



The Position and Urgency of the Justice Collaborator in the Crime of Shooting by Richard Eliezer (Ruling Number: 798/Pid.B/ 2022/ PN. Jkt. Sel)

Sry Wahyuni^{1*}, Engrina Fauzi², Kirana Salsabila³

^{1, 2, 3} Universitas Dharma Andalas, Padang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: sryunidha@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 11 September 2023

Received in revised form 23 November 2023

Accepted 15 December 2023

ABSTRACT

The position of witnesses is very important in the trial process because witnesses provide proof of the guilt of the suspect and defendant based on what they saw and experienced. A justice collaborator is a person who is a witness to a criminal act and collaborates with the main perpetrator. If one of the perpetrators of a particular criminal act admits what was done but is not the main perpetrator of the action, they provide information as a witness in the criminal trial. The problems that will be discussed in this research are what is the position of Justice Collaborator in Indonesian criminal law, what is the urgency of Richard Eliezer as Justice Collaborator in the criminal case of the shooting of Joshua Hutabarat (analysis of decision Number: 789/Pid.B/ 2022/PN. Jkt.Sel). In carrying out this research the author used a method that can answer the problem formulation in this research, namely qualitative with a normative juridical approach. In several cases, the judge handling the Justice Collaborator referred to the Supreme Court Circular No. 04 of 2011 concerning handling Justice Collaborators in certain criminal cases, or SEMA No. 04 of 2011. Protection Regulations carry out protective actions and cooperate with justice. Whistleblowers cannot be prosecuted criminally or civilly for reports or statements made, made, or have been made. However, witnesses cannot be acquitted of criminal charges in the same case if their guilt is clearly proven in court. Because of his testimony, the judge was able to reduce the sentence. The Justice Collaborator is currently regulated by law. The Justice Collaborator is essential to organizing an orderly system of justice and providing effective enforcement and protection for those who are or will be witnesses. It also plays an important role in preventing criminal activity by achieving goals, fostering trust, fostering respect, and encouraging legal cooperation. Supreme Court Circular No. 4 (SEMA) of 2011 states that the government must be involved in investigating cases of witnesses and victims, emphasizing that the idea of justice collaborators is based on the belief that people who are punished for their actions can be used to ensure justice in criminal cases.

Keyword:

Justice collaborator,
criminal act of shooting

¹ sryunidha@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Not only specific crimes, such as corruption and juvenile crimes, but complex problems also attract public attention. They also pay attention to general crimes, which are not limited to specific crimes. In Indonesia, the term "strafbaar feit," which comes from Dutch, is used to describe criminal acts. The Dutch East Indies Criminal Code (*Wetboek van Strafrecht*) notes the existence of this term, but the book does not provide a clear explanation of what is meant by "strafbaar feit". As a result, Indonesian legal experts have tried to explain the meaning of this term. The general function of criminal law is the same as the function of law in general, namely regulating people's lives or maintaining order (Maghaz, 2019). "Criminal acts are actions that are prohibited by a prohibitive legal regulation, which is accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain penalties," (Ali, 2022).

However, Pompe said that "theoretically, a criminal act can be formulated as a violation of norms (disruption of legal order) which is intentionally or unintentionally committed by a perpetrator, where the imposition of punishment against the perpetrator is necessary for the maintenance of legal order and the guarantee of legal interests" (Lamintang & Lamintang, 2022). In the Criminal Code, the recognized subject of a criminal act is an individual. In other words, only an individual has the ability to commit a criminal act and also has the right to be prosecuted and held accountable for that criminal act (Puteri et al., 2020).

There are two objectives of punishment in criminal law: specific and general deterrence. The aim of specific prevention is to directly influence the perpetrators of criminal acts. The goal of general deterrence is to prevent someone from

committing a crime (Braga et al., 2018; Ibrohim et al., 2020; Paternoster, 2019).

In trials, the role of witnesses is very important because they provide proof of the guilt of suspects and defendants based on what they saw and experienced. In simple terms, the Indonesian criminal system currently focuses on criminal acts and criminal responsibility for the people directly involved in the criminal act process (Alin, 2017). In trials, the role of witnesses is very important because they provide proof of the guilt of suspects and defendants based on what they saw and experienced. In simple terms, the Indonesian criminal system currently focuses on criminal acts and criminal responsibility for the people directly involved in the criminal act process (Putri, 2019). Now, the term "criminal justice system" or "criminal justice system" has developed into a term that describes how crime prevention mechanisms work on the basis of a systems approach (Atmasasmita, 2017; Forrester & Hopkin, 2019; Weisburd et al., 2017).

