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Implications of the Use of Body-Worn Camera Technology on the Objectivity of Assessing Code of Ethics Violations in Police Actions in the Field

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Abstract: The use of Body-Worn Camera (BWC) technology by police officers presents a new dimension in performance monitoring and enforcement of the professional code of ethics, particularly regarding objectivity in assessing ethical violations in the field. BWCs function not only as visual recording instruments but also as a means to ensure accountability, transparency, and the public's faith in the police force. The use of this technology complies with Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning State Administration and Law Number 2 of 2002 with the Indonesian National Police, which places a strong emphasis on professionalism, which emphasizes the principles of accountability and legal certainty. From an ethics enforcement perspective, BWC recordings can be used as an objective assessment tool in National Police code of ethics hearings, as outlined in the National Police Code of Ethics Commission and National Police Chief Regulation Number 7 of 2022 about the Professional Code of Ethics. However, there are legal obstacles to its adoption, including privacy concerns and laws pertaining to the protection of personal data under Law Number 27 of 2022 about Personal Data Protection, and the legality of recordings as ethical evidence, which has not been comprehensively regulated. Furthermore, clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) are still required concerning the storage, management, and use of recordings to prevent misuse. Therefore, the urgent need to establish specific regulations regarding the use of BWCs is crucial to ensure a balance between police accountability and the protection of citizens' rights in a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

Keyword: Body-Worn Cameras, Police Code of Ethics, Objectivity, Ethical Evidence, Accountability, Privacy.

INTRODUCTION

Oversight of police actions in the field is crucial to ensure professionalism, accountability, and transparency in the execution of law enforcement duties (Dm, 2024). The police, as state officials, wield significant authority, ranging from arrests and searches to the use of force, creating a constant potential for abuse (Ali, 2022). Internal and external

oversight mechanisms have not fully instilled public trust. Incidents of abuse of power, excessive use of force, and unprofessional conduct that result in violations of the National Police's code of ethics frequently generate widespread scrutiny (Humu & Khoerunisa, 2025). The situation demands new, more effective instruments to strengthen the accountability of police officers.

The issue of objectivity in assessing violations of the National Police's code of ethics is often highlighted due to the potential for subjectivity on the part of authorized officials (Christian, 2023). Enforcing the code of ethics is a crucial mechanism for maintaining professional honor and discipline among officers, but if assessments are influenced by subjective factors, the results can lead to injustice (Sinaga, 2020). This subjectivity can arise from a lack of authentic evidence or limited witnesses available during ethics hearings. Many cases involve differing accounts from those provided by the public, with no objective instruments available to clarify the facts. It ultimately has the possibility to undermine public trust in the integrity of the code of ethics enforcement process.

The development of body-worn camera (BWC) technology offers an alternative that can strengthen objectivity in assessing police actions (Putra & Yazid, 2022). BWCs allow for live recording of every police action in the field, providing concrete evidence of an incident. The use of this technology in various countries has been shown to reduce the number of public complaints against officers and increase officer professionalism (Tantimin & Alhakim, 2024). The recordings produced by BWCs are not only useful for evidence but also have a preventative effect, as officers who know their actions are being recorded tend to be more cautious (Lum et al., 2020). Therefore, BWCs have significant potential to address the classic problem of subjectivity in assessing police ethical violations.

The relevance of research on BWCs is inextricably linked to the ongoing police reform efforts in Indonesia. Public demand for transparency in the performance of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is growing, along with the increasing number of cases of ethical violations exposed to the public (Azahwa, Fitri, & Wijaya, 2025). BWCs can be a solution to the public's need for a modern, objective, and technically verifiable oversight mechanism. Without new instruments, oversight based on testimony or reports alone will continue to face doubt (Adhikara, 2024). Examining the implications of BWC use is crucial for guiding future legal policies and internal regulations of the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

The theory of legal accountability is highly relevant to explaining the function of BWCs as an instrument of police oversight. Accountability demands that every action of public officials be held accountable, both legally and morally (Trisakti, Muljawan, Muthmainah, & Wahdiani, 2023). As a state institution, the police must not carry out their duties arbitrarily, as every authority they possess must be auditable and verifiable (Yutrawanto & Pualillin, 2022). The presence of the BWC supports the principle of legal accountability because recordings can be used as evidence of accountability in the event of alleged violations. Therefore, the theory of legal accountability emphasizes the importance of transparency in officer actions, which directly impact citizens' rights (Resmadiktia, Utomo, & Aiman, 2023).

