

The Effect of International Law on The Establishment of Public Information Disclosure Law in Indonesia



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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the influence of international law on the formation of public information disclosure law in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is normative juridical. Based on the results of the research, it is known that due to globalization, the freedom to obtain information is now a trend in the international world. Globalization is driving the recognition of human rights and democratization in all corners of the world. This international reality parallels the national reality. The strong determination to create a democratic country and respect for human rights which are explicitly stated in the Indonesian constitution have become an undeniable national reality. Both of these realities have the same goal of creating an information society. For Indonesia, this international reality and national reality have become the basis or reason for the birth of the information disclosure law, which is also known as the Indonesian information disclosure law policy.

KEYWORDS: globalization, democratization, legal policy, freedom of information.

INTRODUCTION

Freedom of information can be defined as the right to access information held by public bodies.¹ Today, the recognition of the right to information(right to information) or the right to know (right to know) is widespread throughout the world. In 1990 only 13 countries had adopted national freedom of information laws, whereas today there are more than 90 national freedom of information laws adopted worldwide.² In Indonesia, the milestone in the era of information disclosure is marked by the enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. This law makes Indonesia the fifth country in Asia (after Nepal, Thailand, India, and Japan) to guarantee the right of citizens to obtain public information.³ Rank 76 as a country that has regulations related to public information disclosure version of the Center for Law and Democracy and Rank 93 countries that have laws or regulations related to public information disclosure.

Before it was called UU KIP, in the course of its legislation when it was still in the form of a bill, it was titled the Draft Law on Freedom to Obtain Public Information (RUU KMIP) which was proposed by the Coalition for Freedom to Obtain Public Information (Coalition KMIP) which consisted of a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies (National Law Commission), and the Press Council which later became the official proposal of the DPR on 19 October 2001.⁴ Some of these non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the World Bank (World Bank), and other institutions.⁵

During the discussion, there was a change in the spiritual atmosphere in the preparation and debate of this Law which could not be separated from the dynamic Indonesian political context throughout its approximately eight years of history, since it was proposed in 2000. The influence of globalization and the democratization process in Indonesia has become dominant for the birth of this law. This long dynamic has also brought about significant changes to this Law, not only in its substance but also in its philosophical meaning, which raises important questions for the course and implementation of this legislation.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a juridical-normative legal research approach. That is an approach method that is carried out by researching library materials (secondary data). It is carried out by means of a literature study that is sourced from secondary data, namely literature,

¹Unesco, Freedom of Information, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/> (accessed April 16, 2013)

²Unesco, Freedom of expression, Freedom of Information <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/about/> (accessed April 8, 2013)

³Abdul Rahman Ma'mun, "Building Pillars of Good Governance", Jawa Pos 28 September 2010

⁴ibid

⁵IRC Information Package, 2011, Free Press: The Right of Access to Government Information, Jakarta, IRC Public Affairs Section US Embassy.

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international legal instruments and laws. This research was conducted by examining the influence of international realities on Indonesia's public information disclosure law. The study was conducted on the social, political and economic conditions that underlie the widespread recognition of the right to obtain information throughout the world and international legal instruments so that it can be seen how it affects the formation and legal policy of Indonesian public information disclosure. This research is a qualitative analysis, namely describing, explaining, and analyze a number of secondary data that have been obtained. The explanation of the data is carried out using existing theories and legal norms, while the overall data obtained is presented qualitatively, namely in the form of a systematic description.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Globalization as a Political, Social and Economic Background for the Development of Freedom of Information

According to F. Sugeng Istanto⁶From the various understandings of legal politics that have developed, it appears that the notion of legal politics can be grouped into three groups of understanding, namely, first, legal politics as a translation of *rechtspolitiek*. This definition of legal politics is colored by the definition given by Bellefroid, Utrecht and Lemaire. These three legal experts define legal politics as *ius constituendum*, namely how the law should be determined. Utrecht stated that politics made an *ius constituendum* this later act as a new *ius constitutum*. Second, legal politics is not a translation of *rechtspolitiek*, the figures who define legal politics in this group include Mahfud MD, Padmo Wahyono and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. In his dissertation Mahfud M. D defines legal politics as a policy (legal policy) that is implemented nationally. In relation to that opinion, according to Mahfud, legal politics discusses why politics intervenes in the law, the political system and the political system in how to produce the law. Third, legal politics discusses public policy. This public policy, which is based on the writings of Dye and Sigler, seems to focus on the choice of actions to be taken or not to be carried out by the government.

