

Smart City Regulatory Design: Balancing Public Safety, Privacy, and Civil Liberties in Administrative Law

Paramita Andiani¹, Auliya Citra², Irwan Amar³

¹ Universitas Nusa Putra

² Universitas Megarezky

³ Institut Dharma Bharata Grup

Article Info

Article history:

Received Apr, 2026

Revised Apr, 2026

Accepted Apr, 2026

Keywords:

Smart City Governance
Administrative Law
Public Safety
Privacy Protection
Civil Liberties

ABSTRACT

This study examines the regulatory design of smart city governance in Indonesia through a normative legal approach, with a focus on balancing public safety, privacy, and civil liberties within the framework of administrative law. The rapid adoption of digital technologies—such as surveillance systems, big data analytics, and automated decision-making—has enhanced governmental capacity in delivering public services and maintaining security. However, these developments also raise significant legal challenges related to data protection, administrative discretion, and the potential infringement of fundamental rights. This research analyzes relevant legal frameworks, including constitutional provisions, administrative law principles, and sectoral regulations on digital governance and personal data protection. The findings reveal that Indonesia's current regulatory framework is fragmented and lacks comprehensive integration, resulting in an imbalance that tends to prioritize public safety and administrative efficiency over privacy and civil liberties. The study identifies key challenges, including weak implementation of data protection principles, limited transparency in algorithmic governance, and inadequate oversight mechanisms. From an administrative law perspective, principles such as legality, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and legal certainty have not been fully operationalized in smart city policies. This study proposes a more integrated and principles-based regulatory model that harmonizes existing regulations, strengthens institutional coordination, and embeds human rights safeguards into digital governance. By aligning smart city development with the rule of law and constitutional values, the study contributes to the formulation of a balanced regulatory framework that supports technological innovation while protecting individual rights in Indonesia.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Name: Irwan Amar

Institution Address: Institut Dharma Bharata Grup

e-mail: irwanamaridbgrup@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has significantly transformed the

governance landscape in many countries, including Indonesia, where the concept of the smart city has emerged as a strategic

approach to improve urban management, enhance public service delivery, and address complex urban challenges through the integration of information and communication technologies (ICT). Smart city initiatives in Indonesia have been widely promoted by the government, particularly through programs such as the “100 Smart Cities Movement,” which encourages local governments to adopt digital solutions in sectors such as transportation, public safety, environmental management, and administrative services. While these developments offer substantial benefits in terms of efficiency, responsiveness, and data-driven policymaking, they also raise critical legal and ethical concerns that must be addressed within the framework of administrative law. The lack of a unified regulatory framework has led to inconsistencies in implementation and evaluation, highlighting the urgent need for national legal standards and more comprehensive regulations to guide smart city development [1], [2].

Furthermore, the implementation of smart city initiatives faces significant challenges related to privacy protection, civil liberties, and ethical governance. Despite advances in digital regulation, Indonesia’s legal framework remains fragmented and has not fully adapted to rapid technological developments, particularly in safeguarding personal data [3]. Ethical concerns such as data protection and equitable access persist, necessitating the formulation of inclusive policies and greater community involvement in digital transformation [4]. In addition, disparities in technological infrastructure and digital literacy continue to hinder equitable smart city development, especially in smaller and rural areas [5]. One of the central challenges lies in balancing public safety, privacy, and civil liberties, as technologies such as CCTV, facial recognition, biometric systems, and big data analytics enhance state surveillance capabilities while simultaneously increasing the risk of excessive monitoring, data misuse, and infringement of individual rights, thereby intensifying the tension between state

authority and individual freedoms in Indonesia’s evolving digital governance landscape.

From a legal perspective, smart city governance is not merely a technological issue but fundamentally a normative one, where administrative law plays a crucial role in defining the limits of governmental power, ensuring accountability, and protecting citizens from arbitrary actions. Principles such as legality, proportionality, transparency, and due process must guide the implementation of smart city policies. However, existing regulations in Indonesia ranging from sectoral laws on electronic information and transactions to emerging data protection legislation remain fragmented and lack harmonization. This fragmentation creates legal uncertainty and opens gaps that may be exploited, either intentionally or inadvertently, thereby increasing the risk of violations of privacy and civil liberties. The absence of comprehensive legal guidelines also results in inconsistencies in urban planning and project execution, further complicating governance and accountability [2], [6].

