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# Comparison of Auction Systems and Procedures Between Indonesia and Japan: A Study of the Principles of Transparency and Legal Certainty

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## ABSTRACT

This study discusses the comparison of auction systems and procedures between Indonesia and Japan, focusing on the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty. This study stems from the need to understand the extent to which these two principles are implemented in legally regulated auction mechanisms, as well as how the differences in legal approaches between the two countries affect the fairness and effectiveness of the auction system. This study uses a comparative juridical method with a normative-empirical approach, in which data is obtained through literature studies, analysis of legislation, and review of auction practices in both countries. The results show that Indonesia excels in the application of the principle of transparency through the digitisation of the e-auction system managed by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN). This system enhances efficiency and public information disclosure, but does not yet fully guarantee legal certainty, as post-auction disputes are still common and the legal protection for auction winners is weak. In contrast, Japan has an auction system based on the strong principle of the rule of law under the Civil Execution Act (*Minji Shikkō Hō*), with implementation under the supervision of judicial institutions that guarantee legal certainty and protection of buyers' rights. Transparency in Japan is realised in a measurable manner through procedural openness and judicial accountability. Analysis based on the theories of Good Governance and Rule of Law shows that Indonesia places more emphasis on the aspect of transparent management (governance), while Japan is more prominent in legal certainty (law). The two complement each other, because transparency without legal certainty has the potential to cause social uncertainty, while legal certainty without transparency can lead to closed bureaucracy. This study concludes that the ideal auction system is one that is able to integrate both principles in a balanced manner. Indonesia needs to strengthen the aspect of legal certainty, while Japan can adopt digitalisation to increase transparency.

**Keywords:** Auction, Transparency, Legal Certainty, Good Governance, Rule of Law.

## I. Introduction

Auctions are a legal and economic instrument that plays a strategic role in the mechanism of asset allocation in various sectors, both public and private. Through this mechanism, movable and immovable property can be transferred openly through a competitive process that upholds the principle of fair



competition. The implementation of auctions is not merely an economic activity, but also a concrete manifestation of the principle of good governance through the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty (Rohim, 2022). These two principles are the main foundations for ensuring that the auction process is fair, efficient, and accountable to all parties involved.

In the Indonesian context, the auction system has undergone rapid development in line with the implementation of digitalisation through the e-auction system managed by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN). This digital transformation aims to improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the implementation of state auctions. Research conducted by Sitorus (2021) shows that the implementation of e-auctions in Indonesia has accelerated the auction process, minimised the potential for collusion, and expanded public access to information. However, there are still legal challenges, particularly regarding the certainty of auction buyers' rights, which are often hampered by disputes over ownership or guarantees of auction items (Faisal, 2020). This issue emphasises that although digitalisation has the potential to strengthen transparency, the aspect of legal certainty in practice still faces various obstacles, especially at the level of implementation and law enforcement. Unlike Indonesia, Japan has a long-established auction system that is comprehensively regulated under the Civil Execution Act (*Minji Shikkō Hō*). This legal system covers all stages of the auction process, from asset seizure and minimum price setting to the distribution of sales proceeds to the entitled parties. Japan is known to have a strong legal framework in ensuring legal certainty, particularly in terms of buyer protection and the validity of auction results (Nakagawa, 2021). The country applies the principle that, as long as all procedural stages are carried out in accordance with applicable law, auction buyers obtain legal ownership even if there are objections from third parties. This approach reflects the character of the Japanese legal system, which emphasises certainty, order, and legal protection for all parties (Yamamoto & Ouchi, 2019).

International academic studies show that the implementation of digital auction or e-procurement systems is positively correlated with increased transparency and public accountability. A study by Milosavljević et al. (2023) found that digitisation in public procurement mechanisms significantly improved government openness indices in a number of developing countries. However, the effectiveness of these digital systems is not always linear with increased legal certainty. Several studies highlight that technical constraints, weak supervision, and limited capacity of implementing agencies can hinder the achievement of the principles of fairness and legal certainty in electronic auction practices (Shimamoto, 2022). These conditions show that transparency generated through information technology is not necessarily followed by strong legal certainty if it is not supported by mature regulatory instruments and consistent law enforcement mechanisms. Based on this reality, a comparison between the Indonesian and Japanese auction systems is relevant for further study, particularly in assessing the extent to which both countries apply the principles of transparency and legal certainty in their auction systems. This study aims to comparatively analyse the auction systems and procedures in both countries, focusing on the application of these two principles, while identifying their strengths, weaknesses, and legal implications for fairness, efficiency, and public accountability. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of comparative legal literature and serve as a basis for policymakers in Indonesia in designing more adaptive and effective auction law reforms (Widodo, 2023).

