

The Development and Oversight Function of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government Toward the Accessibility of the Legal Documentation and Information Network of Regencies and Municipalities Within Its Administrative Area.

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Abstract

As a means of disseminating information, Legal Documentation and Information Network provides convenience for the public to search for and access the full text of provisions of laws and regulations, such as laws, government regulations, presidential decrees, and regional regulations. However, in its implementation, the use of Legal Documentation and Information Network owned by each Regional Government cannot be optimally utilized by the society. Because there are still several official Legal Documentation and Information Network pages belonging to the Regional Government that cannot be accessed by the public. This research aims to determine the extent of the guidance and supervision function of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government regarding the accessibility of Legal Documentation and Information Network



Districts/Cities in the West Kalimantan Province. This research is research with a juridical-normative method, with legal material sources consisting of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The data collection technique used is primary data collection through interviews with informants and data sourced from each Legal Documentation and Information Network website of the Regency/City Government in West Kalimantan Province. The results of the study focused on the lack of support given to Legal Documentation and Information Network which has a strategic role in government that supports organizational performance and as a form of government presence providing access to information to the public through an electronic system that is easily accessible, fast and simple.

KEYWORDS

Legal Documentation and Information Network, Legal Documentation and Information Network Implementation, Problems of Legal Documentation and Information Network Implementation.

Introduction

In the contemporary era, characterized by the ease and speed of access to information, the Government is required to adapt promptly in order to fulfill the principles of transparency. Considering the importance of the proper documentation of legal regulations, the Government and related institutions are expected to establish efficient and reliable systems for the archiving and dissemination of legal instruments. This also constitutes a shared responsibility to ensure that legal information is readily accessible to all relevant stakeholders.

In the implementation of national legal development in accordance with the Second Legal Reform Agenda, the establishment of effective and meaningful access to legal information is required as part of providing a national legal data center with integrated legal information content. This development is inseparable from the evolution of the hierarchy of national legal norms, as the primary objective of establishing the National Legal Documentation and Information Network is to support the acceleration of national legal development. As stipulated in Article 3 of the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, the objectives of the Legal Documentation and Information Network include ensuring the availability of comprehensive and accurate legal documentation and information that can be accessed quickly and easily, as well as enhancing the

quality of national legal development.

The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network as a platform for the systematic, integrated, and sustainable shared utilization of legal documents, which also functions as a means of providing comprehensive, accurate, accessible, and timely legal information, is closely related to the principle of public information transparency. The enactment and implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure impose an obligation upon state administrative institutions to provide information in order to fulfill the public's right—particularly that of the community—to access information openly, easily, and efficiently, ensuring that such information is delivered promptly, accurately, at low cost, and through simple procedures.

The provision of legal product documents (laws and regulations) constitutes one form of service aimed at realizing public information transparency. The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, commonly known as the Legal Documentation and Information Network, supports the implementation of the mandate set forth in the Public Information Disclosure Law. The establishment of the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites by State Ministries, the State Secretariat, Provincial Government Institutions, Provincial Government Legal Bureaus, Regency or Municipal Government Legal Divisions, as well as Provincial and Regency/Municipal Regional House of Representatives Secretariats, is expected to become an institutional necessity. The management of legal documentation and information within these platforms reflects transparency and public accountability as an embodiment of the mandate of the law. The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network may be compared to legislation online, statutes online, or acts online platforms found in other countries. The publication of legal documents and regulations is commonly carried out through official government websites. Websites such as *jdi.h.bpk.go.id*, among others, play a significant role in disseminating legal documents and regulations at both the central and regional levels.

In general, documentation activities within the management of legal documentation and information in the Legal Documentation and Information Network encompass a number of techniques applied throughout the documentation process. The documentation of legal documents and information within the Legal Documentation and Information Network begins with document selection and collection, which are subsequently processed in accordance with the Legal Information Documentation Standards as regulated under the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2019 concerning Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information (hereinafter referred to as the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information). These processes aim to distribute the contents of such legal information to all individuals who require it. Documentation activities primarily focus on providing documents to be disseminated to the public who need the information contained therein, serving as reference

sources for the preparation of new documents. As a medium for information dissemination, the Legal Documentation and Information Network facilitates public access to and retrieval of complete legal texts, including statutory laws, government regulations, presidential decrees, regional regulations, as well as legal articles and other legal documents. Furthermore, through the Legal Documentation and Information Network, policy-making processes and the enactment of legal regulations can become more transparent. The information made available enables the public to monitor governmental activities and evaluate whether adopted policies comply with prevailing laws. This, in turn, strengthens governmental accountability to the public.

Article 4 paragraph (3) letters (a), (b), and (c) of Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (hereinafter referred to as the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network) stipulates that the members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network consist of State Ministries, the State Secretariat, Provincial Government Institutions, Provincial Government Legal Bureaus, Regency or Municipal Government Legal Divisions, and the Secretariats of Provincial and Regency/Municipal Regional Houses of Representatives, as well as legal libraries within public and private higher education institutions and other institutions engaged in the development of legal documentation and information as designated by the Minister. Furthermore, Article 5 paragraph (3) of the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network states that the regional center for the Legal Documentation and Information Network is the Provincial Government.

