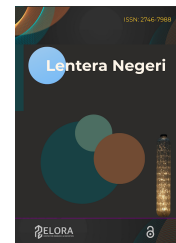




Contents lists available at [Elora Center](#)

## Lentera Negeri

Journal homepage: <https://lentera.eloracenter.org/lentera>



# Practice of ethics and public accountability in the health sector in indonesia after the ratification of the omnibus law on health

Syaipudin Syaipudin

Universitas Nasional

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received May 21<sup>th</sup>, 2026

Revised Jun 18<sup>th</sup>, 2026

Accepted Jul 08<sup>th</sup>, 2026

#### Keyword:

Health ethics,  
Public accountability,  
Omnibus health law

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the practice of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia's health sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. The research aims to analyze the implications of healthcare legal reform on ethical governance, institutional accountability, professional autonomy, and public trust within healthcare services. This study applies a library research method using primary and secondary data obtained from books, scientific journals, legal documents, reports, and previous scientific studies related to health ethics, public accountability, and healthcare governance. The findings indicate that the Omnibus Law on Health contributes to administrative simplification, regulatory integration, and institutional coordination, but simultaneously creates challenges concerning ethical supervision, transparency, citizen participation, and accountability mechanisms. The study further demonstrates that ethical governance and public accountability are interconnected factors influencing institutional legitimacy and public confidence. Therefore, sustainable healthcare reform requires balanced integration between legal modernization, ethical responsibility, participatory governance, and transparent accountability systems.



© 2026 The Authors.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license  
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>)

### Corresponding Author:

Syaipudin Syaipudin

[syaipudin.dr@gmail.com](mailto:syaipudin.dr@gmail.com)

## Introduction

The ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health in Indonesia has generated extensive debate regarding the transformation of ethical practices and public accountability within the national health sector. Indonesia's healthcare system has long faced structural challenges related to unequal access to services, inconsistent professional standards, administrative inefficiency, and weak public supervision over health governance. These conditions became increasingly visible during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, when questions surrounding transparency, ethical medical conduct, institutional responsibility, and state accountability gained greater public attention. The Omnibus Law on Health was introduced by the government as a comprehensive regulatory reform intended to simplify fragmented health regulations, accelerate investment, improve healthcare management, and strengthen the effectiveness of public health services. Nevertheless, the implementation of this legal reform has also raised concerns among academics, medical professionals, civil

society organizations, and the wider public regarding the protection of professional ethics and the maintenance of public accountability mechanisms. Critics argue that legal simplification may unintentionally reduce ethical safeguards, weaken oversight institutions, and create ambiguities in the relationship between healthcare providers, government authorities, and citizens. At the same time, supporters of the law emphasize its potential to modernize healthcare governance and improve service efficiency. These contrasting realities indicate that the practice of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia's health sector remains a significant and urgent issue that requires systematic academic examination. Therefore, this research is written to explore the practical implications of the Omnibus Law on Health within the broader context of ethical governance and institutional accountability in Indonesia (Makarim & Wijayanto, 2024).

Previous studies discussing ethics and accountability in the healthcare sector generally emphasize the importance of transparency, professional responsibility, patient protection, and institutional integrity as fundamental elements of democratic health governance. International theories of public accountability explain that healthcare institutions are expected to operate under principles of openness, answerability, and responsiveness toward citizens because health services directly influence public welfare and social justice. Likewise, ethical theories in healthcare management highlight the necessity of protecting patient rights, maintaining professional autonomy, and ensuring fairness in policy implementation. In the Indonesian context, several scholars have examined healthcare reform from legal, administrative, and policy perspectives, particularly regarding decentralization, universal health coverage, and bureaucratic efficiency. However, many existing studies were conducted before the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health and therefore did not fully address the changing regulatory environment introduced by the new legislation. Furthermore, previous literature often focuses on normative legal interpretation rather than examining how ethical practices and accountability mechanisms operate in practical institutional settings after legal reform. Existing theories also tend to assume that regulatory simplification automatically leads to improved governance efficiency without sufficiently considering the potential ethical tensions that may emerge from centralized decision-making and deregulation. As a result, current academic discussions remain limited in explaining how healthcare professionals, policymakers, and public institutions negotiate ethical obligations and accountability standards under the post-ratification legal framework. This gap demonstrates the need for further research capable of connecting theoretical discussions with the contemporary realities of healthcare governance in Indonesia (Hendrata & Karim, 2025).

