



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

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Abstract

Corruption remains a persistent challenge that undermines governance effectiveness, legal certainty, and sustainable development in Indonesia. Although Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 identifies anti-corruption reform as a strategic priority, limited scholarly attention has examined how this framework contributes to strengthening the rule of law and sustainable legal development. This study aims to analyze the anti-corruption framework embedded within the RPJPN 2025–2045 and evaluate its potential contribution to governance reform in Indonesia. Using a qualitative doctrinal approach, the research relies on document analysis of the RPJPN, relevant legislation, government policy documents, and contemporary literature on anti-corruption and governance. Data were analyzed through thematic content analysis focusing on preventive, institutional, participatory, and enforcement-oriented strategies. The findings reveal that the RPJPN adopts a comprehensive anti-corruption framework integrating anti-corruption education, digital governance, public participation, institutional oversight, prosecution reform, and asset recovery mechanisms. The framework reflects a shift from a predominantly punitive model toward a more preventive and governance-oriented approach to corruption control. However, the study also identifies several implementation challenges, including political interference, uneven institutional capacity, disparities in digital infrastructure, and limited public engagement. The novelty of this study lies in its examination of the RPJPN 2025–2045 as an integrated long-term legal governance instrument for anti-corruption reform, an aspect rarely discussed in existing literature. This article contributes to the discourse on rule of law and governance by demonstrating how anti-corruption policy, institutional reform, and sustainable development objectives can be integrated within a national development planning framework.

Keywords:

Anti-Corruption; Rule of Law; Governance Reform; Sustainable Legal Development.

1. Introduction

Corruption remains one of the most persistent challenges confronting governance, economic development, and the rule of law in Indonesia. Despite extensive institutional reforms and the establishment of specialized anti-corruption agencies, corruption continues to undermine public



trust, weaken state institutions, and reduce the effectiveness of public service delivery. According to Transparency International Indonesia (2025), Indonesia scored 37 out of 100 in the 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), placing the country among the lower-performing states in Southeast Asia. Recent corruption scandals involving fuel subsidy distribution, public procurement, land administration, and social assistance programs further demonstrate the continuing vulnerability of public institutions to abuse of power and rent-seeking behavior (Prayitno et al., 2024; Wijanarko, 2024). These developments indicate that corruption in Indonesia is not merely an issue of individual misconduct but a systemic governance problem that requires comprehensive and long-term policy responses.

The consequences of corruption extend beyond legal violations and financial losses. Previous studies demonstrate that corruption negatively affects economic growth, investment performance, social welfare, and institutional legitimacy (Alfada, 2019; Triatmanto & Bawono, 2023). International scholarship further highlights that corruption obstructs sustainable development by weakening accountability mechanisms, increasing inequality, and reducing public confidence in government institutions (ALmahasnah et al., 2024; Houque & Khan, 2025). Recent literature has also expanded the understanding of corruption beyond conventional bribery and embezzlement to include abuse of authority, illicit asset accumulation, professional misconduct, and other forms of power exploitation that threaten democratic governance and public integrity (Ali et al., 2021; Birdsall et al., 2025). Consequently, anti-corruption efforts are increasingly viewed as an essential component of sustainable governance and rule-of-law development rather than merely a criminal justice issue.

Recognizing these challenges, 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. The RPJPN serves as a strategic framework for national development over the next two decades and places the strengthening of the rule of law and anti-corruption measures among its key priorities. The plan proposes a comprehensive approach that combines anti-corruption education, digital transformation of public services, institutional oversight, prosecution reform, asset recovery mechanisms, and public participation initiatives. Such measures reflect contemporary international trends emphasizing preventive and systemic approaches to corruption control rather than relying solely on punitive enforcement (Paterson et al., 2019; Smirnov et al., 2023). The RPJPN therefore represents an important policy innovation by integrating governance reform, legal development, and anti-corruption strategies within a long-term national development agenda.