West Kalimantan Province is one of the provinces within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, comprising twelve regencies and two municipalities, namely Bengkayang Regency, Kapuas Hulu Regency, North Kayong Regency, Ketapang Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, Landak Regency, Melawi Regency, Mempawah Regency, Sambas Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sekadau Regency, Sintang Regency, Pontianak City, and Singkawang City. The National Legal Documentation and Information Network constitutes an information network oriented toward a specific field, namely the field of law. This legal orientation can be observed from the membership structure stipulated in Article 4 of the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, wherein the majority of members consist of institutional units responsible for activities related to legal documentation. Within regional governments, the implementation of duties and functions related to legal documents falls under the authority of the Legal Bureau, which is closely connected to the formulation of regional legal products. Therefore, with reference to Article 5 paragraph (3) of the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, which designates the Provincial Government as the regional center of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province acts

as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network within the province.

As the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province is obligated to carry out the management of legal documentation and information by providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and budgetary support as stipulated in Article 7 of the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. The guidance carried out by the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province, in its capacity as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, relates to supervisory, developmental, and monitoring functions directed toward members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, encompassing: (a) organizational aspects; (b) human resources; (c) collections of legal documents; (d) technical management; (e) facilities and infrastructure; and (f) the utilization of information and communication technology.

The tasks of assistance, guidance, and monitoring of network members are directly linked to the objectives of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan, namely to ensure the availability of comprehensive, accurate, and rapidly accessible legal documentation and information. Through these processes of assistance, guidance, and monitoring of members within the West Kalimantan region, it is expected that the availability of concise, accurate, and easily accessible legal documents and information for the public will be improved. This is closely related to the duties of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province, particularly in preparing policy resources in the field of drafting laws and regulations. The Legal Documentation and Information Network of West Kalimantan Province is managed by the Subdivision of Legal Documentation and Information in accordance with Governor Regulation of West Kalimantan Number 44 of 2013 concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network.

In the implementation of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province, several challenges are encountered by the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province, which is managed by the Subdivision of Legal Documentation and Information and serves as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network for twelve regencies and two municipalities. Based on the results of monitoring and evaluation of the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network conducted by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan, disparities in management practices among regional governments remain evident. Some regency governments have developed innovations in managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network through Android-based platforms, while several websites operated by other regional governments remain inaccessible. Based on these findings, the author is interested in examining legal issues related to the

implementation of the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, particularly the management carried out by members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province, with the regional center situated within the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province.

The problem formulations addressed in this study are as follows. First, to examine how the administrators of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province implement the Governor's function as the Representative of the Central Government in the region, particularly in relation to the guidance and supervision of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within the administrative territory of West Kalimantan Province. Second, to identify the underlying issues contributing to the suboptimal implementation of guidance and supervision within the region, which result in disparities in the completeness of legal information among the Legal Documentation and Information Networks managed by Regency and Municipal Governments compared to that of West Kalimantan Province.

The results obtained from this study are expected to provide practical benefits, particularly for regional governments and members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network within West Kalimantan Province, by serving as considerations for the evaluation of the implementation of legal documentation and information management. Such considerations are important as a realization of the Provincial Governor's guidance function toward regency and municipal governments within the administrative territory.

Methods

The research conducted by the author to examine the extent to which the guidance and supervisory functions of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government influence the accessibility of the Legal Documentation and Information Network managed by regency and municipal governments within West Kalimantan Province employs a normative-juridical approach. This normative-juridical approach, which constitutes a form of library-based legal research, is carried out through the examination of legal doctrines, legal principles, and normative rules related to the Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2019 concerning Standards for the Management of Legal Documentation and Information (hereinafter referred to as the Ministerial Regulation on Documentation Management Standards), and the Governor Regulation of West Kalimantan Number 44 of 2013 concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network, all of

which are relevant to the issues of legal documentation and information management examined in this study.

This approach is intended to gather theories and literature related to the research problem. Within the normative-juridical framework, law is viewed as a set of norms serving as a reference for addressing issues arising from the subject under study. This research constitutes a normative-juridical legal study, complemented by empirical elements that reflect legal realities. A qualitative and normative approach is applied, with findings narrated through the results of in-depth interviews conducted with research informants regarding the implementation of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province. The research was conducted on the administrators of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, namely the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, and was further supported by the examination of legal documents and available academic literature. The facts identified were subsequently processed into data and analyzed to identify underlying issues, thereby contributing to problem-solving efforts.

This study is descriptive in nature, utilizing both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were obtained from implementation data related to the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province, as well as from interviews conducted with the Head of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government.

In this study, the author utilized data concerning the accessibility of the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites of each regional government in West Kalimantan Province, based on secondary data obtained through direct online visits to the respective websites of each member using electronic devices. Secondary data in the form of website accessibility of each regional government that constitutes members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province represents an important variable in this research, as the study aims to describe the implementation of legal documentation and information management carried out by members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within West Kalimantan Province.

Secondary data were obtained in the form of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials related to the implementation of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. Primary legal materials

were derived from relevant statutory regulations, namely Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network (hereinafter referred to as the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network), Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2019 concerning Standards for the Management of Legal Documentation and Information (hereinafter referred to as the Ministerial Regulation on Documentation Management Standards), and Governor Regulation of West Kalimantan Number 44 of 2013 concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network.

Result and Discussion

The Administration of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province: The Implementation of the Governor's Function as the Representative of the Central Government in the Region

Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services defines public service as activities or a series of activities carried out to fulfill service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident with respect to goods, services, and/or administrative services provided by public service providers. This is consistent with the objectives of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, which include ensuring the availability of complete and accurate legal documentation and information that can be accessed quickly and easily, as well as contributing to the improvement of the quality of national legal development.

