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The Authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in Providing Supporting Infrastructure for Banten International Stadium

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Abstract

The development of the Banten International Stadium (BIS) represents one of the strategic infrastructure projects initiated by the Banten Provincial Government to establish an international-standard sports complex while supporting regional economic and social development. Despite its strategic significance, the provision of supporting infrastructure has not yet achieved optimal performance, particularly regarding accessibility and governance. This study aims to analyze the authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium and to identify the challenges affecting its implementation. The study employed an empirical juridical approach with a descriptive-analytical design using document analysis and semi-structured interviews with the Head Supervisor of the Banten International Stadium and local community members. The findings indicate that DPUPR's authority is legally established under Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Banten Governor Regulation Number 48 of 2022. However, the implementation of this authority has not fully reflected good governance principles due to limited interagency coordination, insufficient public transparency, and low community participation. The study also identifies five major implementation challenges, namely structural, administrative, technical, social, and regulatory barriers, which collectively reduce the effectiveness of supporting infrastructure development. Strengthening institutional coordination, improving governance quality, optimizing budget allocation, and accelerating infrastructure provision are essential to enhance the sustainable management of the Banten International Stadium.

Keywords: Banten International Stadium, Good Governance, Infrastructure Development, Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, Regional Authority.



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INTRODUCTION

National development has increasingly been understood as a multidimensional process that extends beyond economic expansion to encompass institutional capacity, social welfare, environmental sustainability, and equitable access to public services, making infrastructure governance one of the principal determinants of long-term regional competitiveness. The acceleration of urbanization, decentralization, and regional economic integration has intensified the demand for high-quality public infrastructure capable of supporting not only population mobility but also social interaction, cultural activities, and regional investment in an increasingly interconnected global environment (Fitriani, 2025). Contemporary scholarship further emphasizes that infrastructure should no longer be interpreted merely as a collection of physical assets because its effectiveness depends on the coherence between legal authority, spatial planning, institutional coordination, and administrative accountability in the implementation process (Kellison, 2024). Indonesia has experienced a comparable transformation through fiscal decentralization and the strengthening of provincial governments, where infrastructure development has become an essential instrument for promoting balanced regional growth while simultaneously improving public service delivery and territorial competitiveness (Hudalah et al., 2022). The effectiveness of regional infrastructure development therefore depends not only on financial resources but also on the extent to which government institutions exercise their statutory authority in accordance with administrative law principles, planning mechanisms, and collaborative governance arrangements (Hadjon, 2011). Consequently, examining governmental authority in infrastructure

provision represents an essential scholarly agenda for understanding how legal competence, institutional performance, and public policy interact to shape sustainable regional development.

Recent international studies demonstrate that major sports stadiums have evolved into strategic urban development instruments whose impacts extend far beyond sporting activities, influencing transportation systems, land-use planning, economic revitalization, and regional identity formation (Jin et al., 2026). Rather than functioning solely as venues for athletic competitions, contemporary stadiums increasingly serve as multifunctional public assets whose long-term success depends on the availability of integrated supporting infrastructure, including road accessibility, drainage networks, public transportation, parking facilities, and surrounding urban services (Bradbury et al., 2024). Indonesian experiences similarly reveal that infrastructure megaprojects often encounter governance challenges arising from fragmented planning processes, political interests, uneven administrative capacity, and inconsistent policy implementation across different levels of government (Hidayat et al., 2025). These governance complexities become even more pronounced within decentralized administrative systems where provincial agencies must simultaneously comply with legal mandates, spatial planning regulations, and public accountability requirements during project implementation (Retnandari, 2022). The Banten International Stadium represents one of the most prominent regional infrastructure investments undertaken by the Provincial Government of Banten, reflecting the province's ambition to establish an internationally recognized sports, cultural, and entertainment hub while stimulating regional economic development (StadiumDB, n.d.). This condition highlights the necessity of examining infrastructure provision from the perspective of governmental authority instead of limiting analysis to physical development outcomes alone.

