Public Information Openness Related to Trade and Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia

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A B S T R A C T

This study examines the relationship between trade-related public information openness to the concept of sustainable development goals. Through a comprehensive literature review, normative juridical analysis, the study explains the mechanisms of transparent access to information on trade policy regulations. It highlights how transparent information practices, including open data portals, public participation, and detailed reporting, can improve trade performance, attract foreign direct investment, and create a more favorable business environment. These transparency initiatives are in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), which underline the importance of good governance in sustainable economic development. By integrating into the global economy and complying with international environmental standards, Indonesia can promote sustainable industrialization, ensure responsible consumption and production, and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. This research aims to contribute to the development of fairer and more sustainable trade policies by providing insights into how public information openness can support Indonesia's progress towards achieving the SDGs. The relevant trade authorities need to make more transparency initiatives, such as open data portals and public consultations that can demonstrate the importance of good governance in achieving sustainable economic and trade development.

Keywords: Public Information Openness, Sustainable Development Goals, Literature Review, Normative Juridical Analysis, Indonesia.

1. Introduction

The global economic landscape is facing challenges, with trade tensions between major economies such as the US and China impacting growth and commodity prices (Iqbal et al., 2020). Global economic growth in 2025 is predicted to grow relatively stagnant, in line with tightening monetary policy and continued disruption due to increasingly widespread geopolitical tensions. Meanwhile, global trade volume (goods and services) in 2025 is projected to experience a slight improvement, supported by trade volume in emerging market countries. Indonesia's economic growth in Q1-2024, which grew by 5.11%, was still supported by household consumption of 54.9%, while the contribution of exports and imports of goods and services still needs to be increased even though it is already above 20%. This means that Indonesian economy, although showing resilience, is affected by this global trend, with growth of around 5% (Kurniawan, 2017; Iqbal et al., 2020).

Indonesia's economic fundamentals remain strong, supported by private consumption growth and recovering commodity prices (Kurniawan, 2017). However, risks persist, including global policy uncertainty, potential changes in US monetary policy, and political instability in Europe. The world commodity price index (both energy, agricultural products, metal and mineral products) is expected to decline in 2025.

Monetary policy plays a crucial role in shaping economic outcomes, with interest rates influencing growth and inflation in ASEAN countries (Astuti & Udjianto, 2022). The rupiah exchange rate against the USD is expected to continue to fluctuate until March 2025. Several other challenges faced are global geopolitical developments: the increase in domestic food and energy prices; as well as a green economy and sustainable trade issues.

Restrictive (harmful) goods trade policies are estimated to increase globally, from 2,494 policies in 2019 to 3,488 policies in 2023. Even in 2024, the United States and the European Union will implement a policy of increasing import duties on electric car imports from China by 38-100%. Non-Tariff Measures (NTM), trade remedies, and environmental policy notifications at the WTO show an increasing trend. This shows the increasingly complex intersection of trade policies.

In an era where information is easily accessible to the public, transparency and accountability are inevitable demands for every government institution, including trade institutions. Wolfe (2013) discusses how transparency mechanisms in the WTO enable economic actors to understand rule implementation and ensure fairness. Trade functional officials are expected to strengthen their commitment to public information disclosure. This includes:

1) Publication of Data and Information: Ensuring that data and information related to trade policies, regulations, and decisions taken by trade agencies are openly available and easily accessible to the public. This includes trade data, import-export statistics, trade regulations, and foreign trade policies.
2) Inclusive Public Consultation: Involving the community, business actors, and other stakeholders in the decision-making process through inclusive public consultation. By opening space for public participation, the resulting trade policies will better reflect the needs and aspirations of society as a whole.
3) Open Performance Reporting: Carrying out performance reporting openly and transparently, both through annual reports and regular publications about achievements, challenges and future work plans of trading agencies. This helps build public trust and increases institutional accountability.