Although anti-corruption has received considerable scholarly attention, existing studies primarily focus on specific aspects such as economic impacts, institutional effectiveness, law enforcement mechanisms, corruption culture, community participation, and regional governance reforms (Alfada, 2019; Arifin et al., 2019; Paranata, 2022; Suteki et al., 2024; Wulandari et al., 2024). Other studies have explored corruption prevention through administrative law, restorative justice, and comparative anti-corruption models (Hafidz et al., 2024; Wangga et al., 2024; Diar et al., 2025). However, limited research has examined how anti-corruption initiatives are systematically embedded within Indonesia's long-term development planning framework. More specifically, there remains insufficient analysis of how



the RPJPN 2025–2045 integrates legal, institutional, technological, and societal strategies into a coherent anti-corruption governance model capable of supporting sustainable legal development. This gap is particularly important because long-term development planning increasingly serves as a mechanism through which governments institutionalize governance reforms and establish strategic directions for future legal and administrative transformation.

This study seeks to address this gap by analyzing the anti-corruption framework contained within the RPJPN 2025–2045 and evaluating its contribution to strengthening the rule of law and sustainable legal development in Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that focus on individual anti-corruption instruments or specific corruption cases, this article examines the RPJPN as an integrated governance strategy that combines preventive, regulatory, technological, and enforcement-oriented approaches. The novelty of this study lies in its examination of the RPJPN as a long-term legal development instrument designed to institutionalize anti-corruption principles within national governance structures. Accordingly, this study addresses three main research questions: (1) How comprehensively does the RPJPN 2025–2045 address anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia? (2) What legal and institutional strategies are proposed to strengthen the rule of law and governance integrity? and (3) To what extent can these strategies contribute to sustainable legal development in Indonesia? By answering these questions, the study contributes to the growing scholarship on anti-corruption governance, rule-of-law reform, and sustainable development planning in emerging democracies.

2. Literature Review

Corruption has been widely recognized as one of the most significant obstacles to good governance, economic growth, and sustainable development. Contemporary scholarship increasingly views corruption not merely as an individual criminal act but as a structural governance problem that weakens public institutions, undermines accountability, and erodes public trust. Empirical studies consistently demonstrate the negative relationship between corruption and socio-economic development. Alfada (2019) found that corruption significantly reduces economic growth in Indonesia by discouraging investment and creating inefficiencies in public resource allocation. Similar findings were reported by García-Vela et al. (2025), who concluded that corruption produces long-term structural distortions affecting both economic performance and social development. In Indonesia, corruption has also been associated with weakened human capital development, higher unemployment, and declining confidence in public institutions (Triatmanto & Bawono, 2023). Moreover, corruption negatively affects the achievement of sustainable development objectives by reducing the effectiveness of public services and limiting equitable access to social and economic opportunities (Houqe & Khan, 2025). These findings indicate that anti-corruption initiatives should not be viewed solely as law-enforcement activities but as essential components of broader governance and development reforms.

A substantial body of literature emphasizes the importance of legal and institutional frameworks in preventing and combating corruption. Arifin et al. (2019), through a comparative analysis of Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), demonstrate that institutional



independence, public trust, and integrated prevention strategies are critical determinants of anti-corruption effectiveness. Likewise, Hafidz et al. (2024) argue that administrative law mechanisms can significantly reduce corruption risks by strengthening accountability and regulatory oversight within public administration. Studies on financial crimes further highlight the importance of asset recovery and anti-money laundering measures as complementary tools for combating corruption. Ali et al. (2021) contend that effective tracing and confiscation of illicit assets are essential for reducing the economic incentives associated with corruption. Similar arguments are advanced by Wangga et al. (2024), who emphasize the need for innovative legal approaches that balance enforcement effectiveness with principles of justice and legal certainty. Collectively, these studies suggest that anti-corruption governance requires a combination of strong legal frameworks, effective institutions, and consistent enforcement mechanisms capable of addressing increasingly complex forms of corruption.

