

Introduction: Collaborative Governance in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relations to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

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The papers discussed in this special edition are selected papers presented at the 1st International Conference on Administrative Science, Policy, and Governance Studies which address the theme of “Promoting Collaborative Governance in Dynamic Public - Private - Society Relations to Ensure the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.” The selection of themes based upon on a number of considerations, namely, sustainable development goals *have* become a shared commitment to being realized in addition to the advancement of information and communication technology that has changed many human lives including in governance becomes so dynamic and requires collaboration among various stakeholders.

About collaborative governance, according to Fels AO (2008), collaboration is important for better governance where collaboration takes place within and across government and between government and society. Regarding community involvement, according to Sirianni (2009), it is necessary to examine ways in which the government can be an important enabler in productive engagement and collaborative problem solving between ordinary citizens, community associations, and stakeholder groups - and how public policy and administration can be designed to support this engagement. The role of the government as civic enabler according to Sirianni (2009) is becoming increasingly important as public issues are increasing, stakeholders become more diverse, and deep cultural and institutional trends continue to erode civilian life. Various components according to Emerson and Nabatchi (2015) may become sponsors in the implementation of collaborative governance including elected officials, public

managers, planners, and other administrative officials; executives of private companies or corporations; director of a community group or informal network of stakeholders; and bridging institutional leaders such as foundations, nonprofits, and colleges and universities.

To discuss how collaborative governance can be applied to achieve sustainable development goals in a dynamic relationship situation among various stakeholders, there are three sub themes addressed in this conference that represent the three fields of administrative science that became the backbone of this conference which is the sub theme of “Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations” representing the discussion in public administration, sub theme “Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation “representing the discussion in business administration, as well as the sub theme of” Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy toward Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relations “representing the discussion in fiscal administration. The discussion in the three sub-themes also includes discussion in the dimension of public-private-public relations. From each sub-theme then selected one or two papers to be discussed in this special edition as can be seen in the following section. Discussions in selected papers raised issues ranging from environmental issues, information transparency in governance, banking and insurance sectors in the ASEAN region, and tax allowance facilities for the fishing industry.

Public Sector Reform, Policy, and Innovation in Changing State-Market-Society Relations

Environmental issues are one of the most important dimensions of human life, and their handling and management require collaboration among various stakeholders. Related to this, according to Bodin (2017), collaborative governance is usually proposed as the preferred means of dealing with environmental problems given the challenges faced in managing the ecosystem as a result of the many stakeholders, the permeability of political demarcation and man-made jurisdiction in relation to the temporal level and spatial biophysical processes, as well as a limited understanding of complex ecosystem and community dynamics. The complexity of environmental issues and the importance of collaborative governance can be found in papers from Sani, Prasajo, and Atmoko.

In their paper on the “Rich Picture of the Problems and Value Chain of

Integrated Ciliwung Watershed Ecosystems Management and Restoration”, Sani, Prasajo, and Atmoko try to discover the rich picture of problems that the application of integrated watershed ecosystems management and restoration (WEMR) and to formulate value chain in order to solve the problems of coordination and overlapping activities in Ciliwung watershed. According to Sani, Prasajo and Atmoko based on the results of their research, rich picture analysis can help in identifying the chaos of problems in the implementation of WEMR in Ciliwung in an integrated manner. Based on the analysis of actors’ perceptions and policy hierarchy theory, the researcher describes the description of the problems encountered. At the policy level, there are three issues: conflict of interest among actors, a watershed restoration that is not a political priority, and ineffective strategic policy implementation. Meanwhile, at the organizational level, there are also three issues: conflict of interest among actors, low collective commitment to implement integrated watershed management, and ineffective integrative institutional arrangement. At the operational level, there are four problems, namely: the absence of integrated operational workplan, ineffective policy implementation, resource constraints, and conflicts of interest among actors in the field.