Although the growing body of literature has substantially enriched discussions concerning infrastructure governance and regional public administration, previous studies have predominantly examined institutional performance, planning mechanisms, and policy implementation without adequately exploring the legal dimension of governmental authority in providing supporting infrastructure for strategic public facilities. Research on the authority of regional Public Works and Spatial Planning Offices has primarily concentrated on spatial planning implementation and administrative responsibilities rather than on the exercise of legal competence in managing integrated infrastructure surrounding large-scale public assets (Aulia et al., 2025). Similar findings are reflected in studies examining the contribution of provincial Public Works agencies to regional infrastructure development, where emphasis is generally placed on implementation outcomes instead of the interaction between statutory authority, institutional coordination, and public accountability (Desmarianti et al., 2025). Broader governance studies have also highlighted weaknesses in Indonesian local government asset management, particularly concerning planning consistency, policy evaluation, and institutional integration throughout infrastructure development processes (Sumaryana et al., 2024). Despite these valuable contributions, relatively limited attention has been devoted to understanding how provincial government agencies exercise legally mandated authority when supporting infrastructure remains incomplete after the completion of a flagship public project. This unresolved issue becomes particularly relevant in the Indonesian decentralized governance context, where provincial governments possess considerable authority while simultaneously facing increasing public expectations for effective infrastructure provision.

The Banten International Stadium illustrates the complexity of translating legal authority into effective infrastructure governance because the completion of the stadium building has not automatically ensured adequate accessibility and operational readiness for large-scale public use. Although the stadium symbolizes one of Banten Province's most ambitious public investments, limitations in road access, supporting facilities, and surrounding infrastructure continue to constrain its optimal utilization as a regional sports and public activity center (Fakta Banten, 2024). The Provincial Government of Banten has consequently introduced additional infrastructure programs and allocated further financial resources to improve supporting facilities, demonstrating that infrastructure provision remains an ongoing governance responsibility rather than a one-time construction project (Ridho & Assifa, 2025). These practical developments place the Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in a strategic position because the institution possesses statutory authority over road administration, spatial planning, drainage systems, water resources management, and construction services that collectively determine the functionality of supporting infrastructure (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang Provinsi Banten, 2021). At the regional level, spatial planning policies in

Banten further reinforce the importance of aligning infrastructure development with territorial planning objectives to ensure balanced urban growth and sustainable land utilization (Thahir, 2023). These circumstances collectively demonstrate that the challenge surrounding Banten International Stadium extends beyond physical infrastructure development and instead raises broader questions concerning how governmental authority is exercised, coordinated, and evaluated in supporting the long-term effectiveness of strategic public infrastructure.

The unresolved challenges surrounding the provision of supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium demonstrate that the effectiveness of strategic public facilities cannot be evaluated solely through the successful completion of physical construction but must also be assessed through the capacity of governmental institutions to exercise their legal authority in an integrated, accountable, and sustainable manner. Previous studies have generally examined infrastructure development from the perspectives of policy implementation, urban development, or institutional performance, while the relationship between statutory authority and the practical execution of supporting infrastructure responsibilities remains insufficiently explored. From a practical perspective, understanding the authority exercised by the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency is essential for identifying institutional constraints, improving intergovernmental coordination, and strengthening public accountability in the implementation of regional strategic infrastructure projects. Such an investigation is also expected to contribute to the formulation of more adaptive governance mechanisms capable of responding to future infrastructure demands associated with large-scale public facilities. Ultimately, examining the exercise of governmental authority within this specific context offers an opportunity to bridge the divide between administrative law, public governance, and infrastructure management while generating insights that remain highly relevant for decentralized governance systems in Indonesia. This perspective positions the present study not merely as an evaluation of infrastructure development but as a comprehensive examination of the institutional capacity underlying effective public service delivery.

