

Analysis of the Use of E-Perda in the Formation of Digital-Based Regional Legal Products

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Abstract: This study analyzes the implementation of the E-Perda application as a digital instrument for forming local legal products in Baubau City and South Buton Regency. Using a doctrinal legal method and an evidence-based policy approach, we conducted literature review, document analysis, and benchmarking with Pare-Pare City and Banggai Laut Regency to assess regulatory readiness, digital literacy of human resources, and digital infrastructure. Results reveal that despite relatively adequate infrastructure, Baubau and South Buton have not adopted E-Perda due to the absence of binding mandates, limited digital capacity, and institutional resistance, indicating a clear gap between policy and practice. This research highlights that E-Perda can bridge those gaps by enhancing legislative efficiency, transparency, and accessibility in remote areas, but only if supported by strong political commitment, regulatory reform, and capacity-building initiatives. By providing comparative evidence on these implementation challenges, the study offers practical insights for policymakers seeking to advance digital governance in Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

The background of this study discusses the concept of governance from the central to regional levels, which plays an important role in national development (Ratnasari et al., 2023; Wiryawan & Otchia, 2022), as referred to in the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan, which is very strategic in strengthening the foundations of transformation to continue the nation's progress in achieving the 2045 Golden Indonesia vision (Ramadhan, 2024; Soesatyo, 2024). This transformation is a consequence of a paradigm shift in governance towards a more governance-oriented approach (Özden, 2024).

This research is relevant for understanding how the use of technology such as E-Perda can support the transformation of governance towards a more modern system. It is also emphasized in the Asta Cita or Eight National Development Priorities, namely the goal of strengthening human resource (HR) and technology development (priority 4) and the goal of strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reform (priority 7) as part of the appropriate initiative in the digital transformation of local government (Trein & Maggetti, 2024).

To achieve this vision, government must operate competently and professionally, fulfilling its functions effectively in public service (Kuswandi et al., 2023). E-Perda provides a mechanism for strengthening coordination between the central and local governments in developing local legal products, particularly by expediting the drafting of draft regional regulations (Ranperda) (Jenar, 2023; Tartib & Etty Sri Wahyuni, 2023). This optimization is implemented through digital government transformation (Gibson et al., 2023), thereby encouraging the central government, in this case, the Ministry of Home Affairs, to create innovative digital-based breakthroughs through the E-Perda application, which aims to enhance effectiveness and efficiency, information transparency (Hafel, 2023), and promote the creation of good governance (Beer, 2024; Hong, 2023).

The aforementioned innovation is a breakthrough in providing digital-based service applications for local governments to enhance and leverage technological advancements (Mutiarin et al., 2024), information, and communication in facilitating and coordinating all draft local legal products (Meuleman, 2021). The objective of this research is to expedite the process

of facilitating and coordinating all draft local legal products (Munawaroh et al., 2023; Xiao et al., 2023).

The use of E-Perda is a digital transformation process integrated through a system as a form of improving public service (Cheng & Tian, 2024), whose legal status (*rechtpositie*) is regulated by legislation, such as Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia, and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 70 of 2019 on the Regional Government Information System. The above regulations provide a basis that digitalization through E-Perda is essential for the legislative process in regional governments to make it faster and more efficient (Xiang et al., 2023). This research is important to evaluate whether the system truly reduces bureaucratic barriers and accelerates the legislative process (Nuryadin et al., 2023; Sarofah, 2023). Local regulations drafted through an effective legislative process can directly impact the quality of the regulations (Sabel et al., 2024).

It is important to ensure that the use of E-Perda not only facilitates access but also improves the quality of local legal products. The ease of access that can be achieved through E-Perda currently takes into account the national situation faced with the central government's budget efficiency policies in various sectors. Therefore, this situation should encourage every local government to adopt technology and innovation in government affairs (Sadat et al., 2025).

Since its launch in 2022 until now, based on data from the website: <http://eperda.kemendagri.go.id/hasil-fasilitasi-kabkota>, the local governments of Baubau City and South Buton Regency have not yet utilized the E-Perda application, while nationally, the latest data accessed shows that 1,103 draft regional regulations (*Ranperda*) from cities and regencies have been recorded through the facilitation results of E-Perda. This study stems from the fundamental issue that despite the E-Perda having been formulated and launched nationally as part of the government's digital transformation, its implementation at the local level—particularly in Baubau City and South Buton Regency—has not been utilized at all. This indicates a gap between national policy and local readiness, both in terms of regulations that do not specifically mandate its use, digital literacy capacity of human resources, and institutional resistance.

