

## Optimization of the Authority of the Indonesian National Police in the Investigation of Corruption Offenses

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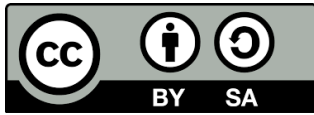
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Police Authority;  
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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the legal framework governing the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses under applicable laws and regulations and to formulate measures for optimizing this authority to promote legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness. This study employs a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources and are analyzed qualitatively using the Theory of Authority and the Theory of Law Enforcement. The findings demonstrate that the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses constitutes attributive authority derived from the legislation governing the Indonesian National Police, the exercise of which is subject to limitations established by criminal procedural law, specific legislation governing the eradication of corruption offenses, and the respective mandates of other law enforcement institutions. Optimizing this authority does not require expanding police powers but rather clarifying and restructuring jurisdictional boundaries, harmonizing laws and regulations, strengthening coordination with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Prosecutor's Office, and enhancing professionalism, proportionality, oversight, and accountability. These measures are necessary to promote legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness in the investigation of corruption offenses.



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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state governed by the rule of law, in which law serves as a fundamental instrument in the administration of state affairs. A consequence of this principle is that every action undertaken by state officials and citizens must be based on law, while law enforcement must be directed toward ensuring legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness (Ingratubun & Matulesy, 2025; Salampessy et al., 2024).

This principle has become increasingly important in addressing criminal offenses that have broad impacts on society, one of which is corruption.

Corruption is not merely a violation of criminal law but also conduct that can disrupt governance, undermine public trust in state institutions, and hinder the achievement of public welfare. Within the framework of the rule of law, the eradication

of corruption cannot therefore be viewed solely from the perspective of prosecuting and punishing perpetrators; it must also consider the capacity of the legal system to provide clear, measurable, and accountable authority to law enforcement officials in conducting inquiries and investigations (Rodliyah & Salim, 2022; Satria, 2022).

In establishing an effective rule-of-law system, law must be understood and developed as an integrated system. Lawrence M. Friedman's theory of the legal system identifies three principal elements: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. These elements provide a framework for understanding how legal norms, law enforcement institutions, and societal legal values interact in the implementation and enforcement of law (Mardani, 2024; Miharja, 2021).

The need for effective law enforcement in combating corruption has a strong constitutional and legal foundation. The state grants law enforcement institutions the authority to undertake legal measures to uncover criminal offenses, collect evidence, identify suspects, and bring cases before the courts. In this context, the Indonesian National Police occupies an important institutional position as one of the principal law enforcement bodies authorized to conduct inquiries and investigations into criminal offenses (Yusni, 2023).

The position of the Indonesian National Police within the criminal law enforcement system is inseparable from the legal authority conferred upon it by laws and regulations. Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police establishes the Police as a state institution responsible for maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and services to the public. In performing these law enforcement functions, the Police are authorized to undertake various legal measures in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (Husin & Husin, 2022; Krismen, 2022).

This authority has evolved in response to changing societal legal needs and developments in the law enforcement paradigm. This evolution is reflected in Law Number 5 of 2026 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The law entered into force on June 17, 2026, and constitutes the most recent amendment to the Police Law. These amendments reflect the need to adapt the legal framework governing the Police to contemporary legal developments and societal needs, including by strengthening the principles of professionalism, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and oversight of investigations.

These amendments have important implications for examining the authority of the Indonesian National Police in investigating corruption offenses. Investigative authority constitutes a form of legal authority that permits investigators to undertake measures that may restrict individual rights. Accordingly, the exercise of such authority must have a clear legal basis, defined limits, and adequate oversight mechanisms. The issue of police authority therefore concerns not merely whether such authority exists but also how it is legally constructed and exercised in accordance with the principles of the rule of law.

Under criminal procedural law, an investigation constitutes a critical stage in

identifying and collecting evidence to establish the circumstances of an alleged criminal offense and identify the suspect. The investigation occupies a strategic position because its quality affects subsequent prosecution and judicial proceedings. Accordingly, investigative authority must be legally structured to maintain an appropriate balance between effective law enforcement and the protection of the rights of persons involved in criminal proceedings (Ilyas, 2023; Ishaq, 2023; Purwoleksono, 2023).

