



Legal Policy on Transparency in Combating Corruption through the Criminal Justice System: A Historical Analysis

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Abstract

Legal reform in Indonesia has strengthened guarantees of public access to information. However, its implementation continues to reveal a persistent tension between demands for transparency and the need to preserve investigative confidentiality, protect witnesses, and safeguard judicial independence. This study examines the balance between openness and confidentiality in law-enforcement processes. It seeks to formulate a legal-political model of transparency that strengthens accountability without compromising the principles of due process of law. It employs a normative juridical approach within a historical legal research design, combined with legal-political and conceptual approaches. The findings demonstrate that Indonesia's legal politics of transparency has evolved incrementally in response to changing political configurations from the early post-independence period through the reform era. Although the reform period has significantly strengthened the normative foundations of openness, implementation remains fragmented because transparency has not yet been consistently embedded across all stages of the criminal justice system. Moreover, the apparent tension between transparency and confidentiality does not constitute a fundamental conceptual contradiction. Rather, it underscores the need for a regulatory framework grounded in proportionality, legality, accountability, and the protection of human rights. This study therefore proposes a reconstruction of the legal politics of transparency that positions transparency as an overarching principle across the entire anti-corruption criminal justice cycle through layered information governance, strengthened public access to information, open judicial proceedings, greater accountability of judicial decisions, and meaningful public participation, while preserving investigative effectiveness and judicial independence.

Keywords: *Accountability, Combating corruption, Criminal justice, Freedom of information, Legal policy*

INTRODUCTION

The development of legal and political transparency in Indonesia has, in fact, followed a long historical trajectory and undergone transformations influenced by changes in the constitutional system. During the Old Order era, the orientation of state administration placed greater emphasis on consolidating power, so mechanisms for public oversight of law enforcement were relatively limited.¹ This situation became even more pronounced during the New Order era, when the centralisation of power and the dominance of the executive shaped a closed bureaucracy and restricted public access to information. The 1998 Reforms subsequently became a turning point, giving rise to a new paradigm of open government through constitutional amendments, the strengthening of democratic principles, the establishment of independent anti-corruption agencies, the advent of a regime of public information transparency, and the modernisation of the judicial administration. However, the course of these reforms has not been linear.

Various policy changes regarding anti-corruption institutions, legislative revisions, developments in information technology, and the dynamics of relations among state institutions demonstrate that the legal-political direction of transparency remains subject to negotiation between the interests of strengthening public accountability and the tendency to preserve the scope for discretionary power.² Consequently, transparency in the fight against corruption cannot be understood merely as a normative issue concerning openness of information. Still, it must be analysed as a product of legal politics shaped by social, political and institutional configurations, as well as developments in the national legal system.

From a criminal law perspective, transparency plays a strategic role in balancing law enforcement effectiveness and the protection of the rights of all parties involved in the judicial process.³ The openness of judicial proceedings enables the public to scrutinise the independence of judges, the professionalism of law enforcement officials, and the quality of the evidence used in adjudicating a case. Transparency also contributes to the legitimacy of court rulings, as the public can assess the rationality of the legal reasoning judges employ. Conversely, a lack of transparency risks creating opportunities for the abuse of power, transactional practices within the law enforcement process, selective law enforcement, and a decline in public trust in the judiciary.

In the digital age, demands for transparency are increasing in line with the public's growing access to electronic information, digital media, and various technology-based legal service platforms. Nevertheless, these developments also raise new dilemmas regarding the balance among freedom of information, the protection of privacy rights, the presumption of innocence, the independence of the investigative process, and the effectiveness of law enforcement in combating corruption offences. Consequently, an analysis of transparency in the criminal justice system can no longer be confined to a normative legal approach focused solely on regulations; rather, it requires an understanding of the political-legal constructs that shape the direction of transparency policies over time.⁴

¹ Martin Petlach and Veronika Říčanová, "From People's Champion to Power Consolidator: Examining Jokowi's Role in Indonesia's Democratic Backsliding," *Policy Studies*, 2025, 1–24, <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442872.2025.2562359>.

² Bagus Hermanto, Asrul Ibrahim Nur, and Made Subawa, "Indonesia Parliamentary Reform and Legislation Quality Backsliding Phenomenon: Case of Indonesia Post Reformasi," *The Theory and Practice of Legislation* 12, no. 1 (2024): 73–99, <https://doi.org/10.1080/20508840.2024.2316507>.

³ Suud Sarim Karimullah, "The Role of Law Enforcement Officials: The Dilemma Between Professionalism and Political Interests," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan* 13, no. 2 (2024): 365–92, <https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.13.2.2024.365-392>.

⁴ Rodhotun Nimah, Imam Sya'roni, and Suud Sarim Karimullah, "Protection of Outsourced Labor in Indonesia: Political Law and Contemporary Islamic Law," *BAYAN: Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 1 (2026): 166–86, <https://doi.org/10.67864/bayan.v2i1.125>.

Research on transparency and the fight against corruption has expanded significantly in both national and international literature. Several studies have shown that transparency contributes to greater accountability in public institutions, more effective public oversight, and a reduced likelihood of corruption through mechanisms such as freedom of information, digitalisation of public services, and strengthening anti-corruption institutions.⁵ Other studies highlight the importance of the independence of law enforcement agencies as a key prerequisite for the success of anti-corruption efforts, as well as the relationship between institutional capacity, governance, and the quality of democracy.⁶

Studies on the criminal justice system indicate that the publication of court rulings, the use of information technology, and access to court proceedings can enhance the judiciary's legitimacy whilst strengthening public confidence in the legal system.⁷ On the other hand, several studies examine the legal politics of anti-corruption efforts by analyzing regulatory changes, the dynamics of anti-corruption institution formation, and the relationship between political configurations and the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies.⁸ Nevertheless, the majority of these studies still treat transparency as a supporting variable for governance or as part of an anti-corruption strategy, without providing an in-depth analysis of the historical development of legal policy that has shaped the paradigm of transparency within the Indonesian criminal justice system as a whole.⁹

