



The Implementation of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics after the issuance of Attorney General Regulation Number 4 of 2024 on the Professionalism and Integrity of Public Prosecutors in Criminal Trials

Ester Olivia Lase ^{1*}, Sigar P. Berutu ¹

¹ PUI-PT Criminal Law and Green Economy Faculty of Law, Universitas Prima Indonesia, Medan, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: jovefilemon@gmail.com

Article History

Revised: 2026-05-20

Accepted: 2026-07-19

Published: 2026-08-02

Abstract: The prosecutor as the public prosecutor plays an important role in realizing a fair, honest, and authoritative criminal justice. The magnitude of this responsibility prompted the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia to issue Prosecutor's Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Prosecutor's Code of Conduct to strengthen the ethical foundation of the prosecutor's profession more comprehensively. The presence of this regulation is an important instrument in fostering prosecutors' behavior, especially in the implementation of prosecution duties in criminal trials. This research is a normative legal research with a statutory and conceptual approach that uses primary legal materials in the form of PERJA Number 4 of 2024, the Prosecutor's Law, and the Criminal Procedure Code. The results of the study show that the regulation brings normative updates in the regulation of the prosecutor's code of conduct. However, its implementation in the field still faces various challenges, including inconsistency in sanctions enforcement, weak supervision mechanisms, and limited continuous ethical coaching, so that the implementation of the code of conduct has not been fully optimal in strengthening the professionalism and integrity of prosecutors in criminal trials.

Keywords: Prosecutor's Code of Ethics; PERJA Number 4 of 2024; Professionalism; Integrity; Public Prosecutor; Criminal Trial

Introduction

The prosecutor, in his capacity as a public prosecutor, plays an important role in the prosecution of criminal charges in court. Given that every action of a prosecutor has a direct impact on the maintenance of justice and public trust in the legal system, this crucial position demands high ethical and moral standards in the exercise of its responsibilities and authority.¹ The professionalism and integrity of prosecutors in criminal trials are the main determinants in achieving the goals of a fair and dignified criminal justice system.²

Prosecutors carry out prosecution duties based on the Criminal Procedure Code are not only bound by procedural legal procedures, but are also obliged to comply with the latest moral standards stipulated in the Attorney General's Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics. This code of ethics regulates various aspects of prosecutors' behavior, ranging from professional attitudes in trials, relationships with related parties, to maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession.³ Strengthening work ethics and compliance with professional codes of ethics are the basis for the integrity and credibility of the institution.⁴

¹ Aji Lukman Ibrahim dan Dara Puspita Riyawan, "Optimalisasi Pra Penuntutan Dalam Penanganan Perkara Pidana Oleh Jaksa Penuntut Umum Di Kejaksaan Agung RI," *DIKTUM: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum* 22, no. 1 (2024): 219–220

² "Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2024 tentang Kode Perilaku Jaksa."

³ *Ibid*

⁴ Abiezer Manora Purba, Rizki, Jarot Jati Bagus Susen, dkk., "Optimalisasi Peran Polisi dalam Penegakan Hukum Berbasis Humanis dan Profesionalisme," *Rewang Rencang: Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis* 5, no. 12 (2024): 11

The birth of PERJA Number 4 of 2024 is inseparable from various ethical problems that have occurred in the prosecutor's office, so it is expected to be a comprehensive guide for all prosecutors in carrying out their duties professionally and with integrity. However, the implementation of the prosecutor's code of ethics still faces challenges. Based on data from the Attorney General's Office in 2024, 2,036 cases have been handled in the prosecution stage with varying degrees of success. The handling of corruption cases by Jam-Pidsus reached 1,589 cases in the investigation stage, 2,036 prosecution cases, and 1,836 execution cases.⁵ This high volume of work implies great pressure to maintain ethical and professional standards.

The main problem in the implementation of the prosecutor's code of ethics lies in the weak internal and external supervision, so that violations of the code of ethics are often not detected or not followed up effectively, there is external pressure in the form of political and economic stakeholder intervention that has the potential to affect the objectivity of prosecutors, the culture of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) that is still entrenched makes it difficult for some prosecutors to escape from unethical practices. and the issue of integrity as a unity between actions, values, principles, and commitment to honesty which in practice is still difficult to maintain in the midst of socio-political complexity.⁶

For example, in a case involving the defendant NM in 2025, the Public Prosecutor is considered not to have shown the expected standard of professionalism in the trial process, especially related to pick-up techniques and behavior in the courtroom that triggers public debate.⁷ The bribery case of Prosecutor Pinangki Sirna Malasari in 2020, although it occurred before this study period, its impact is still felt today and shows that there are gaps in internal supervision and a high risk of abuse of authority. Both cases illustrate that the ethical problem of prosecutors is not only technical, but also concerns personal integrity. Violations of the code of ethics raise questions about the effectiveness of existing regulations in shaping ethical and professional behavior.⁸

