



The Urgency of Professional Ethics as a Form of Legal Compliance in Realizing the Supremacy of Law

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Abstract

This article aims to explain the problem of professional ethics as a form of legal disobedience and also to explain the urgency of ethics in legal compliance in order to realize the supremacy of law. The background of legal problems in Indonesia is very complex, one important thing that must be considered is the issue of ethics of law enforcement officers. Not a few legal cases that occur are related to ethical violations committed by law enforcement officers themselves. These ethical violations show evidence of legal disobedience from law enforcement officers which has an impact on the low level of legal supremacy in this country. The research method used in this writing is a literature study with a philosophical approach. Literature materials are the main data for the study. Descriptive analysis is used to explain the research comprehensively. The results of the study show many problems of ethical violations committed by law enforcement officers, which are a form of disobedience to the law, so that with these problems the supremacy of law is in decline. Therefore, it is important and must be considered the problem of ethics for law enforcement officers in order to create legal compliance in order to realize the supremacy of law in Indonesia.

Keywords: Professional Ethics; Legal Compliance; Supremacy of Law

A. Introduction

Indonesia is a state based on law, rooted in a long history of struggle to build a solid and sustainable legal foundation. The long journey from colonial times to independence, and the struggle to build an inclusive and just legal system afterwards. From the Declaration of Independence in 1945 until now, Indonesia has established the Constitution as a constitutional foundation that protects the basic rights of citizens and strengthens the principles of the rule of law.¹ Over various political and social periods, the country has continued to update and perfect its legal system to address challenges and accommodate the development of its society. With a

¹ Riani Bakri and Murtir Jeddawi, "Analisis Indeks Negara Hukum Indonesia," *Jurnal Pallangga Praja* 4, no. 2 (2022): 107

clear separation of powers, strict law enforcement, and commitment to human rights, Indonesia continues to strive to maintain the principles of the rule of law as its main foundation.

In 1997–1998, changes were made to the 1945 Constitution as one of the reform mandates. In the four years from 1999–2002, there were four amendments to the 1945 Constitution. This was certainly able to bring about significant changes fundamental to the constitutional system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, where of the series of agendas and changes that were attempted to be realized by drafting the 1945 Constitution, strengthening the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a rule of law was the main focus. Therefore, the placement of the paragraph and clauses that Indonesia is a rule of law state in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was emphasized and emphasized after a series of changes to the amendments. We must all acknowledge that in realizing it as a rule of law state as envisioned, this effort can only be realized if all the rules contained in the constitution and *Undang-Undang Dasar* (UUD) are implemented by government administrators as they should.²

Even though Indonesia has a strong legal framework as a rule of law country, in reality Indonesia is still faced with various complex legal problems. One of the main problems is the overriding of the law by political interests which hinders the country's development and damages public trust in the legal system. In addition, the slowness of the justice system, inequality in law enforcement, and vulnerability to political interference are also serious concerns. Human rights violations, especially against minority groups and activists, are also still in the spotlight. In addition, problems such as transnational crime, human trafficking, and violence against women also demonstrate the complexity of the challenges faced by the Indonesian legal system. Thus, resolving these problems requires joint efforts between the government, legal institutions and civil society to strengthen integrity, accessibility and fairness in the Indonesian legal system.

Reviewing the various complex legal issues as mentioned above, in the process the fact that legal officers are also involved cannot be denied, including the police, prosecutors and judges. The majority of corruption cases often involve government officials and law enforcement officers in corrupt practices. In addition, abuse of power, violations of human rights, and involvement in illegal practices such as drug trafficking are also serious concerns. The level of integrity and professionalism of law enforcement officers is an important question

² Lestari Wulandari, “Menguak Esensi: Negara Hukum dalam Konstitusi: Sebuah Analisis Mendalam terhadap Perlindungan Hak-hak Warga Negara,” *Unes Law Review* 6, no. 3 (2024): 9457, <https://doi.org/10.31933/unesrev.v6i3.1902>

in handling these cases. Even though many law enforcement officers carry out their duties well and with integrity, there are still incidents where they are involved in violations of the law or abuse of power, indicating that efforts are still needed to increase accountability and transparency among law enforcement officers in Indonesia.