The theory of professional ethics and the police code of ethics also play a crucial role in understanding the implementation of the BWC. The code of ethics is not simply a collection of written norms, but rather the moral standards inherent in the police profession (Yuniarti & Ghufron, 2025). Police who violate the code of ethics not only damage the institution's image but also violate the public trust that they are supposed to uphold (Daeng & Dewi, 2024). The implementation of the BWC can strengthen the implementation of the code of ethics by providing a factual picture of officer behavior while carrying out their duties.

With the existing recordings, the assessment of alleged violations of the code of ethics does not only rely on testimony but can be tested visually and objectively.

Theories of transparency and the rule of law provide additional dimensions for understanding the urgency of BWCs. Transparency demands that every action by law enforcement officers be subject to public scrutiny (Putri & Sitabuana, 2023). Meanwhile, the rule of law asserts that no legal action may conflict with the principles of justice and legal order (Syafitri & Santos, 2025). Police officers, as law enforcers, must ensure their actions align with the principles of the rule of law (Sulistiyono, 2025). BWCs support this principle by helping to foster transparency in all officer actions. The rule of law principle serves as a reminder that technology such as BWCs should be used to strengthen justice, not to excessively expand the authority of officers.

Law Number 2 of 2002 addressing the Indonesian National Police serves as the main legal foundation for the usage of BWCs. This law's articles govern the responsibilities, powers, and obligations of the Indonesian National Police, including the duty to protect human rights (Hidayat, 2017). The implementation of the BWC aligns with the mandate for the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to always operate professionally, transparently, and accountably. This law provides the normative basis that every policy or innovation within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) must be directed towards strengthening professionalism and protecting the public. Therefore, the use of the BWC can be seen as an effort to strengthen the implementation of this legal mandate.

The fact that Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Public Administration highlights the fundamentals of good governance makes it pertinent as well. The principles of legal certainty, openness, and accountability are the primary references in the implementation of police duties as part of government administration (Mudhoffar, Frinaldi, & Roberia, 2024). The BWC supports the implementation of this principle of openness because it creates tangible evidence of every officer's actions. When officers abuse their authority, BWC recordings can be used as administrative and ethical evidence to enforce accountability. It reinforces the notion that the application of technology within the police force is part of good governance reform.

Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Transparency affirms the public's right to obtain information regarding state administration, including the performance of the Indonesian National Police. The BWC serves as a medium to support information transparency, while still observing the limits of confidential information. Internal Polri regulations need to regulate the extent to which recordings can be publicly accessed to maintain a balance between transparency and operational confidentiality. This principle of openness is also closely linked to strengthening public trust in the police institution. The transparency generated by the BWC can serve as concrete evidence that the Polri is truly committed to the principle of openness.

A more technical foundation for ethical standards and ethics enforcement procedures is provided by Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regarding the Police Professional Code of Ethics and the Police Code of Ethics Commission. The BWC has significant potential to strengthen the implementation of this regulation because it can be used as evidence in ethics hearings. Provisions regarding code of ethics violations will be more easily enforced if there are authentic recordings showing the behavior of Polri members while on duty. The Criminal Procedure Code, through Law Number 8 of 1981, although focused on the criminal realm, remains relevant as a normative reference regarding the status of evidence. BWC recordings can be positioned as clues or additional information to support the ethics process, thereby strengthening the evidentiary mechanism.

