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Title (Written with Book Antiqua Bold (16 pt) and Capital Letters in Each Words, Except Connecting Words)

(The title uses an effective sentence with maximum 14 Words)

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Abstract

Please compose an abstract for your manuscript using clear, concise, and descriptive language. Begin by briefly introducing the problem and stating the objective of your work. Then, outline the methodology used and provide a summary of your results. Your abstract should be written in English, single-spaced, and no longer than 200 words. Please use Book Antiqua (10pt) Italic font and aim for a length between 150 and 200 words.

Keywords: Keyword1; Keyword2; Keyword3 (max 5 keywords arranged alphabetically)

1. Introduction (bold, 11 pt)

Ensure that your introduction is concise and clearly identifies the legal topic that your manuscript will address. Before stating the objective, provide relevant background information and a brief literature review. This will help establish existing solutions, demonstrate how your research contributes to the field, highlight any limitations, and showcase the scientific merit or novelty of your work. Conclude this section by explaining the urgency of the topic, clearly stating your study's objectives, and mentioning any research challenges. Additionally, provide a list of the topics that will be covered in your writing, making sure that the problem you are addressing is clearly stated. It is important to review at least one subject related to your research.

2. Method (bold, 11 pt)

When writing about your research methodology, provide a descriptive account that outlines the type of research, research approach, data source, and analytic method employed. If your work involves analyzing a legal issue, be sure to provide a detailed description of the methodology used. It is optional to include a method section in conceptual pieces that do not involve original research. However, in original research pieces, including a method section that offers readers as much information as possible about your research methods is highly recommended.

3. Discussion and Analysis (bold, 11 pt)

The analysis and results section is the most crucial part of your article. It is important to present your findings clearly and concisely, summarizing the scientific discoveries rather

than presenting extensive data. Make sure to highlight any differences between your results and those of previous studies conducted by other researchers.

Table

When including tables in your article, be sure to number them in the order in which they appear in the text. Any footnotes for the table should be placed below the table's body and identified with superscript lowercase letters. It is best to avoid using vertical restrictions in tables. Additionally, tables should be used sparingly, and the information they present should not repeat any findings that have already been covered in the article. For example, Table 1 may list several ministries, as shown below.

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 16/2002.
2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Relations Act 37/1999, International Agreements Act 24/2000, Protection of Indonesian Workers in Foreign Country Act 39/2004, and Protocols Act 9/2010.
3	Ministry of Home Affairs	Local Governments Act 23/2014, Election of Local Governments Act 8/2015.
4	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Act 27/2007, Quarantine Act 16/1992, and Shipping Act 17/2008.

As shown in Table 1, the statutes address a range of ministries and impose restrictions on how the government can alter them. Violating these regulations may prevent the government from dissolving or combining certain ministries. However, if a ministry subject to such a statute is dissolved, it raises questions about how the law will be enforced without the relevant ministry. Therefore, it is essential to thoroughly review all relevant laws that serve as the basis for creating such organizations when revising government structures in Indonesia.

3.1. Sub-heading of the discussion (bold, 11 pt)

3.2. Sub-heading of the discussion (bold, 11 pt)

3.3. Sub-heading of the discussion (bold, 11 pt)

4. Conclusion (bold, 11 pt)

In the conclusion section, you should provide a description that answers the research objectives. Avoid repeating the abstract or simply summarizing the research results. Instead, provide a clear explanation of the potential applications and/or recommendations based on the research findings.

Acknowledgments

[OPTIONAL]. This statement serves to acknowledge the support and funding provided by individuals who did not contribute significantly to the research or publication as co-authors.

References

1. Expect a minimum of 40 references primarily with a minimum of 80% to journal papers published between 2015 and 2023.
2. Use of a tool such as Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote for reference management and formatting, and choose style **Modern humanities research association 3rd edition style**

Example

People who are in poverty level, in urban and rural areas will become poorer due to the reduction of natural resources and the level of pollution that occurs. The industrialization movement of the ASEAN region which continues to develop every year in growth every year, resources that can be used, and reserves that can be accessed by forests. The increase in the use of natural resources as a means of meeting the main ingredients for the production process has changed from "old habits of living within limits" be "primitive" but more sustainable.[1] There have been several cases of environmental destruction practices that proved to be military involvement in them.[2] In this case, the destructive actions take the form of illegal logging, disposal of waste without risky cleaning processes, smuggling of protected species and fishing in the territory of the country. The quantity of natural resources, the demand for basic needs such as water and energy and the production of waste and pollution have been at their peak. Energy consumption in the ASEAN region continues to double every 12 years.[3]

References

Burton, Bruce, and David Wurfel, 'Southeast Asia in the new world order: the political economy of a dynamic region', *Springer*, (2016)

Nazeer, Nazia, and Fumitaka Furuoka, 'Overview of ASEAN environment, transboundary haze pol- lution agreement and public health', *International Journal of Asia Pacific Studies*, 13.1 (2017), 73– 94 < http://dx.doi.org/10.21315/ijaps2017.13.1.4>

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[1] Bruce Burton and David Wurfel, 'Southeast Asia in the new world order: the political economy of a dynamic region', *Springer*, (2016)

[2] Nazia Nazeer, and Fumitaka Furuoka, 'Overview of ASEAN environment, transboundary haze pol- lution agreement and public health', *International Journal of Asia Pacific Studies*, 13.1 (2017), 73– 94 <http://dx.doi.org/10.21315/ijaps2017.13.1.4>

[3] J. O. Petinrin, and Mohamed Shaaban, 'Renewable energy for continuous energy sustainability in Malaysia', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 50 (2015), 967-981 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.04.146>