This research is here to fill this gap by analyzing the relationship between the Attorney General's Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024, strengthening professionalism and integrity, and its implementation in trial practice.⁹ This regulation is not only a normative guideline, but also an instrument for evaluating the application of the code of ethics and the integrity of the public prosecutor in the trial of criminal acts.¹⁰ The professionalism and integrity of prosecutors are the main foundation of public trust in the judicial process. The Attorney General once asserted: *"I don't need a smart but unscrupulous prosecutor; What I need is a prosecutor who is intelligent and has integrity"*.¹⁰ This statement affirms that professionalism will be perfect when it is complemented by integrity.

Responding to these various challenges and ethical problems, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia took progressive steps by updating the code of ethics regulations. Along with the dynamics of legal needs and efforts to strengthen institutional integrity, PERJA Number 14 of 2012 has now been updated and replaced with PERJA Number 4 of 2024. The update from PERJA Number 14 of 2012 to PERJA Number 4 of 2024 brings substantial changes, especially in strengthening the supervision mechanism, a stricter sanction enforcement system, and an emphasis on the value of integrity and

⁵ Kejaksaan Agung RI, *Capaian Kinerja Kejaksaan Tahun 2024* (Jakarta: Pusat Penerangan Hukum Kejaksaan Agung, 2024).

⁶ Vindy Karina Leksono et al., "Menjaga Integritas Aparatur Hukum: Etika Profesi Dalam Pelayanan Publik," *Aliansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora* 2 (2025): 219.

⁷ Abdul Rahman, "Viral Jaksa Memaksa Nikita Mirzani Kenakan Rompi Tahanan, Netizen: Jobdesk JPU Kah?," *JawaPos.com*, 1 Agustus 2025, diakses 18 Agustus 2025, https://www.jawapos.com/nasional/016377358/viral-jaksa-memaksa-nikita-mirzani-kenakan-rompi-tahanan-netizen-jobdesk-jpu-kah#google_vignette

⁸ BBC News Indonesia, 2020, "Mantan jaksa Pinangki divonis 10 tahun penjara, terbukti terima suap Rp7 miliar dan lakukan pemufakatan jahat untuk bebaskan Djoko Tjandra," *BBC News Indonesia*, 2 September 2020, diakses 18 Agustus 2025, <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-54231689>.

⁹ Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2024 tentang Kode Perilaku Jaksa.

¹⁰ Jaksa Agung Republik Indonesia, "Kerja Cerdas, Profesional, dan Berintegritas untuk Menuju Indonesia Maju," *Badan Diklat Kejaksaan RI*, 7 Desember 2021, diakses 20 Agustus 2025, <https://badiklat.kejaksaan.go.id/berita/s/jaksa-agung-kerja-cerdas-profesional-dan-berintegritas-adalah-66815>

independence of prosecutors.¹¹ This new regulation also regulates in more detail the standards of conduct of prosecutors in each stage of the trial to ensure consistency of professionalism throughout the law enforcement process. Thus, PERJA Number 4 of 2024 is not only a formal update, but also a strategic response to the dynamics of law enforcement challenges and the increasingly high demands for public accountability. Therefore, this research will focus on how to implement the Attorney General's Regulation Number 4 of 2024 in ensuring the integrity and professionalism of prosecutors as public prosecutors through real implementation in the courtroom.

Although the latest regulations have been published, practices on the ground still show ethical violations and unprofessional attitudes in trials. This phenomenon shows the need for an in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the code of ethics in improving the professionalism and integrity of prosecutors. The results of the research are expected to make a scientific and practical contribution, by emphasizing that the code of ethics must be implemented consistently, not just stop at the normative level. This research is expected to be the basis for policy recommendations to strengthen the supervision mechanism, ethical education, and prosecutorial training in order to create professional law enforcement officers with high integrity, so that public trust in the prosecutor's institution can increase.

