

Restorative Justice in the Digital Era: Criminal Law Mediation Through Online Platforms

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Abstract: *The paradigm transformation of criminal law enforcement from a retributive to a restorative approach reflects a response to the weaknesses of the conventional justice system that is rigid, slow, and lacks space for victim recovery. Restorative justice (RJ), as a dialogue-based and reconciliation-based approach, has been accommodated in Indonesian law through the SPPA Law and several other administrative regulations. However, the adoption of this approach in general criminal cases and its implementation online still faces serious legal challenges. This study uses a normative juridical method to examine the urgency of regulating digital-based criminal mediation (restorative justice digital/RJD) within the framework of the national criminal law system. The study focused on the limitations of the applicable positive law, the validity of the results of online mediation, the protection of personal data, and the potential for inequality of access for vulnerable groups. The findings show that without comprehensive and integrative regulation with the principle of due process of law, the implementation of the RJD risks violating constitutional rights and undermining the legitimacy of restorative justice itself. Therefore, it is necessary to synchronize criminal law norms, procedural law, the ITE Law, and the PDP Law to form an adaptive, inclusive, and accountable legal framework. The RJD can be a strategic innovation in criminal law reform, as long as it is carried out with legal certainty and strong human rights protection.*

Keywords: *Digitalization-Law; Criminal-Online Mediation; Restorative Justice.*

INTRODUCTION

The paradigm transformation in criminal law enforcement from a retributive to restorative approach is a response to the limitations of the conventional criminal justice system that tends to focus on punishment alone without providing space for the restoration of social relations and justice for victims. The retributive approach often ignores the victim's need for recovery and active involvement in the case resolution process. In contrast, the restorative approach emphasizes dialogue, recognition of responsibility by the perpetrator, and reconciliation between the perpetrator, the victim, and the community. This model is reflected in the

concept of restorative justice, which states that true justice lies in the recovery of losses, not just retribution.¹ In the Indonesian context, the principles of restorative justice have been accommodated in several regulations, such as the National Police Chief's Regulation No. 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Crimes Based on Restorative Justice, although it is still limited and requires systemic strengthening.

Furthermore, this transformation is in line with the values of Pancasila and human rights as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, especially Article 28D paragraph (1) which guarantees the right to fair legal recognition, guarantee, protection, and certainty. The restorative approach is considered more capable of realizing substantive justice, because it pays attention to the interests of all parties directly affected. In practice, restorative justice does not only apply to children's cases as stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, but has begun to develop in general criminal cases with the principles of prudence and proportionality. This is where the urgency of developing a criminal mediation system, including through online mechanisms, is urgent to respond to the community's need for fast, participatory, and adaptive justice to the challenges of the times, without sacrificing fundamental criminal law principles.²

Structural and procedural constraints in Indonesia's criminal justice system have long been in the spotlight, especially related to the slow process of handling cases, the high burden of cases in court, and the lack of public access to justice, especially in remote areas. This is exacerbated by inequities in legal infrastructure and the limited capacity of law enforcement agencies to provide fast and responsive legal services. In this context, the use of online-based criminal mediation mechanisms is an innovative solution that can cut administrative barriers, while expanding the scope of justice services. The principles of efficiency and accessibility are in line with the principles of fast, simple, and low-cost justice as stated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power. Therefore, the adoption of digital technology in the resolution of criminal cases is not only a demand for modernization, but also part of the fulfillment of the constitutional right of the community to justice.³

However, it needs to be recognized that digital transformation in the criminal law realm cannot be applied haphazardly without a solid legal framework and adequate precautionary principles. The use of online platforms in criminal mediation poses new challenges, such as the legal validity of the agreement, the protection of personal data, digital security, and the potential manipulation of the communication process between perpetrators and victims. In this case, there is a need for integration between material and procedural criminal legal norms with legal tools that regulate information technology, such as Law No. 11

¹ Al Mandari, M. W. N., Thalib, H., & Salle, S. (2024). Penerapan Restorative Justice Terhadap Tindak Pidana Ujaran Kebencian Melalui Media Elektronik. *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, 5(2), 1153-1168.

² Salamiah, S. (2024). PENDEKATAN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE DALAM PENYELESAIAN PERKARA TINDAK PIDANA PENCEMARAN NAMA BAIK DI MEDIA SOSIAL. *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum*, 16(2), 92-108.

