

Legal Analysis of the Implementation of Restorative Justice Principles in Police Services After the Effectiveness of Law Number 1 of 2023 Concerning the Criminal Code

Anyar Ayu Bening Wirya Cherdika¹, Mhd Azhali Siregar², T. Riza Zarzani³

Master of Law, Panca Budi Development University, Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Corresponding email: cherdika2404@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Submission : 29-06-2026

Received : 30-06-2026

Revised : 19-07-2026

Accepted : 23-07-2026

Keywords

Restorative Justice;

Police;

Criminal Code;

Criminal Law Enforcement

Police Discretion

DOI:

10.59066/ijoms.v5i2.2660

ABSTRACT

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code marks a paradigm shift in criminal law in Indonesia, no longer oriented toward retributive punishment but instead prioritizing a restorative approach through the principle of restorative justice. This change has implications for criminal law enforcement practices, particularly within the police service, which serves as the gateway to the criminal justice system. The application of restorative justice within the police is seen as an effort to provide a more humane and effective resolution of criminal cases, oriented toward restoring social relations between perpetrators, victims, and the community. However, its implementation still faces various normative and practical obstacles that have the potential to create legal uncertainty. This study aims to analyze the regulations and legal basis for the application of restorative justice principles in police services following the enactment of the 2023 Criminal Code and to examine the legal implications of its application on the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in the North Sumatra Regional Police. The research method used is normative juridical, supported by empirical data through legislative, conceptual, and case approaches. Data was obtained through literature review, document review, and interviews with law enforcement officials regarding the implementation of restorative justice. The results indicate that normatively, the application of restorative justice has gained legal legitimacy through the 2023 Criminal Code, the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, and internal police policies. The implementation of restorative justice at the North Sumatra Regional Police has been applied to certain crimes through mediation and reconciliation between perpetrators and victims. However, in practice, obstacles remain, including the lack of uniform standard operating procedures, reliance on investigator discretion, and weak oversight. Therefore, regulatory strengthening, policy harmonization between law enforcement agencies, and increased police capacity are needed to realize a fair, effective, and accountable implementation of restorative justice.



Introduction

The development of the criminal justice system in Indonesia over the past few decades has demonstrated a paradigm shift from a retributive approach to a restorative approach that prioritizes humane recovery and conflict resolution. This paradigm shift arose in response to various weaknesses in the conventional criminal justice system, which has been deemed to place greater emphasis on punishing perpetrators without regard for the interests of victims and restoring social relations within society. In practice, this repressive criminal justice system often fails to provide a complete sense of justice and even creates new problems such as overcrowding in correctional institutions, high recidivism rates, and low public satisfaction with the criminal law enforcement process. Therefore, the concept of restorative justice has developed as an alternative approach that prioritizes conflict resolution, victim recovery, and the social reintegration of perpetrators as the primary goals of the criminal law enforcement process.

The application of restorative justice principles in Indonesia has gained stronger normative legitimacy following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, which replaced the Dutch colonial legacy of the Criminal Code. The new Criminal Code brings fundamental changes to national criminal law policy by positioning punishment not merely as a means of retribution, but also as an instrument for restoring social balance and protecting society. In its provisions regarding the objectives of punishment, the 2023 Criminal Code emphasizes the importance of conflict resolution, reparation for victims, and rehabilitation of perpetrators as part of the orientation of modern criminal law. These changes demonstrate that the state is beginning to accommodate a restorative justice approach as part of a more progressive and responsive national legal system to societal developments.

From the perspective of modern criminal law theory, restorative justice is an approach that views crime as a violation of social relations, not merely a violation of the state. Howard Zehr explains that crime causes harm to the victim, society, and the perpetrator, so its resolution must involve all affected parties to achieve just recovery. This approach differs from the conventional adversarial criminal justice system by prioritizing dialogue, mediation, and mutual agreement. In the context of Indonesian criminal law, the restorative approach is relevant because Indonesian legal culture fundamentally upholds deliberation, peace, and the resolution of conflicts within the family.

