

EDITORIAL

Special Issue on Good Governance and Public Policy on Sustainable Development

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Welcome to the special issue of the *World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development (WJEMSD)* entitled **Good Governance and Public Policy on Sustainable Development**. This special issue consists of selected papers presented at the Third International Conference on Law, Governance and Globalization (ICLGG) on 3-4 November 2021 at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia. The conference theme was *The Challenge of Sustainable Development: Present and Future*.

THE THEME OF THE SPECIAL ISSUE

The theme for this special issue was chosen due to the global challenges to sustainable development agendas, including building strong governance institutions and supporting the rule of law. The academic literature on good governance, public policy and sustainable development has grown rapidly, where the role of governance for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has mainly been addressed from a conception and normative point of view. However, the Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report for 2019 showed that the region lagged behind in implementing most SDGs. The problem is that governments in some countries are relatively passive and face various challenges. Meanwhile, governments are the accelerator of SDGs to collaborate across policy sectors and set inter-related economic, social and environmental objectives beyond short-term political cycles. Therefore, by providing ideas and solutions for building a strong policy on sustainable development,

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this special issue can ultimately contribute to more effective SDG implementation in developing countries, especially Indonesia.

CONTENT OF THE SPECIAL ISSUE

The first paper in the special issue defines State Economic Loss Due to Corruption within Indonesian Law. Taufik Rahman, Nur Basuki Minarno, Sapta Aprilianto and Hanif Muzaki elaborate and identify the phrase “state economy” under the Indonesian Anti-Corruption Act. The purpose is to provide standards to determine the ratio of state economic losses due to corruption. The authors find that judges could use these standards to interpret the state of the economy under the Anti-Corruption Act.

The second paper is the Determination of Fishing Rights Allocation as a Strategy for Sustainable Fisheries Management Realisation in Indonesia. In this paper, Enny Narwati and Masitha Kumala argue that the Total Allowable Catches (TACs) system is ineffective in tackling the problem of overfishing and maintaining the sustainability of fisheries in Indonesia. Therefore, the authors find that Indonesia could use Individual Non-Transferable Quotas (INTQs) to ensure fisheries’ sustainability. To impose INTQs, the government must determine INTQs under fisheries’ management policies to achieve sustainable and equitable fisheries in Indonesia.

In the third paper of the special issue, Henry Sinaga, Yudha Pramana, and Anis Hermawan find that the current tax regulation in the construction industry in Indonesia is still insufficient to prevent and overcome tax fraud. On the other hand, tax fraud jeopardises sustainable development since it decreases state tax revenues. The authors argue that it is important to renew income tax laws to tackle tax fraud in construction services, including restoring and modifying Construction Industry Scheme regulations by adding sanctions for fraud and revoking the final income tax in Indonesia.

The fourth paper is entitled, Indonesia Inspection Mechanism: A Way to Comply with Maritime Labour Convention, by A. Indah Camelia and Lina Hastuti. The authors examine the necessity for the Indonesian Government to establish a national legal framework and inspection mechanism based on the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC). The MLC plays a critical role in applying seafarers’ working rights by emphasising the rule for flag state, coastal state, labour supplier state or port state.

The fifth paper discusses problems related to food estate programmes to achieve food security in Indonesia. Sri Hajati, Sri Winarsi, Xavier Nugraha, Rahajeng Dzakiyya Ikbar and Stefania Arshanty Felicia argue that although the programmes are designed to ensure food security, the implementation of the programmes affects the right of land ownership for specific people. Therefore, the authors examine the balance of the right to food for food security and the right of land ownership must derive from specific policies where land acquisition includes a form of compensation to protect the interests of the inhabitants, predominantly the minority.

Wilda Prihatiningtyas, Zuhda Mila Fitriana, Suparto Wijoyo and Ardhana Christian Noventri discuss the ideal model of village regulation to achieve SDGs. They elaborate on the importance of village funds to achieve SDGs in certain East Java villages. Using an empirical study, the authors

suggest the strategy of planning, budgeting, distribution and management of village funds to achieve SDGs in East Java.

Iman Prihandono and Ekawestri Prajwalita Widiati analyse the political capture in the Indonesian law-making process to find the link between the interests of the coal and mining business sectors and the protection of the environment. The authors conclude that business and political interests undeniably infringe on the environment's protection by excluding FABA and slag from lists of hazardous waste. At the same time, obligations to corporations are reduced, whereby coal industry-related politicians benefit from the changing criteria of hazardous waste. Environmental problems are left unanticipated, and remedies for victims remain unresolved.

The eighth paper examines the participation of smallholder coffee farmers in achieving SDGs through voluntary certification. Iman Prihandono and Cenuk Sayekti discuss the problem to encourage farmers to participate in voluntary certification. The findings conclude the importance of providing technical and financial assistance to achieve sustainable coffee production. In addition, certification schemes require clear standards, continuous capacity building, low-cost certification, including providers in high-level decision-making, and less demanding rules, with the help of multi-stakeholders such as private actors and the Government to help maximise certification benefits for smallholder farmers.

In the penultimate paper, Mailinda Yuniza, Ni Nengah Nandita, Gilda Putri and Ni Putu Maharani examine Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) as a Mandatory Legislative Drafting Method for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia. The paper focuses on the importance of Regulatory Impact Analysis as a method of constructing regulations to achieve SDGs. The authors argue that implementing RIA is essential since it analyses the impact of policies using consultation with various stakeholders and cost and benefit analysis. Using RIA to evaluate the quality of laws can be a parameter to attain SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

The final paper in this special issue examines the potential to achieve SDGs in two villages in West Java, Indonesia. Yustinus Suhardi Ruman, Hudiarto Sukarman, Siswono Akuan Rokanta, CSA Teddy Lesmana, Anang Suryana and Muhamad Muslih analyse the management of freshwater fish in Selajambe and Cisaat Villages using the endogenous approach. The purpose is to create a thematic village to alleviate poverty following SDGs.

CONCLUSIONS

Good governance and public policy have a significant and positive impact on sustainable development, especially for developing countries. This special issue aims to assemble a coherent set of papers based on research and discussion on how and to what extent good governance and public policy can support sustainable development. The key features of this special issue are discussion on how good governance and public policy can promote accountability, transparency, efficiency in managing human, natural and economic resources, democracy and the rule of law at all levels incorporated in government strategies.

BIOGRAPHY



Dr Intan Soeparna is a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya Indonesia, where she teaches International Law, International Trade Law, ASEAN Law, SDGs Law, Cyber Law and Nuclear Law. She has a PhD from Vrije Universiteit, Brussels, and Ghent Universiteit, Belgium. Her research interests are the development of International Trade in WTO and ASEAN, SDGs and ASEAN Law. Her latest publications are related to the WTO Dispute Settlement and ASEAN Law. Her current position is Director of the Centre for Development of Research, Community Service and International Publication at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Airlangga. She is an advisor for the Indonesia Entrepreneur Association (APINDO) for the International Trade Forum. In addition, she is also a research fellow at the Centre of Private Law and Economics, Faculty of Law and Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium.

