

Type The Paper Title, Capitalize First Letter Bold
(The title uses an effective sentence with a maximum 15 words 16pt)

First Author^{1*}, Second Author², Third Author³ (11pt)

¹ First affiliation, Address, City and Postcode, Country (9pt)
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ARTICLE INFO		ABSTRACT	
Keyword: Keyword1; Keyword1; Keyword2;		Write your abstract here. Abstract contains a brief introduction to the	

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1. Introduction (bold, 12 pt)

The introduction should be clear and provide the legal issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, author should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record existing solutions, to show in which is the best of previous researchers, to show what do you hope to achieve (to show the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the manuscript. At the end, you should explain the urgency and clearly state aims of your study. At the end, you should explain the urgency and clearly state aims of your study and mention problem of the research in this section. Write the issues that are studied from your writing here. The problem must be clear. At least one subject matter is reviewed.

2. Research Methods (bold, 12 pt)

This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research, include the type of research, research approach, a source of data and analysis method. The author should explain the mechanism to analyze the legal issue. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the method used, this method is optional, only for an original research article. (For Conceptual Ideas Without Research Method)

3. Results and Discussion (bold, 12 pt)

Hasi Results should be clear and concise. Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Table

Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place footnotes to tables below the table body and indicate them with superscript lowercase letters. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Below are some examples of the ministries that are mentioned in table 1.

Table 1. Ministries Mentioned in Statutes

No.	Ministries	Statutes
1	Ministry of Defence	Civil Reserve Act 56/1999, Defence Act 3/2002, and Defence Industry Act
2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Relations Act 37/1999, International Agreements Act 24/2000,

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3	Ministry of Home Affairs	Local Governments Act 23/2014, Election of Local Governments Act 8/2015.
4	Ministry of Marine Affairs	Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Act 27/2007, Quarantine Act

Table 1 shows there are many ministries mentioned in the statutes, such as these provide limitations for the government if it wants to reform them. The government may not be able to dissolve or merge them, as this will be not per the laws. Furthermore, if a ministry under such law is dissolved, there will be questions on how the law will be implemented if the responsible ministry no longer exists. Therefore, in reforming the structures of government institutions in Indonesia, it is important to fully examine all relevant legislation that constitutes the legal basis for the establishment of such institutions (Ministry of Menpan, 2014).

4. Kesimpulan (bold, 12 pt)

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section. The conclusion section should lead the reader to important matter of the manuscript.

5. Acknowledgment (bold, 12 pt)

This is used to appreciate the efforts of associate, who are not registered as co-authors, for their assistance and fund for your research/publication.

6. **References** (bold, 12 pt)

1. Expect a minimum of 20 references primarily with a minimum of 80% to journal papers published between 2017 and 2023.
2. Use of a tool such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote for reference management and formatting, and choose APA style 7th. Example

A government is required to be effective and efficient, and reform-oriented (Gil-Garcia & Flores-Zúñiga, 2020). An effective reorganization is important for a proper administrative reform aiming to establish an effective and efficient government (Ministry of Menpan, 2014). However, Indonesia is yet to experience a change in its government structure mainly due to its complex legal framework. The legal complexity often impedes administrative reform in Indonesia. Reform in the public sector may be possible if the challenges posed by these complexities can be reduced and the laws are redesigned to reduce impediments to successful reform. This research examines critical factors and constraints for reorganizing government bodies in Indonesia, specifically statutory barriers in reorganization. It is also argued that successful reform will depend on the capability to overcome legislation impediments. (Gu et al., 2020).

- Gil-Garcia, J. R., & Flores-Zúñiga, M. Á. (2020). Towards a comprehensive understanding of digital government success: Integrating implementation and adoption factors. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(4), 101518. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2020.101518>
- Ministry of Menpan. (2014). *Policy Paper: Restructuring the Structures of Bureaucracy – Recommendation on the Structure of Central Government using the Concept of Machinery of Government*. available at: <https://menpan.go.id>
- Gu, Y., Wu, Y., Liu, J., Xu, M., & Zuo, T. (2020). Ecological civilization and government administrative system reform in China. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 155, 104654. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.104654>