Therefore, this study is expected to make a significant contribution to the effective use of E-Perda by local governments, as well as provide benefits for local governments to enhance the effectiveness of local legal products, particularly for the local governments of Baubau City and South Buton Regency. The research question in this study is: What are the challenges and opportunities for the implementation of E-Perda in Baubau City and South Buton Regency, as viewed from the aspects of regulation, human resource capacity, and digital infrastructure readiness?

The state of the art in this study shows that the E-Perda policy is still relatively new in the context of local government law in Indonesia. Based on previous studies indicated by the results of a literature review, this study was developed in a sustainable manner (Desyanti et al., 2022; Dwiatmoko & Nursadi, 2022; Mastorat et al., 2024; Muhammad Mutawalli et al., 2023; Pramanajati & Patabang, 2024; Rochmawanto et al., 2022; Wedhatami et al., 2023). The novelty of this research is designed based on a research roadmap to ensure that each stage of the research has novelty, sustainability, and strong relevance to the digital transformation of local government. The novelty of this research lies in the Evidence-Based Policy problem-solving approach (Garwe, 2023; Yuliani et al., 2022), which integrates the principles of governance law with digital transformation in the practice of using E-Perda.

Thus, this study aims to evaluate the regulatory environment, human-resource digital capacity, and infrastructure readiness in Baubau City and South Buton Regency in order to identify barriers and opportunities for adopting E-Perda and to develop evidence-based policy recommendations for its effective implementation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of method used in this study is doctrinal legal research with an evidence-based policy approach (Hamzani et al., 2024; Kampourakis, 2022). This method is used to understand the local context in depth through techniques such as literature studies and document analysis. The method used will systematically explain the policy regulations on the use of E-Perda, analyse the relationship between regional difficulties and the formulation of legal development regarding the use of E-Perda for the local governments of Baubau City and South Buton Regency.

Beyond administrative similarities, Pare-Pare and Banggai Laut were selected because they represent contrasting trajectories of E-Perda adoption. Pare-Pare has actively used E-Perda for more than three years and is widely recognised for strong leadership commitment to digital governance, making it a model of good practice for comparative analysis. In contrast, Banggai Laut is a newly established archipelagic regency with geographic characteristics similar to South Buton; its limited digital infrastructure provides a useful counterpoint for examining how readiness levels affect implementation. These contrasting cases allow us to explore factors that support or hinder E-Perda adoption across different local contexts (Baubau City and South Buton Regency) (Milić et al., 2022), with other regions that have successfully implemented it optimally, using comparison regions in the Sulawesi region as criteria, such as: 1) have been actively using E-Perda for at least 3 years; 2) Have relatively comparable administrative characteristics (such as Pare-Pare City, which shares similarities with Baubau City as a non-provincial capital city, and Banggai Laut Regency, which shares similarities with South Buton Regency as a newly established region in the same timeframe, i.e., 2013-2014); The parties identified for involvement in this study are the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) and the Legal Affairs Division of the Regional Secretariat of Baubau City and South Buton District, which will then be analysed. The results of this data analysis will be validated and refined through an Evidence-Based Policy approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E-Perda is a digital innovation in the formulation of regional legal products, aimed at accelerating, simplifying, and digitising the process of facilitating draft regional regulations (Ranperda). In the context of budget efficiency and modern governance, E-Perda aligns with the principles of good governance, bureaucratic reform, and the digitisation of public services. However, its implementation across regions remains uneven. This study highlights two regions, namely Baubau City and South Buton Regency, which have not yet optimally utilised the E-Perda application. Based on data obtained from the official E-Perda website, South Sulawesi Province has already utilised the application, with 21 regional regulations having been facilitated. This also draws attention to the provincial government's commitment to fostering ideal governance.

E-Perda represents a digital innovation designed to accelerate, simplify and digitise the facilitation of draft regional regulations (Ranperda). While it aligns with principles of good governance, bureaucratic reform and public service digitalisation, its adoption across Indonesia remains uneven. For example, South Sulawesi Province has facilitated 21 regional regulations through E-Perda, yet Baubau City and South Buton Regency have not utilised the platform at all, underscoring the provincial government's stronger commitment to ideal governance.

