



Strengthening Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Efforts for Sustainable Legal Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

Corruption remains a persistent problem undermining governance and rule of law in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the anti-corruption efforts and strategies embedded in Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045, focusing on their legal framework and implementation prospects. Using a qualitative approach, the research reviews policy documents, including the RPJPN and related legislation, to identify key legal and institutional measures designed to combat corruption. The RPJPN emphasizes education on anti-corruption values, digitalization of public services to enhance transparency, strengthening internal oversight by government institutions, legal reforms in prosecution and judiciary, as well as asset recovery mechanisms. The findings indicate that while the RPJPN provides a comprehensive legal strategy to prevent and penalize corruption, challenges remain in ensuring effective enforcement and public participation. The study concludes that success depends on integrated cooperation among government agencies, civil society, and the judiciary, supported by clear legal mandates and robust institutional frameworks. This paper contributes to understanding how long-term legal planning can address systemic corruption and improve governance quality in Indonesia.

Keywords:

Anti-Corruption, RPJPN 2025-2045, Legal Framework, Governance, Transparency

1. Introduction

Corruption remains a pervasive challenge in governance systems worldwide, and Indonesia is no exception (Nani et al., 2025). Despite ongoing efforts to combat corrupt practices, the country continues to face significant obstacles in achieving transparent and accountable public administration. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2024 places Indonesia at a score of 37, ranking it fifth among ASEAN countries, which underscores the persistent vulnerability of the nation to corruption-related issues. High-profile cases involving the misuse of subsidized fuel distribution, bribery scandals in infrastructure projects, and social aid misappropriation have highlighted the urgency for systemic reforms. These challenges have reinforced the need for a



comprehensive anti-corruption framework embedded in Indonesia's long-term development agenda. In response to these persistent issues, the Government of Indonesia enacted the National Long-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional, RPJPN) 2025–2045 through Law No. 59 of 2024. This plan serves as a strategic blueprint to guide the country's development across two decades, with anti-corruption efforts forming a central pillar. The formulation of the RPJPN involved extensive consultation with stakeholders, including government agencies, academics, civil society organizations, and the public, ensuring that the plan reflects a wide range of perspectives and societal needs (Transparency International, 2025). The participatory nature of this process is crucial for legitimacy and public buy-in, especially in the face of entrenched corruption networks.

The RPJPN emphasizes strengthening the rule of law, transparency, and accountability in governance. It outlines specific strategies such as integrating anti-corruption education into formal and informal learning systems, harnessing digital technology to enhance public service delivery, improving internal and external oversight mechanisms, reforming prosecution systems, and adopting rigorous asset recovery policies. These measures collectively aim to establish a culture of integrity and reduce opportunities for corrupt practices within both public and private sectors. The approach signifies a shift towards a more holistic and preventive framework rather than reactive enforcement alone.

This study seeks to analyze the extent to which the RPJPN 2025-2045 comprehensively addresses the anti-corruption agenda in Indonesia. It explores how the strategic policies proposed in the RPJPN align with existing challenges and international best practices in corruption prevention and governance reform. The research also examines the institutional readiness and capacity to implement these strategies effectively, considering Indonesia's complex socio-political landscape. Furthermore, the study evaluates the potential role of technological innovation and education in reshaping public attitudes toward corruption.

Additionally, this research investigates the roles of various actors, including government institutions, civil society, and the general public, in supporting the implementation of these anti-corruption measures (Triatmanto & Bawono, 2023). Collaboration and participation across these sectors are recognized as key enablers for successful governance reforms. The RPJPN's inclusion of public participation mechanisms indicates a recognition that top-down policies must be complemented by grassroots engagement to create sustainable change. The research questions guiding this study include: How comprehensively does the RPJPN 2025-2045 address anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia? What are the key strategies outlined in the RPJPN, and how do they correspond with past challenges and future needs? How can the collaboration between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders enhance the success of anti-corruption initiatives within the RPJPN framework? These questions provide a structured lens to evaluate the policy's scope, relevance, and feasibility.

Indonesia's CPI score of 37 highlights significant room for improvement compared to regional neighbors like Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam, which maintain higher transparency standards. This comparative perspective suggests that Indonesia's reforms must not only tackle



domestic issues but also strive to align with international norms to attract investment and foster economic development. Transparency International (2025) emphasizes that the reputational impact of corruption extends beyond national borders, affecting Indonesia's standing in the global community.