Moreover, the growing reliance on algorithmic decision-making and automated systems in public administration introduces new dimensions of legal complexity. Decisions affecting citizens such as access to public services, law enforcement measures, and resource allocation are increasingly influenced by data-driven systems that are not always transparent or accountable. This raises critical concerns regarding the right to explanation, procedural fairness, and the ability of citizens to challenge administrative decisions. The current legal framework remains insufficient to address risks such as algorithmic bias and lack of accountability, thereby weakening citizens’ rights and limiting effective oversight mechanisms [7], [8]. Without adequate regulatory safeguards, the integration of such technologies risks undermining core principles of administrative law and diminishing public trust in government institutions.

In addition, although Indonesia’s constitutional framework guarantees the

protection of fundamental human rights, including the right to privacy and freedom from arbitrary interference, their implementation in the context of digital governance remains limited. The lack of comprehensive implementing regulations and institutional mechanisms for supervision and enforcement further weakens the protection of citizens within smart city ecosystems. This condition underscores the urgent need for legal reform, particularly through regulatory harmonization and the establishment of a dedicated legal framework for artificial intelligence and smart city governance that aligns with constitutional values and international human rights standards [9]. As local governments continue to adopt innovative technologies, ensuring that these developments remain accountable, transparent, and rights-oriented becomes an essential priority.

This study is therefore motivated by the need to critically examine the regulatory design of smart city governance in Indonesia from a normative legal perspective. It seeks to analyze the extent to which existing administrative law frameworks are capable of balancing public safety, privacy, and civil liberties, as well as to identify gaps and challenges in current regulations. By doing so, the study aims to contribute to the development of a more coherent, integrated, and rights-based regulatory model for smart cities in Indonesia.

Ultimately, this research aspires to provide theoretical and practical insights for policymakers, legal scholars, and practitioners in designing regulatory frameworks that not only support technological innovation but also uphold the rule of law and protect fundamental rights. In an era where digital transformation is inevitable, ensuring that governance systems remain accountable, transparent, and respectful of civil liberties is not merely a legal necessity, but a democratic imperative.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Conceptualizing Smart City Governance*

The evolution of smart cities has shifted from a technology-centric approach to a comprehensive governance framework that integrates digital infrastructure, data-driven decision-making, and active citizen engagement, thereby emphasizing the importance of governance and social inclusion in enhancing public value and sustainability. While smart cities continue to rely on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to improve urban efficiency, effective implementation increasingly depends on collaborative governance involving public institutions, private sectors, and citizens, transforming the role of government from a service provider into a facilitator of data management and stakeholder coordination [10]–[12]. In this context, the legal dimension becomes crucial in defining authority, accountability, and the protection of citizens' rights, particularly in addressing challenges related to data privacy and regulatory compliance within digital ecosystems [13], [14]. Furthermore, contemporary smart city initiatives prioritize sustainability and social inclusion, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and adopting holistic approaches that integrate environmental, social, and economic dimensions to support inclusive and equitable urban development [10], [12].

2.2 *Administrative Law and Digital Governance*

The evolution of administrative law in the context of digital governance requires a re-evaluation of traditional

principles to address challenges arising from algorithmic decision-making, ensuring that legality, accountability, and transparency remain central to rights-respecting governance. The increasing use of algorithms often creates opacity in decision-making, complicating accountability and limiting procedural fairness, as individuals may find it difficult to understand or challenge automated decisions [15], [16]. Additionally, existing legal frameworks are not fully equipped to address the complexities of digital governance, necessitating significant reforms to develop a robust “digital administrative law” framework [17], [18]. To mitigate these risks, safeguards such as algorithmic transparency, system auditability, and enhanced public participation are essential to ensure compliance with legal standards, reduce bias, and promote inclusive and accountable governance [15]–[17].

2.3 *Public Safety in Smart Cities*

The implementation of smart city technologies, particularly surveillance systems, is often justified by the need to enhance public safety; however, it simultaneously raises significant legal and ethical concerns, especially related to surveillance overreach and the potential infringement of individual freedoms. Technologies such as AI-powered cameras and drones improve threat detection and emergency response capabilities but also introduce risks of mass surveillance and misuse of personal data, while predictive policing systems shift law

enforcement from reactive to proactive approaches, potentially leading to algorithmic bias and human rights violations if not properly regulated [19], [20]. These developments intensify concerns regarding privacy intrusion and the erosion of civil liberties, making it essential to balance security objectives with the protection of individual rights [21], [22]. Consequently, the principle of proportionality becomes central, requiring robust regulatory frameworks that ensure surveillance practices are transparent, accountable, fair, and subject to effective oversight mechanisms to prevent abuse [19], [23].