One example of a case involving law enforcers is the case of Constitutional Judge Anwar Usman as Chairman of the Constitutional Court who was proven to have violated the judge's professional code of ethics in relation to Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023. The trial led by Jimly Asshiddiqie as Chair of the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court (*Majelis Kehormatan Mahkamah Konstitusi* or MKMK) through the Decision of the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court Number 02/MKMK/L/11/2923 which stated that Anwar Usman had been proven to have violated the code of professional ethics and behavior of judges.³ Therefore, Anwar Usman was dismissed from his position as Chairman of the Constitutional Court. Violations of the code of ethics by a constitutional judge such as Anwar Usman can have a significant impact, both directly and indirectly, on public trust in the judiciary and the credibility of the legal system in Indonesia as a whole.

The violations committed by Anwar Usman as chairman of the Constitutional Court are a form of flawed professional ethics in the court or judicial system in Indonesia. What kind of idealism can the Indonesian people expect when the chief justice in the highest position commits actions that lack integrity and are far from the values of the law? Not only Anwar Usman, but also the holder of the highest state power, namely the president of the Republic of Indonesia, has also done things that are contrary to moral ethics by changing existing laws to carry out his nepotistic practices. Even though it is not explicitly done directly, this allegation is strengthened by the Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah* or PP) issued after the enactment of Constitutional Court Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023, Government Regulation Number 53 of 2023 which was issued by President Jokowi in Jakarta on November 21, 2023 concerning the permission for ministers and regional heads not to resign when nominating himself as a presidential or vice presidential candidate. This has violated Government Regulation Number 32 of 2018 on Procedures for Resignation in the Nomination of Members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representative Council, Members of the Regional People's Representative Council, President and Vice President, Permission Request in Nomination as President and Vice President as well as Leave

³ MohammadIqbal Alif Auliadi, "Konsekuensi Pelanggaran Kode Etik Hakim MK Terhadap Berlakunya Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 90/PUU-XXI/2023," *Sosio Yustisia: Jurnal Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2024): 3.

During General Election Campaign.⁴ Of course, the very sudden formation of this PP gave rise to various perspectives from the public, the statement of the president's position through the PP that he issued clearly strengthened public assumptions regarding the acts of collusion and nepotism he carried out in order to support his son who was proposed as vice presidential candidate even though he still carried out his mandate as regional head or a mayor whose term of office has not yet finished and may not resign.

The making of laws or regulations to advance the interests of a few groups by legislative members, women or executive involvement, to the abuse of power by the constitutional court as a judiciary is a form of tarnishing and stripping away the supremacy of law where Indonesia is a rule of law country. The rule of law has been weakened by political actors. The rule of law, which should place the law as the highest authority, not the will of the authorities or government officials, actually applies the opposite.⁵ In the context of the rule of law, acts of collusion or nepotism by policy makers are a form of betrayal of the principle that the law must be respected and applied without discrimination. This undermines public trust in legal institutions and processes, and threatens stability and justice in society. Ethical violations by policy makers and law enforcers are the culmination of the destruction of democratic values, law, morality and integrity in Indonesia.

Judging from legal issues driven by political interests, this has tarnished the ethical values that exist in the legal profession, causing unstoppable chaos and weakening the supremacy of law itself. It is important for law enforcers to comply with the ethics of the legal profession in maintaining integrity and trust in the justice system. As the front guard in upholding justice, legal professionals, such as judges, lawyers and prosecutors, have a great moral responsibility in carrying out their duties. The ethics of the legal profession set high standards of conduct, including integrity, independence, objectivity, and adherence to the moral principles underlying the law. By adhering to professional ethics, legal practitioners ensure that the decisions they make are based on justice and truth, not on personal or external interests. In addition, legal professional ethics also help maintain the supremacy of law by ensuring that the rule of law is enforced fairly, transparently and without discrimination. Thus, professional ethics is not only a moral guideline, but also a solid foundation in ensuring that the supremacy of law remains the main foothold in a country's legal order.

⁴ Nur Rohmi dan Rizal Setyo, "Aturan Baru Jokowi : Menteri-Wali Kota Maju Pilpres Tidak Harus Mundur". *Kompas.com*, November 24, 2023, <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2023/11/24/181500765/aturan-baru-jokowi--menteri-wali-kota-maju-pilpres-tidakharus-mundur?page=all>.

⁵ Qamar, *Supremasi Hukum dan Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: EarthArXiv eprints, 2017), 9.