The Indonesian National Police holds a strategic position in the implementation of restorative justice, serving as the gateway to the criminal justice system. During the investigation and inquiry stages, the police have discretionary authority, allowing investigators to take action based on professional judgment in the interests of law and justice. This discretionary authority then becomes a crucial foundation for implementing restorative justice-based criminal case resolution. Through this approach, investigators not only perform

a repressive function but also act as mediators in resolving conflicts between perpetrators and victims, creating more effective and equitable solutions.

Regulations regarding the implementation of restorative justice within the police force are specifically regulated through Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Offenses Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation provides a legal basis for police officers to resolve certain cases outside the formal judicial process by prioritizing the principles of restoration and peace. The presence of this regulation demonstrates that the restorative approach is no longer viewed solely as a discretionary policy but has become part of national criminal law policy. However, in practice, various issues remain regarding the implementation of restorative justice, particularly regarding procedural standards, the definition of types of crimes, and oversight mechanisms for the use of discretion by law enforcement officers.

Empirically, the application of restorative justice in police services has shown significant progress in various regions, including the North Sumatra Regional Police. According to data published by the North Sumatra High Prosecutor's Office, dozens of criminal cases had been resolved through a restorative justice approach by mid-2024. This fact demonstrates a shift in criminal case handling patterns from a repressive approach to one that prioritizes peace and social recovery. However, the increased application of restorative justice has also raised various legal issues related to legal certainty, victim protection, and potential disparities in case handling between regions.

In practice, the implementation of restorative justice often faces obstacles in the form of a lack of uniform understanding among law enforcement officials regarding the concept of restorative justice. Many investigators still view case resolution through peace as merely a form of dismissal without understanding the restorative philosophy that lies at the heart of restorative justice. This situation results in the implementation of restorative justice relying more on individual investigators' interpretations than on standardized technical guidelines. Consequently, there are differences in implementation between cases and between regions, potentially creating legal uncertainty in criminal law enforcement practices.

In addition to the issue of understanding among authorities, the implementation of restorative justice also faces challenges related to protecting victims' rights. In some cases, victims are in a weaker position than the perpetrators, both economically, socially, and psychologically. This situation can create pressure on victims to accept reconciliation, even if it does not fully reflect a sense of justice. Therefore, protecting victims' rights is a crucial aspect of restorative justice implementation to prevent this approach from becoming a means of abuse of power or a tool to avoid criminal accountability.

The restorative justice approach is also considered capable of increasing the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement. Resolving cases through mediation and peace mechanisms has been proven to reduce the backlog of cases in court, accelerate the conflict resolution process, and reduce the burden on correctional institutions, which are currently experiencing overcapacity. According to Barda Nawawi Arief, the effectiveness of criminal

law enforcement is measured not only by the success of sentencing, but also by the law's ability to create order, justice, and benefit society. Therefore, the restorative approach is seen as part of criminal law reform that is more oriented towards substantive justice.

Theoretically, the application of restorative justice is also in line with the theory of legal effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto, who states that the success of law enforcement is influenced by legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture. In this context, the success of restorative justice implementation depends not only on the existence of regulations but also on the quality of law enforcement officers, institutional support, and public acceptance of the restorative justice approach. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice requires harmonization between normative and social aspects in criminal law enforcement practices.

Research on the application of restorative justice in police services has become increasingly important given the shift in the criminal law paradigm following the enactment of the 2023 Criminal Code. This change not only impacts the substance of criminal law but also demands a shift in the mindset and legal culture of law enforcement officers. In the context of the North Sumatra Regional Police, the application of restorative justice is interesting to study because this region shows significant development in restorative justice practices, yet at the same time still faces various structural and legal obstacles in its implementation.

Based on these various issues, this study starts from the hypothesis that the implementation of restorative justice in police services at the North Sumatra Regional Police is substantively able to increase the effectiveness of criminal case resolution through a more humanistic and recovery-oriented approach, but normatively and structurally it still faces various obstacles that cause legal certainty and uniformity in its implementation to be less than optimal. This hypothesis is important to test through normative and empirical juridical studies to determine the extent of the effectiveness of the application of restorative justice in the criminal law enforcement system in Indonesia.