Public Agency Information Openness through assessment of a series of aspects. Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information (KIP) emphases that information is an essential need for individuals in personal development and in enriching their social environment. More than that, information is also considered a crucial element in maintaining a country's national resilience. The right to obtain information is considered a fundamental human right, and openness of public information is considered one of the main indicators of a democratic state that respects the sovereignty of the people and aims to run a transparent and accountable government.

Openness of public information is also considered an important tool in increasing supervision of state administration and other public bodies, as well as of all matters that have an impact on the public interest. Thus, the Public Information Openness Law plays a key role in optimizing public participation in decision-making processes and in ensuring accountability of the government and other public institutions.

Suphattanakul (2018) highlights that public participation enhances citizens' income, security, and self-esteem, while also improving government performance. Vasilevich (2021) discusses how information openness is crucial for the legitimacy of public authorities and sustainable socio-economic development, noting that technological advancements have significantly altered citizens' roles in decision-making processes. Retnowati (2012) focuses on Indonesia's Public Information Openness Law, stating that it embodies good governance principles and guarantees citizens' rights to information and participation in government oversight. The papers collectively argue that information openness and public participation are essential for effective governance, accountability, and meeting citizens' expectations. They also stress the need for governments to provide necessary infrastructure, skilled human resources, and commitment to implementing these principles of public information openness successfully.

In Indonesia, trade openness is a vital driver for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as it stimulates economic growth and supports poverty alleviation efforts. By engaging in international trade, Indonesia can attract foreign investments, access new markets, and diversify its economic activities beyond traditional sectors. This economic dynamism enables the country to invest more in critical areas such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, which are essential for sustainable development.

Based on the explanation above, there is a research gap that can be filled related to recent information and data. To the best of writers' knowledge, few people write about SDGs and the openness of public information. Therefore, this research aims to answer the question: How does public information openness in trade governance contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia?

2. Methods

The research employs comprehensive literature review and normative juridical analysis to achieve its

objectives. The literature review will cover existing studies on public information openness, trade governance, and sustainable development. The normative juridical analysis will focus on the legal frameworks and policies related to information disclosure and trade in Indonesia and Sustainable Development Goals.

First, the literature review sources included recent studies, articles, governmental reports, and international trade agreements accessed through online databases such as Google Scholar and the Indonesian government's open data portal. Selection criteria were based on relevance to public information openness and its relation to trade performance and SDGs. Second, normative juridical analysis was based on a selection of trade-related legal frameworks including Law Number 14 of 2008 (Openness of Public Information), Ministerial Regulation No. 52/2022, and SDG indicators. Descriptive analysis was used to synthesize the findings from the literature and legal texts. These methodologies were applied to map the relations between public information openness and trade performance in Indonesia, particularly its contributions to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

This research was conducted through problem identification, determining data sources, data collection, selecting relevant data, data analysis, and making conclusions. The juridical approach aims to analyze the legal aspects of the problem under study concerning the applicable rules and legal principles. The nature of this research is descriptive-analytical, which means that this research not only describes the existing situation or condition but also analyzes the factors that influence the situation or condition. In this case, this research describes the situation of public information disclosure in the government system in the digital era and analyzes the impact on trade performance, particularly its contributions to SDGs. With the literature review method and juridical approach used, it is hoped that this research can provide a comprehensive and critical analysis of public information disclosure in government systems in the digital era.