Recent scholarship has expanded the understanding of corruption beyond traditional concepts such as bribery and embezzlement. Birdsall et al. (2025) introduce the concept of sexual corruption, illustrating how abuse of power may occur in non-financial forms that nevertheless undermine institutional integrity and public trust. Prayitno et al. (2024) similarly demonstrate that abuse of authority within administrative processes can facilitate corrupt practices through discretionary decision-making and regulatory manipulation. In the Indonesian context, corruption has also been examined from socio-cultural and ethical perspectives. Pertiwi (2020) argues that corruption is embedded within broader social and cultural narratives that shape relationships between government and business actors, while Wulandari et al. (2024) reveal that certain segments of society increasingly perceive corruption as a normalized phenomenon. Furthermore, Sunaryo et al. (2025) emphasize the importance of moral and ethical values in shaping anti-corruption legal frameworks, particularly within societies where cultural and religious norms continue to influence public behavior. These studies collectively demonstrate that corruption is a multidimensional phenomenon involving legal, institutional, economic, cultural, and ethical dimensions. Consequently, effective anti-corruption strategies must move beyond punitive approaches and address the broader social environment that enables corrupt behavior to persist.

Another important theme within the literature concerns the relationship between anti-corruption policies and sustainable development. Scholars increasingly recognize that corruption threatens sustainable development by weakening institutional capacity, reducing investor confidence, and increasing governance risks. Almahasnah et al. (2024) argue that anti-corruption legislation contributes directly to sustainable development by strengthening transparency, accountability, and institutional integrity. Similar conclusions are reached by Krastev et al. (2020), who demonstrate that corruption undermines business sustainability and long-term economic competitiveness. In response to these challenges, researchers increasingly advocate governance modernization through digital transformation and public participation. Smirnov et al. (2023) highlight the importance of legal regulation in preventing corruption within digital financial systems, while Tank (2024) emphasizes that technological innovation must be accompanied by adequate legal safeguards and human-rights protections. At the same time, Suteki et al. (2024) stress that empowering local communities and strengthening citizen participation can improve transparency and enhance oversight over public institutions. Paranata (2022) further



demonstrates that anti-corruption initiatives contribute to reducing budget leakage and improving fiscal performance at the regional level. These findings indicate that contemporary anti-corruption governance increasingly relies on the integration of legal reform, technological innovation, institutional accountability, and public participation.

Despite the growing body of literature on corruption, governance reform, and sustainable development, important research gaps remain. Existing studies predominantly focus on specific dimensions of corruption, including institutional effectiveness, law enforcement, asset recovery, public participation, socio-cultural factors, or digital governance (Arifin et al., 2019; Diar et al., 2025; Wijanarko, 2024). While these studies provide valuable insights, limited attention has been devoted to understanding how anti-corruption strategies are systematically integrated within long-term national development planning frameworks. In particular, there remains a lack of scholarly analysis examining Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 as a comprehensive governance instrument that simultaneously incorporates legal reform, anti-corruption policy, institutional strengthening, digital transformation, and sustainable development objectives. This study addresses this gap by analyzing the anti-corruption framework embedded within the RPJPN 2025–2045 and evaluating its contribution to strengthening the rule of law and sustainable legal development in Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that examine anti-corruption measures in isolation, this research treats the RPJPN as an integrated long-term governance strategy. Therefore, the study contributes to the literature by connecting anti-corruption governance, rule-of-law development, and sustainable development planning within a single analytical framework, thereby offering a more comprehensive understanding of how long-term policy instruments can be utilized to address systemic corruption challenges.

3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative doctrinal legal research approach to examine the anti-corruption framework embedded in Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045. Qualitative legal research is appropriate for investigating legal norms, policy orientations, and institutional strategies contained within legislative and policy documents (Bazen et al., 2021; Boda, 2022). The primary legal material analyzed in this study is Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning the RPJPN 2025–2045, which serves as the principal policy framework for Indonesia's long-term development agenda. To enrich the analysis, secondary materials were collected from academic journal articles, government reports, anti-corruption policy documents, and publications issued by national and international institutions concerned with governance and corruption control. These sources include studies on anti-corruption legislation, governance reform, asset recovery, public accountability, digital governance, and sustainable development (Almahasnah et al., 2024; Hafidz et al., 2024; Houqe & Khan, 2025; Suteki et al., 2024). The selection of these materials was guided by their relevance to understanding how anti-corruption strategies are conceptualized and institutionalized within contemporary legal and policy frameworks.

