

BRIDGING OPENNESS AND ARCHIVING: A CASE STUDY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE POLICY THROUGH PPID ANRI

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Abstract

The disclosure of public information is a key principle for achieving transparent, participatory, and accountable governance. As a national archival institution, the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) plays a crucial role in facilitating public information disclosure, particularly through its Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). This study analyzes the implementation of the public information disclosure policy by the ANRI PPID, along with the challenges and strategies encountered in reconciling the need for openness with the protection of archives. This qualitative case study employed policy analysis, in-depth interviews, and reviews of internal documentation. Findings indicate that while the ANRI PPID has introduced several innovations, it still faces challenges related to the integration of information systems, categorizations of information types, and public awareness of the right to access information. This study suggests enhancing the institutional capacity of the PPID, improving public information literacy, and aligning information disclosure policies with archival principles. This study aims to contribute to advancing public information governance that effectively balances transparency with safeguarding information.

Keywords: *information disclosure, archiving, PPID, ANRI, public policy, transparency.*

INTRODUCTION

Public information disclosure is a mandate of bureaucratic reform and a form of respect for the wider community to find out information managed by public institutions. This is expressly regulated in Law Number 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP), which requires every public institution to provide access to information in a fast, timely, and simple manner. Within the scope of handling public information governance, the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) has a strategic position, given its main role in archive management as a source of authentic information for the public. As an archival institution, the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) is subject to the provisions of Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, which states that archives are the identity and identity of the nation, a valid instrument of evidence, and a trusted source of information. To support the implementation of archive-based public information disclosure, ANRI develops a dynamic and static information archiving system as stipulated in ANRI Head Regulation Number 15 of 2009. In addition, ANRI also specifically regulates the mechanism for managing public information through ANRI Regulation Number 14 of 2019.

The policy of implementing information disclosure within ANRI is institutionally strengthened by the Decree of the Head of ANRI Number 260 of 2024 on the Determination of Organizational Structure and Appointment of Information and Documentation Management Officers within the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. Through this PPID structure, ANRI seeks to provide archive-based public information services by taking into account the principles of openness, accountability, and protection of exempt information. The effectiveness of information disclosure policy implementation at ANRI, as an institution tasked with managing archives and information, is strongly influenced by the factors outlined in the theoretical framework proposed by Mazmanian and Sabatier (1989). This framework shows that successful policy implementation depends on policy clarity and consistency, provision of adequate resources, strong leadership, effective communication channels, and the establishment of ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. ANRI's 2024 Annual Report on Public

Information Services shows an increase in information requests and high public expectations for the quality of information services. However, in practice, ANRI as an archival institution faces the challenge of maintaining a balance between the principle of openness and the principle of protection of archives and confidential information. Therefore, it is important to examine the extent to which the public information disclosure policy through ANRI's PPID can accommodate both principles harmoniously. This research aims to answer the problem formulation "How is the public information disclosure policy by PPID ANRI implemented in the context of the challenges of harmonizing openness and archival protection?"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Information Disclosure

Information disclosure is an important pillar of good governance. The development of increased public expectations of the role of the state and the functional capacity of government, forces the government to improve its performance in order to meet public needs, while fostering collaboration with other important stakeholders. This is in line with the definition of good governance by Micheal Johnston (2006) in his statement "Good governance is a legitimate, accountable, and effective way of obtaining and using public power and resources in the pursuit of widely accepted social goals". (Johnston, 2006, p.2). Michael Johnston articulates that effective governance is a legitimate, accountable, and efficient method of obtaining and using power and resources to address problems and fulfill broader societal goals. The public resources mentioned include all stakeholders who play a role in realizing good governance. Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Disclosure establishes a legal framework that enables citizens to obtain information from public institutions, as well as encouraging public bodies to be proactive in providing relevant information. Transparency as a means of implementing good governance is explained by Ben Worthy (2010) as follows: "Transparency could create a virtuous circle of increased legitimacy, democratic participation, and trust that could be the breakthrough that eventually brings about a dynamic change in the government, politics, and even the shape of a nation". (Worthy, 2010, pp. 562-563).