Methods

This research is a normative legal research that is descriptive and analytical. The source of legal material is obtained through literature studies which include primary legal materials including the Prosecutor's Office Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Prosecutor's Code of Conduct which is the main instrument in analyzing the standard of behavior of prosecutors. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, and related research results, while tertiary legal materials are in the form of legal dictionaries. The technique of collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies and analyzed qualitatively by interpreting norms based on their context to answer the legal problems that are studied comprehensively.¹²

Findings and Discussion

The Implementation of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics Based on Regulation No.4 of 2024 in the Implementation of Public Prosecutor's Duties in Criminal Trials

Professionalism and integrity are the two main pillars in the implementation of the public prosecutor's function based on PERJA Number 4 of 2024 and the principle of the rule of law in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution.¹³ As *dominus litis* in the integrated criminal justice system, prosecutors are required to balance the interests of the state, society, victims, and defendants proportionately, so that they require judicial, psychological, and social competence.¹⁴ The responsibility of the prosecutor's profession is not only measured by the number of cases resolved, but also by the quality of the process and the moral impact of each prosecution decision.¹⁵ Professional ethics are the main foundation so that the authority of the prosecutor is not abused and to build public trust through honesty, fairness, and responsibility in every stage of the prosecution.¹⁶

The standard of conduct of public prosecutors in criminal trials is based on PERJA Number 4 of 2024 and the value of Tri Krama Adhyaksa which requires prosecutors not only to meet formal

¹¹ "Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2024 tentang Kode Perilaku Jaksa," bagian menimbang huruf c dan Pasal 6-9.

¹² Salim HS dan Erlies Septiana Nurbani, *Penerapan Teori Hukum Pada Penelitian Tesis dan Disertasi* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013), 7.

¹³ Yunisha Dena Putri, Budiyo, dan Muhtadi, "Kode Etik Jaksa Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar 1945," *AKADEMIK: Jurnal Mahasiswa Humanis* 5, no. 3 (September 2025): 1425.

¹⁴ Muladi, *Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana* (Semarang: UNDIP, 1995), 92.

¹⁵ S. Aprita, *Etika Profesi Hukum* (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2020), 88.

¹⁶ Stepi Ayu, dkk., "Etika Profesi Jaksa dalam Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia," *Jembatan Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2025): 125.

procedures but also to realize substantive justice. At the pre-trial stage, the prosecutor must objectively examine the case file, prepare the indictment carefully, and build synergistic coordination with investigators.¹⁷ At the trial, the prosecutor represents the state so that every action must reflect the integrity and dignity of the institution, with arguments based on valid evidence in accordance with Article 184 of the Criminal Code, including revealing facts that mitigate the defendant. The prosecutor is also prohibited from interacting outside the trial with the litigants because it can damage the independence and objectivity of the prosecution.¹⁸

The application of the code of ethics in the duties of the public prosecutor is a form of internalization of the values of integrity, professionalism, and wisdom as stipulated in PERJA Number 4 of 2024, although there is still a gap between norms and practices due to structural and cultural factors within the Prosecutor's Office.¹⁹ The internalization of ethical values begins from the preparation of the trial through the readiness of the evidentiary strategy and moral readiness, including ensuring that evidence is obtained legally and understanding the case thoroughly. The professionalism of the prosecutor is reflected in the ability to ask relevant questions, maintain independence from pressure, and prepare requisitions objectively and proportionately.²⁰ The prosecutor is obliged to manage evidence transparently, maintain *the chain of custody*, and be honest about the limitations of the evidence without covering up facts that mitigate the defendant. The ethical responsibility also continues after the trial through the prohibition of accepting rewards, providing one-sided comments on ongoing cases, or leaking case handling strategies to unauthorized parties.²¹

Supervision and enforcement of the prosecutor's code of ethics is carried out through two complementary mechanisms, namely internal supervision by the Deputy Attorney General for Supervision (JAMWAS) and external supervision by the Prosecutor's Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (KKRI) which was established based on Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2011.²² The main weakness of internal supervision lies in the risk of excessive corps solidarity, so the existence of the KKRI as an independent external supervisor is very important as a complement that cannot be ignored.²³ The effectiveness of the supervisory system can be studied through Lawrence M. Friedman's theory which divides the effectiveness of the law into three elements, namely the substance, structure, and culture of the law, where from the substance aspect of PERJA Number 4 of 2024 it has shown the progress of norms but the main problem still lies in its implementation.²⁴ The procedure for taking action is multi-staged ranging from verbal reprimands, temporary duty exemption, to transfer of duties to another work unit, without removing the possibility of disciplinary or criminal sanctions, but in practice the imposition of sanctions is considered inconsistent and disproportionate so that the deterrent effect becomes weak.²⁵ On that basis, three systemic improvement steps are needed, namely strengthening a transparent complaint mechanism with protection for whistleblowers, fostering sustainable professional ethics, and transforming the Prosecutor's organizational culture that places integrity and justice as the main values.²⁶

¹⁷ Muh. Ibnu Fajar Rahim, "Asas-Asas Hukum Penuntutan," *The Prosecutor Law Review* 1, no. 1 (April 2023): 1–5.

