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Legal Review of the Implementation of Public Information Openness Based on Laws and Internal Regulations at PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Regional 1

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Abstract: Public information disclosure is a key factor in building public trust and establishing good governance to ensure transparent and accountable management. This study aims to analyze the implementation of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo Regional 1 in accordance with Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, applicable board regulations, and established public information service guidelines. This research employs a normative legal method, focusing on analyzing relevant legislation, complemented by an empirical approach to collect and examine data related to the implementation of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo Regional 1. Data collection techniques include interviews with relevant stakeholders within the company to gain insights into the practical implementation of public information disclosure. The findings reveal that although PT Pelindo Regional 1 has made efforts to fulfill its public information disclosure obligations, challenges remain in delivering information to the public, particularly in terms of public awareness regarding their rights to access information. The study also identifies the categories of information disclosed to the public and information exempted from public disclosure, highlighting the limitations imposed on public access to certain information. Based on these findings, the study provides recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo, including increasing public awareness campaigns and strengthening existing public information systems.

Keyword: Public Information Disclosure, Law No. 14 of 2008, PT Pelindo Regional 1, Board of Directors' Regulation, Transparency, Accountability, Legal Responsibility.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a democratic country aims to create a transparent and accountable government. Openness of public information is one of the keys to forming public trust and creating good governance. This principle of transparency and accountability ensures that the government can be monitored by the public and is responsible for all its actions. In this way,

the right to information becomes very dominant because the administration of the state becomes more accountable or has higher accountability. Considering this, information openness is an inseparable condition in the reciprocal relationship between society and government. Both those involving individual interests and representing the public interest in accessing public information.

Information is everyone's basic need for personal development and their social environment and is an important part of national security, and the right to obtain information is a human right. Information is information, statements, ideas and signs that contain values, meanings and messages, both data, facts and explanations that can be seen, heard and read which are presented in various packages and formats in accordance with the development of information and communication technology globally. electronic or non-electronic. According to Gordon B. Davis in his book entitled Management Information Systems, he provides the view that information is data that has been processed into a form that is useful for users, and has real thought value for current decision making or for future prospects.

Openness of public information is essentially a consequence of democracy where it is the people's right to know what is being carried out by state administrators who have been given a mandate by the people. Public Information is information produced, stored, managed, sent and/or received by a public body relating to state administration and/or the administration of other public bodies in accordance with the Law, as well as other information relating to the public interest. Indonesia has established the legal basis for information disclosure through Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness (UU KIP). This Public Information Openness Law requires public bodies, including ministries, state institutions, and State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), to provide information openly, and regulates Public Information that is excluded from being confidential in accordance with the Law, propriety, and public interest is based on an examination of the consequences that arise if information is provided to the public and after careful consideration that closing public information that has been excluded can protect greater interests than having to open it or vice versa. If viewed based on the purpose of the KIP Law itself, it is to guarantee everyone's right to obtain open information, so that it can foster public participation in decision making, and can prevent abuse of authority and corruption from public officials.

Openness of public information, as a constitutional mandate, which can be seen in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 28f states that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, as well as the right to seek, obtain, own, store, process and convey information using all available channels." Based on this, openness of public information provides guarantees for everyone to obtain information. Because everyone has the right to obtain Public Information in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

PT Pelindo Regional I, which is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) under the auspices of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero), is one of the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) which is included in the Public Agency which operates in the port services sector. PT Pelindo has a legal obligation to implement the principle of public information disclosure. This Openness of Public Information is regulated in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (UU KIP), which requires BUMN including PT Pelindo Regional 1 to provide information transparently and accountably to the public in accordance with UU KIP NO.14 of 2008.

PT Pelindo Regional 1's obligation as a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) to open access to information to the public is regulated by various regulations, including the Public Information Openness Law (UU KIP) and a number of internal directors' guidelines and regulations governing corporate governance. Public Information Disclosure is regulated in board of directors regulations which regulate procedures and mechanisms for conveying

information to the public. In implementing Public Information Openness (KIP), of course there are several potential obstacles to implementation in the field, starting from a lack of public understanding regarding public information disclosure and a lack of understanding about the types of information that can be accessed by the public. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss further regarding the legal review of the implementation of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo (Persero) Regional 1 against existing internal regulations, as well as how open public information disclosure can be shared and cannot be shared according to Law No. 14 of 2008 and existing internal regulations.