2.4 *Privacy and Data Protection*

Privacy concerns in smart city governance have become increasingly critical due to the extensive collection and processing of personal data, requiring robust legal frameworks that regulate the entire data lifecycle while ensuring principles such as consent, purpose limitation, and data minimization are upheld to protect individual rights. In Indonesia, the enactment of the Personal Data Protection Law (PDP Law) represents a significant step forward, emphasizing transparency, security, and accountability in data management [24], [25]; however, its implementation still faces substantial challenges, including the absence of dedicated supervisory institutions, weak law enforcement, and low public awareness of privacy rights [26], [27]. Therefore, strengthening data protection requires the establishment of independent

oversight bodies, improved enforcement mechanisms, and the integration of advanced technologies alongside public education efforts to enhance compliance and build trust in the digital ecosystem [24], [26].

2.5 Research Gap

Although there is a growing body of literature on smart cities, digital governance, and data protection, limited studies have specifically examined the regulatory design of smart cities within the context of Indonesian administrative law. Existing research tends to focus either on technological implementation or on general legal principles, without sufficiently addressing the interaction between public safety, privacy, and civil liberties in a comprehensive manner. This study seeks to fill this gap by providing a normative legal analysis of smart city regulation in Indonesia, with a particular emphasis on balancing these three critical dimensions. By integrating insights from administrative law, data protection, and human rights literature, this research aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how legal frameworks can support sustainable and rights-based smart city development.

3. METHODS

3.1 Research Approach

This study employs a normative legal research approach, which focuses on the analysis of legal norms, principles, and doctrines governing smart city implementation in Indonesia. Normative legal research, also known as doctrinal research, examines the law as it is written in legislation, court decisions, and legal doctrines, rather than relying on empirical

field data. This approach is appropriate for this study because the primary objective is to evaluate the adequacy and coherence of existing regulatory frameworks in balancing public safety, privacy, and civil liberties within the context of administrative law.

The research adopts a conceptual and statutory approach. The conceptual approach is used to analyze key legal concepts such as smart city governance, administrative discretion, privacy rights, and civil liberties. Meanwhile, the statutory approach is applied to examine relevant laws and regulations in Indonesia, including those related to administrative law, electronic information and transactions, public information disclosure, and personal data protection. Through these approaches, the study aims to construct a comprehensive legal interpretation of the regulatory landscape.

3.2 Types and Sources of Legal Materials

This research utilizes three categories of legal materials: primary, secondary, and tertiary sources. Primary legal materials consist of binding legal sources, including the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945), laws and regulations related to digital governance and administrative law—such as legislation on electronic information and transactions, public administration, and personal data protection—as well as relevant government regulations and ministerial decrees. Secondary legal materials include scholarly literature, such as books, journal articles, legal commentaries, and previous research related to smart cities, administrative law, privacy, and human rights, which are used to support legal interpretation and provide theoretical perspectives. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials comprise supporting references such as legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and official reports that help clarify legal terms and concepts used in the study. All legal materials are selected based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to the analysis of smart city regulatory design in Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

The collection of legal materials in this study is conducted through a library research method, involving the systematic identification, gathering, and review of legal documents and literature from various sources, including official government websites, legal databases, academic journals, and institutional publications. The process includes inventorying relevant laws and regulations related to smart city governance and administrative law, reviewing academic literature and doctrinal writings on privacy, public safety, and civil liberties, and examining policy documents as well as regulatory frameworks associated with digital governance in Indonesia. This approach ensures that the analysis is grounded in authoritative legal sources and supported by comprehensive academic references.

