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Bridging the Norm-Enforcement Gap: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Judicial Ethics Enforcement in Indonesia

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Highlights:

- Introduces the norm-enforcement gap in judicial ethics enforcement
- Reveals weak enforcement despite strong judicial ethics regulations
- Identifies institutional fragmentation in judicial oversight systems
- Proposes an integrated model for strengthening judicial integrity
- Highlights preventive supervision for reducing judicial misconduct

Abstract: Judicial integrity is a fundamental requirement for maintaining the rule of law and public trust in democratic governance. Although Indonesia has established comprehensive regulations governing judicial ethics, ethical violations involving judges continue to occur, indicating a discrepancy between normative standards and their practical enforcement. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia by analyzing the norm-enforcement gap between legal regulations and empirical implementation. The research employs a normative juridical method using statutory, conceptual, and case-based approaches. The study analyzes major legal instruments concerning judicial ethics and examines selected cases of judicial misconduct during 2023–2024 to identify patterns of enforcement and institutional challenges. The findings reveal that Indonesia's judicial ethics framework is normatively adequate and generally aligned with international principles of judicial conduct. However, the effectiveness of enforcement remains limited due to several structural and institutional factors, including reactive supervision mechanisms, fragmented authority between oversight institutions, inconsistent sanctioning practices, limited transparency, and weak internalization of ethical values within judicial institutions. These conditions contribute to the persistence of ethical violations and weaken public confidence in the judiciary. In response, this study proposes an integrated model for strengthening judicial ethics enforcement through normative reinforcement, preventive supervision, institutional integration, strengthened sanctions, and the development of ethical culture. The study contributes theoretically by introducing the norm-enforcement gap as an analytical framework for

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evaluating judicial ethics enforcement and contributes practically by offering policy-oriented recommendations to strengthen judicial accountability and integrity in Indonesia.

Keywords: Judicial Ethics; Judicial Integrity; Norm-Enforcement Gap; Judicial Commission; Rule of Law; Judicial Accountability; Legal Enforcement; Judicial Oversight; Ethical Governance; Indonesia

1. Introduction

Judicial integrity constitutes one of the most fundamental pillars in maintaining the rule of law, constitutional order, and democratic governance[1]. Courts are expected not only to apply legal provisions objectively but also to safeguard justice, legal certainty, and public trust[2]. In this regard, judges occupy a strategic position because their decisions directly influence the legitimacy of legal institutions and the effectiveness of law enforcement within society[3]. Consequently, the ethical conduct of judges becomes an essential prerequisite for ensuring judicial independence, impartiality, and accountability[4]. Without strong ethical standards and effective enforcement mechanisms, judicial institutions risk losing credibility and public confidence, thereby weakening the overall legal system[5].

Globally, concerns regarding judicial misconduct and ethical accountability have become increasingly significant in contemporary legal discourse[6]. Various countries have experienced challenges related to corruption, abuse of authority, conflicts of interest, and declining public trust in judicial institutions[7]. International frameworks such as the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct emphasize that judicial ethics are indispensable for preserving judicial independence and reinforcing the legitimacy of courts within democratic societies[8]. These principles underline six core judicial values, namely independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence, and diligence, which have become universal standards in modern judicial governance[9]. The growing emphasis on judicial ethics demonstrates that the quality of a legal system is determined not only by substantive laws but also by the integrity of those entrusted to enforce them[10].

