

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL DEPOSIT REGULATIONS FOR PRINTED AND RECORDED WORKS (SSKCKR) IN DEVELOPING THE DEPOSIT COLLECTION AT THE WEST JAVA PROVINCIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES SERVICE

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Abstract

Legal-deposit regulation is essential for preserving intellectual and cultural heritage, yet its implementation at DISPUSIPDA West Java remains constrained by inconsistent depositor compliance, limited digital integration, inadequate preservation facilities, and restricted access to recorded works. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works regulation by examining depositor submission practices and the management of deposited materials. The analysis is informed by policy implementation, regulatory compliance, and digital preservation perspectives. A descriptive qualitative approach within a constructivist paradigm was employed, using purposive sampling, observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and literature review, with data analyzed through pattern matching, explanation building, and time-series analysis. Findings show that implementation has progressed through structured submission and collection-management procedures, but weaknesses persist in compliance, system integration, preservation, access, and enforcement. The study recommends stronger monitoring, integrated digital systems, improved preservation infrastructure, and proportionate regulatory enforcement to strengthen sustainable deposit governance.

Keywords: Legal Deposit; Policy Implementation; Digital Preservation

A. INTRODUCTION

In 2026, the National Library of Indonesia reported receiving approximately 315,000–360,000 legal-deposit items annually from around 26,000 depositors nationwide, demonstrating the substantial scale of Indonesia's statutory system for preserving published intellectual and cultural output (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2026). In 2024, 118,157 ISBN numbers were issued, with 80,393 titles, or approximately 68%, representing printed books and 37,776 titles, or 32%, representing non-book formats that included PDF-based electronic publications (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2025a). National regulatory governance was further strengthened in 2025 through a specific framework for supervising and guiding legal-deposit implementation, including provisions concerning administrative sanctions for non-compliance (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia, 2025b). Indonesia's current statutory foundation requires printed and recorded works to be collected and preserved as documented national cultural

assets that support education, research, scientific development, information dissemination, and historical continuity (Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Accordingly, the empirical challenge has shifted beyond establishing legal authority toward ensuring that a large and increasingly heterogeneous body of printed and digital works is consistently submitted, managed, preserved, and made usable through effective institutional implementation.

At the operational level, digital cultural production complicates legal deposit because meaningful preservation may require the capture of catalogues, metadata, interfaces, and contextual features rather than isolated digital files alone (Aegidius & Andersen, 2024). Research on digital-map collections in legal-deposit libraries in the United Kingdom and Ireland similarly demonstrates that technical and regulatory restrictions can create tensions between archival representativeness and meaningful user access (Rees & Fleet, 2024). Such evidence indicates that legal-deposit effectiveness depends on institutional choices that connect acquisition, verification, description, storage, preservation, and access within a coherent information-management process. In the Indonesian context, these workflow requirements intersect directly with depositor compliance because incomplete, delayed, or administratively deficient submissions may reduce the representativeness of deposit collections even when formal regulations and digital facilities are already available. Provincial deposit libraries are therefore analytically significant because they reveal how statutory mandates, depositor behaviour, organizational capacity, technological infrastructure, and collection-management practices interact within a single implementation chain.

At the West Java Provincial Library and Archives Service (DISPUSIPDA), field evidence indicates a persistent gap between the regulatory design of legal deposit and its day-to-day implementation. Only 131 publishers were recorded as actively submitting works in 2025, while depositor compliance remained uneven and submissions were still frequently delayed or administratively incomplete. Submission practices continued to rely substantially on the physical delivery of works, whereas digital systems were used mainly for administrative functions and had not yet generated fully integrated data, workflows, and monitoring mechanisms. Collection management also faced limited storage capacity, incomplete preservation arrangements, restricted access to digital recorded works, and inconsistent enforcement of administrative sanctions, leaving some materials stored for extended periods without optimal utilization. The central problem is therefore not the absence of regulation but the incomplete institutional translation of legal obligations into consistent depositor compliance, integrated collection management, sustainable preservation, accessible utilization, and systematic oversight at the provincial level.