¹⁸ Sifa Paridatussa'adah, dkk., "Analisis Pelanggaran Kode Etik Jaksa dalam Perspektif Etika dan Tanggung Jawab Profesi Hukum," *Das Sollen: Jurnal Kajian Kontemporer Hukum dan Masyarakat* 4, no. 02 (2026): 4.

¹⁹ P.A. Triadi dan E.S. Anjani, "Implementasi Peraturan Jaksa Agung RI No. PER-014/A/JA/11/2012 Tentang Perilaku Jaksa," *Das Sollen: Jurnal Kajian Kontemporer Hukum dan Masyarakat* 1, no. 02 (2023): 4.

²⁰ Muh. Ibnu Fajar Rahim, "Asas-Asas Hukum Penuntutan," *The Prosecutor Law Review* 1, no. 1 (April 2023): 8.

²¹ Nasywa Awalia Putri dan Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, "Peranan Kode Etik Jaksa Pada Pengawasan dan Pertanggungjawaban Dalam Menjaga Integritas Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia," *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)* 3, no. 3 (2025): 5..

²² "Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2011 concerning the Prosecutor's Commission of the Republic of Indonesia," Articles 3 and 4.

²³ Dieka Qaulam Nabilla and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, "Legal Implementation of Code of Ethics Violations Committed by Prosecutors in the Supervision of Prosecutor's Institutions," *Causa: Journal of Law and Citizenship* 1, no. 6 (2023): 17.

²⁴ Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975), 11–16.

²⁵ "Regulation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Code of Conduct for Prosecutors."

²⁶ Ainun Aulia Haq, et al., "The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in the Supervision and Enforcement of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics Reviewed from the Case of the Pinangki Prosecutor," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 1, no. 2 (2023): 4.

The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Encouraging Professionalism and General Integration in Criminal Trials

The Concept of Professionalism and Integrity of Public Prosecutors

Professionalism and integrity are the two main pillars in the implementation of the public prosecutor's function based on PERJA Number 4 of 2024 and the principle of the rule of law in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution.²⁷ Professionalism includes technical-judicial abilities such as drafting indictments, proof, examining witnesses and experts, and submitting proportionate demands, while integrity requires honesty, courage to admit the weaknesses of the indictment, and the ability to resist pressure from any party according to the value of Satya in Tri Krama Adhyaksa.²⁸ The prosecutor's competence also includes psychological and social dimensions, such as the ability to analyze the law, sensitivity to the interests of the victim, and wisdom in dealing with conflicting interests.²⁹ Professionalism and integrity are measured through the quality of evidence, indictments, consistency in the application of the principle of equality before the law, the ability to refuse intervention, and the prosecutor's track record of behavior. Performance appraisals are not only based on the number of cases resolved, but also the quality of the process and the moral impact of the prosecution decision.³⁰ Public trust is an important indicator so that professional ethics become the main foundation so that technical competence is not abused and still maintains public trust in the institution of the Prosecutor's Office.³¹

The Influence of the Code of Ethics on the Professionalism of Prosecutors in Criminal Trials

The code of ethics affects the professionalism of prosecutors in two dimensions at once, namely normative as a standard of behavior and institutional as a form of work culture within the Prosecutor's Office.³² PERJA Number 4 of 2024 encourages changes that the success of prosecution is not only measured by criminal convictions, but also by the accuracy and fairness of the prosecution process, although its implementation still faces resistance and depends on the commitment of the leadership. The internalization of professionalism can be seen in every stage of the trial, starting from the preparation of indictments, the submission of evidence, the examination of witnesses, to the submission of legal arguments.³³ The code of ethics is also a guideline for continuous improvement of technical competence, including the use of the latest legal instruments, digital evidence, and jurisprudence-based argumentation, so as to improve the quality of prosecution and public trust in the Prosecutor's Office.³⁴ Effective ethical oversight promotes the quality of evidence and prevents the manipulation or concealment of evidence. In the end, the application of the code of ethics is closely correlated with procedural discipline, because prosecutors who live the code of ethics tend to be more disciplined, professional, and maintain the quality of the judiciary.³⁵

²⁷ Yunisha Dena Putri, Budiyo, and Muhtadi, "The Code of Ethics of Prosecutors Based on the 1945 Constitution," *ACADEMIC: Journal of Humanist Students* 5, no. 3 (September 2025): 1425.

²⁸ "Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Code of Conduct for Prosecutors and Procedures for Examining Violations of the Code of Prosecutor Conduct."

²⁹ Muladi, *Kapita Selekta of the Criminal Justice System* (Semarang: UNDIP, 1995), p. 92.