[1] M. Adhari, "Strengthening Judicial Oversight Institutions in Contemporary Legal Systems," *Journal of Legal Governance* 12, no. 2 (2025): 145–162.
[2] R. Akbar, "Reforming Judicial Ethics in the Digital Era: Challenges and Opportunities," *International Journal of Law and Society* 9, no. 1 (2025): 33–48.
[3] S. Ali and A. Rehman, "Institutional Synergy and Governance Effectiveness in Judicial Systems," *Global Governance Review* 14, no. 3 (2025): 201–218.
[4] R. Amina, H. Yusuf, and D. Prabowo, "Judicial Integrity and Global Standards: Assessing Compliance with the Bangalore Principles," *Asian Journal of Comparative Law 18*, no. 1 (2025): 77–95.
[5] G. Appleby, "Transparency and Accountability in Judicial Discipline," *Legal Ethics Review* 29, no. 1 (2025): 55–72.
[6] T. Ardono and S. Hariyanti, "Transparency in Judicial Disciplinary Processes and Public Trust," *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy 6*, no. 2 (2025): 101–118.
[7] L. R. Barroso and P. Campos Mello, "Judicial Independence and Technological Oversight: Balancing Autonomy and Accountability," *Comparative Constitutional Law Journal 11*, no. 2 (2025): 89–110.
[8] M. Cheong, "Ethical Governance of Artificial Intelligence in Public Institutions," *Technology and Society Journal 8*, no. 4 (2024): 233–249.
[9] M. Cravens, "Public Disclosure and Judicial Discipline: Implications for Accountability," *Journal of Legal Studies 52*, no. 3 (2023): 412–430.
[10] S. Dar, M. Khan, and F. Ali, "Big Data Analytics in Governance: Enhancing Institutional Monitoring Systems," *Journal of Digital Governance* 7, no. 1 (2025): 65–82.

In Indonesia, the ethical regulation of judges has been institutionally strengthened through several legal instruments[11]. One of the most important legal foundations is Law No. 18 of 2011 concerning the Judicial Commission, which authorizes the Judicial Commission to maintain and uphold the honor, dignity, and behavior of judges [12] . Furthermore, the Joint Regulation of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission concerning the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Judicial Conduct provides detailed ethical standards governing judicial behavior both inside and outside the courtroom[13]. Normatively, these regulations indicate that Indonesia has established a relatively comprehensive framework for judicial ethics enforcement aligned with international standards of judicial conduct[14].

Despite the existence of such comprehensive regulations, ethical violations involving judges continue to occur in practice. During the period of 2023–2024, various allegations of judicial misconduct, including bribery, abuse of authority, conflicts of interest, and non-impartial decision-making, remained under public scrutiny [15] . Several cases were processed through disciplinary mechanisms involving the Honorary Council of Judges, while others generated significant public criticism regarding the effectiveness of judicial oversight institutions[16]. This situation illustrates that the presence of detailed ethical regulations does not automatically guarantee effective implementation and compliance. The persistence of ethical violations indicates the existence of structural and institutional weaknesses within the enforcement system.

This phenomenon reflects a broader issue commonly referred to as the norm-enforcement gap, namely the discrepancy between strong normative frameworks and weak empirical implementation. In the context of judicial ethics, the norm-enforcement gap emerges when ethical regulations formally exist but fail to function effectively in practice due to institutional fragmentation, weak supervisory mechanisms, inconsistent sanctions, limited transparency, and inadequate internalization of ethical values. Consequently, the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement cannot be measured solely by the existence of legal norms, but also by the capacity of institutions to implement those norms consistently and credibly.

Previous studies concerning judicial ethics in Indonesia have generally focused on normative discussions regarding the role of the Judicial Commission, judicial independence, or the substance of ethical regulations. Although these studies provide important legal perspectives, most remain limited in explaining the relationship between ethical norms and enforcement effectiveness. Existing scholarship rarely examines judicial ethics enforcement through an integrated analytical framework that combines normative, institutional, and empirical dimensions simultaneously. As a result, there remains a significant research gap concerning how the norm-enforcement gap affects the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia.

[11] N. T. Hanh, "Consistency in Judicial Sanctions: A Comparative Perspective," *International Journal of Legal Studies 13*, no. 2 (2025): 155–173.
[12] R. Hashmi and S. Verma, "Cloud Computing in Public Sector Governance: Opportunities and Risks," *Journal of Information Policy* 10, no. 1 (2025): 44–60.
[13] J. Holland and C. Gray, "Judicial Discipline and Accountability Mechanisms," *Law and Policy Quarterly* 22, no. 4 (2000): 389–407.
[14] R. Huchhanavar, "Independence in Judicial Disciplinary Systems: A Comparative Analysis," *Journal of Judicial Administration* 31, no. 2 (2022): 120–137.
[15] I. Isjayanto and R. Bakti, "Institutional Fragmentation in Judicial Oversight: Evidence from Indonesia," *Journal of Southeast Asian Law* 10, no. 1 (2025): 88–105.
[16] M. Khan and S. Ahmed, "Harmonization of Judicial Standards and Procedural Fairness," *International Review of Law* 15, no. 2 (2025): 210–228.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia by analyzing the gap between normative regulations and practical implementation. The study specifically examines the structural and institutional factors contributing to the persistence of ethical violations and proposes an integrated model for strengthening judicial ethics enforcement. The novelty of this research lies in the use of the norm-enforcement gap as a conceptual framework for evaluating judicial ethics enforcement within the Indonesian legal system. Unlike previous studies that primarily emphasize normative analysis, this research integrates regulatory, institutional, and enforcement perspectives to provide a more comprehensive understanding of judicial accountability.