The purpose of this study is to explain the problem of professional ethics as a form of non-compliance with the law and also to explain the urgency of ethics in legal compliance in order to realize the supremacy of law. It is important to study the phenomenon of the many ethical violations committed by law enforcement officers in this country. This shows the non-compliance of law enforcement officers themselves with the law that should be upheld in their professional work field. Many judges, prosecutors, police, advocates, and other officials in state institutions violate ethics in their work. The problem of professional ethics is a fundamental and urgent problem to be resolved immediately so as not to worsen the legal situation in this country. It is important to pay attention to the ethics of the legal profession in law enforcement. Because the law is formed for the purpose of good, the professional ethics of law enforcement officers must be improved first. It is impossible for the supremacy of law to be upheld if the professional ethics of law enforcement officers are not good.

The method used in this research article is literature study.⁶ Legal philosophy is a research approach carried out to support the achievement of a deeper understanding of the problems being studied.⁷ By studying literacy and philosophy, you will be able to obtain a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the law. Library materials are the main material used in the formation of research consisting of scientific works related to the main research theme. Descriptive analysis was carried out in this research to explain the problems being studied.⁸

B. Discussion

B. 1. Professional Ethics Issues as a Form of Legal Disobedience

Poor legal ethics among law enforcement officers results in various problems including abuse of power, non-neutrality in law enforcement, violations of human rights, and a decline in public trust in law enforcement institutions. Some people often have a tendency to act and behave contrary to the norms and values they have understood and learned. Likewise, state officials carry out actions that are contrary to the law in order to advance their personal interests. Legal professionals who are expected to be pillars of justice such as judges actually show gaps openly in public, this is confirmed by several pieces of evidence from the results of

⁶ Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, *Hukum: Paradigma, Metode dan Masalah* (Jakarta: ELSAM & HUMA, 2002).

⁷ Busro Muqadas, *Nilai dan Berbagai Aspek dalam Hukum Suatu Pengantar Studi Filsafat Hukum* (Jakarta: Bhratara Niaga Media, 1989).

⁸ Yogi Prasetyo, "Legal Truth (Menakar Kebenaran Hukum)," *Jurnal Legal Standing*, 1, no. 1 (2017): 45-58, <https://doi.org/10.24269/lis.v1i1.588>.

decisions in trial cases which are often sharp down and blunt up. Everyone is equal in the eyes of the law (equality before the law) is just an adage, because in fact the law actually provides immunity for the upper class, both officials, state apparatus and rich people who very easily manipulate and buy the law with money.⁹

Weak and ineffective laws are a serious consequence of poor ethics by officials who do not comply with the law. When law enforcement officers do not adhere to the ethics and moral principles that underlie their duties, this can result in ineffective and unfair law enforcement. First, non-compliance with the law by law enforcement officials can lead to inconsistent and disproportionate handling of cases, where serious legal violations may not be followed up decisively or even ignored altogether. Second, this can also strengthen a culture of impunity among law enforcement officers, where law violators feel they can commit criminal acts without fear of real legal consequences. As a result, society loses trust in law enforcement agencies and the legal system as a whole, causing a decline in legal authority and social stability. In addition, weak and ineffective laws also enable the growth of corruption and abuse of power among law enforcement officials, hampering efforts to eradicate crime and protect the rights of citizens. Therefore, to strengthen the supremacy of law and increase public trust in the justice system, it is important for law enforcement officers to comply with ethics and legal principles with full integrity and responsibility.¹⁰

The separation of ethics and morals from the law is something that is considered normal in law enforcement in Indonesia today. This can be proven by the perpetrators who violate the law who wrap themselves in the principle of presumption of innocence, even though they commit acts that violate the law, the perpetrators still feel that they have no problem and have not violated anything until there is a decision that tries them and determines the definite status that the perpetrator is guilty or not before the court. Of course, this is contrary to existing morality and norms. Our current law enforcement views morals and ethics as nonsense and always says they are too abstract and relative to be linked to concrete cases which, they say, must be adjusted to mere procedural formalities. As long as the law has not officially declared someone guilty through a court verdict, someone who the public feels and judges has committed a violation will still feel and act as if they have not done anything wrong. However, in reality, according to the applicable law, people in high-profile positions seem to have their own immunity from the law, in other words, it is as if they are immune and cannot be touched

⁹ Burhanudin, "Peran Etika Profesi Hukum sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum yang Baik," *El-Faqih: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Hukum Islam* 4, no. 2 (2018): 50–67, <https://doi.org/10.29062/faqih.v4i2.25>.