The research applies thematic content analysis to identify, categorize, and interpret key anti-corruption provisions contained in the RPJPN. The analysis was conducted through three stages. First, relevant provisions within the RPJPN were systematically identified and classified



according to major anti-corruption themes, including anti-corruption education, digitalization of public services, institutional oversight, law enforcement reform, prosecution mechanisms, public participation, and asset recovery policies. Second, these themes were compared with findings from previous scholarship and international anti-corruption frameworks to assess their consistency with established principles of good governance and rule of law (Paterson et al., 2019; Smirnov et al., 2023; Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2023). Third, the identified strategies were evaluated in relation to Indonesia's contemporary corruption challenges, including bureaucratic corruption, abuse of authority, procurement irregularities, and governance vulnerabilities documented in recent studies (Prayitno et al., 2024; Wijanarko, 2024; Diar et al., 2025). This analytical process enabled the study to move beyond descriptive policy review and critically assess the strengths and limitations of the RPJPN's anti-corruption agenda.

To enhance analytical rigor, the study adopts a legal-policy evaluation perspective that links anti-corruption measures with broader objectives of sustainable legal development. The framework is informed by contemporary literature demonstrating the relationship between corruption, economic performance, institutional trust, and sustainable development outcomes (Alfada, 2019; Krastev et al., 2020; García-Vela et al., 2025). Through this approach, the research evaluates not only the legal design of the RPJPN but also its potential effectiveness in addressing systemic corruption and strengthening governance integrity. The findings are expected to contribute to scholarly discussions on anti-corruption policy, rule of law development, and long-term governance reform in Indonesia while providing recommendations for improving the implementation of the RPJPN 2025–2045.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Corruption Challenges and Governance Vulnerabilities in Indonesia

Corruption remains one of the most significant challenges to governance reform and sustainable development in Indonesia. Despite various institutional reforms and anti-corruption initiatives, the country continues to face persistent governance problems. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2024 assigned Indonesia a score of 37 out of 100, indicating ongoing concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and the effectiveness of public institutions in combating corruption (Transparency International Indonesia, 2025). This condition suggests that corruption is not merely an isolated legal problem but a systemic issue that affects the quality of governance and public trust. The persistence of corruption has therefore become a major obstacle to strengthening the rule of law and achieving long-term development objectives. The consequences of corruption extend beyond legal and political dimensions and significantly affect economic and social development. Corruption distorts resource allocation, reduces public-sector efficiency, discourages investment, and weakens the implementation of development policies. Alfada (2019) found that corruption negatively influences economic growth in Indonesia, particularly when corruption levels exceed institutional tolerance thresholds. Similarly, Triatmanto and Bawono (2023) argue that corruption contributes to unemployment, weak human capital development, and widening socioeconomic disparities. International studies further demonstrate that corruption undermines sustainable development by reducing governance effectiveness and limiting equitable access to public resources (ALmahasnah et al., 2024; Houqe & Khan, 2025). These findings confirm that anti-corruption efforts are inseparable from broader development and governance reforms.



Recent corruption scandals involving fuel subsidy distribution, public procurement projects, and social assistance programs reveal the structural nature of corruption in Indonesia. Such cases expose weaknesses in oversight mechanisms, accountability systems, and regulatory controls. Prayitno et al. (2024) identify abuse of authority as a recurring factor in corruption cases, particularly when public officials exercise broad discretion without effective monitoring. Likewise, Wijanarko (2024) highlights the vulnerability of regional governance institutions due to fragmented supervision systems and uneven administrative capacities. These conditions indicate that corruption is deeply embedded within administrative structures and cannot be effectively addressed through punitive measures alone. Governance quality plays a crucial role in determining the success of anti-corruption initiatives. Paterson et al. (2019) emphasize that strong accountability systems and effective internal controls are essential for preventing corruption within public institutions. However, Indonesia continues to face challenges related to bureaucratic inefficiency, overlapping institutional mandates, and political intervention. Public attitudes also remain problematic. Wulandari et al. (2024) found that corruption is often perceived as a normal aspect of governance by some segments of society, while Pertiwi (2020) argues that cultural and social norms may inadvertently reinforce tolerance toward corrupt behavior. These findings demonstrate the importance of combining legal enforcement with preventive measures aimed at transforming public values and institutional culture.

