusnafizal, T. (2024). Information and Communication Technology in the Learning Process. *JTP-Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, 26(1), 158-170.
- Badriyah, Siti Malikhatun. (2010). *Penemuan Hukum Dalam Konteks Pencarian Keadilan, cetakan pertama*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.
- Bremner, Robert H, (1988). *American Philanthropy*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Bremner, Robert H. (1988). *American Philanthropy*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Budiardjo, Miriam, (2005). *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik*, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta.
- Center for Asian Philanthropy and Society. Doing Good Index 2022: Assessing the Health and Well-being of Asia's Social Sector. (Hong Kong: CAPS, 2022), hlm. 13
- Cotte, Pierre Andre, The Interpretation of Legislation in Canada, Edisi Kedua, Les Editions Yvon Blais, Inc., Quebec, 1991.
- Danim, Sudarwan, (2002). *Menjadi Peneliti Kualitatif, Pustaka Setia*, Bandung.
- Danu Damarjati, "ACT Potong Donasi 13,7% Peraturan Pemerintah Mengatur Maksimal 10%", <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20170502010516-277-211455/heboh-pakai-uang-donasi-cak-budi-beberkan-klarifikasi>, diakses tanggal 17 Februari 2024.
- David, Rene, dan John E.C. Brierly, Major Legal Systems in the World Today: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Law, Stevens & Sons, London, 1985.
- Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. (1997). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.
- Devy Tantry Anjany, Ana Silviana dan Triyono, (2019). "Arti Penting Pendaftaran Tanah demi Menjamin Kepastian Hukum (Studi di Kelurahan Meteseh Kecamatan Tembalang Kota Semarang)", *Diponegoro Law Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1, hlm. 181.
- Dharma Oetomo, Budi Sutedjo, (2002). *e-Education Konsep, Tekonologi, dan Aplikasi Internet Pendidikan*, Penerbit Andi, Yogyakarta.
- Dominikus, Rato, (2010). *Filsafat Hukum Mencari: Memahami dan Memahami Hukum*, Laksbang Pressindo, Yogyakarta.
- Eka Yudha Saputra, "Kotak Amal untuk Pendanaan Tersangka Teroris di Boyolali Bertuliskan Sahabat Langit", <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1756342/kotak-amal-untuk-pendanaan-tersangka-teroris-di-boyolali-bertuliskan-sahabat-langit>, diakses tanggal 16 Februari 2024.
- Fitria Chusna Farisa, "Perjalanan Kasus Dugaan Penyelewengan Dana ACT: Pencabutan Izin hingga Penetapan Tersangka", <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2022/07/25/19420841/perjalanan-kasus-dugaan-penyelewengan-dana-act-pencabutan-izin-hingga?page=all>,