METHOD

The type of research that the author uses is normative legal research with an empirical approach. Normative Legal Research refers to the analysis of applicable laws and regulations, as well as other legal sources to understand and explore the meaning and implications of applicable legal norms. The empirical approach in legal research refers to the collection and analysis of empirical data to understand legal issues in more depth. The data collection technique that the author will use is in the form of interviews with related parties at PT Pelindo Regional I. Interviews are used to obtain points of view regarding KIP.

The data collection technique is carried out using Primary Data which is legal material that can be binding in nature, consisting of the KIP Law, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) board of directors' regulations, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Public Information Disclosure Service guidelines. and Secondary Data is legal material that explains primary legal material, including books related to company law and journals related to Public Information Openness. Tertiary data are legal materials whose materials are obtained to clarify an issue or a term found in primary and secondary legal materials, which consist of legal dictionaries, language dictionaries and written documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal review of the Implementation of Public Information Openness at PT Pelindo Regional 1 against Existing Internal Regulations

Openness of public information as regulated in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information was promulgated on April 30 2008 and became effective starting April 30 2010. Openness of public information itself has a broad meaning because it includes the management of agencies. the public must be accountable to the community, and has also been regulated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information.

PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero), as a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN), is also categorized as a public agency. Based on Article 1 number 3 of the Law on Openness of Public Information (UU KIP), Public Bodies are executive, legislative, judicial and other bodies whose main functions and duties are related to state administration, some or all of whose funds come from the Revenue and Expenditure Budget. State and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, or non-governmental organizations as long as some or all of the funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, community donations, and/or abroad. Where BUMN is also in accordance with the definition of a public body, which can be seen in Article 1 number 1 in conjunction with Article 1 number 10 of Law Number 19 of 2003 (BUMN Law), where a State-Owned Enterprise is a business entity which has all or most of its capital owned by the state through direct participation from separated state assets, which come from the APBN.

As a public body, Article 9 paragraph 1 of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information requires every public body to publish information periodically.

And in paragraph 4 it is stated that the dissemination of public information must be conveyed in a way that is easily accessible and understood by the public. As a public body, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia is obliged to provide access for the public to obtain appropriate and relevant information. What is included in public information is regulated in article 9 paragraph 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning KIP as intended in paragraph (1) includes:

- a) Information relating to Public Bodies
- b) Information regarding the activities and performance of the relevant Public Agency
- c) Information regarding financial reports; and/or
- d) Other information regulated in statutory regulations

As well as other information in the provisions of the KIP Law and Information Commission Regulation number 1 of 2021 concerning public information service standards.

Information openness is an inseparable condition in the reciprocal relationship between society and government, in this case PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Regional 1 as a BUMN, both in matters involving individual interests and representing the interests of all public bodies. Each BUMN has different business and operational characteristics. Therefore, board regulations are needed that adapt the application of the Law to the specific needs, procedures and structures of each company. PT Pelindo as a BUMN operating in the port logistics sector has different characteristics from other BUMNs such as PLN or Telkom. Therefore, the board of directors regulations at PT Pelindo were created to include rules that are adapted to its structure and operations.

At PT Pelabuhan Indonesia, the implementation of public information openness is regulated in the regulations of the Board of Directors of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Number: HK.01/3/10/1/KMKP/UTMA/PLND-22 concerning the Implementation of Public Information Openness within PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero).). The purpose of this board of directors' regulation can be seen in article 2 (two), namely to provide guidance for all parties related to public information and documentation in the Company and to realize the implementation of Public Information Openness in the Company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In the regulations of the Board of Directors of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Number: HK.01/3/10/1/KMKP/UTMA/PLND-22 concerning the Implementation of Public Information Openness within PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero). It is stated in article 10 "Everyone has the right to obtain Public Information either through announcements or requests for required information in accordance with the procedures for requesting Public Information as regulated in this Directors' Regulation." Where if we look at this article, it is in line with article 4 paragraph 1 of the KIP Law No. 14 of 2008 which states "Everyone has the right to obtain Public Information in accordance with the provisions of this Law."

