

Good Corporate Governance

Tata Kelola Perusahaan Yang Baik

Sejak tahun 2000 Bapepam telah berperan serta secara aktif dalam terwujudnya penerapan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) di Indonesia, terutama di lingkungan pasar modal. Penerapan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan masyarakat, baik lokal maupun internasional, terhadap pasar modal Indonesia. Peran aktif Bapepam pada GCG diwujudkan dengan keanggotaan Ketua Bapepam dan Kepala Biro Standar Akuntansi dan Keterbukaan dalam Komite Nasional Good Corporate Governance, dimana komite ini telah menyusun Pedoman Nasional Good Corporate Governance di Indonesia.

Sebagai implementasi penerapan GCG di pasar modal, Bapepam terus berusaha memasukkan prinsip-prinsip GCG yakni *transparency, fairness, responsibility, dan accountability* dalam setiap penyusunan peraturan. Hal tersebut tercermin dalam penyempurnaan peraturan tentang keterbukaan informasi, pelaporan keuangan, transaksi material, transaksi benturan kepentingan, tender offer, merger dan take over, maupun peraturan baru mengenai saham bonus, Tanggung

Since 2000, Bapepam has keenly participated in the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) principles, especially in capital market area in order to boost up public confidence, both domestic and international, in Indonesian capital market. The active role of Bapepam is reflected in the involvement of Bapepam Chairman and Director of Accountancy Standard and Disclosure Bureau in National Committee on Corporate Governance (NCCG) which constructed the Guideline on Good Corporate Governance in Indonesia.

One practical implementation on GCG is the continuous effort of Bapepam to reflect the GCG principles, such as transparency, fairness, responsibility, and accountability in every rule making process, for example in rules regarding bonus share, responsibilities of Director on financial statement, and the formation and guidelines concerning Audit Committee Working Procedure, which were issued in 2003. Some existing rules were also revised

Jawab Direksi atas Laporan Keuangan, dan Pembentukan dan Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kerja Komite Audit yang diterbitkan tahun 2003.

Berdasarkan data pada akhir tahun 2003 tercatat sebanyak 99% Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik telah memiliki Komisaris Independen dan sebanyak 90% Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik telah memiliki Komite Audit.

Pada tahun 2003 Bapepam melalui World Bank menerima ASEM TF 050484 yaitu bantuan untuk membangun kepercayaan investor dengan mendorong penerapan GCG. Bantuan tersebut menyediakan dana untuk bantuan teknis dari konsultan individu untuk mendukung serangkaian aktivitas termasuk pelatihan bagi staf Bapepam. Sasaran utama penggunaan konsultan individu internasional adalah untuk membantu Bapepam dalam menilai dan membangun prosedur *surveillance* dan *enforcement* untuk perusahaan publik tercatat.

Dalam tahun 2003, Bapepam kembali berpartisipasi aktif dalam penganugerahan Sayembara Laporan Tahunan (Annual Report Award) Tahun 2002 yang diselenggarakan oleh Komnas Good Corporate Governance dengan peserta perusahaan-perusahaan yang tercatat di BEJ dan Badan Usaha Milik Negara. Tujuan diadakannya sayembara

with respect to that, including rules concerning information disclosure, financial statement, material transaction, transaction with conflict of interest, tender offer, as well as merger and take over.

Referring to data, by year-end 2003, 99% of Issuers or Public Companies have Independent Commissioners and 90% of them have Audit Committees.

This year, Bapepam received ASEM TF 050484, a grant to build investor confidence through GCG promotion, from World Bank. The grant provided fund for technical assistance from individual consultant to support series of activities, including staff training for Bapepam. The main target for hiring international individual consultant was to assist Bapepam in assessing the surveillance and enforcement procedure for listed public companies.

In the same year, Bapepam again actively involved in the 2003 Annual Report Award held by the NCCG, which was participated by companies listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange and State-owned Enterprises. The aim of this event was to encourage the implementation of good corporate

ini adalah untuk mendorong penerapan prinsip-prinsip Good Corporate Governance bagi perusahaan-perusahaan di Indonesia dengan memberikan penilaian atas keterbukaan informasi relevan yang disajikan dalam laporan tahunan. Untuk tahun ini pemenang sayembara terbagi menjadi dua kategori, yaitu kategori perusahaan tercatat dengan pemenang pertama PT Aneka Tambang Tbk dan kategori perusahaan tidak tercatat dengan pemenang pertama Perum Pegadaian.

Di samping itu, pada tahun 2003 ini, Bapepam juga turut serta dalam *Asian Roundtable Meeting On Corporate Governance ke-5* di Kuala Lumpur serta *Roundtable on Capital Market Reform in Asia ke-5* dan *Official Presentation of the White Paper on Corporate governance in Asia* di Tokyo bersama negara-negara yang tergabung dalam OECD. Kegiatan bersifat internasional tersebut bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tujuan kebijakan secara umum dan merumuskan agenda reformasi praktik GCG di negara yang tergabung dalam OECD yang telah dituangkan dalam *White Paper on Corporate Governance in Asia*.

governance principles among companies in the country by assessing the information disclosure presented in their annual reports. For this year, the winner were divided into two categories, listed company category with the winner PT Aneka Tambang Tbk and non listed company category with the winner Perum Pegadaian.

Apart from that, Bapepam kept actively participating in international corporate governance meetings, such as the *5th Asian Roundtable Meeting on Corporate Governance* held in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia and *5th Roundtable on Capital Market Reform and Official Presentation of the White Paper on Corporate Governance in Asia* held in Tokyo together with other jurisdictions that actively involved in OECD. The objectives of those international events were to identify the general policies and formulate the reformation agenda of GCG of jurisdictions involved in OECD which was then reflected in the *White Paper on Corporate Governance in Asia*.