Recent legal-deposit scholarship increasingly demonstrates that implementation problems emerge at the intersection of regulatory compliance, institutional capacity, collection management, and digital preservation rather than from statutory design alone. Vyastica, Sudiar, and Latiar (2026), using a qualitative case study involving five informants from four university publishers in Riau, found that legal-deposit obligations had been implemented but remained suboptimal because some publishers continued to rely on internal routines rather than formal regulatory requirements and sanction enforcement remained predominantly persuasive. Junaedi (2022), through a qualitative case study at the National Library of Indonesia, found that the principal elements of Law No. 13 of 2018 and Government Regulation No. 55 of 2021 had generally been implemented, although uneven socialization, inadequate facilities, high delivery costs, unintegrated systems, and incomplete submission of Indonesian works published abroad continued to constrain implementation. Bergamin and Messina (2026) examined digital legal-deposit systems from an international perspective and showed that sustainable implementation requires cooperative

governance, cybersecurity, resilient preservation infrastructure, advanced metadata management, and access arrangements capable of supporting emerging computational uses. Collectively, these studies demonstrate that regulatory implementation, depositor behaviour, and technological capacity are closely related, yet they do not adequately explain how depositor compliance and the complete management cycle of deposited materials interact within a provincial legal-deposit institution in Indonesia.

The present research shares with previous studies a common concern with how legal-deposit regulations are translated from formal statutory requirements into observable institutional practice. It particularly converges with Indonesian implementation studies in examining compliance, organizational processes, institutional constraints, regulatory enforcement, and the role of digital systems within the implementation of Law No. 13 of 2018. Its principal distinction lies in analysing two interconnected implementation domains simultaneously: the submission of printed and recorded works by legally obligated depositors and the subsequent management of deposited materials by the West Java Provincial Deposit Library. The study also examines regulatory–empirical correspondence through *pattern matching*, develops explanations concerning institutional and implementation constraints through *explanation building*, and considers changes in implementation over time rather than concentrating solely on depositor behaviour, national-level execution, or particular forms of digital material. These differences create an analytical space for examining legal deposit as an integrated implementation process in which regulatory compliance and institutional collection management jointly determine whether statutory preservation objectives are translated into operational outcomes.

Although previous studies have identified compliance problems, institutional constraints, technological limitations, and preservation challenges, the interaction between the submission behaviour of obligated parties and the end-to-end management of deposited collections at the provincial implementation level remains insufficiently explained. This limitation constitutes a practical-knowledge gap, because existing knowledge does not yet adequately clarify how formally established legal-deposit obligations are converted into coordinated submission, verification, processing, preservation, utilization, monitoring, and enforcement practices within a provincial deposit institution. The gap is substantive because weaknesses at either side of the implementation chain can undermine the same policy objective: incomplete submission reduces the comprehensiveness of the collection, whereas inadequate management diminishes the preservation and informational value of materials that have already been deposited. Existing studies have therefore not sufficiently integrated depositor compliance, digital-system utilization, institutional capacity, collection-management processes, preservation, access, and regulatory oversight into a single analysis of provincial legal-deposit implementation. This study addresses that gap by positioning the West Java Provincial Deposit Library as an implementation arena in which regulatory requirements, depositor conduct, organizational processes, technological arrangements, and collection-management outcomes can be examined as interdependent components of the same policy process.

The urgency of this research arises from the coexistence of substantial national publication output and persistent implementation weaknesses at the West Java provincial level, particularly uneven depositor compliance, incomplete digital integration, constrained preservation facilities, limited access to recorded works, and inconsistent regulatory oversight. Scientifically, leaving these conditions insufficiently examined would sustain a fragmented understanding of legal-deposit implementation in which depositor compliance and post-deposit collection management

are treated as separate problems despite their functional interdependence. Practically, continued implementation weaknesses may generate incomplete regional documentary collections, inefficient verification and monitoring, prolonged storage of inadequately managed materials, preservation risks, and restricted scholarly or informational use of deposited works. These consequences affect DISPUSIPDA as the implementing institution, publishers and producers as obligated depositors, librarians and collection managers, researchers, policymakers, and future users who depend on preserved documentary evidence of West Java's intellectual and cultural production. Investigation within the current institutional context is therefore necessary to determine how the regulatory framework can be translated more consistently into submission, management, preservation, utilization, and oversight practices capable of sustaining the provincial deposit function.

