

INTEGRATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICJS) TOWARDS A ZERO CRIME COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the concept and implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) as a systemic strategy to enhance efficiency, transparency, and preventive mechanisms within Indonesia's criminal justice framework. ICJS integrates both preventive aspects such as the monitoring of financial flows (by the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre/PPATK), human mobility (Immigration), and goods traffic (Customs) and curative aspects, including the legal process from citizen reporting to court verdicts. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the study identifies major challenges to integration, including institutional silos, lack of unified regulations, and disparities in technological capacity. Nonetheless, strategic opportunities such as digital governance initiatives, increasing public demand for transparency, and strong political commitment create favourable conditions for ICJS development. Findings suggest that inter-agency integration of processes and data holds significant potential for building a responsive, accountable, and adaptive criminal justice system. ICJS is positioned not only as a legal innovation, but also as a national strategy to advance a zero-crime community and restore public trust in the rule of law.

Keywords: Integrated Criminal Justice System, legal integration, crime prevention, public accountability, digital justice

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Crime in Indonesia has increased both in terms of number, complexity, and its relationship with cross-sector and cross-border networks (Simamora & Edi Pranoto, 2023). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2023), more than 300,000 criminal cases were reported in the past year. Types of crimes such as money laundering (TPPU), cybercrime, smuggling of illegal goods, and human trafficking, show that contemporary crime is no longer conventional, but systemic and multidimensional. These crimes take advantage of the gap between weak inter-agency coordination, both in terms of prevention and enforcement (Tabiu et al., 2023).

Indonesia's criminal justice system is currently still sectoral and has not been thoroughly integrated between law enforcement officials such as the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Courts, and Correctional Institutions, as well as with other strategic institutions such as the Directorate General of Immigration, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and the Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Centre ((Sucy et al., 2024). This situation has the potential to cause overlapping authority, low efficiency, and gaps in information distribution that have an impact on slow case handling and ineffectiveness in crime prevention (Yusuf, 2025).

Various surveys and studies show that public trust in the criminal justice system is still relatively low. The Judicial Commission (2022) noted that only 41% of the public expressed satisfaction with the judicial process, with the main reasons being lack of openness, length of legal proceedings, and inequality in legal treatment. On the other hand, the acceleration of the digitalization era has not been fully utilized to connect data and processes between institutions in an integrated electronic system (Fauzi et al., 2024).

In line with the complexity of these challenges, the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) approach is beginning to become an important discourse in the reform of the national legal system (Amin, 2024). ICJS is a framework that integrates various components of the criminal justice system both in preventive functions (through monitoring the flow of money, people, and goods), and in curative functions (through reporting, investigation, prosecution, and correction) into a system that shares data with each other, has integrated operational standards, and supports evidence-based legal processes and service speed (Wicaksono, 2020).. However, until now, there has not been much research that comprehensively discusses the application of ICJS in Indonesia, especially those that examine the relationship between non-judicial institutions (such as, Immigration, and Customs) and the criminal justice system directly. Most studies still focus on internal reforms of a single agency, such as court transparency or the digitalization of police services, without looking at the systemic need for integration between functions and processes (Wicaksono, 2020).

In addition, there is no conceptual model that can explain how the integration of preventive and curative dimensions in ICJS can form a crime-resilient community ecosystem, or what is often referred to as a zero-crime society. This is where a significant and important research gap lies to be filled, both in terms of institutional design, information system interoperability, and impact-based policy evaluation on crime.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the potential application of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) as a comprehensive strategy in realizing a zero-crime community in Indonesia, by examining preventive and curative aspects simultaneously, as well as identifying implementation challenges and opportunities for synergy between related institutions. Departing from these problems, several fundamental questions arise that are the focus of this research, namely:

1. What is the current condition of the criminal justice system in Indonesia in responding to modern crimes that are cross-sectoral and cross-institutional?
2. How can the concept of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) be applied in the Indonesian context to synergistically integrate preventive and curative aspects?
3. What are the challenges and opportunities in integrating law enforcement agencies and public services within the framework of the ICJS?
4. What is the role of the integration of money flows, people flow (Immigration), and goods flows (Customs) as preventive elements against crime?
5. How can the integration of legal processes from citizen reporting to court decisions improve the efficiency and transparency of case handling?

