

CHALLENGES OF INFORMATION GOVERNANCE ON THE GLOBAL COMPETITION IN THE GOVERNANCE PRESPECTIVE

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Information governance, or IG

- IG is the management of information at an organization. Information governance balances the use and security of information. Information governance helps with legal compliance, operational transparency, and reducing expenditures associated with [legal discovery](#). An organization can establish a consistent and logical framework for employees to handle data through their information governance policies and procedures. These policies guide proper behavior regarding how organizations and their employees handle electronically stored information

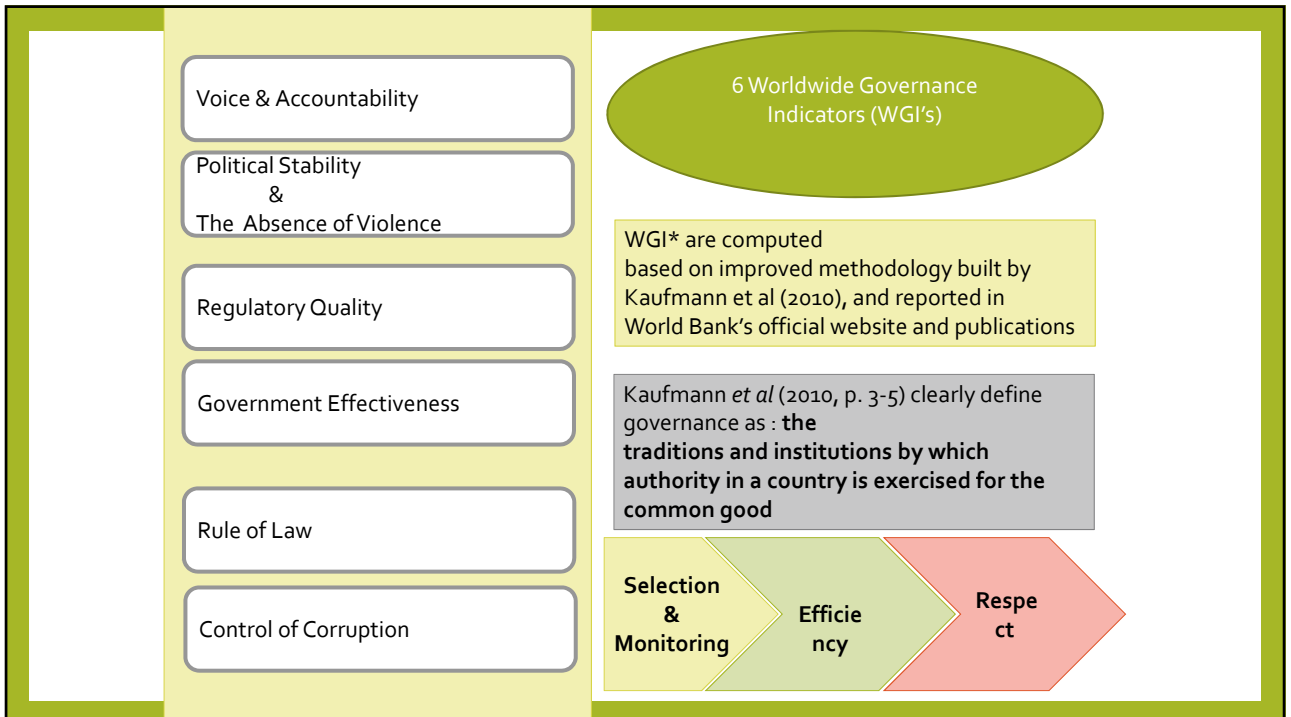
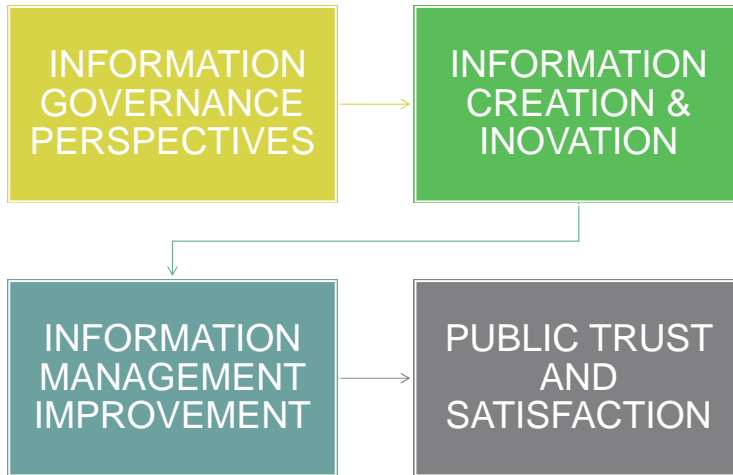
Challenges of Information Governance