The main distinguishing element of this study is its integrated examination of legal-deposit implementation from the point at which obligated parties submit printed and recorded works through the subsequent stages of institutional management, preservation, utilization, and supervision within a provincial deposit library. Conceptually, the study contributes to policy-implementation scholarship by demonstrating how regulatory compliance, organizational capacity, technological integration, and collection-management practice operate as mutually dependent dimensions rather than isolated determinants of legal-deposit performance. Empirically, it provides a contextually grounded account of implementation at DISPUSIPDA West Java by combining evidence concerning depositor behaviour with evidence concerning verification, processing, storage, preservation, digital management, access, and oversight across the institutional workflow. Practically, the findings can inform more targeted interventions concerning depositor socialization, compliance monitoring, interorganizational coordination, integrated information systems, preservation infrastructure, digital access, and the proportionate application of regulatory instruments. The resulting added value lies in reframing legal-deposit effectiveness as an end-to-end implementation problem in which the completeness of collected works and the quality of their institutional management jointly determine the capacity of a provincial deposit library to preserve and utilize regional intellectual heritage.

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the regulation on the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works by examining depositor submission practices and the management of deposited materials in supporting the development of the Deposit Library of the West Java Provincial Library and Archives Service.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy Implementation

Policy implementation refers to the process through which formal policy decisions are translated into operational actions, organizational routines, and observable policy outcomes. Edwards III (1980) argues that implementation performance is determined by four interdependent dimensions: communication, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structure. Communication determines whether policy objectives and implementation instructions are transmitted accurately, clearly, and consistently to the actors responsible for carrying them out. Resources provide the personnel, information, authority, facilities, and institutional capacity needed to execute policy mandates, whereas dispositions reflect the understanding, commitment, and willingness of implementers to perform their responsibilities. Bureaucratic structure regulates procedures, division of responsibilities, and organizational coordination, making this framework particularly

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relevant for examining the implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works regulation at the West Java Provincial Library and Archives Service (Edwards III, 1980).

Indicators:

- Communication: transmission, clarity, and consistency of policy information.
- Resources: human resources, information, authority, facilities, and technological support.
- Disposition: implementer understanding, commitment, responsiveness, and willingness to implement the regulation.
- Bureaucratic structure: standard operating procedures, division of responsibilities, coordination, and organizational fragmentation.

Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory compliance describes the willingness and actual behaviour of individuals or organizations in conforming to obligations established by legitimate legal authorities. Tyler (2006) explains that sustainable compliance is not generated solely by fear of punishment but is strongly influenced by the perceived legitimacy of authorities and the fairness of the procedures through which rules are implemented. Individuals and organizations are more likely to accept legal obligations when regulatory institutions are regarded as legitimate, impartial, and procedurally fair. This perspective distinguishes voluntary compliance based on normative commitment from compliance produced primarily by surveillance or deterrence, although both may coexist within a regulatory system. In the context of legal deposit, the framework is relevant for examining why publishers and producers comply or fail to comply consistently with their obligations to submit printed and recorded works to designated deposit institutions (Tyler, 2006).

Indicators:

- Understanding of legal-deposit obligations.
- Perceived legitimacy of the implementing authority.
- Perceived fairness of regulatory procedures.
- Normative obligation to comply with the regulation.
- Consistency and timeliness of submission.
- Responsiveness to guidance, monitoring, and regulatory enforcement.

Digital Preservation Theory through the Open Archival Information System Model

Digital preservation refers to the systematic management of digital information to ensure that its authenticity, integrity, usability, and accessibility can be maintained over the long term. The Open Archival Information System model conceptualizes an archive as an integrated system of hardware, software, information resources, organizational policies, procedures, and personnel responsible for preserving information and making it available to a designated community (International Organization for Standardization [ISO], 2025). The model organizes preservation activities through interconnected archival functions that include ingest, archival storage, data management, preservation planning, administration, and access. Preservation therefore extends beyond storing digital objects because it requires continuous management of metadata, technological risks, information integrity, preservation strategies, and mechanisms through which preserved information can subsequently be retrieved and used. This framework is particularly relevant to the management of recorded and digitally deposited works at DISPUSIPDA West Java, where technological infrastructure, integrated information systems, preservation arrangements, and restrictions on digital access remain central implementation concerns (ISO, 2025).