This issue becomes more complex when investigative authority is exercised in relation to corruption offenses. Corruption offenses have specific characteristics and are governed by a specialized criminal law regime. Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001, constitutes one of the principal legal foundations for combating corruption in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the legal framework governing corruption offenses cannot be separated from criminal procedural law and the legislation governing the authority of other law enforcement institutions (Feka et al., 2024; Renggong, 2021).

Within Indonesia's corruption eradication framework, the Indonesian National Police is not the only institution exercising law enforcement authority. The Prosecutor's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) also exercise authority pursuant to their respective statutory mandates. The existence of multiple institutions authorized to handle corruption cases may strengthen corruption eradication efforts; however, it may also create problems concerning jurisdictional boundaries, coordination, synchronization, and overlapping authority when the applicable legal framework does not clearly define and regulate their respective powers (Muslimah, 2021).

The authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses has received considerable attention in legal scholarship. Rusmana, Widyantara, and Suryani (2021), in their normative legal research, found that the exercise of investigative authority by police investigators in corruption cases remains closely related to institutional relationships and coordination with other law enforcement bodies, particularly the Prosecutor's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission. Their research emphasizes the importance of clear legal arrangements governing authority, cooperation, and coordination in corruption investigations.

Other research concerning the position of police investigators in handling corruption offenses similarly demonstrates that investigative authority cannot be separated from the broader structure of the criminal justice system (Rusmana et al., 2021). Studies addressing problems in corruption investigations also indicate that investigative processes encounter legal challenges concerning the interpretation and application of legal norms and investigative procedures in corruption cases.

The findings of previous studies demonstrate that the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses involves complex legal and institutional issues. Nevertheless, an important research gap remains, particularly following the most recent amendment to the Police Law through Law Number 5 of 2026. Previous studies examining police authority in corruption investigations were conducted before this amendment. Consequently, the legal framework governing the investigative authority of the Indonesian National Police requires reassessment in light of the positive law

currently in force.

This research gap has become increasingly relevant because the recent legislative amendments have implications not only for the institutional position of the Indonesian National Police but also for the principles governing the exercise and oversight of investigative authority. Law Number 5 of 2026 strengthens the principles of professionalism, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and investigative oversight. These changes raise important legal questions regarding how the amended norms should be incorporated into the legal construction of police investigative authority, particularly in corruption cases governed by a specialized criminal law regime.

From the perspective of normative legal research, these issues should be examined through an analysis of the legal norms governing police authority rather than through an empirical assessment of police performance. The analysis therefore focuses on the legal basis, scope, and limits of investigative authority; the relationship between the Police and other law enforcement institutions; and the principles governing the exercise of such authority. This approach makes it possible to assess whether the applicable legal framework provides a sufficiently clear legal foundation for the Indonesian National Police to exercise its authority in investigating corruption offenses.

The legal construction of this authority must be systematically analyzed by considering Law Number 2 of 2002, as most recently amended by Law Number 5 of 2026, as a principal legal basis. These provisions must also be interpreted systematically in conjunction with the Criminal Procedure Code and legislation governing the eradication of corruption. This approach is necessary because police investigative authority does not operate independently but forms part of a broader criminal justice system comprising substantive criminal law, criminal procedural law, law enforcement institutions, and principles protecting individual rights throughout criminal proceedings. Accordingly, the research problem extends beyond identifying the authority possessed by the Police to determining how that authority can be optimized. In this study, optimization refers not merely to improving institutional performance but to ensuring that investigative authority is exercised on a clear legal basis, within defined jurisdictional limits, through effective coordination mechanisms, and under adequate oversight to ensure professional and proportionate law enforcement. Such optimization must ultimately contribute to the objectives of law enforcement. Law enforcement should not focus solely on identifying and prosecuting offenders but must also ensure legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness. Therefore, optimizing the authority of the Indonesian National Police in investigating corruption offenses requires balancing the public interest in combating corruption with the protection of individual legal rights.