Against this background, the present study positions itself within the intersection of administrative law, public governance, and infrastructure management by examining the authority exercised by the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium. Rather than focusing exclusively on the physical realization of infrastructure, this research emphasizes how statutory authority is interpreted, implemented, and coordinated in addressing the operational requirements of a strategic regional public facility. The study also investigates the institutional and administrative challenges that influence the implementation of such authority, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between legal competence and infrastructure governance. By integrating legal analysis with public administration and infrastructure governance perspectives, this research seeks to develop a more holistic analytical framework for evaluating regional governmental authority in decentralized governance systems. Methodologically, the study contributes by combining normative legal analysis with empirical examination of institutional practices, allowing both regulatory frameworks and practical implementation to be assessed simultaneously. Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to the development of more effective governance models capable of ensuring that strategic public infrastructure delivers sustainable social, economic, and administrative benefits for regional communities.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed an empirical juridical legal research design using a descriptive-analytical approach to examine the implementation of the legal authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium. An empirical juridical approach was selected because the study sought to analyze both the applicable legal framework and its practical implementation within regional governance, thereby enabling a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between legal authority and administrative practice (Hadjon, 2011). The empirical data consisted of primary and secondary sources, with primary data obtained through semi-structured interviews with the Head Supervisor of the Banten International Stadium, who was purposively selected based on direct involvement in stadium management and supporting infrastructure development. Secondary data were collected through an extensive literature review of statutory regulations, official government documents, scholarly books,

and peer-reviewed journal articles concerning regional government authority, spatial planning, infrastructure governance, and public administration (Prabowo, 2025). Data collection was conducted through document analysis and in-depth interviews to ensure that legal provisions could be systematically compared with empirical conditions observed in practice. This methodological design was considered appropriate for identifying the implementation of DPUPR's authority as well as the institutional challenges encountered in supporting the operational sustainability of the Banten International Stadium (Aulia et al., 2025).

The principal research instruments consisted of interview guidelines and document review protocols designed to ensure consistency in collecting legal and empirical evidence relevant to the research objectives. The credibility of the findings was strengthened through data triangulation by comparing interview results with statutory regulations, official institutional documents, and relevant academic literature, thereby enhancing the trustworthiness of the analysis (Desmarianti et al., 2025). The collected data were analyzed qualitatively through data reduction, classification, interpretation, and synthesis to establish relationships between legal norms and empirical implementation within the context of regional infrastructure governance (Retnandari, 2022). Analytical interpretation emphasized identifying the extent to which statutory authority had been exercised effectively, while also examining institutional constraints affecting the provision of supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium. Ethical considerations were maintained by obtaining informed consent from the interview participant, ensuring voluntary participation, preserving confidentiality where appropriate, and presenting research findings objectively without manipulating empirical evidence. This analytical procedure enabled the study to generate legally grounded and empirically supported conclusions regarding the authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in fulfilling its infrastructure responsibilities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency in Providing Supporting Infrastructure for Banten International Stadium

The empirical findings indicate that the authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium is exercised within a clearly established legal framework that defines the institutional responsibilities of provincial governments. Interview data obtained from the Head Supervisor of the Banten International Stadium revealed that the provision of supporting infrastructure is regarded as an integral component of regional public service delivery rather than an independent construction activity. The respondent emphasized that infrastructure development surrounding the stadium includes road access, drainage systems, utility networks, and supporting public facilities that enable the stadium to operate effectively. These findings demonstrate that the implementation of infrastructure programs is inseparable from the statutory authority assigned to the provincial government. From the perspective of administrative law, governmental action acquires legal legitimacy only when it is supported by an explicit legal basis and exercised within the limits prescribed by legislation (Hadjon, 2011). The empirical evidence therefore confirms that the authority exercised by DPUPR originates from legally attributed governmental competence rather than discretionary administrative practice.