¹⁰ Suteki, *Hukum dan Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2021).

by the law. This is a never ending issue, because officials or state apparatus do not want to show obedience and respect for carrying out ethical and moral demands simply because there is no legal certainty or an official verdict from the court, while on the other hand law enforcers often do not firmly process the law for perpetrators who violate the law from these groups because of that person's status and position. Thus continues the weakening of law enforcement among society, especially in the upper middle class who can afford to buy laws with a certain amount of money.¹¹

Fixing legal problems becomes more difficult when there is poor ethics among law enforcement. Poor ethics can be a serious obstacle to efforts to improve the legal system, because it affects the integrity, fairness and trust of the public in legal institutions.¹² First, if law enforcement officials do not comply with ethical rules and principles, they may tend to protect the interests of individuals or certain groups rather than carrying out their duties fairly and with integrity. This can hinder effective law enforcement and harm fairness in the judicial process. Second, when corrupt practices or abuse of power are rampant among law enforcement officials, efforts to improve legal problems can be hampered by internal resistance from legal actors involved in unethical behavior. Apart from that, the existence of habits or culture that do not support integrity and professionalism in the legal system can also be a big obstacle in efforts to fix legal problems. Therefore, the difficulty of correcting legal problems when there is poor ethics requires serious efforts to change attitudes, culture and practices among law enforcement officers so that they are in accordance with legal principles and good professional ethics. A holistic approach is needed that involves institutional reform, ethics training, strict law enforcement against ethical violations, as well as active participation from the community in monitoring and supporting the legal improvement process.

Ethical issues are important and fundamental in law enforcement because ethics form the basis of public trust in the legal system and law enforcement institutions. First of all, ethics ensures that law enforcement officers carry out their duties with integrity, fairness and honesty. When there are ethical violations, such as abuse of power, bribery, or discrimination, this undermines public confidence in the justice of the law and can hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement. Second, ethical problems in law enforcement create legal uncertainty and disrupt the supremacy of law. When law enforcement officers do not adhere to ethical principles in

¹¹ Suteki, "Hegemoni Oligarki dan Ambruknya Supremasi Hukum," *Jurnal CREPIDO*, 4, no. 2 (2022): 161-170, <https://doi.org/10.14710/crepido.4.2.161-170>

¹² Rizky Dwie Afrizal, "Peranan Etika Profesi Hukum Terhadap Integritas Moral Penegak Hukum," *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humanioral*, 1, no. 1 (2023): 21.

carrying out their duties, legal decisions become tainted and vulnerable to fraud, manipulation, or abuse. This can result in injustice in the justice system and harm the rights of individuals involved in the legal process. Third, ethical issues in law enforcement also create an imbalance of power between law enforcement officials and the community. When law enforcement officers act unethically, they can abuse their power to oppress or exploit society, while at the same time, society loses trust and confidence in law enforcement agencies. Therefore, effective and fair law enforcement requires a strong commitment to ethical principles by all law enforcement officers, as well as the protection of individual rights and the interests of society at large. Efforts are also needed to increase awareness, education and ethical accountability among law enforcement officers in order to maintain the integrity and trust of the public in the legal system.¹³

B. 2. The Urgency of Ethics in Legal Compliance to Realize the Supremacy of Law

Epistemologically, ethics refers to the branch of philosophy that studies the moral principles that govern human behavior and assesses whether an action or decision can be considered good or bad, right or wrong. In the context of epistemology, ethics seeks an understanding of the foundations of morality, the sources of moral values, and the ways in which we obtain moral knowledge. Meanwhile, in ethical terms, it functions as a moral guide or guidance for individuals in deciding on actions or decisions taken in everyday life. The importance of ethics is proven in various aspects of daily life, both in the personal, social and professional spheres. Personally, ethics helps individuals to make good and correct decisions, and live their lives with integrity and honesty.¹⁴ Ethics also strengthens relationships between individuals in society by promoting mutual respect, justice, and empathy. In a professional context, ethics ensures that business people, workers, and other professionals act responsibly and in accordance with the moral standards accepted in their profession. Without ethics, society will tend to experience uncertainty, conflict and abuse of power, which can disrupt harmony and collective progress. Therefore, the importance of ethics in life cannot be doubted, as it helps create a moral, just and civilized environment for all individuals and society as a whole.¹⁵

Poerwodarmino stated that ethics is “the science of moral principles”. Poerwodarmino's view, apart from equating ethics with morals, also equates it with morals,

¹³ Jurdi, *Etika Profesi Hukum* (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2022).