Effective service delivery in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network contributes to enhanced accountability in state administration, particularly through increased transparency, improved dissemination of legal information, and greater openness of legal information to the public. When the management and implementation of the Legal Documentation and Information Network by each member of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network within the region are conducted effectively, this will result in the provision of comprehensive, accurate, and easily accessible legal information for the public and may further enhance public legal awareness. This is also aligned with the enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, which establishes the obligation of state institutions to provide information to the public in order to fulfill the public's right to information. Therefore, it becomes an obligation for regional governments to develop and provide information service systems that are simple and quickly accessible to the public, ensuring that the information obtained is accurate through the presence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network managed by each regional government.

As mandated by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, as further elaborated in Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government, the Governor in this capacity functions as an extension of the central government within the regions. The Governor, as the Representative of the Central Government, assists the President in carrying out guidance and supervision over the administration of governmental affairs that fall under regional authority, including those of regency and municipal governments, as well as delegated tasks assigned to such regional administrations. One of the duties of the Governor in performing guidance and supervision is to conduct monitoring, evaluation, and supervision of the administration of regency and municipal regional governments within the Governor's jurisdiction. The implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and supervision should also encompass the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within the region. The role of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government has become increasingly effective with the issuance of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning the Implementing Regulation of Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 on the Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government. Article 7

paragraph (4) letter (g) of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning the Implementing Regulation of Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 on the Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government stipulates that the Work Unit in the Legal and Organizational Affairs Sector, in carrying out the duties and authorities of the Governor in the field of law and organization, performs additional functions in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. The Legal Bureau, acting as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, together with its members, bears the responsibility to carry out the management of legal documentation and information through the provision of facilities and infrastructure, competent human resources, and adequate budgetary support. As the regional center, the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province is tasked with preparing materials for guidance, program formulation, technical guidelines, and coordination in the drafting of laws and regulations and regional legal products, as well as managing legal documentation and information.

At present, the Legal Documentation and Information Network functions as a network for legal documents and information, with all regencies and municipalities in West Kalimantan serving as members. As members of the network, regency and municipal governments may independently upload legal documentation and information, consisting of legal products issued by each regional government, to their respective Legal Documentation and Information Network websites. The documents and information uploaded to these websites are generally provided in PDF format and may be accessed and downloaded free of charge by the public. Pursuant to Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, all legal information constitutes a category of public information that must be made available to the public.¹

In West Kalimantan Province, the membership of the Provincial Legal Documentation and Information Network consists of regency and municipal regional governments, comprising twelve regencies and two municipalities, the Secretariat of the Provincial Regional House of Representatives, as well as fourteen Secretariats of Regional Houses of Representatives, which include twelve regency-level secretariats and two municipal-level secretariats. There are five public and private higher

¹ Fanny Natacia , Evangs Mailoa. Perancangan Aplikasi Jaringan Dokumentasi dan Informasi Hukum Berbasis Web Menggunakan Framework Laravel. (2022). Volume 6 Nomor 1 Tahun 2022, Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai.

education institutions in West Kalimantan Province that have Faculties of Law and/or legal libraries; however, these five institutions do not yet maintain Legal Documentation and Information Network websites and therefore have not been incorporated as members of the network within West Kalimantan Province.

In carrying out the duties and functions related to the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network by each member of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, there are objectives that must be achieved by each member through collaborative legal information networking, as stipulated in the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. These duties and functions may take the form of network collaboration in the management of legal documentation and information, processed in accordance with the provisions set out in the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information. The management of legal documentation and information within the Legal Documentation and Information Network encompasses documentation activities such as searching, collecting, processing, editing, storing, distributing, and retrieving information from managed documents, with the aim of providing comprehensive documentation to support user needs. The management undertaken by members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province includes all documentation-related activities, namely the acquisition of documents, the collection of documents produced by supervisory ministries or institutions—particularly regional legal documents constituting legal products of each regional government in West Kalimantan Province—and the processing of such documents in accordance with metadata standards mandated by the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information. This ensures that uploaded legal documents and information can be utilized effectively by the public. In managing legal documentation and information uploaded by each member through their respective Legal Documentation and Information Network websites, members are expected to maintain objectivity and ensure the accuracy and accountability of the uploaded documents and information. This is consistent with one of the principal objectives of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, namely ensuring that the public has access to complete and accurate legal documents and information.

As explained by the Head of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province, the institutional position of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan

Province is in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2012 concerning the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, particularly as stipulated in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter (a) and paragraph (2), which state that the organizational structure of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network consists of a central body, namely the National Law Development Agency under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Meanwhile, pursuant to Article 4 paragraph (3) letter (a) point 3, members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network include legal bureaus and/or work units whose duties and functions involve activities related to legal documents within regency and municipal governments. This is further clarified in Article 5 paragraph (3), which stipulates that the Provincial Government acts as the regional center of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within its jurisdiction, and that the management of the Provincial Legal Documentation and Information Network is institutionally situated within the Legal Bureau. Therefore, it is evident that the Legal Documentation and Information Network managed by the Legal Bureau also constitutes the Legal Documentation and Information Network of West Kalimantan Province, which structurally functions as a network member at both the national and provincial levels.