Ben Worthy argues that transparency has the potential to foster a virtuous circle characterized by greater legitimacy, greater democratic engagement, and increased trust, which could be the catalyst for significant transformations in government, politics and even the overall shape of a nation. To foster this virtuous circle, government communication strategies should focus on developing synergistic relationships with the public, allowing them to access necessary information promptly, thereby facilitating effective Governance. While the right to access information is a fundamental aspect of human rights in practice, information transparency also encompasses the precautionary principle of keeping information exempt and confidential in accordance with legal requirements.

Archives as a Source of Public Information

Archives have an important value in providing authentic evidence of administrative processes and public policies. According to Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, Archives are records of activities or events in various formats and media, in line with advances in information and communication technology, made and received by government entities. In the implementation of activities, static and dynamic archives are an important basis for decision making and public information services. Good archive management not only ensures the preservation of the nation's collective memory, but also facilitates access to information that is valid, accountable, and does not mislead the public. Therefore, public information disclosure is highly dependent on a well-organized archive system.

Role of PPID in Public Information Management

The Information Documentation and Management Officer (PPID) was established as a direct mandate of the Public Information Disclosure Law to ensure the availability, ease of access, and accuracy of data provided to the public. PPID has the main tasks to:

- a. Classify information, including information that must be provided periodically and easily accessible at all times, as well as exempt information.
- b. Provide information request services to the public in accordance with applicable procedures.
- c. Coordinating the collection, management and documentation of information from work units within the agency for the general public.
- d. Conducting consequence testing of exempt information.
- e. Prepare and submit an annual report on public information services to the PPID supervisor and the Information Commission.

At the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), the role of PPID is not only limited to administrative information management, but also involves archive management as the main source of public information. This is reinforced through ANRI Regulation No. 14/2019 on Public Information Management

Mechanisms and ANRI Head Decree No. 260/2020, which establishes the structure and appointment of PPID officials. ANRI's PPID is required to be able to bridge the principle of openness with archival principles, including maintaining the authenticity and integrity of archives that are used as sources of information.

The Role of Archival Human Resources

The functional position of archivist is a certain functional position occupied by civil servant archivists who have the scope of functions, and duties, responsibilities, and authority to carry out archival activities, archival guidance, and archive management into public information at State Institutions, Regional Governments, Village Governments, and State Universities. (Perka ANRI Number 4 of 2017). In the theory of human capital (Human capital Theory) Becker argues "human capital is more productive than a lesser amount of capital in the rest of the economy, so too it may be more productive when used to produce additional human capital itself". (Becker, 1993, p.115). In simple terms, Becker explains that investment in people (through education and training) will provide greater returns than investment in other capital of the same amount.

The role of archival resources (HR), especially archivists, is a fundamental element in ensuring the success of public information disclosure policies, especially in archival institutions such as ANRI. In the digital era and the increasing demand for transparency, the competence of archivists is no longer limited to the physical management of archives, but also includes digital literacy, information classification skills, and an understanding of information disclosure regulations. Archivists are at the forefront of the process of identifying, processing and presenting archive-based information to the public; they also play a role in conducting consequential harm tests on exempt information, ensuring a balance between public access rights and the protection of confidential information. Thus, when organizations invest resources in the development of their archivists (as a form of human capital), they not only improve the efficiency of archival operations, but also create a foundation for greater growth, innovation and value for the entire organization. The quality and quantity of archival human resources directly affects the effectiveness of PPID services and government accountability, in line with the view that modern archivists are transforming into crucial information specialists in the open government ecosystem. This capability enhancement is in line with Becker's idea that investment in people is the most productive investment, even generating more "human capital" itself, as trained and innovative archivists can drive the creation of better archival systems and practices.

Previous research

There have been many studies on public information disclosure, both in national and local contexts. Fauziah, Rusli and Ismanto (2022) examined the implementation of public information disclosure policy in Cimahi City, emphasizing the role of local government in providing open and accessible information to the public. The study highlighted administrative challenges, lack of competent human resources, and limited information infrastructure at the local level. The main focus of this study is on the implementation of UU KIP at the city government level, without mentioning the integration with the archival system.

