



The Urgency of Implementing the Police Professional Code of Ethics Based on the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 in Addressing Abuse of Authority and Increasing Public Trust in the Police Institution

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ABSTRACT

Based on Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022, this study attempts to examine police personnel' accountability in cases of transgressions of the Police Professional Code of Ethics. The study highlights the urgency of implementing the code of ethics as an instrument for supervising and controlling the behavior of police officers in order to maintain professionalism, integrity, and public trust in the police institution. This study employs a normative legal approach as its methodology, examining case studies and laws pertaining to ethical transgressions by police. The findings show that the application of the code of ethics, which incorporates elements of personal, social, institutional, and state ethics, has provided a clearer legal framework in enforcing moral and professional standards for police officers. However, challenges still exist in its implementation, including a lack of transparency in the enforcement process and ongoing cases of abuse of power that tarnish the police's image. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the supervision mechanisms, increase accountability through the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), and optimize sanctions that are educational and have a deterrent effect on violators. The main conclusion of this study is that the success of enforcing the police professional code of ethics greatly depends on the effectiveness of regulations, consistency in the application of sanctions, and the involvement of the public in overseeing police performance to ensure that every police officer performs their duties with the highest regard for legal values, justice, and human rights.

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INTRODUCTION

The police institution's professional code of ethics acts as a moral benchmark and behavioral guidance for every employee while they do their job. This code of ethics contains norms that regulate how a police officer should act and behave, both in official duties and in daily life (Sinaga, 2020). With the presence of a code of ethics, each police officer has clear boundaries regarding what is permitted and prohibited, enabling them to perform their duties in a professional and responsible manner (Budiarta, 2021). Moreover, the code of ethics also functions as a guide in

decision-making, ensuring that every action taken remains within the boundaries of the law and applicable moral values.

The primary function of the code of ethics in the police force is to maintain the professionalism and integrity of its members. As a law enforcement institution, the police play a crucial role in maintaining public order and security (Darmadi, 2024). Therefore, every member must uphold high moral standards to avoid abusing the authority entrusted to them. The code of ethics helps ensure that police officers continue to uphold values of honesty, justice, and responsibility in carrying out their duties (Kansil, 2024). By consistently applying the code of ethics, the police can build a professional and credible organizational culture in the eyes of the public.

In addition to being a moral standard and a tool to safeguard professionalism, the code of ethics also serves as a mechanism to ensure that police officers act in accordance with the law and prevailing social norms. As state apparatus with the authority to enforce the law, police officers must set an example in complying with the law and ethics (Afrizal, 2022). Violations of the code of ethics not only tarnish the reputation of the individual involved, but can also undermine public trust in the police institution as a whole. Therefore, adherence to the code of ethics is not just an obligation, but also part of the police's efforts to maintain the legitimacy and authority of the institution in society.

The police force is a law enforcement institution that must possess high credibility to effectively carry out its duties. As protectors, guardians, and public servants, the police are expected to always act professionally, honestly, and responsibly in performing their duties (Ubwarin, 2021). This credibility is highly dependent on how well police officers adhere to their professional code of ethics. Without adherence to the code of ethics, the police may lose legitimacy and support from the public, which will ultimately hinder the execution of law enforcement and the maintenance of order. Therefore, the enforcement of the code of ethics becomes an essential part of maintaining the honor and integrity of the police institution.

The degree of public trust in the police can be significantly impacted by police officers breaking the code of ethics (Daeng, 2024). Cases such as abuse of authority, corruption, and arbitrary actions by law enforcement officers often attract public attention and create a negative perception of the police institution as a whole. If these violations are not addressed transparently and decisively, the public will increasingly doubt the credibility of the police as a law enforcement institution (Haniyah, 2024). Therefore, there needs to be a clear mechanism for handling violations of the code of ethics, including the imposition of appropriate sanctions to create a deterrent effect and restore public trust.

To improve transparency and accountability in the enforcement of the code of ethics, the police must implement a strict and transparent monitoring system for the process of investigating ethical violations. The establishment of the Police Professional Ethics Commission (KKEP) is one step aimed at ensuring that every violation of the code of ethics is handled professionally and objectively (Iwansyah, 2025). In addition, public involvement in overseeing police performance should also be increased, for example, through accessible complaint mechanisms for the public.