2.0 THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

This research is based on several complementary theoretical frameworks in understanding the importance of integrating the criminal justice system, namely:

2.1 Criminal Justice System Theory

According to Bernard et al., (2018) the criminal justice system is a social mechanism consisting of law enforcement agencies such as the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and correctional facilities that are interconnected and responsible for the process of handling criminal offenders. In this system, effectiveness is not only determined by each institution separately, but by the ability of the system to work in an integrated and coherent manner. (Rajabalinejad et al., 2020).

2.2 System Integration Theory

Muttaqin, (2024) emphasizes that in modern society, complex systems require coordination and communication between subsystems. Integration between law enforcement agencies and administrative institutions (such as Immigration) in the context of criminal justice will create interoperability that accelerates responses and reduces the "information gap" in handling crime (Ashari, 2024).

2.3 Crime Prevention Theory

Brandon C. Welsh, (2019) refers to a preventive approach that emphasizes the importance of eliminating crime opportunities through social surveillance, transaction monitoring, and control over the mobility of people and goods. (Yulia & Rinaldi, 2024) in the theory of situational crime prevention states that the chances of crime can be significantly reduced through strategic interventions at critical points.

2.4 E-Government Theory

Mushtaq, (2024) explains how the digitization of bureaucratic processes can improve the transparency, efficiency, and accountability of public services, including the criminal justice system. In the context of ICJS, digital transformation plays a crucial role in connecting data, accelerating access information, as well as creating legal processes based on technology and electronic evidence (Stanford & Mompoloki, 2025)..

The conceptual framework of this study describes how ICJS is central to the integration between preventive and curative functions in the national criminal justice system, as follows:

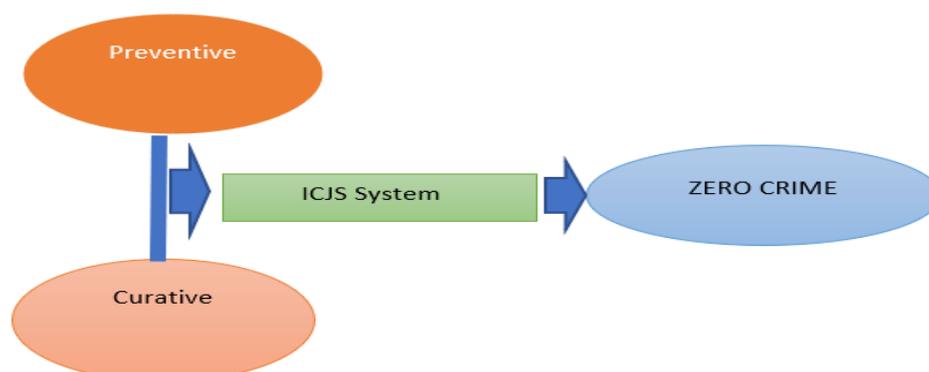


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

2.5 Preventive Function:

The integration of data from PPATK (for money flows), the Directorate General of Immigration (for the flow of people), and Customs (for the flow of goods) creates an early detection system for potential crimes. Intelligence data and monitoring systems are developed as a basis for preventive intervention by law enforcement, before crimes occur.

2.6 Curative Function:

Citizen reporting is through a digital system that is directly connected to the police and prosecutor's office. The investigation to the trial process takes place in one platform based on digital case tracking, allowing transparent supervision by supervisory agencies and the public. Court, correctional, and social reintegration decisions are digitally tracked to prevent recidivism and ensure post-sentence monitoring.

2.7 Expected Output:

Efficiency of legal processes; Reducing crime rates through systemic prevention; The establishment of a community with a minimum crime rate (zero crime society).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with an exploratory case study method (Creswell, 2014). This approach was chosen to uncover in depth the dynamics and challenges of the implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) in the context of the Indonesian criminal justice system, which includes the integration of preventive and curative processes from various relevant institutions.

The research was conducted in several main agencies that are part of the ICJS system in Indonesia, including: the Indonesian National Police (Polri); the Attorney General's Office; Supreme Court; Directorate General of Corrections; PPATK; Directorate General of Immigration [Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

The informants in this study include: Officials/technical employees in the field of information systems and law; Policy analyst; Academics and legal practitioners. Data was collected through: in-depth interviews with key informants; documentation studies on the Institution's regulations, SOPs, and annual reports; Observations are limited to electronic systems.

