

Traffic Accident Crimes With Settlement *Restorative Justice*

Indra Purnamawati¹⁾ & Jawade Hafidz²⁾

¹⁾ Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, E-mail: purnamawatiebo@gmail.com

²⁾ Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), Semarang, E-mail: jawadehafidz@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *This study aims to determine the implementation of restorative justice in resolving traffic crimes in the jurisdiction of the Sragen District Attorney's Office and the obstacles and solutions of public prosecutors in resolving cases using restorative justice. This study uses an empirical legal approach with a descriptive research type. The problem approach used is to use primary and secondary data obtained from library studies and field studies and data processing is carried out by evaluating data, classifying data and systematizing data, then analyzing it using qualitative analysis. Based on the study, it can be concluded that the implementation of the termination of prosecution begins with a certain legal event that occurs on a certain traffic road and at a certain time. The termination of prosecution based on restorative justice is carried out within 14 (fourteen) days after receiving the transfer of responsibility for the suspect and evidence from the investigator which consists of several stages as regulated in the Termination of Prosecution Regulation. The most dominant obstacle is the short time in handling cases which has been regulated in the Regulation on Termination of Prosecution and other obstacles are the existence of third parties who incite victims not to terminate the case but must continue to be taken to court and the difficulty of meeting between the suspect and the victim so that it hinders the peace process.*

Keywords: *Criminal; Justice; Prosecution; Restorative; Termination.*

1. Introduction

The principles and models of the restorative justice approach, the dialogue process between the perpetrator and the victim is the basic capital and the most important part of the implementation of this justice. Direct dialogue between the perpetrator and the victim allows the victim to express what he feels, express hopes that his rights and desires will be fulfilled from a criminal case resolution. Through dialogue, the perpetrator is also expected to be moved to correct himself, realize his mistakes and accept responsibility as a consequence of the criminal act

committed with full awareness. From this dialogue process, the community can also participate in realizing the results of the agreement and monitoring its implementation. Therefore, basically restorative justice is also known as case resolution through mediation (penal mediation).¹The concept of restorative justice in Indonesia and other countries is carried out through diversion for the best interests of the child (perpetrator) which is implemented in the form of mediation so that the child can be held accountable for his actions without going through the courts.²

Restorative justice itself has the meaning of restorative justice. In the conventional criminal justice process, there is restitution or compensation for victims, while restoration has a broader meaning. Restoration includes restoring the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. This relationship restoration can be based on a mutual agreement between the victim and the perpetrator. The victim can convey the losses they have suffered and the perpetrator is given the opportunity to atone for them, through compensation mechanisms, peace, social work, or other agreements. So far, the role of law enforcement in the criminal law enforcement process (integrated criminal justice system) is: first, preventing criminal acts from being committed by enforcing legal norms for the protection of society; second, socializing convicts by providing guidance so that they become good and useful people; third, resolving conflicts caused by criminal acts, restoring balance and bringing a sense of peace to society; fourth, freeing the convict from guilt and forgiving the convict.³

The application of restorative justice emphasizes the pure willingness of the perpetrator to repair the losses that have been caused as a form of responsibility. Repairing losses must be proportional by considering the rights and needs of the victim. To produce an agreement between the parties, in this case the victim and the perpetrator, informal dialogues such as mediation and deliberation are needed. The involvement of relevant and interested community members is very important in this section as an effort to re-accept the child in society. An important solution to note is repairing the damage or loss caused by the crime.⁴

¹Pradityo, R. (2016). Restorative Justice in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. *Journal of Law and Justice*, 5(3), 319-330., url : <https://www.jurnalHukumdanperadilan.org/index.php/jurnalHukumperadilan/article/download/25/16> accessed on August 30, 2024

²Hardjaloka, L. (2015). Criminal Justice System of Children: An Overview of Restorative Justice Concept in Indonesia and Other Countries. *Journal of Legal Dynamics*, 15(1), 73-81.url :<https://dynamicaHukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/JDH/article/download/365/359> accessed on August 30, 2024