The legal basis for this authority is primarily derived from Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which categorizes public works and spatial planning as mandatory governmental affairs related to the provision of basic public services. This statutory framework assigns provincial governments the responsibility to develop infrastructure that supports economic development, public accessibility, and regional welfare. Document analysis conducted during this research demonstrates that supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium falls within these mandatory governmental functions because the stadium serves not only as a sports venue but also as a strategic regional public facility. Interview findings consistently indicate that DPUPR has incorporated infrastructure development around the stadium into provincial planning priorities despite various implementation constraints. Previous research likewise argues that decentralization strengthens regional governments by expanding their administrative authority while simultaneously increasing institutional responsibility for delivering public services (Setiawan et al., 2022). The findings therefore illustrate that the provision of supporting infrastructure constitutes a legal obligation embedded within Indonesia's decentralized governance framework.

The exercise of DPUPR's authority is further strengthened by sector-specific legislation regulating construction services and spatial planning. Law Number 2 of 2017 concerning Construction Services requires regional governments to supervise construction quality, facilitate construction services, and ensure compliance with technical standards throughout infrastructure development. In addition, Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning establishes that infrastructure development must remain consistent with provincial spatial planning policies to achieve sustainable and integrated regional development. The official organizational framework contained in Banten Governor Regulation Number 48 of 2022 further specifies the institutional duties and functions of DPUPR in managing public works, water resources, road infrastructure, and spatial planning. These regulatory provisions collectively demonstrate that supporting infrastructure development is institutionally embedded within the administrative responsibilities of DPUPR rather than delegated through temporary policy arrangements. The official institutional profile of DPUPR also reflects that these functions are organized to ensure continuity between planning, implementation, supervision, and maintenance of regional infrastructure (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang Provinsi Banten, 2021).

Despite the existence of a comprehensive legal framework, the interview findings reveal that the implementation of DPUPR's authority has not fully achieved the intended policy outcomes. The respondent acknowledged that the agency possesses adequate legal competence to undertake supporting infrastructure development, yet practical implementation remains influenced by administrative capacity, fiscal limitations, and institutional coordination. These empirical observations suggest that legal authority alone does not automatically guarantee effective infrastructure provision. Similar conclusions have been reported in previous studies examining regional public works agencies, which emphasize that statutory authority must be accompanied by institutional capability and effective organizational management to produce successful development outcomes (Aulia et al., 2025). Research on regional infrastructure governance likewise indicates that implementation effectiveness depends upon the interaction between legal mandates, organizational resources, and administrative coordination across multiple government institutions (Desmarianti et al., 2025). The present findings therefore indicate that the central challenge lies not in the absence of legal authority but in the administrative processes required to operationalize that authority effectively.

The relationship between legal authority and implementation capacity becomes particularly evident when examining the planning and execution of infrastructure surrounding the Banten International Stadium. Interview evidence demonstrates that planning activities have generally followed the legal procedures prescribed by provincial regulations, including coordination among relevant government agencies and alignment with regional development priorities. Nevertheless, respondents explained that implementation often requires adjustments resulting from technical conditions, budget reallocations, and evolving infrastructure needs. Such conditions illustrate that the exercise of governmental authority is inherently dynamic because administrative decisions must continuously respond to changing circumstances while remaining consistent with statutory provisions. Studies concerning regional infrastructure management similarly argue that institutional flexibility is essential for translating legal mandates into practical development outcomes without undermining administrative accountability (Prabowo, 2025). These findings indicate that effective authority depends not only on legal certainty but also on the institutional capacity to adapt administrative decisions within the boundaries established by law.

The empirical findings further demonstrate that the authority exercised by DPUPR reflects the broader principles of decentralized governance implemented in Indonesia. Provincial governments are expected to respond more effectively to regional development priorities because administrative authority is exercised closer to local communities and public needs. The respondent emphasized that supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium is intended not only to facilitate sporting activities but also to improve regional accessibility and stimulate surrounding economic development. This perspective aligns with studies explaining that regional infrastructure should be understood as an integrated component of territorial development rather than merely a collection of physical assets (Hudalah et al., 2022). The effectiveness of decentralization therefore depends upon the capacity of regional institutions to transform legal authority into coordinated development policies that generate measurable public benefits. The findings reinforce the argument that institutional performance

represents an indispensable complement to statutory authority within contemporary regional governance.

