

Resolving Criminal Acts Through Restorative Justice in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine and analyze the regulation of criminal settlement through restorative justice in the criminal justice system. To determine and analyze the strengthening of criminal settlement through restorative justice in the criminal justice system. This writing is a normative juridical type using the approach method of law, case, research specifications are descriptive analysis, secondary data sources are taken from primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, tertiary legal materials, data collection methods through literature studies and analysis techniques using qualitative. Research shows that the resolution of criminal acts through restorative justice in the criminal justice system is regulated in Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Code, referring to the provisions of Article 80 paragraph (1) letter a of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code, which regulates criminal acts that meet the requirements for the Restorative Justice Mechanism, namely "criminal acts threatened only with a maximum fine of category III or threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years" on the other hand, the provisions of Article 82 letter e of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate "The Restorative Justice Mechanism is excluded for criminal acts threatened with imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more, except due to negligence". This uncertainty is feared to trigger doubts for practitioners in the field. There are weaknesses in the legal structure including a lack of coordination between law enforcers, a lack of human resource readiness, a lack of budget support & infrastructure. Weaknesses in legal substance include limited technical implementation guidelines, the absence of national standards regarding the method of calculating restitution as a form of restorative justice, and the conflict of norms in Article 80 paragraph (1) letter a with Article 82 letter e of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code. Weaknesses in legal culture include a lack of public understanding of law, a decline in public trust in law enforcement officials, and a legal culture in which people find it difficult to forgive.*

Keywords: *Crime; Justice; Restorative; System.*

1. Introduction

Law is a system which means order, a complete unity consisting of parts or elements which are closely related to each other.¹A legal system is a unit consisting of elements that interact and work together to achieve a goal. As a system, the law naturally has interrelated subsystems that form a unified whole. Indonesian Criminal Law recognizes the subsystems of Material Criminal Law, the subsystem of Formal Criminal Law, and the subsystem of criminal enforcement law.²Specifically, the formal criminal law subsystem and the criminal law enforcement subsystem are known as the criminal justice system as the implementation of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia.

Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code explicitly abandons the philosophy of purely retributive justice and adopts a double-track system, balancing criminal sanctions with rehabilitation. Article 51 of the new Criminal Code establishes a highly humanistic and future-oriented goal of sentencing. Punishment is no longer merely about retribution, but rather aims to:

- a) prevent criminal acts by enforcing legal norms for the protection and care of society;
- b) socialize convicts by providing guidance and mentoring to make them good and useful people;
- c) resolving conflicts caused by criminal acts, restoring balance, and bringing a sense of security and peace to society, and
- d) foster a sense of regret and free the convict from guilt.

As an implementing instrument for Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, the government issued Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the new Criminal Procedure Code, marking a paradigm shift in criminal law from retributive (punishment) to restorative (recovery). The restorative justice approach in the new Criminal Procedure Code has become an integral part of the Criminal Justice System, with a stronger legal basis and a more comprehensive goal of recovery.

Article 1 number 21 states the following:

"Restorative Justice is an approach to handling criminal cases that involves all parties, including the victim, the victim's family, the suspect, the suspect's family,

¹Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Understanding Law (An Introduction)*, Liberty, Yogyakarta, 2007, p. 122.

²Syaiful Bakhri, *The Indonesian Criminal Justice System in the Perspective of Justice Reform, Theory, and Practice*, Pustaka Pelajar, 2015, p. 141.

the defendant, the defendant's family, and/or other related parties, with the aim of restoring the original situation.

The new Criminal Procedure Code opens up space for the implementation of restorative justice at all stages of the criminal justice process, as stated in Article 79 paragraph (8) which states:

"The Restorative Justice Mechanism is implemented at the following stages:

- a. Investigation;
- b. Investigation;
- c. Prosecution; and
- d. examination in court.