Figure 1 shows the research framework stages. There are two research purposes discussed in this research, namely the importance of public information openness related to trade and understanding the relation between trade and sustainable development goals. This research uses two methodologies for obtaining research purposes, i.e. with descriptive analysis and normative juridical analysis. At the end of the research, will be described research results which is an explanation of the relation of public information openness of trade and SDGs in Indonesia, and policy recommendations to the relevant authorities.
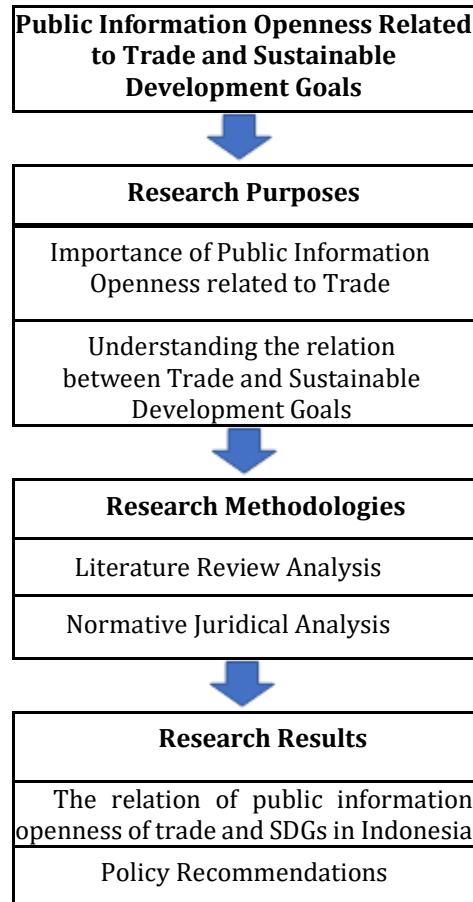

Fig. 1. Stages of Research Framework

Source: Researchers Concept (2024), Jati, et al. (2019)

3. Result and Discussion

Public Information Openness (KIP) has great potential to provide new knowledge and open existing opportunities to enhance economic performance, as indicated by its alignment with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). In an economic context, one of the crucial aspects needed is transparency in trade data, including statistical information and trade regulations that help create a more favorable business environment by reducing information asymmetry between government bodies and economic actors. Through literature studies, several regulations can be identified that regulate KIP in the context of trade data and information.

First, Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 regulates the implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. Second, Government Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Trade Information Systems. Third, Minister of Trade Regulation Number 52 of 2022 provides guidelines

regarding public information services by information and documentation management officials within the Ministry of Trade. Fourth, Minister of Trade Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of One Data in the Trade Sector.

Submission of trade data and information that is considered strategic has been announced periodically in the form of digital and non-digital documents through Public Information Announcements. This can be accessed through various channels such as the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) page (https://ppid.kemendag.go.id/), the official Ministry of Trade page, PPID social media, the Satu Data Indonesia portal (https://satudata.kemendag.go.id/), and Information Technology-based applications.

The openness of trade information directly has an impact on SDG 8: contributes to improved trade performance by increasing investor confidence, facilitating foreign direct investment (FDI), and supporting policy alignment with international standards. Greater transparency allows businesses to make more informed decisions, which can lead to productivity increases, greater export performance, and overall economic growth.

Transparent public information has an impact on SDG 16: reduces corruption risks by making government activities and decision-making processes more accessible to public scrutiny. This fosters institutional accountability and trust in governance, promoting stability and peace, which are critical to sustainable economic development. The correlation between higher transparency (as measured by the Corruption Perceptions Index, CPI) and stronger trade performance demonstrates how good governance can support inclusive growth.

In Indonesia, while significant strides have been made in public information openness, there are still gaps in terms of timely updates and the accessibility of information. Enhancing these elements could further boost Indonesia's trade performance and its alignment with SDG targets.

3.1. The Impact of Public Information Openness on Trade Performance and SDGs Indicators (SDG 8 and SDG 16)

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). CPI Score itself is related to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) demonstrating the importance of good governance in achieving sustainable economic development. Trade openness is the sum of import and export over Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Higher trade openness indicates greater integration into the global economy, which can lead to increased economic opportunities and growth.

