

Implementation of Restorative Justice in the Settlement of Mild Theft Criminal Acts After the Effectiveness pLaw Number 1 of 2023 Concerning the Criminal Code

Eka Fitri Lestari, Ismaidar, Abdul Rahman Maulana Siregar

Abstract

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code has brought about a paradigm shift in the Indonesian criminal legal system, including in the resolution of petty theft crimes through a restorative justice approach. This approach emphasizes restitution of victims' losses, accountability of perpetrators, and restoration of social balance, so that case resolution is not solely oriented towards revenge. This study aims to analyze the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 and examine its relationship with Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024. This study uses a normative legal research method with a statutory, conceptual, and case-based approach. Legal materials were obtained through a literature review of relevant laws and regulations, books, and scientific journals, and then analyzed qualitatively. The research findings indicate that the application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes has a normative basis through Articles 478, 51, and 54 of Law Number 1 of 2023, which are reinforced by regulations at the police, prosecutors, and court levels. Its application reflects a shift in the orientation of criminal punishment toward more humane, proportional, and victim-centered solutions without neglecting the perpetrator's criminal responsibility. Thus, restorative justice is a crucial instrument in reforming Indonesia's criminal justice system, grounded in legal certainty, justice, and expediency.

Keywords: restorative justice, petty theft, Criminal Code, punishment, criminal justice system.

Eka Fitri Lestari

Magister Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Pembangunan Pancabudi, Indonesia

e-mail: ekafitrilestari03@gmail.com

Ismaidar, Abdul Rahman Maulana Siregar

e-mail: ismaidar@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id¹, abdulrahmanms@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id².

3rd International Conference on the Epicentrum of Economic Global Framework (ICEEGLOF)

Theme: Navigating The Future: Business and Social Paradigms in a Transformative Era.

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICEEGLOF>

Introduction

The reform of the national criminal law through Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code represents a significant milestone in the reform of the Indonesian criminal justice system. The National Criminal Code not only replaces the colonial-era Criminal Code but also brings about a paradigm shift in criminal law enforcement, shifting from a retributive justice-oriented approach to a restorative justice approach. This paradigm shift is reflected in the provisions regarding the objectives of punishment, sentencing guidelines, and the provision of space for criminal case resolution that prioritizes conflict resolution, victim recovery, perpetrator accountability, and the restoration of social balance.[1]

One concrete example of this reform is the regulation of the crime of petty theft, as stipulated in Article 478 of Law Number 1 of 2023. This provision demonstrates that lawmakers differentiate the legal treatment of criminal acts based on the seriousness of the act and its consequences. Thus, for crimes qualifying as petty theft, case resolution is no longer always directed at imprisonment, but can consider more proportional mechanisms as long as they still ensure legal certainty, justice, and legal benefits for all parties involved.[2]

The restorative justice approach to resolving petty theft crimes is highly relevant because these crimes generally cause relatively small losses and still allow for reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator. Within the concept of restorative justice, case resolution focuses not only on imposing sanctions on the perpetrator but also prioritizes reparation for the victim's losses, accountability for the perpetrator, and restoration of social relationships disrupted by the crime. This approach is considered more capable of creating just and sustainable solutions than approaches solely focused on punishment.[3]

To support the consistent implementation of restorative justice, the government and law enforcement agencies have established various complementary regulations, including Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024. The presence of these regulations demonstrates that the implementation of restorative justice has become part of national policy in the Indonesian criminal justice system. Therefore, a study of the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 is crucial to assess the alignment of normative regulations with the direction of national criminal law reform.[4]

The application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes is inextricably linked to the role of law enforcement officers as implementers of the criminal justice system. Although Law Number 1 of 2023 has provided new direction through its objectives and guidelines for sentencing, its implementation still requires a clear mechanism to avoid differences in interpretation in practice. Therefore, regulations are needed that provide guidance on the requirements, procedures, and limitations of the application of restorative justice so that resolution remains within the framework of legal certainty and does not compromise protection of victims' rights or the interests of the community.[5]

At the investigation stage, this mechanism is accommodated through Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation provides guidance for investigators to resolve certain criminal cases through a restorative justice approach, taking into account formal and material requirements, including the existence of a peace agreement, restitution of the victim's losses, and ensuring compliance with the public interest. The presence of this regulation demonstrates that criminal case resolution is no longer solely focused on the formal judicial process but also opens up opportunities for resolution that prioritizes the restoration of legal and social relations between the parties.

