

ABSTRACT

Public Information Openness is regulated in Act Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness is historically motivated by the rolling of reforms in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. A decade-long reform has brought a change in the country's system of government. Reforms are marked by demands for good governance that require accountability, transparency and community participation in every process of public policy.

This type of research in this study is empirical juridical which in other words is a type of sociological legal research and can also be called field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society. The research method used is Normative Research and Empirical Research. The type of data used in this study is secondary data. Data collection uses observation interviews, documentation, and questionnaires

The results of the study show that (1) Implementation of the regulation on information disclosure at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Judiciary Body below it has been carried out in accordance with the provisions in the existing regulations. (2) Efforts carried out by the Supreme Court institution and the judiciary below that include the website, information desk, notice board, public relations. (3) Several obstacles in the implementation of the Regulation on Information Openness at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Judiciary Below are found, among others, the lack of competence and skills of HR in mastering information technology, the official website of the court body which is less than optimal, the mechanism of information service which is still complicated, information claimed to be confidential unilaterally, as well as access to public information that is not integrated.

Keywords: Information Disclosure, Increase Trust, Court