Legal politics (legal policy) according to Sunaryati Hartono is not only determined by the social and traditional realities that exist in our country but is also influenced by the reality and politics of international law. Sunaryati Hartono is of the opinion that legal politics plays an important role so that because the future of the nation and state (inward) is no longer separated from the ability and determination of our country to as citizens of the world community continue to determine their own destiny in the international world, the development of international legal politics mainly serves to support the interests of national law. On the other hand, national legal politics does not only aim to strengthen the unity and harmony of social life, as a manifestation of the archipelago's insight,⁷

Because of the close interdependence between national law and international law, it is no longer possible for national legal politics (as in the past) to occur and take place apart from the development of national law in other countries and the politics of international law.⁸ Thus, the factors that determine national legal politics are not solely determined by what we aspire to or depend on the will of lawmakers, practitioners or mere theorists, but are also determined by legal developments in other countries, and developments in international law.⁹

Globalization or global transformation is something that cannot be avoided in this third millennium. Kenichi Ohmae in his book entitled *Borderless World: Power and Strategy in the Interlinked Economy*¹⁰ and *The End of Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economies*¹¹said that in perkethe development of global society, the boundaries of the country's territory in a geographical and political sense are still relatively fixed. However, life in a country cannot possibly limit the global forces in the form of information, innovation, industry, and increasingly individualistic consumers. According to Ohmae the better informed people are, the more they will want to make their own choices and the less those choices will match the boundaries drawn years ago on the map.¹²In modern systems, the role of government is to give its people as many choices as possible and to keep them informed so they can make choices.¹³While David. M. Trubek said that in global and national restructuring there are interdependencies and interrelationships.¹⁴This means that all aspects of life: ideological, political, social, economic, cultural, legal, defense and security of a country are always and are being penetrated by extra-national forces as well as factors to dynamize the region.

Globalization, especially in the economic field, creates cultural relations between capitalist countries and third world countries where they invest their capital. In this kind of global economic penetration, it is inevitable that there will be efforts to

⁶F. Sugeng Istanto in Abdul Latif and Hasbi Ali, 2011, *Legal Politics*, Jakarta, Sinar Graphic, Second Edition 2011 p. 6-11

⁷Sunaryati Hartono, 1991, *Political Law Towards One National Legal System*, Bandung, Alumni, page 17

⁸ibid

⁹ibid page 1.

¹⁰Kenichi Ohmae, 1991, *Borderless World: Power and Strategy in the Interlinked Economy* translated by FX Budiyanto, McKinsey & Company Inc

¹¹Kenichi Ohmae, 1995, *The End of Nation State, The Rise of Regional Economics*, New York, The Free Press, pp. 1-5

¹²Kenichi Ohmae, *Op.cit* p 197

¹³ibid pp. 199-200

¹⁴David M Trubek et al., *Global Restructuring and The Law : The Internationalization of Legal Field and the Creation of Transnational Arenas*, 1993, Wisconsin, University Of Wisconsin Pg 3

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instill ideological influence from one country to another.¹⁵ There are three growing views on globalization¹⁶, namely, the first is the hyperglobalist view, which sees globalization as turbo capitalism or supra-territorial capitalism. The state is no longer considered important, the new power is the global market (global market) which is borderless. This view was pioneered by multilateral institutions such as the G7, IMF, World Bank, WTO. According to data from hyperglobalists, with globalization the global poverty rate has decreased, per capita income has increased, life expectancy has increased, illiteracy has decreased, child labor has decreased, democracy and democratization have been all over the world. Second, the view of skeptics who consider hyperglobalists excessive and more careful to identify the character of globalization. According to the skeptics, hyperglobalists override national preeminence and power and sovereignty. This view was put forward by the OECD, The European Union, according to skeptics, globalization has an impact on the destruction of the environment on a large scale for industrial exploitation, the gap between rich and poor countries, massive migration, the emergence of radical movements including terrorism and exploitation of labor in developing countries. The third view is the view of transformationalists who tend to be skeptical. According to him, globalization results simultaneously, on the one hand reducing state power, on the other hand it creates enthusiasm for the re-articulation and re-constitution of state functions in the global and regional arena system. This group realizes that a state that is limited by a certain political area is considered not the only definition of a state. It is also recognized that the life of a country depends on global life,