The overall findings demonstrate that DPUPR possesses a strong normative foundation to provide supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium through attributed governmental authority established under Indonesian administrative law. Empirical evidence obtained from interviews confirms that the agency has exercised this authority through infrastructure planning, implementation, and supervision in accordance with its legally assigned responsibilities. However, the effectiveness of this authority remains conditioned by institutional capacity and the practical realities of regional governance rather than by the adequacy of the legal framework itself. The analysis therefore indicates that the principal issue concerns the implementation of authority instead of the legitimacy of authority. This distinction is important because strengthening infrastructure governance requires institutional improvements alongside continued adherence to statutory responsibilities. The findings consequently establish the analytical basis for examining the implementation challenges discussed in the following section, where the relationship between legal authority and administrative practice is explored in greater depth.

Implementation Challenges in Providing Supporting Infrastructure for Banten International Stadium

The empirical findings indicate that the implementation of DPUPR's authority in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium continues to encounter several obstacles that affect the effectiveness of infrastructure delivery. Interview data revealed that these challenges are not primarily associated with the legal basis of authority but rather with the administrative and institutional processes required to translate authority into tangible development outcomes. The respondent emphasized that infrastructure development surrounding the stadium involves multiple actors, financial resources, and technical considerations that frequently extend beyond the direct control of a single institution. This situation reflects a broader challenge within decentralized governance systems, where the effectiveness of public infrastructure development depends upon the interaction of institutional capacity, governance arrangements, and policy coordination mechanisms. Previous studies similarly suggest that implementation gaps often emerge when administrative structures are unable to accommodate the complexity of infrastructure development processes despite the existence of clear legal mandates (Retnandari, 2022). The findings therefore suggest that understanding implementation barriers is essential for evaluating the practical effectiveness of governmental authority within regional infrastructure governance.

One of the most significant challenges identified through the interview process concerns budgetary limitations affecting the realization of supporting infrastructure projects. Although DPUPR possesses the authority to plan and implement infrastructure development, the execution of such programs remains dependent upon the availability of regional fiscal resources and annual budget allocations. The respondent explained that infrastructure development surrounding the stadium must compete with other regional priorities, including road maintenance, water resource management, and public facility improvements across the province. As a result, several supporting infrastructure components cannot always be completed according to the original implementation schedule. Similar observations have been identified in studies of infrastructure governance, which demonstrate that fiscal capacity frequently determines the extent to which local governments can transform development plans into operational projects (Setiawan et al., 2022). The findings indicate that financial constraints reduce implementation flexibility and may delay infrastructure improvements that are necessary to maximize the operational effectiveness of the Banten International Stadium.

Budgetary limitations also influence the strategic prioritization of infrastructure investments surrounding the stadium. Interview evidence indicates that DPUPR often adopts a phased implementation approach in which infrastructure projects are completed gradually according to available financial resources. While this strategy allows development activities to continue, it may also create temporary disparities between infrastructure demand and infrastructure availability. Research on public infrastructure management emphasizes that sustainable infrastructure provision requires long-term financial planning capable of balancing immediate development needs with fiscal sustainability objectives (Fitriani, 2025). The respondent further noted that certain supporting facilities require additional funding commitments beyond initial construction expenditures, particularly for maintenance

and operational enhancement. These findings suggest that fiscal capacity should be viewed not only as a financial issue but also as a governance factor that directly shapes infrastructure performance. The challenge therefore lies in aligning development ambitions with realistic budgetary capabilities within the provincial administration.