Thus, this research is relevant to analyze the regulation, implementation, and legal implications of restorative justice in police services following the enactment of the 2023 Criminal Code at the North Sumatra Regional Police. This research is expected to contribute academically to the development of criminal law and provide recommendations for law enforcement officials and policymakers in strengthening the effective, fair, and accountable implementation of restorative justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system.

Method

This study uses a normative juridical legal research method supported by empirical data (normative-empirical). The normative juridical approach is used to examine legal norms related to the application of restorative justice principles in police services following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, while the empirical approach is used to observe the implementation of these norms in criminal law enforcement

practices within the North Sumatra Regional Police. This study aims to analyze the suitability between applicable legal regulations and the implementation of restorative justice in police service practices, as well as to examine its legal implications for the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement.

The normative approach in this research is carried out through a statute approach, a conceptual approach, and a case approach. The statutory approach is used to examine various regulations related to the implementation of restorative justice, such as the 2023 Criminal Code, the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice, and other relevant legal provisions. The conceptual approach is used to examine criminal law theories and the concept of restorative justice that has been developed in legal doctrine, while the case approach is used to analyze the practice of implementing restorative justice in resolving criminal cases within the police force.

The data sources in this study consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations, court decisions, and internal police policies related to the implementation of restorative justice. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, legal articles, research findings, and the doctrines of legal experts relevant to the research topic. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting materials used to clarify the legal terms used in this study.

Data collection techniques in this study were conducted through document study, literature review, and interviews. Document study was conducted by reviewing various regulations, reports, and case archives related to the implementation of restorative justice. Literature study was conducted by collecting various relevant legal literature, while structured and semi-structured interviews were conducted with law enforcement officials to obtain more in-depth data regarding the implementation of restorative justice in the field..

Results and Discussion

1. Regulation and Implementation of Restorative Justice Principles in Police Services Following the Enactment of the 2023 Criminal Code at the North Sumatra Regional Police

The application of restorative justice principles in the Indonesian criminal justice system is part of the national criminal law reform aimed at creating a more humane, effective, and recovery-oriented law enforcement system. This criminal law reform was further strengthened by the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, which brought a paradigm shift from a retributive approach to a restorative one. In the 2023 Criminal Code, the goal of punishment no longer solely focuses on retaliation against perpetrators of crimes, but also prioritizes conflict resolution, reparation for victims' losses, and restoration of social balance. Thus, the restorative justice approach gains stronger normative legitimacy in the Indonesian criminal law system.

Conceptually, restorative justice is an approach to resolving criminal cases that involves the perpetrator, victim, family, and community in a conflict resolution process to achieve just recovery. According to Howard Zehr, crime is not only a violation of the state, but also a violation of social relations and human values, so its resolution must emphasize restoration and reconciliation between the affected parties. This approach differs from the conventional criminal justice system, which is more repressive and places the state as the primary party in resolving criminal cases. In the context of modern criminal law, restorative justice is seen as an approach capable of providing substantive justice because it takes into account the interests of the victim, the perpetrator, and the community in a balanced manner.

In the practice of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia, the police hold a strategic position as the gateway to the criminal justice system. During the investigation and inquiry stages, police officers have discretionary authority, allowing investigators to take action based on professional judgment in the interests of law and justice. This discretionary authority serves as a crucial foundation for the implementation of restorative justice within the police force. Through this authority, investigators can consider resolving criminal cases through mediation and peacemaking approaches if the cases they handle meet certain requirements according to applicable law.

The legal basis for implementing restorative justice within the police force is specifically regulated in Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling Criminal Offenses Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation provides technical guidelines regarding the requirements and procedures for resolving criminal cases based on restorative justice principles. This provision explains that case resolution through restorative justice can be implemented for certain crimes by observing formal and material requirements, such as reconciliation between the perpetrator and victim, not constituting a serious crime, and not causing public unrest. The existence of this regulation demonstrates that the police have institutionally accommodated a restorative approach within the criminal law enforcement system.

In addition to Police Regulation No. 8 of 2021, the implementation of restorative justice is also supported by various other legal policies, such as the National Police Chief's Circular and the Attorney General's Office's policy regarding the termination of prosecutions based on restorative justice. This synchronization between law enforcement agencies demonstrates a national policy direction that supports the implementation of restorative justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system. However, in practice, various issues remain regarding regulatory harmonization and uniform application of the law.