Globalization also has an impact on the political sphere with the main issue being democratization in world countries.¹⁷ According to Jacques Attali, the market and democracy must be tied. This was done to silence the uprising with great power and popularity, the victims of capitalization, namely what he called an empty and alienated consumer society. The bond between the market and democracy must be limited, not by conservative values but by modern values that look to the future.¹⁸ According to Anthony Giddens, the emergence of globalization whose main trigger is communication technology and transportation technology which is developing so rapidly and rapidly has implications for fundamental changes in various fields of life. Sequentially these changes began in the economic field, followed by social and cultural changes, then changes in the political field, and the most recent change was in the field of law.¹⁹

Around 1990, most western democracies adopted access to information laws, although some countries have been late in enacting information disclosure laws, such as the UK in 2000 and Germany in 2005. Currently there are more than 90 laws are adopted all over the world.²⁰ Freedom of Information is also an important issue in the framework of the World Summit on the Information Society (World Summit of the Information Society), which has reaffirmed freedom of expression and universal access to information as pillars of an inclusive knowledge society. Furthermore, the relevance of freedom of information has also been highlighted in the 2010 Brisbane Declaration on Freedom of Information: The Right to Know, the Maputo Declaration on Fostering Freedom of Expression, Access to Information and Community Empowerment. (Maputo Declaration on Fostering Freedom of Expression, Access to Information and Empowerment of People) 2008 and the Dakar Declaration on Media and Good Governance in 2005.²¹

Meanwhile, in the development of international law the idea of the importance of freedom of information was recognized by the United Nations in 1946. During its first session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 59(1), which stated that: "Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and ... the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the UN is consecrated . "

The widespread recognition of the right to information both internationally, regionally and nationally is also inseparable from the hard work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Human Rights NGO. ARTICLE 19 who actively campaign for the importance of the right to information. In his campaign, entitled "Global Campaign for Free Expression", he describes information as "democratic oxygen".²² Information is an essential foundation of democracy at every level. In general democracy is about the ability of individuals to participate effectively in decision making. A democratic society has a participatory

¹⁵M. Arief Nasution, 2007, Globalization and Interstate Migration in Anis Ibrahim, *Reconstructing Legal Studies and Third Millennium Law*, Malang, In-Trans and STIH Jenderal Sudirman Lumajang, Pg 89

¹⁶Rahayu, "Globalization and Awareness of Human Rights" Paper presented at the Matriculation of New Students of the Masters Program in Law, Diponegoro University, Semarang, December 29, 2011.

¹⁷Jamil Gunawan in Anis Ibrahim, 2007, *Reconstructing Legal Studies and Third Millennium Law*, Malang, In-Trans and STIH Jenderal Sudirman Lumajang, Pg 84

¹⁸Jacques Attali, 1999, *Third Millennium, Winners, Losers in the Future World Order* Indonesian Translation by Emmy Nor Hariati, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar, hlm. 16

¹⁹Anthony Giddens, 1999, *The Third Way, The Third Way, Renewal of Social Democracy*, Jakarta, Gramedia Public Library, Pages 32-38

²⁰Unesco, "Freedom of Expression" in <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/about/> accessed April 8, 2013

²¹Unesco, "Freedom of Information" in <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/> accessed April 8, 2013

²²Article 19, "What we do" in <http://www.article19.org/pages/en/what-we-do.html> accessed April 2013