This research aims to analyze the practice of ethics and public accountability in Indonesia's health sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health by examining the relationship between legal reform, institutional governance, and professional conduct within healthcare services. The study specifically seeks to identify how the new legal framework influences ethical decision-making among healthcare providers, alters accountability mechanisms within public health institutions, and affects the protection of citizens' rights in accessing transparent and responsible healthcare services. In addition, this research intends to evaluate whether the Omnibus Law on Health strengthens or weakens institutional oversight and ethical standards in the implementation of health policies at both national and regional levels. The study also aims to contribute to broader academic discussions regarding the interaction between regulatory reform and democratic governance in the public sector, particularly in developing countries experiencing rapid legal transformation. By focusing on Indonesia as a case study, this research provides an opportunity to understand how comprehensive legal reforms may produce both opportunities and challenges for maintaining ethical integrity and public accountability in healthcare administration. The findings are expected to offer theoretical contributions to the fields of public administration, health governance, and legal studies while simultaneously providing practical recommendations for policymakers, healthcare institutions, and professional organizations. Ultimately, the research seeks to generate a more comprehensive understanding of the consequences of health sector reform for ethical governance and public trust in Indonesia (Robet et al., 2023).

The importance of this research is based on the argument that legal reform within the healthcare sector cannot be evaluated solely through administrative efficiency or economic effectiveness, but must also be assessed through ethical and accountability perspectives that directly affect public welfare and institutional

legitimacy. The Omnibus Law on Health represents a major transformation in Indonesia's healthcare governance structure, and such transformation inevitably influences the relationship between the state, healthcare professionals, and society. If ethical principles and accountability mechanisms are not adequately protected within the implementation process, there is a risk that healthcare services may become increasingly oriented toward bureaucratic simplification and investment interests rather than public responsibility and patient protection. This condition could potentially weaken public trust in healthcare institutions and reduce the quality of democratic governance within the health sector. Conversely, if ethical governance and accountability are successfully integrated into the post-ratification framework, the legal reform may contribute positively to institutional transparency, professional responsibility, and equitable healthcare access. Based on these considerations, this study argues that examining the practical consequences of the Omnibus Law on Health is necessary to understand whether the reform supports or undermines the ethical foundations of healthcare governance in Indonesia. The research is therefore important not only for academic development but also for informing future policymaking, strengthening institutional accountability, and promoting ethical standards capable of protecting public interests in the evolving healthcare system (Puspitasari & Arumbinang, 2025).

## Method

This research focuses on the phenomenon of ethical practice and public accountability within Indonesia's health sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. The object of the study is centered on the transformation of healthcare governance resulting from the implementation of comprehensive legal reform and its implications for institutional ethics, professional responsibility, and state accountability in public health services. The phenomenon examined in this study emerges from increasing public concern regarding the balance between regulatory simplification and the preservation of ethical safeguards in healthcare administration (Jazuli et al., 2022). Since the ratification of the law, debates have intensified concerning the possibility of weakened professional oversight, reduced public participation, and changes in accountability mechanisms within healthcare institutions. In addition, the study observes the broader social and administrative consequences of the legal reform, particularly regarding transparency, policy implementation, and the protection of citizens' rights in accessing healthcare services. The research also examines how healthcare professionals, policymakers, and institutions respond to the evolving legal framework introduced by the Omnibus Law on Health. These issues represent significant challenges because the healthcare sector involves direct interaction between the state and society in matters closely related to public welfare, justice, and human rights. Therefore, the object of this research is not limited to legal texts alone but also includes the broader governance dynamics that shape ethical conduct and public accountability practices in Indonesia's healthcare system (Mulia et al., 2024).

This study employs a library research method because the research is primarily based on the examination and interpretation of written sources relevant to the issue under investigation. Library research is considered appropriate for this study because the discussion concerning ethics and public accountability in the health sector requires comprehensive analysis of legal documents, theoretical perspectives, academic debates, and previous research findings related to healthcare governance. The primary data used in this study consist of relevant literature specifically discussing the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Health, ethical governance in healthcare institutions, and accountability practices within Indonesia's public health administration. These primary sources include legal regulations, government policy documents, scientific journals, and scholarly discussions directly related to the phenomenon being examined. Meanwhile, the secondary data consist of broader literature associated with the keywords of the study, including health ethics, public accountability, healthcare reform, administrative law, and public sector governance. Secondary sources are obtained from books, academic journals, conference proceedings, scientific reports, and previous studies discussing healthcare governance both in Indonesia and internationally. The combination of primary and secondary data is intended to strengthen the analytical foundation of the research by providing comprehensive insight into the relationship between legal reform, ethical principles, and institutional accountability. Through this approach, the research is able to construct a systematic understanding of the

complexities surrounding healthcare governance after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health (Suri et al., 2023).

The theoretical foundation of this research is based on several major theories related to ethics, accountability, and public governance that provide conceptual guidance for analyzing healthcare reform in Indonesia. One of the principal theories used in this study is the theory of public accountability proposed by Mark Bovens in 2007, which explains that accountability is a social relationship involving the obligation of public institutions to explain and justify their conduct to citizens and oversight bodies (Febriana et al., 2025). This theory emphasizes transparency, answerability, and responsibility as central components of democratic governance. In addition, the study applies the ethical theory developed by Beauchamp and Childress in 1979 through the framework of biomedical ethics, which includes the principles of autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice as fundamental standards in healthcare practice and policy implementation. These principles are used to evaluate whether the post-ratification healthcare system maintains ethical protection for patients and healthcare professionals. Furthermore, the research also incorporates governance theory introduced by Osborne in 2006, which explains that public governance requires collaboration, institutional integrity, and accountability mechanisms to ensure effective public service delivery. These theoretical perspectives collectively provide the analytical basis for understanding how legal reform influences ethical practices and accountability structures in Indonesia's health sector. The theories are not only used as sources of information but also function as assumptions guiding the interpretation of institutional behavior, policy implementation, and governance transformation within the healthcare system after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health (Mawardi et al., 2024).