³ Mariana, D., Gilalo, J. J., & Erbiana, N. M. G. B. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Konsumen dalam Transaksi Pembelian Tiket Konser melalui Social Media Platform. *Karimah Tauhid*, 4(5), 2652-2667.

of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) and Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. Furthermore, it is necessary to formulate technical regulations that ensure the accountability and legitimacy of online criminal mediation so as not to violate the principles of due process of law. Without clear arrangements and strict oversight mechanisms, the implementation of restorative justice through online platforms risks becoming a symbolic procedure that obscures the essence of restorative justice itself.

The digitalization of the criminal law system, especially in the context of online mediation, is a form of adaptation to social dynamics and information technology developments.⁴ In practice, the use of online platforms offers the flexibility of space and time, as well as being able to create a safe and digitally documented dialogue space. This is in line with the spirit of innovation in public services as stipulated in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter d of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, which mandates the use of information technology in the implementation of effective and efficient services. The use of online media can also speed up the mediation process, especially in cases with high urgency and when the parties are geographically separated, which previously required considerable cost and time. With electronic documentation, every mediation process can be recorded accountably and become legal evidence in the event of a dispute or legal objection, as recognized in Article 5 of the ITE Law which stipulates that electronic information and/or electronic documents have legal force.

However, the implementation of digital-based criminal mediation must be carried out carefully so as not to ignore the basic principles of criminal justice and procedural justice rights.⁵ One of the crucial issues is the validity of the consent of the parties given online whether it is really born out of free will or affected by situational pressure in a virtual space.⁶ In addition, online criminal mediation has the potential to present inequality of access for parties who do not have adequate technological capabilities or facilities, so that it can harm the principle of equality before the law as guaranteed in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. In the absence of technical and substantial arrangements in the form of laws and regulations or judicial guidelines, the online mediation process can create disparities in treatment and weaken the legal standing of victims and perpetrators. Therefore, regulations related to the digital justice system need to be directed at the formation of adaptive, inclusive, and participatory norms by making the principles of human rights protection as the main foundation in line with the views of Komnas HAM (2021) which emphasizes the need for digital legal innovation based on substantive rights and justice.

⁴ Cahyono, S. T., Erni, W., & Hidayat, T. (2025). Rikonstruksi Hukum Pidana Terhadap Kejahatan Siber (Cyber Crime) Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia: Rekonstruksi Hukum Pidana terhadap Kejahatan Siber (Cyber Crime) dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Dame Journal of Law*, 1(1), 1-23.

⁵ Indah, W. (2023). *Implementasi Restorative Justice Dalam Penanganan Tindak Pidana Di Tingkat Penyidikan Berbasis Hak Asasi Manusia* (Doctoral dissertation, Undaris).

⁶ Romero-Seseña, P. (2025). Applicability and uses of the online environment in restorative mediation: towards a digital restorative justice?. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 37(1), 75-93.

The absence of a firm and comprehensive legal basis in regulating the implementation of digital-based restorative justice creates a normative vacuum that risks reducing the principle of legality (*nullum crimen sine lege, nulla poena sine lege*) in criminal law. This principle requires all legal processes, including alternative settlement of cases such as mediation, to be subject to the applicable positive legal rules. In the context of online mediation, there are no specific arrangements that regulate standard procedures, limits on facilitator authority, guarantees of communication confidentiality, and mechanisms for verifying the identity of the parties legally and accurately.⁷ This irregularity opens up space for potential abuse, agreement engineering, and violations of victims' rights that should be protected. This is contrary to the principle of human rights protection as contained in Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as well as in the basic principles of criminal procedural law that prioritize due process of law, as explained in the Constitutional Court Decision No. 65/PUU-VIII/2010.

Furthermore, adaptive legal arrangements must not only respond to technological developments, but also must ensure legitimacy and accountability in the implementation of online-based restorative justice. This is where the urgency of the role of lawmakers and the Supreme Court to establish technical regulations through new laws, government regulations, or Supreme Court Circular Letters (SEMA) to provide legal certainty. Without a specific legal framework, online criminal mediation will run in a legal gray zone that is prone to manipulation and does not have definite executive power. In addition, the online mediation model must be accompanied by high ethical standards for facilitators, official digital platform certification arrangements, and adequate personal data protection as mandated by Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. Thus, strengthening the adaptive legal framework is the key so that restorative justice in the digital era is not just a procedural innovation, but a real means of restoring legal and social relations legally and fairly.