The Legal Bureau of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, has carried out guidance, development, and monitoring of members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network through, among others:

1. The development of the Legal Documentation and Information Network website managed by the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, which has been integrated with the National Legal Documentation and Information Network website;
2. The implementation of monitoring activities concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites operated by fourteen Regency/Municipal Legal Divisions across West Kalimantan, which have been integrated with the National Legal Documentation and Information Network website;
3. The issuance of Governor Regulation Number 44 of 2013 concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network of West Kalimantan Province.

Based on information obtained from the implementation of monitoring and evaluation conducted by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan in the context of guidance and development of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within the region, it was found that the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network by members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network is generally carried out by the Legal Affairs Units of regency governments. However, various issues have been identified in several regencies, particularly the practice of delegating the management of Legal Documentation and Information Network websites to third parties (vendors), although the processing of documents and information uploaded remains under the responsibility of the Legal Affairs Units of each regional government. The involvement of third parties in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network has led to subsequent problems, especially when contractual agreements between regional governments and third-party providers have expired. In many cases, upon the termination of such contracts, third parties fail to transfer management-related information to the responsible government personnel, resulting in the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites becoming inaccessible.²

At the level of the Regency and Municipal Regional House of Representatives Secretariats in West Kalimantan Province, the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network has not yet been implemented optimally, as most Secretariats of Regional Houses of Representatives do not yet possess dedicated Legal Documentation and Information Network websites that can be utilized for managing documents and information constituting legal products issued by those institutions. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as a vertical legal institution acting as a regional service center, has undertaken various efforts in carrying out its duties and functions to provide guidance and development of the legal documentation and information network within the region, one of which includes direct visits aimed at strengthening the capacity of Regional House of Representatives Secretariats in West Kalimantan Province to establish their own Legal Documentation and Information Network websites.

² Informasi diperoleh dan disampaikan oleh perwakilan pengelola JDIH Kabupaten/ Kota di Provinsi Kaliman Barat pada kegiatan Pengelolaan dan Pengembangan JDIHN di Kantor Wilayah Kementerian Hukum dan HAM Kalimantan Barat pada hari Senin 26 Februari 2024.

This is essential because there are legal documents and information that must be managed by the Legal Documentation and Information Network of the Regional House of Representatives as a form of public information disclosure in accordance with the mandate of the Public Information Disclosure Law. Legal documents and information managed by the network include Regional House of Representatives Regulations, Regional House of Representatives Decisions, Decisions of the Leadership of the Regional House of Representatives, minutes of meetings discussing draft regional regulations, as well as academic papers for draft regional regulations initiated by the Regional House of Representatives. Such management is important to ensure that the public is adequately informed about legal products issued by the Regional House of Representatives, particularly regional regulations that directly affect the community.

Disparities in the Completeness of Information between Regency/Municipal Governments and the Legal Documentation and Information Network of West Kalimantan Province

As mandated by the Presidential Regulation on the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, Article 10 paragraph (2) letter (f), members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network are required to submit annual reports every December to the central authority of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network through the official e-report platform (<https://e-report.jdihn.go.id/>) as part of the fulfillment of their duties as network members. The submission of such reports is carried out in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information, which requires the reporting of aspects including organizational structure, human resources, collections of legal documents, technical management procedures, facilities and infrastructure for the utilization of information technology, management activities of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, as well as challenges and constraints encountered in implementation.

In 2023, the National Law Development Agency, acting as the central authority of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, issued Technical Guidelines for the Assessment of Legal Documentation and Information Network Administrators Number PHN.HN.03.05.87 dated 8 November 2023, as a form of appreciation for the performance of network administrators and as a guideline for assessment procedures in determining the best-performing legal documentation and information managers. The revision of the assessment indicators was based on several

considerations, including the strategic role of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in governmental programs, developments in network management practices, and policy directions concerning the dissemination of legal information.

Website standards, as stipulated in the Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information, constitute the highest-weighted component in the assessment indicators. This is followed by indicators relating to metadata conformity and metadata completion, which also carry significant weight in the evaluation process. In addition, socialization and publication activities conducted through mass media and social media platforms represent another high-value indicator in the assessment. Members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network are therefore expected to actively participate in disseminating information regarding the network as a central source of legal data and statutory information in Indonesia.

In 2022, the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province received an award from the Minister of Law and Human Rights for its achievement in the performance of managing the National Legal Documentation and Information Network under the *Eka Acalapati* category. The award granted to the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province represented the highest recognition conferred by the National Law Development Agency upon members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network for excellence in the management of legal documentation and information. However, this highest achievement attained by the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province in 2022 contrasts with the management performance of other members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within West Kalimantan Province. This is evidenced by the fact that, in 2022, several network members did not receive any assessment for their management performance.

In 2023, based on the assessment conducted by the National Law Development Agency, acting as the central authority of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, regarding reports submitted by members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province, it was found that out of thirty-six network members in the province, only two institutions submitted reports on their activities to the National Law Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as the central government authority responsible for the

network. These institutions were the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan and the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan.

This situation should serve as a primary concern for the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of West Kalimantan Province, in its capacity as the regional center of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, to enhance its performance in improving the management of the network within the region, particularly in West Kalimantan Province. The Legal Bureau of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government, as the central coordinating body of the Provincial Legal Documentation and Information Network, should carry out its functions of guidance, development, monitoring, and system services for its members through effective coordination among network members, as well as through periodic monitoring and evaluation activities conducted every six months, as mandated by Governor Regulation Number 44 of 2013 concerning the Legal Documentation and Information Network of West Kalimantan Province.