One way to handle criminal acts related to the shooting case that caused the death of Joshua Hutabarat is because the motive behind the criminal acts related to the Richard Eliezer shooting case is difficult to uncover. As a result, perpetrator witnesses must cooperate with law enforcement to reveal criminal cases committed by perpetrator witnesses. However, laws that protect the role of witnesses in Indonesia still do not protect important witnesses in exposing criminals.

This is due to the fact that the perpetrator of the crime cooperates with the main perpetrator, admits what he did but is not the main perpetrator, and provides information as a witness in the criminal trial. Even though Law No. 31 of 2014 amends Witness and Victim Protection Law No. 13 of 2006 (State

Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014, No. 293, Supplement) (according to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5602), the Witness and Victim Protection Agency still does not provide legal protection to them. Indeed, a witness who is also a suspect in the same case cannot be released from prosecution if his guilt is legally and convincingly proven. However, the witness' testimony may lighten the sentence when the judge decides. According to the societal paradigm, pressure or threats will come from other parties if key witnesses volunteer to help reveal criminal acts. In addition, the lack of legal protection available to whistleblowers and key witnesses may contribute to the Indonesian government's failure to fulfill its commitments as a party to UNCAC (Wahid, 2022).

Apart from that, in the case of Baradha E. Bharada Richard Eliezer PudiHang Lumiu, an important witness who also acted as the perpetrator of the shooting of Joshua Hutabarat, the panel of judges appointed him as a legal collaborator in the premeditated murder case of Brigadier Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat. On Wednesday, February 15, 2023, this decision was made in a decision hearing at the South Jakarta District Court.

Often, the person arrested does not act as the primary perpetrator; they act as a second layer or even enforcers, even as executors, as in the shooting case that killed Josua Hutabarat. This means that perpetrators who are caught and proven to be involved in a criminal act are usually only accomplices, while above them there is a leader who plays a major role as the mastermind in committing the crime (Hikmawati, 2016). To make the disclosure of legal cases more difficult to uncover the reasons behind their disclosure, law enforcement must be protected. As a result, more and more cases are being

uncovered through collaboration with law enforcement. This research investigates the position and importance of the justice collaborator in the Richard Eliezer shooting case and how to punish the legal justice collaborator.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a type of normative legal research, namely primary and secondary legal materials used to analyze the literature. This research uses a legal and conceptual approach. For example, this legal method is used to check whether the constitution and other laws are appropriate or not.

This research uses a type of normative legal research, which means the literature is analyzed based on the primary and secondary legal sources used. This research uses a legal and conceptual approach. For example, this legal method is used to check whether the constitution and other laws are appropriate or not. As this research shows, the law seeks to know whether the law is consistent with the law or whether the law containing enforcement obligations and sanctions is in accordance with existing legal principles. There are two approaches used in this article: the legal approach (legislation) and the conceptual approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the important tasks of the justice collaborator is to reveal a criminal act or crime that is about to occur so that people can find out the real reasons behind the criminal act that is occurring. In addition to providing testimony in the judicial process and providing information to law enforcement (Pratama & Budiarsih, 2023; Stoykova, 2023).

The position of Justice Collaborator in Indonesian criminal law

In several decisions, judges involved in the judicial process for Justice Collaborators refer to Supreme Court

Circular No. 04 of 2011 concerning handling Justice Collaborators in certain criminal cases, better known as SEMA No. 04 of 2011.

The Rules of Protection function as justice collaborators and carry out various protective measures. According to Article 10 of Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims, reporters cannot be prosecuted criminally or civilly for reports or statements that are made, made, or have been made. At the same time, in the same case, legal partners or witnesses cannot be exempted from criminal prosecution if their guilt is clearly proven in court. However, the judge may reduce the sentence in light of his testimony.