Strengthening the application of restorative justice is also carried out at the prosecution stage through Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of

Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice, and at the trial stage through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. The presence of these two regulations demonstrates the synchronization of policies between law enforcement agencies so that the application of restorative justice is not only an institutional policy, but has developed into part of the national criminal justice system implemented in an integrated manner from investigation, prosecution, to trial.[6]

Based on this description, the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 is an important issue requiring normative study. This study is necessary to assess the relationship between the provisions in the National Criminal Code and various implementing regulations applicable at the Police, Prosecutor's Office, and Supreme Court levels, while also providing an understanding of how restorative justice implementation mechanisms can support the realization of sentencing goals that are more oriented towards restoration, justice, and legal benefits.

Although a normative framework for restorative justice is available through Law Number 1 of 2023, Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024, its application to petty theft crimes still requires a uniform understanding among law enforcement officials. Differences in interpretation of the requirements, scope, and implementation mechanisms have the potential to create inconsistencies in practice, thus preventing the goal of criminal law reform to achieve more substantive justice from being fully achieved. Therefore, a normative legal study is needed that integrates these various regulations into a coherent analytical framework.[7]

Previous studies generally discuss restorative justice from the perspective of implementation within a single law enforcement institution or based on specific case studies. Some studies examine the application of restorative justice to theft cases at the police level, while others focus on victim protection or its application to child offenders. Relatively few studies specifically examine the implementation of restorative justice for petty theft after the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023, linking the provisions of Articles 478, 51, and 54 with Police Regulations, Attorney General Regulations, and Supreme Court Regulations as a unified legal system. This situation creates a research gap and provides novelty in this research.

This research uses a normative legal approach, emphasizing the analysis of legislation, doctrine, and scientific literature related to the application of restorative justice in petty theft. To strengthen the discussion, this study also examines the practice of implementing Article 478 of the New Criminal Code at the Pulau Punjung District Court, as well as the restorative justice and *rechterlijk pardon* approaches at the Sungailiat District Court. However, these two practices are used only as illustrations of the implementation of the norm and not as objects of decision analysis, so that the research method remains consistent as normative legal research.[8]

Through this approach, this research is expected to provide academic contributions to the development of Indonesian criminal law, particularly regarding the application of restorative justice to petty theft crimes following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023. In addition to enriching studies on national criminal law reform, the results of this research are expected to provide considerations for law enforcement officials in implementing restorative justice consistently, proportionally, and in accordance with the sentencing objectives mandated by the National Criminal Code.

Based on this description, research on the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes is significant, both from the perspective of legal science development and law enforcement practice. This study not only explains the relationship

between the provisions of Articles 478, 51, and 54 of Law Number 1 of 2023 and their implementing regulations, but also provides an understanding of the importance of implementing restorative justice as an instrument for realizing a more humane, equitable, and recovery-oriented criminal justice system without compromising legal certainty. Therefore, this research is worthy of being conducted as a scholarly contribution to the development of criminal law reform in Indonesia.[9]

Research Methodology

This research employs a normative legal research method (normative juridical), focusing on the study of positive legal norms governing the application of restorative justice in the resolution of petty theft. The approaches employed include a statute approach, a conceptual approach, and a case approach as supporting materials for understanding the implementation of legal norms. The statutory approach is used to examine Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, specifically Articles 478, 51, and 54, as well as Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024, as regulations governing the application of restorative justice in the criminal justice system.

