

Development Of Students' Legal Competencies Through Reviewing Draft Memorandum Of Understanding (Mou) And Cooperation Agreement (Moa) At The Bawaslu Of Central Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

This community service activity aims to develop and enhance students' legal competencies through hands-on practice in reviewing draft Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Memoranda of Agreement (MoAs) at the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province. As future legal practitioners, students require opportunities to apply their theoretical knowledge and convert it into practical skills. This activity involved 5 (five) interns from the Law Program at Tadulako University. The implementation method focused on a participatory approach through field observations, in-depth interviews with Bawaslu officials, document reviews, and direct student involvement in the legal drafting process. The results of the community service activity demonstrated active student participation in analyzing the substance of legal documents, verifying the compliance of clauses with election regulations, identifying legal risks, and providing solutions to technical and editorial errors in the drafts. The conclusion of this activity is the successful integration of academic theory and field practice, which tangibly enhances three key student competencies: legal drafting skills, legal analysis skills, and critical thinking skills. This community service activity also contributes to improving the governance of institutional legal documents at Bawaslu

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1. INTRODUCTION

Students, as part of the academic community, have the right to develop their intellectual capacity, practical skills, and professional integrity, which are constitutionally guaranteed in Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, specifically in Articles 13 and 14, which provide academic freedom and the right to receive educational services according to their talents and potential. In the context of developing legal competency, students not only gain it through theory but also through key skills that are the focus of development, such as critical thinking skills, communication skills, problem analysis skills, and argumentation skills. These skills are considered fundamental in shaping students' character as prospective professional legal practitioners. Students are trained not only to receive information textually but also to be able to evaluate, compare, and draw conclusions based on logical and structured analysis. The development of these competencies can be carried out through various activities, both academic

and non-academic. Academically, students have already received it in lectures, while in non-academic matters, students can develop their competencies through direct experience, such as being directly involved in the process of reviewing drafts of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Cooperation Agreements (MoAs).

MoU (*Memorandum of Understanding*): A pre-contract, also known as a pre-contract, is a legal act by one party (legal subject) to express its intention to another party regarding something it offers or owns. In other words, an MoU is a preliminary agreement that regulates and provides the parties with the opportunity to conduct a feasibility study before entering into a more detailed and binding agreement later (Setiyaningsih et al., 2020). Munir Fuady defines an MoU as a preliminary agreement, meaning that it will later be followed and explained in another agreement that regulates in detail so that the MoU contains only the main points (Pratama, 2021). Meanwhile, an MoA (*Memorandum of Agreement*) is a written document that describes a cooperative relationship between two parties. More specifically, both parties generally want to work together on a project or to achieve an agreed-upon goal (OCBC Editorial Team, n.d.). This MoA serves as a foundational document that explicitly describes the expectations, responsibilities, and objectives of the parties involved. The main purpose of the MoA is to provide a clear framework for cooperation.

In practice, one of the institutions that often uses MoUs as an initial stage to build synergy with other institutions such as universities, community organizations, media or state institutions is Bawaslu. (*General Election Supervisory Agency*) Bawaslu (Elections Supervisory Agency), hereinafter referred to as Bawaslu, is an institution that plays a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of elections in Indonesia. For example, when Bawaslu wants to increase public participation in election supervision, they can first enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with a university or youth organization. An MoU (MoA) is used when Bawaslu's collaboration with related parties has entered the concrete and legally binding implementation stage. MoUs and MoAs serve as the legal basis for strengthening coordination, information exchange, and program implementation to improve the effectiveness of election supervision and handling of violations (Jufri, 2024).

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The community service activity entitled "Developing Student Legal Competence Through Reviewing Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA) at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province" uses a descriptive qualitative research method that aims to provide a systematic and in-depth description of the process of developing student legal competence in reviewing legal documents. In this case, the activity of reviewing draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA) at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province is positioned as a legal learning medium to observe the improvement of students' legal analysis abilities qualitatively.