Indicators:

- Ingest: reception, verification, and transfer of deposited digital materials.

- Archival storage: secure storage, backup, and protection of preserved materials.
- Data management: metadata recording, database integration, and information control.
- Preservation planning: risk assessment, format sustainability, and long-term preservation strategies.
- Administration: institutional procedures, monitoring, responsibility, and system governance.
- Access: retrieval, utilization, security control, and availability of preserved information.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method within a constructivist paradigm because the research seeks to understand in depth how the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works regulation is implemented in its actual institutional setting, including the experiences, practices, and constraints encountered by the actors involved (Sugiyono, 2022). This approach is relevant because the research focuses not merely on measuring regulatory compliance but on interpreting the implementation process, depositor behaviour, institutional capacity, collection management, and the contextual factors that shape the development of the Deposit Library of DISPUSIPDA West Java. Data are collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and literature review involving library managers, librarians, publishers, producers of recorded works, and other actors directly associated with the legal-deposit process. Informants are selected using purposive sampling based on their knowledge, experience, institutional roles, and direct involvement in the implementation of the regulation and the management of deposited materials. Data are analyzed through pattern matching to compare regulatory requirements with empirical practices, explanation building to identify factors influencing implementation, and time-series analysis to examine changes and developments in legal-deposit implementation over time (Haryoko et al., 2020).

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works in Developing the Deposit Library of DISPUSIPDA West Java

The findings demonstrate that the implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works at the West Java Provincial Library and Archives Service (DISPUSIPDA) has established an operational basis for collecting, managing, preserving, and utilizing regional intellectual output, although the implementation remains only partially aligned with the regulatory expectations of Law No. 13 of 2018 and Government Regulation No. 55 of 2021. The analysis identifies two closely connected domains: the submission of works by obligated depositors and the institutional management of materials after they are received. These domains cannot be treated separately because weaknesses in submission reduce the completeness of the deposit collection, whereas weaknesses in management diminish the preservation value and usability of materials that have already been deposited. The findings are interpreted through policy implementation theory, regulatory compliance theory, and the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) perspective on preservation and access. This integrated interpretation makes it possible to distinguish between formal regulatory conformity and the organizational capacity required to transform legal obligations into sustainable deposit-library practices.

Implementation of the Submission of Printed and Recorded Works by Obligated Depositors

The submission stage constitutes the entry point of the legal-deposit system because it determines the extent to which published and recorded intellectual output can be captured as part of the provincial documentary record. Field findings show that DISPUSIPDA West Java has provided mechanisms for direct submission and delivery of materials, supported by administrative verification and digitalization initiatives. Nevertheless, the presence of operational procedures has not automatically produced comprehensive or timely compliance among all obligated parties. In 2025, only 131 publishers were recorded as actively submitting works, while interviews and documentary evidence indicated continuing delays, incomplete administrative requirements, and limited submission of recorded and digital works. The implementation problem therefore reflects not only depositor behaviour but also the quality of communication, resources, monitoring, and regulatory follow-up provided by the implementing institution.

1. Communication and Socialization of Legal-Deposit Obligations

The findings indicate that communication remains one of the most important constraints on legal-deposit implementation. Interviews revealed that some publishers had not yet developed a comprehensive understanding of the legal basis, submission procedures, deadlines, and broader preservation purpose of legal deposit. DISPUSIPDA has undertaken socialization, communication, coordination, monitoring, and outreach activities, including coordination with the Indonesian Publishers Association (IKAPI); however, the reach of these activities has not covered all publishers and producers of recorded works. As a result, differences in understanding persist among obligated parties, particularly regarding the administrative completeness of submissions and the obligation to deposit works consistently rather than on an occasional basis. From the perspective of Edwards III (1980), this condition shows that policy communication is not determined merely by the existence of information but by the extent to which policy messages are transmitted clearly, consistently, and repeatedly to the actors expected to comply.

