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Legal Politics in the Alleged Corruption of Chromebook Procurement in Indonesia's Ministry of Education

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Abstract

This study analyzes the legal politics underlying the alleged corruption in the Chromebook procurement program of Indonesia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, with a particular focus on policy rationality and risks of state capture. Using a normative juridical method combined with a socio-legal approach, the research examines statutory frameworks, legal doctrines, and recent case developments. The novelty of this study lies in integrating the perspectives of legal politics and state capture to explain how public procurement policies may be legally structured to accommodate predetermined interests, thereby extending the discourse in administrative law and corruption studies. The findings reveal that the procurement policy exhibits three main deficiencies: (1) regulatory design that legitimizes pre-selected technological choices, indicating elements of state capture; (2) administrative abuse of authority through policy discretion not grounded in empirical needs; and (3) failure of policy rationality, as the chosen technology does not align with regional digital infrastructure capacity. These conditions have resulted in inefficiency, underutilization of procured goods, and potential state financial losses. From a legal perspective, the case reflects a convergence of administrative law violations and corruption-related offenses, particularly in the form of abuse of power and unlawful acts involving both public officials and corporate actors. The study concludes that weaknesses in evidence-based policymaking and accountability mechanisms have enabled the subordination of legal norms to political and economic interests, thereby increasing the risk of systemic corruption in public procurement.

INTRODUCTION

The digitalization of education in Indonesia has been promoted as a strategic policy to enhance human capital and respond to the demands of technological transformation. Within this agenda, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) implemented a large-scale procurement of Chromebook-based laptops between 2020 and 2022, with a budget allocation of approximately IDR 9–10 trillion. While normatively aligned with the objectives of improving access to digital learning, the program has become the subject of a corruption investigation by the Attorney General's Office, with estimated state losses reaching IDR 2.1 trillion. This case raises fundamental questions regarding the relationship between public policy formulation, legal frameworks, and governance integrity.[1]

From a regulatory perspective, public procurement in Indonesia is governed by principles of efficiency, transparency, and accountability as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018. In parallel, Law No. 28 of 1999 emphasizes good governance principles, including legal certainty and the public interest, while Law No. 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001 provides the legal basis for addressing corruption, particularly in cases involving abuse of authority causing state financial losses. However, empirical indications in the Chromebook procurement program suggest a divergence between these normative standards and policy implementation, particularly in the planning stage where technological specifications and procurement mechanisms appear misaligned with actual needs and regional infrastructure conditions.[2]

Existing studies on corruption in public procurement generally emphasize issues of transparency, accountability, and procedural violations. Meanwhile, scholarship on administrative law highlights abuse of authority as a central concept in assessing unlawful governmental actions, and corruption law focuses on the fulfillment of criminal elements such as state loss and unlawful conduct. In addition, contemporary literature on state capture explains how public policies may be systematically influenced or designed to benefit specific actors through the manipulation of legal and institutional frameworks. Despite these developments, there remains a limited integration of these perspectives in analyzing how procurement policies can simultaneously reflect legal-

[1] Sunbhio Pratama, "Kronologi Nadiem Makarim Jadi Tersangka Kasus Pengadaan Laptop Chromebook Kemendikbudristek," Kompas Tv, 2025, https://www.kompas.tv//.
[2] Mustari, M. (2022). *Manajemen pendidikan di era merdeka belajar*. Prodi S2 Studi Agama-Agama UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

political direction, administrative abuse, and capture dynamics, particularly in the context of digital governance.[3]

This gap indicates that prior research tends to treat corruption, administrative violations, and policy failure as separate analytical domains, rather than as interconnected phenomena rooted in the political configuration of law. As a result, the role of legal politics in shaping policy design especially in situations where regulations may legitimize predetermined decisions remains underexplored. Furthermore, debates on the criminalization of public policy often focus on the risk of over-penalization, but less attention is given to circumstances in which flawed policies themselves constitute manifestations of abuse of authority and policy capture.[4]

In the context of the Chromebook procurement program, several indications reinforce the relevance of this analytical gap. The specification of Chrome OS-based devices, limitations in supplier participation, and the inclusion of supporting systems that may not correspond to actual needs suggest potential distortions at the level of policy formulation. Such patterns are consistent with characteristics of state capture, where legal instruments and administrative decisions are shaped to accommodate particular interests. At the same time, the mismatch between technological choices and infrastructural readiness reflects a failure of evidence-based policy, raising concerns regarding the rationality of decision-making processes.[5]