3.4 Analytical Techniques

The analysis in this study is conducted using qualitative legal analysis, which emphasizes interpretation and reasoning rather than numerical measurement, through three main approaches: descriptive analysis to systematically outline the existing legal framework governing smart city implementation in Indonesia, including relevant regulations, institutional arrangements, and administrative practices; an analytical approach to identify and critically examine legal issues arising from smart city technologies, particularly in balancing public safety, privacy, and civil liberties; and a prescriptive approach to formulate legal recommendations and propose an ideal regulatory model aligned with administrative law principles and human rights standards, including improvements to existing regulations and institutional mechanisms. Throughout the analysis, key legal principles—such as legality, proportionality, accountability, transparency, and legal certainty—are applied as benchmarks to assess whether current regulatory frameworks effectively protect individual rights while supporting efficient governance.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Legal Analysis

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research, several strategies are employed. First, the study relies on credible and authoritative legal sources, including official legislation and peer-reviewed academic publications. Second, triangulation of legal materials is conducted by comparing multiple sources to verify consistency and accuracy. Third, the analysis maintains logical consistency and coherence by systematically linking legal norms, theories, and arguments throughout the study.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Existing Regulatory Framework of Smart City Governance in Indonesia

The development of smart cities in Indonesia is supported by various regulatory instruments; however, these regulations are not formulated within a unified legal framework but are instead dispersed across multiple sectors, including administrative law, information technology, public service delivery, and data protection. Key legal foundations include the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), laws on public administration, electronic information and transactions, public information disclosure, and the personal data protection law, alongside ministerial regulations and regional policies that operationalize smart city initiatives at the local level. This fragmented regulatory landscape reflects a sectoral approach in which legal instruments operate independently rather than cohesively, resulting in limited integration and legal coherence [2]. Consequently, inconsistencies in urban planning, policy implementation, and evaluation emerge, as observed in various regional contexts such as Bandung City [2], [28].

This condition also creates significant challenges in terms of data protection and human rights, particularly as the increasing use of data-driven technologies in smart city

initiatives raises concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and personal data security. The absence of a comprehensive and fully integrated data protection regime has led to regulatory gaps, where existing rules remain partial and sectoral, thereby exposing individuals to potential misuse of data and inadequate legal safeguards [29]. Furthermore, the integration of digital technologies into governance processes often prioritizes efficiency and innovation over the protection of fundamental rights, while limited transparency and accountability in administrative processes further exacerbate these risks [30]. As a result, smart city implementation tends to operate in silos, with technological advancement and public service efficiency developing separately from data protection and human rights considerations.

From an administrative law perspective, this fragmentation generates ambiguity in the allocation of authority and responsibility among government institutions, particularly between central and local governments, leading to overlapping roles and inconsistent policy application. The absence of clear and unified guidelines for the use of emerging technologies such as surveillance systems and data analytics also weakens legal oversight and enforcement mechanisms. Therefore, the establishment of a unified national regulatory framework is essential to ensure coherence, stability, and legal certainty in smart city governance, while balancing technological innovation with legal compliance and the protection of individual rights [2]. In addition, the adoption of collaborative governance models that integrate legal frameworks with technical and administrative efficiency is necessary to address these challenges comprehensively and sustainably [31].

4.2 Public Safety as a Dominant Regulatory Priority

The findings indicate that public safety is a primary driver of smart city implementation in Indonesia, with technologies such as CCTV surveillance, traffic monitoring systems, and emergency response platforms widely deployed to

enhance urban security and maintain public order, particularly in densely populated areas. The integration of advanced systems, including AI-powered CCTV and facial recognition, aims to deter crime and improve situational awareness in public spaces [32], while integrated traffic and emergency response systems contribute to operational efficiency and rapid crisis management [33]. Although some studies report a reduction in crime within monitored areas, others suggest that such measures may only displace criminal activities to less monitored locations, indicating limitations in their overall effectiveness [32], [34].

However, the expansion of surveillance technologies also introduces significant legal and ethical concerns, particularly due to the absence of comprehensive regulatory frameworks governing data collection, storage, and access. This regulatory gap increases the risk of privacy violations and the emergence of mass surveillance practices that may undermine individual freedoms [22]. In addition, the broad administrative discretion granted to authorities in deploying these technologies can lead to disproportionate measures that exceed legitimate security objectives, raising concerns about potential misuse of power and lack of accountability in governance processes [34], [35].

From an administrative law perspective, the principle of proportionality is essential in ensuring that any restriction on individual rights is suitable, necessary, and balanced against the intended public safety objective. However, in practice, the application of this principle in smart city governance remains limited, as surveillance measures are often implemented without comprehensive impact assessments or meaningful public consultation. This condition not only increases the risk of surveillance overreach but also reflects a lack of transparency and accountability, highlighting the need for stronger legal safeguards and more participatory governance approaches in the implementation of smart city technologies.