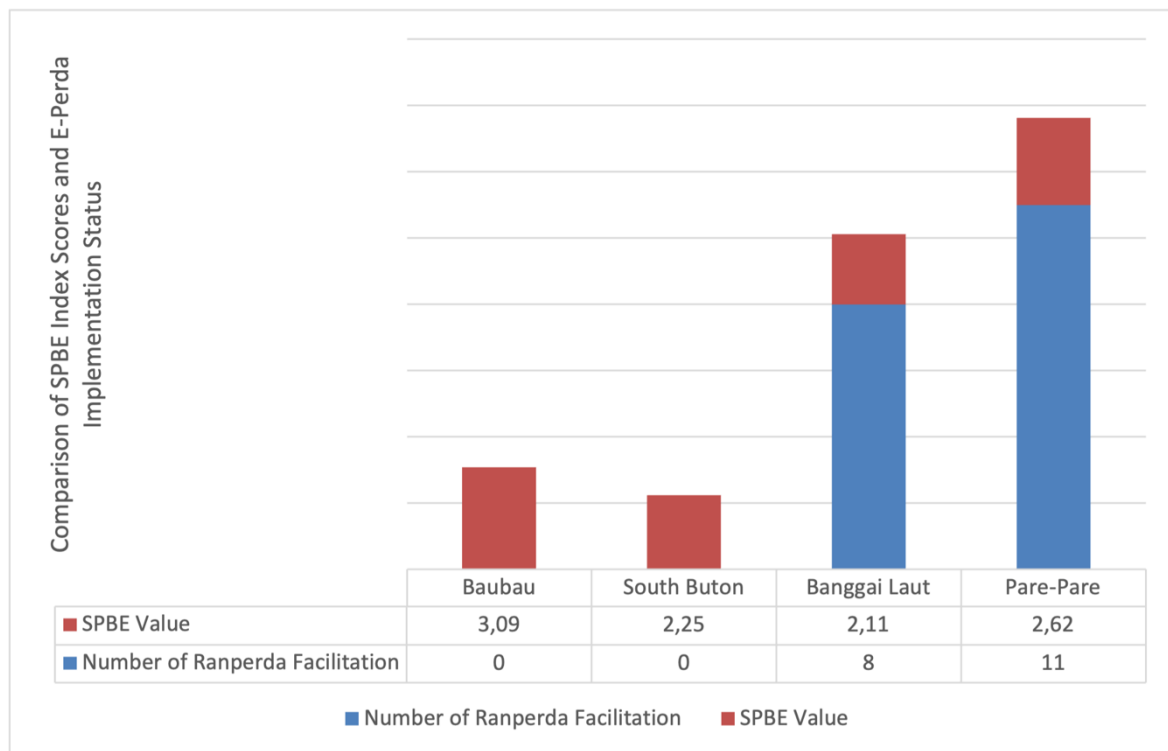
These disparities have important implications for local governance reform. Conceptually, E-Perda strengthens accountability, transparency and efficiency in legislative processes, but the absence of binding regulations and implementation standards creates legal uncertainty and hinders uptake. Our study therefore develops a theoretical and normative framework for embedding E-Perda into regional legislative procedures and empirically identifies barriers—such as limited digital infrastructure, low technological literacy and insufficient regulatory readiness—as well as opportunities for broader digital integration.

Based on these findings, several policy measures are recommended to support effective adoption of E-Perda:

1. Issuance of Regional Head Regulations : Local governments should issue Peraturan Kepala Daerah or Mayor/Regent Decrees mandating the use of E-Perda in the

harmonisation and facilitation of Ranperda, complete with operational standards, unit responsibilities and sanctions to ensure compliance.

2. Development of a Digital Training Curriculum for Legal Bureaus : The Ministry of Home Affairs, together with provincial and district/city governments, should devise regular training programmes covering E-Perda usage, legal information system management and basic IT skills to build the digital capacity of Legal Bureau and DPRD personnel.
3. Improved Coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs : Stronger communication with the Directorate General of Regional Autonomy and the Ministry's Legal Bureau is needed to secure technical and regulatory support, including assistance with implementation, updates to central regulations and integration of E-Perda with local SPBE systems.
4. Strengthening Infrastructure and Budget : Although infrastructure is generally adequate, dedicated budget allocations for network maintenance, server upgrades and technical support should be included in annual regional plans to ensure the platform functions reliably.
5. Public Awareness and Participation : To enhance transparency and accountability, local governments should socialise E-Perda to the public and provide open access to draft and enacted regulations through the platform, enabling citizen participation and increasing the legitimacy of local legal products.