This study is expected to contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it expands scholarly discussions on judicial ethics by introducing the norm-enforcement gap as an analytical approach in evaluating judicial accountability systems. Practically, the study offers policy-oriented recommendations for strengthening judicial integrity through normative reinforcement, preventive supervision, institutional integration, stronger enforcement mechanisms, and the development of ethical culture within judicial institutions. Ultimately, strengthening judicial ethics enforcement is essential not only for preserving the credibility of courts but also for ensuring the sustainability of the rule of law and democratic governance in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This study employs a normative juridical research design to examine the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in relation to the norm-enforcement gap between regulatory provisions and practical implementation[17]. Normative juridical research is appropriate for analyzing legal norms, institutional arrangements, and enforcement mechanisms governing judicial conduct within the Indonesian legal system. The study focuses on evaluating how judicial ethics regulations are implemented and identifying the structural and institutional factors affecting their effectiveness[18].

The research applies three complementary approaches, namely the statutory approach, conceptual approach, and case-based approach. The statutory approach is used to analyze the legal framework governing judicial ethics in Indonesia. The primary legal materials include Law No. 18 of 2011 concerning the Judicial Commission, the Joint Regulation of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission concerning the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Judicial Conduct, and other relevant legal provisions related to judicial accountability and disciplinary mechanisms[19]. These legal instruments serve as the normative basis for assessing standards of judicial behavior and institutional authority in ethical enforcement.

The conceptual approach is utilized to examine theoretical perspectives related to judicial ethics, legal enforcement, judicial accountability, institutional governance, and the rule of law[20]. This study

[17] V. Kumar and R. Rastogi, "Inter-Agency Coordination in Governance Systems," *Public Administration Quarterly* 49, no. 1 (2025): 73–95.
[18] A. Kurniawan and R. Bimantya, "Clarity of Ethical Standards and Judicial Discipline," *Indonesian Law Review* 15, no. 1 (2025): 25–41.
[19] Y. Liu, H. Zhang, and X. Chen, "Early Warning Systems in Governance: A Predictive Approach," *Governance and Policy Journal* 19, no. 2 (2025): 134–150.
[20] D. Maheswari, "Public Complaints and Judicial Accountability in Indonesia," *Journal of Legal Reform* 11, no. 2 (2025): 98–115.

specifically adopts the norm-enforcement gap as its analytical framework to explain the discrepancy between formal ethical regulations and their implementation in practice[21]. Through this approach, the research evaluates how institutional structures, enforcement mechanisms, and organizational culture influence the effectiveness of judicial ethics enforcement[22].

In addition, a case-based approach is employed to analyze selected cases of judicial ethical violations during the period of 2023–2024[23]. These cases are examined to identify recurring patterns of misconduct, enforcement practices, disciplinary responses, and institutional limitations [24]. The analysis of cases involving bribery, conflicts of interest, abuse of authority, and violations of impartiality provides empirical insights into the practical challenges faced by judicial oversight institutions in Indonesia[25].

This study relies primarily on secondary data obtained from legal documents, academic literature, institutional reports, journal articles, and official publications issued by judicial institutions. Primary legal materials consist of statutes, regulations, and judicial ethics guidelines. Secondary legal materials include scholarly books, scientific journals, and previous studies discussing judicial ethics, institutional accountability, and legal enforcement. Supporting materials such as official reports from the Judicial Commission and relevant public documents are also used to strengthen the analysis.