The limitations of previous studies are also evident in the tendency to adopt sectoral and partial approaches. Some studies focus on the implementation of the Public Information Disclosure Act, the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies, the openness of court rulings, or the digitisation of judicial services in isolation. Consequently, they have not been able to explain the causal relationships and transformations in transparency policies as part of the development of national legal politics. Studies on changes in political regimes generally stop at describing regulatory changes without linking them to transformations in values and policy orientations, and to their implications for the practice of administering criminal justice in the fight against corruption. Furthermore, studies that integrate historical, legal-political, transparency and criminal justice system dimensions within a single, comprehensive analytical framework remain relatively limited. Consequently, there is as yet no conceptual framework capable of explaining how shifts in the political landscape, from the Old Order, through the New Order and the Reform era, to contemporary democratic developments have shaped the direction of

⁵ Benedetto Ponti, Agustí Cerrillo-i-Martínez, and Fabrizio Di Mascio, "Transparency, Digitalization and Corruption," in *Understanding and Fighting Corruption in Europe: From Repression to Prevention* (Springer, 2022), 97–126, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82495-2_6.

⁶ Artem M Tsirin, Yuri V Truntsevsky, and Vyacheslav V Sevalnev, "Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness in the Field of Rulemaking: Insights from Complex Systems Theories," in *Complex Social Systems in Dynamic Environments: Advanced Theories, Innovative Methods, and Interdisciplinary Research Results* (Springer, 2023), 853–66, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-23856-7_73; Bo Liu and Jincheng Liu, "Did the Integrity Transition Promote Economic Growth? Empirical Research Based on the Perspective of Anti-Corruption Approaches," *International Review of Economics & Finance* 101 (2025): 104156, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104156>.

⁷ Salma Khairunnisa Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Syaifuddin, Yasmin Ahmed, "The Reconstruction of Criminal Law on Corruption Based on the Integrity of the Judicial System," *Indonesian Journal of Corruption and Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2026): 54–66, <https://doi.org/10.65586/ijccj.v1i1.10>.

⁸ Nkosingiphile Mkhize, "Plans without Action? Politics and Institutional Challenges of Anti-Corruption Reforms in the BRICS Countries," *Journal of Economic Criminology*, 2025, 100197, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconc.2025.100197>; Ade Paranata, "A Systematic Literature Review of Anti-Corruption Policy: A Future Research Agenda in Indonesia," *Public Organization Review* 25, no. 3 (2025): 1181–1214, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11115-025-00847-8>.

⁹ Poppy Sofia Koeswayo, Sofik Handoyo, and Dede Abdul Hasyir, "Investigating the Relationship between Public Governance and the Corruption Perception Index," *Cogent Social Sciences* 10, no. 1 (2024): 2342513, <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2342513>; Miranda Tanjung and Yuzuru Shimada, "Modelling the Impact of Governance and Economic Growth: Insights from ASEAN and Developed Countries," *Journal of Public Affairs* 25, no. 2 (2025): e70048, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.70048>.

transparency policies in the fight against corruption, along with their consequences for the effectiveness of law enforcement and the strengthening of the democratic rule of law.¹⁰

Given these developments, there is a significant knowledge gap: a lack of studies that comprehensively reconstruct the political-legal transformation of transparency in the fight against corruption from a historical perspective of the Indonesian criminal justice system. Previous studies have tended to separate the analysis of legal history, policy changes, institutional transparency, and criminal justice practices, thereby failing to produce an integrated understanding of the relationships among these variables.¹¹ Furthermore, few studies have explained how the political configuration in each period of government has influenced the formation of norms and institutional frameworks, as well as the implementation of the principle of transparency throughout the entire criminal justice process in corruption cases.¹² This gap has led to an understanding of transparency that is more often framed as an administrative obligation or a governance instrument, rather than as a manifestation of legal politics that evolves dynamically in response to shifts in the state's exercise of power.

Building on this research gap, this study develops an analysis that positions transparency as a political-legal construct that has undergone historical transformation within Indonesia's criminal justice system to combat corruption.¹³ This approach enables a conceptual synthesis of the interrelationships among changes in political configurations, regulatory developments, institutional transformations, and the implementation of the principle of transparency in the enforcement of laws against corruption offences.

This study aims to analyse the historical development of the political-legal framework of transparency in the fight against corruption through the criminal justice system in Indonesia, to identify the political and legal factors influencing shifts in transparency policy, and to explain the implications of these developments for the effectiveness of law enforcement and the strengthening of the rule of law. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich research in the fields of legal politics, criminal law, and public governance by developing an analytical framework that integrates historical, institutional, and transparency dimensions within a single conceptual framework. In practical terms, the findings of this study are expected to serve as an academic foundation for the formulation of more adaptive legal policies aimed at strengthening transparency in the criminal justice system, enhancing the accountability of law enforcement agencies, and supporting a more effective, democratic, and law-certain approach to combating corruption, with a focus on justice and public trust.

METHODS

This study employs a normative legal approach, utilising a historical legal research design combined with a legal politics approach and a conceptual approach to analyse the development of the legal politics of transparency in the fight against corruption through the criminal justice system in Indonesia, with a focus on the transformation of legal policy, political configurations, and the implementation of the principle of transparency during each period of constitutional development. The research data consists of primary legal sources, including the 1945

¹⁰ Fathul Ghaffari et al., "The Relationship Between Religion and Politics of Muhammad Iqbal: A Philosophical and Its Relevance," *Suhuf: International Journal of Islamic Studies* 37, no. 1 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.23917/suhuf.v37i1.10286>.

¹¹ Kamsi Kamsi, Very Julianto, and Suud Sarim Karimullah, "Intentionally Changing Everything: Deliberate Constructing in Corruption Case," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 7, no. 2 (2023): 449–88, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lesrev.v7i2.59866>.

¹² Zumiyati Ibrahim et al., "Integration of Maqasid Al-Shariah in the Criminal Law Reform to Achieve Justice and Human Dignity," *Jurnal Hukum Islam* 23, no. 1 (2025): 105–44, <https://doi.org/10.28918/jhi.v23i1.04>.