Comparative studies provide important lessons for Indonesia's anti-corruption agenda. Arifin et al. (2019) show that successful anti-corruption institutions require independence, public trust, and integrated prevention strategies, while Diar et al. (2025) note that corruption practices continue to evolve alongside administrative modernization and technological change. Consequently, anti-corruption policies must move beyond conventional enforcement approaches and incorporate legal reform, institutional strengthening, public participation, and technological innovation. These challenges provide the rationale for the RPJPN 2025–2045, which adopts a long-term and comprehensive strategy to address corruption through governance reform, digital transformation, oversight enhancement, and the strengthening of the rule of law.

4.2. RPJPN 2025–2045 and the Legal Architecture of Anti-Corruption Reform

The enactment of Law No. 59 of 2024 concerning Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 marks an important shift in the country's anti-corruption strategy. Unlike previous initiatives that often focused on individual institutions or specific enforcement measures, the RPJPN integrates anti-corruption objectives into a broader framework of governance reform and sustainable development. This approach reflects the understanding that corruption is not merely a criminal issue but a structural governance problem that affects economic performance, public trust, social welfare, and institutional effectiveness. Consequently, anti-corruption reform is positioned as a central component of long-term national development rather than a standalone legal agenda. From a legal perspective, the RPJPN adopts a rule-of-law approach emphasizing transparency, accountability, institutional integrity, and effective governance. The framework recognizes that corruption flourishes where legal institutions are weak, oversight mechanisms are ineffective, and public officials operate without adequate accountability. Therefore, the RPJPN promotes legal and administrative



reforms designed to strengthen governance capacity while reducing opportunities for corruption. This orientation is consistent with studies highlighting the importance of anti-corruption legislation in supporting sustainable development and institutional resilience (ALmahasnah et al., 2024). Similarly, Hafidz et al. (2024) demonstrate that administrative law mechanisms can effectively reduce corruption when supported by clear regulations, accountability standards, and strong supervisory systems.

A distinctive feature of the RPJPN is its emphasis on preventive rather than solely punitive approaches. While investigation, prosecution, and punishment remain important, the framework acknowledges that sustainable anti-corruption outcomes require addressing the root causes of corruption. As a result, anti-corruption objectives are integrated into education, public administration, digital governance, and citizen participation programs. This approach reflects contemporary governance literature, which argues that corruption often emerges from institutional weaknesses and behavioral norms rather than purely individual misconduct. Paterson et al. (2019) emphasize that integrated accountability systems combining oversight, ethical standards, and financial controls are more effective than isolated enforcement mechanisms. Therefore, the RPJPN seeks to create systemic safeguards that reduce corruption risks before violations occur. The RPJPN also aligns with global trends linking anti-corruption reform to sustainable development. Corruption has been shown to reduce public-sector efficiency, weaken investor confidence, and limit equitable access to public services. Krastev et al. (2020) and Houqe and Khan (2025) argue that high corruption levels negatively affect economic competitiveness and sustainable development performance. In Indonesia, corruption has long contributed to budget leakages and inefficient public spending. Paranata (2022) found that anti-corruption initiatives can significantly improve fiscal management and regional financial independence. Consequently, the RPJPN treats anti-corruption reform not only as a legal necessity but also as a strategic instrument for achieving long-term development goals.

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of this legal architecture depends largely on implementation. Previous studies indicate that anti-corruption reforms frequently encounter obstacles such as bureaucratic resistance, political interference, limited resources, and institutional fragmentation (Arifin et al., 2019; Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2023). Moreover, corruption practices continue to evolve alongside administrative and technological changes, requiring adaptive legal and institutional responses (Diar et al., 2025). Although the RPJPN provides a comprehensive governance framework, its success will ultimately depend on sustained political commitment, effective institutional coordination, and continuous public oversight. If implemented consistently, the RPJPN has the potential to strengthen the rule of law and establish a more resilient anti-corruption governance system in Indonesia.