The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials, namely laws and regulations related to the research object; secondary legal materials, in the form of books, scientific journals, proceedings, and research results that discuss criminal law and restorative justice; and tertiary legal materials, in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other scientific sources that support the research. The collection of legal materials was carried out through library research, then analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical methods, namely outlining, connecting, and interpreting applicable legal provisions to obtain conclusions regarding the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes[10].

Results

3.1 Legal Regulations Concerning the Implementation of Restorative Justice in the Settlement of Minor Theft Crimes Based on Law Number 1 of 2023 and its Implementing Regulations

The reform of criminal law through Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code brought about a fundamental shift in the orientation of punishment in Indonesia. Whereas the previous penal system emphasized retributive justice against perpetrators, the National Criminal Code introduced a more balanced paradigm, prioritizing conflict resolution, victim recovery, perpetrator accountability, and restoring balance within society. This paradigm shift serves as the philosophical basis for the implementation of restorative justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system, including for petty theft, which is characterized by allowing for resolution through restorative mechanisms without compromising legal certainty.[11]

The provisions regarding petty theft in Article 478 of Law Number 1 of 2023 demonstrate a legal policy that differentiates the treatment of criminal acts based on the seriousness of the act and the consequences. Through these provisions, lawmakers provide a legal basis for more proportional case resolution, allowing cases qualifying as petty theft to consider remedial measures rather than imprisonment as the primary option. This policy reflects the application of the principle of proportionality in modern criminal law, which focuses on balancing victim protection, community interests, and perpetrator development.[12]

The provisions regarding petty theft are inseparable from Article 51 of Law Number 1 of 2023, which regulates the objectives of criminal punishment. This provision emphasizes that criminal punishment aims to prevent criminal acts, socialize convicts, resolve conflicts

arising from criminal acts, restore balance, and create a sense of security in society. Furthermore, Article 54 establishes sentencing guidelines, requiring judges to consider various circumstances related to both the perpetrator and the victim before imposing a sentence. Thus, these two provisions serve as a normative foundation that strengthens the application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes under the National Criminal Code.[13]

As a follow-up to these criminal law reforms, the implementation of restorative justice was strengthened through various regulations at every stage of the criminal justice system. The Police regulate case resolution mechanisms through Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, the Prosecutor's Office regulates the termination of prosecution through Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and the Supreme Court issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 as a guideline for judges adjudicating criminal cases based on restorative justice. The presence of these three regulations demonstrates that the implementation of restorative justice is no longer a sectoral policy but has become part of an integrated criminal justice system, supporting the implementation of the sentencing objectives outlined in the National Criminal Code.[14]

The regulation of restorative justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system stems not only from Law Number 1 of 2023 but is also reinforced through various regulations governing its implementation at every stage of the criminal justice process. This synchronization demonstrates that policymakers have built an integrated system, from the investigation stage through prosecution to trial. Thus, the application of restorative justice to petty theft is not a standalone policy, but rather part of a national policy aimed at realizing a more restorative-oriented criminal justice system, without neglecting legal certainty and protecting public interests.[15]

At the investigation stage, regulations regarding restorative justice are legally based in Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation provides guidelines for investigators to consider resolving cases through a restorative approach if formal and material requirements have been met, including a peace agreement, restitution of the victim's losses, and compliance with the public interest. This regulation demonstrates that the investigative function is no longer solely directed at proving the elements of a crime, but also serves as a means of proportional conflict resolution in accordance with the objectives of national criminal law reform.[16]

These regulations were then further implemented at the prosecution stage through Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice and at the trial stage through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 emphasizes that judges apply a restorative justice approach based on the principles of restoration, strengthening the rights and interests of victims, the responsibility of the accused, punishment as a last resort (*ultimum remedium*), consensualism, and transparency and accountability. The regulation also emphasizes that the application of restorative justice is not intended to eliminate criminal liability, but rather serves as a guideline for case resolution that more effectively achieves substantive justice.