¹⁴ Achmad Asfi Burhanudin, “Peran Etika Profesi Hukum Sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum Yang Baik,” *Jurnal El-Faqih*, 4, no. 2 (2018): 52, <https://doi.org/10.29062/faqih.v4i2.25>.

¹⁵ Tardjono, “Urgensi Etika Profesi Hukum Sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum Yang Berkeadilan Di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Kepastian Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 3, no. 2 (2021): 51-64, <https://doi.org/10.32502/khk.v3i2.3462>.

which in Islamic ethics is categorized into two types of ethical science aimed at human behavior, namely *akhlakul mahmudah* (the science of good human actions) and *akhlakul madzmumah* (the science of actions). According to Hamzah Ya'qub, ethics is a science that investigates what is good and what is bad and places human deeds as far as the mind can know. Likewise, according to M. Sastra Praja, ethics is a part of philosophy that teaches all manners (good and bad). Hamzah's view and the Praja Literature place the question of good and bad as the measure and substance of ethics. Human actions between fellow citizens or state officials and citizens are determined by ethical formulations that are recognized and justified. From the many definitions and understandings of ethics, it is concluded that ethics is a guide or study that covers human behavior that humans may or may not carry out. Good or bad behavior and actions are a general benchmark for whether things can be said to be ethical or not. The foundation for humans in behaving and acting is ethics, therefore in any activity humans are required to make ethics the basis for living their lives. It has been proven that humans who do not have ethics even though they are smart will find it very difficult to find space in society at large, and vice versa even though someone who is not very smart but has good ethics will always find a place wherever he is.¹⁶

Ethics is a very important basic principle in law because it is the moral foundation that regulates behavior and decisions in the legal system. Legal ethics emphasizes moral values, justice, integrity and fairness that must be upheld by all legal actors, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other law enforcement officials. The importance of ethics in law can be seen from several aspects. First, legal ethics helps ensure that legal decisions are based on the principles of justice and truth, not on personal or group interests. This is important to maintain the integrity and legitimacy of the legal system in the eyes of the public. Second, legal ethics ensures that legal actors act with integrity and adhere to high moral standards in carrying out their duties. This helps maintain public confidence in the judiciary and the legal system as a whole. Third, legal ethics provides moral guidance for legal actors in dealing with complex situations and ensures that the decisions taken take into account the interests of all parties involved. Thus, ethics as a basic principle is very important in law because it not only maintains justice, integrity and public trust in the legal system, but also forms a solid moral basis for fair and just law enforcement.¹⁷

¹⁶ Hafid. A. Pikahulan, R. & Hasyim.H, "Etika Hukum Dalam Politik Kebangsaan Perspektif Islam: Moralitas Politik Pancasila," *DIKTUM: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum*, 18, no. 1 (2020): 70-89, <https://doi.org/10.35905/diktum.v18i1.1202>

¹⁷ Sumirat. I. R, "Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan Dalam Bingkai Moralitas Hukum," *Al Qisthas Jurnal Hukum dan Politik*, 11, no. 2 (2020): 86-100, <https://shariajournal.com/index.php/IJJEL/article/download/195/69/314>

Laws that function well are greatly influenced by how good the ethics of the enforcement officers are. The ethics of law enforcement officers is the moral foundation that determines integrity, justice and public trust in the legal system. When law enforcement officials act with integrity and adhere to ethical principles, they maintain fairness in the legal process and ensure that decisions taken are based on the law and available evidence, not on personal considerations or external interests. On the other hand, if the ethics of law enforcement officials are poor, this can damage the integrity of the legal system as a whole.