Normatively, Article 80 paragraph (1) of the new Criminal Procedure Code formulates the conditions for implementing restorative justice by limiting it to certain criminal acts that fulfill the following provisions:

- a. criminal acts are punishable by a maximum fine of category III or are punishable by a maximum prison sentence of 5 (five) years;
- b. first time crime committed; and/or
- c. does not constitute a repetition of a criminal act, except for criminal acts for which the verdict is a fine or criminal acts committed due to negligence.

An example of a court decision that embodies the ideals of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code and Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code is the Decision of the Manna District Court, South Bengkulu with Case Number 1/Pid.C/2026/PN Mna.

The case began when the Victim asked the Defendant as the Chairman of the regular social gathering for his share of the regular social gathering money according to the predetermined order, namely the Victim got the 11th order on December 5, 2025. Then the Defendant said that the regular social gathering money worth IDR 1,400,000.00 (one million four hundred thousand rupiah) after being deducted from the last deposit IDR IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) was no longer there. The Manna District Court (PN) sentenced the Defendant Zubaidah Binti (Alm) Wailul to a fine of IDR 50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah) with the provision that if the fine is not paid within the specified time period, the convict's assets or income can be confiscated or auctioned by the prosecutor to pay off the unpaid fine and in the event that the assets or income are insufficient to pay the fine, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 1 (one) month. The case examined and tried by Judge Naufal An fasa Firdaus was subject to restorative justice so that the sentence was reduced from the maximum threat

of a category II fine imposed in accordance with Article 487 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code.³

The enactment of the National Criminal Code through Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP 2023), followed by the ratification and enactment of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, marks a fundamental transition phase in the Indonesian criminal justice system. This transition is not merely a change in written norms, but rather a transformation of the criminal law enforcement paradigm that demands adjustments in the ways of thinking, behaving, and acting from all law enforcement officials. Within the framework of law as the art of interpretation, law enforcement officials are required to position the law as a living and dynamic instrument of justice. Through careful, consistent, and value-oriented interpretation, Indonesian criminal justice is expected to be able to navigate this transition period while maintaining the dignity of the judiciary and public trust.

The concept of law as the art of interpretation emphasizes that law enforcement is not mechanical. Judges are not merely "mouthpieces of the law," but rather constitutional actors empowered to interpret the law to achieve substantive justice. During transitional periods, the space for interpretation is even more open, but at the same time, it demands greater caution.

The interpretation of substantive criminal law after the 2023 Criminal Code cannot be separated from the values underlying its formation, such as the humanization of criminal law, proportionality of punishment, and corrective and restorative approaches. Judges are required to interpret articles not only grammatically, but also systematically, historically, and teleologically. Mistakes in interpreting methods and examining case procedures have the potential to lead to disparities in decisions and erode public trust in the judiciary.

The same thing also happened after the enactment of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code, law enforcement officers were required to be able to interpret various formulations of formal criminal law not long after the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code was passed even though it contained a number of updates related to coercive measures and pretrial, expansion of evidence, restorative justice mechanisms, guilty pleas and many other things that were not yet supported by derivative government regulations so that they had the potential to cause doubts for judges in leading trials.

As a concrete example, there is a conflict of norms in the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code that requires a judge's interpretation, namely regarding the Restorative Justice Mechanism. The provisions of Article 80 paragraph (1) letter a of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate that criminal acts that meet the requirements

³ <https://dandapala.com/article/detail/perdana-2026-pn-manna-wujudkan-rj-melalui-kuhp-dan-kuhap-nasional> accessed on February 2, 2026

for the Restorative Justice Mechanism are "criminal acts threatened only with a maximum fine of category III or threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years" on the other hand, the provisions of Article 82 letter e of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate that "The Restorative Justice Mechanism is excluded for criminal acts threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more, except due to negligence".