The communication issue also helps explain why regulatory non-compliance cannot be interpreted solely as unwillingness on the part of publishers. Limited or uneven socialization may weaken the connection between formal legal requirements and the everyday routines of publishing organizations, especially where internal publishing procedures have not incorporated legal-deposit obligations as a standard post-publication activity. The finding is particularly important because the legal-deposit system depends on repeated compliance over time; a publisher that understands the requirement only partially may submit some titles while omitting others or may fail to provide required supporting documentation. In regulatory-compliance terms, consistent behaviour requires not only awareness of the rule but also recognition of the authority and purpose of the institution administering it (Tyler, 2006). Strengthening communication should therefore focus on sustained institutional engagement, clear procedural guidance, and systematic mapping of obligated depositors rather than relying primarily on periodic socialization.

2. Resources and Submission Mechanisms

DISPUSIPDA West Java has developed a structured submission mechanism in which deposited materials may be delivered directly or sent to the institution before undergoing physical inspection, administrative verification, registration, and recording. The introduction of the Sistem Analisis e-Deposit Aman dan Praktis (SAKEDAP) indicates progress toward digitalizing the administrative component of submission and provides a more systematic basis for recording deposit activities. Despite this development, physical works still need to be submitted for verification, and the overall workflow continues to depend substantially on the movement and handling of physical materials. This creates operational demands related to staff capacity, storage,

verification, logistics, and the coordination of information between depositors and the institution. In Edwards III's (1980) framework, these conditions reflect the resource dimension of implementation, because policy effectiveness depends on the availability of personnel, information, authority, facilities, and technological support sufficient to execute the regulatory mandate.

Resource constraints become more visible in relation to recorded and digitally produced works. The collection received by DISPUSIPDA remains dominated by printed works, while deposits in digital and electronic formats are comparatively limited. Field evidence associates this limitation with institutional readiness in technological infrastructure, information security, digital preservation, and copyright protection, all of which influence the feasibility of receiving, storing, and providing access to digital materials. The use of information technology has therefore advanced more rapidly in administrative recording than in the integrated management of the digital objects themselves. This asymmetry suggests that the digital transformation of legal deposit is still transitional: the institution has begun to modernize submission administration, but the supporting preservation and access environment has not yet reached the same level of maturity.

3. Depositor Disposition and Regulatory Compliance

The empirical pattern of compliance is mixed. Some publishers and producers have fulfilled their obligations consistently, and DISPUSIPDA has recorded compliance and provided recognition to active depositors; however, late submissions, incomplete title catalogues, and inconsistent submission practices remain evident. These findings show that formal knowledge of a legal obligation does not necessarily translate into routine organizational compliance. The fact that only 131 publishers were recorded as active depositors in 2025 further indicates that the provincial deposit collection may not yet represent the full output of obligated publishers operating within the relevant jurisdiction. Regulatory compliance therefore needs to be understood as an institutionalized behaviour that requires the obligation to be embedded in publishers' production and post-publication workflows rather than treated as an additional administrative task.

Tyler's (2006) regulatory-compliance perspective is useful in interpreting this pattern because durable compliance may be generated by normative acceptance of an authority and its rules, not merely by the threat of sanctions. DISPUSIPDA has used persuasive approaches, guidance, coordination, monitoring, and recognition to encourage compliance, which may strengthen voluntary cooperation among depositors. The provision of certificates and/or award pins to active depositors, in line with Article 26 of Government Regulation No. 55 of 2021, demonstrates that an incentive-oriented mechanism is already operating. Nonetheless, voluntary and incentive-based approaches have not eliminated inconsistent compliance, indicating that encouragement alone has not produced universal adherence. A more balanced compliance architecture is therefore required, combining education and recognition with systematic monitoring and proportionate regulatory follow-up.

4. Bureaucratic Structure, Monitoring, and Regulatory Enforcement

The regulatory framework provides DISPUSIPDA with a clear formal basis for administering legal deposit. Law No. 13 of 2018 establishes the obligation of publishers and producers of recorded works to submit materials and provides administrative sanctions for non-compliance, while Government Regulation No. 55 of 2021 further specifies submission, collection management, awards, and sanction procedures. In practice, DISPUSIPDA has undertaken communication, coordination, monitoring, hunting, guidance, and compliance recapitulation, indicating that an institutional structure for implementation is already present. The principal

weakness lies in the consistency of follow-up when obligated parties do not comply. Administrative sanctions available under the regulatory framework have not been applied consistently, and supervision continues to rely predominantly on persuasive measures.