Announcement of information is carried out using easily accessible means such as websites, social media and other means. The procedures for submitting requests for public information are regulated in this directors' regulation in Article 12, Information Services through Requests:

- (1) Requests for Public Information can be made in writing and/or not in writing.
- (2) If the application is submitted in writing, then the applicant
 - a) Must fill out the application form provided by the Company either directly or via the company's official website;
 - b) Pay the cost of copying and/or sending the information if needed.
- (3) If the application is submitted not in writing, PPID ensures that the Public Information request is recorded in the Public Information application form.

In this case, the Public Information Applicant is an Indonesian citizen and/or Indonesian legal entity who submits a request for Public Information as regulated in this Directors' Regulation.

The types of public information are divided into;

Periodically: Public information that must be announced to the public periodically within a certain period of time.

- a) Available at all times: Information that must be provided by public bodies and can be provided to the public if there is a request for information,
- b) Immediately: Information which by its nature must be immediately announced to the public because by its nature it is information that can threaten the lives of many people and public order.
- c) Excluded: Information that cannot be provided to the public because of its nature, if opened it would cause greater harm to the public than closing it

This public information must be created and provided by the information and documentation management officer (PPID) in the form of a public information list (DIP) and a list of excluded information (DIK) which is stated in a Decree signed by PPID PELINDO's superior.

If we look at the implementation of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo Regional 1, it is already based on Law no. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, which aims to realize transparency and accountability in the management of information by public bodies, including State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). PT Pelindo as a public entity is required to provide access to information to the public in order to increase public trust in corporate governance.

As an implementation step for this, PT Pelindo Regional 1 has also formed an Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) where PPID is responsible for storing, managing and distributing information to the public, PPID has a central role in classifying information that can be accessed by the public and information that is excluded in accordance with Article 17 of Law no. 14 of 2008. as mandated in Article 13 paragraph 1 of Law no. 14 of 2008 which states: To provide fast, precise and simple services for every Public Agency:

- a. Appoint an Information and Documentation Management Officer; And
- b. Create and develop a system for providing information services quickly, easily and fairly in accordance with the technical instructions for Public Information service standards that apply nationally.

PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) in its regulations regulates procedures for managing information requests, response times, and mechanisms for resolving information disputes. This internal regulation aims to ensure that the entire process of requesting and providing information runs in accordance with the provisions of the KIP Law and PT Pelindo's operational conditions. And also Law no. 14 of 2008 which requires PT Pelindo to provide information periodically and proactively without having to wait for requests from the public, such as annual reports, financial reports, strategic policies, as well as information about the public services they provide. In this context, PT Pelindo's internal regulations emphasize that PPID is obliged to provide this information through various communication channels, including the company's official website. The implementation of public information disclosure is expected to increase the accountability and transparency of PT Pelindo as a BUMN, where the public can easily access information regarding the management of state assets carried out by companies, specifically referred to here as state-owned enterprises (BUMN).

1. There are suggestions for companies. To overcome the challenges faced by PT Pelindo Regional 1 in implementing public information disclosure, a number of strategic steps are

needed that can increase public understanding while strengthening the implementation of related regulations.

2. PT Pelindo needs to carry out intensive outreach to the public through various media, such as the company website, social media, webinars, or discussion forums that involve the public directly.
3. Companies must prepare and distribute practical guidance regarding procedures for submitting public information, which includes categories of information, submission procedures, and examples of information that applicants can request, both in print and digital form.
4. Collaborate with the Public Information Commission (KIP) and other government institutions to expand the socialization of information disclosure regulations, as well as collaborate with local communities to reach people who lack access to information.
5. Increasing public awareness regarding legal regulations and restrictions, especially regarding excluded information, so that the public understands that there is certain information that cannot be accessed by the public.