Khairunisa (2023) in her research emphasizes the importance of archival management and services in the era of accessible public information. The author identifies various obstacles in accessing static archives, such as the lack of digitization, limited archival metadata and not optimal use of archives as public information. Although this study touches on archival aspects, it does not fully integrate the policy perspective of PPID.

Meanwhile, annual reports from the PPIDs of the Ministry of Finance (2020) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (2022) show best practices in the management of public information disclosure at the ministerial and institutional levels. The Ministry of Finance develops a public service information system that is integrated with real-time state financial data, while the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) prioritizes maximum transparency in the classification and service of public information. These two institutions have become important references in the implementation of information service digitization systems, but have not yet reflected the challenges of archive management as the main source of public information.

This research aims to fill the gap between information disclosure and public archive management. With a focus on ANRI's PPID, this Journal offers a unique perspective, namely the integration between the principle of data openness as referred to in Law No. 14/2008 and the principles underlying archives according to Law No. 43/2009. The research utilizes the latest primary information from ANRI's Annual Report on Public Information Services and PPID Information Request Data for the 2024 reporting period, making it a contextual and actual study in the field of public information policy. The main differentiator of this journal lies in analyzing the implementation of archive-based information disclosure, as well as the strategic role of archivists in public information services. The article also highlights digital innovation and service inclusiveness, such as the use of e-PPID applications, service features for people with disabilities, and documentation of public information through digital archiving systems. Therefore, the contribution of this article is not only to the academic aspects of public administration, information science, or

archiving, but also to the strengthening of archive-based public information service practices in government institutions.

METHOD

This research applies descriptive qualitative methodology with a case study approach. This method was chosen to facilitate in-depth exploration through the implementation of public information disclosure policy in the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), particularly through the role of the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). Case studies are used because the research focus is directed at a contextual understanding of the phenomenon of information disclosure within the scope of one institution, namely the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), which has distinctive characteristics as a national archival institution.

The data collection techniques in this study used documentation studies, in-depth interviews, and observation. Documentation studies on secondary data collection in the form of regulations, namely Laws, internal policies such as ANRI Head Regulations. Annual report on public information services of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) in 2024, PPID organizational structure, and technical guidelines for implementing public information services. In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, namely ANRI PPID officials, informants selected based on their position and direct involvement in ANRI PPID policies, archivists involved in public information services, and information service officers. The interviews aimed to gain a direct understanding of policy implementation, challenges faced and strategies implemented. This is a form of triangulation to increase the validity and reliability of the findings. Participatory observation of the public data service process within the scope of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI), which can be found in the field as well as digitally/online, to see the policy implementation factually.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of documentation and observation, there are several main findings related to the implementation of public information disclosure through ANRI's PPID:

Increase in Public Information Requests.

ANRI's Annual Report on Public Information Services in 2024 shows a significant increase in the number of information requests, especially requests for static archives related to government history, policies, and state responsibility documents.

Table 1: Types of Information Requested by Information Requesters to ANRI PPID During Fiscal Year 2024

Jenis Informasi yang Diminta	
Konservasi arsip	99
Informasi Pengembangan Sistem Kearsipan	1
Pembinaan kearsipan	8
Akreditasi dan pengawasan kearsipan	3
Pendidikan dan pelatihan kearsipan	2
Profil/lembaga	2
Pelayanan jasa kearsipan	1
Kegiatan magang di ANRI	10
Pelayanan Informasi Publik ANRI	4
Dokumentasi kegiatan ANRI	0
Peraturan/Regulasi Kearsipan	8
Kunjungan ke ANRI	12
Aplikasi SRIKANDI	18
Reformasi Birokrasi ANRI	1
Anggaran ANRI	4
Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa	1
Rekrutmen CPNS ANRI 2024	10
Kinerja Pegawai ANRI	1
Lainnya	19
Total	204

Throughout 2024, ANRI's PPID received 204 requests for public information, an increase from the previous year (171 requests). A total of 195 requests were granted in full, 2 were granted in part, and 7 were not under ANRI's control. Most information requests came from students (87 requests), and the types of information in demand were archive conservation (99 requests), SRIKANDI application (18 requests), as well as information on CPNS recruitment (10 requests) and internships at ANRI (10 requests).