Data analysis was carried out using a thematic analysis approach with data reduction stages through the coding process; categorization based on key issues (preventive, curative, digitalization, regulation); interpretation based on theory and policy context; validation through triangulation and member checking. The validity of the data is maintained by: triangulation of data sources; confirmation of data to resource persons (member check); Peer debriefing with legal and information systems experts

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The criminal justice system in Indonesia is currently responding to modern crimes that are cross-sectoral and cross-institutional.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with a number of officials and practitioners in the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and supporting institutions such as PPATK and the Directorate General of Immigration, it is clear that the criminal justice system in Indonesia is currently still facing major challenges in responding to complex, cross-sectoral, and cross-institutional crimes.

Most of the speakers stated that the fragmentation of the legal system is still the main obstacle in the effectiveness of modern crime handling. Each law enforcement agency generally works within a framework of authority and a stand-alone information system. For example, even though the National Police and PPATK have sophisticated digital systems, there is no real-time and legal data exchange mechanism between the two institutions. This causes important information, such as suspicious transaction reports or border crossing data, to not be immediately acted upon in legal proceedings.

The resource person explained that the e-Court and e-Litigation systems have opened up space for efficiency in handling cases, but this process has not been fully integrated with the initial process in investigation and prosecution. "We can handle cases quickly in court, but often delays or weak case files come from earlier stages," This shows a structural bottleneck in the flow of the criminal justice system.

On the other hand, the resource person stated that their agency already has a detailed data system for border crossers and manifest goods, but has not been used optimally by law enforcement officials for preventive purposes. According to them, the potential for integration is very large, but it is constrained by sectoral regulations that are not yet synchronized, and there is no legal platform that requires data exchange between agencies.

Meanwhile, the resource person from PPATK said that they have identified thousands of suspicious transactions every year that can be the entrance to the disclosure of other criminal acts, such as corruption, narcotics, and human trafficking. However, the effectiveness of such reporting often depends on the extent to which law enforcement officials are able to respond quickly and coordinated. "Sometimes our data stops at the analysis table, not followed up because the system is not functionally connected,"

Most of the speakers agreed that Indonesia needs an Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) that not only incorporates legal processes administratively, but also builds information system interoperability, unifies cross-agency operating standards, and ensures legal and secure access to data. They also emphasized the need for national regulatory reform to support collaboration between institutions structurally and functionally.

From the results of this interview, there is an understanding that modern crimes such as TPPU, cybercrime, smuggling, and terrorism cannot be handled by one institution separately. An adaptive, integrated, and supported legal ecosystem is needed by state policies as a whole. Thus, ICJS is not only an option, but a strategic necessity to maintain national security and ensure effective justice in the digital era and globalization.

4.2 The concept of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) can be applied in the Indonesian context to synergistically integrate preventive and curative aspects

In the midst of the increasingly complex and cross-border challenges of modern crime, Indonesia's criminal justice system is required to be able to adapt and synergize. Crime is no longer conventional and local, but has involved transnational networks, the use of information technology, and targets various sectors such as finance, immigration, and cross-border trade. This condition demands a legal system that is not only responsive to crime, but also capable of preventing it systemically. This is where the concept of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) becomes very relevant. ICJS is an integrative approach that connects all elements of the criminal justice system ranging from prevention, reporting, investigation, prosecution, trial, to correctional facilities in one integrated, efficient, and technology-based system. In Indonesia, the implementation of ICJS can be carried out through two preventive and curative approaches.

The preventive approach in ICJS focuses on early detection of potential crime by utilizing data from supporting institutions, such as PPATK for the supervision of money flows, the Directorate General of Immigration for the mobility of people, and Customs for the flow of goods. These three institutions actually store strategic data that can be used to identify suspicious activities that have the potential to become criminal acts, such as money laundering, narcotics smuggling, or human trafficking. Unfortunately, so far, the data is still stuck in institutional silos that are not directly connected to law enforcement officials. ICJS seeks to bridge these barriers by building an integrated data system, so that important information can be immediately analyzed and followed up by the police or prosecutor's office quickly and precisely. Through this integration, crime prevention can be carried out proactively, not reactively.

