

Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy in Realizing Good Corporate Governance

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Abstract

The Indonesian Aviation Navigation Service Organizing Agency, operating as a State-Owned Enterprise, is obligated to uphold the tenets of Good Corporate Governance per the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation Number 01 of 2011. This commitment extends to the implementation of policies outlined in Law Number 14 of 2008, specifically addressing the Openness of Public Information. A nuanced analysis, rooted in George Edward's implementation theory, delves into the complexities of how the Information and Documentation Management Officer at AirNav Indonesia navigates the communication dynamics, resource allocation, organizational disposition, and bureaucratic structure inherent in executing public information disclosure policies. Employing qualitative methods and triangulation techniques, this study unravels the intricate interplay of these components, illustrating that effective implementation transcends procedural adherence to embody a comprehensive orchestration of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness within the context of public information disclosure. The Information and Documentation Management Officer emerges as a pivotal figure, strategically aligning these elements to achieve a robust realization of the principles of good corporate governance.

Keywords: Public information disclosure policy

1. Introduction

Advances in information technology today continue to develop in various aspects of life, both in the scope of society, government, and the business world. Technology is used as a tool to facilitate the achievement of the goals of public and organizational life, both public and private. Today, technology has become an indispensable necessity of everyday life, and has even created a global culture that incorporates citizens from different worlds into a fast and accessible flow of technological information (Herdyanto, 2020). Technological developments have become the main key in facilitating people's access to information quickly and efficiently (Supriadi *et al.*, 2023; Dian, 2022). This increasingly easy access doesn't just impact individuals (Supriadi *et al.*, 2022), but also extends to the realm of public information, especially in the government sector and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

According to Primary, *et al.* (2015) As In developing countries, Indonesia adopts advances in global information technology, especially through e-Government policies that encourage the use of information technology in government administration functions and public services According to Noor, (2019) Public information is considered a fundamental need that must be open to the public. Information disclosure is not only recognized as the right of citizens to obtain information on matters of a public nature, but also the responsibility of the state to disclose information related to the interests of many people. According to (Susanto, 2017) Public information disclosure is not only an individual right, but also identified as a key element of transparency in state administration. Through this openness, people can see and understand the pattern of relations between citizens and

the state with a new perspective. Therefore, technological developments not only provide easy access to information, but also play a role in building the foundation of transparency and openness of public information, which in turn strengthens the relationship between government and society (Dian, 2022).

Policies related to Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness need to be implemented by government institutions, including State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) such as Public Companies Indonesian Aviation Navigation Service Providers (LPPNPI) AirNav Indonesia is one of the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) established based on Government Regulation Number 77 of 2012 concerning Public Companies (Perum) Service Organizing Institutions Indonesian Aviation Navigation (LPPNPI). The public can submit requests for information to LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia and LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia must fulfill requests for information from the public as long as it does not include information that is excluded and/or does not have a detrimental impact according to the consequence test as mentioned in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness. Requests for information at LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia can be done through mechanisms and standards that have been determined in the Regulation of the Board of Directors of Public Companies (Perum) Indonesian Flight Navigation Service Providers Number: Per. 007 / LPPNPI / V / 2018 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for Public Information Services in the Public Company Environment (Perum) Lemabaga Indonesian Flight Navigation Service Providers.

Public information that is informed to the public within LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia as a form of implementation of public information disclosure policies that are routinely carried out there are three information, namely periodic information, mandatory information that is available at any time and information immediately. The information in question immediately includes periodic information and mandatory information that is available at any time. To obtain all this information, LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia applies *open access* where disclosure to all data included in the Public Information Disclosure Law is published on the www.airnavindonesia.co.id website managed by PPID Perum LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia. Furthermore, PPID LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia also uses social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and Youtube to update the latest information.

The availability of these media can easily obtain public information online (Dian, 2022). Users can request information without having to come directly to the LPPNPI Perum office to get information services. It's just that problems in the field related to public information disclosure are actually related to the culture of the community itself which tends to be passive to information, this happens because of the lack of ordinary people who lack literacy and the limited socialization carried out by LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia in informing about the availability of information media owned by LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia. According to (Rahimallah & Ricky, 2023) implies the presence of obstacles or constraints that hinder the smooth running of this process, and the mention that implementation is only partial or incomplete indicates the need for comprehensive improvement. Factors such as bureaucratic complexity or slow policy changes may be the cause of the slow process. The importance of information disclosure is emphasized as a key factor, which can reduce corruption risks, increase accountability, and involve public participation in decision making. The final statement emphasizing efforts to accelerate and overall implementation of good governance reflects the aspiration to achieve faster and more comprehensive progress in implementing the principles of good governance in various sectors.

Moving on from the background description above, the author tries to examine more deeply the application of public information disclosure mandated by Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness in an effort to realize *Good Corporate Governance* within the

Indonesian Aviation Navigation Service Provider Institution (LPPNPI) AirNav Indonesia as one of the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN).

2. Literature Review

Experts argue that the implementation of good governance in Indonesia faces challenges, tends to be slow and only partial. Increasing information disclosure is considered a key factor for the acceleration and overall implementation of good governance. Jones theory (Nugroho, 2015) asserts that implementation is the process of realizing a program until it shows results, while Grindle states that implementation is a general process of administrative actions that can be examined at a particular program level. Van Horn and Van Meter emphasize that implementation is an action taken by the government. Thus, implementation can be interpreted as a way for a policy to achieve its goals, involving the actions of individuals or groups from both the government and the private sector to achieve the goals outlined in the policy.