Regarding various existing normative conflicts, the author argues that law enforcement officers will be faced with a spiritual atmosphere to be progressive or simply be selective contextually. Differences in interpretation among law enforcement officers will actually create disparities in law enforcement that can lead to social unrest. Moreover, interpretation of norms can result in the risk of judicial overreach, namely law enforcement officers exceeding their constitutional authority and making decisions that should be the domain of the legislature (law makers) or the executive (law implementers). This doctrine is closely related to law enforcement activism, where law enforcement officers use discretion to create laws or consider broader social implications rather than simply interpreting existing laws.

Based on the description above, the author will explain the problem formulation as follows: First, how are the regulations for resolving criminal acts through restorative justice in the criminal justice system? Second, how is the resolution of criminal acts through restorative justice strengthened in the criminal justice system?

2. Research Methods

This research is a normative juridical type using the statutory approach method and case studies, the research specifications are descriptive analysis, data sources are obtained from secondary data taken through primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, tertiary legal materials, data collection methods through literature studies and analysis techniques using qualitative.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Regulation of Criminal Case Resolution Through Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice System.

Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code represents a new phase in the reform of Indonesia's criminal justice system. This reform addresses not only the procedural aspects of law enforcement but also reconstructs the philosophical orientation of the criminal justice system. The punishment paradigm that previously dominated criminal procedure law is undergoing a transformation toward a more restorative approach. The explicit provisions regarding restorative justice mechanisms in this law are an important indicator that the Indonesian

criminal justice system is beginning to integrate the principle of victim restoration as part of its law enforcement objectives.⁴

Restorative justice within the framework of the new Criminal Procedure Code is based on the understanding that criminal acts constitute social conflicts that cause harm to victims and disrupt the balance of social relations. Criminal cases do not always have to end with formal sentencing through litigation. They can be directed toward a dialogue between the perpetrator and the victim, aimed at redressing the victim's losses and repairing social relationships damaged by the crime. This approach positions the victim as an active participant in the criminal case resolution process.⁵

The normative construction of the restorative justice mechanism in the Criminal Procedure Code is formulated systematically through Articles 79 to 82. These provisions provide a legal framework regarding the form of recovery, agreement procedures, application requirements, and limitations of cases that can be resolved through a restorative approach. Article 79 emphasizes that the restorative justice mechanism aims to restore the victim's original condition through a number of concrete forms of recovery, including forgiveness of the victim, return of goods resulting from the crime, reimbursement of medical and psychological treatment costs, payment of compensation for the victim's losses, repair of damage caused by the crime, and payment of other compensation relevant to the impact of the crime that occurred.

This normative formulation demonstrates that the concept of restitution in the new Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) has a broader scope than the conventional compensation approach. Restitution is understood not only as financial restitution but also encompasses psychological, social, and relational dimensions. This orientation emphasizes that restorative justice functions as a mechanism for reconstructing social relationships damaged by criminal acts.

Table Normative Structure of the Restorative Justice Mechanism in Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code

Regulatory Aspects		New Criminal Procedure Code Provisions	Legal Implications
The Goal of Restorative Justice		Restoration of the victim's original condition through forgiveness, restitution, return of goods, repair of damage, and compensation	Expanding the meaning of recovery not only financial but also social and psychological
Recovery Form		Compensation, medical and psychological costs, return of goods, repair of damage	Integrating material and non-material dimensions in victim protection

⁴Budi Sastra Panjaitan, "Restorative Justice as a Victim-Based Criminal Case Resolution," *Dokrina* 5, no. 1, 2022

⁵Andri Kristanto, "Study of Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020 Concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice," *Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Indonesia, LEX Renaissance* NO. 1 VOL. 7 JANUARY 2022