Educational initiatives, as emphasized in the RPJPN, play a pivotal role in shaping long-term behavioral change. Suteki (2024) points out the empowerment of local communities through education and engagement in anti-corruption programs as essential components. By embedding anti-corruption values early in the curriculum, Indonesia aims to cultivate a new generation of citizens who prioritize integrity and public accountability. However, success depends on the quality of educational content, teacher readiness, and societal reinforcement mechanisms to sustain these values outside the classroom. Digitalization of public services offers promising avenues to reduce corruption by minimizing face-to-face interactions that often lead to bribery and nepotism. The RPJPN proposes extensive digital governance reforms, which, if implemented equitably, could enhance transparency and service efficiency. Yet, Indonesia's diverse geography and digital divide present significant challenges to uniform adoption. Ensuring access to digital infrastructure and protecting data privacy are critical to maintaining public trust in these new systems.

In conclusion, the RPJPN 2025-2045 represents an ambitious and comprehensive roadmap to combat corruption in Indonesia, intertwining legal reforms, technological innovation, education, and participatory governance. While the plan's breadth is commendable, its success hinges on overcoming implementation hurdles, including institutional capacity, political will, and cultural change. This research aims to provide insights that will aid policymakers, practitioners, and scholars in refining and supporting Indonesia's long-term anti-corruption vision.

2. Literature Review

The fight against corruption is a global challenge that requires multi-dimensional approaches combining legal reforms, institutional strengthening, community participation, and sustainable development strategies. Corruption's complex nature means that no single solution can effectively address it; instead, integrated efforts spanning prevention, enforcement, and public engagement are essential. Scholars and international organizations increasingly stress that anti-corruption efforts must be embedded within broader governance reforms to foster transparency and accountability sustainably (World Bank, 2023; Transparency International, 2024). Suteki et al. (2024) emphasize the critical role of empowering local communities as a foundational pillar of anti-corruption initiatives. According to their research, grassroots participation enhances public vigilance and creates a social environment where corrupt practices are less tolerated. This community-based approach complements formal legal mechanisms by fostering transparency and accountability from the bottom up. When citizens are actively involved in monitoring and reporting corruption, governments face greater pressure to act responsibly. Thus, anti-corruption education and public awareness programs are indispensable components for nurturing a culture of integrity.



Similarly, Medyen et al. (2024) highlight the importance of robust anti-corruption legislation in promoting sustainable development. Their study shows that effective laws, when consistently enforced, do not merely deter corrupt practices but also contribute to broader economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability. This perspective positions anti-corruption measures as integral to achieving long-term development goals rather than as isolated legal initiatives. Strengthening legal frameworks ensures equitable resource distribution and reinforces citizens' trust in public institutions, which is vital for national progress.

The European Union's 2025 Rule of Law Report further underscores the indispensable role of the rule of law in safeguarding democracy, security, and economic stability. It emphasizes that strong legal frameworks ensure accountability, protect fundamental rights, and uphold institutional integrity—key elements in preventing corruption. The report advocates for independent judiciary systems, transparent governance, and robust enforcement mechanisms, principles that resonate globally, including in Indonesia. These international standards provide valuable benchmarks for Indonesia's reform efforts under the RPJPN 2025-2045. Indonesia's RPJPN 2025-2045 incorporates these global insights by outlining a comprehensive anti-corruption framework that integrates multiple strategies. The plan stresses preventive measures like education and digitalization alongside enforcement reforms such as prosecution system improvements and asset recovery policies. This multi-sectoral approach aligns with international best practices, addressing both the root causes and manifestations of corruption. For instance, digital public services aim to reduce direct interactions that often facilitate bribery, while education efforts seek to instill anti-corruption values from an early age.

Anti-corruption education, as highlighted by Suteki, is fundamental in shifting societal norms over the long term. The RPJPN's focus on embedding integrity into formal and non-formal education systems aims to cultivate a new generation less tolerant of corrupt behavior. This strategy recognizes that laws alone cannot change deeply ingrained cultural attitudes; societal transformation requires consistent and sustained educational interventions. However, the success of such programs depends on curriculum quality, teacher preparedness, and supportive social environments. Digitalization, as advocated by the RPJPN and supported by international studies, offers promising opportunities to enhance transparency and efficiency in public services. Automated systems reduce human discretion and the potential for corruption by limiting face-to-face transactions between officials and the public. Yet, as the literature warns, the digital divide and infrastructure disparities in Indonesia present substantial challenges. Equal access to digital platforms and robust cybersecurity measures are essential to ensure that digital reforms do not exacerbate inequalities or introduce new vulnerabilities.