Table 1. Comparison of CPI Score, Trade Performance, and Economic in 5 ASEAN Countries (2023)

Rank	Country	Trade Openness Index (%)	Export Value (billion USD)	CPI Score (SDG 16)	GDP per Capita (USD) (SDG 8)
1	Singapore	311.2	475	83	84,734.30
2	Vietnam	183.8	452	41	4,346.80
3	Malaysia	131.8	313	50	11,648.70
4	Thailand	129.1	280	35	7,171.80
5	Indonesia	41.3	259	34	4,940.50

Source: World Bank and Trade Map (2023) (edited)

The table presents public information openness (CPI and Trade Openness Index) related to trade indicators (Export Value), and SDG 8 indicator (GDP per Capita) in five ASEAN countries in 2023. Higher CPI scores (indicating lower corruption) tended to correlate with higher trade openness index and higher GDP per capita. This suggests that lower corruption levels might contribute to a more open and prosperous economy. Singapore, with the highest CPI score of 83, also had the highest Trade Openness Index (311.2%) and GDP per capita (USD 84,734) due to its strategic port and status as a global financial hub, maintained robust export performance, driven by its advanced manufacturing and services sectors. Conversely, Indonesia, with the lowest CPI score of 34, had the lowest Trade Openness Index (41.3%) and GDP per capita (USD 4,940).

Furthermore, higher CPI scores generally correlated with higher export values, though Vietnam was an outlier. Vietnam has impressive export growth, capitalizing on its integration into global supply chains and attracting foreign direct investment, particularly in electronics and textiles which can drive high export performance even in the presence of lower transparency. In Addition, there was a strong positive correlation between CPI scores and GDP per capita, which 4 from 5 countries with higher CPI scores tend to have higher GDP per capita.

Productivity increments on goods and service activities enhance the increment of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which lead to boost in national economic (Raja, et al., 2022). International trade has both short-term and long-term effects on economic growth, with exports potentially driving up aggregate demand and prices (Astuti & Udjianto, 2022).

Public information openness, through transparency and reduced corruption, contributes to trade performance and helps achieve sustainable development goals such as SDG 8 and SDG 16. Enhanced transparency efforts are essential for improving both the trade sector and broader economic outcomes, particularly for countries like Indonesia.

3.2 The Correlation of Transparency of Trade Negotiations and Agreements with SDG 16

Transparency in trade agreements is associated with increased bilateral trade flows, with each additional transparency commitment linked to a more than one percent increase (Lejárraga & Shepherd, 2013). However, transparency can have diverging meanings and effects. While it can foster inclusiveness and democratic accountability, it can also have exclusionary effects that constrain governments under free market expansion logic (Velut, 2021). In the EU, transparent trade diplomacy is essential for constitutional and political reasons, leading to unprecedented levels of transparency in trade negotiations such as CETA, TTIP, and TiSA (Delimatsis, 2016). Overall, these studies suggest that transparency remains a crucial element in trade policy, contributing to more balanced and widely supported agreements especially related to sustainable development. This aligns with SDG 16's emphasis on inclusive institutions and accountable governance.

3.3 The Correlation of Data Transparency and Public Involvement on Foreign Direct Investment Inflow

E-Government Development Index (EGDI) measures the quality of online services, telecommunications infrastructure, and human capital. It assesses how governments use information and communication technologies to deliver public services. A higher EGDI value leads to ease of doing business due to better government transparency and availability data portal. Meanwhile, E-Participation Index (EPI) measures the quality and usefulness of online services provided by governments to engage citizens in public policy processes. EPI frameworks include: providing citizens with public information and access to information, engaging citizens in contributions to public policies and services, and involving the public on decision making or policy formulation.

Figure 2 shows the relationship of E-Government Development Index (EGDI) and E-Participation Index (EPI) toward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflow in Indonesia between 2016-2022. Indonesia's transparency through digitalization and public participation increased during the period. There was a positive correlation of EGDI and EPI on FDI Inflow. In 2016, Indonesia EDGI and EPI were at the lowest point at 0.448 and 0.3719, while in the final period they increased significantly to 0.716 and 0.7159. Its increase was also aligned with FDI inflow, which had nearly sextupled from USD 4.54 billion to USD 24.7 billion. Higher EGDI and EPI might attract foreign investment due to government transparency improvement. Based on recent study, e-government is a significant factor that positively affects FDI inflows, and scale neutral that