¹³ Suud Sarim Karimullah, "Analysis of the Influence of Political Power on the Implementation of the Islamic Economic System," *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah, Akuntansi Dan Perbankan (JESKaPe)* 8, no. 2 (2024): 179–209, <https://doi.org/10.52490/jeskape.v8i2.4714>; Ahmad Jukari, Suud Sarim Karimullah, and Muhajir Muhajir, "Identity Politics in the Construction of Electoral Laws: A Qualitative Analysis," *Walisongo Law Review (Walrev)* 5, no. 2 (2023): 139–54, <https://doi.org/10.21580/walrev.2023.5.2.14414>.

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, legislation concerning the eradication of corruption, public information disclosure, the judiciary, and relevant court rulings; supplemented by secondary legal sources such as reputable academic articles, books and policy documents; as well as tertiary legal sources to support interpretation.

All legal materials were purposively selected based on their relevance to the study's focus, gathered through a systematic literature review, and subsequently validated through source triangulation and historical criticism to assess the authenticity, credibility, representativeness, and significance of the documents.¹⁴ The analysis was conducted qualitatively through legal interpretation, historical analysis, legal-political analysis and content analysis to reconstruct the chronological development of the legal politics of transparency, identify shifts in policy orientation under each government regime, and formulate the implications for strengthening the criminal justice system in the fight against corruption in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Transformation of Legal and Political Transparency in the History of Anti-Corruption Criminal Justice

In the early years of independence, the political orientation of the legal system was directed more towards consolidating the newly formed state; consequently, the government's primary priorities lay in maintaining political stability, preserving national integration, and building government institutions. In that context, the criminal justice system had not yet established transparency as a principle in its own right, as attention was focused more on establishing the legal system's institutional framework and strengthening the state apparatus's capacity. Regulations governing corruption offences in the early period were still oriented towards protecting state finances, without systematically developing mechanisms for transparency in investigative or trial proceedings.¹⁵ The bureaucratic culture inherited from the colonial system also maintained a closed administrative culture, meaning that public access to information about law enforcement processes was relatively limited.

Changes began to emerge as the national political landscape entered the era of 'Guided Democracy', characterised by the increasingly dominant role of the executive branch over various state institutions, including law enforcement bodies.¹⁶ This increasingly centralised political configuration led to a narrowing of the legal policy on transparency, as law enforcement was directed more as an instrument of governmental stabilisation rather than a mechanism to control the abuse of power. In such circumstances, the fight against corruption was influenced more by political interests than by universal principles of accountability. Although the government began to show concern about tackling corruption as a national issue, transparency in judicial proceedings had not yet become an inherent value within the legal system. The scope for public scrutiny of both the investigation and prosecution processes remained limited; consequently, public accountability depended more on the government's political will than on institutionalised normative guarantees.

This centralised political character of the law became increasingly entrenched during the New Order era. Political stability and economic development were prioritised as the state's main objectives, resulting in the legal system developing within a highly centralised

¹⁴ Victor Silva Correa et al., "The Validity and Reliability of Case Study Research: A Systematic Review and Framework," *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 2025, 1–34, <https://doi.org/10.1108/QMR-01-2025-0002>.

¹⁵ Oksana Lukashuk, "The Evolution of Corruption Theories as a Prerequisite for the Formation and Implementation of State Criminal Law Policy," *Public Policy and Accounting*, no. 2 (10) (2024): 43–52, [https://doi.org/10.26642/ppa-2024-2\(10\)-43-52](https://doi.org/10.26642/ppa-2024-2(10)-43-52).

¹⁶ Anup Shekhar Chakraborty, "From Guided to Patronage to Clientele to Vigilante Democracy: Cross-Currents of Islamization, Dynasticism, and Hope in Contemporary Indonesia," in *Electoral Politics in Asia: Transregional Dynamics* (Springer, 2025), 65–88, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-96-8082-5_3.

bureaucratic framework.¹⁷ During this period, various regulations aimed at eradicating corruption were indeed developed, but transparency was not a primary focus in the formulation of legal policy.¹⁸ The enforcement of the law against corruption occurred within an often opaque administrative system, with the executive branch exercising dominant discretion at various stages of the legal process.

Access to information regarding investigations, prosecutions and court proceedings remained severely restricted, whilst the public was not afforded adequate scope to scrutinise the administration of justice. A culture of bureaucratic secrecy has developed as a mechanism to safeguard government stability, resulting in transparency being viewed more as a potential threat to the effectiveness of state administration than as an instrument for strengthening legal legitimacy.¹⁹ Consequently, despite numerous anti-corruption policies, law enforcement practices remain marred by selectivity, a lack of institutional accountability, and weak public scrutiny of law enforcement agencies' exercise of authority.

The most significant transformation occurred following the 1998 Reform, when constitutional amendments shifted the paradigm of the relationship between the state and its citizens towards a more democratic model of governance.²⁰ The legal policy of transparency has evolved into one of the fundamental principles of state administration through the strengthening of guarantees of the right of access to information, the reform of the judicial system, the establishment of independent anti-corruption agencies, and the creation of various legal instruments that broaden public access to the law enforcement process. Transparency is no longer understood merely as an administrative obligation, but as a constitutional mechanism to ensure that the exercise of state authority remains under public scrutiny.

These changes have also shifted the orientation of the criminal justice system by promoting the publication of court judgements, the digitisation of case administration, open court proceedings, and improved public access to legal information. The advent of information technology has further reinforced this transformation by enabling the development of an electronic justice system that allows the public to obtain information about case resolution processes more quickly and easily.²¹ Nevertheless, these developments have not eliminated the ambivalent nature of the politics of law.