Although Law Number 13 of 2006 currently regulates Justice Collaborator, the witness protection system still requires improvement. Because public authorities and police differ in interpreting this article, the regulation still has many weaknesses regarding the role of legal partners in its implementation. 1) The role of the collaborator must be in court; (2) the scope of collaboration actors; (3) unsafe protection; (4) unclear requirements; (5) limited awards; and (6) there is no certainty regarding the award. In criminal law, the criminal responsibility system uses the principle of error as one of the principles of legality (Eddyono, 2011). However, in future national criminal law, the criminal responsibility system will use the principle of no crime without fault, which is one of the important principles that must be explicitly recognized as a partner to the principle of legality (Wahyuni & Yoserwan, 2023).

Furthermore, the Supreme Court issued instruction number SEMA 4 of 2011, together with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, the

Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Anti-Corruption Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, and the President of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, who is responsible for the protection of whistleblowers, reporting witnesses, and cooperative witnesses.

Even though it is only a circular, which law enforcement may or may not follow, this regulation is still in force. Apart from the things above, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Witness and Victim Protection Law No. 13 of 2006 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2014, 293) and Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5602, known as the "Witness and Victim Protection Law," defines witnesses and witnesses in Article (1), which states that a witness is a person who can provide information. (2) A criminal witness is a defendant, suspect, or convict who helps the police uncover the same crime.

If a crime is not revealed, it raises questions, but if it is, there may be many secrets behind the reason the event occurred. It is possible that the cause is a lack of evidence from witness statements, which means that the witnesses involved in this crime collaborated to provide information. Witness statements that are successfully revealed are very important for solving criminal acts. Sometimes, the process of resolving a criminal act just ends, or even the person who is the mastermind or brain behind the crime is not arrested. This is because there are no witnesses to support the responsibility of law enforcement. Because they may receive threats from the perpetrator himself, witnesses are hesitant to make truthful statements.

Law enforcers such as the police, courts, and prosecutors will certainly face difficulties in finding those responsible in

such situations. This is due to the alleged power of the main perpetrator, the lack of evidence and information, or even the actual reasons that the main perpetrator can reveal for their lack of action or involvement. Factors to consider when disclosing information and data to assist the ongoing criminal investigation process. Therefore, in practice, many organized criminal acts often use strategies and approaches to identify perpetrator witnesses. Collaborators of Justice work with law enforcement agencies in cases of drugs, money laundering, terrorism, and corruption (Mulyadi, 2014).

In addition to implementing the Justice Collaborator Determination Strategy, it is important to increase community participation and role in reporting violations and not cooperate with known criminal practices. The provisions of the Witness and Victim Protection Law regulate legal cooperation. Order from the Chairman of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, Number M.HH. 11.HM..03.02.th. 2011, Number PER 045/A/JA/12/2011, Number 1 of 2011, Number KEPB-02/01-55/12/2011, Number 4 of 2011 concerning Protection of Reporting Witnesses, Reporting Witnesses, and Justice Collaborators.

The practice and implementation, as well as actions towards justice collaborators as those who help express justice, have been implemented since 2003. However, there are still several problems that need to be corrected to make it effective. especially identifying organized crime, such as the shooting that led to the death of Joshua Hutabarat. The state rewards those who are willing to cooperate with law enforcement because the presence of legal collaborators is crucial in detecting organized crime. Relief for justice collaborators is part of a form of

compensation or reward for helping to shed light on a case.

In Indonesia, it is possible to award a justice collaborator award for exposing corruption, which is the main source of organized crime. Complex or contradictory relationships often arise in practice. The ruling in the dispute between Damayanti Wisnu Putrant, a former DPR member, and the former president of the Regional Representative Council, further demonstrates this. The judge did not decide the relationship between the main perpetrator and justice collaborator and law enforcers in the case of the two national politicians, even though the prosecutor stated that there were perpetrators who met the requirements to cooperate with criminal witnesses.

If necessary, the new legal collaborator must accept written recommendations from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). This recommendation is then submitted to the police officer, who handles the legal process. The success of the first stage of investigation in a criminal case has an impact on the success of future court investigations. Therefore, the police must strictly handle criminal procedures and the question of whether someone can act as a justice collaborator (Harahap, 2002).