Agreement Procedure	The agreement must be formally stated and implemented within a maximum of 7 days.	Ensuring legal certainty and preventing symbolic peace
Consequences of Implementation	After the agreement is fulfilled, the case is stopped and a court decision is requested.	Providing judicial legitimacy to restorative resolution
Failure of Implementation	Minutes are made and the case proceeds to the judicial process.	Ensuring that restorative mechanisms do not replace the law enforcement function
Implementation Stage	Investigation, inquiry, prosecution and examination in court	Provide flexibility in conflict resolution from an early stage
Conditions of the Case	Maximum criminal threat of 5 years, not a recidivist, not a serious crime	Limiting the application of restorative justice to minor cases
Exception	Terrorism, corruption, crimes against the state, sexual violence, murder, etc.	Safeguarding public interest in law enforcement

Source: Author's data processing

Analysis of the normative structure shows that the restorative justice mechanism in the new Criminal Procedure Code has a relatively comprehensive design.⁶ Regulations regarding the form of restitution, formal agreements, and oversight mechanisms provide a clear framework for law enforcement officials to implement a restorative approach. This structure demonstrates legislators' efforts to ensure that restorative case resolution is not conducted informally but remains within the framework of legal accountability.

Law Number 20 of 2025 provides a relatively comprehensive normative framework for restorative justice mechanisms through Articles 79 to 88. These provisions govern the form of victim recovery, the procedures for reaching agreements between victims and perpetrators, and the stages of implementation of restorative justice mechanisms in the criminal justice process. These mechanisms can even be applied at all stages of the criminal justice process, from investigation and prosecution to trial.⁷ The design shows that the restorative approach is no longer positioned as a marginal alternative, but as an integral part of the national criminal procedural law system.

Table 2 Stages of the Restorative Justice Mechanism in the Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 20 of 2025)

Process Stage	Legal basis	Mechanism	Implications for Victims
Investigation	Article 83 Criminal Procedure Code	Agreement to settle the case before investigators	Victims can obtain redress before the case enters the investigation process.
Investigation	Articles 83–84 Criminal Procedure Code	An agreement between the perpetrator and the victim resulting in the	Victim recovery can occur more quickly through

⁶Fachrizal Afandi, "Researching the Legal Culture of the Apparatus: An Introduction to Ethnography in the Study of Criminal Procedure Law," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies*, Vol. 1 No. 2, 2022

⁷Gilang Putra, Kayus Kayouwan Lewoleba, Addressing the Decline in Public Trust in Law Enforcement Officials in Indonesia, *Journal of Law and Constitutional Studies* Vol. 2, No. 3 September 2024

		termination of the investigation	restitution or a peace agreement.
Prosecution	Articles 85–86 Criminal Procedure Code	Agreement before the public prosecutor that resulted in the termination of the prosecution	Victims receive certainty of recovery before the case is brought to court
Trial	Article 87 Criminal Procedure Code	Implementation of restorative mechanisms through court decisions	The judge ensured that the victim's recovery would remain guaranteed even though the case had been examined in court.

Source: Author's Data Processing

This normative structure demonstrates that the Indonesian criminal justice system has opened up ample space for the implementation of a restorative approach. The mechanism for resolving cases through an agreement between the victim and the perpetrator is no longer limited to a specific stage but can be implemented at various stages of the criminal justice process. This approach provides victims with a greater opportunity to achieve swift recovery without having to wait for the often lengthy criminal justice process. However, the success of this mechanism depends heavily on the readiness of law enforcement institutions and the capacity of officials to implement the restorative process fairly and transparently.⁸

The transitional period of criminal law enforcement following the enactment of the 2023 Criminal Code and the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code represents both a test and an opportunity for law enforcement officials. Normative, technical, and cultural challenges can only be met with a deep understanding of the law, professional integrity, and responsible interpretation.

Within the framework of law as the art of interpretation, law enforcement officials are required to position the law as a living and dynamic instrument of justice. Through careful, consistent, and value-oriented interpretation, Indonesian criminal justice is expected to navigate this transitional period while maintaining the dignity of the judiciary and public trust.