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mechanism in the election of people's representatives, supervision of government programs such as health and education services and government programs.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression in the 2000 annual report to the UN Commission on Human Rights outlined in detail the principles of the right to information. The principles set forth in this report adopt the principles of freedom of information put forward by the Non-governmental Organization ARTICLE 19 under the title The Public's Right To Know: Principles on Freedom of Information Legislation. These principles are based on international law and regional standards, developing country practice and general legal principles recognized by the international community. Nine Principles of the Community's Right to Know (The Public's Right to know) in simple terms, it can be understood as stated by Toby Mendel in his study of comparative information disclosure laws in various countries, namely: (1) Maximum disclosure, (2) Obligation to disclose information, (3) Promote open government, (4) Limit the scope of exceptions, (5) Processes to facilitate access to information, (6) Costs, (7) Meetings that are open, (8) Disclosure of information is a priority, (9) Protection for corruption case investigator.

Information Disclosure in Indonesia

Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the basic policy of public information disclosure. This article is included in CHAPTER XA of Human Rights which states: "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personal and social environment, as well as the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information using all available channels."

From these provisions it can be concluded that the right to information is protected in two (2) contexts, namely (1) the right to information is protected as a prerequisite for other human rights, namely "...to develop personal and social environment..." and (2) as a right itself with the sound "...and the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information using all available channels". Therefore, it appears that the constitution guarantees the right to complete information both as (1) a means to an end and as (2) an end itself.²³ If we look closely, the formulation of Article 28F has similarities with the formulations of Article 19 of the UDHR/UDHR and Article 19 Paragraph (2) of the ICCPR, namely:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

This shows that Indonesian legal politics is not only influenced by socio-political conditions and traditional culture within its territory but is also influenced by developments in international law. Even so, the Indonesian people are of the view that human rights must pay attention to the characteristics of Indonesia and a human right must also be balanced with obligations, so that it is hoped that mutual respect and respect for the human rights of each party will be created.²⁴

If we read the preamble to the UU KIP, we will find a brief description of the main ideas that were taken into consideration and the reasons for the formation of the UU KIP. The main idea of this preamble contains philosophical, sociological, and juridical elements which are the considerations and reasons for the formation of the Act.²⁵ The main thoughts, considerations and reasons for the formation of the UU KIP are:

- a. that information is a basic need of every person for personal development and social environment and is an important part of national security;
- b. that the right to obtain information is a human right and the disclosure of public information is one of the important characteristics of a democratic country that upholds the sovereignty of the people to realize good state administration;
- c. that the disclosure of Public Information is a means of optimizing public oversight of the administration of the state and other public bodies and everything that affects the public interest;
- d. that the management of Public Information is one of the efforts to develop the information society;
- e. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it is necessary to enact a Law on Public Information Disclosure.

The philosophical basis of the UU KIP as stated in point a, "that information is a basic need of every person for personal development and social environment and is an important part of national security". This philosophical foundation is strongly influenced by the development of information technology that continues to grow. Information technology that accompanies globalization and global competition has the consequence that the only entity that can survive and take advantage of the competition is the entity that controls as much information as possible. The entity in question can be an individual, a legal entity, or a state. Information is needed in every aspect of life. Information is basically used as a basis for making decisions, receiving and using that information to ensure our

²³See Josi Khatarina and Henri Subagiyo, "Access to Information Law in Indonesia", Paper presented in "Challenges and Opportunities for Freedom of Expression; an exploration of the networked communications environment in Asia", Yogyakarta, 6 November 2007

²⁴See Secretariat General of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, 2007, "Guidelines for Corrections to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Secretariat General of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, Page 126

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general understanding, and use it as a means of increasing knowledge. Therefore, information is very important in order to create national resilience, which is a condition as well as the conception of national development in achieving the goals and ideals of the nation. In the legislative process, this formulation was not debated much, all factions and the government agreed that information was a basic need for everyone and an important part of national security.