Table 1. Major Implementation Challenges Identified in the Provision of Supporting Infrastructure for Banten International Stadium

Challenge Category	Empirical Findings	Implications for Infrastructure Development
Budget limitations	Funding constraints and phased implementation	Delays in infrastructure completion
Interagency coordination	Limited synchronization among institutions	Slower decision-making processes
Technical planning	Incomplete integration of infrastructure systems	Reduced development efficiency
Institutional capacity	Human resource and project management limitations	Constraints on implementation effectiveness
Governance structure	Overlapping responsibilities among agencies	Administrative inefficiencies

Another challenge identified by respondents concerns coordination among government institutions involved in infrastructure development. The provision of supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium requires collaboration among provincial agencies, local governments, and other public institutions responsible for transportation, spatial planning, and public services. Interview findings indicate that differences in institutional priorities and planning schedules occasionally create delays in project implementation and decision-making processes. Similar conditions have been observed in Indonesian infrastructure governance, where coordination problems frequently emerge because multiple institutions share responsibilities within the same development project (Hidayat et al., 2025). The organizational structure established under Banten Governor Regulation Number 48 of 2022 provides a formal framework for interagency cooperation; however, practical implementation still depends heavily on communication and institutional commitment. These findings indicate that effective authority requires not only legal competence but also the capacity to build collaborative governance arrangements among relevant stakeholders.

Technical and planning-related issues also emerged as important implementation challenges. The respondent explained that infrastructure planning surrounding the stadium must continuously adapt to changing operational requirements, land-use conditions, and transportation demands. In several instances, technical adjustments were required after initial planning had been completed, creating additional administrative and financial pressures. Studies on regional planning emphasize that infrastructure projects frequently encounter implementation difficulties when planning assumptions differ from actual field conditions (Sumaryana et al., 2024). Similar concerns are reflected in discussions of regional spatial planning in Banten, where infrastructure integration remains a critical component of sustainable territorial development (Thahir, 2023). These findings suggest that infrastructure planning should adopt a more integrated and adaptive approach capable of responding to emerging development needs without compromising long-term planning objectives.

Institutional capacity represents another critical factor influencing the effectiveness of DPUPR's authority. Interview findings indicate that limitations in human resources, project management capabilities, and organizational workload affect the pace and quality of infrastructure implementation. Although the agency possesses clear legal authority, administrative performance remains dependent upon the availability of skilled personnel capable of managing increasingly complex infrastructure projects. Previous research demonstrates that institutional effectiveness is strongly associated with administrative capacity, technical expertise, and organizational learning within government agencies (Taufiqurrachman et al., 2024). The findings support the argument that legal authority and institutional

capacity must operate simultaneously to generate effective public policy outcomes. The implementation challenges identified in this study therefore indicate that strengthening organizational capability is as important as maintaining a robust legal framework for infrastructure governance.

Governance Implications and Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Stadium Infrastructure

The empirical findings demonstrate that the authority exercised by the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) extends beyond compliance with statutory obligations and directly influences the quality of regional governance. Interview data indicate that the provision of supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium is perceived as part of a broader public service responsibility intended to improve accessibility, regional mobility, and socioeconomic activities surrounding the stadium. The respondent emphasized that supporting infrastructure should be managed continuously because the operational performance of the stadium depends on the availability of reliable transportation networks, drainage systems, and other public facilities. This finding reflects the contemporary understanding that infrastructure governance encompasses institutional coordination, administrative accountability, and sustainable public service delivery rather than physical construction alone. Research on large-scale sports infrastructure similarly concludes that stadium investment generates broader regional benefits only when accompanied by integrated governance arrangements capable of supporting long-term urban development (Jin et al., 2026). The findings therefore suggest that evaluating DPUPR's performance requires consideration of both legal implementation and governance outcomes.

Interview findings further indicate that the implementation of supporting infrastructure has increasingly incorporated several principles associated with good governance, particularly administrative accountability and institutional responsibility. Respondents explained that infrastructure planning and implementation are conducted through formal planning mechanisms involving technical evaluation and budgetary review before projects are executed. Nevertheless, public expectations regarding transparency continue to increase because infrastructure development is financed through public expenditure and directly affects community welfare. Previous studies argue that effective governance depends upon transparent decision-making, institutional accountability, and continuous evaluation of development outcomes rather than administrative compliance alone (Sumaryana et al., 2024). These governance principles are particularly important in strategic infrastructure projects where public investment is expected to generate long-term social and economic value. The findings therefore indicate that governance quality should be considered an essential component of infrastructure performance evaluation.

