

## The Implementation of The Restorative Justice System in the New Indonesian Criminal Law

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**ABSTRACT:** The regulations of Indonesian criminal law are inherited from Dutch colonial legislation that was incorporated into the Indonesian national legal framework through Article 2 of the transitional provisions of the 1945 Constitution, than officially was established in Law no. 1 of 1945 pertaining to Criminal Law after the independence proclamation. When it was established, the Indonesian penal system was a criminal law intended to offer a punishment and generate a deterrent effect on offenders of criminal activities. As time progresses, with swift societal changes and advancements in information technology, there is a public inclination towards adopting a criminal law system focused on retribution and creating a deterrent effect on offenders that could contemplate utilizing a diversion or restorative justice model. This study employs a socio-legal method utilizing secondary data by analyzing all laws and regulations pertinent to the research. The findings of this study indicate that the government, in reference to Law No. 1 of 2023 on New Criminal Law, has aimed to align with community expectations by releasing policies in the form of regulations from multiple law enforcement bodies to facilitate diversion or restorative justice.

**Keywords:** Criminal, Devertion, Legal Policy and Restorative Justice.



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### INTRODUCTION

The evolution of criminal law currently applicable in Indonesia is closely linked to the history of national law implementation following independence. Similar to a nation that endured a lengthy colonization by the Dutch, which has long enforced the legal framework from its colony using laws imported from the European continent. (Permana, 2021) The Dutch introduced criminal law provisions known as the "Wet van Straftrecht-WvS," a legal product of the Napoleonic Code that was highly influential in mainland Europe during that era. A key feature of implementing the Napoleonic Code, especially in criminal law, is the principle of legal legality. This is a doctrine asserting that the sole legal measures that may serve as a basis for law enforcement are statutes. (Mangara, 2022)

The law being addressed is a legal provision established by a legislative body that has the power to create laws according to directives from the Constitution. Certainly, the goal of this principle is to ensure that when enforcing criminal law specifically, there must be legal certainty (as there are existing legal rules). That principle is upheld in the stipulations of the Indonesian criminal law (WvS) implemented by Law no. 1 of 1945 regarding Criminal Law Regulations. Examining the purpose of the punishment system within criminal law regulations reveals that it continues to rely on retribution for a crime to produce a deterrent impact. (Sudarti, 2021)

In later discussions, the matter of crime or criminal behavior consistently centers on what actions can be taken against criminals or offenders, yet this inquiry rarely extends to consider what can be done for the victims of crimes or criminal behaviors. Everyone believes that the optimal way to assist the victim is when they aim to apprehend the perpetrator. Up to now, the victim has not received sufficient attention. The lack of attention referred to is attention from law enforcers, because law enforcers pay more attention to the perpetrators, very little attention to the victims, only for special matters when necessary. Taking action or committing a crime in response to a criminal act is seen as resolving the issue for the victim. (Saputra, 2020) The law is a system with unique attributes that serves as a mechanism to organize human coexistence in a structured way. The evolution of law is likewise a dynamic process of growth, grounded in the idea that law emerges as a strategy from a particular situation aimed at achieving a specific goal. (Hambali, 2020)

Criminal law is focused not just on justice regarding the offender's crime, imposing severe penalties to offer a sense of justice for the victim, who has endured both physical and emotional harm, but what the victim truly desires is compensation for the losses incurred due to the crime they experienced. At present, the criminal justice process remains focused on retributive justice, and through a victimology perspective, this leads to a consideration of criminal law and the justice administration that emphasizes offenders by questioning why those who violate criminal law receive justice, while those whose rights are infringed do not. The individuals who suffer or are directly harmed by a criminal law violation find that, in practice, the legal treatment of the perpetrator differs significantly from that of the victim. (Huda, 2022)

Some legislative measures, including those related to substantive and procedural criminal law, provided additional privileges and rights for legal protection to offenders as defendants, suspects, and convicts. Crime victims are often marginalized and do not obtain full protections for their rights to recuperate the losses they have faced. Recent studies in criminal law have shaped thought processes, notably by highlighting the topic of crime victims within criminal law and criminal justice policy. (Anzward, 2020)