METHOD

This work employs a normative legal research method that takes a conceptual and statutory approach. The applicability and interdependence of relevant positive legal norms, such as Law Number 2 of 2002 about the Indonesian National Police, Law Number 8 of 1981 about Criminal Procedure Law, Law Number 14 of 2008 about Public Information Disclosure, and Law Number 27 of 2022 about Personal Data Protection, are examined using the statutory approach, and the Police Regulation (Perpol) governing the Indonesian National Police's code of ethics and profession. Through this approach, the research seeks to examine how the position of body-worn cameras (BWCs) can be viewed as a legal instrument that supports the objectivity of assessing violations of the police code of ethics, while simultaneously identifying their limitations from a normative perspective. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach employed to understand key concepts related to the objectivity of law enforcement, accountability, transparency, and protection of human rights in the context of the use of surveillance technology by law enforcement officers. This approach not only addresses the written normative aspects but also examines the general ideas and principles underlying the practice of enforcing the police code of ethics in the digital age. By combining these two approaches, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the implications of the use of BWCs for assessing code of ethics violations, while also outlining the legal challenges that need to be anticipated in their implementation to ensure they remain in line with the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Body-Worn Cameras in Increasing the Objectivity of Ethical Code Violation Assessments

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are crucial instruments for documenting police actions in the field. The video and audio recordings produced by these devices can factually record how officers act while conducting their duties. The documentation is not only useful for internal Polri purposes but also serves as evidence that can be tested in disputes related to ethical code violations. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is tasked with upholding public safety and order, enforcing the law, and offering protection, according to Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002, assistance, and service. BWC recordings support the implementation of these duties by providing a realistic picture of officer behavior in the field.

Public trust in the Polri has often been questioned due to the increasing number of ethical violations involving officers. The implementation of BWCs can be a significant step in rebuilding public trust, as the public knows that every police action is recorded and can be accounted for. The principle of transparency reflected in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure can also be realized through the use of BWC recordings. Article 3 of the law emphasizes that public information disclosure aims to increase public participation in overseeing state administration. BWC recordings can be used to strengthen public trust because officers monitored by technology tend to be more professional.

An analysis of Police Regulation (Perpol) Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Indonesian National Police Professional Code of Ethics shows that strengthening evidentiary instruments is crucial. Article 5 of this Perpol emphasizes the core values that must be upheld by Polri members, including honesty, justice, moral courage, and accountability. Assessing code of ethics violations is often difficult because it relies solely on witness testimony and internal reports. With the BWC, assessments can be more objective because the recordings demonstrate the actual behavior of officers on duty. It assists in minimizing the potential for subjectivity in examining ethical cases.

Subjectivity in examining the code of ethics often occurs due to the limited evidence presented in ethics hearings. Article 31 of Perpol Number 7 of 2022 states that hearings of the

Indonesian National Police Code of Ethics Commission are held to assess, decide on, and impose sanctions for alleged code of ethics violations. BWC recordings can be used as additional material to strengthen existing evidence, so that investigations do not rely solely on the testimony of the parties involved. This ensures stronger legitimacy in decisions. When recordings can be technically verified, the risk of manipulation or misinterpretation is also reduced.

The Indonesian National Police's Professional and Security Division (Propam) plays a central role in conducting internal oversight of member behavior. Article 29 of Law Number 2 of 2002 affirms the existence of internal oversight within the Indonesian National Police. The use of BWCs can strengthen the function of the Propam Division because the recordings provide concrete evidence for performance evaluation. Any public report regarding alleged violations by members can be traced through the recordings, expediting the clarification process. Thus, BWCs serve as an effective tool for internal oversight in enforcing discipline and the code of ethics.

The existence of BWCs also improves the police's external control. According to Article 89 of Law Number 39 of 1999 respecting Human Rights, the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) is empowered to keep an eye out for and look into claims of human rights abuses, including those carried out by law enforcement. The Human Rights National Commission (Komnas HAM) can use BWC recordings as evaluation material when receiving public complaints regarding alleged violations by officers. The Indonesian Ombudsman, as stipulated in Article 1, point 1 of Law Number 37 of 2008 concerning the Ombudsman, has the authority to oversee the provision of public services. BWC recordings can also strengthen evidence in cases of maladministration by members of the Indonesian National Police (Polri).