The research process in this study consists of several systematic stages designed to ensure comprehensive data collection and accurate interpretation of information relevant to the research problem. The first stage involves identifying the central issues related to ethics and public accountability in the healthcare sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. After determining the research focus, the second stage consists of collecting literature and written sources associated with healthcare governance, legal reform, ethical standards, and accountability mechanisms in public institutions. In this study, the technique of data collection is conducted through extensive reading and examination of written materials such as books, scientific journals, previous studies, policy documents, academic articles, reports, magazines, and other relevant publications discussing healthcare reform and governance issues (Nurchasanah et al., 2025). The third stage involves organizing and classifying the collected data according to thematic categories relevant to the objectives of the research. At this stage, information related to legal reform, healthcare ethics, public accountability, institutional transparency, and governance practices is systematically grouped to facilitate analytical interpretation. The fourth stage consists of comparing various perspectives and findings from the collected literature in order to identify similarities, differences, and recurring patterns related to the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Health. Through these systematic stages, the research process aims to produce a comprehensive and academically grounded understanding of the ethical and accountability challenges emerging within Indonesia's healthcare sector (Ramadhan et al., 2021).

The data analysis technique used in this study is content analysis because this method enables the researcher to systematically examine, interpret, and evaluate information contained in various written sources relevant to the research topic. Content analysis is considered appropriate for this study because the research emphasizes the interpretation of concepts, arguments, institutional practices, and governance patterns related to ethics and public accountability in the healthcare sector. The analytical process begins with reviewing and understanding the collected data obtained from books, scientific journals, legal documents, policy reports, and previous studies associated with the Omnibus Law on Health and healthcare governance in Indonesia. After the data are collected, the next stage involves categorizing information based on thematic relevance, such as ethical principles, institutional accountability, governance reform, transparency mechanisms, and public responsibility. The researcher then examines the relationships between these themes to identify significant patterns, similarities, contradictions, and institutional implications emerging from the implementation of the legal reform. Furthermore, the analysis process includes



interpreting how theoretical concepts related to ethics and accountability correspond with the practical realities observed in healthcare governance after the ratification of the law. Through content analysis, the research is able to generate a deeper understanding of the dynamics influencing ethical practices and accountability mechanisms within Indonesia's healthcare system. Ultimately, this analytical technique supports the objective of producing comprehensive findings that are theoretically grounded, systematically organized, and relevant to contemporary discussions concerning public governance and healthcare reform (Haipon et al., 2025).

## Results and Discussions

The findings of this research indicate that the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health has significantly transformed the structure of healthcare governance in Indonesia, particularly in relation to ethical practice and public accountability within public health institutions. The reform introduced a centralized and integrated legal framework intended to simplify fragmented regulations that had previously governed the healthcare sector. Based on the literature examined in this study, the government positioned the law as a strategic mechanism for improving administrative efficiency, accelerating healthcare investment, and strengthening institutional coordination. However, the implementation of the law has also generated varying responses from healthcare professionals, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and policy observers (Saragi et al., 2024). Several studies reveal that although the reform contributes to bureaucratic simplification, concerns remain regarding the weakening of ethical supervision and the reduction of public participation in healthcare policymaking. The findings further demonstrate that healthcare governance after the ratification of the law is characterized by a stronger orientation toward administrative efficiency and regulatory harmonization, yet ethical accountability mechanisms have not developed at the same pace. As a result, debates surrounding transparency, professional autonomy, institutional responsibility, and patient protection continue to emerge in public discourse. These conditions suggest that legal reform in the healthcare sector produces both opportunities and challenges for maintaining ethical standards and democratic accountability within Indonesia's healthcare system (Tejomurti & Sukarmi, 2020).

The research findings also demonstrate that one of the most visible changes after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health concerns the restructuring of institutional authority and professional regulation within healthcare services. Prior to the legal reform, many healthcare regulations were distributed across different laws and institutional frameworks, resulting in overlapping authority and administrative complexity. The Omnibus Law attempted to address these issues by centralizing several regulatory functions and simplifying professional licensing procedures for healthcare workers. According to the literature analyzed in this study, the simplification process has improved administrative coordination in certain aspects of healthcare governance, particularly regarding licensing efficiency and policy synchronization between national and regional institutions (Malik et al., 2024). Nevertheless, several scholars argue that the reduction of procedural complexity may also decrease the effectiveness of institutional oversight mechanisms designed to monitor ethical conduct and professional accountability. The findings indicate that some healthcare organizations express concern regarding the possibility of diminished independence among professional associations responsible for enforcing ethical standards. In addition, civil society groups have questioned whether centralized governance structures may limit public involvement in monitoring healthcare policy implementation. Consequently, the restructuring of institutional authority has generated a dual impact in which administrative efficiency increases while ethical supervision and participatory accountability face potential institutional challenges (Maskun et al., 2025).