The importance of policy implementation is reinforced by the views of Laswell and Kaplan (Poltak, 2019) which describes public policy as a program with specific goals, values, and practices. George Edward's model of policy implementation approach emphasizes that lack of attention to implementation is a major problem in public administration. The four main issues that affect the effectiveness of policy implementation are communication, resources, disposition or attitude, and bureaucratic structure.

According to Deddy Mulyadi, (2016) Law Number 14 of 2008 stipulates that information disclosure is a means to optimize public supervision of state administration and other Public Bodies. Information, according to the law, includes all statements, statements, ideas, and signs that have value, meaning, and message, whether electronically or non-electronically. Public information is information generated, stored, managed, sent, and/or received by public bodies related to the administration of the state and/or other public bodies in accordance with the law.

According to (Wulandari, 2015) Good Corporate Governance (GCG) has an important role in building trust, establishing cooperation, and creating a common vision. According to (Kaban, et al, 2018) GCG principles, such as openness, accountability, independence, fairness, and accountability, are regulated in the SOE Minister Regulation Number PER-01 / MBU / 2011. These principles are necessary to achieve the sustainability of the company's business by taking into account stakeholders. According to Praditta, (2018) explain the objectives and benefits of GCG, according to the Regulation of the Minister of SOEs Number PER-01 / MBU / 2011, including maximizing the value of SOEs, running businesses professionally, transparently, and efficiently, and increasing the contribution of SOEs in the national economy and national investment climate.

3. Research methods

This study the author used a qualitative research design. With qualitative research the author seeks to describe, summarize various situations and conditions or phenomena that occur in the object of study (Sugiyono, 2015). The author uses a collective or compound form of case study (*collective or multiple case study*) because this research focuses on one issue or center of attention only, but to illustrate the issue, a limited number of cases are used, namely cases regarding the implementation of public information disclosure policies and *Good Corporate Governance* (Hardani et al., 2020). According to (Joseph, 2017) In describing the social reality related to the

implementation of public information disclosure policies by Information and Documentation Management Officers (PPID), the author will conduct an analysis of public information disclosure based on Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness with theoretical concepts regarding the main issues of policy implementation according to George Edward, namely 1) *Communication*, 2) *Resources*, 3) *Disposition or attitudes*, and 4) *Bureaucratic structures*. As for describing *Good Corporate Governance* will use a concept guided by the Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance (*Good Corporate Governance*) In State-Owned Enterprises, namely the principles of transparency, accountability, accountability, independence and fairness.

4. Results and Discussion

Communication:

Multi-Channel Engagement: The use of various communication channels such as official website and social media demonstrates LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia's efforts to achieve public information disclosure. It creates information accessibility for the community by utilizing diverse platforms. **The role of PPID:** PPID's role as an authority in public information disclosure provides clarity and structure. PPID serves as a bridge between LPPNPI and the community, ensuring information is conveyed correctly and transparently.

Resources: Role of Regulation: The existence of regulations such as SOPs and supporting regulations proves LPPNPI's commitment to public information disclosure. SOPs create guidelines for PPID officers and provide certainty in the implementation of information disclosure.

Regulatory Benefits: PPID is not only sustained by human resources, but also by rules and regulations. This creates a strong foundation for the application of Good Corporate Governance principles, including transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness.

Disposition Attitude:

Importance of SOPs: The existence of SOPs shapes the positive attitudes of policy implementers. With clear limits of authority and written consideration, SOPs provide strong direction, leading to compliance and services in accordance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance. **Response to Policy:** The attitude of policy implementers, especially PPID, shows a good response to the public information disclosure policy. This is reflected in the transparent availability of information through various channels.

Bureaucratic Structure:

Inter-Unit Linkage: Good cooperation between units at LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia reflects a solid bureaucratic structure. PPID works in an integrated manner with other units, creating cohesiveness in the implementation of information disclosure. **The role of PPID:** As a manager of information and documentation, PPID plays a key role in the implementation of information disclosure. The bureaucratic structure that clarifies PPID's authority supports the creation of Good Corporate Governance principles.

Inhibiting and Driving Factors:

Community Knowledge Challenge: The main inhibiting factor is the low public knowledge of internet media and social media as sources of information. A possible solution is through more optimal socialization to increase public awareness. **Formation of PPID:** The main driving factor is the formation of PPID and the existence of clear SOPs. PPID is the spearhead in

providing information services and bridging the needs of the community with public information disclosure policies.

5. Conclusion

LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia is committed to optimizing public information disclosure in order to realize good corporate governance. This effort involves several strategies, such as the establishment of PPID in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness, the establishment of SOPs as guidelines for policy implementers, and the use of technology to support information disclosure. More than just fulfilling the principles of good corporate governance, LPPNPI AirNav Indonesia also emphasizes substantial aspects, namely optimizing information services to applicants or the public who have an interest in information in the institution. In this context, special attention is paid to human resources, where PPID leaders must ensure that members or information and public relations officers have the appropriate qualifications and skills, including public speaking, as well as provide relevant training or education to ensure effective implementation of public information disclosure policies.

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