Recent changes indicate that the view of punishment has evolved towards a justice approach, wherein the involved parties are given a chance for offenders to rehabilitate and reintegrate into society. In Indonesia, restorative justice has been implemented to resolve criminal cases, particularly those associated with minor offenses (Suyono, 2020). Over time, restorative justice gained legal support through the Regulation of National Police Chief (KAPOL-RI) No. 6 of 2019 regarding Investigation of Criminal Offenses and the Regulation of Attorney General (KEJAGUNG-RI) No. 15 of 2020 concerning the Restorative Justice Approach for Termination of Prosecution. The restorative justice approach to case management can make punishment a final option to avoid court backlog and alleviate overcrowding in correctional facilities. (Bahary et al.,

2023)

During the implementation phase, the restorative justice approach should be suggested to all parties rather than being automatically applied, as participation is voluntary. The principle of restorative justice fosters reconciliation among the offender, victim, and other involved parties by addressing the consequences of a crime through restitution. Given the numerous advantages suggested by using restorative justice to address criminal cases, we will elaborate on the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases that are concluded through restorative justice as a means of advancing criminal law in Indonesia. (Wulandari, 2021)

This research aims to offer well-considered solutions for the Indonesian Pinada legal system amid rapid societal changes, which initially operated under a retributive punishment model. While this model was deemed still pertinent for achieving deterrence in criminal justice enforcement at the time, global advancements and the emergence of an open era across various sectors have prompted a shift

## **METHOD:**

This research model is a qualitative model. A research approach that deepens the understanding of social phenomena, experiences, and subjective meanings from the participant's perspective, using descriptive data in the form of words, pictures, or objects, and inductive analysis to develop theories or explain phenomena in depth. The research conducted in this study is normative research that employs primary data materials in the form of statutory regulations related to the research topic. (Fadli, 2021) Normative research involves legal inquiry conducted by analyzing materials found in the library or doctrinal reference sources. The normative method is employed to examine and assess library reference materials or doctrinal references pertinent to research materials in the form of primary and secondary legal data. (Umaiya, S. I., & Ibrahim, 2021) This study will focus more on the analysis of secondary data, which involves examining and reviewing legal principles and established legal rules found in literary sources within statutory laws, along with legal provisions, principles, and/or doctrines, particularly those concerning the enforceability of laws and regulations. (Ali, 2020)

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

### **Theoretical Framework**

In his writings, British criminologist Tony F. Marshall defined the restorative justice approach as one that appears in the customary legal mechanisms used within society, which encompasses various perspectives. Specifically, any crime or infraction occurring in society is viewed not as a criminal act against the state, but rather as a social issue within the community" (Irawan, 2020).

Restorative justice involves all parties affected by a specific offense coming together to collaboratively determine how to address the impact of the offense for future improvement. Bagir Manan states that the enforcement of Indonesian law can be described as "communis opinio doctorum - doctrin," implying that the current law enforcement is viewed as failing to meet the

aims suggested by the law. Consequently, an alternative form of law enforcement is allowed, specifically the restorative justice system, which employs a sociocultural approach rather than a normative one. (Mufidah, M., Maulana, R., & Ahmad, 2023)

The approach of the restorative justice concept is a policy from the law enforcer that focuses on the conditions for completing balance and justice, for the perpetrator there are compensation or restitution for the victim, this is one of the law purpose, namely justice as apart from benefits and legal certainty. Restorative justice includes restoring the relationship among the perpetrator and victim, which can take the form of a mutual agreement among the perpetrator and victim where the victim can bringing the losses they have suffered and the perpetrator can giving compensation for the losses suffered by the victim. (Utami, N. A. T., Rahmah, A. M., & Wahyudi, 2023)

The concept of restorative justice is defined in the provisions of Law No. 11 of 2012 regarding the Child Criminal Justice System in Article 1, which states that "Restorative Justice is the resolution of criminal cases involving the victim, the perpetrator, the perpetrator's/victim's family, and other related parties, collaboratively pursuing a fair solution that focuses on restoring the original state rather than on retribution." In the Decree of the General Justice Agency from Director General No. 16191/DJU/SK/PS.00/12/2020 regarding the Guidance for Implementing Restorative Justice, it defines a meaning, which is the fundamental principle of restorative justice, specifically the establishment of victim restoration stemming from crime by offering compensation to victims who have suffered due to criminal acts. The offender has the opportunity to engage in remedying the situation (restorative), while the community contributes to maintaining peace, and the court plays a role in upholding public order sustainability. (Utami, N. A. T., Rahmah, A. M., & Wahyudi, 2023).