These conditions cannot be adequately explained solely through a doctrinal approach to corruption law or administrative legality. Instead, they require a broader analytical framework that situates legal norms within the dynamics of power, interests, and policy design. In this regard, the concept of legal politics becomes essential to understand how law functions not only as a regulatory instrument but also as a product of political choices that may either uphold or undermine governance principles.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the legal politics underlying the alleged corruption in the Chromebook procurement program, with a particular emphasis on the interplay between state capture, abuse of authority, and policy rationality. By integrating perspectives from administrative law, corruption law, and political-legal theory, this research seeks to contribute to the development of a more comprehensive

[3] Jayadi, M. A., Asari, A., & Sandari, T. E. (2026). Analisis Akuntansi Forensik Terhadap Dugaan Korupsi Pengadaan Chormebook Kemendikbudristek Tahun 2025. *Journal of Economic and Business Advancement*, *1*(3), 09-17.
[4] Muhammad Iqbal Amar, "Kronologi Dugaan Korupsi Pengadaan Chormebook, Seret Nama Nadiem Makarim," Kompas.com, 2025.
[5] Muhammad Iqbal Amar, "Kronologi Dugaan Korupsi Pengadaan Chormebook, Seret Nama Nadiem Makarim," Kompas.com, 2025

analytical framework for understanding systemic risks in public procurement, particularly within the context of digital governance.

METHODS

This study employs a normative juridical method combined with a socio-legal approach to provide a comprehensive analysis of the legal politics underlying the alleged corruption in the Chromebook procurement program. The normative juridical method is used to examine positive legal norms as a prescriptive system, focusing on how legal rules are structured, interpreted, and applied within the framework of public procurement, administrative law, and anti-corruption law. To operationalize this method, the study applies several legal analysis techniques. First, statute analysis is conducted to examine the hierarchy, consistency, and normative coherence of relevant regulations, including procurement law, administrative law, and anti-corruption statutes. Second, doctrinal analysis is employed to analyze legal principles such as good governance, abuse of authority, and state financial loss, as developed in legal scholarship. Third, legal interpretation techniques including grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation are utilized to assess the meaning and purpose of legal provisions in relation to the procurement policy.[6]

These techniques enable the study to evaluate whether the policy aligns with or deviates from established legal norms. In addition, a case approach is applied by examining developments in the investigation of the Chromebook procurement program to identify how legal norms operate in practice. This approach allows for the assessment of potential inconsistencies between normative frameworks and empirical implementation, particularly in relation to allegations of corruption and administrative abuse. The socio-legal approach is incorporated to extend the analysis beyond formal legal texts by examining the interaction between law, power, and policy-making processes. In this context, the study analyzes the configuration of political and economic interests influencing procurement decisions, including indications of state capture, where legal and regulatory instruments may be shaped to accommodate specific actors. Furthermore, the socio-legal dimension is used to assess the impact of policy decisions on governance outcomes, such as inefficiency, limited access to technology in underdeveloped regions, and reduced public benefit.

[6] Septiana, A. R., Bormasa, M. F., Alalsan, A., Mustanir, A., Wandan, H., Razak, M. R. R., Lalamafu, P., Mosshananza, H., Kusnadi, I. H., & Rijal, S. (2023). *Kebijakan publik: Teori, formulasi dan aplikasi*. Global Eksekutif Teknologi.

This approach also enables the identification of how deviations in evidence-based policymaking reflect broader structural issues in public administration. The data used in this study consist primarily of secondary legal materials, including primary, secondary, and tertiary sources. Primary legal materials encompass statutory regulations, official policy documents, and relevant judicial or investigative findings. Secondary legal materials include academic literature from books and peer-reviewed journals, particularly those discussing corruption in public procurement, administrative abuse, and state capture. Tertiary materials, such as legal dictionaries and supporting references, are used to clarify legal terminology. All data are analyzed using a qualitative legal analysis method, which involves systematizing legal materials, interpreting norms, and constructing legal arguments to explain the relationship between legal politics, policy rationality, and corruption risks. Through this integrated methodological framework, the study aims to produce a critical and systematic understanding of how legal norms may be influenced by political and economic interests in the context of public procurement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Configuration of Legal Politics in the Formulation of the Chromebook Procurement Policy