Another important finding of this research relates to the changing dynamics of professional ethics within healthcare services after the enactment of the Omnibus Law on Health. Ethical practice in the healthcare sector traditionally emphasizes patient protection, professional autonomy, fairness, transparency, and responsibility toward public welfare. However, the literature reviewed in this study suggests that legal reform may alter the balance between professional ethics and administrative priorities. Several studies indicate that healthcare professionals increasingly face pressure to adapt to new administrative procedures and policy targets associated with efficiency-oriented governance. In some cases, these adjustments create tensions between institutional expectations and ethical obligations toward patients. Healthcare practitioners have

expressed concerns that accelerated licensing systems and administrative simplification could reduce the depth of professional evaluation and ethical supervision. Furthermore, the findings reveal that ethical dilemmas become more complex when healthcare institutions prioritize bureaucratic performance indicators over patient-centered approaches. Although the Omnibus Law seeks to modernize healthcare management, the implementation process demonstrates that ethical governance cannot rely solely on regulatory simplification. Ethical standards require continuous supervision, institutional independence, and active participation from professional organizations. Therefore, the findings emphasize that maintaining ethical integrity remains a crucial challenge in the post-ratification healthcare system in Indonesia (Helana et al., 2025).

The findings further reveal that public accountability mechanisms within Indonesia's healthcare sector continue to experience institutional limitations despite the legal reform introduced by the Omnibus Law on Health. Public accountability in healthcare governance requires transparency, answerability, responsiveness, and institutional openness toward citizens because healthcare services directly affect public welfare and social justice (Muttaqin, 2024). However, the literature analyzed in this research demonstrates that accountability practices remain inconsistent across healthcare institutions and administrative levels. Several studies identify limitations in public access to healthcare policy information, uneven transparency in institutional decision-making, and insufficient mechanisms for citizen participation in healthcare oversight. Although digital governance initiatives have improved information dissemination in certain areas, accountability implementation often depends on institutional commitment and administrative capacity. The findings also indicate that regional disparities continue to influence the quality of accountability practices within local healthcare institutions. In some regions, public reporting mechanisms and citizen complaint systems function relatively effectively, while in other areas institutional responsiveness remains weak. These conditions demonstrate that legal reform alone is insufficient to guarantee accountability improvement unless supported by institutional culture, administrative professionalism, and effective public supervision. Consequently, the research findings underline the importance of strengthening democratic governance mechanisms alongside healthcare regulatory reform in Indonesia (Tan et al., 2025).

In examining the relationship between ethics and accountability, this study finds that both dimensions are closely interconnected within the implementation of healthcare governance after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. Ethical practice cannot function effectively without accountability mechanisms capable of monitoring institutional behavior, while accountability systems themselves require ethical principles to ensure fairness, transparency, and responsibility in public administration (Taufiqi, 2024). The literature reviewed in this study demonstrates that healthcare institutions with stronger accountability structures tend to maintain more consistent ethical standards in policy implementation and professional conduct. Conversely, institutions experiencing weak transparency and limited oversight often face greater risks of ethical violations, administrative inconsistency, and declining public trust. Several studies further emphasize that healthcare governance in Indonesia still encounters structural challenges related to bureaucratic culture, uneven institutional capacity, and political influence over public administration. These conditions affect the implementation of both ethical governance and accountability practices within healthcare institutions. The findings therefore suggest that ethical reform and accountability reform should not be treated as separate policy agendas because both are fundamentally interconnected in shaping public trust and institutional legitimacy. Ultimately, the relationship between ethics and accountability becomes a central factor influencing the success or failure of healthcare governance reform in Indonesia (Shalihah & Nury, 2024).

The research findings additionally indicate that public trust represents one of the most important consequences of ethical practice and accountability performance within the healthcare sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. Public trust in healthcare institutions depends largely on perceptions of fairness, transparency, professionalism, and institutional responsibility in delivering healthcare services. According to the literature examined in this study, legal reform has generated mixed responses from society regarding confidence in healthcare governance. Some groups perceive the Omnibus

Law as a progressive step toward improving administrative efficiency and healthcare accessibility, while others remain skeptical about its long-term impact on ethical standards and institutional transparency. The findings demonstrate that public skepticism often emerges when policy changes are implemented without sufficient public participation or effective communication regarding institutional accountability mechanisms. Furthermore, cases involving healthcare malpractice, administrative inconsistency, and limited transparency contribute to declining public confidence in certain healthcare institutions. Conversely, institutions that maintain open communication, responsive services, and transparent governance tend to strengthen public trust even during periods of regulatory transition. Therefore, the findings confirm that public trust is closely linked to the successful integration of ethical governance and accountability practices within Indonesia's healthcare reform process(Hadiyantina et al., 2024).