Based on these regulations, it is clear that the application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes is an integral part of national criminal law reform. Article 478 of Law Number 1 of 2023 provides the regulatory basis for petty theft, while Articles 51 and 54 serve as the philosophical and legal foundations for determining the objectives and guidelines for sentencing. These three provisions are further elaborated through Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court

Regulation Number 1 of 2024, forming an interconnected regulatory system that provides legal certainty for law enforcement officers in implementing restorative justice.[17]

The harmonization of Law Number 1 of 2023 and its implementing regulations demonstrates a shift in criminal law policy that prioritizes proportional case resolution. This approach no longer places imprisonment as the sole form of resolution but instead provides space for restorative mechanisms that maintain the function of criminal law as a means of protecting society. Thus, the regulation of restorative justice in petty theft reflects the balance between legal certainty, justice, and expediency, as was the goal of the National Criminal Code.

Therefore, the restorative justice provisions for the resolution of petty theft crimes, based on Law Number 1 of 2023, along with Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024, have established a comprehensive legal foundation for the Indonesian criminal justice system. These regulations provide clear guidelines for law enforcement officials in implementing case resolution that focuses on victim recovery, perpetrator accountability, and the restoration of social balance without eliminating the principle of criminal responsibility. Thus, these various regulations serve as a concrete manifestation of national criminal law reform, making it more humane, proportional, and responsive to evolving societal needs.[18]

3.2 Implementation of Restorative Justice in Resolving Minor Theft Crimes Based on Law Number 1 of 2023

The implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes represents a concrete manifestation of the reform of the Indonesian criminal law system, which prioritizes conflict resolution as one of the objectives of sentencing. The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 demonstrates that the sentencing system is no longer solely oriented toward retaliation against the perpetrator, but also prioritizes restitution of the victim's losses, accountability of the perpetrator, and restoration of social relations within the community. Therefore, the application of restorative justice to petty theft crimes is part of the implementation of the objectives of sentencing as formulated in Article 51 and the sentencing guidelines in Article 54 of Law Number 1 of 2023.[19]

Normally, the mechanism for implementing restorative justice begins with the willingness of the parties to resolve the case through deliberation aimed at restoring the situation to the way it was before the crime occurred. In this mechanism, the victim is given the opportunity to express their losses, while the perpetrator is given the opportunity to acknowledge their actions, take responsibility, and fulfill the agreed-upon form of reparation. The implementation of this mechanism does not eliminate the perpetrator's criminal responsibility, but rather forms part of a case resolution process that is more oriented toward substantive justice, as stipulated in Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2024.[20]

In cases of minor theft, restorative justice can only be implemented if the requirements specified in the law are met. These requirements, in principle, include the willingness of the victim and perpetrator to reconcile, restitution of losses incurred as a result of the crime, the absence of power relations that could influence the agreement, and the non-conflict with the public interest. Furthermore, law enforcement officials must ensure that the reconciliation process is voluntary, transparent, and accountable so that the resulting settlement truly reflects a sense of justice for all parties involved.[21]

The application of restorative justice to petty theft crimes must also be understood as part of an integrated criminal justice system. Therefore, its success does not depend solely on a single law enforcement institution, but requires synchronization between the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court in implementing applicable provisions. Through this coordinated mechanism, case resolution can be carried out more effectively while maintaining a balance between legal certainty, justice, and expediency, as is the direction of national criminal law reform.[22]

The implementation of restorative justice during the investigation stage is carried out based on Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation authorizes investigators to assess the feasibility of resolving a criminal case through a restorative justice approach, taking into account both formal and material requirements. In petty theft cases, investigators must ensure the victim and perpetrator are willing to reconcile, that the losses incurred have been remedied, that there is no public objection, and that the resolution does not conflict with the public interest. Thus, case resolution during the investigation stage is not solely focused on proving the elements of the crime, but also prioritizes conflict resolution in a fair, proportional, and restorative manner.[23]