The legal politics underlying the Chromebook procurement policy reflects not merely a policy direction but a site of contestation between law, power, and economic interests. While Indonesian scholarship such as Mahfud MD frames legal politics as state policy direction, this case demonstrates that law is not neutral; rather, it is constructed within asymmetrical power relations. Consequently, legal norms risk functioning as instruments of justification rather than constraints on power.[7]

From a critical perspective, the policy exhibits characteristics consistent with regulatory capture theory, as introduced by George Stigler. Regulatory capture occurs when regulatory frameworks are shaped by the very actors they are intended to regulate. In this case, the determination of technical specifications particularly the apparent orientation toward a single technological ecosystem suggests a pre-structured regulatory outcome that limits market competition. This indicates that distortion occurs not at the implementation stage, but at the level of legal design (ex ante capture).[8]

[7] Prihatin, E., Kadarsah, D., & IZFS, R. D. (2025). *Kebijakan Pendidikan Nasional: Transformasi Digital untuk Sistem yang Inklusif*. Indonesia Emas Group.
[8] Yaqin, M. A., Saputro, O. D., In, K., Agustyarini, S., Nursalim, M., & Yulianingsih, W. (2026). *Analisis Kebijakan Pendidikan: Teori dan Praktik*. CV. Penerbit Ilmu Literasi dan Riset (Pilar).

This argument is reinforced by the political economy of corruption framework developed by Susan Rose-Ackerman, which emphasizes that corruption is embedded in institutional arrangements rather than merely individual misconduct. The Chromebook policy reflects rent-seeking behavior institutionalized through regulatory mechanisms, where legal provisions, budget allocations, and policy justifications converge to enable potential private gain. Thus, corruption risk is structurally embedded within the policy architecture.[9]

Normatively, Law No. 30 of 2014 requires that administrative decisions be grounded in rationality and accountability. However, the persistence of the Chromebook policy despite empirical evidence of infrastructural limitations reflects a failure of rationality (rationality failure). In administrative law theory, rationality entails alignment between policy objectives and empirical conditions. The observed disconnect indicates that legal reasoning has been subordinated to political preferences, undermining evidence-based policymaking.[10]

Within the framework of development law theory proposed by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, law is expected to function as a tool of social engineering. However, this case reveals a functional inversion of law: instead of guiding development, legal norms appear to be mobilized to legitimize predetermined decisions. This transformation signifies a shift from law as a normative guide to law as a political instrument, thereby eroding its regulatory integrity.

A doctrinal analysis of Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 highlights that procurement must adhere to principles of efficiency, competition, and transparency. However, the limitation of technical specifications to a single system constitutes a restriction of market access, which, in procurement theory, may be categorized as an artificial barrier to entry. This suggests that the regulatory framework is not merely flawed but structurally biased, reinforcing the hypothesis of regulatory capture. The concept of state capture further clarifies this phenomenon. State capture occurs when policy-making processes are systematically influenced by specific actors to secure private benefits. In this case, indications of intervention in technical assessments suggest that decision-making processes were neither neutral nor independent. This aligns with global

[9] Aulia, M. Z. (2018). Hukum Pembangunan dari Mochtar Kusuma-atmadja: Mengarahkan Pembangunan atau Mengabdi pada Pembangunan?. *Undang: Jurnal Hukum*, *1*(2), 363-392.
[10] Rusydi, B. A. (2012). Kebijakan Bupati Kabupaten Badung Yang Menimbulkan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat Dalam Industri Telekomunikasi.

findings that corruption in procurement frequently originates in the policy formulation stage, rather than during contract execution.[11]

From a juridical standpoint, such practices may constitute abuse of authority (detournement de pouvoir), particularly when discretion is exercised beyond its lawful purpose. Under Law No. 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001, the misuse of authority causing state financial loss qualifies as a corruption offense. Importantly, this analysis indicates that illegality may be systemic and pre-arranged, complicating traditional legal approaches that focus solely on individual acts. The dysfunction is further evident in the misalignment between central policy and regional needs within the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) framework. Instead of reflecting bottom-up proposals, the policy demonstrates a centralized imposition of uniform standards, contradicting the principles of decentralization under Law No. 23 of 2014. This reflects what can be described as "pseudo-decentralization", where formal structures exist but substantive autonomy is undermined. The following table presents the structure of the budget in the Chromebook procurement project under examination:

Table 1. Budget Structure and Indications of Financial Loss in Chromebook Procurement (2020–2022)

Component	Amount (IDR)	Remarks
Total Project Value	9.3 – 9.9 Trillion	Based on Attorney General's Office data
Procurement of Chromebook Devices	± 7.7 – 8.0 Trillion	Including distribution costs
Chrome Device Management (CDM) Licensing	± 0.62 Trillion	Indicated as non-essential
Estimated Price Mark-Up	± 1.56 Trillion	Based on BPKP audit findings
Total Estimated State Loss	± 2.1 Trillion	Aggregated investigation findings

Source: Processed from official investigation reports, audit findings of BPKP, and public disclosures by Attorney General's Office of Indonesia.

The data demonstrates that software licensing constitutes a significant portion of the budget despite its questionable necessity in practical implementation. The structure suggests the possibility of disproportionate financial allocation relative to actual needs.

[11] Aprizal, P., Ilahia, S. N. K., Ilmiah, E., Septiani, S. S., & Susanti, P. (2025). Tinjauan Yuridis terhadap Dana Alokasi Khusus sebagai Instrumen Pembangunan Daerah dalam Sistem Keuangan Daerah. *Causa: Jurnal Hukum dan Kewarganegaraan*, *13*(4), 81-90.

Such conditions are relevant in assessing the rationality of policy design from a legal standpoint.

The absence of documentation within the General Procurement Plan Information System (SiRUP) indicates a lack of transparency during the planning phase. In administrative law, transparency constitutes a fundamental principle within the doctrine of good governance.[12] Limited public access to procurement information reduces the effectiveness of social oversight mechanisms. This condition creates an environment conducive to irregularities at the early stages of policy formation.

The configuration of legal politics in this case reveals a tension between normative legal principles and the exercise of political power. Law, which should function as a limiting framework, appears to operate as a legitimizing instrument for problematic policy decisions. This reflects a failure to maintain the integrity of rational and needs-based public policy formulation processes.[13] The analysis indicates that the core issue originates not only from implementation, but from the initial stage of policy construction.

2. The Failure of Public Policy Rationality in the Chromebook Procurement

Public policy rationality requires a coherent alignment between the objectives pursued and the instruments employed in their implementation. Within public policy theory, rationality is understood as a decision-making process grounded in data, needs assessment, and comprehensive evaluation of available alternatives.[14] The Chromebook procurement policy demonstrates a discrepancy between actual field conditions and the centrally imposed technological choice. This condition indicates that the formulation process was not fully grounded in an evidence-based policy approach, which constitutes a fundamental standard in modern governance.

Limitations in internet infrastructure across various regions, particularly in underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost areas (3T), had been empirically documented prior to the implementation of this policy. Within the framework of administrative law, the neglect of such empirical conditions may be classified as a substantive defect in decision-making. Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration requires that every administrative decision fulfill the criteria of accuracy and conformity with factual circumstances. The imposition of technology highly dependent on stable internet connectivity illustrates a misalignment between policy design and social reality.

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[12] Siregar, M. A. (2008). *Penerapan tata kepemerintahan yang baik dalam penyelenggaraan pengadaan barang dan jasa pemerintahan Provinsi Bengkulu* (Doctoral dissertation, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Diponegoro).
[13] Mutmainnah, I., Sos, S., Salam, E. F. R., Lumoindong, Y. A. P., IP, S., Ikhsan Hidayat, S., ... & Suriyani, M. P. (2026). *Dinamika Pemerintahan & Kebijakan Publik*. YAYASAN PUTRA ADI DHARMA.
[14] Septiana, A. R., Bormasa, M. F., Alalsan, A., Mustanir, A., Wandan, H., Razak, M. R. R., ... & Seran, D. A. N. (2023). Kebijakan Publik: Teori, Formulasi Dan Aplikasi. *Global Eksekutif Teknologi*.

Policy rationality is also closely linked to the principle of efficient use of public funds as regulated under Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 on Government Procurement of Goods and Services. When procured devices cannot be utilized optimally, the potential for significant financial inefficiency emerges. From the perspective of state finance law, inefficiency resulting from inappropriate policy choices may constitute state financial loss under certain legal conditions. This expands the issue from a matter of policy misjudgment to a potential legal violation.