The United Nations, during a convention, outlined various principles that support the execution of restorative justice programs, specifically:

- a. Dealing with criminal offenses should aim to restore the victim to the fullest extent possible. This principle serves as a key objective when employing the restorative justice approach, which underpins efforts to address criminal behavior. Utilizing a restorative justice approach for settlement allows victims to participate as one of the parties in deciding the ultimate resolution of a crime, given that they are the ones who are most disadvantaged and experience the most suffering
- b. A restorative justice method can be applied only if the offender acknowledges and accepts his wrongdoing. During the restorative process, it is anticipated that the offender will gain a deeper understanding of his errors and their impact on the victim and the community. This realization may prompt the offender to willingly accept accountability. The concept of willingness should be understood as the perpetrator's capability to reflect on his actions and perform a self-assessment, leading to an awareness that allows him to evaluate his behavior with an accurate perspective. The aim is for a criminal case resolution process to function as a program that, at every stage, fosters an environment allowing the perpetrator to engage in self-reflection and awareness
- c. If the offender recognizes his error, he must be prepared to accept responsibility for the "harm" caused by the crime he carried out. This is an additional objective outlined in the restorative

- justice method. Without recognizing the errors committed, it is unattainable to hold the offender willingly accountable for the crime he has perpetrated
- d. This principle connects to the first principle, as the method of addressing criminal cases with a restorative justice framework allows victims to engage directly in the resolution of criminal offenses that take place. Victim involvement goes beyond simply requesting compensation; victims also play a crucial role in shaping the ongoing process, including increasing awareness of the perpetrator, as outlined in the second principle
  - e. A restorative approach includes not just victims and offenders, but the community as well. The community is accountable for both executing this process and for putting the agreement's results into action. In restorative initiatives, the community may serve as organizers, observers, or facilitators. The community, whether directly or indirectly, is among the victims who should gain from the outcomes of the current process.(Rudijanto et al., 2023).

### **Provisions of the Old Criminal Law (KUHPidana-WvS)**

Indonesia is a nation that follows a civil law legal system, emphasizing positive law in its law enforcement procedures. A defining feature of the civil law legal system is that the judge acts as the voice of the law. Consequently, judges base their decisions solely on positive law or documented regulations in statutes. Nevertheless, the framework of the civil law legal system embraced in Indonesia has begun to evolve with the idea of progressive law introduced by Satjipto Rahardjo, which asserts that progressive law enforcement involves applying the law not solely based on the literal wording of statutes but rather in accordance with the intent and deeper significance of the law or broader legislation. Law enforcement encompasses not just cognitive intelligence, but also emotional intelligence.(Iqbal, F, 2022)

The currently enforced Criminal Code is outlined in Law no. 1 of 1945 regarding Criminal Law Regulations, upholding the principle of legal certainty as articulated in Article 1 Paragraph (1), which asserts that: no action can be penalized without existing legal regulations governing it. This indicates that a criminal offense may face legal penalties if the action is defined by legislation (*Nullum Delictum Praevia Legi Poenali*). Consequently, if an unlawful act is carried out by an individual prior to a regulation that governs it, the law cannot be enforced. This is due to the fact that the Indonesian criminal law system does not follow the enforcement of laws that are retroactive. Moreover, within the Indonesian criminal law framework, there are no exemptions or alternative measures for offenses as outlined in legal regulations, whether for serious or minor criminal law.(Ateng Sudiby, 2021).