The public also has a greater role in overseeing Polri's performance with the BWC. Article 14, paragraph (1), letter m of Law Number 2 of 2002 provides space for public participation in maintaining security and order. BWCs make it easier for the public to assess whether officers' actions comply with procedures or violate the code of ethics. Recordings that can be reviewed objectively strengthen the public's position as an external monitor. This also supports the goal of creating a professional and accountable police force.

The use of BWCs in the United States has shown a significant decrease in public complaints against officers after the technology was implemented. Research in several states shows that officers wearing BWCs are more cautious and rarely commit violations. The United Kingdom has also implemented BWCs as part of a strategy to increase police accountability, particularly in handling demonstrations. The successful use of BWCs in these countries suggests that implementing similar technology in Indonesia can strengthen police integrity. This pattern of success underpins the argument that BWCs are a modern instrument worth adopting.

BWC recordings are not only useful for internal evaluations but also as evidence in ethical forums. Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) only recognizes five valid forms of evidence in criminal cases: witness testimony, expert testimony, letters, clues, and the defendant's testimony. Although the National Police Code of Ethics hearing is not a criminal matter, the normative references from the KUHAP remain relevant. BWC recordings can be treated as a form of evidence that supports other forms of evidence. The presence of authentic recordings makes the ethics hearing process more rational, measurable, and objective. The implementation of BWCs in Indonesia has significant potential to improve the enforcement of the Indonesian National Police's code of ethics. The transparency, accountability, and objectivity generated by this technology can strengthen the integrity of the police institution. Public trust will increase if every officer's actions can be monitored through recordings that cannot be easily manipulated. Strengthening

regulations supporting the use of BWCs will be a crucial step towards a modern police force that aligns with the principles of the rule of law. The implementation of BWCs is not merely a technical matter, but part of a broader effort to build a police force with integrity and professionalism.

Legal Challenges of Implementing Body-Worn Cameras as Ethical Evidence

The legality of BWC recordings as evidence remains a matter of debate, as Indonesian criminal procedure law only recognizes five types of valid evidence, as stipulated in Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP): witness testimony, expert testimony, letters, clues, and defendant testimony. BWC video recordings are not explicitly listed as evidence, raising questions about their standing in the evidence. While the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) is not the primary reference in the ethical realm, it is often used as a normative guideline by ethics courts to assess the validity of evidence. BWC recordings are typically categorized as clues or letters, depending on how they are submitted and verified. It highlights the need for specific regulations to ensure BWC recordings have a clear legal standing in National Police ethics hearings.

The standing of evidence in ethical cases differs from that in criminal cases, as National Police ethics hearings are not intended to impose criminal penalties but rather to maintain professional integrity. Police Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the National Police Professional Code of Ethics and the National Police Code of Ethics Commission stipulates that ethics hearings serve to assess the behavior of members based on professional ethical standards. BWC recordings in ethics hearings can be viewed as supporting tools that strengthen witness testimony and other documents. This difference in scope makes BWC recordings more likely to be accepted in ethics proceedings than in criminal cases, although there are no formal regulations confirming their status. It creates a legal loophole that needs to be immediately closed through more specific regulations.

The potential for privacy violations is one of the biggest challenges in BWC implementation. Recordings can include the faces, voices, and activities of members of the public interacting with the police, which legally constitutes personal data. Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection stipulates in Article 4 that personal data is any data about an identified or identifiable individual. Article 58 of the law also stipulates criminal sanctions for parties who process personal data unlawfully. BWC recordings made without clear regulations could risk violating an individual's right to privacy, so the National Police (Polri) should ensure that the mechanisms for using BWCs comply with data protection principles.

Privacy protection is increasingly important because BWC recordings have the potential to be used not only for ethical assessments but also for requesting them as material for other investigations. Article 20 of the Personal Data Protection Law affirms the data controller's obligation to protect personal data from unauthorized access. It means that the Indonesian National Police (Polri), as the data controller, must have a strict system in place to safeguard BWC recordings. Without strict regulations, recordings are vulnerable to leaks, misuse, or unauthorized publication. Legal protection for individuals recorded must be balanced with the need for oversight of officers.