diakses tanggal 16 Februari 2024

- Freedman, David M., and Matthew R. Nutting. (2015). *A Brief History of Crowdfunding Including Rewards, Donation, Debt, and Equity Platforms in the USA*. Wiley & Sons.
- Friedman, Lawrence M. (2009). *The Legal System: A Social Perspective*, diterjemahkan oleh M. Khozim. *Sistem Hukum: Perspektif Ilmu Sosial*. Nusa Media, Bandung.
- Gafar, Affan. (1992). *"Pembangunan Hukum dalam Demokrasi." Dalam Politik Pembangunan Nasional, diedit oleh Moh. Busyro Muqodas, dkk.* UII Press, Yogyakarta.
- Gautama, Sudargo, (1983). *Pengertian Negara Hukum*, Alumni, Bandung.
- Gede Marhaendra Wija Atmaja, , (2016). *Metodologi dan Bahasa Perundang-Undangan, Bimbingan Teknis Penyusunan Peraturan Daerah, Kantor Wilayah Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, Bali*, hlm. 7.
- Goodpaster, Gary, (1999). "The Role of Law: Economic Development and Indonesia." *Dalam Indonesia: Law and Society*, diedit oleh Timothy Lindsey. Sidney: The Federation Press.
- Habermas, Jürgen. (1986). "Law as Medium and Law as Institution." *Dalam Dilemmas of Law in the Welfare State*, diedit oleh G. Teubner, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.
- Habermas, Jürgen. (1998). *Between Facts And Norms: Contributions to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy*. Massachuset: The MIT Press, Cambridge.
- Hadjon, M. Philipus, (1987). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Seluruh Rakyat Indonesia*, Bina Ilmu, Surabaya.
- Hadjon, M. Philipus, (1993). *Pemerintahan Menurut Hukum (Bestuursbevoegheid)*, Yuridika, Surabaya.
- Hartono, C.F.G. Sunaryati. (1981). *Politik Hukum Menuju Satu Sistem Hukum Nasional*. Alumni, Bandung.
- Hartono, Sunaryati, (1976). *Apakah the Rule of Law*, Alumni, Bandung.
- Hendrojono, (2005). *Sosiologi Hukum: Pengaruh Perubahan Masyarakat dan Hukum*, Srikandi, Surabaya.
- Hermeis, Sigrid, dan Kazuka Goto, (2017). *Tax Incentives as a Creative Industries Policy Instrument*, In *Tax Incentives for the Creative Industries*, Springer, Singapura.
- Heuschling, (2002). *Luc, État de droit, Rechtsstaat, Rule of Law*, Nouvelle Bibliothèque de Thèses. Éditions Dalloz, Paris.
- Hobbes, Thomas. *Leviathan*. (1985). *Penguin Books*, London.
- Huda, Miftachul, (2009). *Pekerjaan Sosial & Kesejahteraan Sosial: Sebuah Pengantar*. Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.
- Huda, Ni'matul, (2014). *Ilmu Negara*, PT RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Jimly Asshidiqie, (1998). *Agenda Pembangunan Hukum Nasional di Abad Globalisasi*, (Jakarta, Balai Pustaka), hlm. 2.
- Kansil, C.S.T, (1990). *Hidup Berbangsa dan Bernegara* (Pedoman Hidup Bernegara Untuk Siswa Indonesia), Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Kelsen, Hans. (1961). *General Theory of Law and State*. Russel & Russel, A Division of Atheneum Publisher, Inc., New York.
- Kelsen, Hans. (2002). *Pure Theory of Law*. Knight Trans, New Jersey.

- Latif, Abdul, dan Hasbi Ali. (2010). *Politik Hukum*. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
- Machiavelli, Niccolo. (1972). *Il Principe*. Einaudi, Turin.
- Mahfud MD, Moh, (1998). *Politik Hukum di Indonesia*, Penerbit PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Mahfud MD, Moh. *Membangun Politik Hukum, Menegakkan Konstitusi*. PT Raja Grafindo, Jakarta, tanpa tahun.
- Mahfud MD. (1993). *"Perkembangan Politik Hukum: Studi tentang Pengaruh Konfigurasi Politik Terhadap Produk Hukum di Indonesia."* Rajagrafindo, Jakarta.
- Makhrus Ahmadi, (2017), "Pengembangan Dana Zakat, Infak, Shadaqah dan Wakaf terhadap Pertumbuhan Industri Keuangan NonBank Syariah", *Jurnal Masharif al-Syariah*, Edisi No. 2 Vol. 2, hlm. 3.
- Manan, Abdul. (2014). *Peranan Hukum dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi, Cetakan Pertama*. Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta.
- Manan, Bagir. (2008). *"Politik Perundang-undangan."* Dalam Beberapa Permasalahan Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia. Alumni, Bandung.
- Marzuki, Mahmud Peter, (2008). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, Kencana, Jakarta.
- Masru, Abdul Wahid. (2004). *Politik Hukum dan Peraturan Perundang-undangan*. Tanpa Penerbit, Jakarta.
- McIlwain, Charles Howard, (1940). *Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern, The Lawbook Exchange*, New York.
- Miftachul huda, (1972). *Pekerjaan Sosial & Kesejahteraan Sosial: Sebuah Pengantar*, (Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar), hlm. 73.
- Otto Yudianto, (2015). *Kebijakan Formulatif terhadap Pidana seumur hidup dalam rangka Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, (cetakan pertama, Menuju Insan Cemerlang: Surabaya). hlm 257
- Otto, Jan Michiel dalam Shidarta. (2006). *Moralitas Profesi Hukum: Suatu Tawaran Kerangka Berfikir*. PT Revika Aditama, Bandung.
- Pardede, Marulak. (2021). *Omnibus Law dalam Grand Design Sistem Hukum Indonesia (Studi Kasus: UU No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja)*. Papas Sinar Sinanti, Jakarta.
- Payton, Robert L. (1988). *Philanthropy: Voluntary Action for the Public Good*. American Council on Education, New York.
- Poggi, Gianfranco, (1978). *The Development of the Modern State: A Sociological Introduction*, Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Prasetyo, Teguh. (2017). *Pembaharuan Hukum: Perspektif Teori Keadilan Bermartabat*. SetaraPress, Malang.
- Pusat Studi Hukum & Kebijakan Indonesia, "Implementasi Kebijakan Insentif Pajak untuk Sektor Filantropi dalam Pengembangan Sektor Pengetahuan",
- Quick, Elaine, Toni Ann Kruse, and Adam Pickering. (2014). *Rules to Give By: A Global Philanthropy Legal Environment Index*. Nexus McDermott Will & Emery, CAF.
- Raeff, Marc, (1983). *The Well-ordered Police State: Social and Institutional Change through Law in the Germanies and Russia*, Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Rahardjo, Satjipto, (2000). *Ilmu Hukum*, Penerbit Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.
- Rahardjo, Satjipto. (1980). *Hukum, Masyarakat, dan Pembangunan*. Alumni, Bandung.