³⁰ Rizka Amelia Rizka, "The Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Increasing Public Trust in the Prosecutor's Office in the Digital Era," *Journal of Justitia* 8, no. 2 (2025): 3

³¹ Marceliani, R. and Valentina, V., "Ethics of the Prosecutor's Profession as the Gate of Justice in the Legal System of the Republic of Indonesia," *Journal of West Science Service* 2, no. 8 (2023): 635.

³² Aris L.K., et al., "Juridical Analysis of the Attorney General's Regulation Number PER-014/A/JA/11/2012: Harmonization between the Attorney General's Regulation and the Principles of Legal Ethics," *Nusantara Scientific Journal (JINU)* 2, no. 3 (May 2025): 301

³³ "Regulation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Code of Conduct for Prosecutors," Article 8.

³⁴ Nur Holis, et al., "An Analysis of the Professional Ethics of Public Prosecutors in Structural Challenges, Professional Morality, and Code of Ethics Enforcement," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 3, no. 02 (2025).

³⁵ Rusmanda, R.C., et al., "Code of Ethics and Professionalism of Prosecutors Who Commit Corruption Crimes," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 3, no. 1 (2025): 6-7

The Influence of the Code of Ethics on the Integrity of Prosecutors in Criminal Trials

The influence of the code of ethics on the integrity of prosecutors works through three mechanisms, namely value setting, sanctioning, and professional identity formation.³⁶ Independence is the main foundation of integrity, which is strengthened through the prohibition of receiving direction, pressure, or rewards that affect prosecution, as well as the affirmation that obedience to superiors must not conflict with integrity.³⁷ In the nature of evidence, prosecutors are obliged to ensure that evidence is obtained, stored, and presented lawfully without manipulation, including uncovering evidence that mitigates the defendant, with the increasing challenges on electronic evidence in the digital era.³⁸ The code of ethics also serves to prevent abuse of authority due to financial pressure, pressure from superiors, or conflicts of interest, so that an integrity-based selection, promotion, and placement system is an important preventive measure.³⁹

The objectivity of the prosecution can only be realized if ethical values are truly internalized, not simply obeyed for fear of sanctions.⁴⁰ Aksa with integrity will convey arguments honestly and dare to admit the weaknesses of the cases it handles. In the end, ethical compliance also has a collective dimension because each prosecutor has a moral responsibility to report violations by colleagues, so that the appreciation of ethical values is the basis for the formation of a Prosecutor's Office that is trusted by the public as an enforcer of justice.⁴¹

The Level of Effectiveness and Implications of the Implementation of the Code of Ethics

The effectiveness of the prosecutor's code of ethics is not enough to be judged from the existence of PERJA Number 4 of 2024 as a written rule, but from its ability to change the behavior of prosecutors in a real and consistent manner.⁴² The measurement requires quantitative indicators, such as the number of complaints, sanctions, and case resolution, as well as qualitative indicators, such as the proportionality of the indictment, the quality of legal argumentation, and the ability to maintain ethical standards under pressure.⁴³ A more appropriate indicator is the ratio of reports that come in, are acted upon, and end up with proportionate sanctions. Improving professionalism is also influenced by leadership commitment, sustainable competency development, and an integrity-based reward system.⁴⁴ However, the implementation of the code of ethics still faces structural obstacles, such as workload imbalances, bureaucratic hierarchical pressures, and limited internal and external oversight. The ⁴⁵ implementation of the code of ethics has an impact on the individual, institutional, and systemic levels, especially on public trust that relies heavily on the consistency of ethics enforcement.⁴⁶ Violations by some officials can damage the reputation of the institution at large, so that the reform of the prosecutor's professional ethics through PERJA Number 4 of 2024 and the strengthening of the Prosecutor's Commission needs to be

³⁶ Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Constitutional Ethics and Ethics Court* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2014), 72..

³⁷ Shidarta, *Morality of the Legal Profession* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2009), 18

³⁸ Nasywa Awalia Putri and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, "The Role of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Supervision and Accountability in Maintaining the Integrity of the Prosecutor's Office," *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)* 3, no. 3 (2025): 5.

³⁹ Rusmanda, R.C., et al., "Code of Ethics and Professionalism of Prosecutors Who Commit Corruption Crimes," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 3, no. 1 (2025): 8.

⁴⁰ A.A. Sanyoto, et al., "Legal Studies on Violations of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Corruption Crimes," *Genta Mulia* 14, no. 2 (2023): 6.

⁴¹ F. Jurdi, *Legal Professional Ethics* (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2022), p. 98.