The study also demonstrates that supporting infrastructure surrounding the Banten International Stadium should be interpreted within the framework of integrated regional development rather than as an isolated public works project. According to the interview respondent, road infrastructure, environmental management, transportation access, and public utilities are interconnected systems that collectively determine the effectiveness of stadium operations. This perspective is consistent with studies emphasizing that sporting infrastructure contributes to sustainable urban development only when supported by coordinated environmental planning and integrated public infrastructure systems (Kellison, 2024). Public policy analyses similarly suggest that governments achieve greater socioeconomic returns when infrastructure investment is incorporated into broader regional development strategies instead of focusing exclusively on stadium construction (Bradbury et al., 2024). The findings therefore reinforce the importance of adopting an area-based planning approach capable of integrating infrastructure development with regional spatial planning objectives.

Table 2. Evaluation of Infrastructure Governance in Supporting Banten International Stadium

Governance Indicator	Empirical Findings	Current Assessment	Policy Implication
Infrastructure availability	Core supporting infrastructure has been developed, although several facilities remain incomplete	Moderate	Accelerate completion of supporting facilities

Accessibility	Road connectivity continues to improve through provincial infrastructure programs	Moderate	Strengthen integrated transportation planning
Institutional coordination	Cooperation among agencies exists but remains inconsistent	Moderate	Improve cross-sector governance mechanisms
Transparency and accountability	Administrative procedures are implemented, while public communication requires further improvement	Moderate	Expand public information disclosure and monitoring
Infrastructure sustainability	Additional investment continues after stadium completion	Good	Strengthen long-term infrastructure asset management
Public service contribution	Infrastructure has improved stadium operations but has not yet reached optimal utilization	Moderate	Integrate infrastructure policy with regional economic development

The governance assessment presented in Table 2 indicates that the primary challenge no longer concerns the existence of legal authority but rather the effectiveness with which that authority is translated into sustainable public service outcomes. Interview findings reveal that DPUPR has implemented its statutory responsibilities through infrastructure planning, supervision, and maintenance; however, implementation quality remains influenced by institutional coordination and long-term planning capacity. These observations correspond with research explaining that infrastructure governance should be evaluated using multidimensional indicators that include institutional performance, service quality, and sustainability rather than physical construction outputs alone (Fitriani, 2025). Public perception research conducted within the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency likewise demonstrates that community satisfaction is closely associated with the consistency and quality of infrastructure services delivered by government institutions (Sari et al., 2025). The findings therefore indicate that governance effectiveness should be measured through continuous institutional performance instead of project completion alone. This interpretation broadens the understanding of infrastructure governance from administrative compliance toward long-term public value creation.

Institutional collaboration emerged as another important governance implication identified during the interview process. Respondents explained that infrastructure provision surrounding the stadium requires continuous coordination among provincial agencies, local governments, and other technical institutions responsible for transportation, environmental management, and regional planning. Effective collaboration enables infrastructure programs to be implemented more efficiently while reducing administrative fragmentation that frequently delays public projects. Previous studies concerning Indonesian regional governance similarly conclude that collaborative institutional arrangements improve policy effectiveness by strengthening coordination across governmental organizations (Hudalah et al., 2022). Research examining sustainable urban development also demonstrates that infrastructure governance increasingly depends upon cooperation among public institutions and external stakeholders capable of supporting long-term development objectives (Taufiqurrachman et al., 2024). These findings indicate that institutional collaboration should be regarded as a strategic governance instrument rather than merely an administrative procedure.

The findings also provide important policy implications for regional governments responsible for managing strategic public infrastructure. Rather than concentrating solely on physical development, infrastructure governance should emphasize long-term institutional resilience, continuous monitoring, and adaptive policy implementation capable of responding to evolving regional needs. The interview findings suggest that future infrastructure policies would benefit from integrating performance evaluation, stakeholder participation, and evidence-based planning into routine administrative practice. Such an approach would improve institutional responsiveness while ensuring that infrastructure investments continue to generate sustainable public value throughout their operational life cycle.