Strengthened transparency regulations are often followed by other policies that expand the discretion law enforcement agencies have in determining what information the public may access. The tension between the need to maintain the effectiveness of investigations and the demand for public openness suggests that transparency remains a principle that may be restricted for specific reasons. In practice, not all stages of the criminal justice process for corruption cases enjoy the same level of openness. Information regarding the preliminary and investigative stages is still frequently subject to a regime of secrecy, whilst openness has only developed more tangibly at the trial stage and in the publication of judgements. This situation

¹⁷ Maharatna Shifa Nurizka et al., "Criticism of the Neoclassical Approach in Islamic Economic Policy in Indonesia," *Jurnal Pelita Raya* 1, no. 1 (2025): 17–30, <https://journal.mahkotascience.org/index.php/jpr/article/view/9>; Eka Sutisna et al., "The Geopolitics of Critical Minerals and the Future of National Economic Sovereignty," *Jurnal Pelita Raya* 2, no. 1 (2026): 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.65586/jpr.v2i1.43>; Suud Sarim Karimullah et al., "Pancasila Economy: Forgotten Dream or Weapon Against Inequality?," *Jurnal Lemhannas RI* 13, no. 1 (2025): 103–17, <https://doi.org/10.55960/jlri.v13i1.1023>.

¹⁸ Muhammad Ilham Daffa et al., "The Narrative of New Order Development in the Relationship between Pancasila and the Legitimacy of Power," *Jurnal Pelita Raya* 1, no. 3 (2025): 215–30, <https://doi.org/10.65586/jpr.v1i3.34>.

¹⁹ Anthony M Bertelli and Vincenza Falletti, "Bureaucracy under Pressure: Structural Integrity and the Ethics of Democratic Administration," *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 2025, 00208523251406200, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00208523251406200>.

²⁰ M Nawawi, Ellena Lee, and Rifqi Muhammad Firdaus, "The Meaning of Pancasila in Civil Society Movements for Strengthening Democracy," *Jurnal Pelita Raya* 1, no. 3 (2025): 166–81, <https://doi.org/10.65586/jpr.v1i3.31>.

²¹ Jamil Afzal, "Future of Legal Tools and Justice," in *Implementation of Digital Law as a Legal Tool in the Current Digital Era* (Springer, 2024), 155–77, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-7106-6_8.

indicates that the legal-political transformation towards transparency has not yet fully led to a consistent paradigm shift across the entire criminal justice subsystem; rather, it still reveals a fragmented policy influenced by the institutional interests of individual law enforcement agencies.

Changes in the legal-political landscape regarding transparency are influenced not only by regulatory developments but also by shifts in the relationship between state power and civil society. The increasing openness of the space for public participation following the reforms has spurred growing demands for accountability from law enforcement agencies through the mass media, civil society organisations, academics and the use of digital technology.²² Increasingly intensive public scrutiny means that the legitimacy of judicial institutions is no longer determined solely by their constitutional authority, but also by their ability to provide information that can be openly verified.

From a legal-political perspective, this situation indicates a shift in the function of transparency from an administrative instrument to a mechanism for the distribution of power, in which legal information serves as a means for the public to exercise control over state authority.²³ However, contemporary legal-political dynamics suggest that strengthening transparency still faces challenges, including shifting political configurations that could affect the independence of law enforcement agencies.

Revisions to several institutional regulations, changes in the design of inter-institutional relationships, and the emergence of more selective information management practices indicate that transparency has not yet become a principle that is entirely immune to shifts in political orientation. In some situations, arguments about the effectiveness of law enforcement are used to restrict access to information, whilst in other situations, openness is utilised as an instrument of political legitimacy. This ambivalence demonstrates that the politics of legal transparency evolves in response to shifts in the balance of power, so its implementation does not always reflect the normative direction established within a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

The Paradox of Transparency and Confidentiality in the Handling of Corruption Cases

From the perspective of the theory of the democratic rule of law, transparency plays a constitutive role as it is a prerequisite for the realisation of public accountability, the legitimacy of law enforcement agencies, and oversight of the exercise of power.²⁴ The public's right to be informed about the handling of corruption cases forms part of the right to information, which enables the public to assess the professionalism of law enforcement officials, the consistency of law enforcement, and the rationality of court rulings. Transparency also reduces the likelihood of abuse of authority, case-dealing, political intervention, and various forms of judicial corruption that thrive within closed bureaucratic circles. In the context of combating corruption, information openness contributes to increased public trust in law enforcement institutions, as the public gains access to assess whether legal processes are conducted in accordance with the principles of legality, equality before the law, and due process of law.

²² Mutiara Safira Nour Mansour, Anisa Rahma, Siti Aisyah, Karim Abdullah, "Reformulating the Sentencing System in Corruption Cases Based on Effectiveness," *Indonesian Journal of Corruption and Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2026): 14–26, <https://doi.org/10.65586/ijccj.v1i1.7>.

²³ KuoRay Mao, Zhong Zhao, and Yue Xu, "The Blueway and the Red Line Spiderweb: Assessing the Impact of Repressive and Ideological State Apparatuses on Environmental Protests in China," *Asian Politics & Policy* 17, no. 2 (2025): e70018, <https://doi.org/10.1111/aspp.70018>.

²⁴ Anthony M Bertelli, Vincenza Falletti, and Silvia Cannas, "Authorized Discretion: The Democratic Essentials of Governance in the European Union," *Governance* 38, no. 3 (2025): e70029, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.70029>.

The nature of corruption as an organised crime, involving power dynamics and supported by complex economic and bureaucratic networks, means that the need for confidentiality remains vital within the criminal justice system.²⁵ Information regarding investigation strategies, the identities of informants, methods of evidence gathering, communication between investigators, and plans for specific legal actions is all information that, if disclosed prematurely, could hinder the successful resolution of a case. Uncontrolled openness risks providing suspects with the opportunity to destroy evidence, influence witnesses, alter the flow of financial transactions, or coordinate with other parties to evade legal proceedings. Consequently, confidentiality is not a rejection of the principle of transparency. Rather, it is a protective mechanism for the effectiveness of law enforcement, aimed at ensuring that the evidential process can proceed optimally without interference from interested parties.

This paradox becomes increasingly apparent when linked to the protection of witnesses, whistleblowers, and those cooperating with law enforcement agencies in uncovering corruption cases. In many cases, the success of proving corruption offences depends heavily on information provided by individuals with access to instances of abuse of power in government organisations or the private sector. Disclosing the identity of a witness or whistleblower at an early stage of legal proceedings can increase the risk of intimidation, physical threats, economic pressure, or administrative reprisals, ultimately diminishing the public's willingness to participate in the fight against corruption.²⁶ The witness protection policy therefore establishes a specific regime of confidentiality that restricts access to identities and other strategic information, both to safeguard the right to security and to ensure the continuity of the evidentiary process.