⁴² Imam Rahmaddani, "Supervision of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics by the Prosecutor's Commission for the Realization of Professional and Integrity Prosecutors," *Presumption of Law* 5, no. 1 (April 2023): 30.

⁴³ Ainun Aulia Haq, et al., "The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in the Supervision and Enforcement of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics Reviewed from the Case of Prosecutor Pinangki," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 1, no. 2 (2023): 7.

⁴⁴ Rizka Amelia Rizka, "The Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Increasing Public Trust in the Prosecutor's Office in the Digital Era," *Journal of Justitia* 8, no. 2 (2025): 6

⁴⁵ Togar Fernando Sihotang, et al., "The Implementation of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics in Prosecution Practice: Professional and Psychological Perspectives," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 4, no. 02 (February 2026): 6.

⁴⁶ Shelomita Putri Amelia, et al., "Ethics and the Prosecutor's Profession in a Legal Perspective: A Case Study of Bribery by Prosecutor Pinangki," *Amendment: Indonesian Journal of Defense, Political and Legal Sciences* 2, no. 3 (July 2025): 42.

focused on the selection and initial education system of prosecutors that emphasizes moral capacity from an early age.⁴⁷

Supporting Factors and Obstacles to Post-Perja No.4 of 2024

a. Implementation Supporting Factors

1. The success of the implementation of the prosecutor's code of ethics after the enactment of PERJA Number 4 of 2024 is not only determined by the quality of the norms, but also by the institutional conditions that support its sustainable implementation.⁴⁸
2. Leadership commitment or tone at the top, where the example of the Attorney General and leaders at every level greatly determines the extent to which the code of ethics is complied with by all ranks, including providing real protection to prosecutors who maintain ethical standards in difficult situations.⁴⁹
3. The integration of information technology in the complaint and surveillance system that allows for more systematic data-based performance monitoring and opens up public participation as an effective external control, although its implementation still requires increased digital literacy and data security protection.⁵⁰
4. The prosecutor's collective awareness of the values of the Tri Krama Adhyaksa consisting of Satya, Adhi, and Wicaksana becomes a moral foundation that encourages obedience born from inner awareness not just a formal obligation,⁵¹ but at the same time builds a strong professional identity and creates internal social control within the Prosecutor's Office.⁵²
5. The support of facilities, infrastructure, and the welfare of prosecutors is a factor that cannot be ignored, considering that prosecutors who face economic pressure or limited work facilities tend to be more vulnerable to gratuities and ethical deviations,⁵³ so that increasing performance allowances, decent working conditions, and proportionate workload management are important parts of efforts to maintain the professionalism and integrity of prosecutors in a sustainable manner.⁵⁴

b. Implementation

1. The gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*, formal norms often lose competition with social norms that still view certain gifts as a form of respect, not gratification.
2. The second obstacle lies in the weakness of the monitoring and sanctions enforcement mechanisms. Without a real possibility that violations will be detected and given commensurate consequences, the driving force of the code of ethics as a regulator of behavior becomes limited.
3. Internal resistance is prevalent in bureaucratic organizations, which often does not appear openly but in the form of formal obedience without appreciation of the substance of the norm.
4. The fourth obstacle is the lack of transparency and institutional accountability. Although Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure has provided a juridical basis, information on the handling of alleged ethical violations by prosecutors in practice is still not conveyed with an

⁴⁷ Gita Cheryl Barizqi, *The Role of Supervision of the Prosecutor's Commission on the Enforcement of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics* (Thesis, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2018), 60.

⁴⁸ Yunisha Dena Putri, Budiyo, and Muhtadi, "The Code of Ethics of Prosecutors Based on the 1945 Constitution," *ACADEMIC: Journal of Humanist Students* 5, no. 3 (September 2025): 1425–1426.

⁴⁹ Stepri Ayu, et al., "Professional Ethics of Prosecutors in Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Jembatan Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2025): 128–130.

⁵⁰ Rizka Amelia Rizka, "The Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Increasing Public Trust in the Prosecutor's Office in the Digital Era," *Journal of Justitia* 8, no. 2 (2025): 10–11.

⁵¹ Yunisha Dena Putri, Budiyo, and Muhtadi, *Op.Cit.*, 1427.

⁵² Stepri Ayu, et al., *Op.Cit.*, 131.

⁵³ Mohammad Sirodjat Tamimi, et al., *Op.Cit.*, 305.

⁵⁴ Togar Fernando Sihotang, et al., "The Implementation of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics in Prosecution Practice: Professional and Psychological Perspectives," *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 4, no. 02 (February 2026): 10..

adequate level of clarity, thus weakening the public's motivation to report and blurring the distinction between obedient and violating officials.