The concept of law as the art of interpretation emphasizes that law enforcement is not mechanical. Judges are not merely "mouthpieces of the law," but rather constitutional actors empowered to interpret the law to achieve substantive justice. During transitional periods, the space for interpretation is even more open, but at the same time, it demands greater caution.⁹

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⁸[https://www.bphn.go.id/data/documents/laporan akhir pengkajian restorative justice anak.pdf](https://www.bphn.go.id/data/documents/laporan%20akhir%20pengkajian%20restorative%20justice%20anak.pdf), accessed on June 2, 2026

⁹<https://justiceforhomicidevictims.org/victims-and-survivors-are-the-forgottenpeople/>, accessed on June 2, 2026

of criminal law, proportionality of punishment, and corrective and restorative approaches. Judges are required to interpret articles not only grammatically, but also systematically, historically, and teleologically. Mistakes in interpreting methods and examining case procedures have the potential to lead to disparities in decisions and erode public trust in the judiciary.

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3.2 Strengthening the Settlement of Criminal Acts Through Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice System.

Restorative justice is a theory that emphasizes reparation for losses caused by criminal acts. The restorative justice approach focuses on the needs of both

¹⁰Rocky Marbun, *The Indonesian Criminal Justice System: An Introduction*, Setara Press, Malang, 2015

victims and perpetrators. Furthermore, the restorative justice approach helps perpetrators avoid future crimes. This is based on a theory of justice that considers crimes and violations to be essentially violations of the individual or society, rather than the state.¹¹

Restorative justice Fostering dialogue between victims and perpetrators will demonstrate the highest level of victim satisfaction and perpetrator accountability. The concept of restorative justice is essentially simple. The measure of justice is no longer based on the victim's retaliation against the perpetrator (whether physical, psychological, or punitive), but rather the painful act is healed by providing support to the victim and requiring the perpetrator to take responsibility with the help of family and community, if necessary. Therefore, restorative justice means a fair resolution that involves the perpetrator, victim, family, and other parties involved in a crime, who together seek a resolution to the crime and its implications, emphasizing restoration to the original state.

When referring to The provisions of Article 80 paragraph (1) letter a of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate that criminal acts that meet the requirements for the Restorative Justice Mechanism are "criminal acts that are threatened only with a maximum fine of category III or are threatened with imprisonment most 5 (five) years" on the other hand, the provisions of Article 82 letter e of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code stipulate that "The Restorative Justice Mechanism is excluded for criminal acts that are punishable by imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more, except due to negligence".

This difference in formulation raises a legal question: is a criminal act with Does the threat of exactly five years qualify This uncertainty is feared to raise doubts among practitioners in the field. For example, if the Public Prosecutor has reached a settlement and filed a petition with the court, this ambiguity risks the petition being denied, which could ultimately harm the interests of the victim, who should have been accommodated in the settlement agreement.¹²

The ideal legal product is one that can provide certainty without room for multiple interpretations. Considering the principle of *exceptio firmat vim legis in bus non-exceptional* in a country that prioritizes strict interpretation for legal certainty, synchronizing the points above is essential. Improvements through revisions or supplementary regulations are expected to eliminate these legal doubts, ensuring the establishment of comprehensive restorative justice in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

Regulations for resolving criminal acts through restorative justice in the criminal justice system are regulated in Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal

¹¹Barda Nawawi Arief, *Anthology of Criminal Law Policy*, Prenada Media, Jakarta, 2016

¹²Ismu Gunadi and Jonaedi Efendi, *Criminal Law*, Kencana, Jakarta, 2014

Code. Referring to The provisions of Article 80 paragraph (1) letter a of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate that criminal acts that meet the requirements for the Restorative Justice Mechanism are "criminal acts threatened only with a maximum fine of category III or threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years" on the other hand, the provisions of Article 82 letter e of the 2025 Criminal Procedure Code regulate that "The Restorative Justice Mechanism is excluded for criminal acts that are threatened with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more, except due to negligence". This uncertainty is feared to trigger doubts for practitioners in the field.

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