Another significant finding of this study concerns the role of professional organizations and civil society institutions in maintaining ethical standards and accountability practices after the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Health. Professional associations in the healthcare sector traditionally function as important actors responsible for supervising ethical conduct, protecting professional independence, and maintaining service quality. However, the literature reviewed in this research indicates that legal reform has generated concerns regarding the changing authority and institutional position of professional organizations within healthcare governance(Rijadi et al., 2023). Some studies argue that centralized regulation may reduce the autonomy of professional bodies in enforcing ethical standards and conducting independent evaluations of healthcare practices. At the same time, civil society organizations continue to play a crucial role in monitoring healthcare policies, advocating patient rights, and encouraging institutional transparency. The findings reveal that collaboration between professional organizations, academic institutions, and civil society groups contributes positively to the development of participatory accountability mechanisms within the healthcare sector. Nevertheless, these collaborative efforts often face limitations related to institutional coordination, regulatory complexity, and unequal access to policy discussions. As a result, the research highlights the importance of preserving institutional independence and participatory governance in order to maintain ethical integrity and accountability in Indonesia's healthcare system(Alawiyah, 2025).

The study also identifies the existence of regional disparities in the implementation of ethical governance and accountability practices within Indonesia's healthcare sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health. Indonesia's decentralized administrative structure creates varying levels of institutional capacity, healthcare infrastructure, and governance quality across different provinces and local governments. According to the literature analyzed in this study, healthcare institutions located in urban and economically developed regions generally demonstrate stronger administrative systems, better transparency mechanisms, and more effective public participation processes compared to institutions in remote or underdeveloped areas(Iskandar, 2023). These disparities influence the consistency of ethical standards and accountability implementation throughout the national healthcare system. Several studies further indicate that local leadership, administrative professionalism, and resource availability significantly affect institutional performance in maintaining ethical governance. In regions with limited infrastructure and weak administrative capacity, healthcare institutions often encounter difficulties in implementing accountability procedures and ensuring effective ethical supervision. Consequently, the findings demonstrate that healthcare reform cannot be implemented uniformly without considering regional differences in institutional readiness and governance conditions. This situation emphasizes the need for adaptive policy strategies capable of addressing structural inequalities within Indonesia's healthcare administration(Schäfer & Syam, 2024).

The overall findings of this study suggest that the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health has produced a complex transformation within Indonesia's healthcare governance system. The legal reform contributes positively to administrative simplification, regulatory integration, and institutional coordination in several aspects of healthcare management. However, the implementation process also generates significant ethical and accountability challenges that continue to influence public perceptions, professional conduct, and institutional legitimacy. The findings indicate that healthcare reform should not only prioritize efficiency and administrative modernization but must also ensure the protection of ethical principles, democratic accountability, and public participation. The relationship between legal reform, professional ethics, institutional transparency, and public trust represents a central issue shaping the future direction of healthcare

governance in Indonesia. Therefore, the study concludes that sustainable healthcare reform requires balanced integration between regulatory effectiveness and ethical responsibility. Without strong accountability mechanisms and ethical safeguards, administrative efficiency alone may not be sufficient to strengthen public confidence and institutional legitimacy within Indonesia's healthcare sector (PAHALA et al., 2024).

**Table 1.** Summary of Main Findings on Ethics and Public Accountability in Indonesia's Health Sector

| Research Aspect            | Main Findings                                                                        | Institutional Implications                                               |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legal Reform               | The Omnibus Law simplifies fragmented healthcare regulations                         | Improves administrative coordination but raises concerns about oversight |
| Ethical Practice           | Healthcare professionals face ethical tensions due to efficiency-oriented governance | Potential weakening of professional autonomy and ethical supervision     |
| Public Accountability      | Accountability mechanisms remain inconsistent across institutions                    | Transparency and citizen participation vary significantly                |
| Institutional Governance   | Centralized governance improves policy synchronization                               | Risks reducing participatory decision-making                             |
| Public Trust               | Public responses toward healthcare reform are mixed                                  | Institutional transparency strongly influences public confidence         |
| Professional Organizations | Concerns arise regarding reduced institutional independence                          | Ethical enforcement mechanisms may become less effective                 |
| Regional Disparities       | Governance quality differs between regions                                           | Unequal implementation of ethics and accountability                      |

## Discussion

The findings of this research demonstrate that the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Health reflects a broader trend of administrative modernization within Indonesia's public sector governance. From the perspective of governance theory, the government's effort to simplify healthcare regulations represents an attempt to improve institutional efficiency, policy coordination, and administrative effectiveness in responding to increasingly complex healthcare demands. However, the discussion generated by the findings indicates that administrative reform in the healthcare sector cannot be understood merely as a technical or bureaucratic process because healthcare governance inherently involves ethical responsibilities and democratic accountability toward citizens. The healthcare sector differs from other public administration sectors because it directly concerns human welfare, social justice, and the protection of fundamental rights. Consequently, legal reform that prioritizes efficiency without simultaneously strengthening ethical safeguards may create institutional imbalances capable of reducing public trust and weakening democratic governance. The findings suggest that while the Omnibus Law contributes to regulatory integration, the reform also introduces new governance tensions related to transparency, accountability, and professional autonomy. Therefore, healthcare reform in Indonesia requires a more balanced governance approach capable of integrating administrative modernization with ethical responsibility and participatory accountability (Chandranegara & Marfugah, 2024).