PT Pelindo needs to strengthen internal communication between PPID and other work units and ensure that external communication is transparent, friendly and provides solutions to information applicants. With these steps, PT Pelindo Regional 1 can strengthen the implementation of public information disclosure in accordance with Law no. 14 of 2008, increasing transparency and building the company's image as a responsible and accountable entity.

Forms of Public Information Disclosure that can be shared and are not suitable for sharing by PT Pelindo (Persero) regional 1 based on Law No. 14 of 2008 and existing internal regulations.

Not all information can be provided to the public, there is information that must be provided and announced by PT Pelindo (Persero) Regional 1 and there is also information that is excluded. In terms of information that must be provided and announced by PT Pelindo (Persero) it is regulated in Chapter IV starting from articles 6 to 8 of the regulations of the Board of Directors of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Number: HK.01/3/10/1/KMKP/UTMA/PLND-22 regarding the Implementation of Public Information Openness within PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero), namely as follows:

1. Public information that must be provided and announced periodically includes:
 - a. Information about the Company profile which at least contains information regarding:
Complete position or address, business scope, work area, and address of the Company's branch offices and business groups;
2. Shareholders, organizational structure, brief profiles of the Board of Commissioners and Directors, brief profiles of structural officials one level below the Directors.
 - a. Summary of information regarding the Company's performance achievements;
 - b. Summary of information about programs and/or activities currently being carried out by the Company;
 - c. Annual reports, financial reports, profit and loss balance sheets, and Partnership and Community Development Programs;
 - d. Results of assessments by external auditors, credit rating agencies and other rating agencies;
 - e. System and Allocation of remuneration funds for members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors;
 - f. Mechanism for determining members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors;
 - g. Guidelines for implementing good corporate governance and procedures for reporting abuse of authority or violations;
 - i. Announcement regarding the issuance of corporate debt;

- h. Name of the public accountant auditing the company;
- i. Changes in the company's fiscal year;
- j. Government assignment activities and/or public service obligations;
- k. Announcements regarding the procurement of goods and services;
- l. Announcement of company employee recruitment;
- m. Other information determined by applicable laws and regulations.

Public Information that must be announced immediately is Public Information that could threaten the lives of many people and public order as regulated in the applicable laws and regulations.

3. Information that must be available at all times:

- a. List of Public Information owned by PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero);
- b. Information about regulations, decisions and/or policies;
- c. All complete information that must be provided and announced periodically as intended in Article 6 of this Board of Directors Regulation;
- d. Information about organization, administration, personnel, and finances;
- e. Letters of agreement with third parties and their supporting documents, except those deemed to be confidential;
- f. Company correspondence documents;
- g. Licensing requirements, permits issued and/or issued along with supporting documents;
- h. Information on the number of reports of abuse of authority and violations;
- i. Public Information that has been declared open to the public based on the objection mechanism and/or resolution of Public Information Disputes that has been declared as Public Information that can be accessed by Public Information Users;
- j. Other Public Information as stipulated in statutory regulations.

Apart from information that can be shared with the public, there is also information that cannot be shared with the public or is referred to as excluded information. This information that cannot be shared has a direct impact on the implementation of public information disclosure. Excluded information is one of the crucial aspects in the implementation of information disclosure public because there are categories of information that are excluded from public access contained in Article 17 of Law no. 14 of 2008 which states the types of information that are excluded, such as information that if disclosed could endanger security and public order, state secrets, intellectual property rights, business strategies, and information that could harm business competition. In the context of PT Pelindo, information related to the company's business strategy, investment plans, or contracts with third parties often falls into the category of excluded information.

In article 17 of Law No. 14 of 2008 there is information that is excluded, namely Public Information which, if disclosed and given to the Public Information Applicant, could hinder the law enforcement process, is information that can:

- 1. Hampering the process of investigation and investigation of a criminal act.
- 2. Reveal the identity of informants, reporters, witnesses, and/or victims who are aware of a criminal act.
- 3. Disclose criminal intelligence data and plans related to preventing and handling all forms of transnational crime.
- 4. Endanger the safety and lives of law enforcers and/or their families. and/or
- 5. Endanger the security of law enforcement equipment, facilities and/or infrastructure.