Based on the problems encountered, Sani, Prasajo and Atmoko then proposed some value chains to solve the problem: increasing conservation area in Ciliwung watershed, increasing hydraulic capacity in Ciliwung River, and improving water quality in Ciliwung River. These three value chains should be supported by some things: the sustainable Ciliwung Watershed spatial as well as the institutional setup and strengthening of community culture in Ciliwung watershed. Sani, Prasajo, and Atmoko consider the need for further research to support their findings of research on appropriate models in institutional design and collaboration among actors in Ciliwung WEMR so that value chain activities can be effectively implemented.

The success of the implementation of collaborative governance will be determined one of them by the public trust of the government. Related to this, according to Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2011) trust is an element of system context and shared motivation in building collaborative governance. Trust can be built one of them through transparency in governance which is realized through information disclosure. Related transparency and information disclosure and problems faced can be seen in the paper from Jannah and Sipahutar.

In their paper about “Arguments on Information Secrecy Made by the Public Agency in Indonesia: Case Study in The Dispute over Access to

Information in 2010-2016”, Jannah and Sipahutar want to answer two main questions namely: what arguments will be provided by public agencies who refused to disclose information to the public as well as what was the decision of the Central Information Commission on the argument of confidentiality filed by public agencies. Based on a review conducted by Jannah and Sipahutar it was found that the argument of confidentiality is an argument commonly used by public agencies to refuse to provide information requested by the public. Although there are variations of the confidentiality argument from various public institutions, it is not accompanied by adequate judicial consideration and analysis. Meanwhile, against the confidentiality argument proposed by public agencies, the Central Information Commission provides a decision to overturn the proposed secrecy argument to encourage public agencies to be more open.

Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation

The achievement of sustainable development goals one of them will be determined by the existence of mutually beneficial regional cooperation. Regional cooperation is one of the forms of collaborative governance. Regional cooperation in the framework of collaborative governance is manifested in the form of cooperation among business actors which is one of the important actors in realizing the stability of the economy in the community. According to Zadek (2006), the emerging collaborative arrangements between public and private institutions provide the potential for new ways to improve the provision of public goods. The challenge of conducting regional cooperation from business people can be seen in a paper written by Frameswari, Ikasari, and Umanto.

In their paper on “Financial dependency and macroeconomic analysis of banking and insurance companies in ASEAN-5 countries”, Frameswari, Ikasari, and Umanto are trying to analyze the dependence and possible macroeconomic impacts on financial fragility on ASEAN-5 members, particularly the banking and insurance sectors. The results of Frameswari, Ikasari, and Umanto show that the level of financial sector dependency among nations is absent, where Singapore’s banking and insurance sectors are considered most vulnerable to default risk. In general, the banking sector tends financial fragility that is affected by macroeconomic variables such as gross domestic product, lending rate and price to earnings ratio variables.

Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relations

The role of the business sector as one of the important pillars in realizing sustainable development goals also needs to be supported by some government policies. It is also part of collaborative governance. Government support among others through fiscal policy in addition to various other forms of policy. In the implementation of fiscal policy, it is also necessary to involve collaboration among the authorities and other stakeholders as proposed by Gatchair (2016). How collaborative governance through taxation policy on business can be seen in the paper written by Maulidya and Putranti.

In their paper on “Evaluation on the tax allowance facility in the Indonesian fish processing industry.” Maulidya and Putranti aim to analyze the achievement of tax policy incentive objectives in the form of tax allowance regarding effectiveness, similarity and accuracy in the fish processing industry in Indonesia. The results show that although the tax allowance facility procedure has fulfilled the principle of simplicity, yet the facility has not been effective to increase investment because the industry is still very minimal to use it. Fiscal cost expenses still incurred by taxpayers that make this policy inefficient. This facility is also not appropriate for the fish processing industry because it can only be utilized by large-scale industries, while small and medium scale fish processing industry cannot take advantage of tax allowance facilities.

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