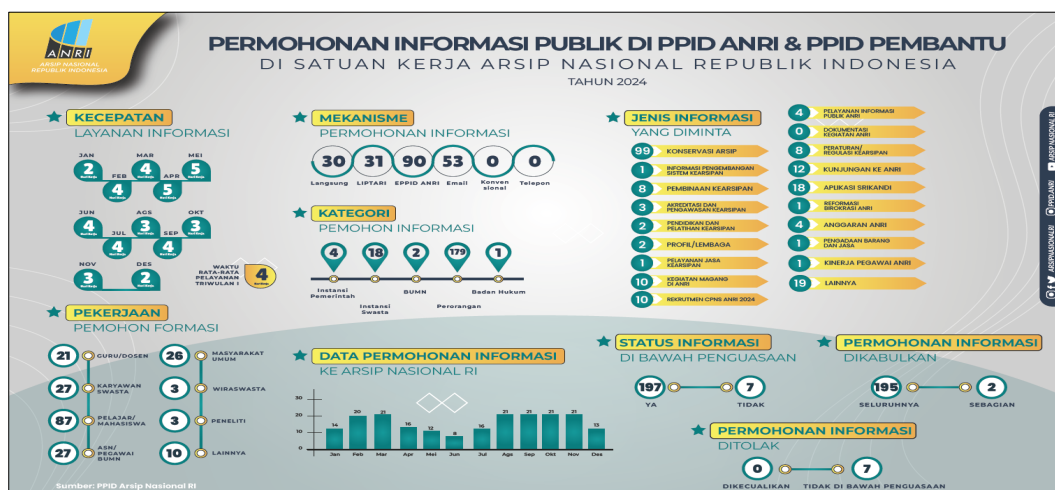


Image 1. Public Information Requests to ANRI PPID FY 2024

This significant increase in the number of information requests indicates the public's higher expectations for access to information, while also highlighting the potential pressure on ANRI's PPID resources, especially in terms of archive digitization and archival resources.

Strengthening the Structure and Mechanism of PPID.

The establishment of ANRI Head Decree No. 260 of 2024 clarifies the organizational structure of ANRI's PPID, appoints implementing officials at the central level and work units, and regulates the flow of coordination of information services from the management unit to PPID.

Obstacles in Classifying Information.

One of the main challenges is in classifying exempt information and information open to the general public. Careful consequence testing and synergy between the legal unit and the records management unit are required.

Digitization and Access to Information System.

Although ANRI has created dynamic and static archival information, not all archives have been digitized and incorporated into the public information service system, so there are still limitations in providing information quickly.

Limited Human Resources

The limited human resources at PPID ANRI, especially the availability of archivists who have dual competencies in archiving and information services, indicates a gap in essential human capital (Becker, 1993). From the perspective of knowledge-based resource theory, archivists' specific competencies in consequential testing and archival classification are strategic assets that are difficult to replicate (Barney, 1991). Therefore, the lack of skilled human resources directly hampers the effectiveness of ANRI's PPID in providing accurate and timely public information, in line with the adequate resources factor in Mazmanian and Sabatier's (1989) framework. The archival resource needs on the human resource position map within the legal, cooperation and public relations bureau can be seen in the following figure:

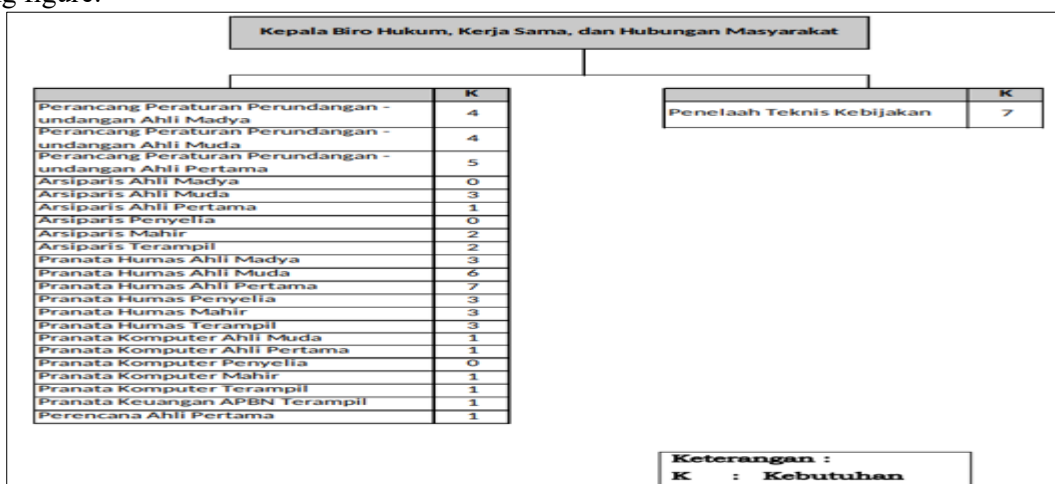


Image 2: Position Map of the Bureau of Law, Cooperation and Public Relations

Meanwhile, employee data placed in ANRI's Public Relations environment is as follows.

Tabel 2. Employee data in ANRI's public relations environment

NAMA UNIT TIM KERJA	TIPE PEGAWAI	NAMA	NAMA JABATAN	Peran Tim Kerja	Peran Sekretaris/PCF
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Yosa	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Trilian	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Renz	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Dukungan Manajemen dan Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Isanto	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Muda	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Muhar	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Muda	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Lukm	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Aswin	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Wahy	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Terampil	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Hendr	Pranata Komputer Ahli Muda	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Rani F	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Terampil	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Krest	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Madya	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Tiara	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Terampil	Anggota Tim Dukungan Manajemen dan Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	Pengelola Central File
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Sitty A	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Roza	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Terampil	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Berlia	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Terampil	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Riza H	Arsiparis Terampil	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	Pengelola Central File
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Panj	Arsiparis Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	Pengelola Central File
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Azky	Pranata Hubungan Masyarakat Ahli Pertama	Anggota Tim Hubungan Masyarakat	
Biro Hukum, Kerja Sama, dan Hubungan Masyarakat	PNS	Ravi N	Arsiparis Terampil	Anggota Tim Layanan Terpadu	

The placement of archival human resources still needs to be added, because if you look at the position map and employee data, especially archivists who are placed in the public relations department, 2 skilled archivists and 2 young expert archivists are still needed. If you look at the number of requests for information: 204 requests and the number of PPID ANRI human resources is 19 people. From this data, we can calculate the ratio of the number of requests that must be handled by each PPID officer. Ratio of Requests per PPID Officer= Number of Information Requests/ Number of ANRI PPID Human Resources. Ratio of requests per PPID Officer = 204 requests / 19 people = 10.74 requests per person. Based on simple quantitative data, it can be calculated that each individual serving in PPID ANRI, needs to handle an average of around 11 public information requests. This ratio indicates a significant workload, where each officer has a large responsibility in processing and responding to various requests.

These limited human resources have direct implications for affecting the speed of response to requests for public information, reducing the accuracy of archive classification, and ultimately reducing the quality of PPID services to the public. This gap also has the potential to slow down the process of digitization and preservation of vital archives that support transparency, thereby hindering optimal achievement of information disclosure policies. Based on the results of in-depth interviews with ANRI PPID officers, information was obtained that strengthens and complements the documentation and observation findings.

PPID's Strategic Role as a Liaison for Openness and Archives

Interviews with the head of the Public Relations team show that PPID ANRI not only carries out administrative functions in public information services, but also plays a strategic role as a liaison between two legal domains, namely Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information and Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives. PPID officers explained that the information available to the general public basically comes from active archives created during the process of executing work unit tasks, and PPID is tasked with processing these archives into information that can be accessed by the public, as long as it is not legally excluded.