Consequently, law enforcement officials will consistently execute each criminal offense in alignment with legal regulations by paying attention to symptoms and changes in society. As time progresses, various entities (government, universities, practitioners, and society) propose assessing the legal application for offenders of criminal acts categorized as minor (with a maximum penalty threat of 3 months). For example, Articles 364 (Theft of Light), 373 (Misappropriation), 379 (Minor Fraud), 384 (Minor Fraud), 407 (Misdemeanor Damage) and Article 482 (Misdemeanor Detention), incidents involving women in legal conflict, cases related to children, and situations concerning narcotics users. The principle of legal diversion alongside a restorative justice system

is advised for the articles in question

In these endeavors, the government has implemented measures that support initiatives concerning the urgent need for reform in the criminal justice system. In other terms, policing is conducted with complete resolve, compassion, devotion, a commitment to the nation's pain, and the bravery to seek alternatives beyond conventional methods. The steps for reform involve creating legal policies that include:

a. Statute no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Justice System for Juvenile

Article 1 of the Children's System of Criminal Justice defines "Approach Restorative Justice" as a method for resolving criminal cases by involving the victim, the offender's family, and relevant parties to collaboratively seek a fair resolution aimed at restoring the situation to its original state rather than seeking retaliation. (Dewi, 2021)

b. The Director General of the Supreme Court's General Court Decree (MA-RI) regarding Guidelines for Implementing Restorative Justice within the General Court context

The purpose of issuing the Decree is:

1. Simplify the process for courts within the context of general justice to adopt restorative justice.
2. Promote the expanded application of restorative justice within the judicial system
3. Execution of justice principles that is swift, straightforward, and inexpensive while maintaining equitable justice. The implementation of the decree also seeks to improve the criminal justice system, which continues to emphasize prison law. The implementation of this decree represents a progression in the criminal system, which has previously focused on the offender, while also facilitating a balance between the interests of victim restitution and accountability for criminal behavior

This decree governs criminal offenses that can be addressed through restorative justice, specifically minor offenses described in Articles 364, 373, 379, 384, 407, and Article 482 of the Criminal Code, which carry a maximum penalty of three months imprisonment or a fine. Rp. 2,500,000 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah), women's cases in conflict with the law, children's cases and narcotics cases.

c. Attorney General's Regulation Number 15 of 2020

Article 2 of the Attorney General's Regulation No. 15 of 2020 outlines the application of the settlement concept through a restorative justice approach, founded on the principles of justice, public interest, proportionality, treating crime as a last resort, and ensuring justice is swift, straightforward, and affordable. This regulation from the Attorney General allows the public prosecutor to halt the prosecution for legal reasons, including the resolution of the case outside of court (afdoening biten process), as stated in Article 3 paragraph (2) letter e. (I. Kurniawan, 2022)

Settlement through a restorative justice approach is carried out with the following provisions:

1. For certain criminal acts, the maximum fine is paid voluntarily in accordance with statutory provisions, or

2. There has been a restoration of the original situation using a Restorative Justice approach

d. The Regulation of National Police (Per-Kapolri) No. 8 of 2021 concerning Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice Approach.

The purpose of releasing National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 is to enable the National Police to achieve the resolution of criminal offenses by focusing on restorative justice, which prioritizes restoring the original situation and balancing the protection and interests of both victims and offenders, in contrast to the previous punishment-oriented approach. The Regulation of National Police (Per-Kapolri) introduces a new framework for enforcing criminal law, shifting from a punitive approach to a restorative justice model. This new model takes into account the interests of victims, offenders, their families, and the community, working collaboratively to find an equitable resolution through reconciliation that focuses on restoring circumstances to their original state. (Kristanto, 2022)

e. Aceh Regional Qanun/Regulation Number 9 of 2008 concerning the Development of Traditional Life and Customs. (Gafur et al., 2023)

If we look at the principles of colonial criminal law, especially those related to legal certainty and considering the law as the sole source of law in enforcing a criminal act, while there are changes in societal behavior that are so rapid, while the law is unable to provide a solution to the problems that occur in society, which ultimately results in unavoidable social conflict. Therefore, the idea of restorative justice approaches was born from law enforcement legal policy.

1. New National Criminal Law (KUHPidana-Nasional)

In 2023, despite multiple public reactions both supporting and opposing the reforms in criminal law, the government ultimately passed Law No. 1 of 2023 related to National Criminal Law.

The different important matters can be elaborated as follows:

a. Principle of Legal Certainty.

