

Penerapan prinsip-prinsip good corporate governance di Bank Mandiri sebagai Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMNO di lihat dari hukum ketatanegaraan

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Abstrak

The monetary crisis followed by the economic disaster in Asia region was the main reason for the increasing awareness of Good Corporate Governance. Bank Mandiri is one of the largest state-owned banking company receiving more than IDR 200 trillion recapitalization fund from the government in order to maintain its operation after the economic crisis, therefore it has to perform the best banking practices and should implement excellent corporate governance so that it could increase the stakeholder's value. The government as a share holder and regulator (through the central bank) should create guidances and regulations to ensure the implementation of good corporate governance not only in Bank Mandiri but also in any other state-owned company. The role of the government in providing Good Corporate Governance regulations is very important; therefore the government's employees (civil servant) should implement good governance in any governmental activities. Two regulations, namely the State-Owned Enterprise Law No. 19/2003 and Central Bank Regulation No. 8/4/PB1/2006 regarding good corporate governance for commercial bank, had been issued by the government. Those regulations are relevant to the implementation of good corporate governance not only for government bodies and state-owned banks, but also for private banks. Hence the good corporate governance becomes a very important issue in Constitutional Law. While other theses of the similar topic come from economic's view, this thesis analyse the role of the government and the bureaucratic's apparatus in the implementattion and implication of GCG at Bank Mandiri as a state-owned banking company from constitutional law's view.