From the perspective of public accountability theory, the findings confirm that accountability within healthcare governance remains highly dependent on institutional transparency, citizen participation, and administrative responsiveness. The research reveals that legal reform alone does not automatically improve accountability practices because accountability requires active institutional commitment and continuous public supervision. In several cases identified through the literature review, healthcare institutions continue to experience limitations in providing transparent policy information and responsive public services despite the existence of updated legal frameworks. This condition supports Bovens' argument that accountability involves not only formal institutional obligations but also practical relationships between public institutions and citizens. The discussion further indicates that accountability mechanisms in Indonesia's healthcare



sector are influenced by broader structural factors such as bureaucratic culture, regional disparities, administrative professionalism, and political influence. Consequently, improving accountability after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health requires more than regulatory adjustment because institutional behavior and governance culture also determine the effectiveness of accountability implementation. Strengthening public oversight mechanisms, encouraging citizen participation, and improving administrative transparency therefore become essential strategies for maintaining institutional legitimacy within healthcare governance (Laden & Hasibuan, 2025).

The discussion of ethical practice within the healthcare sector highlights the continuing importance of professional autonomy and ethical supervision in maintaining the quality of public healthcare services. Based on the theoretical framework of biomedical ethics proposed by Beauchamp and Childress, healthcare governance must prioritize autonomy, justice, beneficence, and nonmaleficence in both policy implementation and professional conduct. However, the findings suggest that efficiency-oriented reform may unintentionally reduce the institutional space available for ethical reflection and professional independence. Healthcare professionals operating within increasingly centralized and performance-oriented administrative systems may experience pressure to prioritize procedural compliance and institutional targets over patient-centered ethical considerations. This situation creates the possibility of ethical dilemmas in which healthcare workers must balance administrative expectations with professional obligations toward patient welfare. The discussion therefore emphasizes that healthcare reform should not weaken the role of professional organizations and ethical oversight institutions because these bodies function as essential safeguards for maintaining professional integrity and protecting public interests. In the absence of strong ethical supervision, healthcare governance risks becoming excessively bureaucratic and disconnected from the fundamental values of public service (Faiqah, 2023).

Another important issue emerging from the discussion concerns the relationship between public trust and institutional legitimacy in Indonesia's healthcare sector after the implementation of the Omnibus Law on Health. Public trust functions as a crucial indicator of governance quality because citizens are more likely to support healthcare policies and institutional reforms when they perceive public institutions as transparent, ethical, and accountable (Chandranegara & Cahyawati, 2023). The findings indicate that inconsistent accountability practices and concerns regarding ethical supervision contribute to varying levels of public confidence in healthcare governance. In regions or institutions where transparency and responsiveness are relatively strong, public trust tends to increase despite ongoing legal transformation. Conversely, weak accountability mechanisms and limited public participation often produce skepticism toward healthcare reform initiatives. This discussion demonstrates that institutional legitimacy depends not only on legal authority but also on the perceived fairness and ethical credibility of governance practices. Therefore, maintaining public trust requires healthcare institutions to continuously strengthen transparency, ethical standards, and communication with society. Public confidence cannot be sustained solely through legal reform because trust emerges from practical experiences and institutional behavior observed directly by citizens (Widiarto et al., 2025).

The findings also encourage broader discussion regarding the role of participatory governance in strengthening ethical accountability within the healthcare sector. Participatory governance emphasizes the importance of involving civil society organizations, professional associations, academic institutions, and citizens in public decision-making processes. The research demonstrates that participatory mechanisms contribute positively to institutional transparency and democratic accountability because they create opportunities for external supervision and public dialogue regarding healthcare policy implementation. However, the findings also reveal that participatory governance in Indonesia's healthcare sector still faces challenges related to institutional coordination, unequal access to policymaking processes, and limited public awareness regarding accountability rights. In this context, the Omnibus Law on Health may become more effective if accompanied by stronger participatory frameworks capable of integrating public perspectives into healthcare governance. The discussion therefore suggests that ethical governance cannot be achieved solely through centralized regulation because democratic participation remains essential for protecting public interests and preventing institutional abuse of authority. Consequently, strengthening collaboration between government institutions, healthcare professionals, civil society organizations, and academic communities becomes an important strategy for improving healthcare governance in Indonesia (Wardana et al., 2023).