4.3. Preventive Strategies: Anti-Corruption Education, Public Participation, and Digital Governance

2025–2045 is its emphasis on preventive anti-corruption measures. Rather than relying solely on investigation and punishment, the framework recognizes that sustainable corruption reduction requires addressing the institutional, cultural, and behavioral factors that enable corrupt practices. Consequently, the RPJPN promotes anti-corruption education, public participation, and digital governance as interconnected strategies for strengthening integrity,



transparency, and accountability. This approach reflects contemporary governance perspectives that view corruption prevention as a long-term process of institutional and societal transformation rather than merely a criminal justice issue. Anti-corruption education constitutes one of the principal pillars of the RPJPN. The framework encourages the integration of integrity values, ethical leadership, and anti-corruption awareness into both formal and non-formal educational systems. This strategy is based on the understanding that corruption is influenced not only by legal weaknesses but also by social norms and behavioral patterns. Suteki et al. (2024) emphasize that community empowerment and educational engagement strengthen public awareness and encourage citizens to reject corrupt practices. Likewise, Nani et al. (2025) argue that ethical values and public-service principles should become central elements of governance reform in Indonesia. Educational initiatives are therefore expected to cultivate a culture of integrity and reduce societal tolerance toward corruption. This objective is particularly important given findings by Wulandari et al. (2024) and Pertiwi (2020), which indicate that corruption is often normalized within certain social contexts, making cultural transformation an essential component of anti-corruption reform.

Public participation represents a second preventive mechanism within the RPJPN framework. Governance research consistently demonstrates that citizen involvement strengthens transparency, improves accountability, and enhances institutional legitimacy. Through complaint mechanisms, whistleblowing systems, public consultation forums, and collaborative monitoring initiatives, citizens can actively contribute to oversight and corruption prevention. Suteki et al. (2024) note that community engagement increases public vigilance and generates social pressure against corrupt behavior. Similarly, Paterson et al. (2019) argue that accountability systems are most effective when supported by active external oversight from civil society organizations, academic institutions, and independent media. The RPJPN therefore recognizes that anti-corruption efforts cannot rely exclusively on state institutions but require broader societal participation to ensure effective governance. Digital governance forms the third pillar of the RPJPN's preventive strategy. The framework promotes the digitalization of public services, procurement systems, licensing procedures, and budget management processes to improve transparency and reduce opportunities for corruption. By minimizing direct interactions between public officials and citizens, digital systems can reduce discretionary decision-making and limit opportunities for bribery and administrative abuse. Smirnov et al. (2023) highlight the role of digital regulation in strengthening transparency and monitoring government activities, while Hafidz et al. (2024) demonstrate that administrative modernization can reduce corruption risks through improved accountability mechanisms. These reforms are expected to increase efficiency while simultaneously strengthening public trust in government institutions.

Despite their potential benefits, preventive strategies also face significant implementation challenges. Unequal digital infrastructure, limited technological capacity, and varying levels of public awareness may reduce the effectiveness of governance reforms. Tank (2024) further warns that technological innovation must be accompanied by appropriate legal safeguards, cybersecurity protections, and human-rights considerations. Therefore, the success of anti-corruption education, public participation, and digital governance depends on consistent implementation, institutional commitment, and public support. Together, these preventive



measures establish the foundation of the RPJPN's anti-corruption framework and complement the enforcement-oriented reforms discussed in the following section.

4.4. Strengthening Enforcement: Prosecution Reform and Asset Recovery Mechanisms

Although preventive measures are essential for reducing corruption risks, effective law enforcement remains a fundamental requirement for strengthening the rule of law and ensuring sustainable legal development. Recognizing this, the RPJPN 2025–2045 integrates anti-corruption enforcement into its broader governance reform agenda through prosecution reform, institutional coordination, and asset recovery mechanisms. The framework acknowledges that corruption persists not only because of weak preventive controls but also due to ineffective investigations, lengthy judicial processes, and limited recovery of state losses. Consequently, enforcement reform is positioned as a strategic instrument for increasing legal certainty, public trust, and institutional accountability. This approach aligns with studies emphasizing that anti-corruption governance requires a balance between prevention and enforcement to generate sustainable outcomes (ALmahasnah et al., 2024; Hafidz et al., 2024).