In addition to witness protection, the need to uphold judicial independence is another key reason why legal policy does not advocate for unrestricted transparency. Judicial independence is a fundamental principle requiring decision-making to be based on the facts of the trial and legal considerations, rather than on pressure from public opinion or specific political interests.²⁷ In the digital age, the rapid flow of information means that corruption cases often escalate into public debates before all the evidence has been comprehensively examined in court.

This phenomenon has the potential to give rise to a 'trial by the media', whereby public perception regarding a person's guilt or innocence is formed before a court ruling with the force of law has been handed down. If not balanced by proportionate regulations, information transparency may shift the burden of proof from the courtroom to the public arena, thereby placing the presumption of innocence, judicial independence and the objectivity of the judicial process under increasing pressure. Therefore, the legal policy on transparency must also take into account the protection of the integrity of the adjudication process, so that transparency does not become an instrument that actually diminishes the quality of substantive justice.²⁸

Indonesia's legal policy essentially strikes a balance by regulating information classification based on the stages of the criminal justice process. Information relating to policy formulation, the legal basis for case handling, court rulings, and the outcome of judicial proceedings is, in principle, subject to the regime of openness, as it is directly linked to the public's right to know

²⁵ Cahaya Rembulan et al., "The Impact of the Digital Economy on Economic Empowerment Models for Muslim Youth in Indonesia," *Jurnal Lentera Insani* 1, no. 1 (2025): 48–63, <https://doi.org/10.65586/jli.v1i1.17>.

²⁶ Ngurah Wisnu Murthi et al., "Indonesia's Inclusive Economic Diplomacy Based on the Pancasila Ideology," *Jurnal Pelita Raya* 1, no. 3 (2025): 152–65, <https://doi.org/10.65586/jpr.v1i3.30>.

²⁷ Manotar Tampubolon, Tomson Situmeang, and Paltiada Saragih, "Judicial Breakfast as an External Factor in Judicial Decision Making in Courts," *F1000Research* 12 (2023): 9, <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.126482.1>.

²⁸ Noor Fatima Zahwa Khairunnisa, Naura Khadijah, Raisa Amani, "Reformulation of Corruption Sentencing Policy Based on Substantive Justice," *Indonesian Journal of Corruption and Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2026): 27–40, <https://doi.org/10.65586/ijccj.v1i1.8>.

how the state functions.²⁹ Conversely, information that has the potential to disrupt the investigation process, endanger the safety of witnesses, compromise evidence, or undermine the effectiveness of law enforcement is categorised as information that may be temporarily restricted on valid grounds.

The boundary between transparency and confidentiality is not, in fact, determined by institutional interests alone, but by the objective of protecting a greater legal interest: the achievement of a fair, effective and accountable judicial process. This perspective demonstrates that legal policy does not establish an antagonistic relationship between openness and confidentiality, but rather develops mechanisms for differentiating information based on the functions and risks inherent in each stage of the legal process. Nevertheless, implementing this legal policy still presents various challenges. One of the main issues is the lack of fully consistent parameters regarding the boundaries between information that must be disclosed and information that should be kept confidential.³⁰ In law enforcement practice, arguments regarding the confidentiality of investigations are frequently invoked, giving rise to a perception of a lack of accountability in the exercise of authority by law enforcement officials.

There are also situations in which information about the investigative process is disseminated unofficially through various communication channels before legal mechanisms permit its publication. This phenomenon of information leaks indicates that the main issue lies not merely in the level of openness, but in the governance of information, which has not yet been fully developed in accordance with the principles of legality, proportionality and accountability. Consequently, the public often faces a paradoxical situation where information that should be open is in fact difficult to access, whilst information that should be protected by confidentiality circulates without clear accountability mechanisms.

Developments in information technology have further complicated the relationship between transparency and confidentiality. The digitisation of the judicial system enables the public to gain broader access to court rulings, trial schedules and case administration updates, thereby significantly enhancing institutional accountability.³¹ However, technological developments also heighten the risk of the dissemination of unverified information, the manipulation of narratives via social media, and public pressure that may influence perceptions of a case.³² In such circumstances, legal policy must no longer merely regulate the right of access to information. Still, it must also develop a framework for digital information governance that guarantees authenticity, accuracy, security and the protection of the evidential process.

The paradox of transparency and confidentiality in the fight against corruption is not, in fact, a conflict between two mutually exclusive principles, but rather a consequence of the state's efforts to balance various legal interests of equal importance. Transparency is necessary to foster accountability, legitimacy and public oversight, whilst confidentiality is required to ensure the effectiveness of investigations, the protection of witnesses, the integrity of evidence and the independence of the judiciary. Therefore, the measure of success in legal policy is not determined by the extent to which the state discloses all information to the public or maintains

²⁹ Yuki Tanaka Fitri Ramadhani, Fitria Handayani, Humaira Syakira, Olivia Smith, "Reorientation of the Principle of Legality in the Handling of Corruption Offences in Indonesia," *Indonesian Journal of Corruption and Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2026): 41–53, <https://doi.org/10.65586/ijccj.v1i1.9>.

³⁰ Ateya Megahed Ibrahim et al., "Balancing Confidentiality and Care Coordination: Challenges in Patient Privacy," *BMC Nursing* 23, no. 1 (2024): 564, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12912-024-02231-1>.

³¹ Francesco Contini, "From the Rule of Law to the Rule of Technology: Institutional Implications of the Digital Transformation of Courts," in *Research Handbook on Judging and the Judiciary* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2025), 35–53, <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781788978743.00008>.

³² Danielle Caled and Mário J Silva, "Digital Media and Misinformation: An Outlook on Multidisciplinary Strategies against Manipulation," *Journal of Computational Social Science* 5, no. 1 (2022): 123–59, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42001-021-00118-8>.

broad confidentiality, but rather by its ability to establish information management mechanisms based on the principles of proportionality, necessity, legality and accountability.