Overall, the discussion confirms that the practice of ethics and public accountability within Indonesia's healthcare sector after the ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health represents a multidimensional governance issue involving legal, administrative, institutional, and social dimensions. The findings demonstrate that healthcare reform produces both positive opportunities and significant governance challenges that require careful policy evaluation and institutional adaptation. Administrative efficiency and regulatory integration may improve healthcare coordination, yet these achievements must be balanced with strong ethical safeguards, transparent accountability systems, and participatory governance mechanisms. The discussion further indicates that sustainable healthcare governance depends on the ability of institutions to maintain ethical legitimacy while responding to changing administrative demands and public expectations. Therefore, future healthcare reform in Indonesia should prioritize the integration of legal modernization with democratic accountability, professional ethics, and citizen participation in order to strengthen public trust and institutional resilience within the national healthcare system (Okta, 2020).

**Table 2.** Discussion Matrix on Ethics and Accountability After the Omnibus Law on Health

| Discussion Theme         | Positive Impacts                                 | Emerging Challenges                            | Recommended Improvements                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Administrative Reform    | Simplifies healthcare regulation                 | Risk of excessive centralization               | Strengthen institutional oversight            |
| Ethical Governance       | Encourages modernization of healthcare systems   | Ethical supervision may weaken                 | Reinforce professional ethical bodies         |
| Public Accountability    | Improves policy coordination                     | Transparency remains inconsistent              | Expand public participation mechanisms        |
| Institutional Legitimacy | Supports governance restructuring                | Public skepticism persists                     | Increase transparency and communication       |
| Professional Autonomy    | Simplifies licensing systems                     | Potential decline in professional independence | Protect professional organizational authority |
| Participatory Governance | Opens opportunities for collaborative governance | Unequal citizen involvement                    | Develop inclusive accountability forums       |
| Regional Governance      | Encourages national policy integration           | Regional disparities remain significant        | Adapt governance strategies to local capacity |

## Conclusions

The ratification of the Omnibus Law on Health has significantly transformed Indonesia's healthcare governance by promoting regulatory simplification and administrative efficiency while simultaneously generating important challenges related to ethical practice and public accountability. The findings of this study demonstrate that although the reform contributes positively to institutional coordination and healthcare management, concerns remain regarding transparency, professional autonomy, ethical supervision, and citizen participation within healthcare services. The research further confirms that ethics and public accountability are interconnected elements that strongly influence institutional legitimacy and public trust in the healthcare sector. Therefore, sustainable healthcare reform in Indonesia requires not only legal modernization but also stronger accountability mechanisms, participatory governance, institutional transparency, and consistent ethical safeguards capable of protecting public interests and maintaining democratic governance within the national healthcare system.

## References

- Alawiyah, T. (2025). Analysis Of Legal Sociology Theory From The Perspective Of Medical Law. *Moestopo International Review on Social, Humanities, and Sciences*, 5(2), 327–336.
- Chandranegara, I. S., & Cahyawati, D. P. (2023). Quality of legislative process during the time of the pandemic. *Corporate Law & Governance Review*, 5(2), 100.
- Chandranegara, I. S., & Marfugah, L. (2024). Regulatory capture on emergency due process of law-making. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1), 2356382.
- Faiqah, A. (2023). Women, Work, and Siyāsah Dustūriyyah: A Critical Review of Indonesia's Job Creation Law. *Staatsrecht: Jurnal Hukum Kenegaraan Dan Politik Islam*, 3(2), 187–220.
- Febriana, L. R., Setiadi, W., & Thohari, A. A. (2025). THE LEGAL POLITICS OF THE FORMATION OF JOB CREATION LAW WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF RESPONSIVE LAWS. *Multidisciplinary Indonesian Center Journal (MICJO)*, 2(2), 2323–2338.
- Hadiyantina, S., Supaat, D. I., Sudjati, X. Q. D., Rahmatika, N. A., & Maharani, T. (2024). Construction of Telemedicine Implementation License Arrangements Application Based in Indonesia. *Arena Hukum*, 17(2), 402–427.
- Haipon, H., Mardiansyah, H., & Siswanto, M. (2025). The Dynamics of the Executive and Legislative Relations in the Indonesian Constitutional System. *International Journal of Health, Economics, and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, 7(2), 836–843.
- Helana, R., Setiadi, E., Januarita, R., & Erlena, E. (2025). Legal Protection for Patients and Providers Telemedicine Services: Perspectives Principle Balance. *Journal La Sociale*, 6(2), 318–324.
- Hendratta, W. M., & Karim, A. (2025). Legal Protection of Patients' Confidentiality in the Era of Mandatory Electronic Medical Records. *Widya Pranata Hukum: Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Hukum*, 7(2), 236–257.
- Iskandar, S. (2023). Legal Politics of Establishing a Health Bill with the Omnibus Law Method. *Legal Brief*, 11(6), 3639–3649.
- Jazuli, M. R., Idris, M. M., & Yaguma, P. (2022). The importance of institutional quality: Reviewing the relevance of Indonesia's Omnibus Law on national competitiveness. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 9(1), 1–13.
- Laden, H. S., & Hasibuan, A. E. (2025). Good Government as the Foundation of Democracy and Social Justice in Indonesia. *Az-Ziyadah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 2(2), 1–13.
- Makarim, M. H., & Wijayanto, E. (2024). DIGITAL-BASED HEALTH LAW SYSTEM TRANSFORMATION IN INDONESIA: LEGAL PROTECTION FOR PATIENTS AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS. *Dialogia Iuridica*, 16(1), 27–48.
- Malik, D. A., Gusela, M. D., Azfa, S. H., Fauziansah, S., & Rosidin, U. (2024). Navigating the Labyrinth: A Normative Juridical Analysis of Legal Politics and Policy Formulation in Indonesia. *Enigma in Law*, 2(1), 75–86.
- Maskun, M., Kamaruddin, H., Khalid, R. M., Anugerah, M., Wiranti, W., & Bachril, S. N. (2025). Regulatory Challenges in Wastewater Management and its Impacts on Environmental Sustainability. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 10(3), 322–341.
- Mawardi, C., Zaid, M., & Kamil, R. (2024). The importance of the restorative justice approach in the resolution of medical disputes. *Wacana Hukum*, 30(1), 71–88.
- Mulia, H. I., Wirya, A., Octavian, Y., Gunawan, R., Gooding, P., & Walvisch, J. (2024). *Assessment of the guardianship system for persons with psychosocial disability in Indonesia*.
- Muttaqin, M. Z. (2024). *State administrative law in Indonesia*. Routledge.