Based on this background, this study addresses two principal normative legal issues. First, it examines the legal construction of the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses under Law Number 2 of 2002, as most recently amended by Law Number 5 of 2026. Second, it examines how this authority can be optimized to promote legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness in the enforcement of anti-corruption law. Accordingly, this study seeks to contribute to the development of criminal law scholarship, particularly regarding the legal construction and optimization

of police investigative authority in corruption cases. Rather than conducting an empirical examination of a particular region or police unit, the study provides a normative analysis of the positive law governing the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses. Based on this background, the study is entitled “Optimization of the Authority of the Indonesian National Police in the Investigation of Corruption Offenses.”

## **METHOD**

This study employed normative legal research based on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials included the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Police Law as amended by Law Number 5 of 2026, the Criminal Procedure Code under Law Number 20 of 2025, the Anti-Corruption Law, relevant implementing regulations, and pertinent court decisions. Secondary legal materials included books, journal articles, scholarly publications, theses, and expert legal opinions, with priority given to recent literature published between 2021 and 2026. Tertiary legal materials, including legal dictionaries and encyclopedias, were used as supplementary sources. The legal materials were collected through library research and selected according to their relevance to the research questions. The collected materials were analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical and prescriptive legal analysis (Ali, 2021; Efendi & Ibrahim, 2021; Marzuki, 2021; Muhaimin, 2020).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Legal Construction of Police Authority in the Investigation of Corruption Crimes Based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as Amended by Law Number 5 of 2026**

#### **The Position of Police Authority in the Law Enforcement System**

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the state institutions that has a strategic function in the criminal law enforcement system. This position is not only related to the function of maintaining public security and order, but also includes the function of law enforcement. Normatively, the main duties of the Police include maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and service to the community (Faisal & Toni, 2022; Waluyo, 2022).

This construction shows that law enforcement is one of the main tasks of the Police. Thus, the authority to investigate is not an additional authority that stands alone, but a juridical consequence of the function of the Police as one of the law enforcement institutions. However, this position cannot be interpreted as the Police having unlimited law enforcement authority. As a public authority, the authority of the Police must always be sourced from the law and carried out within the limits determined by law (Shafira et al., 2022).

Police law is placed in a close relationship with the power, functions, duties, authority, actions, and supervision of the Police. This view shows that the authority of the Police cannot be separated from the issue of limiting power and supervision mechanisms.

In the perspective of Authority Theory, this situation has an important meaning.

Authority is not just the factual ability to perform an action, but is the power given by law to a body or official to act in a certain field. Therefore, an action can be said to be the exercise of authority if the action has a legal basis, is carried out by an authorized subject, is within the scope of authority, and is carried out according to the specified procedure (Miharja, 2021).

Based on this analysis, the first normative finding of this study is that the construction of the authority of the Police in the investigation of corruption crimes must be placed as legal authority derived from laws and regulations, not as an institutional power that is indefinitely attached to the Police.

#### **Basis of Attribution of Police Authority**

In the theory of authority, one of the main sources of authority is attribution, which is the authority given directly by laws and regulations to a government organ. In the context of the Police, the basis of this authority can be found in Law No. 2 of 2002. Article 13 of Law No. 2 of 2002 stipulates three main tasks of the Police, namely maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the community. Furthermore, Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g gives the Police the task to conduct investigations and investigations of all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations (Efendi & Poernomo, 2022; Kairupan, 2022; Sadi & Budianto, 2021).

The formulation has very important juridical consequences. The phrase "conducting investigations and investigations of all criminal acts" indicates that the lawmakers gave extensive investigative authority to the Police. However, this breadth is immediately limited by the next phrase, namely "in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations."

Thus, the construction of Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g actually consists of two elements that cannot be separated:

- 1) granting authority, namely the Police to conduct investigations and investigations into all criminal acts; and
- 2) Limitation of authority, that is, the exercise of such authority must be in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law and other laws and regulations.