From this perspective, the balance between openness and confidentiality must be understood as a dynamic regulatory process, in which the level of access to information is tailored to the objectives of legal protection at every stage of the criminal justice system. This approach demonstrates that strengthening transparency in the fight against corruption is not synonymous with the complete abolition of the regime of confidentiality; rather, it demands a reconstruction of legal policy capable of harmoniously integrating these two principles, so that public transparency and the effectiveness of law enforcement develop as two mutually reinforcing elements in realising a democratic, accountable and just criminal justice system.

The Reconstruction of the Political and Legal Framework for Transparency as the Foundation of the Anti-Corruption Criminal Justice System

Legal reform has indeed succeeded in broadening the normative foundations of transparency by strengthening guarantees of the right to information, modernising the administration of justice, and increasing public access to court rulings and trial proceedings. However, these developments remain asymmetrical, as not all stages of the criminal justice system have achieved the same level of openness. The trial stage and the publication of judgements have become more transparent than the stages of inquiry, investigation, and prosecution, which remain dominated by a regime of secrecy. Such differences in the level of openness are, in principle, justifiable provided they are based on the principle of proportionality. However, in practice, they often leave a wide scope for interpretation regarding which information may be restricted. Consequently, transparency has not yet developed into a standard that consistently binds all law enforcement institutions, but remains influenced by institutional characteristics, organisational culture, and the prevailing political configuration in each period of government.

This situation demonstrates that the main issue lies not in the absence of regulations on openness, but in the failure to integrate the principle of transparency into the legal policy framework governing the entire cycle of anti-corruption law enforcement. The issue becomes even more complex when confronted with the need to maintain the confidentiality of investigations, protect witnesses, safeguard evidence, and ensure judicial independence as part of due process of law. The paradox between transparency and confidentiality is often perceived as an irreconcilable conflict, leading policy choices to tend towards one extreme or the other: either excessively expanding openness or predominantly maintaining confidentiality. The evolution of modern legal systems demonstrates that these two principles serve complementary functions.

Transparency is necessary to ensure accountability in the exercise of state authority, whilst confidentiality is required to safeguard the effectiveness of the evidentiary process and guarantee every party's right to a fair trial.³³ Therefore, a balance between the two cannot be achieved through a dichotomous approach, but must be developed through legal policy that grounds restrictions on information in the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and accountability. Within this framework, any restriction on access to information must have a clear legal basis, a demonstrable protective purpose, a limited scope, and oversight mechanisms that enable the public to assess whether such restrictions are genuinely implemented in the interests of law enforcement and not to shield the abuse of authority.

³³ Sharon Okunrobo Perez, "Proliferation of E-Evidence: Reliability Standards and the Right to a Fair Trial," *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice* 33, no. 1–2 (2025): 187–211, <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718174-bja10070>.

The reconstruction of the legal policy on transparency must therefore shift the policy orientation from an 'institution-centred' model of transparency towards a 'process-centred' model. In the first model, transparency is largely understood as an administrative obligation of individual law enforcement agencies, meaning that transparency standards vary according to the nature of the organisation.³⁴ Conversely, the second model positions transparency as a principle inherent to the entire criminal justice process, ensuring that all stages of case handling adhere to integrated standards of openness. However, the level of access to information may vary according to the need for legal protection at each phase. This approach facilitates a balance between the public's right to information, the protection of investigative interests, and the guarantee of judicial independence.

This framework for reconstruction is well justified when compared with legal and political developments in several countries that have successfully developed relatively accountable anti-corruption judicial systems. In Sweden, the principle of 'offentlighetsprincipen', or the principle of public access, has developed as part of the constitutional tradition since the 18th century and establishes access to public documents as a fundamental right of citizens.³⁵ However, this openness is accompanied by strict restrictions on information that could undermine criminal investigations, national security or the protection of individuals. This demonstrates that the complete abolition of secrecy regimes does not achieve transparency, but rather requires clear, legally testable regulations governing information classification.

Hong Kong's experience through the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) also offers an important lesson regarding the relationship between transparency and the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.³⁶ The ICAC maintains a high degree of openness regarding institutional policies, performance reports, case-handling statistics, anti-corruption prevention strategies, and public education, whilst maintaining the confidentiality of operational investigation information until the evidence has been legally established. This approach demonstrates that transparency is not aimed at disclosing all investigative information, but rather at fostering institutional accountability by disclosing information relevant to the public interest.

A similar practice has developed in Singapore through the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), which integrates institutional independence with a structured public communication system.³⁷ The CPIB consistently publishes its policies, case-handling achievements, annual statistics, and the results of institutional evaluations, whilst information regarding investigative strategies, the identities of witnesses, and evidential material remains protected to a certain extent. This model demonstrates that public legitimacy of anti-corruption agencies does not depend on total openness regarding all case information, but on the assurance that any restrictions are based on objective, verifiable rules and are not used to conceal abuses of authority.

Romania's experience through the National Anti-Corruption Directorate (DNA) highlights the importance of striking a balance between transparency and the independence of law

³⁴ Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, "Transparency and Corruption: Measuring Real Transparency by a New Index," *Regulation & Governance* 17, no. 4 (2023): 1094–1113, <https://doi.org/10.1111/rego.12502>.

³⁵ Harold Sougato Baroi and Habib Zafarullah, "'Freedom of Information' as a Human Right: International Instruments, Juridical Interpretations and the South Asian Case," *Asian Journal of Political Science* 32, no. 2 (2024): 157–74, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185377.2024.2370812>.

³⁶ Chi Ho Lau, "Advancing the Anti-Corruption Cause through International Cooperation: Lessons from the Hong Kong Experience," *Global Public Policy and Governance* 4, no. 3 (2024): 297–307, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43508-024-00091-8>.

³⁷ Mahmoud Shiri and Mai Nguyen, "Singapore's Commitment to Combating Corruption," in *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Social Marketing* (Springer, 2023), 1–8, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-14449-4_177-1.

enforcement agencies.³⁸ The DNA actively communicates general developments in case handling, performance indicators and the outcomes of final and binding court rulings as a form of public accountability, whilst still restricting information that could potentially influence the evidentiary process. This approach emphasises that public communication about corruption cases must be directed towards strengthening the legitimacy of the judicial system, rather than forming opinions about an individual's guilt before a final and binding court ruling.