³Hambali, AR (2020). Law Enforcement Through the Restorative Justice Approach to Settling Criminal Cases. *Kalabbirang Law Journal*, 2(1), 69-77. url :<https://jpabdimas.idjournal.eu/index.php/kalabbirang/article/download/36/30> accessed on August 30, 2024

⁴Taqiuddin, HU, & Risdiana, R. (2022). Implementation of Restorative Justice in State Administration Practice. *JISIP (Journal of Social Sciences and Education)*, 6(1). url:

A person can be subject to criminal law enforcement if the person commits a mistake that meets the elements of the crime imposed on him/her. Likewise for minor crimes, although categorized as such, the person must still meet the elements of the mistake contained in the article on the minor crime imposed, only then can the perpetrator be given proper law enforcement. Although the law enforcement in question can be applied differently from criminal acts in general (not including minor crimes).⁵ Restorative justice is expected to provide a sense of social responsibility to the perpetrator and prevent stigmatization of the perpetrator in the future. Thus, the concept of restorative justice is expected to at least be able to limit the cases piling up in court (although it cannot be resolved through out of court settlement) and can be used as a solution in preventing crime.⁶

The ideal arrangement in the application of Restorative Justice in resolving traffic accident cases that are often carried out is only a positive legal approach because the police apply it through the idea of inheritance that is only attached to the law, some victims and families of victims do not want to take criminal mediation. meetings between the perpetrator and the victim so that the police as law enforcement officers must carry out their duties in accordance with applicable provisions.⁷ As an approach, restorative justice is expected to be an alternative way of handling criminal acts involving perpetrators, victims, victims' families, or perpetrators and other related parties to seek a just resolution by emphasizing restoration to the original state without focusing on punishment without a positive impact on the victim.⁸

2. Research Methods

The research methods consist of:

<https://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JISIP/article/viewFile/2972/2327> accessed on August 30, 2024

⁵Sihotang, PH (2020). Settlement of Minor Criminal Acts According to the Chief of Police Regulation in Realizing Restorative Justice (Study at the Deli Serdang Police). *Iuris Studia: Journal of Legal Studies*, 1(2), 107-120. url: <https://jurnal.bundamedia grup.co.id/index.php/iuris/article/download/37/34> accessed on August 30, 2024

⁶Flora, HS (2017). Restorative justice approach in resolving criminal cases in the criminal justice system in Indonesia. *Law Pro Justitia*, 2(2). url :<https://ejournal-medan.uph.edu/lpi/article/view/247/116> accessed on August 30, 2024

⁷Faturrahman, I., & Bawono, BT (2021). Application of restorative justice to solution of traffic accidents. *Journal of Legal Sovereignty*, 4(1), 27-32. url :<https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/download/13881/5377> accessed on August 30, 2024

⁸Maidina Rahmawati et al., Implementation of Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia (Jakarta, Institute for Criminal Justice Reform, 2022) url :https://leip.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/221014-Ebook_Peluang-Penerapan-RJ-dalam-SPP-di-Indonesia..pdf accessed on August 30, 2024

1) Approach Method

The approach method used by the author in this research is a sociological juridical approach.

2) Research Specifications

The specifications used in this study are analytical descriptive.

3) Data Collection Method

The data collection methods used were field studies and library research.

4) Data Analysis Methods

The data analysis method used in this study is a qualitative analysis method.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Restorative Justice in Resolving Traffic Accident Crimes

Restorative Justice in Attorney General Regulation No. 15 of 2020 Restorative Justice itself is a concept of legal accountability that emphasizes restoration, this restoration is an effort to restore the position before a legal problem occurred. Simply put, restorative justice is an effort to restore and redeem so that rights or obligations that were previously shaken or seized can be restored and the situation returns to normal. According to the Regulation of the Indonesian Attorney General No. 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice, a victim is a person who experiences physical, mental, and/or economic suffering caused by a criminal act. The procedures for the peace process at the Attorney General's Office are:

Table Procedures for the peace process at the Prosecutor's Office

1. Peace Efforts	a. The Public Prosecutor offered peace efforts to the victim and the suspect. b. Peace efforts are carried out without pressure, coercion and intimidation. c. Peace efforts are made at the prosecution stage, namely when responsibility for the suspect and evidence is handed over (stage two).
2. Peace Process	a. Done voluntarily, by deliberation and consensus, without pressure, coercion and intimidation. b. In the peace process, the Public Prosecutor acts as a facilitator. c. The Public Prosecutor has no interest in the case, victim, or suspect, either personally or professionally, directly or indirectly. d. The peace process is carried out at the Prosecutor's Office unless there are conditions that make it impossible for security or health reasons and can be carried out at a government office or other place agreed upon with a letter of order from the District Prosecutor's Office Branch or the Head of the District Prosecutor's Office. e. The peace process and fulfillment of obligations is carried out 14 days after the handover of responsibility for the suspect and evidence.

Table Stages of the case termination process based on restorative justice

1.	Based on the Public Prosecutor's report that the peace deliberation has reached an agreement. The Head of the District Attorney's Office Branch or the Head of the District Attorney's Office submits a case title application to Jampidum through the Head of the High Prosecutor's Office within 1 (one) day since the peace agreement using the fastest advice.
2.	The application is submitted by attaching the minutes of the peace deliberation, peace agreement and note of the Public Prosecutor's opinion.
3.	The case title will be carried out no later than 2 (two) days after the application is received by Jampidum via electronic media.
4.	The application is submitted by attaching the minutes of the peace deliberation, peace agreement and note of the Public Prosecutor's opinion.
5.	The case title was carried out by the Public Prosecutor along with the Head of the District Attorney's Office/Head of the District Attorney's Office and the Head of the High Prosecutor's Office in front of the Jampidum
6.	The case title is carried out by presenting a brief chronology of the case, peace efforts, the peace process and the peace agreement facilitated by the Public Prosecutor.
7.	After Jampidum agrees, the Public Prosecutor summons the parties to implement the peace agreement.
8.	Based on the report, the Public Prosecutor issued a Letter of Decision to Terminate Prosecution

In the minutes of the implementation of the peace on Thursday, February 23, 2023 based on the Sragen District Attorney's Order, the implementation of the peace in the case with the suspect on behalf of MARJUKI Bin SUMINO (deceased) with the victim, namely SURYA ADJI WIDJAYA Bin SARWIDI in the peace process was attended by parents, community religious leaders/community leaders. In the peace agreement, it has been implemented with evidence/documents/witness statements.

Implementing Prosecutor's Regulation Number 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice with the following provisions:

1) Termination of prosecution based on restorative justice can be carried out by fulfilling 3 (three) cumulative principle conditions as regulated in Article 5 paragraph (1), namely:

- a. The suspect committed a crime for the first time;
- b. Criminal acts are only punishable by a fine or imprisonment of no more than 5 (five) years; and

2) The value of the evidence or loss is not more than IDR 2,500,000.00 In its application, for certain crimes, the 3 (three) principle requirements as referred to in number 1 may be deviated from based on the following provisions:

- a. Article 5 paragraph (2) for criminal acts related to property, prosecution can be terminated based on restorative justice if the suspect has committed a crime for the first time and is accompanied by 1 (one) other principle condition (letters a + b or a + c). For example, if the suspect has committed a crime for the first time, it is suspected that due to his negligence, he has caused a traffic accident with minor injuries, violating Article 310 paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 of 2009, with a maximum prison sentence of 1 (one) year and losses of less than IDR

2,500,000.00

b. Article 5 paragraph (3), for criminal acts committed against a person, body, life and freedom of a person, prosecution may be terminated based on restorative justice if the suspect has committed a crime for the first time and the crime is only punishable by a fine or imprisonment of no more than 5 (five) years (only letters a + letter b).

c. Article 5 paragraph (4), in the case of a criminal act committed due to negligence, prosecution can be stopped based on restorative justice if the suspect has committed a crime for the first time (only letter a). For example, the suspect has committed a crime for the first time, it is suspected that due to his negligence, he caused a traffic accident with a fatality, violating Article 310 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009, the maximum prison sentence is 6 (six) years, the loss may be more than IDR 2,500,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah).