In the North Sumatra Regional Police, restorative justice has been implemented in resolving certain criminal cases, particularly minor criminal cases, which allow for reconciliation between the perpetrator and victim. Based on research and document studies, the restorative justice approach is generally implemented through a mediation process involving the perpetrator, victim, family, community leaders, and law enforcement officials as facilitators. Case resolution is carried out by prioritizing deliberation to reach a mutual

agreement that is considered capable of restoring social relations and providing a sense of justice for all parties.

The implementation of restorative justice at the North Sumatra Regional Police has had a fundamentally positive impact on the effectiveness of criminal case resolution. Settling cases through a peace mechanism is considered faster, simpler, and able to reduce the burden of cases in the criminal justice system. Furthermore, this approach also provides victims with the opportunity to obtain reparations directly from the perpetrator without having to go through a lengthy and complex judicial process. In some cases, resolving cases through restorative justice is also considered more effective in maintaining social relations within the community than resolving cases through formal litigation.

However, the implementation of restorative justice within the police force still faces various normative and practical obstacles. One major obstacle is the lack of truly uniform standard operating procedures for the application of restorative justice. This situation often leaves the implementation of restorative justice dependent on the interpretation and discretion of individual investigators. Consequently, there are differences in implementation between cases and between regions, potentially leading to disparities in law enforcement and legal uncertainty for the public.

From the perspective of legal effectiveness theory, the implementation of restorative justice in the North Sumatra Regional Police demonstrates that the success of law enforcement is not solely determined by the existence of regulations, but also influenced by the quality of law enforcement officers, the legal culture of the community, and institutional support. According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal effectiveness is influenced by five main factors: legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, community factors, and legal culture.

2. Legal Implications of the Application of Restorative Justice Principles on the Effectiveness of Criminal Law Enforcement in Police Services at the North Sumatra Regional Police

The application of restorative justice principles in police services not only brings changes to the mechanism for resolving criminal cases but also raises various legal implications for the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia. The restorative justice approach essentially emerged as a response to the weaknesses of the conventional criminal justice system, which has focused more on punishing perpetrators than on victim rehabilitation and social harmony within society. In the context of modern law enforcement, legal effectiveness is no longer measured solely by the number of perpetrators convicted, but also by the law's ability to create justice, benefits, and sustainable social order. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice is seen as part of national criminal law reform aimed at creating a more humane law enforcement system that is responsive to the needs of society.

From a legal perspective, the implementation of restorative justice has a positive impact on the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement, particularly in reducing the backlog of cases in judicial and correctional institutions. The Indonesian criminal justice system has

faced a serious problem of overcrowding in correctional institutions due to the high number of criminal cases processed through formal litigation mechanisms. With a restorative approach to case resolution, certain eligible cases can be resolved outside the judicial process, thereby reducing the burden on law enforcement officials and accelerating the resolution of legal conflicts in the community. In this context, restorative justice not only provides administrative efficiency but also delivers more substantive justice for victims and perpetrators.

Within the North Sumatra Regional Police, the implementation of restorative justice has demonstrated increased effectiveness in resolving criminal cases, particularly for minor crimes and cases that allow for reconciliation between perpetrators and victims. Based on research and document studies, case resolution through mediation and reconciliation is considered faster and more effective in minimizing prolonged social conflict within the community. Furthermore, the restorative approach provides victims with the opportunity to obtain direct redress through compensation, apologies, or other mutually agreed-upon forms of resolution. This demonstrates that the implementation of restorative justice is highly relevant to the needs of Indonesian society, which fundamentally upholds the values of deliberation and amicable conflict resolution.

However, from a legal certainty perspective, the implementation of restorative justice still raises various legal issues that require serious attention. One major issue is the lack of truly uniform standard operating procedures for the implementation of restorative justice within the police force. Despite the existence of Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice, in practice, differences in interpretation among investigators and between regions remain in determining which cases can be resolved through a restorative approach. This situation has the potential to create disparities in law enforcement, ultimately eroding public trust in the criminal justice system.