This comparison demonstrates that countries with relatively high levels of effectiveness in combating corruption do not base their legal policy on a choice between transparency and confidentiality, but rather through the development of a layered information governance system. Information is classified according to function, risk and the stage of the legal process, so that the legality, proportionality and accountability of any restriction can be assessed. The key feature of this model lies in the certainty regarding the types of information that must be disclosed, information whose publication may be deferred, and information that must lawfully remain confidential in the interests of law enforcement.

Based on this historical analysis, normative paradox, and comparative experience, the reconstruction of the legal policy on transparency in Indonesia needs to be directed towards establishing a transparency model based on the criminal justice cycle. In this model, each stage of case handling has different openness standards. Still, all fall within the same framework of principles, namely accountability, proportionality, the protection of human rights, and due process of law.³⁹ At the investigation and inquiry stages, transparency is realised through openness regarding the legal basis for actions, oversight mechanisms, and institutional accountability, without disclosing operational information that could hinder the investigation.

At the prosecution and trial stages, transparency is enhanced through access to court proceedings, case administration, and the parties' legal arguments. Once a judgement has become final and binding, transparency is maximised through the publication of complete, easily accessible judgements, accompanied by information on the enforcement of sentences, the recovery of state assets, and institutional evaluations of the case handling.⁴⁰ This model simultaneously broadens the scope for public participation through independent oversight mechanisms, the provision of standardised open data, the protection of whistleblowers and witnesses, and the strengthening of public legal literacy, so that transparency does not stop at mere access to information. Still, it develops into a constructive instrument of social control.

The reconstruction of the legal policy on transparency required by Indonesia is not merely a matter of increasing obligations to publish information or expanding the scope of confidentiality discretion, but rather of building an integrated legal information management system from the initial stages of case handling through to the enforcement of judgements.⁴¹ This reconstruction positions transparency as a fundamental principle underpinning all subsystems of the anti-corruption criminal justice system, whilst confidentiality is treated as an exception strictly limited by law, necessity, and effective oversight. Such an approach enables a balance to be struck between the public's right to know, the protection of the effectiveness of investigations, the safety of witnesses, the independence of judges, and respect for due process of law.

³⁸ Anna Oriolo, "The Contribution of the European Court of Human Rights to the Construction of a Corruption-Free Society," *International Criminal Law Review* 25, no. 2–3 (2024): 442–69, <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718123-bja10196>.

³⁹ Tumian Lian Daya Purba, Suud Aarim Karimullah, and Silvester Magnus Loogman Palit, "Eco-Apartheid: Unpacking Environmental Injustice and Its Impact on Human Rights," *JSEHR* 9 (2025): 277, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v9i2.52546>.

⁴⁰ Áine Clancy, "A Better Deal? Negotiated Responses to the Proceeds of Grand Corruption: Áine Clancy," in *Criminal Law Forum*, vol. 33 (Springer, 2022), 149–88, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10609-022-09436-6>.

⁴¹ Dinoroy Marganda Aritonang et al., "Extensive Jurisdiction of State Administrative Courts in Indonesia: Interpretation and Legal Coherence Issues," *Public Integrity* 27, no. 3 (2025): 287–99, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10999922.2023.2290750>.

The conceptual implications of this reconstructive model emphasise that transparency must be positioned as a fundamental principle integrating all components of the anti-corruption criminal justice system, rather than as a stand-alone administrative obligation. From the perspective of the criminal justice system, the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts is largely determined by the quality of coordination among investigators, prosecutors, the courts, correctional institutions, and the authorities responsible for recovering assets derived from criminal offences.⁴² To date, transparency has largely been applied piecemeal, in accordance with each institution's respective powers. It has therefore not yet established a comprehensive standard of accountability. Consequently, the public often receives complete information about the outcome of a case but has very limited access to the decision-making process at each preceding stage.

This gap not only diminishes the quality of public oversight but also creates opportunities for perceptions of inconsistencies in law enforcement, discriminatory treatment, or potential abuse of authority. Therefore, a new legal policy must shift the focus of transparency from an institution-based approach to a process-based approach, so that every legal action has an accountability trail that can be systematically traced without compromising the interests of the investigation or the protection of the parties' rights. Within this framework, a legal policy on transparency needs to be built on the principle of 'graduated transparency', namely, a system of openness that develops gradually in line with the progress of the case-handling process.

This approach is based on the assumption that the need for confidentiality will gradually diminish as legal certainty in a case increases. At the investigation stage, information disclosed to the public is limited to the existence of legal proceedings, the basis of authority, and the mechanisms for overseeing the actions of law enforcement officials, whilst the substance of the evidence, the identity of the complainant, investigative strategies, and evidence itself remain protected.⁴³ Once a case enters the prosecution and trial stages, the scope of transparency expands to include access to the indictment, publicly open court proceedings, and the parties' legal arguments. When a judgement becomes final and binding, the principle of transparency reaches its maximum level through the publication of the judges' full reasoning, information regarding the enforcement of the judgement, the recovery of state losses, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the law enforcement process.

This reconstruction also requires a paradigm shift regarding the function of information within the criminal justice system. Until now, information has tended to be understood as an administrative matter controlled by state institutions, so public access has largely depended on each institution's internal policies. However, in a democratic state governed by the rule of law, information regarding the administration of justice is, in essence, part of public accountability and must be managed in accordance with the principle of active disclosure, rather than merely provided in response to public requests. This paradigm shift positions law enforcement agencies as public information trustees, meaning that every decision to disclose or restrict information must be accountable in legal, ethical and institutional terms.

Developments in digital technology demand a reconstruction of legal policy that is oriented not only towards information transparency but also towards the integrated governance of

⁴² Mahrus Ali, Andi Mulyono, and Syarif Nurhidayat, "The Application of a Human Rights Approach toward Crimes of Corruption: Analyzing Anti-Corruption Regulations and Judicial Decisions," *Laws* 12, no. 4 (2023): 68, <https://doi.org/10.3390/laws12040068>.