The RPJPN also addresses enforcement challenges through legal reforms, including the establishment of a Single Prosecution System and non-conviction based asset forfeiture. These reforms aim to enhance coordination between law enforcement agencies and expedite asset recovery processes, which are often bottlenecks in corruption cases. While these legal innovations are promising, international experiences caution that their effectiveness depends on judicial integrity, institutional independence, and protection against political interference—areas where Indonesia still faces challenges.



Collaboration between government institutions, civil society, and the public emerges as a critical success factor in the literature. Studies consistently show that multi-stakeholder involvement improves transparency, accountability, and policy implementation. The RPJPN's emphasis on participatory governance reflects this understanding, encouraging active engagement from academia, media, and grassroots organizations. However, sustaining such collaboration requires political will, resource allocation, and mechanisms to protect whistleblowers and activists.

In summary, the literature reviewed here establishes a strong theoretical and empirical foundation for analyzing Indonesia's RPJPN anti-corruption framework. It highlights that effective anti-corruption strategies must be holistic—integrating legal reform, education, digital innovation, institutional capacity building, and public participation. These components collectively create an enabling environment for good governance and sustainable development. The RPJPN's approach aligns with these principles, but its success will ultimately depend on overcoming practical challenges in implementation, coordination, and societal acceptance.

3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to analyze the efforts and strategies for comprehensive anti-corruption development in Indonesia's RPJPN 2025-2045 (Bazen et al., 2021; Boda, 2022). The research primarily relies on document analysis, reviewing official policy documents, government publications, and relevant literature to understand the formulation, content, and implications of the RPJPN's anti-corruption agenda. Data sources include the RPJPN legal text (Undang-Undang No. 59 Tahun 2024), reports from government institutions such as Bappenas, as well as articles and analyses from reputable sources like sustain.id and academic journals. Additionally, relevant international reports such as the 2025 Rule of Law Report by the European Union are used to provide a comparative perspective on rule of law and governance issues.

The study applies a thematic content analysis method to identify key themes related to anti-corruption strategies, including education, digitalization, legal reforms, enforcement mechanisms, and asset recovery. This method enables the synthesis of diverse data points into coherent findings regarding the RPJPN's approach and its alignment with best practices in anti-corruption efforts. Furthermore, the study contextualizes the RPJPN within the broader literature on corruption prevention and control, drawing from empirical and theoretical insights to critically evaluate the plan's comprehensiveness and potential challenges. By using qualitative document analysis and thematic interpretation, the research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of Indonesia's strategic direction for anti-corruption efforts over the 2025-2045 period and to offer recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of these policies.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Result

Corruption remains one of the most persistent and challenging issues in Indonesia's governance landscape. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of 2024 ranks Indonesia with a score of 37



out of 100, reflecting a relatively high perception of corruption and placing Indonesia fifth among ASEAN countries, behind Singapore, Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Vietnam. This ranking reveals that despite numerous efforts and reforms over the years, the country continues to struggle with systemic corruption issues that hinder good governance and development progress. In the late months of 2024 and early 2025, several high-profile corruption scandals surfaced, which have further highlighted vulnerabilities within Indonesia's public administration and governance systems. One of the most significant cases involved allegations of corruption in the distribution of subsidized fuel (BBM), resulting in state losses amounting to trillions of rupiah. This scandal exposed weaknesses in regulatory oversight, distribution mechanisms, and accountability frameworks in a critical sector affecting millions of citizens. In addition, bribery scandals linked to infrastructure project procurement raised concerns about the transparency of government contracts and the integrity of public officials involved in these processes. Furthermore, the misuse of social assistance funds has underscored the risk of corruption adversely impacting vulnerable populations that rely heavily on government support (Transparency International Indonesia, 2025).