Subject And Location Of Activities

The subjects of this activity were 5 students from the Tadulako University Undergraduate Program in Law, participating in an impactful internship program. The internship was conducted at the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) Office, located at Jalan Sungai Moutong No. 8, Ujuna, West Palu District, Palu City. This location was chosen considering that the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) is a state institution that actively carries out cross-sector coordination through legal instruments in the form of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Cooperation Agreements (MoAs). This provides an ideal learning medium for students to hone their practical competencies in reviewing legal document drafts outside the academic realm.

Data Collection Techniques

Data was obtained through three main techniques, namely:

1. Participatory Observation: Observation is a technique for collecting activity data through observation and sensing. Participatory observation is carried out when involved or joined in the event (Fiantika et al., 2022). In this activity, students were directly involved in activities carried out by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu).
2. In-depth Interviews: Interviews are a data collection technique that involves directly asking questions to informants related to the research topic (Fiantika et al., 2022). Interviews were conducted with the Head of the Legal Division of the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province and the Supervisory Division of the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province. The Head of the Legal Division was chosen as the resource person because he has primary authority in the MoU and MoA review process within the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province, thus providing more accurate information. Through these interviews, the information the researcher wanted to obtain was related to the stages of reviewing the draft cooperation agreement, regarding how to assess compliance with the parties' agreements, the duration of the cooperation, the legal basis used, and the reporting flow to the leadership until approval and signing. Meanwhile, the Supervisory Division was chosen as the resource person because it was directly involved in the process of drafting and reviewing the MoU and MoA. Through these interviews, the information the author wanted to obtain was related to the MoU and MoA drafting mechanism, the legal considerations used, and their implementation within the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province.
3. A documentation study was conducted by reviewing documents related to the topic of the activity. These documents can include letters, photo archives, minutes of meetings, journals, diaries, and others (Fiantika et al., 2022). The documentation used included photographs/images, archives, and documents concerning a series of activities carried out by students during the review of the MoU and MoA at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province.

3. RESULTS

Bawaslu's Authority and Institutional Structure in Supporting Election Supervision

The establishment of Bawaslu stems from public demand for fair and manipulation-free elections. Through this internship, researchers seek to develop legal competence in the aspect of preventive supervision of normative non-conformities in institutional cooperation documents. This is realized through the practice of legal drafting analysis and review of legal document drafts to ensure the accuracy of administrative procedures and the legality of institutional cooperation, especially in the MoU and MoA documents. This is in line with the Juridical provisions of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, Article 1 Paragraph 17: The General Elections Supervisory Body, hereinafter referred to as Bawaslu, is an election organizing institution that oversees the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In its implementation, Bawaslu is given the authority to supervise all stages of the election, handle violations that occur during the election process together with the Indonesian National Police and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office through the Gakkumdu Center to resolve election process disputes.

Bawaslu's authority as the Gakkumdu coordinator is to play a role in receiving reports and leading initial discussions on alleged violations (PEGUNUNGAN, 2025). This is in line with the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, in Article 95, which states that Bawaslu has the authority to receive and follow up on reports related to alleged violations of the implementation of elections (Ananda, 2023). Bawaslu also has the authority to examine, review, and decide on violations, both election administration violations and money politics violations. This authority is supported by a strong institutional system, where Bawaslu is a hierarchical election organizing institution. This is in line with the organizational structure of Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province, which is guided by Regulation of the General Elections Supervisory Body No. 3 of 2022 concerning Work Procedures and Patterns of General Election Supervision

Relations, as Article 3, paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) state that "*Bawaslu has 5 (five) members. "Bawaslu membership consists of 1 (one) chairperson who also serves as a member and 4 (four) members."*, in Article 4 paragraph (2) states "The duties as referred to in paragraph 1 are divided based on divisions and work areas", the divisions as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) consist of: (a) Division of prevention, community participation and public relations; (b) Division of human resources, organization, education and training; (c) Division of handling violations, data and information; (d) Division of law and dispute resolution.