⁴³ Salma Khairunnisa Nur Azizah, Dewi Lestari, Putri Amalia, Nabila Zahra, "Redefining the Role of Judges in Achieving Substantive Justice in Corruption Cases," *Indonesian Journal of Corruption and Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2026): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.65586/ijccj.v1i1.6>.

judicial data.⁴⁴ The digitisation of the judiciary has so far been focused primarily on the modernisation of case administration through electronic systems, whilst data integration between law enforcement agencies remains relatively limited.⁴⁵ This situation means that transparency often stops at the publication of documents or judgements, without providing information that illustrates the entire cycle of corruption case handling. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an 'open justice' ecosystem that links data on investigations, inquiries, prosecutions, trials, the enforcement of judgements, and the recovery of state assets within a single, fully integrated information system, whilst continuing to apply information security classifications in accordance with the level of risk. Such an approach enables the public to monitor the system's performance comprehensively, whilst law enforcement agencies retain the scope to maintain the confidentiality of information that is strictly necessary for the effectiveness of investigations and the protection of human rights.⁴⁶

Another equally important aspect of legal policy reform is strengthening external oversight mechanisms over the exercise of powers to restrict information. Experience in various countries shows that effective transparency is always accompanied by independent bodies or mechanisms capable of assessing whether information is genuinely worthy of being kept confidential or should, in fact, be made public. In the Indonesian context, restrictions on access to information during case handling are often entirely at the discretion of law enforcement agencies, meaning the scope for scrutinising the grounds for confidentiality remains relatively limited.⁴⁷ The reconstruction of legal policy needs to establish independent oversight mechanisms that allow every decision regarding information restrictions to be scrutinised in light of the principles of legality, proportionality, the public interest, and due process.

At the institutional level, the reconstruction of legal policy must also strengthen a culture of transparency as part of the professional ethics of law enforcement officials. Thus far, reform has been directed primarily towards regulatory changes and the establishment of information systems, whilst changes to organisational culture have proceeded more slowly. In fact, the effectiveness of transparency is largely determined by officials' commitment to viewing openness as part of professionalism rather than as a threat to institutional authority.⁴⁸ Therefore, strengthening integrity, ethical standards in public communication, information management capacity, and education on the right to information must be an integral part of institutional reform.

The proposed reconstruction of the legal politics of transparency leads to the formation of a new paradigm that positions transparency as both a normative and operational foundation within the anti-corruption criminal justice system. This paradigm does not abolish the regime of confidentiality. Still, it redefines the function of confidentiality as a limited, measurable and monitorable instrument of protection, rather than as a permanent mechanism that restricts

⁴⁴ Vita Tkachenko, Yurii Kotviakovskiy, and Svitlana Zinchenko, "Contemporary European Concepts of Public Administration in the Context of Digital Transformation and Their Legal Framework," *Public Administration and Law Review*, no. 1 (21) (2025): 99–109, <https://doi.org/10.36690/2674-5216-2025-1-99-109>.

⁴⁵ Krishna Prasad Paudel, "The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Modernizing the Courts: A Case of Nepali Judiciary," *International Journal of Law and Management* 66, no. 1 (2024): 61–73, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJLMA-01-2023-0006>.

⁴⁶ Nur Insani et al., "Empowering Muslim Women: Bridging Islamic Law and Human Rights with Islamic Economics," *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syar'iah* 16, no. 1 (2024): 88–117, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v16i1.26159>; Suud Sarim Karimullah, "The Relevance of the Concept of Justice in Islamic Law to Contemporary Humanitarian Issues," *Al-Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2023): 83–98, <https://doi.org/10.22515/alakhkam.v8i1.7654>.

⁴⁷ Anis Widyawati et al., "Dynamics of the Penitentiary System, Transparent and Accountable Handling of Criminal Cases in Criminal Execution Law in Southeast Asia: Convergence and Divergence of International Perspectives," *Indonesia Law Review* 15, no. 1 (2025): 2, <https://doi.org/10.15742/ilrev.v15n1.1>.

⁴⁸ Wenting Yang, Chuanshen Qin, and Bo Fan, "Do Institutional Pressures Increase Reactive Transparency of Government? Evidence from a Field Experiment," *Public Management Review* 25, no. 11 (2023): 2073–92, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2022.2058597>.

public accountability. By integrating Indonesia's historical experience, the dynamics of democratic development, the principles of the rule of law, and best practices from various countries, this model offers a legal-political framework that is more adaptable to the challenges of contemporary anti-corruption efforts. Within this framework, transparency, accountability, the protection of human rights, the effectiveness of investigations, and due process of law are not positioned as mutually exclusive objectives, but rather as elements that must be developed synergistically to realise a criminal justice system for combating corruption that is characterised by integrity, enjoys public trust, and is capable of providing legal certainty and substantive justice on a sustainable basis.

CONCLUSION

The political and legal transformation towards transparency in the fight against corruption through Indonesia's criminal justice system has not progressed linearly. Rather, it is the result of ongoing negotiations between demands for public accountability and the need to maintain the effectiveness of law enforcement. Reforms have strengthened the normative foundations of openness but have not yet fully transformed institutional practices, which still leave room for restrictions on accountability through an unstandardised regime of secrecy. Based on historical, normative and comparative analysis, this study enriches the field of legal politics by positioning transparency as a constitutional principle that must be proportionally integrated throughout the entire anti-corruption criminal justice cycle through an information governance model that balances public access, the protection of investigations, witness safety, judicial independence, and due process of law, thereby moving beyond previous approaches that tended to separate the dimensions of transparency, confidentiality and the effectiveness of law enforcement.

These findings imply the need for regulatory harmonisation, the strengthening of independent oversight mechanisms regarding information restrictions, the standardisation of case information classification, and the development of a culture of transparency integrated across all law enforcement institutions. Nevertheless, this study remains limited to a normative-historical legal approach. It has therefore not yet tested the implementation of the formulated model using empirical data on institutional practices and stakeholders' perceptions. Consequently, future research should adopt a socio-legal approach, conduct cross-national comparative analysis, and utilise empirical data to assess the effectiveness of the legal policy model for transparency in sustainably strengthening the accountability, legitimacy and quality of Indonesia's anti-corruption criminal justice system.

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