This is what according to the researcher is an important point in the construction of the authority of the Police. The authority is indeed broad, but not absolute. The research of Rusmana, Widyantara, and Suryani found that the Police have the authority to investigate corruption crimes, but the existence of several law enforcement institutions that also have the authority to eradicate corruption can cause problems of ambiguity and overlapping authority. These findings strengthen the results of the normative analysis of this research. The problem is not the absence of a basis for the authority of the Police. The basis of this authority is relatively clear. The problem lies in how the general authority is placed in the system of special authority for the eradication of corruption.

#### **Investigative Authority in the Perspective of Authority Theory**

Authority theory is used in this study to examine three main aspects, namely the source of authority, the scope of authority, and the limit of authority. First, from the aspect

of sources, the authority of the Police has a basis for attribution through Law No. 2 of 2002. This means that the authority is not obtained from the delegation of authority of other institutions.

Second, from the aspect of scope, Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g uses a broad formulation, namely "all criminal acts". This means that in principle, the Police have the authority to investigate criminal acts, including corruption crimes. Third, from the aspect of boundaries, the authority must be exercised in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations.

These three elements show that attribution is not synonymous with unlimited authority. Attribution only indicates the source of authority. The scope and limits of its use are still determined by the entire legal system. In the context of this study, authority theory results in the proposition that:

"The broader the authority granted by the law, the more important is clarity regarding its limits and mechanisms of use."

This proposition is relevant to the investigation of corruption crimes because corruption is a special crime involving more than one law enforcement institution.

#### **Construction of Authority Based on Criminal Procedure Law**

The authority given by the Police Law cannot be separated from the criminal procedure law. This is explicitly reflected in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g of Law No. 2 of 2002 which requires that investigations and investigations be carried out in accordance with the criminal procedure law (Agustine & Sinaga, 2022; Lawra et al., 2024; Mappatunru, 2023; Santoso et al., 2023; Sinaga et al., 2024).

In the latest positive legal developments, Indonesia's criminal procedural law has undergone fundamental changes through Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code. The law takes effect from January 2, 2026 and replaces Law No. 8 of 1981. Therefore, the analysis of the investigative authority in this thesis must use the new Criminal Procedure Code as the applicable procedural law.

These changes have methodological implications. Previous research on the authority of police investigators, which still bases its analysis on Law No. 8 of 1981, needs to be read as a historical or doctrinal context, while the legal construction used to answer the problems in this thesis must be adjusted to the positive law in 2026.

The enactment of the new Criminal Procedure Code does not automatically remove the plurality of authority in handling corruption crimes. Thus, the authority of the Police must still be read as part of the new criminal procedure law system, but still side by side with special provisions on the eradication of corruption.

Construction of Police Authority in Investigation of Corruption Crimes Corruption is a criminal act whose regulation has a special character. Therefore, the investigation Corruption is not only subject to the General Criminal Procedure Law, but must also pay attention to special provisions in the Corruption Eradication Laws and Regulations (Setiawan et al., 2024).

This study finds that the Police's investigative authority over corruption crimes is attributive—derived directly from law, particularly Law No. 2 of 2002 as amended by Law No. 5 of 2026—rather than absolute, and cannot be read in isolation from the

Criminal Code (Law No. 20 of 2025) or the Corruption and KPK Laws. The Police Law establishes institutional authority, the Criminal Code governs procedure, the Corruption Law adds special character to the offense, and Law No. 5 of 2026 strengthens supervision and accountability, together forming a multi-layered, integrative construction rather than four independent regimes. Because several institutions—the Police, KPK, and Prosecutor's Office—hold overlapping authority in corruption eradication, prior research (Rusmana et al.; Hastian & Dawi) shows this plurality persists even after the 2025 procedural reform, creating risks of ambiguity and overlapping authority; however, this does not mean the Police lack authority, but rather that authority relations between institutions remain poorly structured. The Police's authority is bounded in four dimensions: its statutory source, procedural requirements under the new Criminal Code, the special competencies of other institutions, and the principles of human rights protection and proportionality reinforced by the 2026 amendment. The study concludes that the core problem is not an absence of legal basis for police authority, but the lack of clear coordination, boundaries, and accountability mechanisms among law enforcement institutions—meaning the solution lies in better structuring these relationships rather than eliminating police authority itself.