It is very important for criminal procedural law reform to include regulations on legal collaboration as one of the many issues related to the regulation of legal collaboration. Because the Criminal Procedure Code is a formal criminal law instrument that regulates various reviews of case procedures in the Indonesian criminal justice system. Because LPSK is not included in the criminal justice system, there is the question of whether the recommendations made receive less consideration from law enforcement because they only have two options: to

consider them or not to consider them (Lubis et al., 2019).

Because many institutions have the authority to receive and process reports from legal partners, the revised KUHAP must emphasize the competence, duties, and functions of each institution in processing and protecting legal partners. If this provision is included in criminal procedural law reform, it will become a solid guideline and foundation for law enforcement officials to process and protect legal partners.

In accordance with Circular Letter of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2011 concerning the Treatment of Witnesses Working in Certain Criminal Cases, temporarily, a person can be classified as a justice collaborator or not. Therefore, laws and regulations that provide special protection for collaborative lawyers still do not exist, so SEMA is only applied to the courts of other law enforcement agencies. However, it is important for law enforcement authorities to understand how to avoid duplication to provide the best protection for parties willing to become collaborative attorneys.

The urgency of Richard Eliezer as Justice Collaborator in the shooting case of Joshua Hutabarat (analysis of decision Number: 789/Pid.B/ 2022/ PN. Jkt.Sel)

Urgency means urgency in the sense of justice collaborator urgency, which is very important for fighting criminal activities. This is to create a legitimate aim, namely:

1. Achieve justice
2. Create benefits
3. Creating legal certainty

Optimizing countermeasures against organized crime by providing special treatment and protection for anyone who is

or will be a witness. Meanwhile, Moeljatno stated that criminal acts are actions that are prohibited and punishable by criminal law for anyone who violates this prohibition. The social order that society aspires to must also consider this action to be an impediment (Mustika & Wahyuni, 2022).

The role of the community is very much needed in legal protection. The witness and victim protection provisions state: "A witness who is declared exonerated as a result of his or her testimony may be used to impose a sentence in a criminal proceeding at the discretion of the judge."

The purpose of the existence of a justice collaborator is to obtain clear legal certainty of protection for criminals who have been declared collaborators with the judiciary. A law partner was found guilty in the same case, so he could not be acquitted of the crime. Strengthening the supremacy of law and strengthening law enforcement officers, as well as community participation in disclosing criminal acts of corruption, are essentially government actions to eradicate criminal acts of corruption. In Supreme Court Circular No. 4 (SEMA) of 2011, judges use it as a guide for their judgments. In the court of first instance and in the court of appeal.

A criminal act can become clear; in this case, it can be resolved openly. Ricard Eliezer Pudihang Lumiu, alias Bharada E, was appointed as Justice Collaborator in the murder case of Brigadier J, alias Nofriyansyah Yoshua Hutabarat. With his status as a Justice Collaborator, it is hoped that he can reduce Richard Eliezer's sentence. Perpetrators of criminal acts who collaborate with law enforcement to uncover certain criminal cases are called legal collaborators. Perpetrators of criminal acts can not only be witnesses to cooperating perpetrators (justice Collaborator). They must fulfill several requirements to become a justice

collaborator or cooperating perpetrator witness.

Justice collaborators also play an important role in the trial process, strengthening evidence and evidence (Mazerolle et al., 2013). Justice collaborator rights can be grouped into several forms. Firstly, physical, psychological, and legal protection; second, special handling; third, an award (reward).

There are various factors and circumstances that play a role in the judicial process so that it can produce an outcome, or what is called a court decision. All these factors are as follows:

1. Factors that occur.
2. Legal Regulation Factors.
3. Law Enforcement Factors.
4. Facilities or Supporting Facilities Factors

Comprehensive legal protection must apply both at all procedural stages (starting from the reporting, inquiry, criminal prosecution, and negotiation stages) and after the end of the negotiation process. Because, for certain criminal acts and under certain circumstances, threats and terror against each legal partner still exist even though the criminal trial has ended.

If they have very significant information and evidence that aims to reveal a criminal act, not the main perpetrator, and reveal other perpetrators who have a bigger role, a perpetrator can be declared a justice Collaborator. So, when will justice collaboration status be given? Law enforcement officials can grant this status during the investigation process if it is based on the 2014 Witness and Victim Protection Law. However, some people argue that Justice Collaborator status should be given after the prospective Justice Collaborator testifies at trial. This opinion is based on concerns that potential

justice collaborators may not provide accurate statements when testifying. Because perpetrator witnesses are considered vulnerable to threats or risks that could lead to other criminal acts, they will be given legal protection when they become legal collaborator witnesses.