Data are analyzed qualitatively through legal interpretation, comparative analysis, and systematic evaluation of normative and empirical findings. The analysis process involves identifying inconsistencies between ethical regulations and enforcement practices, examining institutional relationships among oversight bodies, and evaluating the effectiveness of disciplinary mechanisms. Furthermore, the study synthesizes normative, conceptual, and empirical findings to formulate an integrated model for strengthening judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia.

Through this methodological framework, the research aims to provide a comprehensive and critical assessment of judicial ethics enforcement while offering theoretical and practical contributions to the development of judicial accountability and integrity within the Indonesian legal system.

3. Results

3.1. Effectiveness of Judicial Ethics Enforcement in Indonesia

The findings of this study demonstrate that judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia is characterized by a significant discrepancy between normative adequacy and practical implementation. This condition reflects the existence of a norm-enforcement gap, where comprehensive legal regulations governing judicial ethics have not been fully translated into effective enforcement practices. Although Indonesia has established relatively strong ethical standards for judges, ethical violations continue to occur and remain a serious concern within the judicial system.

[21] M. Prado, "Institutional Fragmentation and Governance Inefficiencies," *World Development Journal* 162 (2024): 106–120.
[22] D. Maheswari and K. Sharma, "Digital Governance and Judicial Monitoring Systems," *International Journal of Public Administration* 48, no. 5 (2025): 412–429.
[23] F. Peirone, "Rule of Law and Institutional Trust: The Role of Judicial Accountability," *European Law Journal* 31, no. 1 (2025): 66–84.
[24] R. Prastiwi and E. Firmantoro, "Judicial Misconduct and Corruption Cases in Indonesia," *Journal of Anti-Corruption Studies* 8, no. 1 (2025): 55–70.
[25] N. Nazifah, A. Rahman, and M. Siregar, "Organizational Culture and Ethical Compliance in Judicial Institutions," *Journal of Legal Sociology* 9, no. 3 (2025): 201–220.

From a normative perspective, Indonesia possesses a comprehensive legal framework regulating judicial conduct and accountability. Law No. 18 of 2011 concerning the Judicial Commission grants authority to supervise judges' behavior and maintain judicial integrity. In addition, the Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Judicial Conduct establish fundamental ethical principles, including independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence, and professionalism. These principles are consistent with internationally recognized standards of judicial conduct and reflect Indonesia's commitment to strengthening judicial accountability.

However, the empirical findings reveal that the existence of detailed regulations alone is insufficient to ensure effective ethical compliance. During the period of 2023–2024, various allegations of judicial misconduct continued to emerge in public discourse. Cases involving bribery, abuse of authority, conflicts of interest, and non-impartial decision-making indicate that ethical violations remain systemic rather than incidental. The persistence of such violations demonstrates that the implementation of ethical norms faces substantial institutional and structural challenges.

The study further identifies that the enforcement system largely operates through reactive mechanisms. Most disciplinary actions are initiated only after public complaints or media exposure, rather than through proactive monitoring and preventive supervision. As a result, oversight institutions frequently respond to violations after significant damage to public trust has already occurred. This reactive pattern reduces the effectiveness of judicial supervision and weakens the preventive function of ethical regulations.

Another important finding concerns the inconsistency of disciplinary enforcement. In several cases, sanctions imposed on judges appeared disproportionate to the severity of the violations committed. Some ethical breaches resulted only in administrative sanctions despite involving conduct that significantly undermined judicial integrity. Inconsistent sanctioning practices reduce the deterrent effect of disciplinary mechanisms and create perceptions of inequality and institutional bias.

The study also reveals that transparency remains limited within the judicial disciplinary process. Information regarding investigations, disciplinary proceedings, and final decisions is often not fully accessible to the public. This lack of transparency weakens institutional accountability and contributes to declining public confidence in judicial institutions. In democratic legal systems, transparency is essential not only for accountability but also for maintaining the legitimacy of judicial oversight mechanisms.

Overall, the findings indicate that the primary challenge in Indonesia's judicial ethics system does not lie in the absence of legal norms, but rather in the limited effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms and institutional implementation. Consequently, strengthening judicial ethics requires broader reforms that address both regulatory and institutional dimensions simultaneously.