Through regular coordination, monitoring, and evaluation processes conducted every six months with members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in West Kalimantan Province, comprehensive insights and information can be obtained regarding the implementation of legal documentation and information management within the region, particularly concerning challenges in documenting legal products produced by each member prior to their upload to their respective Legal Documentation and Information Network websites.

Table 1
Assessment Data of the Legal Documentation and Information
Network for All Members in West Kalimantan Province in 2021
and 2022

No	Institution	Institution Category	Assessment Score 2021	Assessment Score 2022
1.	Regional Office of West Kalimantan	Regional Office	83	82
2.	West Kalimantan Province	Province	61	79
3.	Bengkayang Regency	Regency	Regency	60
4.	Kapuas Hulu Regency	Regency	50	40
5.	North Kayong Regency	Regency	58	58
6.	Ketapang Regency	Regency	Regency	67
7.	Kubu Raya Regency	Regency	75	84

No	Institution	Institution Category	Assessment Score 2021	Assessment Score 2022
8.	Regional Office of West Kalimantan	Regional Office	83	82
9.	West Kalimantan Provinc	Province	61	79
10.	Bengkayang Regency	Regency	60	60
11.	Kapuas Hulu Regency	Regency	50	40
12.	North Kayong Regencya	Regency	58	58
13.	Ketapang Regency	Regency	50	67
14.	Kubu Raya Regency	Regency	75	84
15.	Landak Regency	Regency	60	52
16.	Melawi Regency	Regency	43	38
17.	Mempawah Regency	Regency	61	40
18.	Sambas Regency	Regency	70	65
19.	Sanggau Regency	Regency	70	68
20.	Sekadau Regency	Regency	65	-
21.	Sintang Regency	Regency	52	-
22.	Pontianak City	City	82	78

23.	Singkawang City	City	56	-
24.	Regional House of Representatives of West Kalimantan Province	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	39	31
25.	Regional House of Representatives of Bengkayang Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	41	34
26.	Regional House of Representatives of Kapuas Hulu	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	39	31
27.	Regional House of Representatives of North Kayong Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	40	41
28.	Regional House of Representatives of Ketapang Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	38	-
29.	Regional House of Representatives of Kubu Raya Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	38	-
30.	Regional House of Representatives of Landak Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	39	39
31.	Regional House of Representatives of Melawi Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	38	38
32.	Regional House of Representatives of Mempawah Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	38	38
33.	Regional House of Representatives of Sambas Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	41	-

34.	Regional House of Representatives of Sanggau Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	43	-
35.	Regional House of Representatives of Sekadau Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	41	-
36.	Regional House of Representatives of Sintang Regency	Provincial Regional House of Representatives	39	39
37.	Regional House of Representatives of Pontianak City	City Regional House of Representatives	39	30
38.	Regional House of Representatives of Singkawang Cit	City Regional House of Representatives	30	-

The Head of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government stated that several challenges are encountered by the Legal Bureau in carrying out guidance, development, and monitoring of members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within the region, including:

- a) The limited budget allocated to the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government for conducting monitoring and evaluation activities across all regencies and municipalities within West Kalimantan Province, totaling thirteen regencies and municipalities, constitutes a significant challenge. The distance between one regency and another within the province is considerable and requires extensive travel time. For example, the estimated travel time from Pontianak City to Sintang Regency, based on Google Maps predictions, is approximately six hours and twenty-three minutes by land transportation, compounded by road conditions that remain less than optimal. The limited budget significantly affects the capacity of the Legal Bureau, as the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network, to effectively provide guidance to its members in managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network,

thereby limiting the ability of regional members to fully carry out their duties and obligations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations as network members.

- b) Human resources serving as administrators of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in the regions remain inadequate, primarily due to the rapid processes of mutation, promotion, and rotation occurring within the Regional Secretariats of regency and municipal governments. Such processes of reassignment, promotion, and rotation among civil servants are generally considered normal, as they are intended not only to improve organizational performance but also to enhance individual capacity. However, these processes often give rise to challenges, particularly when newly assigned officials responsible for managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network possess limited familiarity with the management of legal documents and information, thereby requiring additional time to understand and adapt to the management processes. In addition, the availability of human resources dedicated to managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network remains insufficient due to the limited number of functional positions within each regional network member, especially personnel possessing specialized expertise in the management of legal documents and information, such as librarians.
- c) Legal products have not yet been comprehensively managed and documented in accordance with existing guidelines, namely the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for Documentation Management. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2019 concerning Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information is divided into three main parts governing standards for the preparation of abstracts of laws and regulations; standards for the processing of legal documents and information, which include website standards, metadata standards, technical procedures for document processing, and system integration; as well as standards for evaluation reports on the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network.
- d) In practice, many regional members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network have not yet uploaded legal documents constituting legal products issued by their respective institutions, such as regional regulations, regulations of regional heads, and official decisions. Furthermore, legal products managed by network members often do not conform to the metadata standards stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for Documentation Management. One common issue concerns the uploaded annexes of legal products, where file naming conventions do not comply with

established standards and the documents uploaded are frequently incomplete rather than comprehensive official versions.³

The challenges identified by the Head of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government should not necessarily be experienced by the regional center of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network or by its regional members, provided that each regional head fully understands the strategic role of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network in governance, including:

1) Electronic-Based Government Governance

In order to realize governance based on the application of information technology (*e-government*), particularly in the dissemination of information as a form of public information transparency and accessible public service delivery, the Government enacted statutory regulations, namely Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. This was subsequently followed by the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 6 of 2011 concerning Electronic Official Correspondence Administration, as well as Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 95 of 2018 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System.