- Rahardjo, Satjipto. (2009). *Negara Hukum Yang Membahagiakan Rakyatnya*. Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta.
- Reid, John Philip, (2004). *The Rule of Law*, Northern Illinois University Press, De Kalb.
- Riduan, Syahrani, (1999). *Rangkuman Intisari Ilmu Hukum*, Penerbit Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.
- Rosjidi, Ranggawijaya. (1998). *Pengantar Ilmu Perundang-Undangan Indonesia*. CV. Mandar Maju, Bandung.
- Rumokoy, Donald Albert, dan Frans Maramis. (2014). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*. Raja Grafindo Prasada, Jakarta.
- Sabine, George H, (1961). *A History of Political Theory, edisi ketiga*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York - Chicago - San Francisco - Toronto – London.
- Salman, Otje, dan Anthon F. Susanto. (2007). *Teori Hukum: Mengingat, Mengumpulkan dan Membuka Kembali*. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
- Satjipto Rahardjo, (1980). *Hukum, Masyarakat, dan Pembangunan*, (Bandung: Alumni), hlm. 40.
- Setiawati, I., Wardani, S., & Lestari, W. (2024). Development of Wordwall-based Indonesian Geographical Condition Assessment Instrument in Modipaskogo E-Book for Elementary School Students. *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and Humanities*, 7(1), 48-65.
- Simamora, Janpatar, (2013). *Mendesain Ulang Model Kewenangan Judicial Review di Indonesia, cetakan pertama*, Capiya Publishing, Yogyakarta.
- Soedarto, (1986). *Hukum dan Hukum Pidana*, Alumni, Bandung.
- Soejito, Irawan, (1993). *Teknik Membuat Undang-Undang*, PT. Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta.
- Soeroso, (2011). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, PT. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
- Suadi, Amran. (2019). *Sosiologi Hukum: Penegakan, Realitas dan Nilai Moralitas Hukum, cetakan kedua*. Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta.
- Sulaiman, King Faisal. (2017). *Politik Hukum Indonesia*. Thafamedia, Yogyakarta.
- Suny, Ismail, (1982). *Mencari Keadilan*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Surbakti, Ramlan. (1999). *Memahami Ilmu Politik*, cetakan keempat. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Tamansha, Z. Brian, (2011). *On the Rule of Law*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Teguh Prasetyo, (2017). *Pembaharuan Hukum Perspektif Teori Keadilan Bermartabat*, (Malang, Setara Press), hlm. 6
- Thohir, Mudjahirin, (2007). *Penelitian Kualitatif*, Rakesarasin, Yogyakarta.
- Thontowi, Jawahir. (2019). *Mengenal Teori Hukum Inklusif*. CV. Buana Grafika, Yogyakarta.
- Tomasic, Roman, (1979). *Legislation and Society in Australia, The Law Foundation of New South Wales*, Australia.
- Tosin, Rijanto, dan Catur Meiwanto, (2001). *Internet Serba Serbi Pendidikan dan Riset*, PT Dinastindo Adiperkasa Internasional, Jakarta.
- United Cities and Local Governments Asia – Pacific, “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Yang Perlu Diketahui Oleh Pemerintah Daerah”,
- United Cities and Local Governments Asia – Pacific, “Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Yang Perlu Diketahui Oleh Pemerintah Daerah
- Wulandari, D. (2024). The Effectiveness of Youtube Channel as Learning Media at Conversation Class. *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and*

Humanities, 7(1), 67-69.