Picture. 1

Comparison of SPBE Index Scores and E-Perda Implementation Status

Source: Researcher Data Processing

Figure 1 visualises the relationship between SPBE Index scores and the status of E-Perda implementation in the four regions. Graphically, it can be seen that Baubau City is in the quadrant with a high SPBE score but low adoption rate, while Pare-Pare is in the opposite position, with a moderate SPBE score and high adoption rate. Banggai Laut shows a middle position with the lowest SPBE score but moderate adoption, while South Buton is in the position of a sufficient SPBE score and low adoption. This visualisation underlines that macro digital readiness (SPBE) does not correlate directly with the use of E-Perda; regional leadership, organisational culture and regulatory incentives are more decisive factors. This interpretation is relevant for

policymakers to target non-technical interventions, such as mandatory regulations and human resource training, to increase the utilisation of E-Perda.

Table 1. Aspects for the E-Perda Benchmarking Matrix

Aspect	City/Regency			
	Baubau	South Buton	Pare-Pare	Banggai Laut
Number of Facilitated Draft Regional Regulations	-	-	11	8
Regulatory Readiness (SPBE/One Data Indonesia)	Available	Available	Available	Available
SPBE Index 2024/Predicate	3,09/Good	2,25/Fair	2,62/Good	2,11/Fair
Level of E-Perda Adoption	Low	Low	High	Moderate

Table 1 compares four key indicators, namely the number of facilitated draft regional regulations, regulatory readiness, the 2024 SPBE Index score, and the level of E-Perda adoption in four regions, namely Baubau City, South Buton Regency, Pare-Pare City, and Banggai Laut Regency. The data shows that Baubau and South Buton have not facilitated any draft regional regulations through E-Perda, even though both have regulatory frameworks and SPBE scores of 3.09 (Baubau, good) and 2.25 (South Buton, fair). In contrast, Pare-Pare, with an SPBE score of 2.62 (good), has successfully facilitated 11 Ranperda and achieved a high adoption rate, while Banggai Laut, with an SPBE score of 2.11 (fair), has facilitated eight Ranperda with a moderate adoption rate. This difference indicates that digital infrastructure readiness is not the only factor determining the success of E-Perda adoption; institutional commitment, regulatory mandate, and human resource capacity play a more significant role. Therefore, policies to increase adoption must include strategies to strengthen regulations and capacity building, in addition to technology investment.

In summary, the analysis reveals that the correlation between SPBE scores and E-Perda adoption is not strictly linear. High SPBE does not guarantee system utilization, and moderate readiness does not hinder success when local leadership and institutional culture are adaptive. Moreover, the level of E-Perda adoption shows a strong association with the volume of facilitated Ranperda, highlighting its value in streamlining and accelerating the legislative process at the local level. These findings emphasize the strategic role of E-Perda not only as a digital platform, but as a catalyst for legal modernization, transparency, and regulatory efficiency. For archipelagic and remote regions like Baubau and South Buton, where geographic constraints increase legislative transaction costs, E-Perda is more than an innovation it is a necessity.

Challenges in Implementing E-Perda

This study identifies several key challenges faced by local governments, particularly in Baubau City and South Buton Regency:

1. **Low Digital Literacy of Human Resources:** Many civil servants (ASN) do not yet have adequate skills to operate digital platforms effectively. In particular, the Legal Division of the Regional Secretariat of Baubau City and South Buton Regency has not yet implemented the E-Perda application at all.
2. **Non-Adaptive Regulations:** The absence of a legal obligation to use E-Perda means that regions do not feel an urgency or necessity to adopt this system. This is because regulations regarding E-Perda are only outlined in the Minister of Home Affairs Circular Letter No. 188.34/062/OTDA dated 5 January 2021 on the Implementation of the Electronic-Based Regional Regulation Facilitation System (E-Perda), which does not have binding legal force as it is merely a recommendation.
3. **Infrastructure:** A strong conventional bureaucratic culture creates resistance to digital technology-based change.

The challenges and opportunities for implementing E-Perda in Baubau City and South Buton Regency can be comprehensively analysed through three main aspects: regulation, human resource capacity, and digital infrastructure readiness. From a regulatory perspective, both

regions already have adequate regulatory frameworks, as evidenced by the existence of SPBE policies and the integration of Satu Data Indonesia. However, these regulations have not been translated into technical regulations or local government decisions that explicitly require or encourage the use of E-Perda. The absence of binding legal norms poses a structural barrier to driving digital transformation in the local legislative process, meaning that despite the availability of a comprehensive framework, implementation is not proceeding effectively.