3) Fulfillment of the principle requirements as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) or the exceptions as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) do not apply automatically, but must remain within the corridor of prosecution policy originating from the public prosecutor's opportunities, proportionality and subsidiarity by paying attention to and considering the provisions of Article 4 as well as criteria/circumstances of a casuistic nature which according to the considerations of the Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Head of the Branch of the District Attorney's Office or the Head of the District Attorney's Office can result in the case being terminated based on restorative justice.

4) The process of terminating a case based on restorative justice is carried out by requesting approval from the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes through a case title with the following stages:

a. Based on the Public Prosecutor's report that the peace deliberations have reached an agreement, the Head of the District Attorney's Office Branch or the Head of the District Attorney's Office submits a case title application to the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes through the Head of the High Prosecutor's Office within a maximum of 1 (one) day from the time of the peace agreement using the fastest means;

b. The application as referred to in letter a is submitted by attaching the minutes of the peace deliberations, peace agreement, and opinion note of the Public Prosecutor;

c. The case title as referred to in letter a shall be carried out within a maximum of 2 (two) days from the time the application is received by the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes and shall be carried out using electronic means (video conference);

d. The case title as referred to in letter c is carried out by the Public Prosecutor along with the heads of the Branches of the District Attorney's Office/District Attorney's Office and the High Prosecutor's Office before the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes;

e. The case title as referred to in letter d is carried out by presenting a brief chronology of the case, peace efforts, peace process, and peace agreement facilitated or carried out through penal mediation by the Public Prosecutor;

f. If the Deputy Attorney General for General Crimes agrees, the Head of the High Prosecutor's Office shall make a written agreement to terminate the prosecution based on restorative justice accompanied by considerations based on the case title as referred to in letter d, within a maximum of 1 (one) day from the time of approval;

g. After obtaining approval to terminate prosecution based on restorative justice as referred to in letter f, the Public Prosecutor shall summon the parties to notify them of their approval to terminate prosecution and request the parties to implement the peace agreement within a maximum of 2 (two) days from the date of notification;

h. After the implementation of the peace as referred to in letter g, the Public Prosecutor will call the parties back to verify the evidence of the implementation of the peace agreement, attaching evidence of the implementation of the peace agreement; and

i. Based on the Public Prosecution report as referred to in letter l, the Head of the District Attorney's Office Branch or the Head of the District Attorney's Office as the Public Prosecutor shall issue a Letter of Decision to Terminate Prosecution within a maximum of 1 (one) day from the implementation of the peace agreement.

5) In the event that there are reasons that can be considered in the interests of the recovery and rights of the victim and the good faith of the parties, the period for implementing the peace can be extended while still taking into account the detention time limit at the prosecution stage if the suspect is detained in a state detention center.

The resolution of criminal cases that occur in society is prioritized to prioritize efforts to find the best solution for the interests of victims and perpetrators so that criminal sanctions are not the main focus of resolving the case, this is certainly in line with the principle of *ultimatum remium*, namely that criminal sanctions are the last resort that can be imposed on the perpetrator. This concept, if correlated with Article 2 of the Prosecutor's Regulation on Termination of Prosecution, determines that the termination of prosecution based on restorative justice is carried out based on the principles of: Justice, Public interest, Proportionality,

Criminal as a last resort, Fast, simple and low cost.

Table Fulfillment of the Requirements for Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice

NO	CONDITION	FULFILLED / NOT FULFILLED	FACTUAL EXPLANATION
1.	The suspect committed a crime for the first time	√	In this case, the suspect had just committed a crime for the first time and had no prior legal history.
2.	Criminal acts are only punishable by a fine or imprisonment of no more than 5 (five) years.	√	In this case, the suspect violated Article 310 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning traffic and road transportation with the threat of a maximum prison sentence of 1 (one) year and/or a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000 (two million rupiah).
3.	Criminal acts committed with the value of evidence or the value of losses resulting from the criminal act not exceeding Rp. 2,500,000,- (two million five hundred thousand rupiah)	√	In this case, the suspect has paid the victim's medical bill amounting to Rp. 742,500 (seven hundred and forty two thousand five hundred rupiah).