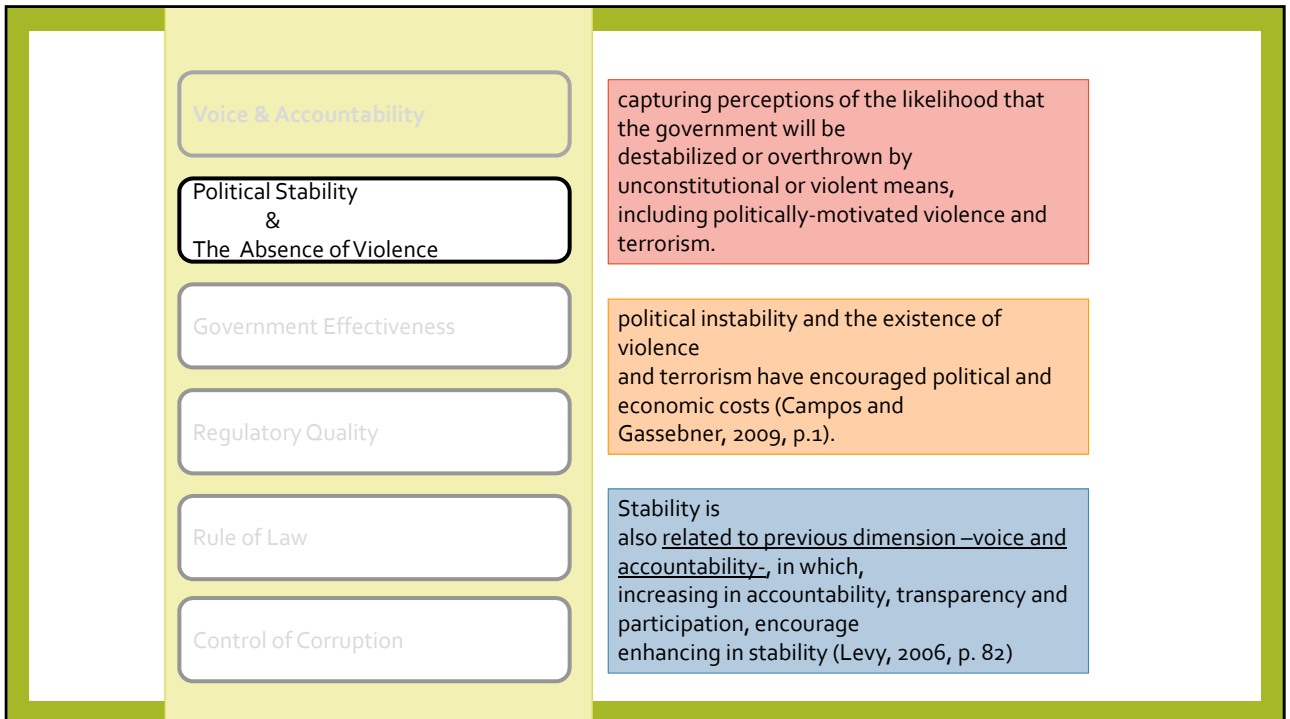