The principles of legality that will apply in Indonesia primarily relate to the definition of formal legality principles. The establishment of the formal legality principles pertains to two primary aspects: an action must initially be articulated in statutory laws, and there must be criminal legislation defining an action as a crime before the action takes place. In relation to the soundness of the principle of formal legality as incorporated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, it generates the principle of consequences that accompanies the principle of legality, specifically the non-retroactive principle, which indicates that the application of criminal law rules must not occur retroactively. The application of formal legal standards in Indonesia via the execution of the Old Criminal Code (WvS) exhibits significant flaws. The core flaw of the principle of formal legality found in WvS is the narrowed range of punishment for actions deemed criminal. For example, not distinguishing between serious crimes and minor crimes, as long as the elements are fulfilled, criminal penalties will still be imposed. The principle of formal legality established in Indonesia has a limited scope for identifying acts categorized as criminal offenses, as it is confined to acts defined as criminal solely because they are specified in written laws pertaining to criminal offenses. (Jaya, 2020).

The question that then comes up is, what happens if an act has not been classified as a criminal

act under the principles of criminal law? Certainly, it is not a criminal act that can face penalties of a criminal nature. The subsequent question arises: if criminal penalties cannot be applied, what happens if the actions have resulted in harm to the victim, both physically and emotionally? Certainly, the principle of formal legality cannot encompass these actions and has consequences for an individual not facing punishment despite having inflicted harm on others (victims)

In addressing this issue, Law No. 1 of 2023 regarding the Code of Criminal has transformed the principle of legality from the original formal legality principle to the material legality principle. The principle of material legality in the updated Criminal Code states that the foundation for punishing an act is the law that empirically exists within society (customary law) refer to Barda Nawawi Arief, 2008. The use of the principle of material legality significantly broadens the scope of the principle of legality and philosophically honors the traditional communities that are still present in Indonesia today.(Setyawan, 2023)

**b. Purpose of Punishment.**

The stipulations of Article 2 section (1) of Law No. 1 of 2023 indicate that: "The rules mentioned in Article. 1 paragraph (1) does not diminish the legitimacy of laws present in society that stipulate a person deserves punishment, even if the individual is not explicitly mentioned in the Law. "Extend this invitation." The wording of Article 2 paragraph (1) is regarded as broadening the previous article regarding the principle of legality, which confines the application of the principle of legality to formal legality that solely grounds the application of criminal law on enacted criminal law.(M. W. Kurniawan, 2021).

In addition, the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (2) indicate that "The laws that exist in society as referred to in paragraph (1) are applicable in the location where the law is enforced and provided they are not governed by this Law and align with the values inherent in Pancasila. The Law of 1945 establishes the Republic of Indonesia, acknowledging human rights and general legal principles recognized by the people's nations. The statements in paragraph (2) clearly demonstrate that broadening the legality principle does not merely transform the principle from formal legality to material legality.(Hafizah et al., 2022)

The shift from the principle of formal legality to the principle of material legality in Indonesia signifies an attempt to reform its criminal law provisions, which were shaped by colonial-era criminal law inherited from the Netherlands. The genuine existence of law is inseparable from society's existence, much like how criminal law cannot be detached from society. Indonesian society before the proclamation of Indonesian independence on 17 August 1945 actually had its own legal rules known as living law, which indigenous peoples call customary law. Consequently, it was removed due to the implementation of national laws that effectively upheld colonial laws. The principle of formal legality resulting from the enforcement of the WvS-NI version of the Criminal Code has negated the presence of customary law. Deciding if an action is punishable relies solely on the established rules of written criminal law. The consequence of enforcing the principle of formal legality is that the scope of criminal law to penalize an action becomes more restricted. After an extensive discussion process, Law Number 1 of 2023 regarding the Criminal Code was ultimately approved, embodying the principle of material legality.(Wadjo, 2022)

**c. Deversion of the Application of Criminal Law.**



The implementation of the material legality principle, which broadens the formal legality principle, positively influences the enforcement of criminal law in applying criminal legislation. At first, the concept of formal legality was merely related to legal certainty in criminal law enforcement, but following the establishment of material legality, the application of criminal law did not become any more stringent or expansive. The application of criminal law is no longer confined to actions banned by law (*mala prohibita*) that can incur criminal penalties. Nonetheless, the enforcement of criminal law can also address actions that are not covered by criminal statutes (unwritten law) and may also comprise active legal norms (customary criminal law). The implementation of the principle of material legality also demonstrates a balance in the safeguarding role of criminal law. The principle of formal legality previously upheld by the Old Criminal Code (WvS-NI Translation) was evidently focused solely on safeguarding those who commit criminal offenses. Simultaneously, following the passage of Law Number 1 of 2023 related to the Criminal Code, the protection offered extends beyond just offenders of crimes to also consider the victims of criminal acts. The protection balance offered by the principle of material legality integrated into the New Criminal Code indicates that the present criminal law is developed in alignment with the essence of Indonesia, achieving complete justice as a manifestation of the 5th principle of Pancasila, which is Social Justice for All Indonesian People. (Daud, 2021)