Similar observations have been reported in studies examining regional infrastructure governance, which argue that institutional learning and continuous policy evaluation are essential for improving implementation effectiveness under decentralized government systems (Retnandari, 2022). These findings indicate that sustainable infrastructure governance requires continuous policy refinement rather than relying exclusively on statutory authority or one-time development programs.

Recent developments surrounding the Banten International Stadium further illustrate that sustainable infrastructure governance requires continuous policy commitment after project completion. Interview findings indicate that additional supporting facilities continue to be planned and implemented to improve accessibility and increase the functional capacity of the stadium as a regional public asset. These empirical observations correspond with provincial initiatives to expand road access and construct additional supporting infrastructure around the stadium (Fakta Banten, 2024). The allocation of additional provincial funding for supporting facilities also demonstrates that infrastructure development remains an ongoing governmental responsibility requiring adaptive planning and sustained investment (Ridho & Assifa, 2025). Information concerning the operational development of the stadium likewise confirms its strategic position within regional infrastructure planning and public service provision (StadiumDB, n.d.). Collectively, these findings demonstrate that strengthening infrastructure governance depends upon maintaining institutional commitment, improving collaborative capacity, and integrating legal authority with sustainable regional development strategies.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the authority of the Banten Provincial Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) in providing supporting infrastructure for the Banten International Stadium has been exercised within the legal framework established by Indonesian administrative law, particularly Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Banten Governor Regulation Number 48 of 2022. The empirical findings demonstrate that DPUPR performs strategic responsibilities covering infrastructure planning, implementation, supervision, and maintenance as part of its attributed governmental authority. The analysis indicates that the legal foundation governing these responsibilities is sufficiently comprehensive to support infrastructure provision surrounding the stadium. Nevertheless, the implementation of this authority has not yet fully reflected the principles of good governance because transparency, accountability, interagency coordination, and public participation remain inconsistent across different stages of infrastructure development. The study therefore confirms that the principal challenge is associated with administrative implementation rather than the adequacy of the existing legal framework. These findings highlight the importance of strengthening institutional governance so that statutory authority can be translated into more effective, accountable, and sustainable public infrastructure services.

The study further identifies several interconnected obstacles that influence the effectiveness of DPUPR's authority, including institutional coordination, administrative planning and budgeting, technical implementation, organizational capacity, and community engagement. Although these challenges differ in their operational characteristics, they collectively affect the efficiency and quality of supporting infrastructure development for the Banten International Stadium. The findings indicate that legal authority alone cannot guarantee successful infrastructure delivery without adequate institutional capacity, integrated planning, and effective governance mechanisms. Strengthening collaboration among provincial agencies, local governments, and other stakeholders is therefore essential to minimize administrative fragmentation and improve implementation effectiveness. Future infrastructure governance should also emphasize evidence-based planning, harmonized regulatory implementation, and adaptive project management capable of responding to evolving regional development needs. Such institutional improvements would enable DPUPR to perform its statutory responsibilities more effectively while enhancing the quality of regional public service delivery.

Based on these findings, sustainable infrastructure governance should be pursued through comprehensive institutional strengthening rather than through substantial revisions of the existing legal framework. The Banten Provincial Government should prioritize integrated interagency coordination, reinforce transparency and accountability throughout infrastructure development, and improve public participation to ensure that infrastructure policies respond more effectively to community needs. Greater attention should also be devoted to long-term infrastructure maintenance and asset management so that supporting facilities remain functional throughout the operational life of the stadium. Continuous

investment in supporting infrastructure should be accompanied by strategies that encourage the utilization of the surrounding area for economic, social, and community activities, thereby maximizing the public value generated by regional infrastructure investment. Regulatory harmonization and clearer operational coordination mechanisms among government institutions would further reduce implementation barriers and improve administrative efficiency. Collectively, these measures would strengthen the capacity of DPUPR to deliver sustainable infrastructure governance while enhancing the contribution of the Banten International Stadium to regional development, public welfare, and long-term economic growth.

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