3.2. Structural and Institutional Factors Behind Ethical Violations

The persistence of ethical violations within the Indonesian judiciary is influenced by several interconnected structural and institutional factors. These factors collectively contribute to the weakening of enforcement effectiveness and the continuation of the norm-enforcement gap.

Reactive Supervision Mechanisms

One of the main weaknesses identified in this study is the dominance of reactive supervision mechanisms. Judicial oversight institutions primarily rely on complaint-based systems, meaning that

disciplinary processes generally begin only after violations are reported by the public or exposed by the media. Such an approach limits the ability of institutions to prevent misconduct at an early stage.

Preventive supervision mechanisms remain underdeveloped, particularly in relation to continuous monitoring of judicial conduct and early identification of ethical risks. Consequently, the existing system focuses more on responding to violations rather than preventing them from occurring. This reactive orientation reduces the overall effectiveness of ethical enforcement.

Institutional Fragmentation

Another significant factor is institutional fragmentation between oversight bodies. Although the Judicial Commission possesses authority to supervise judicial behavior, the execution of sanctions still depends heavily on coordination with the Supreme Court and other judicial institutions. This fragmented authority often creates institutional overlap, procedural inefficiencies, and limitations in enforcement implementation.

The lack of integrated coordination mechanisms weakens institutional responsiveness and reduces the consistency of disciplinary actions. In some cases, differences in institutional perspectives regarding judicial independence and accountability create tensions that hinder effective supervision. As a result, enforcement processes may become prolonged, inconsistent, or politically sensitive.

Weak Transparency and Accountability

Transparency is an essential component of effective judicial governance. Nevertheless, this study finds that disciplinary procedures related to judicial ethics often lack sufficient openness and public accessibility. Limited publication of disciplinary decisions restricts public oversight and creates perceptions of opacity within the judicial system.

Weak transparency also reduces the educational and deterrent functions of sanctions. When the public cannot clearly observe how ethical violations are handled, confidence in judicial accountability mechanisms declines. This condition may ultimately undermine the legitimacy of judicial institutions and weaken societal trust in the rule of law.

Inconsistent Sanctioning Practices

The effectiveness of sanctions depends not only on severity but also on consistency and fairness. This study identifies inconsistencies in sanctioning practices for similar ethical violations. In some situations, relatively serious violations receive only mild disciplinary consequences, while other cases are addressed more firmly.

Such inconsistencies create uncertainty within the enforcement system and diminish the deterrent effect of sanctions. Judges may perceive those ethical violations can be tolerated under certain institutional or political circumstances, thereby weakening overall compliance with ethical standards.

Weak Internalization of Ethical Values

Ethical enforcement is not solely dependent on formal regulations but also on organizational culture and professional values within judicial institutions. The findings indicate that ethical values have not been fully internalized as part of judicial professional identity. In some cases, ethical compliance appears motivated more by fear of sanctions than by genuine commitment to judicial integrity.

This condition suggests that legal and institutional reforms alone are insufficient without broader cultural transformation. Strengthening ethical awareness, integrity education, and institutional leadership is necessary to develop sustainable ethical compliance within the judiciary.

3.3. Integrated Model for Strengthening Judicial Ethics Enforcement

Based on the findings, this study proposes an integrated model for strengthening judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia. The proposed model is designed to address both normative and institutional weaknesses contributing to the norm-enforcement gap.

Normative Reinforcement

Normative reinforcement involves strengthening and updating ethical regulations to ensure their relevance to contemporary judicial challenges. Ethical guidelines should provide clearer operational standards regarding conflicts of interest, transparency, judicial independence, and professional accountability. Periodic evaluation of ethical regulations is necessary to adapt to evolving social and technological conditions.

Preventive Supervision

The study emphasizes the importance of shifting from reactive supervision toward preventive oversight mechanisms. Preventive supervision may include continuous monitoring systems, ethics training programs, digital reporting mechanisms, and early warning systems capable of identifying ethical risks before violations occur. Such measures can strengthen institutional responsiveness and reduce opportunities for misconduct.