Legislation No. 11 of 2012 related to the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. One thing that needs to be considered in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Juvenile is the transfer of resolution of juvenile cases from the judicial process to a process outside criminal justice or what we know as diversion. Diversion offers an alternative path to criminal penalties that may lessen certain negative impacts of children's engagement with the justice system. The execution of this diversion process aims to diminish delinquency against children, lower recidivism, and enhance public safety for developing children, making this diversion crucial in supporting the Restorative Justice system. In the Restorative Justice framework, the criminal justice approach for children, as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, is integral to the implementation of diversion. (Fathonah & Kusworo, 2022)

Thus, it is often the case that diversion is seen as a solution outside of the courtroom, as it genuinely emphasizes family connections in practice. The most prominent models that utilize a restorative justice approach for diversion are essentially variations of the dialogue model, representing a form of deliberation that ultimately leads to a consensus. These fundamental values serve as the strong foundation for restorative justice, which reflects the core values present in Indonesian society, aiding in the development of an advanced civilization for future generations of the nation. (Saputro et al., 2021)

The punishment of children is governed by Law No. 1 of 2023. Articles 40 and 41 state that children under the age of 12 (twelve) years cannot be held criminally responsible for their actions at the time the offense was committed. They receive a choice involving either returning to their parents/guardians or participating in a coaching and mentoring initiative at a governmental or social welfare organization. Article 70 indicates that imprisonment should not be enforced if the accused is a minor, if feasible. Article 112 establishes the requirement to pursue diversion for minors who engage in criminal offenses that carry a prison sentence of under 7 (seven) years and are not a recurring offense. The duty to implement diversion reflects the essence of restorative

justice in addressing cases involving children.

The government's legal policy is related to the strong desire to immediately make changes to the current criminal law system which in its legal objectives still prioritizes the system of punishment or retaliation and provides a deterrent effect, but in reality these efforts have not provided maximum results, instead the opposite results have occurred, namely the perpetrators of criminal acts have not decreased but have increased. because the criminal system by prioritizing retaliation and creating a deterrent effect is attempted through a restorative justice approach. coupled with the emergence of a wave of thought from experts who state that it is time to change from criminal law provisions that are criminal in nature to criminal law provisions that are humanitarian in nature as regulated in Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the National Criminal Code

## **CONCLUSION**

The government has made various efforts to develop a restorative justice system in the implementation of criminal sanctions, although its application is still limited to certain cases, such as minor crimes punishable by no more than three months, criminal acts committed by women, juvenile crimes, and narcotics users. These efforts are reflected in several legal instruments, including Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, the Attorney General Regulation No. 15 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of a Restorative Justice System, the National Police Regulation No. 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice, and the Aceh Regional Qanun No. 9 of 2008 concerning the Development of Traditional Life and Customs. Through these regulations, the government seeks to provide alternative solutions in criminal decision-making that are more humane and perceived as fair by the community.

Furthermore, the restorative justice system has also been incorporated into the new criminal law framework as regulated in Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. This includes provisions such as Articles 40 and 41, which regulate criminal responsibility for children; Article 70, which emphasizes efforts to avoid imprisonment for minors; and Article 112, which allows diversion for children under seven years of age as long as the act is not a repeated offense. Importantly, all previous regulations concerning diversion and restorative justice remain valid, reflecting the government's ongoing commitment to promoting a more rehabilitative and socially just approach within Indonesia's criminal justice system.

With the provisions stipulated in Law No. 1 of 2023 mentioned above, it is hoped that law enforcers will be able to strike a balance between criminal acts that occur in the general public and in communities that have their own wisdom.

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