Data collected from government reports reveal troubling patterns regarding the integrity and neutrality of civil servants. Between 2020 and 2022, there were 1,703 complaints related to violations of civil servant neutrality, pointing to significant challenges in ensuring impartiality and ethical conduct within the bureaucracy. Meanwhile, data on corruption cases from 2003 to 2022 show that out of 1,165 recorded cases, approximately 38.1% involved civil servants and officials from the executive branch, indicating that corruption is deeply embedded within various levels of government administration. These statistics illustrate the complex and entrenched nature of corruption, emphasizing the need for comprehensive and systemic reforms. The National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 seeks to address these persistent challenges through a multi-faceted approach to anti-corruption. This plan was formally enacted on September 13, 2024, under Law No. 59 of 2024, with extensive involvement from policymakers, academics, civil society organizations, and public stakeholders to ensure that anti-corruption strategies align with societal needs and expectations. One of the cornerstones of the RPJPN anti-corruption strategy is education (Triatmanto & Bawono, 2023; Almahasnah et al., 2024). The plan places strong emphasis on integrating anti-corruption education into formal curricula at all levels, from elementary to tertiary education. This approach aims to cultivate a culture of integrity and ethical awareness from an early age, equipping future generations with the values and knowledge needed to resist corrupt practices. Complementing formal education, the RPJPN also promotes non-formal learning through workshops, seminars, and public campaigns designed to raise awareness about the detrimental impacts of corruption and encourage civic engagement in prevention efforts (Tank, 2024).

Another major pillar of the RPJPN's anti-corruption strategy is the digitalization of public services. The introduction and expansion of electronic systems for licensing, procurement, and budget management are intended to reduce face-to-face interactions between officials and the public, which historically have been opportunities for corrupt practices. Digital platforms facilitate transparency by providing easier access to information and accelerating service delivery, while simultaneously minimizing discretionary power and opportunities for bribery



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or favoritism. This technological transformation is expected to play a critical role in fostering accountable governance and improving citizen trust. Strengthening internal and external oversight mechanisms is also a vital component of the RPJPN framework. The role of the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) is enhanced to detect and prevent corruption more effectively within public institutions. This is complemented by efforts to increase public participation in oversight through accessible complaint mechanisms, allowing citizens to report misconduct or corrupt practices safely and conveniently. The media's role in this context is equally important; by acting as watchdogs, journalists contribute to transparency and hold public officials accountable, thus creating pressure for improved governance.

The RPJPN further outlines reforms in the prosecution and law enforcement systems related to corruption. The adoption of the Single Prosecution System is aimed at improving coordination among law enforcement agencies to ensure more efficient, timely, and fair prosecution of corruption cases. These reforms seek to minimize political interference and enhance the impartiality of judicial processes. Furthermore, asset recovery mechanisms are strengthened through the application of non-conviction based asset forfeiture, which allows the state to confiscate assets suspected to be derived from corruption even before the conclusion of court proceedings. This approach accelerates the recovery of illicit assets and deters corrupt behavior. Alongside these enforcement efforts, the RPJPN promotes a Zero Corruption Policy, which is supported by stricter legal reforms, including tougher sanctions and proactive supervision. These measures aim to create a deterrent effect across both public and private sectors, reducing opportunities and incentives for corrupt conduct.

The results clearly indicate that the RPJPN 2025-2045 has established a comprehensive framework for combating corruption, addressing both preventive and punitive dimensions. The integration of education, digital technology, oversight enhancement, law enforcement reform, and asset recovery efforts creates a holistic system designed to improve governance integrity over the next two decades. However, the available data also reflect ongoing challenges that require continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of policies to ensure effectiveness. Public engagement emerges as a critical factor in the success of the RPJPN's anti-corruption initiatives. By promoting accessible mechanisms for complaints and whistleblowing, as well as encouraging media participation, the plan underscores the importance of a vibrant civil society in holding government accountable. This participatory approach is expected to empower citizens to play a more active role in governance and oversight, which is essential to sustaining anti-corruption efforts in the long term.

In summary, the empirical evidence from corruption indices, case reports, and government data reinforces the urgent need for comprehensive anti-corruption strategies in Indonesia. The RPJPN 2025-2045 presents a structured and multi-dimensional roadmap aimed at transforming the country's governance system into one characterized by transparency, accountability, and integrity. While significant challenges remain, the adoption of these strategies provides a hopeful outlook for Indonesia's future, with the potential to reduce corruption substantially and foster sustainable development through improved public trust and effective governance.