Strengthening Enforcement and Sanctions

Effective enforcement requires independent disciplinary processes, consistent sanctioning criteria, and transparent publication of disciplinary decisions. Stronger sanctions should be accompanied by clear procedural standards to ensure fairness and proportionality. Consistent enforcement can improve deterrence and reinforce judicial accountability.

Institutional Integration

Improved coordination between the Judicial Commission, Supreme Court, and disciplinary institutions is essential to reduce fragmentation and strengthen enforcement effectiveness. Institutional integration should include clear divisions of authority, shared information systems, and coordinated disciplinary procedures. Greater institutional synergy can minimize procedural conflicts and improve accountability mechanisms.

Development of Ethical Culture

Long-term reform requires the development of an ethical culture within judicial institutions. Ethical values must become integrated into judicial professional identity through continuous ethics education, leadership development, mentoring systems, and organizational reform. Building a culture of integrity is essential to ensuring sustainable compliance with ethical standards beyond formal legal enforcement. In general, the proposed integrated model demonstrates that strengthening judicial ethics enforcement requires multidimensional reforms involving legal, institutional, procedural, and cultural dimensions simultaneously. Without comprehensive reform, the norm-enforcement gap will likely persist and continue to undermine public trust in the judiciary.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes that the enforcement of judicial ethics in Indonesia continues to face significant challenges despite the existence of a relatively comprehensive normative framework. The findings reveal the presence of a persistent norm-enforcement gap, characterized by a discrepancy between formal

ethical regulations and their implementation in practice. Although Indonesia has adopted judicial ethics standards that are broadly aligned with international principles of judicial conduct, ethical violations involving judges continue to occur and undermine public trust in judicial institutions.

The study identifies several major factors contributing to the weakness of judicial ethics enforcement, including reactive supervision mechanisms, institutional fragmentation between oversight bodies, limited transparency in disciplinary processes, inconsistent sanctioning practices, and weak internalization of ethical values within judicial institutions. These structural and institutional weaknesses reduce the effectiveness of oversight mechanisms and limit the deterrent impact of disciplinary enforcement. As a result, ethical regulations often function more as formal normative instruments than as effective mechanisms for ensuring judicial accountability and integrity.

To address these challenges, this research proposes an integrated model for strengthening judicial ethics enforcement in Indonesia. The proposed model emphasizes five interrelated dimensions, namely normative reinforcement, preventive supervision, strengthened enforcement and sanctions, institutional integration, and the development of ethical culture. These reforms are essential to improving institutional coordination, enhancing transparency and accountability, strengthening preventive oversight, and fostering a sustainable culture of integrity within the judiciary.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of judicial ethics scholarship by introducing the norm-enforcement gap as an analytical framework for evaluating the effectiveness of ethical enforcement systems. Practically, the findings provide policy-oriented recommendations for judicial reform and institutional strengthening within the Indonesian legal system. Ultimately, strengthening judicial ethics enforcement is essential not only for preserving judicial credibility but also for ensuring the sustainability of the rule of law, democratic governance, and public confidence in the administration of justice in Indonesia.

Supplementary data

The authors confirm that the supplementary data are available within this article.

Data Availability Statement

No supplementary or additional datasets were generated in this study. The research was conducted using legal documents, statutory regulations, judicial ethics guidelines, institutional reports, and publicly accessible academic literature analyzed within the manuscript.

Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted Technologies

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used generative AI tools only to improve language clarity, grammar, and readability. The authors take full responsibility for the originality, accuracy, and integrity of the content of this manuscript.

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Authors' contribution

Conceptualization, David Budi Laksono and Ahmad Riza Firdaus; methodology, David Budi Laksono; validation, David Budi Laksono and Ahmad Riza Firdaus; formal analysis, David Budi Laksono; investigation, David Budi Laksono; resources, Ahmad Riza Firdaus; data curation, David Budi Laksono; writing original draft preparation, David Budi Laksono; writing review and editing, Ahmad Riza Firdaus; visualization, David Budi Laksono; supervision, Ahmad Riza Firdaus; project administration, Ahmad Riza Firdaus. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

Ethical statement

This study does not involve human participants, animal experiments, or clinical data. Therefore, ethical approval from an Ethics Committee or Institutional Review Board was not required. The research was conducted using publicly accessible legal documents, statutory regulations, institutional reports, and academic literature.

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