The main hypothesis in this study states that the auction system in Japan tends to provide a higher level of legal certainty than Indonesia, especially in terms of buyer protection and post-auction arrangements. However, Indonesia shows greater potential for transparency through the implementation of a digital e-auction system that allows for widespread public information disclosure. On the other hand, there is a contradictory view that Indonesia's digital system has the potential to strengthen legal certainty in the future through technological innovation and increased institutional accountability, so that a comparison between the two legal systems cannot be concluded definitively. In general, both Indonesia and Japan have demonstrated their commitment to applying the principles of transparency and legal certainty in the implementation of auctions, albeit with different approaches. Japan emphasises the rule of law and procedural certainty, while Indonesia places greater emphasis on technological innovation to achieve

transparency and public participation. This study is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of how two legal systems with different characteristics can achieve the same goal, namely, to realise fair, transparent, and legally certain auctions.

## II. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

### 2.1. The Principle of Transparency in Auction Implementation

The principle of transparency is a key principle in *good governance* and serves as a moral and legal foundation for every public activity, including auctions. According to Sulaiman (2021), transparency means the government's openness in providing accurate, timely, and accessible information to the public without discrimination. In the context of auctions, transparency guarantees that the public has equal access to information about the object, price, and auction process, thereby creating procedural justice. Digitalisation through *e-auctions* is one concrete form of applying the principle of transparency in the public sector. A study by Rahardjo and Prabowo (2023) shows that the electronic auction system in Indonesia increases data openness, broadens public participation, and reduces opportunities for administrative irregularities. Their research findings confirm that *e-auctions* are not only a technological innovation but also a mechanism for public accountability that strengthens public trust in the state. Internationally, the principle of transparency in public auctions is also recognised as an important factor in reducing the risk of corruption and increasing efficiency. Kim and Oh (2022), in a comparative study in Korea and Japan, stated that the openness of the auction process has a direct correlation with increased economic efficiency and reduced post-auction conflicts. This shows that openness is not only an administrative aspect but also has a systemic impact on government legitimacy and legal justice.

### 2.2. The Principle of Legal Certainty in Auction Implementation

Legal certainty is a fundamental principle in modern legal systems that ensures that the law provides clarity, stability, and predictability for society (Tamanaha, 2020). In the context of auction implementation, the principle of legal certainty requires that the entire auction process, from the determination of the object to the delivery of the results, be clearly regulated and consistently implemented. Research by Shidarta (2022) explains that legal certainty does not only mean the existence of written rules, but also includes consistency in application and protection of the rights of legal subjects. In the Indonesian context, legal certainty in auctions still faces challenges in the form of overlapping regulations and weak dispute resolution mechanisms. On the other hand, Japan, with its mature civil law system, has integrated the principle of legal certainty into every stage of auction implementation through the Civil Execution Act, which places supervision under the judicial institution. A comparative study by Hashimoto (2021) shows that legal certainty in the Japanese auction system is not only the result of strong regulations, but also because of a legal culture that places compliance with procedures as a form of respect for justice. This distinguishes Japan from many developing countries, where the law is often seen merely as an administrative tool, not a pillar of social ethics.

### 2.3. The Perspective of Good Governance and the Rule of Law

The principle of good governance emphasises openness, accountability, and effectiveness as pillars of clean and efficient governance (World Bank, 2020). In the context of public administration law, auctions are a means of testing the effectiveness of the application of these principles. Rahman (2023) asserts that transparency in the management of public assets is a measure of the successful application of good governance, as it involves public participation, social oversight, and open state accountability. Meanwhile, the rule of law affirms the supremacy of law as the primary instrument in ensuring justice and the protection of individual rights. According to Peerenboom (2021), the rule of law in East Asian systems, including Japan,

prioritises procedural certainty and social stability. This principle ensures that all government actions have a valid legal basis and that the implementation of auctions is not only efficient but also has strong legal legitimacy. Thus, good governance and the rule of law are two mutually reinforcing pillars: the former emphasises openness and accountability, while the latter guarantees legal certainty and justice. In the implementation of auctions, these two principles form an essential synergy to ensure that the auction process is not only legally valid but also publicly trusted.