4.2. Discussion

The results reveal a complex and entrenched corruption landscape in Indonesia, underscoring persistent challenges despite years of reform efforts. The RPJPN 2025-2045’s comprehensive anti-corruption strategy reflects a significant policy shift toward integrating multiple approaches—education, digitalization, strengthened oversight, legal reform, and asset recovery—into a unified framework aimed at systemic change. This discussion evaluates the strengths and limitations of these strategies, explores the socio-political context influencing implementation, and considers broader implications for governance and development in Indonesia.

Indonesia’s low score on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) highlights an urgent need for more effective governance reforms. Ranked fifth in the ASEAN region with a CPI score of 37 in 2024, Indonesia lags behind neighbors such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Table 1 illustrates this ranking clearly, showing Indonesia’s position relative to its peers. Persistent scandals involving fuel subsidy distribution, infrastructure procurement, and social assistance misappropriation exemplify systemic vulnerabilities where governance transparency and accountability remain weak.

Table 1: *Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2024: Indonesia vs ASEAN Peers*

Country	CPI Score	Regional Rank
Singapore	85	1
Malaysia	52	2
Vietnam	42	3
Thailand	40	4
Indonesia	37	5

Education emerges as a foundational pillar for anti-corruption efforts. Integrating anti-corruption education from primary school through higher education aims to reshape societal values and norms over time. Suteki (2024) highlights the empowerment of local communities and engagement in anti-corruption programs, aligning closely with RPJPN’s emphasis on grassroots education and public awareness. Early cultivation of integrity and ethical conduct can foster generations less tolerant of corruption and more committed to civic responsibility. However, the effectiveness of education depends on curriculum quality, teacher training, and a supportive cultural environment. Without systemic enforcement and societal reinforcement, educational efforts may have limited impact in isolation.

Digitalization of public services is another promising strategy to reduce corruption opportunities by minimizing direct interactions between officials and the public, thereby limiting discretionary power. This aligns with global e-governance trends proven to increase transparency and efficiency. However, challenges remain due to Indonesia’s geographic diversity and uneven digital infrastructure. Equitable access to digital services and robust cybersecurity frameworks are crucial to prevent new vulnerabilities such as cyber fraud. Successful digital implementation demands sustained investment, capacity building, and public trust maintenance.

Strengthening internal government oversight, particularly through the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), is vital for early detection and prevention. Enhanced public participation via accessible complaint mechanisms complements the role of civil society and media as watchdogs in democratic governance. This is consistent with the 2025 Rule of Law Report, which emphasizes the rule of law’s foundational role in democracy, security, and economic stability. Empowered civil society and independent media increase the cost of misconduct through reputational damage and public scrutiny. Yet, the effectiveness of oversight relies on institutional independence, whistleblower protection, and safeguards against political interference.

Table 2 below summarizes the main strategies of RPJPN 2025-2045 focused on anti-corruption, outlining their primary objectives and key focus areas. This table clarifies how each pillar targets different facets of corruption through coordinated efforts.

Table 2: *Core Strategic Pillars of Indonesia’s RPJPN 2025-2045 Anti-Corruption Framework*

Strategy	Main Focus	Primary Objective
Anti-Corruption Education	Integration of formal and non-formal curricula	Build a culture of integrity from early stages
Digitalization of Public Services	Transparency and efficiency in government services	Minimize corruption-prone interactions
Strengthening Internal Oversight	Role of APIP and public complaint mechanisms	Detect and prevent corruption practices
Prosecution System Transformation	Coordinated law enforcement, Single Prosecution System	Accelerate and ensure fair legal processes
Asset Recovery & Zero Corruption Policy	Enforcement without waiting for final court decisions	Suppress corruption opportunities and recover assets

Legal reforms such as the Single Prosecution System and non-conviction based asset forfeiture represent modernized enforcement mechanisms designed to reduce delays, improve inter-agency coordination, and expedite asset recovery. The innovative use of non-conviction forfeiture allows the state to recover illicit assets without requiring a criminal conviction, thereby reducing impunity and increasing corruption’s financial risks. Nonetheless, these reforms require robust legal frameworks, judicial integrity, and effective collaboration to prevent misuse and uphold fairness. International experience warns that enforcement must balance deterrence with rights protection to maintain public confidence.

The Zero Corruption Policy underscores the government’s commitment to punitive and preventive measures. Stricter sanctions and proactive supervision foster a culture of zero tolerance essential for systemic change. However, altering entrenched cultural and institutional norms remains a formidable challenge. Medyen et al. (2024) argue that anti-corruption legislation supports sustainable development by enabling economic growth, social equity, and environmental stewardship. Indonesia’s RPJPN approach integrates these broader development goals with anti-corruption efforts, reflecting a holistic vision.