The specification of Chrome OS as the primary operating system reflects a technological restriction that lacks sufficient rational justification. In technology policy analysis, platform selection should consider flexibility, interoperability, and end-user conditions. A policy that effectively locks procurement into a single system constrains adaptability and limits technological alternatives. Such a condition suggests that technical considerations were not the dominant factor in the decision-making process.

Within administrative law theory, the concept of *detournement de pouvoir* refers to the exercise of authority for purposes that deviate from those for which the authority was granted.[15] The Chromebook procurement policy may reflect this phenomenon if it is demonstrated that decisions were not oriented toward educational objectives but toward other interests. Indications of alterations in the direction of technical assessments strengthen this suspicion. This analysis demonstrates that policy rationality is inseparable from the integrity of the decision-making process itself.

Uneven distribution of devices and low levels of utilization across multiple regions indicate failure at the implementation stage of the policy. In public policy evaluation, effectiveness is measured by the extent to which outputs achieve predetermined objectives. When procured devices remain underutilized, the policy output loses its functional relevance.[16] This condition indicates that planning did not adequately consider implementation feasibility.

[15] Unzila, A., & Arianto, H. (2025). Kritik Terhadap Penerapan Unsur "Menyalahgunakan Kewenangan" Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi Proyek Strategis Nasional. *Arus Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, *5*(3), 4889-4895.
[16] MURIZAL, E. (2026). *EVALUASI KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM MENGATASI PENGANGGURAN (Studi Di Dinas Tenaga Kerja Dan Tranmigarasi Kabupaten Lampung Selatan)* (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG).

The following table presents the level of utilization and effectiveness of Chromebook usage across different regional characteristics:

Table 2. Utilization and Effectiveness of Chromebooks Based on Regional Characteristics

Regional Category	Internet Access	Utilization Level	Learning Effectiveness	Primary Constraints
Urban Areas	High and stable	High	Relatively optimal	Minimal technical constraints
Semi-Urban Areas	Moderate, fluctuating	Moderate	Less optimal	Unstable connectivity
Rural Areas	Limited	Low	Not optimal	Inadequate network infrastructure
3T Regions	Very limited	Very low	Ineffective	Absence of reliable internet access

Source: Processed by the author based on data from Statistics Indonesia, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia, and Ministry of Communication and Informatics of Indonesia.

The data reveals significant disparities in device utilization attributable to infrastructural differences. Such disparities indicate that the policy design failed to account for heterogeneous regional conditions. This reinforces the argument that the policy lacks structural rationality.

An evidence-based policy approach requires that prior pilot results serve as a primary foundation for decision-making. The fact that the 2018 pilot project demonstrated the limited effectiveness of Chromebooks was not adequately reflected in subsequent policy decisions. From the perspective of public law, disregard for empirical evidence may constitute maladministration. The Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia has characterized maladministration as actions that are unprofessional, improper, or disproportionate.

The failure of policy rationality is also linked to weaknesses in internal evaluation mechanisms within policymaking institutions. In a well-functioning governance system, policies must undergo continuous monitoring and evaluation processes. The absence of effective evaluation mechanisms allows policy errors to persist and expand in scale. This condition reflects structural deficiencies within governmental internal control systems.

The analysis of policy rationality failure demonstrates that the issue extends beyond technical deficiencies to encompass systemic and normative dimensions. The misalignment between needs, technological choices, and implementation reflects failure across all stages of the policy cycle. Such conditions carry broader legal implications, including potential violations in the domains of state finance and administrative law. This evaluation opens space for a reassessment of rationality standards in public policymaking within Indonesia.

3. Juridical Implications and the Construction of Liability in the Alleged Corruption of Chromebook Procurement

The juridical implications of the alleged corruption in the Chromebook procurement cannot be separated from the legal construction governing abuse of authority and state financial loss within Indonesian criminal law.[17] Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption in conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001 establishes that any unlawful act that enriches oneself or another person and causes loss to state finances constitutes a criminal offense. The analytical focus extends beyond material acts to include the policy processes that give rise to such conduct. This approach positions public policy as a potential object of scrutiny within criminal law when it embodies structural deviation.[18]

The construction of criminal liability in Indonesian law requires the presence of both culpability (*mens rea*) and conduct (*actus reus*) in a coherent relationship. Within the context of public policy, the establishment of culpability becomes complex due to collective decision-making and layered bureaucratic processes. Contemporary criminal law doctrine recognizes that public officials may be held accountable when they are aware, or reasonably should have been aware, of potential state losses. This expands liability from technical implementers to strategic policymakers within institutional hierarchies.[19][20][21]

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[17] Hafiz, F., & Hamidah, R. (2026). Legal Analysis of Suspect Designation of the Minister of Education in the Chromebook Laptop Procurement Corruption Case. *Smart: Journal of Criminal Law Review and Analysis*, *1*(1), 1-13.