Mechanism for Drafting and Reviewing MoUs and MoAs at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province

In the context of the MoU and MoA, two divisions act as management work units authorized to formulate drafts: the prevention division and the legal division. Functionally, the legal review stage (*legal division*). The legal division is primarily responsible for the MoU and MoA texts. This is stipulated in Article 9, paragraph 3 of Election Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2023 concerning Guidelines for Cooperation between the Election Supervisory Agency. Within Bawaslu, MoUs and MoAs are known as Memoranda of Understanding and Cooperation Agreements, which are technically regulated in Election Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2023 concerning Guidelines for Cooperation between the Election Supervisory Agency, Provincial Election Supervisory Agencies, and Regency/City Election Supervisory Agencies. This regulation stipulates that the MoU is a general commitment, while the MoA is its technical derivative, where both must meet the standards for content and format stipulated in Election Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 13 of 2020 concerning Official Document Procedures.

During the internship, the researcher comprehensively understood that each draft reviewed was the result of a long, systematic process. This refers to the mechanism regulated in Article 6 of the General Elections Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2023, concerning Guidelines for Cooperation between the General Elections Supervisory Agency, the Provincial General Elections Supervisory Agency, and the Regency/City General Elections Supervisory Agency, which states that "the stages of preparing cooperation include: planning, formulation, discussion, ratification, signing, and documentation. The following is a brief explanation of the stages of preparing cooperation.

1. The planning stage is the primary foundation upon which Bawaslu identifies organizational needs and identifies potential partners with an aligned vision. During this stage, the Central Sulawesi Bawaslu holds a coordination meeting between the leadership, department heads, and staff. During this meeting, the MoU mapping document is presented to the leadership for consideration in making decisions about collaboration planning.
2. The formulation stage is the process of drafting the document, beginning with establishing the intent, objectives, and scope, as well as the legal basis for the collaboration. It also outlines the implementation mechanism, followed by a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure the achievement of targets in the field. Furthermore, managerial aspects are outlined through clarity of financing, determination of timeframes, and the provision of addendum clauses for future changes. As a complement, correspondence details for official communication channels are included, and closing provisions are provided to validate the document.
3. The Discussion Stage is the negotiation stage between the Management Work Unit and the partner to refine the cooperation draft. In this process, the Initiating Work Unit and related units are involved to ensure all technical points are well accommodated. The implementation of this discussion is flexible, where the parties can communicate directly through face-to-face meetings or utilize information technology for efficiency. After the draft is completed, the Management Work Unit is obliged to report the results to the Bawaslu leadership ranks at their respective levels. All finalized drafts must then be submitted to a plenary meeting for collective substantive approval. This mechanism ensures that every agreement reached has undergone in-depth review and received official legitimacy from the leadership before the draft is declared valid for signature.

4. The ratification stage is the final step in securing the document after it has passed the approval phase. Technically, representatives from Bawaslu and the partner are required to initial each page of the document. This action serves as authentic proof that all substantial points in the document have been fully agreed upon by both parties. This initialing ensures the integrity of each page of the collaboration document and protects it from potential unilateral changes. This signifies that the draft is final and ready to be brought to the signing stage. Thus, the ratification process serves to ensure there is no further doubt about the document's contents before the collaboration is legally formalized.
5. The Signing Stage, which is the process of signing the cooperation document within the Bawaslu environment, begins with the preparation of the document by the Management Work Unit in several copies according to the number of parties involved, where each copy is an original document that has equal legal force. Based on Article 22 of Bawaslu Regulation Number 7 of 2023, the signing is carried out directly by the top leadership, namely the Bawaslu Chairperson alongside authorized officials from the partner party to maintain the degree and equality between institutions. The implementation can be done through two mechanisms, namely directly through a physical meeting or indirectly through a circular procedure if there are distance and time constraints. After the signatures are affixed on a sufficient stamp to fulfill the legal aspects of document financing, the next crucial stage is the affixing of the CAP or official stamp of the institution. The affixing of this stamp serves as final validation that confirms that the legal action is carried out on behalf of the institution, not on behalf of an individual. This series of processes then ends with a formal document handover stage, where the Management Work Unit ensures that each party receives and holds a complete original document, so that all parties have a valid legal instrument to begin implementing the collaboration.
6. Documentation Stages: The collaboration documentation process at Bawaslu must be carried out in both physical and digital formats to ensure orderly administration. For the printed procedure, the management unit is responsible for systematically archiving the original manuscript and its copies based on document number sequence. Meanwhile, for the digital aspect, the original manuscript must be scanned and immediately uploaded to the Sijari Hubal system. This upload deadline is very strict, namely a maximum of three business days after the signing. This step aims to ensure that all partnership data, both at the central and regional levels, is quickly integrated and accessible for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Based on the interview results submitted by the Supervisory Division of the Central Sulawesi Province Bawaslu, the procedure for establishing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA) has fully referred to Bawaslu Regulation Number 7 of 2023, Article 6. The entire process is carried out in a structured manner through the following six stages:

1. Planning Stage: Based on the direction of the leadership in accordance with instructions from Bawaslu RI to carry out democratic consolidation. The main objective of this democratic consolidation is to strengthen the role and function of supervision, maintain political stability, and prevent election violations on an ongoing basis, both in the election stages and outside the election stages. This aims to improve the quality of democracy, strengthen synergy with the community, and maintain active citizen participation in supervision, with the staff previously providing a mapping of the MoU that had been made as a consideration for the leadership in the planning process.
2. Formulation Stage: In this stage, audiences and communication are held with relevant parties. The goal is to align goals and objectives, synchronize existing programs, and align future visions. The primary focus of this collaboration is to increase awareness, public participation, and understanding of elections for a better quality of democracy. After reaching an initial agreement in the formulation stage, a draft MoU is prepared.
3. Discussion Stage: In this stage, the draft must undergo a review process carried out by the legal department to ensure regulatory compliance, reviewing the contents of each article to

determine whether there are things that need to be updated, adjusted, or removed to adjust the future program, both from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and from related parties. In addition, this review aims to see if there are any inconsistencies in the vision so that re-coordination is needed to ensure all substances are in accordance before proceeding to the next stage.

4. Approval Stage: After receiving approval from the leadership, the draft MoU is forwarded to the partners for review. If there are any points of improvement from the partners, the draft MoU is returned to Bawaslu for further consultation with the leadership to ensure the substance remains intact. Once the draft is declared final by both parties, a registration number is obtained.
5. Signing Stage: This stage involves an administrative process that includes printing the final document, affixing a stamp in accordance with legal provisions, and carrying out the signing process by the leaders of both parties.
6. Documentation Stage: After the document is signed and stamped by the institution, the original manuscript is given to each party as a valid state archive to be the basis for implementing activities in the future.

Based on the stages of drafting the MoU and MoA according to the General Elections Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2023 Regarding the General Elections Agency Cooperation Guidelines and the results of interviews at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province, the review is part of the discussion stage, because the discussion stage is not only a space for the exchange of offers and acceptances, but substantially includes the review stage as a crucial part of the discussion process. This review serves as an evaluation mechanism for the points of the offer that include the reasons for cooperation, scope, duration of cooperation, and technical implementation to ensure that there is a match between the desires of the parties. Through this review process, the parties can coordinate and confirm the draft MoU to filter out potential legal risks and ensure that the alignment of desires is achieved accurately.



Figure 1. Interview process with the Head of Legal and Supervisory Staff.

Based on the results of interviews at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province, the review process for the draft MoU and MoA was carried out by the Head of the Legal Section by starting to dissect the draft material, legal basis, duration of cooperation, authority of the parties, position of the parties, objectives and scope of cooperation, rights and obligations of the parties, compliance with the duties and functions of the Institution to ensure that all points of agreement between the two parties have been properly covered. In the review stages carried out by the Head of the Legal Section, the process is carried out as follows:

1. Review of the substance of the draft: The Head of Legal Affairs conducts a thorough review of the draft MoU and MoA, focusing on the content of the agreement. At this stage, the Head ensures that all points agreed upon by both parties are clearly stated and are free from multiple interpretations.