5. External pressure that threatens the independence of prosecutors, both from interested parties in the case, public opinion and media reports, as well as from bureaucratic structures influenced by political dynamics.

c. Barriers

1. Reform of the Prosecutor's internal oversight system which includes strengthening coordination between internal oversight and the Prosecutor's Commission through clear protocols to submit cases of potential conflicts of interest, protection for internal whistleblowers from the risk of retaliation, and a transparent tracking system on the follow-up of any audit recommendations.
2. Strengthening sustainable ethical education throughout the prosecutor's career includes three dimensions, namely understanding the norms of the code of ethics, internalizing the values that underlie it, and the ability to face ethical dilemmas in prosecution practice.
3. Optimizing the role of the Prosecutor's Commission as an external supervisor through expanding the authority to access information, increasing the budget and personnel capacity, and strengthening the follow-up mechanism for recommendations that have not been legally binding for the Attorney General.
4. Increasing transparency and public information disclosure within the Prosecutor's Office can be implemented through the use of digital technology to provide information on the status of cases, prosecution performance statistics, and easily accessible complaint channels, while still paying attention to the protection of sensitive information.
5. Synergy between institutions in the enforcement of the code of ethics includes cooperation with the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, universities, and civil society organizations. The effectiveness of code of conduct enforcement must be placed within the broader accountability ecosystem, where the involvement of academics and civil society is an important element to strengthen oversight across the board.

d. Recommendations

1. The establishment of derivative technical guidelines that are more operational, contains examples of ethical dilemmas and how to solve them in order to narrow the space of ambiguity.
2. Strengthening sustainable ethics education tailored to career paths, where new prosecutors need the formation of professional values while senior prosecutors need debriefing to face more complex ethical dilemmas through case study methods, simulations, and discussions.
3. The development of a technology-based integrated supervision system that connects prosecutor performance data, public complaints, ethical examination results, and competency development, so that potential violations can be detected early and proactively, including in the digital realm which is increasingly dominant in interactions related to cases.
4. Increased protection of the independence of the public prosecutor includes protection from political pressure, guarantees for prosecutors who reject directions that conflict with professional judgment, protection from demotion or mutation with the nuances of retaliation, and reform of the Attorney General's appointment mechanism that is more free from short-term political interests.
5. Strengthening ethical culture through mentoring programs that bring together junior prosecutors with seniors with integrity, supported by leadership examples that consistently show integrity through concrete actions.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971), 302-303.

Conclusion

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia through PERJA Number 4 of 2024 has shown significant progress in standardizing prosecutor behavior and strengthening the professionalism and integrity of public prosecutors, especially for prosecutors who are able to internalize the value of Tri Krama Adhyaksa. However, its implementation in the field still faces a gap between norms and practices due to external pressures, inconsistency in sanctions enforcement, and a lack of sustainable ethics education. The implementation of the code of ethics is also influenced by various supporting factors such as clarity of norms, technological integration, and awareness of maintaining institutional dignity, which on the other hand is still faced with structural and cultural obstacles so that it requires strengthening supervision and systemic and sustainable handling.

References

- A.A. Sanyoto, et al. "Legal Study on Violations of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Corruption Crimes." *Genta Mulia* 14, no. 2 (2023).
- Abdul Rahman. "Viral Prosecutor Forces Nikita Mirzani to Wear a Prisoner Vest, Netizens: Is the Prosecutor's Job Desk?" *JawaPos.com*, August 1, 2025. Retrieved 18 August 2025. https://www.jawapos.com/nasional/016377358/viral-jaksa-memaksa-nikita-mirzani-kenakan-rompi-tahanan-netizen-jobdesk-jpu-kah#google_vignette.
- Abiezer Manora Purba, Rizki, Jarot Jati Bagus Susen, et al. "Optimizing the Role of the Police in Law Enforcement Based on Humanism and Professionalism." *Rewang Rencang: Lex Generalis Legal Journal* 5, no. 12 (2024).
- Ainun Aulia Haq, et al. "The Effectiveness of the Prosecutor's Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in the Supervision and Enforcement of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics Reviewed from the Case of Prosecutor Pinangki." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 1, no. 2 (2023).
- Aji Lukman Ibrahim and Dara Puspita Riyawan. "Optimization of Pre-Prosecution in the Handling of Criminal Cases by the Public Prosecutor at the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia." *DICTUM: Journal of Sharia and Law* 22, no. 1 (2024).
- Aris L.K., et al. "Juridical Analysis of the Attorney General's Regulation Number PER-014/A/JA/11/2012: Harmonization between the Attorney General's Regulation and the Principles of Legal Ethics." *Nusantara Scientific Journal (JINU)* 2, no. 3 (2025).
- BBC News Indonesia. "Former Prosecutor Pinangki Sentenced to 10 Years in Prison, Proven to Receive Rp7 Billion in Bribes and Commit Malicious Conspiracy to Free Djoko Tjandra." *BBC News Indonesia*, 2 September 2020. Retrieved 18 August 2025. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-54231689>.
- Dieka Qaulam Nabilla and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba. "Legal Implementation of Code of Ethics Violations Committed by Prosecutors in the Supervision of Prosecutor's Institutions." *Causa: Journal of Law and Citizenship* 1, no. 6 (2023).
- F. Jurdi. *Ethics of the Legal Profession*. Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2022.
- By Cheryl Barizqi. *The Role of the Prosecutor's Commission Supervision in the Enforcement of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics*. Thesis, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2018.
- Imam Rahmaddani. "Supervision of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics by the Prosecutor's Commission for the Realization of Professional and Integrity Prosecutors." *Presumption of Law* 5, no. 1 (2023).
- Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia. "Smart, Professional, and Integrity Work to Move Towards Advanced Indonesia." *Indonesian Prosecutor's Office Training Agency*, December 7, 2021. Retrieved 20 August 2025. <https://badiklat.kejaksaan.go.id/berita/s/jaksa-agung-kerja-cerdas-profesional-dan-berintegritas-adalah-66815>.
- John Rawls. *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1971.
- Attorney General's Office. *Performance Achievements of the Prosecutor's Office in 2024*. Jakarta: Attorney General's Office Legal Information Center, 2024.