In addition to procedural standards, the implementation of restorative justice also raises legal implications related to the use of discretion by police officers. In the Indonesian criminal law system, discretion is the authority granted to law enforcement officers to act based on professional considerations in the interests of law and justice. However, if the use of discretion is not balanced by effective oversight mechanisms, it has the potential to lead to abuse of authority and non-objective law enforcement practices. Therefore, internal and external oversight of the implementation of restorative justice is crucial to ensure that the approach is truly implemented based on the principles of justice and legal certainty.

Another legal implication that also requires attention is the protection of victims' rights in restorative justice-based case resolution processes. In some cases, victims are in a weaker position than perpetrators, both economically, socially, and psychologically. This situation can cause victims to feel pressured to accept reconciliation even though they have not yet fully achieved a sense of justice. From a modern criminal law perspective, victim protection is a crucial part of the criminal justice system, so the implementation of restorative justice

must ensure a balance between the perpetrator and victim in the case resolution process. Therefore, a restorative approach should not only be oriented towards a quick resolution of cases but must also ensure maximum protection of victims' rights.

From the perspective of Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities, society, and legal culture. Based on this theory, the success of restorative justice implementation is not only determined by the existence of regulations governing restorative justice, but also by the quality of law enforcement officers and the level of public acceptance of the approach. In practice at the North Sumatra Regional Police, the community's legal culture, which tends to prioritize deliberative resolution, is one of the supporting factors for the successful implementation of restorative justice.

In the context of national criminal law reform, the application of restorative justice also reflects a shift in legal orientation from a formalistic approach to a more substantive and just one. According to Barda Nawawi Arief, the goal of modern criminal law emphasizes not only punishing perpetrators but also protecting society and restoring social balance. Therefore, the application of restorative justice can be seen as a concrete form of a more progressive criminal law policy oriented toward the benefit of the law for society.

Furthermore, the 2023 Criminal Code provides stronger normative legitimacy for the implementation of restorative justice in Indonesia's criminal law enforcement system. In several provisions concerning the objectives of punishment, the 2023 Criminal Code emphasizes the importance of conflict resolution and social restoration as part of the modern criminal justice orientation. This demonstrates that the restorative approach is no longer merely a discretionary policy of law enforcement officials but has become part of the direction of national criminal law policy. However, the implementation of this norm still requires harmonization of technical regulations and institutional strengthening to ensure the effective and consistent implementation of restorative justice throughout Indonesia.

Conclusion

1. The regulation and implementation of restorative justice principles in police services following the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code in the North Sumatra Regional Police have gained strong normative legitimacy through various laws and internal police policies. The application of restorative justice is carried out through mediation and reconciliation mechanisms between perpetrators and victims, prioritizing the principles of recovery, conflict resolution, and social balance. In practice, this approach has been applied to several specific crimes, particularly minor cases that allow for reconciliation between the parties. The presence of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice provides an important legal basis for police officers in implementing a restorative justice approach. However, the implementation of restorative justice in the North Sumatra Regional Police still faces various obstacles, such as the lack of uniform standard operating procedures, limited understanding of the

philosophy of restorative justice among law enforcement officers, and reliance on individual investigator discretion in determining the resolution of criminal cases.

2. The application of restorative justice principles in police services has significant legal implications for the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement at the North Sumatra Regional Police. From a legal perspective, the restorative approach has been proven to accelerate the resolution of criminal cases, reduce the backlog of cases in the judicial system, and minimize social conflict in the community. Furthermore, this approach also provides opportunities for victims to obtain direct redress through reconciliation and mutual agreement with the perpetrator. However, from a legal certainty and victim protection perspective, the application of restorative justice still faces various legal issues, such as the potential for disparities in law enforcement, the risk of abuse of discretion, and the suboptimal oversight mechanism for the implementation of restorative justice-based case resolution. Therefore, the application of restorative justice requires strengthening regulations, harmonizing policies between law enforcement agencies, and increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers to create a more effective, fair, and substantive justice-oriented criminal law enforcement system.