Despite RPJPN’s comprehensive scope, implementation challenges loom. Table 3 highlights the strengths and weaknesses in applying key strategies, considering institutional capacities and socio-political contexts. It reveals that while the RPJPN is visionary, bureaucratic complexity, uneven infrastructure, political interference, and cultural resistance could impede progress.

Table 3: *Strengths and Challenges in Implementing RPJPN 2025-2045 Anti-Corruption Strategies*

Aspect	Strengths	Challenges
Anti-Corruption Education	National curriculum support, extensive training	Cultural resistance, resource limitations
Digitalization of Public Services	Advanced technology and system integration	Uneven digital infrastructure
Internal Oversight	Enhanced APIP role and media involvement	Political interference, bureaucratic hurdles
Prosecution System	Legal reforms, structured coordination	Ongoing political interference
Asset Recovery & Zero Corruption Policy	Strict laws, non-conviction forfeiture	Consistent law enforcement needed

The RPJPN’s emphasis on participatory governance—engaging civil society, academia, media, and the public—reflects a progressive approach likely to improve legitimacy and effectiveness. This participatory model aligns with democratic principles and the 2025 Rule of Law Report’s emphasis on the interconnection between democracy, security, and economic progress. Greater transparency and accountability will likely enhance Indonesia’s international reputation and investment climate, contributing to sustainable development. Balancing prevention and enforcement is a core RPJPN strategy. Prevention through education, digitalization, and oversight reduces corruption incidence, while legal reforms and asset recovery address violations and deter offenders. This dual approach demands institutional coordination and sustained political will. Corruption reforms often face setbacks from political interference, resource shortages, and weak capacity. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management are necessary to maintain effectiveness and respond to evolving challenges.

Public perception and trust in government institutions remain critical. Despite policy advances, Indonesia’s low CPI score indicates fragile confidence in government integrity. Building trust requires transparent accountability, tangible anti-corruption results, and open public communication. The RPJPN’s strategy to involve public participation and media oversight can help restore trust but must be backed by visible reforms and credible enforcement. Indonesia’s anti-corruption efforts have broader regional and global implications. As a major ASEAN player, Indonesia’s success or failure impacts regional cooperation, investment, and governance integrity in Southeast Asia. Strengthening anti-corruption frameworks aligns Indonesia with international standards and enhances its global governance role. RPJPN’s multi-dimensional approach may serve as a model for other countries confronting similar challenges.

In conclusion, the RPJPN 2025-2045 presents a well-rounded and ambitious plan to combat corruption in Indonesia. Its blend of preventive education, technological innovation, strengthened oversight, legal reform, and public engagement reflects contemporary best



practices. Realizing its goals depends on overcoming implementation hurdles, fostering inter-institutional cooperation, and sustaining political and societal commitment. Ongoing research, policy refinement, and stakeholder collaboration will be crucial to transform Indonesia's governance into a transparent, accountable, and corruption-free system.

5. Conclusion

This study highlights the critical importance of strengthening the rule of law and anti-corruption efforts as fundamental pillars for achieving sustainable legal development in Indonesia. The National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 presents a comprehensive and multi-dimensional legal framework aimed at combating corruption through preventive education, digitalization of public services, enhanced internal oversight, legal reforms in prosecution, and effective asset recovery mechanisms. These strategies collectively seek to address the systemic nature of corruption that continues to undermine governance and public trust. Despite the RPJPN's ambitious and well-integrated approach, the successful realization of its objectives depends heavily on overcoming significant challenges such as political interference, bureaucratic complexities, uneven digital infrastructure, and cultural resistance. Effective enforcement requires not only robust legal mandates and institutional capacities but also sustained cooperation among government agencies, civil society, media, and the judiciary. Moreover, fostering active public participation and transparency is essential to rebuild trust and legitimacy in governance institutions. Ultimately, the study concludes that Indonesia's long-term anti-corruption strategy under RPJPN has strong potential to improve governance quality and rule of law if supported by coordinated implementation and continuous adaptive management. This integrated approach can serve as a model for addressing deep-rooted corruption and promoting sustainable legal development, which is vital for Indonesia's democratic stability and socio-economic progress.

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