2. Analysis of the objectives and scope of the collaboration: A review of the objectives and scope of the collaboration is conducted to ensure they remain within the agency's authority and do not violate applicable laws and regulations. This is essential to ensure that the collaboration remains within the appropriate institutional framework.
3. Reviewing the technical aspects of the agreement: This stage examines technical elements such as the term (validity period), the rights and obligations of the parties, and the implementation mechanism for the cooperation. The goal is to ensure the agreement is structured systematically and easily implemented.
4. Verification of legality and regulatory compliance: The Head of Legal Affairs ensures that all draft content does not conflict with applicable laws and regulations. At this stage, the draft's legal basis is also assessed.
5. Legal risk identification: The draft is analyzed to anticipate potential risks or legal loopholes, such as unclear clauses, potential disputes, or imbalances in rights and obligations. If risks are identified, revisions or editorial adjustments are made.
6. Draft refinement and revision: The results of all checks are then incorporated into corrections or revisions to the draft. This process can be repeated iteratively until a fully developed manuscript is obtained.
7. Reporting to management: Once the draft is deemed appropriate, the Head of Legal Affairs prepares a review report to be submitted to management. This report serves as the basis for decision-making.
8. Approval and follow-up: If the leadership approves the results of the review and both parties have reached a final agreement, the process will proceed to the next stage, namely coordinating the determination of the official signing schedule.

The Role of Students in Legal Drafting and Reviewing Cooperation Documents at the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province

The review activity of the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA) at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province is a means for students to actively participate in the legal review process to form a legal mindset and legal competence. During the implementation of the activity, intern students participated directly in conducting legal drafting analysis of draft legal documents, both in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and a Cooperation Agreement (MoA). After the analysis process, students continued by reviewing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and the Cooperation Agreement (MoA). Peter Butt and Richard Castle view legal drafting as the art of pouring legal rules into clear, precise, and unambiguous language (Taufik Iqbal Pratama, 2025). Meanwhile, review is the process of examining legal agreements to ensure that the agreement meets the required legal standards and is in line with the organization's goals (Lexemo, 2024). This is done to ensure that legal documents, both Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA), have validity and clarity, can protect the interests of the parties, and minimize the risk of legal disputes in the future.



Figure 2. Students conducted a Legal Drafting Analysis regarding the MoU between Bawaslu and Tadulako University.

Based on the image, students have the opportunity to participate directly in analyzing *legal drafting* at the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province, particularly in analyzing the drafting of legal products such as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This MoU establishes the basis for cooperation between the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province as the (FIRST PARTY) and Tadulako University as the (SECOND PARTY) regarding Participatory Election and Election Supervision. The following are the results of the legal drafting analysis of the MoU:

1. Document Identity

Title : PARTICIPATORY ELECTIONS AND ELECTION SUPERVISOR

Parties: NASRUN, S.Pd.I., M.A.P. as Chairman of the General Election Supervisory Body of Central Sulawesi Province, as **FIRST PARTY**; Prof. Dr. Ir. Amar, S.T., M.T. as the Chancellor of Tadulako University, as **SECOND PARTY**

2. Compliance with Regulations

The contents of this MoU comply with applicable regulations. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections explains that the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) is tasked with preventing election violations and encouraging public participation in monitoring. This is also supported by Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning Regional Elections, which was later amended by Law Number 1 of 2020, which encourages active public participation in monitoring and political education. At the beginning of the MoU, these regulations are stated as the legal basis. Although the wording is still general, it is still sufficient to demonstrate the MoU's legal basis. Furthermore, Bawaslu Regulation Number 2 of 2023 concerning Participatory Supervision also emphasizes that collaboration with universities is a key program of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Bawaslu.

3. Legal Substance Analysis

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Election Supervisory Agency of Central Sulawesi Province and Tadulako University shows that the general content of the agreement reflects the alignment of goals between the two institutions, particularly in promoting participatory election and electoral supervision. The legal substance regulated in this MoU includes key elements such as the intent and purpose, scope, implementation, timeframe, financing, and dispute resolution, which conceptually align with the MoU's character as an umbrella agreement. The intent and purpose clause emphasizes the orientation of the collaboration towards improving students' understanding and capacity in election supervision, which is relevant to the Bawaslu function and the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. The scope clause also accommodates various forms of concrete activities such as outreach, internships, thematic KKN (Community Service Program), seminars, and research, thus indicating a clear direction for implementation. From the legal language aspect, several weaknesses were still found in the form of typographical errors, inconsistent terminology, and ineffective use of sentences, which have the potential to give rise to multiple interpretations. In fact, in the principles of legal drafting, clarity, firmness, and consistency of language are very important to ensure legal certainty. Meanwhile, provisions regarding time periods, financing, dispute resolution, and force majeure have basically been regulated quite well, although they still require improvement, particularly in determining the dispute resolution forum and formulating more concise and operational clauses.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province (**FIRST PARTY**) with Tadulako University (**SECOND PARTY**) has fulfilled the basic framework as a cooperation agreement, but still requires improvements in terms of editorial, strengthening operational aspects, and the addition of more specific provisions to provide legal certainty and effectiveness in its implementation.