Effective management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network constitutes one of the mandatory indicators that must be fulfilled by regional governments, particularly within the monitoring process of the Electronic-Based Government System, as regulated under the Regulation of the Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2020 concerning the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Electronic-Based Government System. Under Aspect 8, namely Electronic-Based Public Services, the maturity level of the Legal Documentation and Information Network service is positioned under Indicator 44, which must be achieved by regional governments in the monitoring of the Electronic-Based Government System. Accordingly, each

³ The information was conveyed by a resource person from the National Law Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights during the activity on the Management and Development of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network held at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan on Monday, 26 February 2024.

regional head should give due attention to budget allocation for the Legal Documentation and Information Network, as such support will contribute to improved management practices and, consequently, to higher levels of service maturity within the network.

2) Public Information Disclosure

Legal Documentation and Information Network plays an important role in the dissemination of public information to society, reflecting the public's right to access information in an easy, prompt, and efficient manner. The enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure establishes the obligation of state institutions to provide information to the public in order to fulfill the public's right to information. Accordingly, public bodies, including regional governments, are required to develop and provide information service systems that are simple, quickly accessible to the public, and capable of delivering accurate information.

The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network represents a form of information provision through official websites operated by regional governments, which may be developed and managed by each regional government as a network member to facilitate easier public access to information. To support public information disclosure, regional governments are expected to demonstrate strong commitment to its management, including through the provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure as well as the enhancement of the capacity of human resources responsible for managing the Legal Documentation and Information Network.

3) PLegal Reform Index (IRH) Assessment

The Legal Reform Index (IRH) is an instrument used to measure legal reform through the identification and mapping of regulations, re-regulation and deregulation of legal norms, as well as the strengthening of the national regulatory system.⁴ The assessment of the Legal Reform Index is conducted for Ministries/Agencies and Regional Governments in accordance with the provisions set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2022 concerning the Assessment of the Legal Reform Index within Ministries/Agencies and Regional Governments. The

⁴ Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 17 of 2022 concerning the Assessment of the Legal Reform Index within Ministries/Agencies and Regional Governments.

assessment aims to enhance the professionalism of state civil apparatus and to realize good governance at both the central and regional levels.

The management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network constitutes one of the assessment variables within the Legal Reform Index evaluation, specifically under Variable IV of Ministerial Regulation Number 17 of 2022, namely the structuring of the statutory regulatory database, with the indicator being the establishment of a Legal Documentation and Information Network at the Ministry/Agency level integrated with the National Legal Documentation and Information Network portal.

The assessment of the Legal Reform Index for Regional Governments constitutes a process aimed at actualizing the mandate of Bureaucratic Reform through the Legal Reform Index evaluation, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010–2015 and the Regulation of the Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 25 of 2020 concerning the Bureaucratic Reform Road Map 2020–2024.

Variable IV of the Legal Reform Index assessment, which emphasizes the structuring of statutory regulatory databases with indicators focusing on the integrated management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network in accordance with the Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information, should serve as a reference for regional governments to promptly improve the management of their respective Legal Documentation and Information Network websites. Furthermore, once these websites are integrated in accordance with the established standards, regional governments will also have implemented public information transparency concerning the legal products issued by each respective regional government.

Accessibility of Legal Documentation and Information Network Applications of Members in West Kalimantan Province

Based on field research and interviews conducted by the researchers, it was found that one regency government has developed a Legal Documentation and Information Network application in the form of an Android-based platform, namely the “Jaihbang” application, which is managed by the Regional Government of Bengkayang Regency. In addition, the Provincial Government of West Kalimantan has also

developed a similar application known as “Jariku.” These applications are available for download through the Google Play Store.

On one hand, the objective of developing such applications is positive, namely to facilitate easier public access to legal information. However, in practice, this initiative has also created new challenges. One issue that has emerged is that the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites, which should have been further developed, are often neglected as regional governments tend to focus more on Android-based applications. Although the development of such applications supports the activities of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, improvements should also prioritize core information services, such as enhancing search features, including accessibility functions for users with disabilities, and incorporating additional documents such as academic manuscripts related to draft regulations maintained by regional governments.

Based on the research conducted by the author, not all Legal Documentation and Information Network websites in West Kalimantan Province are accessible. The following presents data on network members whose websites are accessible and those that are inaccessible:

Table 2
Data on Legal Documentation and Information Network Websites in West Kalimantan Province Based on the Availability and Accessibility of Website Profiles:⁵

No.	Member of the Legal Documentation and Information Network (West Kalimantan)	Accessible	Inaccessible	Website
1.	West Kalimantan Province	V		jdih.kalbarprov.go.id
2.	Bengkayang Regency		V	jdih.bengkayangkab.go.id
3.	Regional House of Representatives of Bengkayang Regency		V	https://dprd-bengkayangkab.jdihn.go.id/

⁵ Data accessed on 21 March 2024.