Based on in-depth interviews and consensus regarding the use of E-Perda for the South Buton Regency Government, it is evident that the features available on E-Perda have the potential to assist the government in terms of public transparency regarding regional regulations issued by the government. Regarding the policy on the use of E-Perda, the challenge lies in the readiness of regulations, which have never been socialised or provided with information related to the E-Perda application. Therefore, through this research, we obtained important information as a form of programme alignment with the government's efforts in terms of budget efficiency. The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) highlighted the use of the E-Perda application in terms of human resources for the South Buton Regency government apparatus to increase human resource capacity in information technology.

Based on in-depth interviews and alignment of perceptions with the local government, the E-Perda application has the potential to significantly improve the performance of digital-based governance in Baubau City. The E-Perda application should be used in accordance with the central government's directives on budget efficiency for local governments. Therefore, as the legislative body with oversight functions, the DPRD recommends that the city government utilise the benefits of the E-Perda application. The E-Perda application is currently needed to address the activities of the local government and the DPRD in terms of physical harmonisation, which requires significant operational costs, considering that Baubau City will support its activities over the next five years with regulations such as local regulations and local government regulations.

In terms of human resource capacity, both Baubau City and South Buton Regency show low levels of E-Perda adoption. This reflects the suboptimal readiness of human resources, particularly in terms of digital literacy, adaptability to information technology systems, and technical capabilities in managing digital legislation applications. The dominance of conventional bureaucratic culture and resistance to change further exacerbate this lack of readiness, so that the use of E-Perda has not yet become part of daily institutional practice. Meanwhile, from the perspective of digital infrastructure, data shows that Baubau City has an SPBE 2024 index score of 3.09 (Good rating), and South Buton Regency has a score of 2.25 (Satisfactory rating). This indicates that both regions actually have sufficient technological infrastructure to run digital-based applications. However, this technical readiness has not been matched by institutional readiness and supporting policies.

In terms of opportunities, the existence of E-Perda is highly strategic, especially considering the geographical conditions of both regions, which must travel long distances to the provincial capital (Kendari) to facilitate and harmonise draft regional regulations (Ranperda). Through digitalisation via E-Perda, this process can be conducted online and efficiently, thereby saving costs, time, and accelerating the legislative cycle. Furthermore, E-Perda also opens up opportunities to strengthen transparency, increase public participation, and build legal compliance through open access to regional legal documents. Thus, despite the complex challenges in terms of regulation, human resources, and infrastructure, the opportunities for utilising E-Perda remain wide open if supported by strong policy commitments, capacity building for officials, and adjustments to institutional structures at the local level.

Strategic Opportunities for the Use of E-Perda : One of the most pressing issues in the use of E-Perda in Baubau City and South Buton Regency is the need to improve bureaucratic efficiency in the harmonisation process of draft regional regulations (Ranperda), which is currently still largely done conventionally through the direct delivery of documents and the physical presence of officials in the provincial capital (Kendari). Both Baubau City and South Buton Regency are geographically separated from the provincial administrative centre, requiring sea and land travel

over considerable distances, which is time-consuming and costly. In practice, the process of facilitating and harmonising Ranperda requires:

- a. The submission of physical documents to the Provincial Legal Bureau;
- b. Inter-agency coordination across regions and provinces; and
- c. Direct involvement of local officials in meetings or technical discussions in Kendari.

E-Perda is designed to expedite the facilitation and harmonisation of draft regional regulations, with the actual timeframe varying according to the complexity of the Ranperda and the administrative readiness of the institutions involved.. In this context, E-Perda is a structural solution to this bureaucratic inefficiency, namely by enabling real-time digital document delivery without the need for physical presence, facilitating online coordination and harmonisation through an integrated system, reducing the frequency of official travel and accelerating the regional legislative cycle, and increasing accountability because the digital process can be systematically documented and monitored by various parties. Thus, the implementation of E-Perda is not merely a technological innovation but a strategic necessity for island regions or areas far from administrative centres, such as Baubau and South Buton. Without digitalisation, the legislative process will continue to be burdened by manual bureaucracy that is inconsistent with the principles of good governance and modern government efficiency.