At the prosecution stage, the implementation of restorative justice is carried out based on Attorney General Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2020 concerning the Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation authorizes the Public Prosecutor to terminate a prosecution if certain conditions are met, including the perpetrator being a first-time offender, reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator, and reparation of the harm caused. This policy demonstrates that prosecution is no longer understood as a stage that must always end in trial, but can instead be a means of resolving cases that prioritizes legal benefits, victim protection, and the creation of social harmony without diminishing the function of criminal law as a law enforcement instrument.[24]

The implementation of restorative justice at the trial stage is legally assured through Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. This PERMA provides uniform guidelines for judges in applying a restorative justice approach, guided by the principles of restoration, protection of the rights and interests of victims, responsibility of the accused, punishment as a last resort (*ultimum remedium*), consensualism, transparency, and accountability. The enactment of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 strengthens the synchronization of policies between the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Supreme Court, allowing the implementation of restorative justice for petty theft crimes to be implemented in an integrated manner within the national criminal justice system, in accordance with the objectives of the 2023 Criminal Code reform.[25]

The implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes must ultimately be directed towards realizing the objectives of punishment as stipulated in Article 51 of Law Number 1 of 2023. Through this approach, case resolution aims not only to impose sanctions on the perpetrator, but also to resolve conflicts, restore victims' losses, rebuild disrupted social relationships, and encourage perpetrators to take responsibility for their actions. Therefore, the application of restorative justice represents a concrete implementation of the shifting paradigm of national criminal law, which prioritizes a balance between legal certainty, justice, and expediency without diminishing the function of criminal law as a means of protecting society.

In law enforcement practice, the implementation of this norm is beginning to be seen in several cases that apply the provisions of the National Criminal Code. For example, the Pulau Punjung District Court has implemented provisions regarding petty theft under Article 478 of the New Criminal Code in resolving certain cases, while the Sungailiat District Court has implemented a restorative justice and *rechterlijk pardon* approach in accordance with developments in criminal justice policy. In this study, these two practices are not used as objects of decision analysis, but rather merely as an illustration that the provisions of Law Number 1 of 2023 and its implementing regulations have begun to be implemented by law enforcement officials in judicial practice.[26]

Based on the above description, the implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes has demonstrated the integration of the provisions of Article 478, Article 51, and Article 54 of Law Number 1 of 2023 with Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021,

Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024. This synchronization forms a legal basis that provides guidelines for law enforcement officers in resolving cases in a more humane, proportional, and victim-oriented manner without neglecting legal certainty or the perpetrator's criminal responsibility. Thus, the implementation of restorative justice is a concrete form of reform of the Indonesian criminal justice system that is in accordance with developments in modern criminal law.

Conclusion

Legal regulations regarding the application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes have an adequate normative basis in the Indonesian criminal law system. This legal basis is not only found in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, specifically Article 478 concerning petty theft and Articles 51 and 54 concerning the objectives and guidelines for sentencing, but is also strengthened through Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, and Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024. All of these regulations demonstrate the harmonization of criminal law policies that direct the resolution of criminal cases not solely through punishment, but also through a restitution mechanism that prioritizes the interests of victims, the accountability of perpetrators, and the restoration of social balance without eliminating criminal accountability.

The implementation of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes has obtained clear guidelines at every stage of the criminal justice system, from investigation, prosecution, to trial. The implementation of this mechanism is carried out by taking into account the conditions stipulated in the laws and regulations, such as the existence of a peace agreement, restitution of the victim's losses, not conflicting with the public interest, and still paying attention to the objectives of punishment as stipulated in the National Criminal Code. The practice of implementing Article 478 of the New Criminal Code at the Pulau Punjung District Court and the restorative justice and *rechterlijk pardon* approaches at the Sungailiat District Court indicate that the direction of Indonesian criminal law reform has begun to be implemented in judicial practice as a form of norm implementation, although in this study the practice is only used as an illustration of implementation and not as an object of decision analysis.