This study argues that optimizing the Police's authority to investigate corruption crimes does not mean expanding that authority, but rather structuring and strengthening how it is exercised so that it can be applied effectively, proportionately, and accountably; in normative legal research, this optimization is assessed through the adequacy and harmonization of legal norms rather than empirical performance indicators such as case-resolution numbers, meaning the real question is not whether the Police have authority, but how that authority should be constructed to avoid legal uncertainty, overlapping authority, or disproportionate use of power—a concern reinforced by Rusmana, Widyantara, and Suryani's finding that the multiplicity of regulations governing the Police, Prosecutor's Office, and KPK creates potential ambiguity and overlap.

From the perspective of legal certainty, optimization requires clarity in three respects: the basis of authority, the scope of authority, and the relationship of that authority with other institutions, since Tallaut and Adhari showed that unclear criteria among the Police, Prosecutor's Office, and KPK can undermine legal certainty—though this clarity does not necessarily mean stripping authority from any one institution, but ensuring proper criteria, limits, and coordination mechanisms exist. This must also be read in light of the enactment of the new Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 20 of 2025), which means investigative authority can no longer be understood through the old 1981 procedural framework but must be harmonized with the new procedural law, reinforcing that investigation is not merely about finding evidence and perpetrators but a series of legally governed actions. Similarly, Law No. 5 of 2026, the third amendment to the Police Law (effective June 17, 2026), strengthens professionalism, proportionality, transparency, and accountability, marking a shift from viewing authority merely as "power to act" toward authority as "power to act with responsibility"—meaning greater authority demands greater supervision, and optimization is about improving the quality of authority's use, not expanding it.

A central problem identified is the plurality of authority among the Police, KPK, and Prosecutor's Office in handling corruption cases, which Sekarsari, Sugiarta, and Widyantara confirm has a legal basis but still requires clear understanding of each institution's limits. The appropriate response, the study argues, is harmonization rather than domination—covering harmonization of norms and procedures, coordination of investigations, information exchange, clear mechanisms for case transfer, and dispute-resolution mechanisms—so as to avoid both overlapping authority (multiple institutions claiming the same case) and authority gaps (uncertainty over which institution should act), both of which threaten legal certainty. Clarity of boundaries is equally essential, not as a reduction of police power but as the very instrument that legitimizes its exercise: investigators must know when authority applies, to which crimes, under what procedures, how it relates to other institutions, and how it is to be accounted for.

From a justice perspective, because investigation directly affects individual rights, authority must be used proportionately, treating suspects, witnesses, and victims as rights-bearing subjects—effectiveness in corruption eradication must be balanced against protection of legal rights, meaning the goal is measured, not maximal, use of authority. From a utility perspective, the benefit of legal construction should be judged not by case counts alone but by its ability to speed up case handling, prevent conflicts of authority, avoid duplicated investigations, strengthen inter-agency coordination, preserve evidence quality, and increase accountability—concerns echoed by Hastian and Dawi (2026), who call for rearranging authority relations rather than adding new authority. Coordination is thus presented as a concrete optimization tool, needed throughout the process from initial information gathering through investigation, authority determination, and coordination with the public prosecutor to case settlement, provided it is anchored in clear legal criteria, as emphasized by Tallaut and Adhari. Supervision is equally inseparable from authority, since unchecked authority risks abuse; Law No. 5 of 2026 strengthens investigative supervision, showing that strengthening authority and strengthening its oversight are complementary, not contradictory, elements of a state governed by law. The principle of proportionality further requires that every investigative action have a legal basis, be necessary to the investigation's goals, and be proportionate to the interests protected—failing which the action falls outside legitimate authority (Suadi, 2021).