Once a crime has occurred, the curative system in the ICJS serves to ensure that the law enforcement process runs efficiently, transparently, and does not overlap with each other. Starting from public reporting, the investigation and investigation process by the police, prosecution by the prosecutor's office, to trials and corrections, all of these stages are ideally connected in one integrated system.

Several initiatives such as e-Court, e-Litigation, and SPPT-TI have been the beginning of the digitalization of the legal system in Indonesia. However, these systems still work separately, not yet interconnected between the initial stage and the end of the legal process. Within the framework of ICJS, all these processes can be monitored in one dashboard, so that every change or development of the case can be seen in real-time by the interested institutions.

With an integrated system, overlapping authority can be avoided, duplication of processes can be suppressed, and law enforcement processes become more efficient. In addition, this integration also encourages transparency, where the public can monitor the performance of law enforcement through an open and accountable data-based system.

The implementation of ICJS in Indonesia is not an easy task, but it is also not impossible. Strategic steps are needed such as the establishment of national regulations that regulate the obligation to integrate data between institutions, the development of a secure and standardized information technology system, and the strengthening of cross-agency coordination through

the ICJS special coordinating body. No less important, the readiness of human resources and changes in the bureaucratic work culture are also the keys to the successful implementation of this system.

With a well-planned approach and strong political support, ICJS can be an important milestone in reforming the criminal justice system in Indonesia. The synergy between preventive and curative approaches will not only increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, but also become the foundation in building a zero-crime community a safe, just, and dignified society

4.3 Challenges and opportunities in integrating law enforcement agencies and public services within the framework of the ICJS

The implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) in Indonesia is a major step in building a legal system that is coordinated, technology-based, and responsive to the challenges of modern crime. However, the realization of this system requires readiness from various aspects, especially in integrating law enforcement agencies such as the National Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Supreme Court, and the Directorate General of Corrections, as well as public service institutions such as PPATK, Immigration, and Customs. This integration process presents structural and technical challenges, but it also opens up great opportunities for national legal reform.

One of the most crucial challenges is the existence of high sectoral egos among law enforcement agencies. Each institution has different work systems, internal regulations, and IT infrastructure, and tends to maintain sovereignty over its own data and processes. As a result, collaboration tends to be minimal and coordination is only formal, not functional.

Until now, there has not been a single national regulation (e.g. Law or Presidential Regulation) that expressly regulates the integration of data and work systems between legal institutions. This regulatory inconsistency leads to limitations in the exchange of information, as well as the absence of the need to follow interoperability standards in the digital systems built by each institution.

Although some institutions have implemented a digital system, the quality and maturity of the technology is not evenly distributed. For example, the National Police's SPPT-IT system and the Supreme Court's e-Court are still running separately. There is no single national platform that can integrate all legal processes in real-time and based on one data.

There are still many legal apparatuses who have not been trained in using information technology to the fullest. Low digital literacy, especially at the regional and technical work unit levels, hinders the operationalization of integrated systems. Another challenge is the risk of leakage and misuse of legal data, especially sensitive ones such as financial information, border crossing data, or electronic evidence. The absence of security standards and role-based access systems adds to the concern of institutions to share data with each other. Behind these challenges, there are a number of strategic opportunities that support the development of ICJS in Indonesia:

The Indonesian government has encouraged digital bureaucratic reform through the SPBE (Electronic-Based Government System) initiative. This spirit opens up opportunities to unite

the legal system in one national digital platform in accordance with the vision of One Data Indonesia.

Several institutions have started digital initiatives independently, such as e-Court (MA), e-Tilang (Polri), e-Prison (Ministry of Law and Human Rights), and anti-money laundering system (PPATK). This initiative can be the starting point for integration if it is built with interoperability as its main design principle. The President of the Republic of Indonesia in various forums has emphasized the importance of digital transformation of the legal sector and Judicial. This momentum can be used to encourage the birth of cross-sectoral regulations on ICJS and the establishment of permanent coordinating institutions.