With transparency in the process of enforcing the code of ethics, the public will be more confident that the police are truly committed to upholding justice, maintaining integrity, and protecting the rights of citizens.

Incidents of police code of ethics infractions frequently damage the police institution's reputation and erode public confidence in law enforcement. Some examples of cases involve abuse of authority, excessive repressive actions, corruption, as well as moral and disciplinary violations by police officers. The causes of these violations can stem from various aspects, such as weak internal supervision, lack of strict law enforcement against offenders, and an organizational culture that does not support transparency and accountability. In addition to legal consequences, such as administrative sanctions up to dismissal, violations of the code of ethics also result in negative stigma from the public towards the police as a whole (Aiman, 2024). Therefore, strategic measures are needed to prevent and address violations of the code of ethics in order to maintain professionalism and integrity within the police force.

The Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regulating the Professional Code of Ethics and the Police Code of Ethics Commission governs the police professional code of ethics. This rule gives police officers instructions on how to perform their jobs and authority while upholding professionalism and moral values (Sambera, 2024). Article 3, paragraph (1) of this regulation stipulates that police officers must adhere to the police professional code of ethics (KEPP) by following the obligations and prohibitions in national ethics, institutional ethics, social ethics, and personal ethics (Dewa, 2023). With this provision, it is expected that every police officer will carry out their duties responsibly and maintain public trust in the police institution.

In its implementation, the police code of ethics emphasizes the moral principles that must be upheld by every police officer. Article 5 of the Indonesian National According to Police Code of Ethics Commission and Professional Code of Ethics Regulation Number 7 of 2022, in institutional ethics, police officers must maintain the image, solidarity, credibility, and honor of the police force. Additionally, police officers must carry out their duties professionally, proportionally, and procedurally, as well as follow official orders with full responsibility. Meanwhile, Articles 7 and 8 emphasize that police officers must respect human rights, uphold the principle of equality before the law, and maintain ethics in social life and the use of social media (Gumelar, 2022). These principles aim to ensure that police officers behave in accordance with the applicable legal and social norms.

The mechanism for enforcing the police code of ethics has also been detailed in the regulation. Article 2 explains that the enforcement of the code of ethics includes preliminary investigations, hearings of the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP), as well as KKEP Appeals and KKEP Reviews (PK) (Sari, 2024). In addition, this regulation also governs the rights and obligations of the alleged violators, the rehabilitation mechanism for personnel who are declared not guilty, and the imposition of ethical and administrative sanctions on those who violate the code of ethics. Article 9 specifically prohibits police officers from engaging in practical politics, opposing government policies, or being involved in organizations that contradict national values. With this regulation, it is expected that the police professional code of ethics can be

enforced more transparently and accountably to maintain the integrity and credibility of the police in the eyes of the public.

Although regulations on the police code of ethics have been clearly outlined in the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 pertaining to the Police Code of Ethics Commission and the Professional Code of Ethics, its implementation in the field still faces various obstacles. In daily life, police officers are often confronted with dilemmas between professional interests and external pressures, such as a corrupt culture, interventions from influential parties, and high public expectations (DM, 2024). Internal factors such as weak supervision, excessive solidarity within the corps, and a lack of understanding of the code of ethics also pose challenges in enforcing these regulations. Additionally, external factors like low public trust in the police institution and unclear sanctions for violators further complicate the consistent application of the code of ethics. To overcome these obstacles, strengthening both internal and external monitoring mechanisms, increasing transparency in the enforcement process, and imposing strict sanctions with a deterrent effect are required. Furthermore, reforming the police organizational culture through ongoing ethics and integrity training is also a strategic step to ensure that every police officer truly adheres to and internalizes the values of the established code of ethics.

The study of the accountability of police officers who violate the code of ethics holds significant relevance in efforts to strengthen the professionalism and integrity of the police institution. A deep understanding of the forms of accountability—whether ethical, administrative, or criminal—will help ensure that each violation is dealt with fairly and transparently in accordance with the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 pertaining to the Police Code of Ethics Commission and the Professional Code of Ethics. This study also plays a role in identifying weaknesses in the internal oversight mechanisms and highlighting the importance of reform in the internal law enforcement system of the police. Through this research, it is expected that concrete recommendations can be provided for improving the professional code of ethics system within the police force, including optimizing the role of the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) in enforcing discipline and enhancing accountability for every police officer. This study also contributes to improving regulations and the imposition of more effective sanctions, thus increasing public trust in the police institution as a professional and integrity-driven law enforcement agency.