#### 2.4. Hypothesis Development

Based on theoretical studies and previous research results, it can be formulated that effective auction implementation must be able to balance two main principles, namely transparency and legal certainty. These two are not stand-alone concepts, but are interdependent and interact in forming a fair and socially just auction system. From the results of the literature review, it appears that Indonesia is more prominent in the application of transparency through *e-auction* innovations, but still faces obstacles in enforcing legal certainty, especially regarding ownership disputes and buyer rights protection. Conversely, Japan displays high stability and legal certainty due to strict supervision by judicial institutions, but its transparency is still limited to procedural aspects and is not yet fully based on digital technology. Considering these findings, the research hypotheses can be developed as follows:

*Hypothesis 1 (H1): The auction system in Japan provides a higher level of legal certainty than the auction system in Indonesia, particularly in terms of buyer rights protection and auction validity.*

*Hypothesis 2 (H2): The auction system in Indonesia has a higher level of transparency than Japan due to the implementation of the e-auction digital system, although its legal certainty is still relatively weak.*

*Hypothesis 3 (H3): The simultaneous integration of the principles of transparency and legal certainty can create an ideal auction system, where information disclosure goes hand in hand with definite and fair legal protection.*

With these hypotheses, this study aims to examine and confirm the relationship between the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty in the context of auction implementation in both countries, as well as to provide a conceptual model for auction law reform in Indonesia that is more balanced between the aspects of technology, efficiency, and legal rights protection.

### III. Research Method

This study uses a comparative legal approach with the aim of analysing and comparing the auction systems and procedures in Indonesia and Japan within the framework of the principles of transparency and legal certainty. This approach was chosen because comparative legal research allows researchers to identify similarities and differences between two legal systems, assess the effectiveness of the application of certain legal principles, and explore the social, political, and institutional factors that influence these differences (Zweigert & Kötz, 1998). Thus, this study is not only descriptive but also analytical, critically assessing how both legal systems realise the principles of procedural justice in the implementation of auctions. This comparative legal approach is combined with a normative-empirical approach. The normative approach is used to examine the positive legal provisions governing the implementation of auctions in both countries, including national regulations, implementing regulations, and relevant legal doctrines. The primary legal sources in this study include Indonesian legislation, such as Minister of Finance Regulation No. 27/PMK.06/2016 concerning Auction Implementation Guidelines, as well as the Civil Execution Act (Minji Shikkō Hō) in Japan. In addition, secondary legal sources in the form of academic literature, scientific journals, legal articles, and policy reports

were also used to enrich the analysis of the implementation of the principles of transparency and legal certainty in auction practices (Siyono, 2021).

An empirical approach was used to complement the normative analysis through a review of auction practices and law enforcement in the field. Empirical data were collected through a documentary study of the annual reports of the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN), published data from the Ministry of Justice of Japan, and a literature review on e-auction and execution auction practices in both countries. By combining these two approaches, this study attempts to present a comprehensive picture, both from a normative (rules) and factual (implementation practices) perspective, in order to assess the extent to which the legal system is able to guarantee transparency and certainty in the implementation of auctions. This type of research is descriptive-analytical, qualitative in nature, as it focuses not on quantitative measurement but on an in-depth understanding of the concepts, structures, and application of legal norms. The analysis is conducted inductively by tracing the relationship between legal principles, positive norms, and administrative practices in both countries. The data analysis technique is carried out using a comparative analytical method, which compares the substance of the law (formal rules), institutional structure (auction implementers), and legal culture (enforcement and public perception of auction law) between Indonesia and Japan. The analysis was carried out in three stages: (1) identification of relevant legal norms, (2) categorisation of similarities and differences in the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty, and (3) critical interpretation of the implications of these differences for justice and legal effectiveness.