Accessibility of Legal Data and Information: One of the main principles of good governance is transparency, which is practically reflected in the openness of public information, including regional legal products. In this context, E-Perda is urgent not only as an administrative facilitation tool, but also as a medium for publishing regional laws that are informative and accessible to the wider community.

Table 2. Legal Information Accessibility and E-Perda’s Role: Aspects and Implications

Aspects	Description
Current Conditions	Local regulations (Perda/Perkada) are difficult for the public and academics to access due to the lack of an open and integrated digital platform.
Impact of Access Weaknesses	This hinders legal research, minimises public participation in legislation, and reduces public awareness of their legal rights and obligations.
The Function of E-Perda as a Public Information Application	Providing real-time access to draft regional regulations (Ranperda) and regional regulations (Perda). Opening up space for public participation - Enhancing public legal education
Benefits of Transparency	Enhancing the legitimacy of regional policies, fostering public trust in local governments, Improving the effectiveness of legal implementation
Impact on Legal Compliance	Increased public legal knowledge, leading to changes in behaviour towards compliance with the law. Reducing the potential for violations due to lack of legal knowledge
Relevance to Baubau and South Buton	Geographically remote areas and limited physical access to legal documents make E-Perda a strategic solution for reaching local communities.

Digital System Integration: E-Perda can be part of a broader digital transformation of government, such as the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), as this transformation is a national priority that will also be supported by the readiness of local governments. Based on the 2024 SPBE evaluation results, Baubau City received an index of 3.09 with a good rating, while South Buton Regency received an index of 2.25 with a sufficient rating.

The difference in SPBE scores between Baubau City (3.09 – good rating) and South Buton Regency (2.25 – satisfactory rating) indicates a significant difference in the digital readiness of each region. The SPBE index serves as a comprehensive indicator reflecting the governance of technology-based administration, encompassing aspects such as internal policies, digital

infrastructure, digital public services, and, specifically in this study, highlighting human resource capabilities, particularly among civil servants in Baubau City and South Buton Regency.

First, the higher SPBE score in Baubau City indicates that the city is administratively and technically more prepared to implement digital services such as E-Perda. However, the fact that E-Perda has not been used even by Baubau, which is in the 'good' category, indicates a disparity between general digital system readiness and the specific implementation of sectoral digital applications. This signifies that:

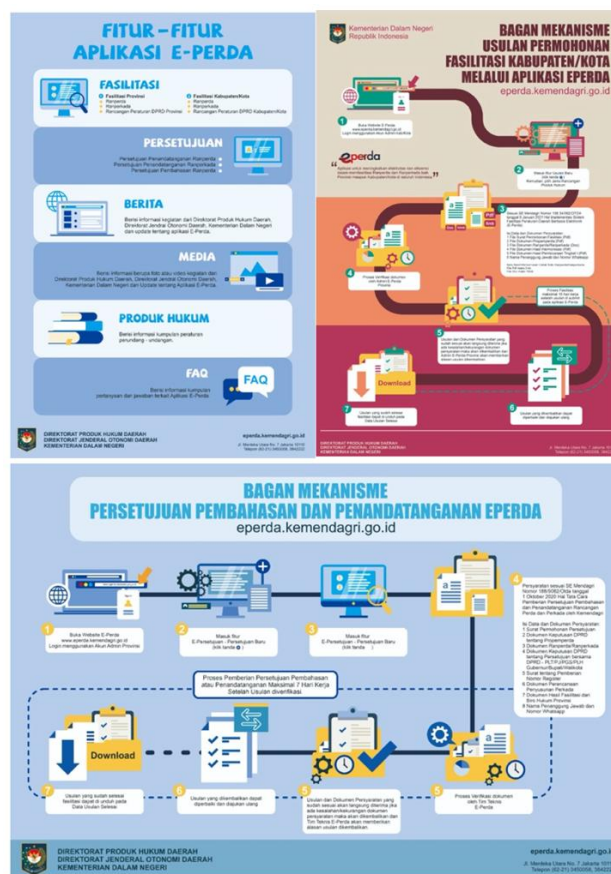
- a. The availability of a system does not necessarily mean actual utilisation,
- b. SPBE readiness does not automatically accompany the implementation of specific digital systems, such as E-Perda, as it requires special policies and political will from local stakeholders.