Abuse of power, corrupt practices, or discrimination can create injustice and harm individual rights in the legal process.¹⁸ Therefore, the importance of law enforcement officials' ethics is not only to maintain justice and integrity in the legal system, but also to ensure the supremacy of law and maintain public trust in law enforcement agencies. Overall, the ethical quality of law enforcement officers is a crucial foundation in ensuring the effectiveness, fairness and success of the legal system in realizing moral and just legal goals for the entire community. This includes judges who are deemed to have the ability to know and master the law in carrying out their duties in providing justice decisions.¹⁹

Legal compliance that arises from awareness of legal ethics is a strong foundation in maintaining the supremacy of law and justice in society. Awareness of legal ethics inspires individuals to act in accordance with the moral values accepted in law, not just because of legal obligations, but because of a belief in truth and justice. When individuals have a deep understanding of the ethical principles underlying the law, they tend to comply with legal rules voluntarily, even when no oversight or sanctions are in place. Legal compliance arising from awareness of legal ethics creates a stable social environment, where legal rules are respected and obeyed by all parties, without discrimination or exceptions. This not only reduces legal violations and social conflict, but also strengthens the position of law as an effective means of maintaining order, security and justice in society. Thus, awareness of legal ethics makes an important contribution in strengthening the supremacy of law and building a more moral, just and civilized society.²⁰

Ethics is the main pillar that guides the behavior of individuals and institutions in carrying out their duties in the legal system. By adhering to ethical principles, both in personal

¹⁸ Candra, F. A., & Sinaga, F. J., "Peran penegak hukum dalam penegakan hukum di Indonesia," *Edu Society: Jurnal Pendidikan, Ilmu Sosial Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1, no. 1 (2021): 41-50, <https://doi.org/10.56832/edu.v1i1.15>.

¹⁹ Ria Maulina, "Kajian Yuridis Mengenai Etika Profesi Hakim," *Jurnal Hukum Positum*, 6, no. 1 (2021): 114, <https://journal.unsika.ac.id/index.php/positum/article/download/5613/2968>

²⁰ Idayanti, S., Haryadi, T., & Widyastuti, T. V. 2020, "Penegakan supremasi hukum melalui implementasi nilai demokrasi," *Diktum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 8, no. 1 (2020): 83-93, <https://doi.org/10.24905/diktum.v8i1.85>.

and professional actions, individuals and institutions will tend to act in accordance with the truth, justice, and goodness expected by the law. This creates an environment where the rule of law is respected and obeyed by all parties without exception, ensuring that the rule of law is implemented well.²¹ When individuals and institutions prioritize ethics in decision-making and the performance of their duties, they become agents that strengthen compliance with the law. Compliance born of ethical awareness helps maintain the integrity of the legal system and prevents violations of the law. On the other hand, the supremacy of law, which is the principle that the law is the supreme authority in a country, can be upheld more effectively when all stakeholders, both individuals and institutions, are committed to acting in accordance with high moral and ethical standards. Thus, if you adhere to ethics, obeying the law and the supremacy of the law will become a reality. Ethics provides a strong foundation for legal compliance and encourages the realization of a fair, just and moral legal system in society.

C. Conclusion

The impact of law enforcement's non-compliance with professional ethics can be very detrimental, both for the law enforcement agency itself and society as a whole. One of the most influential factors is the work environment in some law enforcement agencies that does not support ethical practices. For example, if the relevant institutional culture normalizes corrupt behavior or abuse of power, law enforcers may tend to follow these norms rather than comply with ethical principles, even though the impact of ethical violations by state officials or law enforcers on applicable laws is very serious. Apart from damaging public trust in law enforcement agencies, this can also cause social instability, conflict and losses for individuals or groups who are victims. Therefore, it is important for officers to carry out their duties with integrity, justice, and prioritizing the interests of the community as well as compliance with the law and ethical principles.

The urgency of professional ethics as a form of legal compliance in realizing legal supremacy cannot be underestimated. Professional ethics is not only a moral foundation for every individual in carrying out their duties, but is also the main pillar in maintaining the integrity and trust of society in the legal system. The role of law enforcers is crucial in realizing the supremacy of the law by ensuring that professional ethics is the main guideline in all their actions. When law enforcement officials act with integrity, fairness, and compliance with the

²¹ Qamar, N., & Rezah, F. S, *Etika Profesi Hukum: Empat Pilar Hukum* (Jakarta: Social Politic Genius, 2017): 37.

law, they not only strengthen the public's trust in legal institutions, but also maintain stability, security, and justice in society as a whole. Therefore, it is important for every law enforcement officer to understand and internalize professional ethical values as a first step in realizing strong and sustainable legal supremacy.

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