The emergence of resentment towards the defendant or convict after a crime has occurred does not rule out the possibility that the reported case will cause discomfort and endanger the life of the legal partner concerned. Apart from that, legal protection must be given not only to the perpetrator of the justice collaborator but also to his family, because the safety and welfare of his family have a direct impact on the calm and comfort of his duties as someone assigned to reveal a criminal act.

Based on the statement above, justice collaborators generally follow four protections, including physical and mental protection, special treatment, legal protection, and respect.

Based on an examination at the court hearing, the South Jakarta District Court accepted the Justice Collaborator (JC) application submitted by Richard Eliezer Pudihang Lumiu in the shooting case, which resulted in the killing of Brigadier Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat, or Brigadier J. First, the judge considered what violations could result in the offender getting JC status. The judge noted that a person can be granted JC status if they are not a primary offender and only for certain offenses.

It is believed that Richard Eliezer was the one who revealed the information that Ferdy Sambo, the murder's mastermind, had concealed. Richard Eliezer, who was actually Joshua's executioner or shooter who killed him, consistently told the truth from the investigation to the trial.

Ferdy Sambo conspired to kill Joshua after his wife, Putri Candrawathi, admitted

that Joshua had raped her. Ferdy Sambo even made up a scenario to cover up his crime by making up the story that Joshua died after Richard Eliezer shot him in a shootout. In Ferdy Sambo's scenario, the shooting occurred after Joshua was caught sexually assaulting Putri Candrawath.

Ferdy Sambo also sabotaged CCTV to remove evidence. He did this with the help of several police officers, who were later detained for obstructing justice. Thanks to Richard Eliezer's honesty, facts that Ferdy Sambo had kept secret were revealed.

The judge also found that Richard Eliezer provided information that was honest, consistent, logical, and consistent with other available evidence. So that really helps things move forward. On the other hand, the judge also handled the amicus curiae petition filed in the Richard Eliezer case. The judge then decided that Richard Eliezer was a witness who was cooperating with law enforcement.

The judge also concluded that Richard Eliezer provided correct, consistent, and logical information that was consistent with other available evidence. So that really helps move things along. On the other hand, the judge also handled the amicus curiae petition filed in the Richard Eliezer case. The judge then decided that Richard Eliezer was a witness who participated in making the investigation easier. Second, the prosecutor's responsibility is to establish that the person has provided essential information and evidence. This information and evidence must enable investigators and/or prosecutors to effectively uncover crimes committed. In addition, the information is intended to help find other important perpetrators of the crime or return the property or proceeds of the crime.

Then, the judge considered the punishment for the justice collaborator. In this case, the judge can impose a

suspended sentence with special conditions or a lighter prison sentence on another defendant who is found guilty in the same case. In imposing special treatment, such as interim decisions, judges must consider the fairness of society. This means that judges must consider society's views and feelings about the treatment of legal partners when choosing a lighter sentence.

CONCLUSION

In several cases, the judge handling the Justice Collaborator referred to the Supreme Court Circular No. 04 of 2011 concerning handling Justice Collaborators in certain criminal cases, or SEMA No. 04 of 2011. Protection Regulations carry out protective actions and cooperate with justice. Whistleblowers cannot be prosecuted criminally or civilly for reports or statements made, made, or have been made, according to Article 10 of Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. However, witnesses cannot be acquitted of criminal charges in the same case if their guilt is clearly proven in court. Because of his testimony, the judge was able to reduce the sentence. Currently, there is legal regulation by the Justice Collaborator. The Justice Collaborator is essential to organizing an orderly system of justice and providing effective enforcement and protection for those who are or will be witnesses. It also plays an important role in preventing criminal activity by achieving goals, fostering trust, fostering respect, and encouraging legal cooperation. Supreme Court Circular No. 4 (SEMA) of 2011 states that the government must be involved in investigating the cases of witnesses and victims, emphasizing that the idea of justice collaborators is based on the belief that people who are punished for their actions can be used to ensure justice in criminal cases. Justice collaborators ensure the quality of evidence and the quality of trials.