significantly benefits both less growing and more growing economies. Furthermore, the result from threshold analysis shows that the positive effect of e-government on FDI inflows is influenced by the development of telecommunication infrastructure. The key insight for policy arising from this paper is that in addition to the macroeconomic factors, FDI inflows are affected by digital transformation and technology-augmented government services (Adugna, 2024).
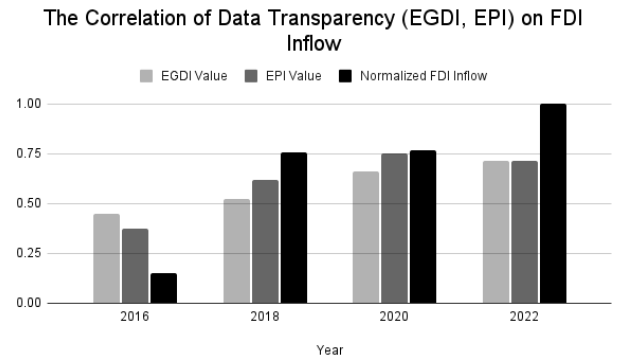

Fig. 2. Correlation of Data Transparency (EGDI, EPI) on Foreign Direct Investment Inflow in Indonesia
Source: United Nation and World Bank (2023)

Transparency is closely correlated with the achievement of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution), as it fosters accountability, inclusivity, and informed decision-making. These findings confirm the role of data transparency and public involvement as critical enablers of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) by fostering accountability, inclusivity, and informed decision-making. The correlation between transparency and FDI inflow also emphasizes how open governance can support economic growth and sustainable development. Countries that provide transparent access to public information tend to monitor progress, identify gaps, and hold governments and organizations accountable for their commitments to the SDGs.

3.4 Public Information Openness Practices in Some Countries and Its Correlation to SDG Indicator

Case studies highlight the effectiveness of transparent trade policies in promoting sustainable development. For instance, the European Union's transparency practices in environmental regulation have significantly advanced SDG 13 (Climate Action) by reducing emissions through stringent, openly shared policies. Similarly, Kenya's implementation of open data initiatives has enhanced agricultural productivity (SDG 2 - Zero Hunger) by providing farmers with real-time market information, leading to improved yields and fairer market access.

To support Indonesia's SDG commitments, enhancing transparency could involve establishing comprehensive data-sharing platforms that track progress on each goal, fostering public-private partnerships to ensure broad-based information dissemination, and strengthening legal frameworks to guarantee public access to relevant data. Additionally, adopting international best practices in transparency can facilitate monitoring and reporting, ensuring that Indonesia's development strategies are aligned with global standards and effectively contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Coordinated policy approaches across monetary, trade, and real sectors are recommended to enhance economic stability (Astuti & Udjianto, 2022).

Stakeholder engagement and accountability are significantly influenced by the openness of information, which enhances participation and oversight in governance. Information openness encourages diverse stakeholder participation by providing access to relevant data and policy details, enabling informed contributions from businesses, civil society, and the public. For example, open data initiatives in the European Union have allowed various stakeholders to access critical information, leading to more effective and inclusive policymaking. Transparent governance practices also foster accountability, as seen in countries like Sweden, where the Freedom of the Press Act mandates public access to government documents, resulting in increased governmental accountability.

Furthermore, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in promoting transparency by advocating for open governance and monitoring compliance with transparency regulations. For instance, Transparency International's efforts in various countries have led to significant reforms in public procurement processes, reducing corruption and enhancing accountability. The combined efforts of governmental bodies in establishing transparency frameworks and NGOs in ensuring their implementation create a robust environment where transparency leads to greater stakeholder engagement and accountability, ultimately fostering more effective governance.