Figure 3. Students conducted a review of the MoA of the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) together with the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Corrections.

At the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province, students reviewed the Cooperation Agreement (MoA) document between the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province and the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province. (**FIRST PARTY**) with the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Corrections (**SECOND PARTY**) regarding Data Exchange and Outreach for Inmates. Substantively, this document is well-drafted and plays a crucial role in guaranteeing constitutional rights, particularly the voting rights of inmates in Central Sulawesi. However, the review identified several technical errors related to typos and numbering that need to be corrected to maintain the document's legal validity. The following is the result of the legal drafting analysis of the MoU:

1. Document Identity

Title : DATA EXCHANGE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIALIZATION TO CITIZENS CORRECTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Parties: NASRUN, S.Pd.I., M.A. P, as Chairman of the General Election Supervisory Body of Central Sulawesi Province, as **FIRST PARTY**; BAGUS KURNIAWAN, A.Md.IP.,S.Sos., M.A. As Head of the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Corrections for Central Sulawesi, as **SECOND PARTY**.

2. Review of Legal Substance and Clauses

The intent and purpose of this agreement are clear as the basis for implementing cooperation to support the fulfillment of the voting rights of Correctional Institution Residents, and its scope also covers important aspects such as data exchange, outreach, and coordination. In terms of legal substance and agreement clauses, the provisions regarding the obligations of the parties have been drafted in a very balanced and operational manner. The division of roles between correctional institutions as facilitators and data providers and election supervisors as implementers of outreach is on target. The inclusion of a data confidentiality clause in this document is also very relevant and in line with the principles of protecting the personal data of Correctional Institution Residents. Regarding financing arrangements, the formulation that imposes a budget based on the capabilities of each party is standard and safe in cooperation between state institutions to align with the financial provisions of the relevant agencies. The dispute resolution mechanism, force majeure clause, conditions for cancellation of the agreement, and the scope of the addendum also accommodate the ideal standards for drafting

legal documents. Overall, this agreement has been well drafted because it has clear intent and purpose, a relevant scope, and balanced and operational provisions on the obligations of the parties. Furthermore, important clauses such as data confidentiality, financing, the duration of the cooperation, dispute resolution mechanisms, force majeure, termination provisions, and addenda have been comprehensively regulated and comply with legal document drafting standards. From a legal perspective, this agreement has a strong legal basis, as it references various relevant laws and regulations, including provisions regarding elections and correctional facilities.

3. Findings of Technical and Editorial Errors

Regarding the findings of technical and editorial errors, the article numbering in this document is duplicated, with two articles numbered five. The first five articles contain provisions regarding the time period, while the second five regulate financing. The financing section should be revised to Article Six, followed by force majeure to Article Seven, and so on sequentially until the closing article. Furthermore, in Article Eight, concerning other provisions, there is a repetition of the title text and the opening sentence written twice, and there is a typo in the word "cooperation" which is written as missing the letter "a". Another technical error is seen in the legal basis consideration number seven regarding Presidential Regulation Number 157 of 2024 concerning the Ministry of Immigration and Correctional Services. In this reference, the State Gazette information is written as 2012, which should be adjusted to correspond to the year of the regulation's issuance, namely 2024.

Overall, the Cooperation Agreement between the Central Sulawesi Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and the Central Sulawesi Regional Office of the Directorate General of Corrections is well-drafted, clearly substantiated, supported by a strong legal basis and comprehensive clauses. However, several technical errors, such as numbering and spelling errors, remain, which need to be corrected to avoid future legal issues.