A central aspect of the RPJPN is the strengthening of coordination among anti-corruption institutions, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the National Police, the Attorney General's Office, and judicial bodies. Previous studies indicate that fragmented institutional arrangements often reduce enforcement effectiveness and create procedural inconsistencies. Arifin et al. (2019) demonstrate that successful anti-corruption agencies depend on institutional independence, clear legal mandates, and strong inter-agency cooperation. To address these challenges, the RPJPN promotes integrated law-enforcement mechanisms and a more coordinated prosecution framework, often associated with the Single Prosecution System. Such reforms are expected to improve case management, accelerate judicial processes, and enhance consistency in handling increasingly complex corruption cases involving multiple actors and financial networks. Another key element of the RPJPN is the enhancement of asset recovery mechanisms. Contemporary anti-corruption scholarship increasingly recognizes that criminal sanctions alone are insufficient if offenders retain the economic benefits of corruption. Asset recovery therefore serves both punitive and preventive functions by removing financial incentives for corrupt behavior. Ali et al. (2021) emphasize that corruption enforcement should be integrated with anti-money laundering frameworks to identify, trace, and confiscate illicit assets. In response, the RPJPN supports stronger asset-tracing procedures and the development of non-conviction based asset forfeiture mechanisms. These measures are intended to maximize the recovery of state losses while improving the effectiveness of anti-corruption enforcement. However, their implementation must remain consistent with due process principles and judicial oversight to prevent potential abuse of authority.

The RPJPN also addresses corruption arising from the misuse of public authority. Prayitno et al. (2024) show that abuse of discretionary power remains a recurring factor in corruption cases involving public administration. Therefore, the framework promotes stronger supervisory systems, clearer accountability standards, and improved internal controls within government institutions. At the same time, discussions on restorative justice in corruption cases suggest that accountability should not be limited to punishment but may also include restitution and



institutional reform where appropriate (Wangga et al., 2024). These developments reflect a broader understanding of anti-corruption enforcement that combines deterrence, recovery of public losses, and governance improvement.

Despite its comprehensive design, the success of the RPJPN's enforcement agenda depends on overcoming persistent implementation challenges. Political interference, bureaucratic resistance, resource limitations, and uneven institutional capacity continue to affect anti-corruption performance in Indonesia. Demirgüç-Kunt et al. (2023) argue that governance structures and institutional incentives largely determine the effectiveness of anti-corruption reforms, while Diar et al. (2025) highlight the evolving nature of corruption practices in response to administrative and technological change. Therefore, sustainable enforcement requires not only legal reform but also continuous institutional strengthening, political commitment, and adaptive governance. If effectively implemented, the RPJPN's enforcement strategy can significantly enhance the credibility of anti-corruption institutions and contribute to long-term legal and governance development in Indonesia.

4.5. Public Participation, Civil Society Engagement, and Governance Accountability

The RPJPN 2025–2045 recognizes that corruption cannot be effectively addressed through legal enforcement alone. Contemporary governance literature increasingly views corruption as a systemic problem requiring collaboration among government institutions, civil society, academia, media organizations, and citizens. Consequently, the RPJPN adopts participatory governance as an essential component of its anti-corruption strategy by promoting transparency, accountability, and public involvement in monitoring public administration. This approach reflects the understanding that sustainable anti-corruption reforms depend not only on institutional capacity but also on active societal oversight. Public participation strengthens accountability by enabling citizens to report irregularities, monitor public services, and contribute to governance evaluation through complaint mechanisms, whistleblowing systems, and public consultation forums. Such measures expand oversight beyond formal state institutions and help reduce opportunities for corruption.

Empirical studies support the importance of citizen engagement in strengthening anti-corruption governance. Suteki et al. (2024) argue that community empowerment enhances public vigilance and encourages collective responsibility in preventing corruption. Likewise, Paterson et al. (2019) demonstrate that accountability systems become more effective when accompanied by active stakeholder participation and transparent governance structures. Within the Indonesian context, civil society organizations have played a significant role in exposing corruption cases, monitoring public expenditures, and advocating institutional reforms. Their involvement provides an additional layer of oversight that complements formal law-enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, Paranata (2022) finds that anti-corruption initiatives contribute to reducing fiscal leakages and improving regional financial independence, while Wijanarko (2024) emphasizes that local governance reforms are more effective when supported by community participation and transparent decision-making processes. Beyond civil society, the RPJPN highlights the strategic contributions of media institutions and academia in promoting governance accountability. Investigative journalism serves as an important mechanism for uncovering corruption networks and increasing public awareness of governance



failures. At the same time, academic institutions contribute through policy research, governance evaluation, and evidence-based recommendations that support institutional reform. These actors help strengthen transparency and encourage public debate regarding governance performance. Their involvement is particularly important in ensuring that anti-corruption policies remain responsive to emerging challenges and informed by empirical evidence. Consequently, the RPJPN encourages stronger collaboration among policymakers, researchers, civil society organizations, and media institutions to enhance accountability and policy effectiveness.