Point b contains two things that underlie the UU KIP, namely first, the right to obtain information is a human right and secondly, the disclosure of public information is one of the important characteristics of a democratic country that upholds the sovereignty of the people to realize good state administration. Point b has been through a long debate in its formulation. The debate arose because this formulation had to be adjusted to the title of the law which was undergoing changes. However, basically both the DPR and the government agree that the right to obtain information is a human right as mandated in our constitution and that information disclosure is a hallmark of a democratic society because it prioritizes transparency and public participation in public decision-making.²⁶The strategic role of UU KIP in promoting democratization is stated in Article 3 concerning the Objectives, which consists of:

- a. guarantee the right of citizens to know the plans for making public policies, public policy programs, and public decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for making a public decision;
- b. encourage public participation in the public policy-making process;
- c. increase the active role of the community in public policy making and good management of public bodies;
- d. realizing good state administration, which is transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and accountable;
- e. knowing the reasons for public policies that affect the lives of many people;
- f. develop science and educate the nation's life; and/or
- g. improve the management and service of information within the Public Agency to produce quality information services.

The spirit of democratization can be seen from the guarantee of obtaining information at every stage of the public policy decision-making process, from planning, determining, and implementing as well as the reasons for public policies that will be able to encourage the public to participate and play an active role in the policy-making process, especially for policies that affect the people's livelihoods. Even if viewed from the minutes of discussion, there is a spirit of lawmakers to improve the quality of public participation in public policy making through guaranteed access to information, although it is not confirmed because it is considered difficult to measure. Active public participation will encourage the realization of good, transparent, effective and efficient, participatory, and accountable state administration.

Point c also went through quite a heated debate. The debate occurred over the formulation of the phrase "means to optimize public supervision of state administrators" as proposed by the DPR and the formulation of the phrase "means to optimize public supervision of state administrators"

Differences in the object of supervision between state administrators and public bodies have different implications. The PDIP faction sees that "public bodies" have a much broader scope than just "state administrators" because the notion of public bodies includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that receive funding from the APBN or APBN and/or foreign donations. The definition of a public body as regulated in Article 1 Number 3 "Public Agency is an executive, legislative, judicial and other body whose main functions and duties are related to state administration, part or all of whose funds are sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget and/or regional revenue and expenditure budget, or non-governmental organizations as long as part or all of the funds are sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget and/or regional revenue and expenditure budget, public donations, and/or abroad." Therefore, the formula "Public Information is a means of optimizing public supervision of the administration of the state and other public bodies and everything that affects the public interest". This formulation was agreed upon by the Government, with the argument that NGOs or non-governmental organizations also need to be monitored in the context of global competition given the large number of foreign-funded NGOs. Supervision is important to know where the funds come from, what they are for and how they impact the nation's interests. Therefore, the formulation of "Public Information is a means of optimizing public supervision of the administration of the state and other public bodies and everything that affects the public interest". This formulation was agreed upon by the Government, with the argument that NGOs or non-governmental organizations also need to be monitored in the context of global competition given the large number of foreign-funded NGOs. Supervision is important to know where the funds come from, what they are for and how they impact the nation's interests. Therefore, the formulation of "Public Information is a means of optimizing public supervision of the administration of the state and other public bodies and everything that affects the public interest". This formulation was agreed upon by the Government, with the argument that NGOs or non-governmental organizations also need to be monitored in the context of global competition given the large number of foreign-funded NGOs. Supervision is important to know where the funds come from, what they are for and how they impact the nation's interests. with the argument that NGOs or non-governmental organizations also need to be monitored in the context of global competition given the large number of foreign-funded NGOs. Supervision is important to know where the funds come from, what they are for and how they impact the nation's interests. with the argument that NGOs or non-governmental organizations also

²⁶See See Secretariat General of DRP RI, "Minutes of Working Committee on KMIP Bill" Thursday 27 May 2007

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Point d is proposed by the government to provide an understanding or socialization that sooner or later the Indonesian people will be based on information. This point was agreed without debate.²⁸The reasons for the establishment of the UU KIP as described in the preamble points a to point d show the influence of international developments in the spirit of respect for human rights, democracy and the demands of international development for information.