Conclusion :

All the basic principle requirements for terminating the prosecution to implement restorative justice have been met so that the Suspect and Victim have forgiven each other and reconciled as a family. Because the victim is still a minor (10 years old) the Suspect held a family discussion to provide compensation assistance to the victim's family in the amount of IDR 5,000,000,- (five million).

The settlement process itself was carried out by producing a Peace Statement Letter between the suspect Marjuki and the victim's family Surya Adji Widjaya Damai, while the victim did not sue for compensation because basically the family understood that the traffic accident could occur because the victim was driving a vehicle due to his negligence. Based on these facts, the victim's family accepted the peace request and has forgiven the suspect. This is in accordance with Article 10 paragraph (2) of the Attorney General's Regulation Number 15 of 2020 which states that peace can be made with or without fulfillment of obligations. The victim's family itself made a peace agreement without asking for the fulfillment of certain obligations..

5) Obstacles and Solutions to the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Resolving Traffic Accident Crimes

Challenges in implementing the application of termination of prosecution based on restorative justice, namely: Understanding the concept of restorative justice among Law Enforcement Officers (APH), Coordination between law enforcers, Infrastructure support (budget & infrastructure), and Readiness of Human Resources (HR). Other obstacles include the perpetrators not being able to fulfill the victim's request for compensation due to economic status, sometimes the perpetrators choose to be processed through the courts rather than bear compensation that the perpetrators cannot fulfill. The victim's family also sometimes asks for compensation that is not in accordance with the losses

experienced. These obstacles can be overcome by providing an understanding to the perpetrators and victims carried out by the public prosecutor in order to reach a consensus. Cooperation is needed from all parties, including the family, and it is hoped that the family can become supporters if there is a deadlock in consensus.

The presence of a third party who intervenes and provokes the victim are some of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of restorative justice. To overcome this, an approach must be made to the perpetrator and victim so that they are not influenced by people who are not interested. The approach is carried out continuously so that all parties, both the newspaper and the perpetrator, feel sincere in accepting the mutual agreement. Providing an understanding to those involved to resolve the case so that it leads to the principle of justice. Understanding is carried out to the victim's family so that they are not easily provoked. The principle of justice achieved is that no one is harmed and feels helped by the joint deliberation to provide a sense of justice for all citizens.

Next, an interview with the Functional Prosecutor who handled the restorative case at the Sragen District Attorney's Office, that the obstacles that were passed were the Suspects on behalf of MARJUKI Bin SUMINO (deceased) and on behalf of SURYA ADJI WIDJAYA Bin SARWIDI as Victims were hampered by time if they wanted to meet because they had to be accompanied by the victim's parents, or if they wanted to do mediation, the Suspect was hampered by his work time. This is what is the inhibiting factor when mediating or making peace between the two parties. For this reason, this study will look at several efforts or breakthroughs by the interested parties including the prosecutor's office in order to find a way out of the obstacles above with the following steps:

- 1) Obstacles regarding the absence/not yet having a legal umbrella for amicable resolution of minor and/or serious accidents, the efforts taken are: Prosecutors continue to adhere to Prosecutor's Regulation Number 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice.
- 2) Obstacles due to third party factors, then the efforts taken are to ignore the intervention of the third party, the agreement process continues without any coercion from any party.
- 3) Obstacles due to lack of human resources in carrying out restorative justice, therefore efforts made are preparations from before to be able to process it quickly so as not to exceed the specified time limit.
- 4) Obstacles due to the meeting time between the two parties, the efforts made by the Prosecutor are to ask for a time when both parties can really be present together so that the peace agreement can be realized quickly.