Technical constraints also pose a challenge, as there are currently no specific regulations detailing the use of BWCs in Indonesia. This lack of regulation means that BWC implementation is based solely on internal policies or field trials, without uniform standard operating procedures. This creates legal uncertainty, as the validity of any use of recordings can be disputed. Article 10 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning State Administration stipulates the principle of legal certainty as one of the general principles of good governance.

The absence of formal regulations regarding BWCs contradicts this principle, creating an urgent need for regulation.

The principle of public information transparency, as stipulated in Law Number 14 of 2008, also has the potential to conflict with the implementation of the BWC. Article 2, paragraph (1) of the law emphasizes that all public information is fundamentally open and accessible to the public. However, Article 17 stipulates exceptions, such as information that could endanger state security or interfere with law enforcement. BWC recordings are at the crossroads between these two interests: openness and confidentiality. If recordings are too easily accessible, citizens' privacy could be compromised. If recordings are too secretive, the public's oversight function could be weakened. Balanced regulation is essential to prevent abuse of the principle of transparency.

The risk of misuse and manipulation of evidence cannot be ignored. BWC recordings could be cut, deleted, or edited to alter the actual content of events. This type of manipulation can be detrimental to both the officers being investigated and the public reporting violations. Article 263 of the Criminal Code even stipulates criminal penalties for document falsification, which can be applied if recordings are manipulated for a specific purpose. Recording, storage, and management systems must maintain high security standards to prevent data alteration. Without such a system, BWC recordings cannot be relied upon as credible evidence.

The concept of chain of custody is highly relevant to maintaining the authenticity of BWC recordings. This principle essentially governs the procedures for who has the right to access, store, and transfer recordings, as well as how these processes are documented. The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) does not explicitly regulate the chain of custody, but criminal justice practice has long recognized it to maintain the validity of evidence. When applied to BWC recordings, each stage of management must be documented in detail to avoid suspicion of manipulation. This clarity of the chain of custody is a prerequisite for recordings to be credible as ethical evidence.

Specific regulations regarding BWC recordings are urgently needed to address various existing legal loopholes. Legislation can take the form of a Government Regulation or, at a minimum, a Regulation of the Chief of Police, which details the use, storage, and utilization of BWC recordings. These regulations must include aspects of privacy protection, the principle of information transparency, and evidentiary mechanisms. Without a clear legal framework, BWCs risk becoming merely an administrative instrument without strong legal legitimacy. With specific regulations, officers and the public have legal certainty regarding the use of BWCs.

Integrating BWCs into the national legal system will support broader police reform. Law Number 2 of 2002 affirms in Article 13 that the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has an obligation to carry out its duties professionally and uphold human rights. Implementing BWCs can be one way to realize this legal mandate through modern technological instruments. Police reform requires a strong legal foundation so that innovations like BWCs do not stop at the trial level but become a permanent part of the oversight system. In this way, the presence of BWCs is not merely a technology, but a new pillar in building a professional, accountable, and integrated police force.

CONCLUSION

The use of Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs) has been verified to have a positive impact in increasing the objectivity of assessing police code of ethics violations in the field. The visual and audio recordings produced by these devices can provide authentic evidence, thereby minimizing the potential for subjectivity in the examination of alleged violations. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and

Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Professional Code of Ethics and the National Police Code of Ethics Commission, it is consistent with the spirit of maintaining integrity, which demand transparency, accountability, and professionalism from officers. However, the effectiveness of BWCs as an ethical accountability instrument still faces legal challenges, particularly regarding the legality of recordings, privacy protection, and compliance with Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. Furthermore, the validity of recordings as ethical evidence also requires legal certainty to avoid multiple interpretations in their application.

Therefore, regulatory strengthening is needed in the form of specific rules that comprehensively govern the use of BWCs within the National Police. These regulations should include standard operating procedures (SOPs) for recording, storing, managing, and utilizing BWC recordings, to align with the principle of accountability without neglecting the protection of citizens' rights. Regulatory harmonization is also urgently needed to ensure compliance with police law, evidence law, and personal data protection law. With clear regulations, BWCs will not only serve as a means of internal oversight but also as an ethical enforcement instrument that ensures justice for both the public and police officers, thereby strengthening public trust in the police institution.

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