Principles of Public Information Disclosure

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, the legal principle is the "heart" of legal regulations, so called because it is the broadest basis for the birth of legal regulations or the reason (*ratio legis*) for the birth of a legal regulation. The legal principles in the UU KIP are contained in Chapter II of the principles and objectives, Article 2, which states:

- (1) Every Public Information is open and accessible to every Public Information User.
- (2) The exempted Public Information is strict and limited.
- (3) Every Public Information must be obtained by every Public Information Applicant quickly and on time, at low cost, and in a simple way.
- (4) The exempted Public Information is confidential in accordance with the law, propriety, and the public interest are based on an examination of the consequences that arise when an information is provided to the public and after careful consideration that closing Public Information can protect a greater interest than opening it or vice versa.

If one observes the four principles in Article 2, it refers to the Nine Principles of the Public's Right to Know which was put forward by the Canadian expert on freedom of expression, Toby Mendel in his book "Freedom of Information: A Comparative Legal Survey".²⁹The legal principles mentioned in Article 2 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) are one unit, namely maximum access with limited exceptions (maximum access, limited exception). Toby Mendel called it maximum disclosure and limited scope of exception. The principle of maximum disclosure assumes that all information controlled by public bodies must be disclosed unless there is a consideration of risks that endanger the interests of the government (overriding risk of harm to a legitimate interest). This principle also implies that every citizen must have maximum access to information. Meanwhile, what is meant by limited exception is "exceptions should be clearly and narrowly drawn and subject to strict "harm" and "public interest"

The legal principle contained in Article 2 Paragraph (3) is the principle of obtaining public information quickly and on time, at low cost, and in a simple way. Elucidation of Article 2 Paragraph (3) of the KIP Law explains that what is meant by "on time" is the fulfillment of requests for information carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its implementing regulations. The "simple method" means that the requested information can be accessed easily in terms of procedures and is also easy to understand. "Minor fees" are fees that are charged proportionally based on standard fees in general.³⁰As an implication that any information is open and accessible, then the information must be accessible/obtained quickly, on time, at low cost, and in a simple way. This principle is to ensure that information that has become the right of everyone and is open can be obtained as soon as possible so that the information has a useful value for legitimate interests according to law. The low cost principle shows the will of the UU KIP so that information can be accessed by all levels of society.

Meanwhile, the principle contained in Article 2 Paragraph (4) is the principle of limited scope of exception. In the nine principles of the public's right to know proposed by Toby Mendel, the principle contained in Article 2 Paragraphs (2) and (4) is one principle, namely limited scope of exception. Elucidation of Article 2 Paragraph (4) explains what is meant by "consequences arising" are consequences that endanger the interests protected under this Law if information is disclosed. An information that is categorized as open or closed must be based on the public interest. If the larger public interest can be protected by withholding information, the information must be kept secret or closed and/or vice versa.³¹

CONCLUSION

Information disclosure is motivated by a global development, which is called globalization. In the economic field, economic activity is dominated by capital owners, who are dominated by trading institutions and banks which are supranational corporations. Globalization ultimately creates interdependence in all fields. This interdependence gives birth to global consciousness or global awareness of democracy and respect for human rights. As a human right, the right to information is protected by international legal

²⁷ See the Secretariat General of the DRP RI, "Minutes of the KMIP Bill Working Meeting" Monday 15 May 2006, Opinions of F-PDIP and the Minister of Communication and Information Dr. Sofyan Djalil

²⁸ See the Minutes of the Working Meeting on the KMIP Bill Monday 15 May 2006, the opinion of the Minister of Communication and Informatics, Dr. Sofyan Djalil

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instruments protecting human rights such as the UDHR, and the ICCPR. The interpretation and elaboration of the right to information in Indonesia is very much dominated by the general principles contained in legal instruments for the protection of human rights, reports from special international agencies for human rights activists and international NGOs. This influence can be seen from the principles and principles and objectives of the right to information. As for the mechanism for obtaining information and the procedures for resolving information disputes, the arrangements are adjusted to the bureaucratic system and the Indonesian legal system. The phenomenon of globalization behind the growth of awareness of the right to information should be read carefully by prioritizing the national interest and upholding the basic values and philosophy of the state, paying attention to the principles of the rule of law and the protection of the rights of citizens.

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