- Lawrence M. Friedman. *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975.
- Marceliani, R. and Valentina, V. "Ethics of the Prosecutor's Profession as the Gate of Justice in the Legal System of the Republic of Indonesia." *Journal of Western Science* 2, no. 8 (2023).
- Mohammad Sirodjat Tamimi, et al. *Op.Cit.*
- Muh. Ibn Fajar Rahim. "Legal Principles of Prosecution." *The Prosecutor Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2023).
- Start. *Capita Selects the Criminal Justice System*. Semarang: UNDIP, 1995.
- Nasywa Awalia Putri and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba. "The Role of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Supervision and Accountability in Maintaining the Integrity of Law Enforcement in Indonesia." *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)* 3, no. 3 (2025).
- Nur Holis, et al. "Analysis of the Professional Ethics of Public Prosecutors in Structural Challenges, Professional Morality, and Code of Ethics Enforcement." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 3, no. 02 (2025).
- P.A. Triadi and E.S. Anjani. "Implementation of Attorney General Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. PER-014/A/JA/11/2012 concerning Prosecutor Behavior." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 1, no. 02 (2023).
- Rizka Amelia Rizka. "The Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in Increasing Public Trust in the Prosecutor's Office in the Digital Era." *Journal of Justitia* 8, no. 2 (2025).
- Rusmanda, R.C., et al. "Code of Ethics and Professionalism of Prosecutors Who Commit Corruption Crimes." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 3, no. 1 (2025).
- S. Aprita. *Ethics of the Legal Profession*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2020.
- Salim HS and Erlies Septiana Nurbani. *Application of Legal Theory to Thesis and Dissertation Research*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013.
- Shelomita Putri Amelia, et al. "Ethics and the Profession of the Prosecutor's Office in a Legal Perspective: A Case Study of Bribery by Prosecutor Pinangki." *Amendment: Indonesian Journal of Defense, Political and Legal Sciences* 2, no. 3 (2025).
- Shidarta. *Morality of the Legal Profession*. Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2009.
- Sifa Paridatussa'adah, et al. "Analysis of Violations of the Prosecutor's Code of Ethics in the Perspective of Ethics and Responsibility of the Legal Profession." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 4, no. 02 (2026).
- Stepi Ayu, et al. "Professional Ethics of Prosecutors in Law Enforcement in Indonesia." *Legal Bridge* 2, no. 1 (2025).
- Togar Fernando Sihotang, et al. "The Implementation of Prosecutorial Professional Ethics in Prosecution Practice: Professional and Psychological Perspectives." *Das Sollen: Journal of Contemporary Studies of Law and Society* 4, no. 02 (2026).
- Vindy, Karina Leksono et al. "Maintaining the Integrity of the Legal Apparatus: Professional Ethics in Public Service." *Alliance: Journal of Law, Education and Social Humanities* 2 (2025).
- Yunisha Dena Putri, Budiyo, and Muhtadi. "The Code of Ethics of Prosecutors Based on the 1945 Constitution." *ACADEMIC: Journal of Humanist Students* 5, no. 3 (2025).