Second, South Buton Regency, with a score of 2.25 (adequate), is generally not yet ready to support a digital government application ecosystem such as E-Perda. This reinforces the argument that the SPBE level correlates with implementation capacity, but is not the only determining factor. In this case, institutional resistance, lack of training, and the absence of local regulations are more dominant barriers.

Third, a comparison between the two regions reveals that:

- a. Baubau City has greater potential to adopt E-Perda but is hindered at the policy and utilisation levels, not the technical level.
- b. South Buton Regency faces fundamental challenges, including infrastructure and digital literacy, so the use of E-Perda is not yet a realistic option in the short term.

To strengthen the technical description and scientific argumentation regarding the implementation of E-Perda as a digital instrument in the formation of regional legal products, the inclusion of visual documents in the form of screenshots of the E-Perda application interface is very important. Visualisation of the system interface not only serves as an illustrative complement, but also as empirical evidence that shows the existence, feature structure, and potential use of the system in practice. Through the system display, the Baubau City and South Buton Regency Local Governments can understand how E-Perda works in practice: from uploading Ranperda documents, facilitating and harmonising with the Provincial Legal Bureau, to tracking document status online. This visualisation can show that the system provides functions that support the principles of transparency, accountability, and efficiency, which are the main claims of the digitalisation of local legislative services. Furthermore, the interface display can also reveal how user-friendly the system is for internal users (government officials) and the public, including features such as legal product search, approval status, and open access to legal documents from other regions that can be used as legal references for planning legal products in Baubau City and South Buton. Therefore, the presence of such visual elements is not merely an accessory but an evidential component that strengthens the validity and credibility of scientific arguments in research on legislative digitalisation through E-Perda.



Picture. 2

Interface and Functional Mechanism of the E-Perda Application

Source: [Overview of the process of E-Perda](#)

This figure illustrates key features and workflows of the E-Perda application developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The top-left panel presents core functionalities of the system, including digital facilitation of regional regulations (Ranperda), approval workflows, legal document access, and public legal information dissemination. The top-right panel shows the procedural flow for submitting requests for facilitation of draft regulations from regency/city governments, covering steps from login, uploading documents, verification, to final download. The bottom panel depicts the approval mechanism for discussion and ratification of E-Perda submissions, indicating that the digital process is designed to operate within a maximum of seven working days post-verification. Together, these visual representations reinforce the operational transparency, accountability, and administrative efficiency of the platform, while demonstrating its capacity to reduce manual bureaucracy in regional legislative processes.

Alignment with Regional Development Missions: E-Perda supports regional development priorities, such as improving the quality of governance and accelerating bureaucratic reform. The use of technology such as E-Perda can support the transformation of governance towards a more modern system. As also emphasised in the Asta Cita or Eight National Development Priorities, namely the vision to strengthen human resource (HR) and technology development (priority 4) and the vision to strengthen political, legal, and bureaucratic reform (priority 7) as part of the appropriate initiative in the digital transformation of regional government, so that it is relevant to the priorities of Baubau City, namely improving the quality of governance and services supported by reliable information technology and an apparatus that is integrity, professional, and

clean (development mission 4), and the priorities of South Buton Regency, namely improving governance to accelerate bureaucratic reform (development mission 6).

CONCLUSION

This study found that the implementation of E-Perda as a digital-based legislative platform in Baubau City and South Buton Regency is still very limited, despite the availability of regulatory support and digital infrastructure. The main obstacles include the absence of binding regulations, low digital literacy among officials, and institutional resistance to digital systems. On the other hand, E-Perda has strong potential as a solution to bureaucratic inefficiencies, especially in geographically isolated areas, as it can improve the transparency, accessibility, and effectiveness of legislation.

These findings indicate that the literature on digital transformation in government needs to consider not only infrastructure readiness but also the legal framework and human resource capacity. In practical terms, local governments are advised to institutionalize the use of E-Perda through binding local policies, improve the digital competence of officials through targeted training programs, and incorporate E-Perda into broader regional development strategies. Political leadership and administrative commitment are also important prerequisites for driving this transformation.

The limitations of this study lie in its qualitative nature, with a focus on two study areas, as well as its reliance on document analysis and benchmarking without quantitative measurements of the system's impact or user adoption rates. This study also did not conduct an in-depth technical evaluation of the usefulness and performance of the E-Perda system. Therefore, future studies need to cover a wider geographical scope with more diverse case comparisons, use a mixed-method approach involving surveys or system usage analytics, and include user experience studies to assess the operational effectiveness and ease of use of E-Perda in various government contexts.

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