This finding reveals a gap between the formal bureaucratic structure and its operational enforcement. Edwards III (1980) emphasizes that implementation requires not only organizational arrangements and standard procedures but also a structure capable of coordinating responsibilities and reducing fragmentation. At DISPUSIPDA, the incomplete mapping of obligated depositors, limited reach of socialization, and inconsistent enforcement indicate that the institutional chain from identification to guidance, monitoring, and corrective action has not yet functioned as a fully integrated system. The problem is therefore broader than whether sanctions are imposed; it concerns whether the institution has reliable data, clear responsibilities, regular monitoring cycles, and documented follow-up procedures that allow each non-compliance case to be managed consistently. Strengthening this structure would make supervision more predictable while preserving the educative and cooperative character of the legal-deposit system.

Taken together, the submission findings show that legal deposit in West Java has moved beyond a purely formal policy framework and is supported by operational mechanisms, digital administrative development, socialization, monitoring, and depositor incentives. Nevertheless, implementation remains incomplete because the system has not yet secured broad, timely, and administratively complete participation from all obligated parties. The principal constraints are mutually reinforcing: limited socialization reduces depositor understanding, incomplete mapping constrains supervision, technological readiness affects digital submission, and predominantly persuasive enforcement weakens the certainty of regulatory follow-up. The development of the deposit library consequently depends on strengthening both sides of the implementation relationship - the willingness and capacity of depositors to comply and the capacity of DISPUSIPDA to communicate, facilitate, monitor, and enforce the obligation consistently. This pattern confirms that collection completeness is an institutional outcome rather than a responsibility that can be attributed exclusively to publishers or producers.

Management of Deposited Printed and Recorded Works

The second domain concerns the management of materials after submission. The findings show that DISPUSIPDA has implemented a management sequence covering reception, verification, inventory and recording, processing, storage, preservation, utilization, and supervision, with INLISLite used as part of the library automation environment. These activities indicate that a functioning deposit-management process is already in place and that deposited materials are not merely received but incorporated into a broader institutional workflow. Nevertheless, several stages remain constrained by weak system integration, limited storage infrastructure, incomplete application of deposit-specific processing requirements, restricted access to recorded works, and insufficiently systematic preservation and supervision. Viewed through the OAI model, these weaknesses affect the continuity between ingest, data management, archival storage, preservation planning, administration, and access (ISO, 2025).

1. Ingest, Reception, and Verification

The reception stage represents one of the more structured components of deposit management at DISPUSIPDA. Materials received through direct delivery or shipment undergo physical inspection and administrative verification before registration and recording, providing a basic control mechanism for determining whether submitted works meet the required conditions. This process corresponds to the ingest function in the OAI model, in which information is received,

checked, and prepared before being incorporated into archival storage and management systems (ISO, 2025). The presence of verification procedures is important because deposit collections require reliable identification of works and depositors if they are to support preservation, monitoring, and later access. Field findings nevertheless show that incomplete administrative documents, particularly title catalogues, can disrupt this process and reduce the accuracy of verification and control.

The weakness at the ingest stage is therefore not the absence of a reception procedure but the inconsistency of inputs entering that procedure. When depositors submit works late or without complete documentation, institutional staff must manage additional verification burdens, and the resulting records may be less effective for monitoring whether all works subject to deposit have actually been received. This illustrates the direct interdependence between depositor compliance and collection management. Improvements in the submission stage would reduce downstream administrative friction, while more standardized ingest procedures could provide feedback to depositors on deficiencies that need to be corrected. The quality of legal-deposit management thus begins before storage, at the point where the institution validates both the physical or digital object and the administrative information associated with it.

2. Data Management and System Integration

The study identifies data integration as a significant institutional constraint. DISPUSIPDA has used INLISLite for library automation and has also developed digital administrative support through SAKEDAP, yet recording and management are not fully integrated across the entire legal-deposit workflow. Some collection records continue to depend on internal systems, and the processing of deposited works has not fully reflected the specific characteristics of deposit collections. This fragmentation limits the institution's ability to connect depositor information, submission histories, bibliographic records, compliance status, preservation information, and access conditions within a unified information environment. Under the OAIS perspective, data management is not simply bibliographic entry; it is the continuous organization and control of information required to identify, preserve, retrieve, and administer archived objects (ISO, 2025).