REFERENCES

- Ali, M. (2022). *Dasar-dasar hukum pidana*. Sinar Grafika.
- Alin, F. (2017). Sistem Pidana dan Pemidanaan di dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia. *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)*, 3(1), 14–31.
- Atmasasmita, R. (2017). *Rekonstruksi asas tiada pidana tanpa kesalahan*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Braga, A. A., Weisburd, D., & Turchan, B. (2018). Focused deterrence strategies and crime control: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of the empirical evidence. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(1), 205–250. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12353>
- Eddyono, S. W. (2011). Melihat Prospek Perlindungan Pelaku yang Bekerjasama di Indonesia. *Jurnal LPSK, Nomor, 1*.
- Forrester, A., & Hopkin, G. (2019). Mental health in the criminal justice system: a pathways approach to service and research design. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 29(4), 207–217. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cbm.2128>
- Harahap, M. Y. (2002). *Pembahasan permasalahan dan penerapan KUHP penyidikan dan penuntutan Edisi kedua*.
- Hikmawati, P. (2016). Upaya Perlindungan Whistleblower dan Justice Collaborator dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi. *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan*, 4(1), 87–104.
- Ibrohim, A., Budiarsih, B., & Suhartono, S. (2020). Analisis terhadap Sanksi Korporasi Pelaku Dumping Limbah tanpa Izin Perspektif HAM. *Tapis: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah*, 4(1), 111–122.
- Lamintang, P. A. F., & Lamintang, F. T. (2022). *Dasar-dasar hukum pidana di Indonesia*. Sinar Grafika.
- Lubis, M. I., Kalo, S., Ablisar, M., & Hamdan, M. (2019). Pelindungan Hukum Terhadap Justice Collaborator Dalam Hukum Pidana di Indonesia: Analisis Putusan Mahkamah Agung No. 2223K/Pid. Sus/2012. *USU Law Journal*, 7(3).
- Maghaz, R. B. (2019). Permasalahan Penuntutan Terhadap Pelaku Penyalah Guna Narkotika di Wilayah Hukum Kejaksaan Negeri Padang. *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)*, 4(2), 166–186.
- Mazerolle, L., Bennett, S., Davis, J., Sargeant, E., & Manning, M. (2013). Procedural justice and police legitimacy: A systematic review of the research evidence. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 9, 245–274. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-013-9175-2>
- Mulyadi, L. (2014). Perlindungan Hukum Whistleblower dan Justice Collaborator dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Organized Crime di Indonesia Masa Mendatang. *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)*, 1(3).
- Mustika, E. A. A., & Wahyuni, S. (2022). Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Menjatuhkan Putusan Pidana (Studi Kasus Pada Putusan Nomor 317/PID. SUS/2019/PN. PDG). *JUDAKUM: JURNAL DEDIKASI HUKUM*, 1(2), 137–148.
- Paternoster, R. (2019). How much do we really know about criminal deterrence? In *Deterrence* (pp. 57–115). Routledge.
- Pratama, B. D., & Budiarsih, B. (2023). Analisis Kebijakan Kedudukan Justice Collaborator dan Whistleblower dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi. *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance*, 3(1), 313–327.
- Puteri, R. P., Junaidi, M., & Arifin, Z. (2020). Reorientasi sanksi pidana dalam pertanggungjawaban Korporasi di Indonesia. *Jurnal USM Law Review*, 3(1), 98–111.
- Putri, B. (2019). Urgensi Pengaturan Justice Collaborator dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia. *JOM Fakultas Hukum*, 6(2).
- Stoykova, R. (2023). Encrochat: The hacker with a warrant and fair trials? *Forensic Science International: Digital Investigation*, 46, 301602.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsidi.2023.30160>

2

- Wahid, A. (2022). The Urgence of Whistleblower Legal Protection in the Criminal Justice System. *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 16(4), 359–376.
- Wahyuni, S., & Yoserwan, Y. (2023). Pertanggungjawaban Pidana terhadap Pencemaran Nama Baik melalui Media Sosial. *UNES Law Review*, 6(1), 258–265.
- Weisburd, D., Farrington, D. P., & Gill, C. (2017). What works in crime prevention and rehabilitation: An assessment of systematic reviews. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 16(2), 415–449.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12298>