The role of the technology sector, universities, and NGOs can strengthen the development of ICJS in terms of innovation, independent supervision, and data-driven advocacy. This encourages ICJS not only to become an administrative project, but also as a transformation of the national justice ecosystem. Today's society demands a legal system that is transparent, accessible, and uncomplicated. This pressure is the political impetus to accelerate the implementation of ICJS as a form of adaptive and fair public service.

4.4 The role of the integration of money flows (PPATK), people flows (Immigration), and goods flows (Customs) as preventive elements against crime

In the era of transnational and technology-based crime, prevention efforts are an important key in the law enforcement system. Legal approaches that are only oriented towards enforcement (curative) are no longer adequate to deal with increasingly sophisticated crimes, such as money laundering (TPPU), human trafficking, narcotics, and terrorism. Therefore, a system is needed that is able to detect and intervene before a crime occurs. In this context, the integration of money flows, people, and goods flows is a crucial component of the preventive approach carried out within the framework of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS).

The Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Centre (PPATK) plays a central role in overseeing suspicious financial traffic. With a mandate to detect and analyze unnatural financial transactions, PPATK serves as an "early warning system" for law enforcement. Data from PPATK is often the entry point in uncovering money laundering networks, terrorism financing, and other economic-based criminal activities. However, without systemic integration, reports from PPATK are often late to be followed up or not connected to the investigation process directly. Within the framework of ICJS, data from PPATK should be accessible to law enforcement agencies (Polri, Prosecutor's Office) in real-time, so that the prevention of financial transaction-based crimes can be carried out quickly and on target.

The Directorate General of Immigration has control over the traffic of people in and out of Indonesian territory. In the context of cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and fugitive escapes, immigration data is a very important prevention tool. Immigration information systems store travel records, citizenship, and visa history that can be analyzed to identify suspicious patterns. Unfortunately, in practice, this data is often not functionally connected to the National Police investigation system or PPATK reporting. Through the ICJS, immigration data can be connected to law enforcement systems, allowing authorities to prevent the departure or arrival of individuals indicated to be involved in criminal

networks. A concrete example is the use of a red notice from Interpol that can be responded to immediately by immigration if the system is directly connected to international and national police databases. Guarding the Economic Gateway of Smuggling the Directorate General of Customs and Excise is at the forefront of supervising the flow of goods entering and exiting Indonesia. The export and import supervision function include the detection of prohibited goods such as narcotics, weapons, hazardous waste, and other illegal commodities. With a sophisticated digital manifest and x-ray screening system, Customs has the ability to analyze logistics movements nationwide. However, in many cases, important information from Customs is not directly linked to legal investigations or early warnings to institutions such as PPATK and the National Police. Within the framework of ICJS, logistics data and the movement of goods can be integrated with financial systems and people's identities, thus forming a single cross-sectoral crime prevention ecosystem.

The integration of these three elements: the flow of money (PPATK), the flow of people (Immigration), and the flow of goods (Customs) is the basis of an intelligent crime prevention system. If the three work separately, then the potential for information they contain will not be maximized in preventing crime. However, if synergized through an integrated system such as ICJS, an early detection mechanism will be created that is able to: identify potential perpetrators, detect illegal fund flows, know transaction patterns and cross-border movements, and provide early warning to law enforcement officials. Prevention is no longer based on assumptions or manual reporting, but based on structured data and systemic analysis. Thus, Indonesia can move from a reactive law enforcement pattern to a proactive, adaptive, and coordinated national security system.

4.5 The integration of legal processes from citizen reporting to court decisions can improve the efficiency and transparency of case handling

One of the fundamental weaknesses in Indonesia's current criminal justice system is the disconnection of information flow and coordination between stages of case handling, ranging from citizen reporting, investigation, investigation, prosecution, to court decisions. This process often runs in institutional silos, with each institution's systems and working mechanisms not yet fully integrated. As a result, there are delays, duplication of data, and even loss of critical information that can compromise the quality of justice. Therefore, the integration of legal processes from upstream to downstream is crucial in creating an efficient and transparent system.