4.	Kapuas Hulu Regency	V	https://jdih.kapuashulukab.go.id/
5.	Regional House of Representatives of Kapuas Hulu Regency	V	https://dprd-kapuashulukab.jdihn.go.id/
6.	North Kayong Regency	V	https://jdih.kayongutarakab.go.id/
7.	Regional House of Representatives of North Kayong Regency	V	https://dprd-kayongutarakab.jdihn.go.id/
8.	Ketapang Regency	V	https://jdih.ketapangkab.go.id/
9.	Regional House of Representatives of Ketapang Regency	V	https://dprd-ketapangkab.jdihn.go.id/
10.	Kubu Raya Regency	V	http://jdih.kuburayakab.go.id/
11.	Regional House of Representatives of Kubu Raya Regency	V	https://dprd-kuburayakab.jdihn.go.id/
12.	Landak Regency	V	http://jdih.landakkab.go.id/
13.	Regional House of Representatives of Landak Regency	V	https://dprd-landakkab.jdihn.go.id/
14.	Melawi Regency	V	https://melawikab.jdihn.go.id/
15.	Regional House of Representatives of Melawi Regency	V	https://dprd-melawikab.jdihn.go.id/
16.	Mempawah Regency	V	https://jdih.mempawahkab.go.id/
17.	Regional House of Representatives of Mempawah Regency	V	https://dprd-mempawahkab.jdihn.go.id/
18.	Sambas Regency	V	http://jdih.sambas.go.id/

19.	Regional House of Representatives of Sambas Regency	V	https://dprd-sambaskab.jdihn.go.id/
20.	Sanggau Regency	V	http://jdih.sanggau.go.id/
21.	Regional House of Representatives of Sanggau Regency	V	https://dprd-sanggaukab.jdihn.go.id
22.	Sekadau Regency	V	http://jdih.sekadaukab.go.id/
23.	Regional House of Representatives of Sekadau Regency	V	https://dprd-sekadaukab.jdihn.go.id/
24.	Sintang Regency	V	http://jdih.sintang.go.id/
25.	Regional House of Representatives of Sintang Regency	V	https://dprd-sintangkab.jdihn.go.id/
26.	Pontianak City	V	https://jdih.pontianak.go.id/
27.	Regional House of Representatives of Pontianak City	V	https://dprd-pontianakkota.jdihn.go.id/
28.	Singkawang City	V	https://jdih.singkawangkota.go.id/
29.	Regional House of Representatives of Singkawang City	V	https://dprd-singkawangkota.jdihn.go.id/

Source: Legal Documentation and Information Network Websites in West Kalimantan Province Accessed on 21 March 2024

One of the challenges frequently encountered in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network within the region, particularly in West Kalimantan Province, concerns the accessibility of network websites that cannot be accessed, as shown in Table 2 above. Such accessibility issues often arise because regional governments continue to rely on third-party

vendors in managing their Legal Documentation and Information Network websites.

Meanwhile, based on information obtained during the Management and Development of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network activity held at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan on Monday, 26 February 2024, the National Law Development Agency reiterated that the management of network websites may be carried out directly by each regional member. This management approach can be implemented by strengthening coordination and collaboration with the Communication and Information Technology Offices in each region to support the effective administration and maintenance of the Legal Documentation and Information Network websites.

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Kalimantan, as a vertical legal institution acting as a regional service center, has undertaken various efforts in carrying out its duties and functions related to the guidance and development of the legal documentation and information network within the region. One such effort includes providing guidance and development through direct visits aimed at strengthening the capacity of each network member, as well as through the Management and Development of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network activities, which are routinely conducted every year at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Based on information obtained from direct visits to network members, a recurring issue encountered when Legal Documentation and Information Network websites become inaccessible is the involvement of third-party vendors in website management. When contractual agreements expire, these third parties often fail to transfer management-related information to the responsible government officials, resulting in the websites becoming inaccessible to regency and municipal governments. To address this issue, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, together with the National Law Development Agency as the central authority of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network responsible for guidance, development, and monitoring of network members, has provided solutions to problems that are similarly encountered in several other provinces.

The management of Legal Documentation and Information Network websites may be carried out independently by each network member through the use of the ILDIS application, the maintenance of which is managed directly by the National Law Development Agency as the central authority of the Legal Documentation and Information Network. In practice, regional governments may coordinate intensively with the central network authority and submit a request to the National Law Development Agency to utilize the ILDIS application, including the submission of hosting and data storage arrangements through the Data Center or the Regional Communication and Information Technology Office. The documentation center subsequently provides the ILDIS source files to the applicant, which are then forwarded to the Data Center or Communication and Information Technology Office for installation.

Once ILDIS has been installed, the process continues with the input of legal documents and information by network members. After the majority of documents have been entered, an integration process is carried out with the national portal at <https://jdih.go.id>. Through this process, the management of Legal Documentation and Information Network websites no longer needs to be delegated to third-party vendors, as it can be managed directly by each member or through intensive coordination and collaboration with the Communication and Information Technology Offices in their respective regions.

Collaboration with regional Communication and Information Technology Offices is consistently emphasized by the National Law Development Agency as the central authority of the network, since technical aspects related to information technology management require personnel with relevant expertise. This is particularly important because administrators responsible for legal documentation and information within regional legal units are often not supported by human resources possessing adequate information technology skills.

The management strategies conveyed by the Head of the Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of the West Kalimantan Provincial Government include:

- a) Ensuring that all legal products are documented both online and offline.