Finally, the study emphasizes that optimizing police authority does not mean centralizing corruption investigation solely in the Police, since the KPK and Prosecutor's Office remain integral to Indonesia's anti-corruption design. The more appropriate model is therefore coordinative rather than monopolistic: the Police exercise their legally based investigative authority within a framework of coordination and defined limits, alongside the KPK and Prosecutor's Office acting within their respective special authorities, together forming an integrated law enforcement system in which each institution retains its own authority without operating in complete isolation. Overall, the study concludes that optimizing the Police's authority in corruption investigations means better arranging and harmonizing the authority that already exists, not expanding or centralizing it.

### **The findings have three bases.**

First, the Police already have the basis of investigative authority based on the Police Law. Law No. 2 of 2002 itself is still in force and has been amended, most recently through Law No. 5 of 2026. Second, previous research has shown that the problems that arise are more related to intersections and boundaries of authority, rather than simply the absence of authority. Third, legal developments in 2026 will actually lead to strengthening professionalism, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and supervision.

Therefore, the findings of this study are:

Optimizing the authority of the Police in the investigation of corruption crimes is not needed in the form of expanding authority, but is needed in the form of structuring authority boundaries, harmonizing regulations, coordination between institutions, strengthening professionalism, proportionality, and supervision.

Based on the results of the research, the optimization of the authority of the Police in the investigation of corruption crimes is not appropriate to be directed at the expansion of authority in absolute terms. The Police already have the basis of investigative authority based on Law No. 2 of 2002 as amended last through Law No. 5 of 2026.

Optimization is actually needed in the aspect of structuring and strengthening the exercise of authority, especially through clarity of authority boundaries, harmonization with criminal procedure law and corruption eradication law, coordination with other law enforcement agencies, application of proportionality principles, strengthening supervision, and increasing accountability.

Using Law Enforcement Theory, the optimization must meet three values, namely: (Soekanto, 2021)

legal certainty → authority are clear and do not overlap;

justice → authority to be used proportionately and respect rights;

The benefits → authority are able to support the effective eradication of corruption.

Thus, it can be formulated that the optimization of the authority of the Police in the investigation of corruption crimes is carried out not by expanding the authority of the Police, but by arranging the authority that has been given through the harmonization of laws and regulations, the affirmation of the limits of authority, the strengthening of coordination with the KPK and the Prosecutor's Office, the application of the principle of proportionality, and the strengthening of supervision and accountability, so that the authority of investigation can provide legal certainty, justice, and usefulness in the eradication of corruption crimes.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The legal construction of the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses constitutes attributive authority derived from Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, as most recently amended by Law Number 5 of 2026. This authority encompasses inquiries and investigations into

criminal offenses, including corruption offenses. However, its exercise is not absolute, as it is subject to criminal procedural law, specific legislation governing the eradication of corruption, the principle of legality, and the statutory authority of other law enforcement institutions.

Optimizing the authority of the Indonesian National Police to investigate corruption offenses does not require an expansion of police powers but rather the effective structuring of existing authority through the harmonization of laws and regulations, clarification of jurisdictional boundaries, strengthened coordination with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Prosecutor's Office, and enhanced professionalism, proportionality, oversight, and accountability. Through these measures, police investigative authority can contribute to achieving legal certainty, justice, and legal effectiveness in the investigation and eradication of corruption offenses.

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## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors state that this research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationship that can be interpreted as a potential conflict of interest.

## **AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION**

Ambo Takka contributed to the conceptualization of the study, literature review, data collection, legal analysis, and writing of the original draft. Dr. H. Muhammad Husni Ingratubun contributed to the research methodology, supervision, and critical review of the legal framework and argumentation. Dr. Fitriyah Ingratubun contributed to the validation of the analysis, critical review, and editing of the manuscript. All authors have read, reviewed, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

## **GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USAGE STATEMENT**

The authors state that generative artificial intelligence (AI) was used in the preparation of this manuscript. The authors acknowledge the use of generative AI to help improve language clarity and improve the grammatical structure of the manuscript. The use is carried out in compliance with applicable ethical guidelines regarding the use and disclosure of generative AI in scientific research. All authors have made substantial intellectual contributions to this work. The entire content of the manuscript has been carefully reviewed to ensure its accuracy, and the authors are solely responsible for the integrity and final content of the manuscript.

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