METHOD

The normative juridical technique, a legal research approach that prioritizes the examination of relevant legal norms, is employed in this study. The legislative approach and the conceptual approach are the methods employed in this study. Analyzing the laws and rules governing the police professional code of ethics, such as the Police Code Ethics Commission and the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 about the Professional Code of Ethics, is how the statutory method is implemented. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to understand the concepts of ethical and legal accountability for police officers from the perspective of legal doctrine and justice theory. The data sources used in this research include relevant regulations,

legal doctrines from academic literature, as well as case studies on violations of the code of ethics within the police force. With this approach, the research aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of regulations and the implementation of the police professional code of ethics in maintaining the professionalism and integrity of the police institution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regulation of the Code of Ethics for the Indonesian National Police

The professional code of ethics in the Indonesian National Police plays a crucial role in maintaining the morality, integrity, and professionalism of police officers in carrying out their duties. As law enforcement officials, police officers are obligated to act in accordance with legal norms, ethics, and values that reflect adherence to the principles of justice and legal certainty (Mufti, 2023). However, in practice, violations of the code of ethics often occur, resulting in a decline in public trust toward the police institution. Therefore, a clear and firm regulation of the code of ethics has become an urgent need to ensure that every police officer performs their duties professionally and responsibly.

The main objective of regulating the police profession's code of ethics is to establish behavior standards that must be followed by every police officer, both in their relationships with the public, fellow police officers, and in carrying out state duties. This code of ethics functions as a guideline that limits the actions of police officers to remain within the boundaries of good legal and moral conduct (Manuhutu, 2023). With strict regulation, it is expected that the police can minimize the potential for abuse of power, discriminatory actions, and practices that contradict the values of professionalism. In addition, the code of ethics also plays a role in providing legal certainty for police officers regarding their rights and obligations in performing their duties.

The Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Police Professional Code of Ethics has become a more comprehensive legal instrument in strengthening the ethical system within the police force. This regulation provides detailed provisions regarding state ethics, institutional ethics, social ethics, and personal ethics that must be upheld by police officers (Saputra, 2025). Additionally, the regulation emphasizes the enforcement mechanism of the code of ethics through the Police Ethics Committee (KKEP), which is responsible for handling ethical violations in a more transparent and accountable manner. With this regulation, it is hoped that the implementation of the code of ethics in the police force will become more effective and provide a deterrent effect for violators, while also increasing public trust in the police institution.

The Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regulating the Police Professional Code of Ethics and the Police Ethics Committee contains regulations pertaining to the police professional code of ethics, which serves as the primary basis for establishing moral standards and professionalism for police officers. Previously, the regulation on police ethics had also been set in the Police officers used Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2011 regarding the Police Professional Code of Ethics as a reference when performing their jobs while upholding integrity, justice, and responsibility (Suharni, 2024). Law Number 2 of 2002 about the Indonesian National Police, which governs the responsibilities, powers, and duties of the police in upholding

public safety and order, is one of the laws that are connected to the police code of ethics in addition to these two rules. Furthermore, the police code of ethics aligns with provisions in the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and the Human Rights Law, which emphasize the principles of adherence to the law and the protection of citizens' rights in the implementation of police duties.

State ethics, institutional ethics, social ethics, and personal ethics are the four primary facets covered by the Police Professional Code of Ethics in Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 (Maharani, 2023). According to Article 4 on State Ethics, all police officers must be devoted to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), which is founded on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Furthermore, police officers are obligated to maintain domestic security, the territorial integrity of the country, as well as national unity and solidarity by upholding diversity and tolerance towards different ethnicities, languages, races, and religions. In this aspect, police officers are also required to prioritize the interests of the state over personal or group interests, and to support and safeguard government policies in carrying out their duties. The principle of neutrality in political life is also a key aspect in maintaining the professionalism of the police force as an institution that does not side with any political interest.