4.3 Privacy Protection and Data Governance Challenges

Privacy protection remains one of the most critical challenges in the implementation of smart cities in Indonesia, particularly due to the increasing reliance on data-driven systems that collect and process large volumes of personal data, often without adequate safeguards. Although the enactment of Personal Data Protection Law No. 27 of 2022 (UU PDP) represents significant progress, its implementation in the context of smart city governance is still evolving and faces substantial obstacles. One of the main issues lies in the lack of clear operational standards regarding data ownership, consent, purpose limitation, and inter-agency data sharing, which leads to inconsistent practices across government institutions [36], [37]. Furthermore, weak enforcement mechanisms particularly the absence of an independent supervisory authority and institutional capacity constraints, including limited understanding of data protection principles among public officials, further hinder effective implementation [38], [39]Retnowati et al., 2025.

In addition, the integration of data across multiple platforms and agencies presents another significant challenge, as smart city systems require interoperability between various databases, thereby increasing the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access. Without strict regulatory controls and robust technical safeguards, the potential misuse of personal data becomes more pronounced. Addressing these challenges requires not only regulatory reform but also practical measures such as the establishment of a centralized data protection authority to strengthen oversight and accountability, as well as capacity-building initiatives to improve the competence of public institutions in managing personal data [37], [39], [40]. Moreover, enhancing public awareness of privacy rights is essential to foster a culture of compliance and ensure greater participation in safeguarding personal data.

From a legal perspective, privacy protection must be systematically embedded within administrative procedures governing smart city operations. This includes ensuring that all data processing activities are conducted transparently, subject to effective oversight, and aligned with fundamental legal principles such as necessity and proportionality. However, the current regulatory framework in Indonesia has not fully operationalized these principles, resulting in gaps in legal protection and accountability. Consequently, strengthening the integration of legal, institutional, and technical safeguards is essential to ensure that smart city development remains consistent with the protection of individual rights and the broader objectives of good governance.

4.4 Civil Liberties and the Risk of Digital Authoritarianism

The expansion of digital governance in smart cities has significant implications for civil liberties, as the use of surveillance technologies, data analytics, and algorithmic decision-making can directly affect fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, freedom of movement, and protection from arbitrary interference. In the absence of adequate safeguards, these technologies may contribute to the emergence of “digital authoritarianism,” where state power is strengthened through technological control. In Indonesia, although constitutional guarantees provide a strong legal foundation for protecting civil liberties, their practical implementation within smart city governance remains limited, particularly due to the lack of a unified regulatory framework, which results in fragmented urban policies and inconsistent application across regions [2]. Moreover, existing legal principles often face challenges in practice, including issues related to corruption and limited access to justice [41].

A key concern lies in the lack of transparency in algorithmic systems used by public authorities, where decisions influenced by artificial intelligence are often difficult for citizens to understand, verify, or challenge, thereby undermining procedural fairness and access to justice [42]. The absence of clear legal

provisions governing the use of artificial intelligence in public administration further exacerbates this issue, creating legal uncertainty and potential risks for misuse. In this context, the implementation of explainable AI principles becomes essential to ensure accountability, uphold democratic legitimacy, and maintain trust in public institutions [42].

Furthermore, strengthening civil liberties protection requires not only formal legal recognition but also effective enforcement mechanisms and institutional oversight. E-government initiatives offer potential solutions by enhancing transparency, expanding public access to information, and enabling greater public participation in governance processes. However, challenges such as the digital divide and data security risks must be addressed to ensure these benefits are realized equitably [43]. Therefore, the establishment of independent supervisory bodies, robust judicial review mechanisms, and increased public awareness is essential to maintain a balance between state authority and individual rights within the evolving landscape of smart city governance.

4.5 Analysis of Administrative Law Principles in Smart City Regulation

The application of administrative law principles provides an important framework for evaluating the adequacy of smart city regulation in Indonesia. The principle of legality requires that all government actions be grounded in clear legal authority; however, in the context of smart cities, this principle is challenged by the rapid adoption of technologies that are not explicitly regulated, resulting in administrative actions that often rely on broad or implicit authority and create legal uncertainty. Furthermore, the principle of proportionality demands a balance between competing interests, yet in practice this principle is not consistently applied, particularly in surveillance and data collection activities, where the absence of impact assessments and effective oversight mechanisms limits the ability to ensure that

measures remain necessary and proportionate.

