

ABSTRACT

Information technology has become a very important part of an organization or government. The application of information technology in government institutions is manifested in the form of an E-Government (SPBE). One of the government institutions that implement SPBE is the West Java Department of Education, especially in the Information and Communication Technology office. Based on the evaluation results, the SPBE index value in West Java is 3.09 out of a scale of 5. These results indicate that there are still problems in the implementation of the SPBE that can pose risks, and must be managed to avoid negative impacts on the organization. In this case, the West Java Department of Education is required to comply with government regulations, which require it to carry out risk management in accordance with the PANRB Ministerial Regulation No. 5 of 2020, namely E-Government (SPBE).

The purpose of this study was to analyze the risk of information technology in the implementation of SPBE at the West Java Department of Education, especially at UPTD Tikomdik. The components tested in this study were 10 types of risk categories and 5 types of impact categories. The sample of this study was 18 respondents, namely employees at the UPTD Tikomdik. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews and analyzed using the SPBE risk management framework.

Based on the results of the risk analysis, the researchers managed to identify 11 positive risks with moderate, high, and very high risk levels, and 13 negative risks with low, medium, and high risk levels. The treatment for the positive risk category is risk enhancement and risk sharing. Meanwhile, the handling for the negative risk category is risk escalation and risk mitigation. The recommended handling solutions are several controls on COBIT 5 for Risk, namely APO01.07, APO01.08, APO02.01, APO07.05, APO13.01, DSS05.02, DSS05.04.

Keywords: Information Technology, Risk Management, SPBE, PANRB Regulation, ISO 31000, COBIT 5 for Risk