[18] Jayadi, M. A., Asari, A., & Sandari, T. E. (2026). Analisis Akuntansi Forensik Terhadap Dugaan Korupsi Pengadaan Chormebook Kemendikbudristek Tahun 2025. *Journal of Economic and Business Advancement*, *1*(3), 09-17.

[19]Astral, C., Jamil, M., & Bangun, A. R. (2025). R REKONSTRUKSI TATA KELOLA PENGADAAN BARANG ATAU JASA PROYEK DIGITALISASI PENDIDIKAN BERDASARKAN AKUNTABILITAS DAN PENCEGAHAN KORUPSI. *ACADEMOS Jurnal Hukum dan Tatanan Sosial*, *4*(2).

[20] Ar, A. M., Wirda, W., Rusbandi, A. S., Zulhendra, M., Bahri, S., & Fajri, D. (2024). Peran Niat (Mens rea) dalam Pertanggungjawaban Pidana di Indonesia. *Jimmi: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin*, *1*(3), 240-252.

[21] Wulandari, N. L. G. (2025). Analisis Hukum Kasus Korupsi Pengadaan Laptop Chromebook 2025 Terkait Tanggung Jawab Administratif dan Pidana. *Journal of Syntax Literate*, *10*(11).

Jurisprudential developments, particularly Constitutional Court Decision No. 25/PUU-XIV/2016, have significantly altered the evidentiary paradigm in corruption cases. The decision emphasizes that state financial loss must be actual and quantifiable rather than merely potential. In the Chromebook procurement case, estimated losses reaching trillions of rupiah constitute a critical evidentiary element. Audit findings produced by supervisory institutions consequently acquire substantial probative value in judicial proceedings.

From the perspective of administrative law, actions of public officials that deviate from the intended purpose of authority may be classified as abuse of power. This concept intersects with corruption law when such abuse results in measurable state financial loss.[22] Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration provides parameters to assess whether an administrative decision contains elements of misuse of authority. When these parameters are satisfied, legal consequences extend beyond administrative sanctions into the realm of criminal liability.

An examination of the decision-making chain indicates the involvement of multiple actors with varying degrees of responsibility. In criminal law theory, this is conceptualized through the doctrine of participation (*deelneming*), encompassing principal offenders, accomplices, and accessories.[23][24] The application of this doctrine enables law enforcement authorities to disentangle the roles of each actor within a complex offense structure. Liability is thereby distributed proportionally in accordance with each actor's contribution.

The following table outlines the classification of acts, relevant legal elements, and their juridical implications in the Chromebook procurement case:

[22] Arief, M. I. (2022). *Benang Merah Penyalahgunaan Kewenangan Dan Diskresi Antara Hukum Administrasi Dan Hukum Pidana (Korupsi)*. MCL Publisher.
[23] Oktafianto, W. D., Kristiawanto, K., & Nainggolan, M. (2025). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pelaku Turut Serta Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi Penerimaan Suap Oleh Hakim. *CENDEKIA: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengkajian Ilmiah*, *2*(2), 274-286.
[24] Afif, N. (2022). *Penerapan teori deelneming pada putusan hakim dalam pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi studi keputusan pengadilan pidana khusus nomor 111/PID. SUS-TPK/2016/PN SMG* (Master's thesis, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (Indonesia)).