- Nurchasanah, N., Sakti, M., & Nugroho, A. A. (2025). Juridical Analysis of Law Number 17 of 2023 Concerning Health on Legal Protection for Medical and Health Personnel. *Asian Journal of Social and Humanities*, 4(2), 2348–2356.
- Okta, S. (2020). *The Transnational Legal Process of Global Health Jurisprudence: HIV and the Law in Indonesia*.
- PAHALA, E. S., PANJAITAN, H., & BETLEHN, A. (2024). JURIDICAL REVIEW OF LAW NUMBER 6 OF 2023 CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT COPYRIGHT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK-BASED BUSINESS LICENSING IN THE HEALTH SECTOR IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACY. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLICY AND LAW*, 5(4), 1–11.
- Puspitasari, E. R., & Arumbinang, M. H. (2025). Climate Justice and Legal Frameworks in Indonesia: Ensuring Equity for Marginalized Communities in Green Policy Implementation. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1566(1), 12029.
- Ramadhan, M. R., Kamal, M., & Mamonto, M. A. W. W. (2021). Omnibus Law in Indonesia: Legal Protection of Workers in Employment Contracts. *Golden Ratio of Law and Social Policy Review*, 1(1), 7–16.
- Rijadi, P., Indey, M., & Sujono, I. (2023). Urgency and Mechanism of Structuring Regional Regulations with the Omnibus Law Method. *TARUNALAW: Journal of Law and Syariah*, 1(01), 1–21.
- Robet, R., Fitri, M. R., & Kabelen, M. C. S. (2023). The State and Human Rights under Joko Widodo's Indonesia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(2), 2286041.
- Saragi, J. M. A., Sjarif, F. A., & Indrati, M. F. (2024). Implementing regulations for the omnibus law within the taxation cluster: A delegated legislation perspective. *Lex Publica*, 11(1), 20–44.
- Schäfer, S., & Syam, M. (2024). Pandemic politics: The acceleration of democratic erosion and autocratization in Indonesia during Covid-19. *Zeitschrift Für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft*, 18(4), 475–503.
- Shalihah, A., & Nury, M. (2024). Implications Of The Health Omnibuslaw Law For The Welfare Of The Community And Medical Personnel. *DE RECHT (Journal of Police and Law Enforcement)*, 1–13.
- Suri, I., Halim, U., & Perkasa, A. W. A. P. (2023). Framing media on the polemic omnibus law in urban communities indonesia. *International Journal of Media and Communication Research*, 4(1), 43–53.
- Tan, W., Rosli, W. R. W., Amboro, Y. P., Bajury, M. S. M., & Gunawan, E. (2025). Human Rights Protection in Business Practices: Between Social Responsibility and Legal Compliance. *Lex Publica*, 12(1), 147–172.
- Taufiqi, M. Z. (2024). *Constitutional analysis of the elimination of mandatory spending in law number 17 of 2023 on health Maqāṣid Asy-Syarī 'Ah Perspective*. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Tejomurti, K., & Sukarmi, S. (2020). The Critical Study of the Omnibus Bill on Job Creation Based on John Rawls View on Justice. *Unnes Law Journal*, 6(2), 187–204.
- Wardana, D. J., Sukardi, S., & Salman, R. (2023). Public participation in the law-making process in indonesia. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 30(1), 66–77.
- Widiarto, A. E., Hassan, M. S., Rusli, M. H. M., & Setiawan, E. B. (2025). The authority relationship of Central and Local Governments in forming laws and regulations: between Indonesia and Malaysia. *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 33(1), 148–167.