In addition, the principles of transparency, accountability, and legal certainty remain critical but insufficiently implemented in smart city governance. Transparency is hindered by the complexity of technological systems and limited public access to information, leaving citizens with inadequate understanding of how their data is collected and used, thereby reducing accountability. Meanwhile, accountability mechanisms are still underdeveloped, as institutional fragmentation and weak coordination among government agencies complicate effective oversight and control. Lastly, the lack of coherence and consistency in the regulatory framework undermines the principle of legal certainty, creating unpredictability and challenges for both policymakers and citizens in navigating the evolving landscape of digital governance.

4.6 Toward a Balanced Regulatory Model

Based on the analysis, it is evident that the current regulatory framework in Indonesia has not yet achieved an optimal balance between public safety, privacy, and civil liberties, thereby necessitating a more integrated and coherent regulatory model. A key priority is the harmonization of existing regulations to eliminate overlaps and inconsistencies, particularly by aligning sectoral laws with data protection principles and administrative law standards. In addition, the establishment of clear and comprehensive guidelines for the use of smart technologies—especially in areas such as surveillance and data analytics—is essential to ensure that their implementation remains consistent with fundamental legal principles.

Furthermore, strengthening institutional capacity and coordination is critical to support effective implementation and oversight of smart city governance. This may involve the creation of specialized regulatory bodies or the enhancement of existing institutions responsible for data protection and digital governance. Equally important is the integration of human rights

safeguards into administrative procedures, including mechanisms that promote public participation, ensure transparency, and provide accessible avenues for legal redress. These measures are necessary to enhance accountability and ensure that governance practices remain responsive to citizens' rights and interests.

Finally, adopting a principles-based regulatory approach that emphasizes flexibility and adaptability is essential to respond to the dynamic nature of technological development. By grounding smart city governance in administrative law principles and human rights standards, Indonesia can develop a regulatory framework that not only supports innovation but also safeguards fundamental rights. In conclusion, this study underscores the need for a paradigm shift in smart city regulation—from a predominantly technology-driven approach toward a rights-based governance model—to ensure that the benefits of digital transformation are achieved without undermining the rule of law and civil liberties.

5. CONCLUSION

The development of smart cities in Indonesia represents a significant transformation in public governance through the integration of digital technologies into urban management and service delivery. While these initiatives enhance efficiency, responsiveness, and public safety, they also introduce complex legal challenges within the framework of administrative law. This study shows that Indonesia's current regulatory

landscape remains fragmented and sectoral, lacking a comprehensive legal framework specifically designed for smart city governance. As a result, regulatory priorities tend to emphasize public safety and administrative efficiency, often at the expense of privacy protection and civil liberties. The expansion of surveillance technologies and data-driven systems further increases the risks of excessive administrative discretion, limited transparency, and weak accountability, while existing legal protections for personal data and human rights have not been fully implemented in practice.

From an administrative law perspective, key principles such as legality, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and legal certainty have not been optimally realized in digital governance. This condition highlights the need for a more integrated and rights-based regulatory approach, including the harmonization of existing regulations, strengthening institutional coordination, improving data protection mechanisms, and embedding human rights safeguards into administrative procedures. The adoption of a principles-based regulatory framework is also essential to ensure flexibility in responding to technological developments while maintaining legal certainty and accountability. Ultimately, the success of smart city development in Indonesia depends not only on technological innovation but also on the ability of the legal system to uphold the rule of law and protect citizens' rights, ensuring that smart city initiatives contribute to sustainable, inclusive, and democratic governance.

REFERENCES

- [1] L. Sudirman, K. J. P. Manurung, and H. S. Disemadi, "Transforming Indonesian law: paving the way for smart city development," *Ammesti J. Huk.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–24, 2024.
- [2] A. A. Atmaheni and J. Adianto, "Indonesia's Smart City: Does Legal Framework Matter?," *Int. J. Built Environ. Sci. Res.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 93–104, 2024.
- [3] E. Sufrapto, "Analisis Implementasi Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 yang Telah Diperbaharui pada Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Dikepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Daerah Sumatera Utara," 2024.
- [4] C. Dinata, "Ethical transformation in public administration in the digital era," *J. Soc. Policy Dev. Stud.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 9–17, 2024.
- [5] E. C. Efendi and Y. Ningsih, "The implementation of smart cities in Indonesia: a literature study on technology based governance and public services," *JIAN (Jurnal Ilm. Adm. Negara)*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 135–