In Institutional Ethics, as stated in Article 5, police officers are required to be loyal to the police institution as a form of service to the community, nation, and state by upholding the Tribrata and Catur Prasetya. Police officers must also maintain the image, solidarity, credibility, and reputation of the police force, and carry out their duties professionally, proportionally, and procedurally. Another important aspect of institutional ethics is compliance with hierarchy and official orders, maintaining state secrets, and demonstrating leadership that upholds the law and human rights. In addition, police officers are expected to cooperate in improving the performance of the police force and report any violations of the code of ethics or criminal acts committed by fellow police officers.

Social Ethics, as regulated in Article 7, emphasizes that police officers must respect human dignity based on the principles of human rights and uphold legal equality for all citizens. In their duties, police officers must provide service that is fast, accurate, easy, transparent, and accountable in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, police officers are obligated to provide public information services to the community and carry out their police duties with honesty, fairness, and maintain honor in their relations with society. In diversity, social ethics also highlights the importance of religious moderation, which is a tolerant attitude and respect for differences in beliefs to maintain social harmony.

Finally, Personal Ethics, as regulated in Article 8, stresses that every police officer must have faith and devotion to God Almighty and demonstrate responsible, honest, disciplined, fair, caring, responsive, firm, and humane behavior. In addition, they are required to comply with legal, religious, moral norms, and local wisdom values. The personal life of police officers must also reflect courteous behavior in family life, social life, and state affairs. This personal ethics also governs that police officers should use social media wisely and maintain decorum in social interactions. With these regulations, it is hoped that police officers will not only carry out their

duties professionally but also set an example for society in terms of morality and everyday life ethics.

Mechanism for Enforcement of the Code of Ethics and Accountability of Police Officers as well as Sanctions for Violating the Professional Code of Ethics

The Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 governing the Professional Code of Ethics and the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KEPP) governs the process for implementing the code of ethics inside the police institution. Article 14 paragraph (1) starts with a preliminary examination, which consists of three main stages: investigative audit, examination, and documentation. This preliminary examination is carried out by the Accreditor, who is responsible for gathering evidence and clarifying allegations of code of ethics violations committed by police officers (Article 14 paragraph (2)). If at least two sufficient pieces of evidence are found during the case review, the examination may proceed directly without going through the investigative audit stage (Article 14 paragraph (3)).

The investigative audit stage is conducted based on reports or complaints from the public or from police officers themselves, as well as the disposition of structural officials within the police regarding various complaints, information, or findings from the supervisory function (Article 15 paragraph (1)). Additionally, recommendations from the Internal Security (Paminal) officers that still require further investigation may also serve as a basis for conducting the investigative audit. The goal of the investigative audit is to ensure that there is sufficient basis to continue to the next stage of examination for a suspected ethics violation.

The examination stage involves a series of activities, including calling witnesses and the alleged violator, requesting expert availability, taking statements from witnesses, experts, and the alleged violator, as well as collecting and handling evidence (Article 19 paragraph (1)). The purpose of this examination is to clarify the facts and gather sufficient evidence to determine whether the police officer under investigation indeed violated the code of ethics. If a violation is found, the examination results are compiled into a report and submitted to the Secretariat of the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) for further processing in the ethics trial.

The final stage is documentation, which involves preparing the examination administration, examination minutes, summaries, and documents related to the examination results in a file (Article 36 paragraph (1)). For suspected violations categorized as minor, the examination results are presented in the form of a report on the KEPP violation, whereas for suspected violations categorized as moderate or severe, the results are compiled into a preliminary examination file of the KEPP violation (Article 36 paragraph (2)). These examination results are then submitted to the Secretariat of KKEP for the purpose of trial (Article 36 paragraph (3)). To ensure transparency and smooth trial proceedings, the examination file is prepared in six copies and distributed to the Chairperson and members of KKEP, the prosecutor, and the Secretariat of KKEP (Article 36 paragraph (4)).

The Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP) is a body established by the National Police Chief (Kapolri) to handle violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) committed by all members of the police, ranging from high-ranking officers, middle-ranking officers, junior

officers, non-commissioned officers, to enlisted personnel (Article 38 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022). KKEP's duties include reviewing the findings of the Accreditor, conducting trials for code of ethics violations, and making decisions regarding the trial (Article 40 paragraph (1)). With this authority, KKEP plays a vital role in ensuring that every suspected code of ethics violation is handled objectively and in accordance with the legal procedures in place.