References

Book

- Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2017.
- Arief, Barda Nawawi. *Masalah Penegakan Hukum dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2016.
- Hamzah, Andi. *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2018.
- Ibrahim, Johnny. *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2017.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2019.
- Muladi. *Kapita Selekta Sistem Peradilan Pidana*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, 2015.
- Muladi dan Barda Nawawi Arief, *Teori-teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*, Bandung: Alumni, 2010.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014.
- Zehr, Howard Zehr. *The Little Book of Restorative Justice*. Pennsylvania: Good Books, 2020

Journal / Scientific Proceedings

- Aspan, Henry. "Problematisasi Penegakan Hukum dan Diskresi Kepolisian dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2021.
- Ismaidar. "Efektivitas Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia." *Jurnal Lex Suprema*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2023.
- Rahmayanti. "Implementasi Keadilan Restoratif dalam Penegakan Hukum Pidana." *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2024.

- Ramadani, Suci. "Perlindungan Korban dalam Penyelesaian Perkara Pidana Berbasis Restorative Justice." *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2023.
- Siregar, Muhammad Azhali. "Pendekatan Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2022.
- Prasetyo, A., dan Wibowo, D. "Efektivitas Restorative Justice dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Residivisme Tindak Pidana Ringan di Indonesia." *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2023.
- Wulandari, F., dan Nugroho, A. "Relevansi Restorative Justice terhadap Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Penegakan Hukum." *Jurnal Sosial dan Hukum*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2021.
- Asriadi, A. "Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Proses Penyidikan." *JULIA (Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum dan Islam)*, 2024.
- Syafi'i, M., Marwendi, R. O., dan Wargo. "Penyelesaian Perkara melalui Restorative Justice dalam Pengentasan Permasalahan Desa." *Swakarya: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2024.
- Rahayu, S. "Penerapan Criminal Justice System yang Humanis: Perspektif Restorative Justice." *Lex Stricta*, 2025.

Legislation

- Republik Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana.
- Republik Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia.
- Republik Indonesia. Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana.
- Republik Indonesia. Peraturan Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 tentang Penanganan Tindak Pidana Berdasarkan Keadilan Restoratif.
- Republik Indonesia. Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 15 Tahun 2020 tentang Penghentian Penuntutan Berdasarkan Keadilan Restoratif.

Website

- Kejaksaan Tinggi Sumatera Utara. "Restorative Justice Mengembalikan dan Menjaga Hubungan Baik di Tengah Masyarakat." Link akses: <https://kejatsumautara.kejaksaan.go.id/berita/restorative-justice-mengembalikan-dan-menjaga-hubungan-baik-ditengah-masyarakat>
- Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi Independensi Peradilan (LEIP). "Pendekatan Restorative Justice pada Sistem Pidana Indonesia untuk Mengakomodasi Akses Keadilan bagi Semua." Link akses: https://leip.or.id/wpcontent/uploads/2022/09/KEJAKSAAN_PENDEKATAN-RESTORATIVE-JUSTICE-PADA-SISTEM-PIDANA-INDONESIA-UNTUK-MENGAKOMODASI-AKSES-KEADILAN-BAGI-SEMUA.pdf
- Lembaga Kajian dan Advokasi Independensi Peradilan (LEIP). "Peluang dan Tantangan Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia." Link akses: https://leip.or.id/sdm_downloads/peluang-dan-tantangan-penerapan-restorative-justice-dalam-sistem-peradilan-pidana-di-indonesia/
- Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Utara. "Sumut Provinsi Ketiga Terapkan Restorative Justice." Link akses: <https://sumutprov.go.id/artikel/artikel/sumut-provinsi-ketiga-terapkan-restorative-justice-gubernur-bobby-nasution-gandeng-kejati-sumut-wujudkan-keadilan-yang-humanis>

Kejaksaan Tinggi Sumatera Utara. "Restorative Justice Perkara Penganiayaan." Link akses: <https://kejati-sumaterautara.kejaksaan.go.id/berita/restorative-justice-perkara-penganiayaan>

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. "Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Restorative Justice." Link akses: <https://fahum.umsu.ac.id/aspidum-kejaksaan-tinggi-sumut-optimalisasi-pelaksanaan-restorative-justice/>

Wikipedia. "Restorative Justice." Link akses: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restorative_justice.