Recent studies challenge the notion of a trade-off between transparency and efficiency in trade policymaking. Increased transparency, such as publishing legislative records, can facilitate decision-making by enhancing credibility and reducing negotiation failures (Hagemann & Franchino, 2016). The influence on trade policy decision-making is profoundly shaped by transparency, which serves as a cornerstone in the formulation of effective policies. Mechanisms through which transparency affects policy formulation include the open dissemination of information, stakeholder engagement, and accountability measures. Public access to information plays a pivotal role in shaping trade policies, as it empowers citizens, businesses, and advocacy groups to participate meaningfully in the policy-making process, fostering a more inclusive and democratic environment.

Case studies highlighting the successful integration of transparency in policymaking reveal that when governments embrace openness, they not only enhance trust and legitimacy but also create more robust and responsive trade policies. For instance, "Trade for All" strategy, which was adopted in 2015 in the EU. The European Union's practices of publishing trade negotiation documents and soliciting public feedback have led to more balanced and widely supported trade agreements.

Similarly, the United States' Sunshine Act mandates transparency in the financial relationships between health care providers and pharmaceutical manufacturers. By promoting transparency and accountability, the Sunshine Act not only enhances ethics within the healthcare industry but also provides a stronger foundation for responsive trade policy. Transparency increases trust and stability in international trade relationships, helping to create a fair and competitive business environment and facilitating regulatory harmonization that supports global trade.

For Indonesia, adopting international best practices in transparency, such as comprehensive data-sharing and stronger public-private partnerships, could improve its SDG alignment and trade governance. These findings suggest that enhanced transparency can foster economic stability, attract foreign investment, and create more responsive trade policies, as seen in the EU's "Trade for All" strategy and the US Sunshine Act.

3.5 Public Information Openness Practices in Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia and Its Correlation to SDG Indicator

In terms of Public Information Openness of regulatory data, the display of trade regulatory data on the Legal Documentation and Information Network jdih.kemendag.go.id is relatively easy to access by typing keywords or sorting by type of regulation. Apart from that, regulations can also be searched based on the year the regulations were made, starting from 1981 to 2023. However, when compared with other Ministries/Institutions, there is still room for development of facilities for Public Information Openness on trade regulations to the public. For example, the KIP program of the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) of the Financial Supervisory Agency (BPK) contains information on regulations that are no longer valid and have been replaced by new regulations so that they are easy to understand, including those related to trading regulations.

If there are new regulations that will be promulgated or have just come into effect, public bodies should also

disseminate them regularly to stakeholders so that they can get input and feel the benefits. If there are deficiencies, public bodies can make improvements from a legal perspective or from a trade substance perspective.

There are several regulations governing Trade Openness of Public Information (KIP) (Jati, 2023), including:

1) Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information.
2) Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 concerning Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information.
3) Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Public Information Service Standards.
4) Minister of Trade Regulation Number 52 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Public Information Services for Information and Documentation Management Officials within the Ministry of Trade.

The Public Information Openness Index (IKIP) is one of the National Priority programs mandated by the Public Information Openness Law (UU KIP) and regulated by Perpres 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). According to data from the Central Information Commission (Komisi Informasi Pusat), the national IKIP score in 2023 reached 75.40 (the medium category). This figure increased by 0.97 points from 2022, which recorded a score of 74.43. It is expected that the IKIP can provide a clearer picture of the level of information openness in Indonesia and offer recommendations for national policies and regional development based on transparency.

In Permendag 52 of 2022 article 22 states that public information services within the Ministry of Trade are free of charge, except for information whose fees have been determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations regarding Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP). So, in general, all statistical data and trading regulations are free of charge and are relatively easy to access so they can be useful for educating the public.

Moreover, Public Information Openness can be related to the Electronic-Based Government System (Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik/SPBE). SPBE is the implementation of government that utilizes information and communication technology to provide services to SPBE users. This is as stated in Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government System. SPBE is intended to realize clean, effective, transparent, and accountable governance as well as quality and reliable public services. Governance and management of electronic-based government systems nationally are also needed to improve the integration and efficiency of electronic-based government systems.