Public Information which, if disclosed and provided to the Public Information Applicant, could interfere with the interests of protecting intellectual property rights and protecting against unfair business competition;

Public Information which, if opened and given to the Public Information Applicant, could endanger the country's defense and security, namely:

Information about strategy, intelligence, operations, tactics and techniques related to the implementation of the state defense and security system, including the planning, implementation and termination or evaluation stages in relation to threats from within and outside the country;

1. Documents containing strategy, intelligence, operations, techniques and tactics related to the implementation of the state defense and security system which includes the planning, implementation and completion or evaluation stages;
2. The number, composition, disposition or dislocation of forces and capabilities in the implementation of the state defense and security system and its development plans;
3. Pictures and data about the situation and condition of military bases and/or installations;
4. Data on estimates of military and defense capabilities of other countries is limited to all actions and/or indications of that country which could endanger the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and/or data related to military cooperation with other countries which are agreed in the agreement as confidential or top secret;
5. State coding system; and/or
6. State intelligence system.

Public Information which, if disclosed and provided to the Public Information Applicant, could interfere with the interests of protecting intellectual property rights and protecting against unfair business competition;

Public Information which, if opened and given to the Public Information Applicant, could endanger the country's defense and security, namely:

Public Information which, if opened and provided to the Public Information Applicant, can reveal Indonesia's natural wealth, Public Information which, if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicants, could harm national economic resilience:

1. Initial plan for the purchase and sale of national or foreign currency, shares and vital assets belonging to the state;
2. Initial plans for changes in exchange rates, interest rates and operating models of financial institutions;
3. Initial plans for changes in bank interest rates, government loans, changes in taxes, tariffs or other state/regional income;
4. Initial plans for the sale or purchase of land or property;
5. Initial foreign investment plans;
6. Process and results of supervision of banking, insurance or other financial institutions; and/or
7. Matters relating to the money printing process.

Public Information which, if disclosed and provided to the Public Information Applicant, could harm the interests of foreign relations:

1. Position, bargaining power and strategy that will be and has been taken by the country in relation to international negotiations;
2. Diplomatic correspondence between countries;
3. Communication and coding systems used in carrying out international relations; and/or
4. Protection and security of Indonesia's strategic infrastructure abroad.

Public Information which, if opened, can reveal the contents of authentic personal deeds and a person's last will or testament; Public Information which, if opened and given to the Public Information Applicant, could reveal personal secrets, namely:

1. History and condition of family members;
2. History, condition and care, treatment of a person's physical and psychological health;
3. A person's financial condition, assets, income and bank accounts;
4. Evaluation results regarding a person's capabilities, intellect and recommended abilities; and/or records relating to a person's personality relating to the activities of formal education units and non-formal education units.

Memoranda or letters between Public Bodies or within Public Bodies, which by their nature are confidential except for the decision of the Information Commission or the court; Information that may not be disclosed under the Law.

On the one hand, PT Pelindo (Persero) as a public body which is obliged to provide public information must comply with the principle of openness in accordance with Law no. 14 of 2008, but on the other hand, companies also have an obligation to protect certain information that could be strategically detrimental to the company if published to the public.

In this case, PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) in its internal regulations has provided more detailed guidelines regarding the classification and management of excluded information, as well as mechanisms for handling requests for information related to this category. For example, if there is a request for information regarding business contracts or a company's financial strategy, PPID will assess whether the information meets the exception criteria and can reject the request in accordance with Article 35 of Law no. 14 of 2008, which allows Public Bodies to refuse to provide information if it falls into an exception category.

However, the existence of this excluded information often gives rise to disputes over information disclosure, where the party requesting the information feels that their rights have not been fulfilled when the PPID refuses the request for information. which is in accordance with Article 17 of Law no. 14 of 2008 clearly regulates the types of information that can be denied access. Because this information that cannot be shared is often related to security, trade secrets, or that could hinder the law enforcement process. In resolving public information disclosure disputes, this is regulated in the Public Information Openness Law. This law provides an objection and dispute resolution mechanism which can be carried out through the Public Information Commission.