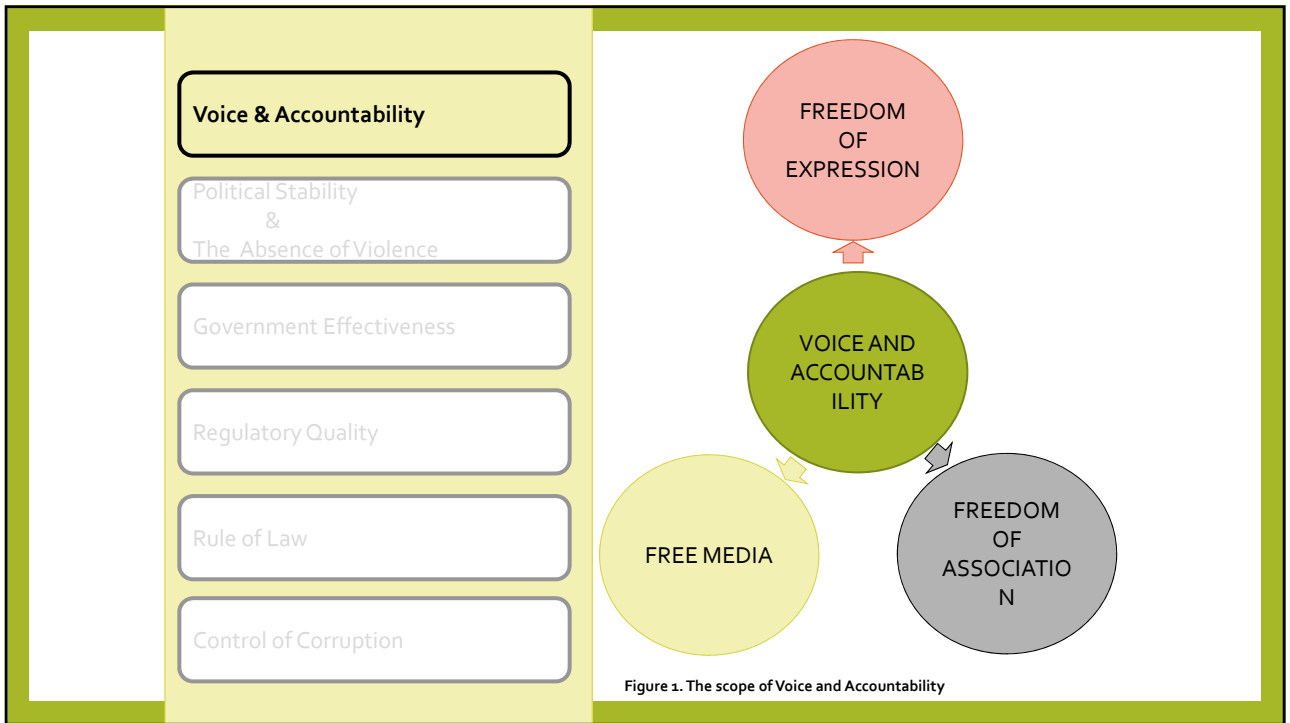