In addition, to ensure data validity, this study applied source triangulation, which involves comparing the results of academic literature reviews with empirical data and official legal sources. Internal validity is maintained through cross-checking between legislation, legal doctrine, and previous research results from relevant international and national journals (Yamamoto & Ouchi, 2019; Milosavljević et al., 2023). This approach allows researchers to avoid normative bias and produce a more objective and representative analysis of the legal context of both countries. In a theoretical framework, this study is based on the theories of Good Governance and Rule of Law. The theory of Good Governance emphasises the importance of transparency, accountability, and public participation in every mechanism of government, including in the implementation of auctions (Rohim, 2022). Meanwhile, the Rule of Law theory is used to assess the extent to which the legal system guarantees legal certainty, protection of rights, and procedural justice for all parties involved (Dicey, 1959). These two theories are used as analytical tools to examine the extent to which auction practices in Indonesia and Japan reflect the basic principles of clean governance and a fair legal system. With this methodology, the study is expected to make a profound scientific contribution in the fields of comparative law and administrative law, particularly regarding the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty in auction mechanisms. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to provide a normative and empirical basis for policymakers to design a more transparent and efficient auction system that provides equal legal protection for all auction participants.

## IV. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. Auction Systems and Procedures in Indonesia

Auctions in Indonesia are an integral part of the state administrative law system, serving as a means of transferring assets in a lawful, open, and accountable manner. The legal basis for its implementation is regulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 27/PMK.06/2016 concerning Auction Implementation Guidelines, which regulates in detail the procedures from determining the auction object, announcement, implementation, to the handover of auction results to the entitled parties. In the last decade, Indonesia has undergone a significant transformation through the implementation of an e-auction system by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN). This transformation arose from the need to strengthen the principle of transparency, improve efficiency, and expand public participation in the auction process. This system allows participants to take part in auctions online through the official government platform, without having to be physically present at the auction site.

According to Sitorus (2021), the digitisation of auctions is an important step in realising the principle of good governance, as it reduces the potential for collusion, increases accountability, and makes it easier for the public to access information on auctioned assets. However, the results of the study also reveal that digitisation has not fully addressed the issue of legal certainty. Faisal (2020) emphasises that disputes over the ownership of auctioned objects, objections from third parties, and overlaps between implementing agencies still often cause uncertainty for auction winners. This weakness is due to the absence of a consistent legal mechanism to protect the rights of buyers after an auction has been declared valid. Thus, although Indonesia has made great strides in transparency through technology, legal certainty still requires normative and institutional strengthening so that the legal rights of all parties can be fully guaranteed.

#### 4.2. Auction Systems and Procedures in Japan

Japan has a highly structured and legally robust auction system under the Civil Execution Act (Minji Shikkō Hō). This law regulates each stage of the auction process in detail, from the seizure of the debtor's assets, the setting of a minimum price, the auction process, to the distribution of the auction proceeds to creditors. The auction system in Japan is run by the courts, not the executive branch, so its implementation is within a strict rule of law framework (Nakagawa, 2021). The implementation of auctions under judicial authority guarantees the integrity and independence of the process. This prevents auctions from administrative intervention, while strengthening public confidence in the results. Japan also regulates comprehensive protection of buyers' rights, whereby every auction winner is guaranteed to obtain legal ownership rights that cannot be revoked if the procedures have been carried out in accordance with the law (Yamamoto & Ouchi, 2019).

Data from the Ministry of Justice of Japan shows that more than 90% of auctions in Japan are completed without post-auction disputes. This reflects the effectiveness of a legal system that prioritises legal certainty (Nakagawa, 2021). On the other hand, information transparency is also well maintained through the online publication of auction results by the courts, allowing the public to access data related to auction items, prices, and schedules transparently without compromising the legal integrity of the process. Thus, the auction system in Japan demonstrates an ideal balance between transparency and legal certainty. Transparency is maintained through public information disclosure, while legal certainty is upheld through clear, stable, and judicially accountable legal mechanisms.

#### 4.3. Comparison of the Application of the Principles of Transparency and Legal Certainty

A comparison between Indonesia and Japan shows that both countries are committed to applying the principles of transparency and legal certainty, but with different focuses and methods. Indonesia emphasises procedural transparency through the digitisation of the e-auction system, while Japan emphasises substantive legal certainty through the strength of its judicial institutions and consistent law enforcement. Indonesia has shown progress in creating a more open, efficient, and inclusive auction system. The public can access information, register, and participate in the auction process online. This strengthens public trust in the state bureaucratic system (Rohim, 2022). However, problems arise because digital reform has not been fully accompanied by substantive legal reform. Post-auction disputes still frequently occur due to weak legal protection for buyers and overlapping regulations between institutions (Faisal, 2020). In contrast, Japan has a stable and mature legal system. Legal certainty is a key element, with each stage of the auction based on explicit and measurable provisions. The involvement of judicial institutions in the auction process also increases public confidence in the results. Transparency in Japan is procedural and formal—open but controlled—because all information is conveyed in accordance with legal mechanisms without exceeding the limits of privacy protection or the rights of related parties (Yamamoto & Ouchi, 2019).