As an example, at PT Pelindo Regional 1 there was a public information disclosure dispute where the information applicant assumed that he had followed the procedure for submitting a public information request to request information regarding copies of RAB documents and accountability reports but was not given a response or answer from PT Pelindo so the applicant submitted a dispute. Information to the information commission. In resolving the dispute, PT Pelindo (Persero) Regional 1 (as respondent) stated that the reason the applicant's request was not granted was because the applicant did not fulfill complete procedures in submitting a request for public information where the applicant did not attach a photocopy of his KTP and the purpose of the information request in submitting the information request was not is clear and also the information requested is still in the process of being investigated by the High Prosecutor's Office so that information cannot be provided to the applicant. But the applicant argued that the information was open and the respondent had the right to obtain the information. On the other hand, the respondent's attorney also emphasized that the request for information was beyond their authority to provide, because it was still in the legal process, in accordance with the provisions regulated in Article 17 letter a number 1 of the KIP Law which states that public bodies are not obliged to provide information if can hinder investigations.

Regarding this dispute, the Board of Commissioners decided to reject the information dispute request because the panel was of the opinion that the information requested by the applicant, related to the project being investigated, could not be fulfilled by PT Pelindo as the respondent. In article 17 letter a number 1 UU NO.14 of 2008 which states that information that can hinder the investigation and investigation process of a criminal act is excluded information and cannot be disclosed to the public. The panel considered that based on this, the respondent did not have the authority to provide the public information requested by the applicant, so there was no obligation for the respondent to provide the a quo information to the applicant.

Thus, this decision illustrates that although there is a law regulating public information disclosure, its implementation is still hampered by the existence of excluded information, which has the potential to give rise to disputes. The information dispute at PT Pelindo (Persero) Regional 1 is an example that shows that companies are often faced with a dilemma between protecting their strategic interests and meeting the public's demands for openness. In several cases, PT Pelindo succeeded in defending their decision not to disclose information considered company confidential, on the grounds that the information fell into an exempt category according to regulations. Therefore, it is very important to comply with existing regulations while still trying to provide the best possible transparency.

Excluded information can not only affect the applicant's satisfaction with the information disclosure process, but also has the potential to create distrust in the community, especially in this case towards PT Pelindo (Persero) as a Public Body. And therefore it is important for the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) to ensure that the information is managed in accordance with applicable regulations. This capacity increase is expected to help minimize information disputes and increase transparency and public trust in PT Pelindo as a responsible BUMN.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, the implementation of public information disclosure at PT Pelindo Regional 1, based on Law no. 14 of 2008 with existing internal regulations, namely in the regulations of the Board of Directors of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) Number: HK.01/3/10/1/KMKP/UTMA/PLND-22 concerning the Implementation of Openness of Public Information within PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero) and guidelines for implementing Public Information Openness (KIP) are in harmony. Fiber PT Pelindo (Persero, especially Regional 1) shows significant efforts to increase transparency and accountability as a State-Owned Enterprise. The formation of an Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) and the implementation of internal regulations are strategic steps in managing requests for public information. However, in its implementation there are still The challenge is the public's ignorance regarding public information and especially excluded public information, therefore PT Pelindo Regional 1 needs to increase outreach to the public, provide training to PPID, collaborate with related parties, and carry out regular evaluations to ensure effectiveness and compliance. to the applicable rules.

The types of public information at PT Pelindo (Persero) Regional 1 are divided into; Public Information that must be provided and announced periodically, Public Information that must be announced immediately, Information that must be available at all times and information that is excluded. In concrete cases involving information disputes, it appears that PT Pelindo adheres to existing legal provisions, refusing to provide information that is currently under investigation, in accordance with Article 17 of Law NO.14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. The decision of the panel of commissioners to reject this request for information shows that although the KIP Law aims to encourage openness, in reality there are still obstacles in its implementation.

It is important for companies to increase information regarding the disclosure of public information, especially regarding public information and excluded public information and to maintain compliance with applicable legal provisions. Thus, it is hoped that these steps can create greater public trust in PT Pelindo and ensure that the principle of information disclosure can be realized optimally.

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