After examining the substance of the Perja Penghentian Penuntanan, it can be analyzed that the application of restorative justice in the provisions is intended as

a settlement of a criminal case that does not end with a decision on who the losing party is and who the winning party is because the process of terminating the prosecution is not based on the aspect of material evidence related to the criminal incident committed by the suspect. The process carried out prioritizes open dialogue between the victim, the suspect and his family and also involves community leaders and other parties who are considered to be able to provide positive input in connection with the dialogue process with the aim of jointly trying to resolve the criminal problems that arise without ignoring the aspect of responsibility for the victim's losses that must be borne by the suspect due to his criminal acts, so that what must be fulfilled in terminating the prosecution based on restorative justice is an agreement and peace where the suspect must apologize to the victim and the victim's family, replace and/or pay for the costs of treatment during treatment and pay compensation of Rp. 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

As explained in the previous discussion, it is known that termination of prosecution based on restorative justice is a process that can be taken by the Public Prosecutor after receiving the delegation of responsibility from the investigator for the suspect, evidence and case files. The existence of a procedural mechanism that must be taken and the existence of several requirements that must be met have shown that not all criminal cases being handled by the Public Prosecutor can immediately have their prosecution process terminated, but there are indicators that determine the success of termination of prosecution based on restorative justice.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of restorative justice in the jurisdiction of the Sragen District Attorney's Office, especially in traffic accident cases, has been carried out well. However, in its implementation, there are obstacles that cause the case not to receive permission to terminate the prosecution even though a peace agreement has been reached between the two parties. In addition, of the 80% of cases resolved by the Sragen District Attorney's Office through restorative justice through termination of prosecution, it is inseparable from supporting factors, one of which is that there are parties who do not want to continue the case to the legal realm because they have to go through a long legal path which ultimately results in losses. Therefore, with the presence of restorative justice with peace, the parties concerned prefer to resolve the case through peace or mediation because the relatively short restorative justice process is much better. Obstacles in the implementation of restorative justice in resolving cases at the Sragen District Attorney's Office include: Limited time and human resources and the amount of compensation so that it is difficult for the perpetrator or family to fulfill. The peace process that takes a long time and coupled with the lack of human resources in the Prosecutor's Office can result in cases that should have been terminated but

are unsuccessful due to the deadline and limited human resources. In addition, the inhibiting factor that often occurs in society is the large amount of compensation set by the victim or family so that it is difficult for the perpetrator or family to fulfill.

5. References

- Pradityo, R. (2016). Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan*, 5(3), 319-330. url: <https://www.jurnalhukumdandanperadilan.org/index.php/jurnalhukumperadilan/article/download/25/16> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Hardjaloka, L. (2015). Criminal Justice System of Children: An Overview Restorative Justice Concept in Indonesia and Other Countries. *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, 15 (1), 73-81. url: <https://dinamikahukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/JDH/article/download/365/359> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Hambali, A. R. (2020). Penegakan Hukum Melalui Pendekatan Restorative Justice Penyelesaian Perkara Tindak Pidana. *Kalabbirang Law Journal*, 2(1), 69-77. url: <https://jpabdimas.idjournal.eu/index.php/kalabbirang/article/download/36/30> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Taqiuddin, H. U., & Risdiana, R. (2022). Penerapan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Dalam Praktik Ketatanegaraan. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan)*, 6 (1). url: <https://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JISIP/article/viewFile/2972/2327> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Sihotang, P. H. (2020). Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Ringan Menurut Peraturan Kapolri Dalam Mewujudkan Restorative Justice (Studi Di Polresta Deli Serdang). *Iuris Studia: Jurnal Kajian Hukum*, 1(2), 107-120. url: <https://jurnal.bundamediagrupo.co.id/index.php/iuris/article/download/37/34> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Flora, H. S. (2017). Pendekatan restorative justice dalam penyelesaian perkara pidana dalam sistem peradilan pidana di Indonesia. *Law Pro Justitia*, 2(2). url : <https://ejournal-medan.uph.edu/lpj/article/view/247/116> accessed on 30 August 2024
- Faturrahman, I., & Bawono, B. T. (2021). Application of restorative justice to solution of traffic accidents. *Jurnal Daulat Hukum*, 4(1), 27-32. url: <https://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/download/13881/537> accessed on 30 August 2024

Maidina Rahmawati dkk, *Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia* (Jakarta, Institute for Criminal Justice Reform, 2022)
url : https://leip.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/221014-Ebook_Peluang-Penerapan-RJ-dalam-SPP-di-Indonesia..pdf diakses
accessed on 30 August 2024