The Legal Documentation and Information Network constitutes a form of information network in which the utilization of legal documents represents the primary activity. Prior to the establishment of an integrated legal information network, documentation activities related to future network collaboration

must be carried out by each entity participating in the network. Such documentation encompasses the preparation, storage, retrieval, dissemination, and analysis of information within the fields of law, science, technology, social sciences, and the humanities.

b) Development of Websites and Applications.

The development of mobile-based Legal Documentation and Information Network applications is expected to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the process of drafting regional regulations, as well as to facilitate the retrieval and search of statutory regulations.

c) Facilitating Public Access to Legal Products.

The responsibility of members of the Legal Documentation and Information Network is to develop legal information systems based on information and communication technology that can be integrated into the central website of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. The development of this legal information system represents the Legal Bureau's adaptation to current advancements in information technology, through which the Bureau seeks to fully utilize such developments in order to provide accurate, timely, and easily accessible legal information services to the public on a continuous basis.

To achieve these objectives, several key requirements are needed, including:

a) Data

Data resulting from the processing of legal documents and information are regulated under the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2019 concerning Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information. Each member of the Legal Documentation and Information Network is expected to be capable of managing legal documents and information in accordance with the methodologies and guidelines stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information.

In addition, each regional government is required to manage legal instruments related to legal products issued by

customary institutions within their respective regions, in order to ensure that legal instruments reflecting the cultural characteristics of the Indonesian nation are properly documented, preserved, and capable of enriching official legal documentation.

b) Funding

JDIH Funding requires commitment and active involvement from regional heads to prioritize the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network as a strategic program within governmental administration. The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network extends beyond merely serving as a repository for statutory regulations; it also plays a strategic role in supporting public information transparency through electronic-based public service systems, which must be implemented by all members of the network.

c) Funding for Diverse Ethnic Communities Across Indonesia

Commitment and active participation from regional heads in terms of funding are essential to prioritize the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network as a strategic program within governmental administration. The existence of the Legal Documentation and Information Network extends beyond serving merely as a repository for statutory regulations; rather, it plays a strategic role in promoting public information transparency through electronic-based public service systems that must be implemented by all network members.

Management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network supported by adequate funding from regional heads represents a form of public service to the community, which in turn is expected to foster a society that is both law-abiding and legally aware.

c) Human Resources and Facilities/Infrastructure.

Human resources and facilities/infrastructure require the placement of personnel who are specifically assigned to manage the Legal Documentation and Information Network as their primary responsibility, thereby ensuring more professional management and producing accurate and reliable legal documents and information. It is also expected that knowledge and expertise

possessed by assigned personnel are transferred to their successors in the event of routine mutations and rotations within government institutions, so that no management gaps occur during personnel transitions.

Facilities and infrastructure should be planned in advance, beginning in the previous fiscal year, based on identified needs in order to effectively address existing challenges in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network.

Conclusion

The author's conclusions in this study are as follows. First, the Legal Documentation and Information Network plays a strategic role in governance by supporting organizational performance and representing the government's presence in providing public access to legal information through electronic systems that are easily accessible, efficient, and simple to use. The Provincial Government of West Kalimantan, through the Legal Bureau as the work unit responsible for legal and organizational affairs, as mandated under Article 7 paragraph (4) letter (g) of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning the Implementing Regulation of Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 on the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government, is tasked with assisting in the implementation of the Governor's duties and authorities in the fields of law and organization. Accordingly, it is expected that the Provincial Government will optimize the implementation of guidance, development, and monitoring activities directed toward members of the National Legal Documentation and Information Network. In addition, commitment and active participation from regional heads are required to provide full attention to the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network, particularly among regional members, so that improvements in network management can be achieved comprehensively and evenly across all members, not only at the regional center.

Second, disparities remain in the completeness of information between the Legal Documentation and Information

Networks managed by regency and municipal governments and that of West Kalimantan Province. These disparities arise from several factors experienced by network administrators within the region, particularly in relation to the updating of uploaded documents and the limited capacity of human resources in the field of information technology. To address these issues, regional governments may establish outsourcing arrangements with skilled information technology personnel to manage the Legal Documentation and Information Network or optimize the utilization of systems integrated with the Provincial Legal Documentation and Information Network.

The author's recommendations in this study are as follows. First, innovation in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network would be more effective if focused on website-based innovations, such as the provision of accessibility features for persons with disabilities, including audio support to assist users with specific needs. The promotion of the network through social media using engaging content also represents an important form of innovation, as it can increase public awareness of the Legal Documentation and Information Network as a national legal data center.

Second, adequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as effective human resource management, are essential requirements that must be fulfilled and enhanced by each regional head. The management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network requires full support in terms of facilities and infrastructure that facilitate efficient processing of legal documents and information, including the availability of suitable working spaces equipped with hardware and software specifications aligned with data-processing needs. Human resource management support should include increasing the number of functional positions dedicated to network management, accompanied by capacity-building programs through various forms of training, such as the development of engaging informational content for social media and the enhancement of skills in processing legal documents and information in accordance with metadata standards established in the Ministerial Regulation on Standards for the Management of Legal Documents and Information.

Furthermore, the rapid rotation of officials should be balanced with effective knowledge transfer processes to newly assigned network administrators, so as to prevent disruptions in the management of the Legal Documentation and Information Network caused by insufficient understanding in the absence of prior transfer of expertise.

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