The consequences of incomplete integration extend beyond technical efficiency. A fragmented information environment can weaken compliance monitoring because staff may find it more difficult to determine which publishers have submitted works, which titles remain outstanding, what materials require preservation action, and which objects are available for use. It can also create duplication or gaps between the administrative record of submission and the library record of the deposited collection. The findings therefore suggest that system integration should be understood as a governance requirement rather than merely an information-technology upgrade. An integrated data architecture linking depositor monitoring, collection processing, preservation status, and access management would provide a stronger institutional basis for evaluating whether the regulatory mandate has been fulfilled from submission through long-term utilization.

3. Archival Storage and Preservation Planning

Storage and preservation constitute one of the clearest areas in which institutional capacity remains below the needs of the deposit collection. The study found that limited facilities and storage space have prevented some materials from being displayed or utilized optimally, with a portion of the collection remaining in storage boxes for extended periods and therefore becoming more vulnerable to physical deterioration. Maintenance and repair activities have been undertaken, but they have not yet encompassed the full range of preventive and curative preservation measures required for the collection. This finding is especially significant for a deposit library because the

purpose of legal deposit is inherently long-term: materials are collected not only for immediate service but also to preserve documentary and intellectual heritage for future use. In OAIS terms, archival storage and preservation planning require institutional arrangements capable of protecting information over time and anticipating risks to its continued usability (ISO, 2025).

The preservation challenge is more complex for recorded and digital materials. Field evidence identifies limitations in technological infrastructure, information security, digital preservation readiness, and copyright-related arrangements, which constrain the institution's capacity to manage digital objects with the same continuity expected for printed collections. Digital preservation requires more than retaining a file; it requires reliable storage, metadata, integrity control, security, format management, backup, and strategies for maintaining accessibility despite technological change. The current findings therefore show an asymmetry between the legal expansion of deposit obligations to recorded and digital works and the institutional infrastructure available for their long-term preservation. Without strengthening preservation planning and infrastructure, increased digital submission alone would not guarantee sustainable preservation.

4. Access and Utilization of Deposit Collections

The utilization of deposited materials shows different patterns between printed and recorded works. Printed deposit collections have been made available through a closed-service model, allowing institutional control over materials while still supporting user access. Access to recorded and digital works remains more restricted because the institution has not yet established sufficient technological infrastructure, information-security arrangements, and operational mechanisms to make such materials broadly available in digital form. This limitation reduces the extent to which the deposit library can perform its dual function as a preservation institution and an information provider. Under the OAIS framework, preservation reaches its full institutional value when preserved information can be retrieved and made available to an identified user community under appropriate controls (ISO, 2025).

The access problem should not be interpreted as a simple requirement to open all digital materials without restriction. Recorded works may involve copyright, security, and technological considerations that require controlled forms of access, and preservation institutions must balance availability with legal and technical safeguards. The central issue identified by the findings is that the present infrastructure does not yet support a sufficiently developed spectrum of controlled access options. As a consequence, some materials that have been successfully collected and preserved have limited immediate informational value for users. Developing secure, rights-sensitive access mechanisms would enable DISPUSIPDA to expand utilization without compromising preservation obligations or legal protections.

5. Administration, Supervision, and Institutional Development

The management process is also constrained by the absence of sufficiently systematic evaluation and control across all stages of the deposit workflow. Although supervision occurs, the study found that collection management has not yet been supported consistently by periodic evaluation and structured control mechanisms. This affects the institution's ability to identify recurring weaknesses in processing, storage, preservation, data integration, and utilization and to translate those findings into corrective action. From an administrative perspective, the problem is therefore not confined to individual technical tasks but concerns the institutional capacity to govern the deposit collection as an interconnected system. The OAIS administration function similarly emphasizes the policies, responsibilities, procedures, and monitoring arrangements required to sustain archival operations over time (ISO, 2025).