Implementation of Public Information Openness Policy

ANRI has implemented public information disclosure since 2010 and now has a strong internal regulatory framework, including ANRI Regulation Number 14 of 2019 as well as a series of SOPs leading to Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021. However, the main challenge still lies in the low understanding of some elements of public bodies regarding the obligation to disclose, as well as concerns about misuse of information.

Consequence Test Procedure and Information Classification

PPID ANRI applies the consequence test as the main procedure in information classification. This process involves substantive work units and legal elements, and the results are stated in the Public Information List (DIP) and Excluded Information List (DIK). Even though the term "archive" is not mentioned in the consequence test norms, the official explained that archives remain raw material for public information.

Access to static and dynamic archives

There is a fundamental difference in access between dynamic archives and static archives. Static archives, even though they are part of public information, are accessed through the archival reading room mechanism and the Archives Law, not through PPID. On the other hand, dynamic archives that are still in the active government cycle are managed by processing units and become the basis for presenting public information by PPID. This confirms the position of archives as a central element in public information services.

Technology and Information Systems Support

The officer explained that the SRIKANDI application was used for dynamic archive management, while the e-PPID and KLIK ANRI applications were used as a means of providing public information services. However, there is no comprehensive system integration between archive management and public information services. ANRI is still in the process of exploring national collaboration to realize this integration, including through the National Archives Information Network (JIKN).

Human Resources, Facilities and Service Inclusivity

PPID ANRI is supported by cross-functional human resources, including public relations officers, archivists and computer personnel, who are determined through an annual decree. ANRI's public service facilities are inclusive, providing access for people with disabilities as well as various communication channels, both digital and face-to-face. However, archival substance training is still carried out separately from public information disclosure training.



Image 3. Facilities for People with Special Needs



Image 4. Video of Procedures for Submitting Public Information Requests by Sign Language Interpreters

Evaluation and Improvement Strategy

Indicators of PPID success are determined by completeness, accuracy of substance and timeliness in presenting public information. Management of objections is responded to based on procedures regulated by the Public Information Openness Law. To face the digital era, ANRI focuses on developing public service features that are informative, responsive and easy to access, such as strengthening the ANRI CLICK application and developing the e-PPID subdomain.

Expectations for Strengthening the Role of PPID

ANRI PPID officers hope that dynamic records management norms can be accommodated more explicitly in the national information disclosure policy. Considering that many public bodies do not yet understand that dynamic archives are the main source of public information, integration between archives and information disclosure is considered important to strengthen government accountability and transparency. However, existing policies still need to be strengthened in the implementation aspect. For example, there is no specific SOP regarding the classification of open and excluded static archives in the context of the Public Information Openness Law, as well as the need for more structured technical guidelines for testing consequences. Apart from that, the integration between public service information systems and archival systems is still not optimal. An integrative approach between information disclosure policies and archival policies is the key to the success of PPID ANRI. In this case, the archivist's role is very strategic, apart from serving as archive manager, but also as a provider of authentic evidence-based public information. The following is an infographic on the flow of PPID's role in managing archive-based public information.