The information and communication technology (ICT) revolution provides an opportunity for the government to innovate in the development of state apparatus through the implementation of Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) or E-Government, namely the implementation of government that utilizes ICT to provide services to government agencies, state civil servants, business actors, the community and other parties. SPBE provides an opportunity to encourage and realize open, participatory, innovative, and accountable governance, increase collaboration between government agencies in carrying out government affairs and tasks to achieve common goals, improve the quality and reach of public services to the wider community, and reduce the level of abuse of authority in the form of collusion, corruption, and nepotism through the implementation of an electronic-based public monitoring and complaint system.

There are several SPBE benefits, which are: Eliminating overlapping government business processes, Implementing ICT standardization and National digital service quality standardization (Service Level Agreement), Facilitating the integration of government services through interoperability mechanisms, thereby fostering innovation in business processes and new services, Sharing data and information in accordance with the One Data Indonesia policy, Eliminating duplication of ICT applications and infrastructure, and strengthening information security, Increasing the alignment of SPBE design and budgeting, thereby increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of SPBE implementation.

The connection between an Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is profound and multifaceted. The SPBE often referred to as e-Government, leverages digital technologies to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of government services. This transformation is critical for advancing SDG targets across various dimensions. For instance, e-Government promotes inclusive and participatory decision-making (SDG 16) by providing platforms for citizen engagement and feedback, thereby fostering transparency and accountability.

Overall, by digitizing public services, e-Government reduces administrative burdens and corruption, leading to more effective and equitable public institutions. Moreover, the adoption of e-Government can drive economic growth (SDG 8) by streamlining business processes and improving the ease of doing business. It also supports quality education (SDG 4) through online learning platforms and digital literacy initiatives,

ensuring that education is accessible to all. Environmental sustainability (SDG 13) benefits as well, as e-Government reduces paper use and promotes resource-efficient processes. Overall, the implementation of an EBGS is integral to achieving the SDGs, as it enables a more responsive, efficient, and sustainable governance framework.

4. Conclusion

This study addresses the research question of how public information openness in trade governance contributes to achieving SDGs in Indonesia. Findings from literature and legal analysis indicate that transparency initiatives, such as open data portals and public consultations, significantly enhance trade performance by attracting foreign investments and improving policy alignment with global standards. The findings demonstrate that transparency initiatives significantly enhance trade performance and align with SDG indicators such as SDG 8 and SDG 16.

Public information openness practices have a significant impact on trade performance and SDGs indicators. Transparency initiatives such as open data portals, public participation, and detailed reporting can enhance trade volumes, attract foreign investment, and create a more favorable business environment. These improvements align with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), demonstrating the importance of good governance in achieving sustainable economic development.

The role of Public Bodies in terms of socialization needs to be increased to provide good and correct public information. Sometimes irresponsible parties try to provide inaccurate information, such as an economic recession, pandemic or other special event. In reality, Indonesia's macroeconomic data for economic growth is relatively rising, Indonesia's inflation data is at a low and stable level, and Indonesia's export trade data is still maintaining a significant surplus over a long period of time.

The Government's role is in the public by periodically announcing public information in the form of strategic trade data (digital documents and non-digital documents) in Public Information Announcements via the government's official website or other related information technology applications. Domestic trade and foreign trade data available from public bodies such as the Ministry of Trade are very useful for education and assessment/research to be able to see current conditions and situations and predict what will happen in the future. If there is certain trade data and documentation that is not yet included in the public information announcement, that can submit a request. There is a need for further innovation to expand the reach of international target users of public information, especially trade data such as using English and international trade data which can be useful for research and policy recommendation or other strategic steps to bring sustainable development in Indonesia.

Additionally, trade openness facilitates the transfer of green technologies and sustainable practices, helping Indonesia address environmental challenges and enhance its resource management. By integrating into the global economy and adhering to international environmental standards, Indonesia can promote sustainable industrialization, ensure responsible consumption and production, and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change, thereby advancing its progress towards achieving the SDGs.

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