Article 40 paragraph (2) of the Police Professional Code of Ethics Regulation outlines the mechanism for the ethics trial conducted by the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP). This process includes several important stages, such as summoning the alleged violator to hear their statement, examining the identity and legal status of their appointed legal counsel, and assessing the quality and quantity of the evidence presented. During the trial, the accused has the right to provide a defense by presenting testimony and evidence that may mitigate the alleged violations. If the accused is dissatisfied with the KKEP's decision, they have the right to file an objection or appeal in accordance with the applicable regulations. Additionally, Article 40 paragraph (2) letters a and c grants KKEP the authority to determine whether the trial will be open or closed and to regulate the proceedings to maintain order.

In carrying out its duties, KKEP adheres to the principles of transparency and accountability to ensure that the enforcement of the code of ethics is carried out fairly and can be held accountable. Transparency is implemented through open hearings, except when there are specific reasons for conducting a closed trial. Furthermore, Article 40 paragraph (2) letters g and h emphasize accountability by requiring KKEP to thoroughly examine all evidence, base decisions on objective findings, and impose proportional sanctions on the alleged violators. In this way, KKEP's role in processing code of ethics violations aims not only to enforce discipline within the police force but also to maintain the credibility and trust of the public in the police institution.

Sanctions for violations of the Police Professional Code of Ethics (KEPP) are imposed based on the severity of the violation committed by the police officer. These sanctions are categorized into ethical sanctions and administrative sanctions. Ethical sanctions include the obligation of the violator to publicly apologize to the institution and relevant parties. Meanwhile, administrative sanctions may include written warnings, demotion-related transfers, delays in rank promotion, honorable dismissal, and dishonorable discharge (PTDH). PTDH is imposed on police officers who commit serious violations, such as actions that tarnish the institution's reputation or involvement in criminal activities that have been legally adjudicated.

In cases of serious violations, police officers who are proven to have violated the code of ethics will undergo internal proceedings conducted by the Police Code of Ethics Commission (KKEP). This process begins with a preliminary examination by the Accreditor, which includes an audit investigation, examination of witnesses and the accused, and the documentation of the examination results. The case is then transferred to the KKEP trial, which has the authority to summon the accused, examine evidence, hear testimony from witnesses and experts, and impose sanctions based on the available evidence. If the violator does not accept the KKEP's decision, they can file an objection or appeal following the applicable procedures.

Several instances of code of ethics violations within the Indonesian police force have occurred over the years. These violations include abuse of authority, involvement in corruption practices, use of excessive force outside of procedure, and severe disciplinary violations such as drug abuse. One notable case involved police officers engaging in bribery or extortion practices against the public, which led to an ethics trial and the imposition of strict sanctions, including transfers and even PTDH. In another case, violations related to the use of excessive force against civilians often resulted in sanctions such as demotion or transfer, in addition to criminal charges if the actions involved more severe legal violations.

CONCLUSION

As police officers perform their jobs as law enforcement agents, the Police Code of Ethics is essential to preserving their morality, professionalism, and integrity. Regulation Number 7 of 2022 of the Indonesian National Police was established, the behavioral standards for police officers are comprehensively outlined in four main aspects: State Ethics, Institutional Ethics, Societal Ethics, and Personal Ethics. This regulation not only aims to prevent abuse of authority and ethical violations but also seeks to strengthen public trust in the police force. The strict implementation of the code of ethics and transparent enforcement mechanisms are expected to foster a police force that is professional, integral, and capable of carrying out its duties while upholding the law and human rights.

Enforcement of the Police Code of Ethics (KEPP) is an effort to maintain the integrity and professionalism of the police through transparent and accountable mechanisms, as stipulated in Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022. The process of enforcing the code of ethics involves stages such as audit investigations, examination, and documentation before proceeding to a hearing by KKEP, which has the authority to impose both ethical and administrative sanctions depending on the severity of the violation. The sanctions vary from written reprimands to dishonorable dismissal (PTDH) for severe violations. In some cases, such as abuse of authority, bribery, or excessive violence, ethical hearings may be accompanied by criminal proceedings. Through this mechanism, the Indonesian National Police aims to enforce internal discipline and uphold public trust in the police force as a law enforcement body with integrity.

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