- 148, 2025.
- [6] A. Alhakim, R. K. Sari, E. Febriyani, F. Jaya, and N. Nurlaili, "Corruption Risks in Smart City Initiatives in Indonesia: Analysis of Legal Framework Adequacy," *Kosmik Huk.*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 631–642, 2025.
- [7] Z. S. Zuwanda, A. F. Lubis, N. Solapari, M. S. Sakmaf, and A. Triyantoro, "Ethical and legal analysis of artificial intelligence systems in law enforcement with a study of potential human rights violations in Indonesia," *East J. Law Hum. Rights*, vol. 2, no. 03, pp. 176–185, 2024.
- [8] M. F. Idris and M. Kossay, "Legal Accountability of Algorithmic Bias: Examining the Role of Law in Preventing Discriminatory AI Decisions," *Int. J. Law Soc.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 244–256, 2025.
- [9] A. R. Toyi and E. Z. P. Hamidun, "Establishing Legal Certainty in the Digital Era: Challenges and Solutions," *Estud. Law J.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 444–460, 2025.
- [10] M. Balfaqih and E. Ali, "Global Perspectives on Smart Cities: Strategies, Technologies, and Lessons Learned," in *Challenges for Smart City Infrastructure, Technologies, and Their Future*, IGI Global Scientific Publishing, 2026, pp. 291–322.
- [11] B. Vagliente and M. C. Gutiérrez, "Ciudad Inteligente y Estado eficiente: sueños y desvelos del caso cordobés," *Argumentos. Rev. crítica Soc.*, no. 32, p. 23, 2025.
- [12] O. A. Adenekan, C. Ezeigweneme, and E. G. Chukwurah, "The evolution of smart cities: Integrating technology, governance, and sustainable development," *Int. J. Appl. Res. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 891–902, 2024.
- [13] Y. M. de Alencar Xavier and P. B. Vilar Guimarães, "SMART CITIES E DIREITO: CONCEITOS E PARÂMETROS DE INVESTIGAÇÃO DAGOVERNANÇA URBANA CONTEMPORÂNEA.," *Direito da Cid.*, vol. 8, no. 4, 2016.
- [14] J. Park and S. Yoo, "Evolution of the smart city: three extensions to governance, sustainability, and decent urbanisation from an ICT-based urban solution," *Int. J. Urban Sci.*, vol. 27, no. sup1, pp. 10–28, 2023.
- [15] M. M. Berelyan and M. Tangestani, "Algorithm and Administrative Law; Challenges and Solutions," 2021.
- [16] Z. Nouri, W. ben salah, and N. Omrane, "Artificial Intelligence and Administrative Justice: An Analysis of Predictive Justice in France," *Hasanuddin Law Rev.*, vol. 10, p. 119, Jul. 2024, doi: 10.20956/halrev.v10i2.5541.
- [17] S. Sumardi, "Transformation of State Administrative Law in the Digital Government Era," *Rechtsnormen J. Law*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 300–311, 2024.
- [18] P. Daly, J. Raso, and J. Tomlinson, "Administrative law in the digital world," in *A Research Agenda for Administrative Law*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023, pp. 255–280.
- [19] M. Bodimani, "AI-Powered Surveillance vs. Privacy Rights: Striking the Right Balance," *Int. J. Multidiscip. Res.*, 2025, [Online]. Available: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:278287178>
- [20] A. L. L. Cortes and C. F. Silva, "Artificial intelligence models for crime prediction in urban spaces," *Mach. Learn. Appl. An Int. J. Vol.*, vol. 8, 2021.
- [21] Y. Sutanto, "Evaluating the Effectiveness and Ethical Considerations of CCTV Surveillance in Public Spaces: A Cybersecurity Perspective," *Int. J. Inf. Syst. Innov. Technol.*, vol. 3, pp. 7–14, Jun. 2024, doi: 10.63322/2kfhm657.
- [22] S. Misra, K. Barik, P. Kvalvik, and P.-A. Jørgensen, "Smart City Surveillance: Governance Challenges in Balancing Privacy, Security, and Digital Sovereignty," in *Empowering Digital Sovereignty: Balancing Privacy and Global Connectivity*, IGI Global Scientific Publishing, 2026, pp. 25–56.
- [23] D. Sholademi, "'Drones and AI in urban security: Monitoring and mitigating threats," *Int. Res. J. Mod. Eng. Technol. Sci.*, pp. 195–217, 2024.
- [24] A. Darti and M. Marnija, "The urgency of protecting sensitive data is reflected in Article 4 (2) of Law No. 27/2022 on personal data protection," *J. Equity Law Gov.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 10–21, 2025.
- [25] M. Taufiq and A. S. Kenyo, "The Legal Protection of Personal Data in the Digital Era: A Comparative Study of Indonesian Law and the GDPR," *Int. J. Business, Law, Educ.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 1260–1268, 2025.
- [26] K. Kurdi and J. Cahyono, "Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Era Digital Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2022," *JUNCTO J. Ilm. Huk.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 330–339, 2024.
- [27] R. S. Ahmad, D. A. Puspaningtyas, and M. N. K. Al Ismariy, "Perlindungan hukum terhadap privasi data pribadi di era digital," *The Juris*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 15–23, 2025.
- [28] A. Sofyan, "DIGITAL INNOVATION IN PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY OF SMART CITY INITIATIVES IN BANDUNG CITY, INDONESIA," *VISIONER J. Pemerintah. Drh. di Indones.*, 2024, [Online]. Available: <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:278057668>
- [29] T. Kurniawan, "Urgensi Pengesahan Rancangan Undang Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam

- Digitalisasi Pelayanan Publik Guna Mewujudkan Smart Government," *Ikat. Penulis Mhs. Huk. Indones. Law J.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 264–281, 2022.
- [30] S. Ranchordas and A. Klop, "Data-driven regulation and governance in smart cities," in *Research handbook in data science and law*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2018, pp. 245–273.
- [31] J. M. N. Zatarain, "Smart cities and personal data: balancing innovation, technology and the law," *Rev. Direito, Estado e Soc.*, no. 54, 2019.
- [32] Y. Sutanto, "Evaluating the Effectiveness and Ethical Considerations of CCTV Surveillance in Public Spaces: A Cybersecurity Perspective," *Int. J. Inf. Syst. Innov. Technol.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 7–14, 2024.
- [33] X. H. Jiang, X. Yu, and C. Sun, "An integrated emergency response & surveillance (ERS) system using ITS technology," in *9th World Congress on Intelligent Transport SystemsITS America, ITS Japan, ERTICO (Intelligent Transport Systems and Services-Europe)*, 2002.
- [34] C. Cucoreanu, "Public order and the technological revolution: Implications for police and citizen safety," *Eur. J. Law Public Adm.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 39–52, 2024.
- [35] H. Floeting, "Sicherheitstechnologien und neue urbane Sicherheitsregimes," 2006.
- [36] G. Karnedi and R. G. Alam, "Evaluasi Regulasi Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Indonesia: Komparasi dengan GDPR Uni Eropa," *El-Mujtama J. Pengabd. Masy*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 610–622, 2025.
- [37] L. Judijanto, N. Solapari, and I. Putra, "An analysis of the gap between data protection regulations and privacy rights implementation in Indonesia," *East J. Law Hum. Rights*, vol. 3, no. 01, pp. 20–29, 2024.
- [38] R. K. Putra, Y. Agustin, L. N. Ihsan, and Z. A. Dafiqli, "Institutional Dysfunction in Personal Data Protection: A Legal-Political Analysis Based on New Institutional Theory," *Perkara J. Ilmu Huk. dan Polit.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 938–949, 2025.
- [39] M. A. Rinjani and R. Firmansyah, "Hambatan Implementasi UU 27/2022 dan Strategi Penguatan Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Indonesia," *J. Anal. Huk.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 70–83, 2025.
- [40] P. A. Baiq, "Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Data Pribadi dalam Transaksi E-Commerce: Perspektif Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif," *DIKTUM J. Syariah Dan Huk.*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 149–165, 2021.
- [41] S. Mayulu, "Menakar Supremasi Hukum dalam Menjamin Hak Asasi Manusia: Antara Prinsip Ideal dan Realitas Implementasi di Indonesia," *Judge J. Huk.*, vol. 6, no. 03, pp. 398–411, 2025.
- [42] F. Arifin, C. Suryana, I. Maarif, R. A. Bahri, and A. W. Murbani, "Designing an AI-Driven Legislation Framework to Improve Indonesia's Lawmaking Transparency and Public Engagement," *Yustisia*, vol. 14, no. 2.
- [43] A. V. Putri, D. N. Maskut, R. M. Kwuta, and B. Sipayung, "Tarakan smart city: Meningkatkan transparansi dan akuntabilitas layanan publik melalui e-government," *Tumoutou Soc. Sci. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 61–73, 2025.