Major Problems

Bureaucratic Resistance,
Lack of Political Will from the leader,
Lack of human resource performance
Lack of financial supports,
Inadequate management and organization: strategic plan, implementation and money.
High demand of society on information disclosure

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC SATISFACTION





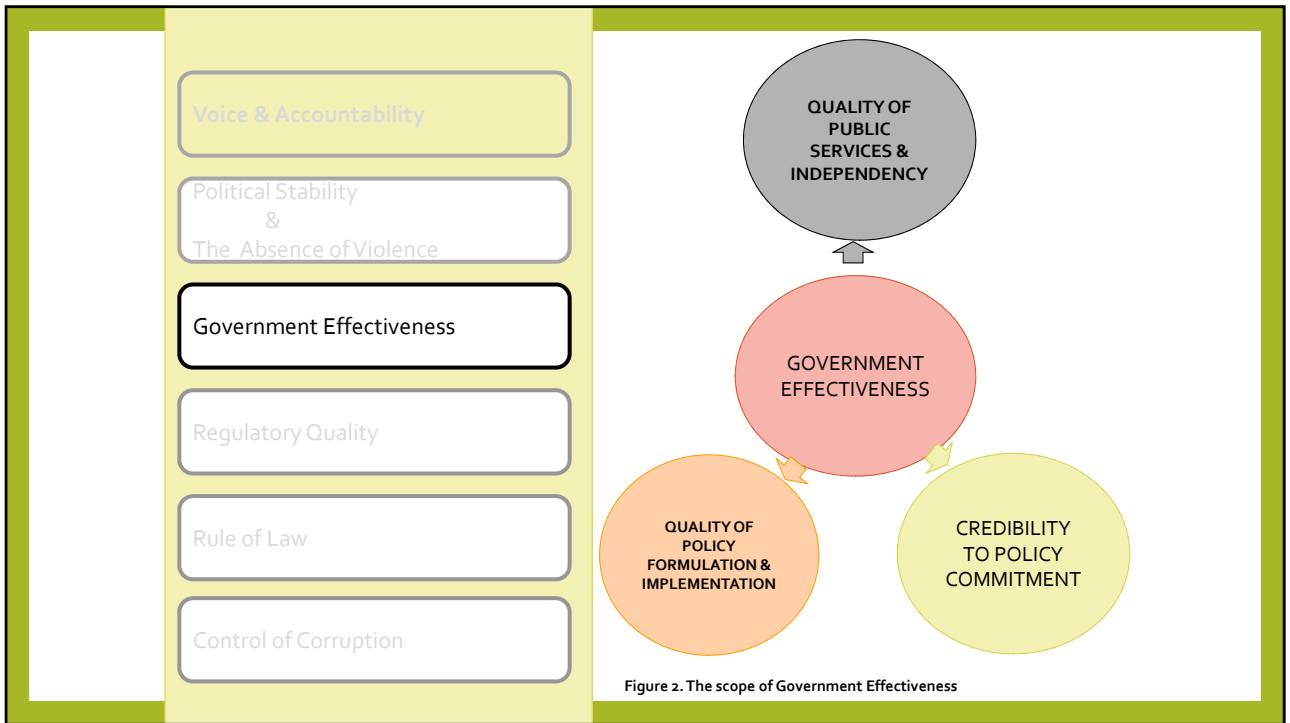


Figure 2. The scope of Government Effectiveness

Voice & Accountability	This dimension captures perceptions ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sectors development.
Political Stability & The Absence of Violence	Claudio and Francesco (2004, p.4) state that regulatory quality is a complex notion and principles of better regulation provide a focus on quality that goes beyond efficiency.
Government Effectiveness	<u>High quality regulation refers to regulation that is proportionate, efficient, targeted, transparent and accessible.</u>
Regulatory Quality	
Rule of Law	
Control of Corruption	

Voice & Accountability

Political Stability
&
The Absence of Violence

Government Effectiveness

Regulatory Quality

Rule of Law

Control of Corruption

It concerns on capturing perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property right, the police, the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

Dobrolyubova (2005, p.15) states that strengthening the rule of law is needed in order to improve service delivery and build public and private confidence.

Voice & Accountability

Political Stability
&
The Absence of Violence

Government Effectiveness

Regulatory Quality

Rule of Law

Control of Corruption

It captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both small and grand forms of corruption, as well as —capturell of the state elites and private interest

Country	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Regulatory Quality	Rule of Law	Control of Corruption
OECD	90.6	81.9	88.7	91.2	90.2	90.2
Latin America	52.1	35	44.8	48.3	33.1	44.1
South Asia	30	19.5	35.6	29.2	36.6	34
Eastern Europe&Baltics	63.3	56.1	61.3	69.2	58.5	59.1
Eastern Asia	49.9	59.4	46.5	42.1	52.9	45.1
Middle East & North Africa	23.7	37.3	46.7	46.3	49.4	48.3
Subsaharan Africa	32.6	33.5	26.3	28.9	28.6	30.8

Source: World Bank

Governance Indicators: Selected Asian Countries

Country	Voice/ Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Regulatory Quality	Rule of Law	Control of Corruption
Japan	76	79.4	89.1	86.5	89.5	85.5
China	5.8	33.5	63.5	46.4	45	41.1
Hong Kong	60.6	86.1	95.3	100	90.9	94.2
Indonesia	44.2	15.8	47.4	45.4	28.7	31.4
Korea	65.4	59.8	86.3	72.9	74.2	69.9
Malaysia	31.7	50.2	83.9	60.4	64.6	62.8
Philippines	41.3	10.5	55	51.7	39.7	26.1
Singapore	35.1	96.2	100	99.5	93.8	99.5
Taiwan	68.8	71.8	79.1	81.6	73.7	72.9
Thailand	32.2	12.9	58.8	59.9	54.1	43
Vietnam	6.7	56.5	45.5	32.4	41.6	25.1

Source: World Bank, 2014

CONCLUSION

IG should facilitate the good achievements of 6 governance indicators that will enhance the public trust