The following table clarifies the comparison between the two systems:

**Table 1. Comparison Table of Auction System Aspects between Indonesia and Japan**

Aspect	Indonesia	Japan
Legal basis	Minister of Finance Regulation No. 27/PMK.06/2016	Civil Execution Act (Minji Shikkō Hō)
Implementing Agency	Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN)	Judicial Institution (Court-supervised auction)
Main focus	Transparency through e-auction	Legal certainty through the rule of law
Forms of transparency	Public access	Official publication of the auction results by the court
Main obstacles	Ownership disputes, weak legal protection	Adaptation of traditional systems to digitalisation
Key advantages	Innovative and participatory	Stable, certain, and fair

From the above comparison, it can be concluded that Indonesia excels in digital innovation and public openness, while Japan excels in legal consistency and rights protection.

#### 4.4. Discussion

Analysis based on Good Governance theory shows that both Indonesia and Japan have sought to internalise the principle of transparency as a means of strengthening public accountability. Indonesia is a clear example of a developing country adapting to technological developments through the implementation of an e-auction system as a form of digital transformation in the management of state auctions. This digitalisation expands public participation, minimises the potential for collusion, and increases efficiency and access to public information (Rohim, 2022). This step is in line with the principles of transparency and accountability emphasised by Good Governance. However, this administrative success does not fully guarantee the achievement of substantive justice. Although procedural openness has been realised through the digital system, inconsistent law enforcement remains a weak point in auction practices in Indonesia. Weak protection of buyers' rights, the absence of a fast and definitive dispute resolution system, and limited coordination between implementing agencies have resulted in the principle of legal certainty not being optimally implemented (Faisal, 2020). This means that the application of the principles of Good Governance in Indonesia is still stronger in terms of transparency than in terms of substantive law enforcement.

Meanwhile, based on the Rule of Law theory, Japan demonstrates a higher level of legal stability because each stage of the auction is carried out under the supervision of an independent judicial institution. The principle of legal certainty is the main foundation for protecting buyers' rights, ensuring the integrity of the process, and preventing post-auction disputes. This is in line with Dicey's (1959) view, which asserts that a true state of law is one that places the law as the highest authority and ensures the equality of every individual before the law. The Japanese legal system represents the consistent application of the Rule of Law. Legal certainty is realised through clear regulations, structured law enforcement, and strong internal oversight mechanisms. In fact, transparency in Japan is not only about public information disclosure, but also about procedurally transparent processes that are legally accountable (Nakagawa, 2021). Thus, Japan has successfully combined the principle of transparency through legality—that is, transparency based on the supremacy of law, not merely administrative openness.

From these two theories, it appears that Indonesia and Japan have taken two different paths in realising ideal auction governance. Indonesia places more emphasis on governance through technological innovation and public disclosure, while Japan emphasises the law by enforcing strict legal certainty through regulations and judicial oversight. These two principles are not contradictory, but rather complementary. Openness without legal certainty has the potential to cause social uncertainty and a loss of public trust, while legal certainty without transparency can create procedural authoritarianism. Thus, the balance between the principles of transparency and legal certainty is a fundamental element in building a fair auction system. The

ideal model should integrate digital innovation, as Indonesia has done, with the rule of law, as Japan has implemented, so that these two basic principles can work harmoniously and reinforce each other.