Table 3. Classification of Acts, Legal Elements, and Juridical Implications in the Alleged Corruption of Chromebook Procurement

Qualification of Conduct	Relevant Legal Elements	Legal Basis	Juridical Implications
Abuse of authority	Exceeding or misusing authority; deviation from lawful purpose	Law No. 30/2014; Article 3 Anti-Corruption Law	Criminal liability and administrative sanctions
Unlawful act (PMH)	Formal/material unlawfulness; enrichment; state financial loss	Article 2(1) Anti-Corruption Law	Imprisonment, fines, and restitution
Price mark-up	Artificial inflation of contract value; unreasonable price disparity	Anti-Corruption Law; principles of procurement law	State financial loss and recovery obligations
Discriminatory specifications	Restriction of competition through technical requirements	Presidential Regulation No. 16/2018; Competition Law	Violation of competition principles
Collusion in procurement	Agreement to predetermine tender outcomes	Anti-Corruption Law; Competition Law	Criminal sanctions and competition law penalties
Corporate liability	Corporate involvement through management or institutional policy	Anti-Corruption Law; Supreme Court Regulation No. 13/2016	Fines, business restrictions, or license revocation

The table demonstrates that a single policy may encompass multiple interrelated legal violations. This complexity requires a comprehensive and integrated law enforcement approach. The classification reinforces that alleged corruption emerges from a systematic sequence of actions rather than isolated conduct.

The relationship between public policy and corruption offenses illustrates that law cannot be detached from the political processes underlying its formation. In legal scholarship, this phenomenon is often associated with the notion of the criminalization

of policy, where policy decisions may become subject to criminal accountability.[25][26] Such an approach is not intended to indiscriminately criminalize policy choices, but to ensure that policy instruments are not utilized as vehicles for unlawful conduct. This perspective safeguards the integrity of governance structures.

The role of law enforcement institutions, particularly the Attorney General's Office of Indonesia, is central in reconstructing the legal framework underlying the policy. Investigative processes extend beyond procurement execution to encompass the planning and formulation stages of policy. This reflects an expansion of enforcement paradigms toward a more substantive orientation. Legal scrutiny is thus directed at both procedural violations and structural deficiencies in policy design.

Further implications concern the potential liability of corporations involved in the procurement process. Modern criminal law recognizes corporations as legal subjects capable of bearing criminal responsibility. The involvement of vendors in influencing specifications or pricing mechanisms may trigger corporate liability. This extends the reach of legal accountability beyond individuals to institutional actors within the market.[27][28][29]

The juridical construction in this case reveals a narrowing boundary between public policy and corruption offenses when policy formulation lacks accountability. When policy design disregards legal principles and rational standards, the risk of legal violation becomes inherent. The analysis indicates that enforcement efforts must address both the normative and structural dimensions of the policy. This perspective frames the case as a manifestation of deeper systemic issues within governance and legal compliance.

CONCLUSION

The study finds that the Chromebook procurement policy reflects distorted legal politics, a failure of policy rationality, and significant juridical implications. The

[25] Farhani, S., Rifai, A., Firmantoro, Z. A., & Fachri, M. R. (2025). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana dalam Implementasi Budaya Anti Korupsi di Indonesia. *Krisna Law: Jurnal Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum Universitas Krisnadwipayana*, *7*(2), 1-11.
[26] Saputra, E. F., & Firmansyah, H. (2023). Politik Hukum dalam Upaya Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi melalui Pembaharuan Pengaturan Tindak Pidana Korupsi sebagai Extraordinary Crime dalam KUHP Nasional. *UNES Law Review*, *6*(2), 4493-4504.
[27] Asnawi, M. I. (2025). Implikasi Pengakuan Korporasi Sebagai Subjek Hukum Pidana Dalam KUHP Nasional: Kajian Aspek Konseptual Dan Normatif. *International Journal of Demos (IJD)*.
[28] Suryo, F. R., & Ahmad, A. S. (2026). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Platform Online Marketplace terhadap Perdagangan Barang Ilegal di Indonesia. *Journal of Syntax Literate*, *11*(1).
[29] Rudi Margono, S. H. (2026). *Teknis Penerapan Pasal Tipikor pada Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa Pemerintah*. PROFESOR RUDI MARGONO.

misalignment between regulatory design and empirical conditions indicates that policy formulation was influenced more by political and economic interests than by evidence-based considerations, thereby undermining principles of good governance. To address these issues, this study recommends strengthening evidence-based policymaking, ensuring technology-neutral procurement regulations, and enhancing transparency through mandatory disclosure of procurement planning data. In addition, stronger oversight mechanisms and independent technical evaluations are necessary to prevent regulatory capture and abuse of authority. Ultimately, improving public procurement governance requires repositioning law as a genuine constraint on power rather than anداة instrument of political and economic interests.

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