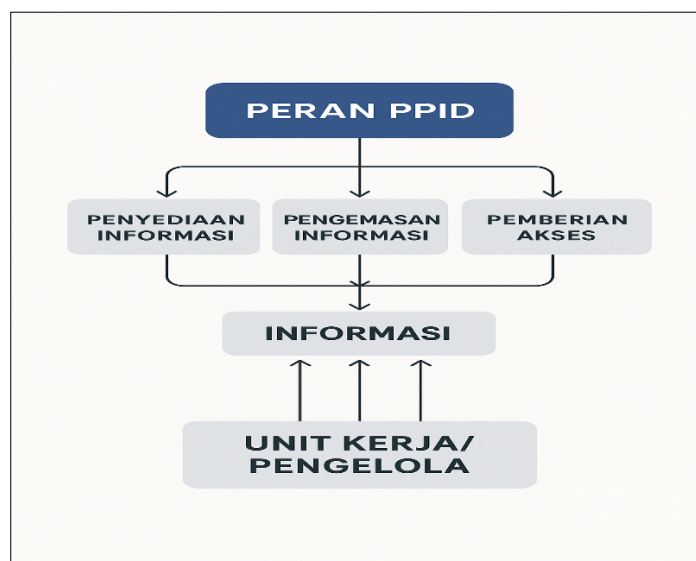


Image 5. Flow of PPID's Role in Archives-Based Public Information Management

Analysis of ANRI PPID Policy

Within the ANRI framework, various regulatory measures such as Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives and Regulations on the Head of ANRI, especially Numbers 15 of 2009 and 14 of 2019, have provided a definite and organized legal basis for the management of archives and public information. This is in line with the principles of policy clarity and consistency which are very important for successful implementation (Mazmanian & Sabatier, 1989). Well-defined and integrated policies ensure that all components of the organization understand the objectives and appropriate procedures for managing public information. PPID ANRI's policy in implementing public information disclosure has shown a progressive direction, marked by internal regulations such as ANRI Regulation Number 14 of 2019 and ANRI Head Decree Number 260 of 2024. This also shows strong leadership and political support, which are important elements in encouraging effective policy implementation. PPID ANRI carries out its function as a bridge between archives as sources of information and the public as users, while maintaining the principles of transparency, accountability and authenticity of information. Effective and transparent communication strategies with internal and external stakeholders are essential to foster understanding and engagement among all relevant parties. In addition, a continuous monitoring and evaluation system, which includes feedback from service users, is considered important for identifying deficiencies and facilitating continuous improvement, as stipulated by Mazmanian and Sabatier. It is hoped that the implementation of the information disclosure policy in ANRI will be optimized, so that it is fulfilled in increasing transparency, accountability and safeguarding sensitive information.

However, the results of interviews with the Head of the Public Relations Team show that there is room for improvement in the implementation aspect. For example, there are no SOPs or specific technical guidelines regarding records-based consequence tests, and there is no explicit information classification mechanism that links the norms of the Archives Law and the Public Information Openness Law. Apart from that, the integration of Archives information systems and public services is still in the planning stage. PPID ANRI's future strategy is directed at strengthening digitalization, developing the KLIK ANRI application, and improving public information services that are more interactive, informative, and easily accessible to the general public.

Comparison with Similar Policies at Other Institutions

In comparison, PPID policies in several other ministries and institutions such as the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) show the adoption of digital technology that is more integrated in public services.

1. The Ministry of Finance, for example, has developed a public information service portal integrated with the state financial document system, enabling real-time data access.
2. The Corruption Eradication Commission prioritizes the principle of maximum openness, with strict classification of excluded information through a high transparency and public accountability approach.

When compared with these institutions, even though ANRI has substantive advantages in archive authenticity, comparisons with the Ministry of Finance and the Corruption Eradication Commission show that ANRI still needs to improve its digital infrastructure and systems to be more responsive. This indicates that although the basic policies

are strong, aspects of technical resources and digital adaptation still pose significant implementation challenges, in line with the “adequate resources” factor in the Mazmanian & Sabatier model”.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the public information disclosure policy by the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) has been effective in aligning the need for information disclosure with archive protection, even though it is faced with a number of challenges, including 1) limited digitalization of archives and minimal integration of archival information systems with public information service platforms; 2) the gap in human resources (HR), especially the need for additional archivists with dual competencies in the fields of archives and information services to optimize services; 3) the gap between the principles of openness and protection of information requires stronger technical guidelines in classification and testing of consequences. The author suggests that 1) ANRI needs to develop comprehensive technical guidelines for the classification of archive-based public information, including a mechanism for testing the consequences of excluded information. These guidelines should actively involve archivists and legal units to ensure compliance and accuracy in determining open and excluded information; 2) ANRI must speed up the process of digitizing all dynamic and static archives that are relevant to the public. Apart from that, integrating the archival information system with the public information service platform (e-PPID) to create a smooth data flow and speed up access to archive-based information. 3) Increase human resources, especially archivists, to optimize public information services. Providing integrated routine technical training for public relations officers and archivists to strengthen their capacity in archives-based public information services, so as to bridge the gap between archival practices and the need for information disclosure.

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