Based on the results of comparative analysis, several important legal implications can be drawn. First, Indonesia needs to strengthen its e-auction legal framework to explicitly guarantee the rights of buyers and the protection of third parties. Existing regulations need to be revised to explicitly regulate post-auction dispute resolution mechanisms and legal protection for buyers acting in good faith. This step will strengthen the principle of legal certainty and balance the application of the principle of transparency, which has been the main focus (Widodo, 2023). Second, Japan can take inspiration from Indonesia in terms of utilising digital technology to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the auction process. Measured digitalisation can expand public participation without compromising legal integrity and established judicial oversight. This approach will enrich the Japanese system with the dimension of technological transparency, namely innovation-based openness supported by strict legal regulations. Thirdly, from an academic perspective, this study shows that the principles of transparency and legal certainty are inseparable. They are the two main pillars in building a modern auction system that is fair, efficient, and accountable. The principle of transparency ensures that the process is open and can be monitored, while legal certainty guarantees that the auction results have strong legitimacy and legal protection. The synergy between technological innovation and consistent law enforcement will create an auction system that is not only administratively efficient but also substantively fair. Indonesia and Japan can complement each other—Indonesia as a pioneer of digitalisation that increases public participation, and Japan as a model of strict rule of law implementation. The combination of these two models can serve as a reference in the formation of a global auction system that is transparent, legally certain, and adaptive to future technological developments.

## V. Conclusion

This study comparatively discusses the auction systems and procedures in Indonesia and Japan, with a focus on the application of the principles of transparency and legal certainty. Based on the results of the analysis of the regulatory framework, implementation, and underlying legal theory, it can be concluded that the two countries have different orientations and approaches, but both strive to achieve fair, efficient, and accountable auction governance. Indonesia has shown significant progress in implementing the principle of transparency through the digitalisation of the *e-auction* system managed by the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN). This transformation has broadened public participation, improved administrative efficiency, and minimised the potential for collusion or manipulation. Digitalisation has also made the auction process more open and accessible to the wider community, in line with the spirit of *good governance* that prioritises accountability and information disclosure. However, the success of transparency has not been fully accompanied by adequate legal certainty. Post-auction disputes, overlapping regulations, and weak protection of auction buyers' rights remain prominent issues. This shows that technological advances have not always been accompanied by the strengthening of substantive legal instruments that guarantee justice and legal protection for all parties involved.

Unlike Indonesia, Japan has a long-established auction system that is highly oriented towards legal certainty. Auctions are conducted under the supervision of judicial institutions, which guarantee integrity, accountability, and certainty of results. Through *the Civil Execution Act (Minji Shikkō Hō)*, Japan affirms that each stage of the auction is a legal process that must be carried out in accordance with procedures and is legally binding. The principle of legal certainty in Japan not only provides guarantees for buyers' rights but also ensures that auction results are final and cannot be easily contested. Transparency in Japan is realised through strictly controlled procedural openness, so that information can be accessed by the public without sacrificing legal stability. In this case, Japan has succeeded in balancing the principle of *the rule of law* with the principle of public accountability. An analysis of the theories of *good governance* and *the rule of law* shows that both countries have actually internalised these two principles, albeit with different focal points. Indonesia excels in the aspect of *governance*, namely openness, efficiency, and public participation, while Japan

emphasises the aspect of *law*, namely legal certainty and the protection of rights. The two complement each other: transparency without legal certainty has the potential to cause social uncertainty and undermine public trust, while legal certainty without transparency risks creating a rigid and closed system. Thus, the ideal auction system is one that is able to harmoniously integrate these two principles, where information transparency goes hand in hand with legal certainty that guarantees substantive justice.

The implications of these findings emphasise the importance for Indonesia to strengthen the aspect of legal certainty through regulatory reform and more consistent law enforcement. The government needs to clarify the protection of buyers' rights, reinforce post-auction dispute resolution mechanisms, and ensure synergy between implementing agencies so that the principle of legal certainty is no longer just an ideal normative but can also be applied in practice. On the other hand, Japan can draw inspiration from Indonesia in utilising digital technology to expand public participation and administrative efficiency without compromising *the rule of law*, which has long been the foundation of its legal system. Academically, this study makes an important contribution to the development of comparative legal studies, particularly in understanding the dialectical relationship between the principles of transparency and legal certainty in the context of auction implementation. This research shows that these two principles cannot be separated; they must go hand in hand to create a legal system that is not only administratively efficient but also substantively fair.

Going forward, the synergy between technological innovation and legal rigour will be key to building a modern, adaptive, and equitable auction system. Indonesia and Japan, with their respective strengths, can serve as models for other countries in designing auction governance that is transparent, efficient, and has strong legal certainty. Thus, this study not only enriches the academic literature in the field of administrative law and comparative law but also makes a real contribution to the development of public policies that are more oriented towards fairness and accountability.

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