Improving Students' Legal Skills in Legal Drafting and Analysis Practices

With the students' role in reviewing the draft MoU and MoA, the three-month, 22-day internship at the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province yielded tangible results. Through the review and analysis of the MoU and MoA, the students demonstrated improvements in legal competencies such as legal drafting, analytical skills, and critical thinking. The following skills were acquired:

1. Legal Drafting Skills

During their internship at the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province, students played an active role in ensuring that each cooperation document had a clear and accountable legal basis. This involvement included reviewing the contents of MoUs and MoAs to ensure that all clauses complied with statutory provisions, particularly those related to elections. In this process, the application of legal drafting is crucial because it is not only understood as the activity of preparing legal documents, but also as an analytical process that requires precision, language accuracy, and a deep understanding of the hierarchy of laws and regulations. Conceptually, the term legal drafting consists of two words: "legal" and "drafting." Simply put, "legal" means something in accordance with the law, while "drafting" means making plans or drafting. Legal drafting is a technical and systematic process in drafting laws and regulations to meet good legal standards, such as clarity of norms, consistency of structure, and alignment with higher regulations (Faizien et al., 2025). Thus, this activity provides valuable experience for students in connecting legal theory learned in lectures with real practice, especially in the field of supervision and institutional governance within the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province.

2. Analytical Skills

During an internship at the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province, students actively participated in reviewing MoUs and MoAs as a means to

hone their legal analysis skills by identifying potential weaknesses in the documents, such as ambiguity (multiple interpretations), imbalances in the rights and obligations of the parties, and potential conflicts with higher-level regulations. Furthermore, students assessed the document's strengths, such as legal certainty, clarity of regulations, and effectiveness of the collaboration. With this approach, the review process was not only judgmental but also contributed suggestions for improvements to the content and drafting techniques of the documents. Through these activities, students directly applied analytical skills, as described by Rose, Colin, and Malcolm J. Nicholl: the ability to examine a situation, problem, or decision through a logical, structured, and step-by-step process (Study, 2023). In this context, analytical skills were reflected in thoroughness in examining each section of the document, the ability to sort out relevant legal facts, and the ability to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each clause.

3. Critical Thinking Skills

During the review process of the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) and MoA (Memorandum of Agreement) documents at the Central Sulawesi Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), students not only played the role of readers but also actively analyzed the suitability and relevance of each cooperation clause to the applicable election law provisions. This activity served as an important means of training and developing students' critical thinking skills in the context of legal practice. According to Siegel, critical thinking is the ability to recognize and evaluate arguments rationally, make decisions based on evidence, and solve problems through a systematic and logical thought process (Hasanah et al., 2023). In practice, students were trained to thoroughly understand the agreement's contents, identify the arguments contained in the document, and assess the strengths and weaknesses of each provision. Furthermore, they also needed to examine the supporting basis for these arguments, including the data, facts, and sources used. To develop these skills, several simple steps can be taken. First, read the document carefully to understand the purpose, content, and impact of the collaboration. Next, highlight important sections related to election regulations, especially if any content seems inappropriate. In addition, discussing with friends is also important to get other points of view and make the analysis more in-depth.

4. CONCLUSION

An internship at the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Central Sulawesi Province, lasting nearly three months and 22 days, has yielded tangible results in strengthening students' legal drafting skills. Through reviewing drafts of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Cooperation Agreements (MoAs), students successfully integrated academic theory with practical application, particularly in drafting legal documents systematically and in alignment with the hierarchy of applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, students demonstrated significant improvement in their analytical skills and critical thinking. Students can logically analyze agreement clauses to detect potential legal risks, such as ambiguity or imbalances in rights and obligations. With a skeptical and systematic approach to evaluating legal arguments, students are able not only to identify problems but also to provide constructive solutions for improving institutional governance at the Bawaslu of Central Sulawesi Province.

This process teaches the importance of inter-institutional collaboration and how to draft documents that meet applicable legal standards. Overall, this internship not only benefits the students' personal development but also positively contributes to the institution and society. The valuable knowledge gained during this internship will equip them to face future legal challenges and contribute to improving the quality of election oversight in Indonesia.

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