Despite these advances, socio-cultural factors remain significant obstacles to anti-corruption reform. Wulandari et al. (2024) show that corruption is often perceived as a normalized aspect of social life by portions of Indonesian society, reducing public willingness to challenge unethical practices. Similarly, Pertiwi (2020) argues that corruption is frequently embedded within patronage networks, reciprocity norms, and informal social relationships that blur the distinction between acceptable social behavior and misconduct. Sunaryo et al. (2025) therefore emphasize the importance of ethical and moral values in strengthening anti-corruption efforts. In response, the RPJPN promotes integrity education and public awareness programs aimed at transforming social norms and fostering a culture of accountability. These initiatives seek to complement legal reforms by addressing the cultural conditions that enable corruption to persist. Technological innovation further expands opportunities for public participation through digital governance platforms that facilitate access to information, complaint reporting, and real-time monitoring of public services. Digital systems can enhance transparency and reduce bureaucratic discretion, thereby limiting opportunities for corrupt behavior. However, technological reforms also require adequate legal safeguards, cybersecurity protections, and equitable access to digital infrastructure (Tank, 2024). Ultimately, the RPJPN's participatory governance framework demonstrates that public accountability is a critical pillar of anti-corruption reform. By integrating citizen participation, civil society engagement, media oversight, academic involvement, and digital governance, the framework seeks to strengthen public trust, improve institutional performance, and support sustainable legal development. These participatory mechanisms complement preventive and enforcement measures, creating a more comprehensive approach to combating corruption in Indonesia.

5. Conclusion

This study examined how the anti-corruption framework embedded in Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 contributes to strengthening the rule of law and supporting sustainable legal development. The findings demonstrate that the RPJPN adopts a comprehensive approach by integrating preventive, participatory, and enforcement-oriented strategies within a long-term governance framework. Preventive measures are reflected in anti-corruption education, digital governance, institutional oversight, and public integrity programs designed to reduce opportunities for corrupt behavior. At the same time, the RPJPN strengthens enforcement through prosecution reform, inter-agency coordination, and asset recovery mechanisms aimed at improving accountability and legal certainty. These findings indicate that corruption is addressed not merely as a criminal justice issue but as a structural governance challenge that directly affects institutional performance, public trust, and national development outcomes.



The study further finds that the effectiveness of the RPJPN depends on the interaction between legal reform, institutional capacity, and public participation. The inclusion of civil society engagement, media oversight, academic involvement, and digital transparency initiatives reflects an understanding that anti-corruption governance requires collective action beyond state institutions. By linking anti-corruption policies with broader development objectives, the RPJPN seeks to create a governance environment characterized by transparency, accountability, and integrity. If implemented consistently, these reforms have the potential to improve the quality of governance, strengthen the rule of law, and support Indonesia's long-term sustainable development agenda.

The novelty of this study lies in its analysis of the RPJPN 2025–2045 as an integrated anti-corruption governance framework. Previous studies have generally focused on specific aspects of corruption, such as law enforcement, institutional effectiveness, public participation, or digital governance. In contrast, this research examines how anti-corruption measures are systematically incorporated into Indonesia's long-term national development planning. By connecting anti-corruption governance, rule-of-law development, and sustainable development within a single analytical framework, the study contributes a broader perspective on how long-term policy instruments can be utilized to address systemic corruption and strengthen legal development.

Despite these contributions, the study has several limitations. First, the research relies primarily on qualitative analysis of policy and legal documents, particularly the RPJPN 2025–2045, and therefore does not assess the practical implementation of the framework. Second, because the RPJPN has only recently been enacted, empirical evidence regarding its effectiveness remains limited. Future research should therefore examine the implementation of RPJPN anti-corruption policies through case studies, comparative regional analyses, and quantitative assessments of governance performance. Such studies would provide deeper insights into the extent to which the RPJPN can achieve its anti-corruption objectives and contribute to sustainable legal development in Indonesia.

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