Institutional development should consequently connect supervision of depositor compliance with supervision of internal collection management. A comprehensive monitoring framework could follow each work from the identification of an obligated depositor through submission, verification, processing, storage, preservation, and access, creating an auditable chain of implementation. Such an approach would also make it easier to distinguish between failures originating outside the institution, such as non-submission by a publisher, and failures occurring within the institutional workflow, such as delayed processing or inadequate preservation. This distinction is essential for formulating proportionate corrective measures and allocating resources effectively. The findings therefore point toward integrated governance as the central requirement for strengthening the provincial deposit library.

Integrated Interpretation of the Findings

Pattern matching between the regulatory framework and field practice indicates partial rather than complete conformity. DISPUSIPDA has implemented the principal stages required by the legal-deposit regime, including receipt of works, verification, recording, processing, storage, preservation activities, utilization, monitoring, socialization, and recognition of compliant depositors. The principal gaps emerge in the consistency and completeness of implementation: not all obligated depositors comply regularly, administrative requirements are sometimes incomplete, recorded and digital works remain underrepresented, information systems are not fully integrated, preservation infrastructure is limited, digital access remains restricted, and regulatory enforcement is not consistently applied. These findings show that the existence of each formal component does not by itself demonstrate effective implementation; effectiveness depends on whether the components operate as a connected and sustainable chain. The practical distinction between regulatory availability and implementation capacity is therefore central to understanding the current condition of legal deposit in West Java.

Explanation building further indicates that the observed implementation gap is produced by interacting rather than isolated factors. Communication limitations affect depositor understanding; incomplete depositor mapping reduces the reach of monitoring; technological and infrastructural constraints limit digital submission, preservation, and access; and predominantly persuasive enforcement reduces the certainty of consequences for repeated non-compliance. Within the institution, data fragmentation and storage limitations create additional constraints after materials have been received. The combined effect is a legal-deposit system that is operational and capable of supporting the development of the provincial deposit library, but not yet sufficiently integrated to ensure complete collection coverage and sustainable management of all material formats. The development of the deposit library therefore requires simultaneous improvement in external compliance governance and internal collection-management capacity.

Overall, the findings confirm that implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works regulation has contributed to the development of the Deposit Library of DISPUSIPDA West Java by providing a legal and operational basis for the systematic acquisition and management of regional intellectual works. The strongest implementation achievements are visible in the existence of submission mechanisms, physical and administrative verification, structured collection-management stages, the use of INLISLite, the introduction of SAKEDAP for administrative digitalization, and the provision of incentives to compliant depositors. The principal weaknesses remain uneven depositor compliance, incomplete integration of information systems, limited digital-preservation readiness, insufficient storage infrastructure, restricted access to recorded works, and inconsistent supervisory follow-up. These findings position the development

of the deposit library as an end-to-end governance issue in which acquisition, compliance, preservation, and access must be managed as mutually dependent functions. Strengthening that chain would allow the regulatory mandate to move from partial procedural implementation toward a more complete institutional system for preserving and utilizing West Java's printed and recorded intellectual heritage.

E. CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the implementation of the Legal Deposit of Printed and Recorded Works regulation at DISPUSIPDA West Java has generally been established, yet its effectiveness remains constrained by inconsistent depositor compliance, incomplete digital-system integration, limited preservation facilities, restricted access to recorded works, and weak enforcement of administrative sanctions. These findings indicate that successful legal-deposit implementation depends not only on the existence of formal regulations but also on the institutional capacity to integrate submission, verification, collection management, preservation, utilization, monitoring, and regulatory enforcement, thereby confirming that the research objective has been achieved. The study contributes an integrated perspective by linking depositor compliance with the complete management cycle of deposited materials, showing that both dimensions jointly determine the capacity of a provincial deposit library to preserve and utilize regional intellectual heritage. DISPUSIPDA West Java should therefore strengthen depositor socialization and monitoring, integrate legal-deposit information systems, improve preservation infrastructure and digital access, establish systematic evaluation mechanisms, and apply regulatory instruments proportionately to improve compliance and institutional accountability. Future research should address the present study's limited institutional scope by involving a broader range of publishers and recorded-work producers, comparing implementation across provinces, and combining qualitative evidence with quantitative compliance data to evaluate policy effectiveness more comprehensively.

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