References

- [1] Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Anthology of Criminal Law Policy*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2014.
- [2] Hamzah, Andi. *Indonesian Criminal Procedure Law*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2022.
- [3] Ibrahim, Johnny. *Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research*. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2018.
- [4] Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Legal Research*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2017.
- [5] Marlina. *Introduction to the Concepts of Diversion and Restorative Justice in Criminal Law*. Medan: USU Press, 2010.
- [6] Muladi. *Selected Chapters on the Criminal Justice System*. Bandung: Alumni, 2005.
- [7] Sahlepi, Muhammad Arif. *Understanding the Basics of Criminal Law Systematically and Practically*. Medan, 2022.
- [8] Soekanto, Soerjono. *Introduction to Legal Research*. Jakarta: UI Press, 2019.
- [9] Sudarto. *Criminal Law I*. Yogyakarta: Genta Press, 2018.
- [10] Zehr, Howard. *The Little Book of Restorative Justice*. Intercourse, Pennsylvania: Good Books, 2002.
- [11] Gemilang, Gilang, and Ismaidar. "The Legal Politics of Restorative Justice in Criminal Law Reform in Indonesia." *INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2024.
- [12] Meliala, Nugraha Manuella, Ismaidar, and Muhammad Arif Sahlepi. "The Implementation of Restorative Justice by the Medan District Court to Achieve Legal

- Certainty in Criminal Case Resolution.” *Journal of Law, Humanities, and Politics*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2024.
- [13] Sugiyatmo, Agus, and Ermania Widjajanti. “The Implementation of Reducing Criminal Sentences Based on Restorative Justice According to PERMA Number 1 of 2024.” *Journal of Social and Economics Research*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2024.
 - [14] Faizan, Ahbym, Abdul Rahman Maulana Siregar, and Rahmayanti. “Restorative Justice and the Principle of Proportionality in Handling Criminal Acts of Assault.” *Proceedings of International Conference on Islamic Community Studies*, 2025.
 - [15] Siregar, Mhd. Azhali. "The Concept of Resolving Medical Crimes Based on a Restorative Justice Perspective in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia." *SINOMICS Journal*, Vol. 2, no. 5, 2023.
 - [16] Husny, T. Ikhsan Ansyari, Rahmayanti, and Muhammad Arif Sahlepi. "Criminal Law Policy in Efforts to Overcome the Criminal Offense of Maltreatment Based on Restorative Justice by the Prosecutor's Office." *International Journal of Law and Society*, Vol. 1, No. 4, 2024.
 - [17] The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - [18] Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code.
 - [19] Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling Criminal Offenses Based on Restorative Justice.
 - [20] Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice.
 - [21] Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice.
 - [22] Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. "Understanding Restorative Justice Reform in the Courts." Available at: <https://mahkamahagung.go.id/id/artikel/6494/mengenal-pembaruan-keadilan-restoratif-di-pengadilan>. Accessed August 7, 2026.
 - [23] JDIH Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. Abstract of PERMA Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. Available at: <https://jdih.mahkamahagung.go.id/storage/uploads/abstracts/2024/2024absperma001.pdf>. Accessed August 7, 2026.
 - [24] Pulau Punjung District Court. Information on the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Criminal Cases. Available on the official website of the Pulau Punjung District Court. <https://pn-pulaupunjung.go.id/pn-pulau-punjung-terapkan-restorative-justice-dalam-perkara-ninja-sawit-wujudkan-peradilan-humanis-dan-berbasis-kearifan-lokal/>, accessed August 7, 2026.
 - [25] Portal of the Republic of Indonesia Supreme Court Regulations. Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. Available at: <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id>. Accessed August 7, 2026.
 - [26] Garuda Kemdiktisaintek. "Implementation of Restorative Justice by the Medan District Court to Achieve Legal Certainty in the Settlement of Criminal Acts." Available at: <https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/3998114>. Accessed August 7, 2026.