When the legal process is not integrated, citizen reports that come to the Police can settle because they have not been systematically verified or do not immediately enter the investigation stage. In many cases, case files sent to the prosecutor's office must be returned because they are incomplete (P-19), which reflects weak coordination and exchange of information between agencies. With the integration, citizen reporting can be directly entered into a digital system that is also accessed by investigators and prosecutors, so that the verification process and initial processing can be carried out together. Systems such as e-files, e-SPPT-TI (Information Technology-Based Integrated Criminal Justice System), or national case dashboards will speed up workflows and reduce administrative burdens. Furthermore, integration also allows case handling based single source of truth, di where one electronic

document can be used together across agencies without the need for reprinting or repetitive manual verification. This saves time, effort, and resources.

The integration of legal processes not only increases efficiency, but also strengthens transparency and accountability in law enforcement. In an integrated system, digital traces of each stage of case handling will be recorded automatically, starting from who receives the report, when the file goes to the prosecutor's office, to who makes the decision in court. Thus, the public and external supervisors (such as the National Police Commission, the Judicial Commission, or LPSK) can conduct data-based monitoring of the performance of legal institutions. There is no more room for data manipulation, file deletion, or unrecorded intervention in the system. This integration also creates public trust, because residents can find out the status of their reports or cases online, without having to come to the office of the authorities or pay unofficial levies. It encourages a professional, open, and fair culture of public service.

An integrated legal process also ensures consistency between stages, from investigation to verdict. Often, weaknesses in investigations or inconsistencies in the indictment cause cases to weaken in court. With an integrated system, all stages can be structured with the same understanding and based on verified data from the beginning. In addition, judges can access the entire chronology of cases from the same system, including digital evidence, BAP, indictments, and pleidoi, which strengthens the quality of the verdict and reduces the risk of disparity or error.

5.0 FINDINGS

1. Lack of Data System Interoperability

- Each legal institution still uses a stand-alone information system (silo), so that there is no efficient data exchange between institutions.
- The reporting system in the police has not been automatically connected with the prosecutor's office and the courts.

2. Potential Integration of Preventive Functions

- PPATK already has a suspicious transaction monitoring system that can be used for early detection of criminal acts.
- Immigration and Customs have cross-border data, but it is not yet connected to the crime detection system or the National Police database.

3. ICJS Implementation Challenges

- The main obstacles stem from regulatory differences, concerns about access to sensitive data, and the lack of a unified national platform that is legally binding between institutions.
- There is no governance model that regulates the digital collaboration mechanism between law enforcement agencies as a whole.

4. The Need for Integrated Digital Transformation

- Systems such as e-Court and SPPT-TI have begun to be used, but they are not yet connected in a single process based on one national data.
- It is necessary to establish a National Criminal Justice Data and Information Centre as the central authority for the integration of the ICJS system.

5.1 Practical implications.

Based on these findings, there are several implications that can be strategic recommendations:

1. Presidential Regulation or special law on ICJS is very important to ensure the legality of data and system integration between law enforcement agencies and their supporting agencies (PPATK, Immigration, Customs).
2. The establishment of the National ICJS Coordinating Board functions as a cross-agency coordinator and centre for the integration of the national criminal information system.
3. A digital system is needed that is able to manage citizen reporting, investigation processes, prosecutions, justice, and corrections in one data flow.
4. The integration of the flow of money, people, and goods needs to be part of the national strategy in risk-based crime prevention.
5. Strengthening human resource capacity is important to support operations

6.0 CONCLUSION

This research shows that the integration of the integrated criminal justice system (ICJS) is a relevant and urgent strategic approach in responding to the complexity of modern crime in Indonesia. The judicial system, which is currently still running partially and sectorally, causes coordination obstacles, delays in legal processes, and lack of effectiveness in systemic crime prevention efforts.

The implementation of ICJS requires comprehensive integration between preventive aspects through synergy between institutions such as PPATK, Immigration, and Customs and curative aspects that include citizen reporting, investigation, prosecution, court, and correctional services. Field findings show that a number of digitalization initiatives have begun to be implemented, such as the e-Court system and SPPT-TI, but are not yet fully interoperable connected within a solid legal and institutional framework.

Thus, a strong legal foundation, inter-institutional commitment, and the development of integrated digital infrastructure are needed that can support the smooth flow of case handling, while strengthening the risk-based crime prevention system. This research is expected to be a policy input for the government in formulating the national ICJS design as part of the transformation of digital laws towards a zero-crime community in Indonesia.

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