METHOD

This research uses a normative juridical method, which is an approach that relies on the study of positive legal norms, legal principles, and legal doctrines that are relevant to the research theme. This method aims to identify, analyze, and examine the legal construction that governs the application of restorative justice through online platforms, especially in the context of the criminal justice system in Indonesia. The normative juridical approach focuses on library research by examining relevant laws and regulations, legal literature, and court decisions, as well as constructing an ideal legal framework for the implementation of digital-based criminal mediation. Normative research aims to examine and understand how the law should

⁷ Mustopa, A. (2021). *Implementasi mediasi berbasis luring dan daring/virtual serta kontribusinya terhadap penyelesaian perkara di Pengadilan Agama pada wilayah Pengadilan Tinggi Agama Mataram* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung).

apply (das sollen), not how the law is practiced in empirical reality (das sein), so that the entire analysis process relies on primary and secondary legal materials that are textual and conceptual.⁸

As explained by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, normative legal research is a method that focuses on the study of legal materials as the main object of study, by interpreting and constructing applicable laws to answer certain legal issues.⁹ According to Marzuki, this approach is prescriptive because it aims not only to describe the law, but also to provide normative arguments for the validity of a legal action or act in the legal system adopted.¹⁰ Meanwhile, Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji stated that normative legal research includes research on legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, legal history, and comparative law.¹¹

In particular, this study will examine the relevance and expansion of restorative justice principles as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law). The SPPA Law is the only law in Indonesia that explicitly recognizes and regulates the settlement of juvenile criminal cases through the approach of restorative justice and penal mediation. Therefore, this study will examine the extent to which the principles in the SPPA Law, such as victim participation, dialogue facilitation, loss recovery, and avoidance of formal judicial processes, can be adopted and adapted in the development of digital restorative justice for general criminal cases. In this context, the SPPA Law is used as a *legal framework* or normative reference in analyzing the need for new regulations that allow criminal mediation to be carried out legally and fairly through information technology means

DISCUSSION

1. The Urgency of Digital Restorative Justice Regulation in the National Criminal Law System

Restorative justice (RJ) has developed as an alternative approach in the criminal justice system that focuses on recovering losses and restoring social relations between perpetrators, victims, and communities. In the framework of progressive legal theory developed by Satjipto Rahardjo, the legal approach does not solely rely on formal certainty, but must be responsive to the needs of society. Restorative justice is a reflection of this approach because it prioritizes the value of substantive and dialogical justice beyond the formalistic retributive punishment mechanism. However, in practice, the implementation of RJ in Indonesia is still very limited normatively, even though it has begun to be accommodated administratively through the National Police Chief Regulation No. 8 of 2021. Moreover, there is no legal foothold that regulates the

⁸ Novea Elysa Wardhani, Sepriano, and Reni Sinta Yani, *Metodologi Penelitian Bidang Hukum* (Jambi: PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia., 2025).

⁹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2011).

¹⁰ Mahlil Adriaman et al., *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Ilmu Hukum* (Padang: Yayasan Tri Edukasi Ilmiah, 2024).

¹¹ Rangga Suganda, "Metode Pendekatan Yuridis Dalam Memahami Sistem Penyelesaian Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam* 8, no. 3 (2022): 2859, <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v8i3.6485>.

implementation of restorative justice in digital format, an innovation that is now increasingly relevant amid advances in information and communication technology and the limitations of the conventional justice system.¹²

Indonesia's criminal justice system currently faces a number of structural challenges such as delays in legal processes, limited geographical and economic access, and lack of space for victim participation in the case settlement process. In this context, digitalization is a promising solution. Online-based criminal mediation, or digital restorative justice (RJD), allows the conflict resolution process to be carried out flexibly, quickly, and at low cost. The implementation of RJ has generally been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism rates and increasing victim satisfaction compared to conventional courts¹³ When combined with digital technology, this potential becomes wider, because it is able to reach groups that have been marginalized from legal access due to geographical or social barriers. Especially in the post-pandemic period, digitalization has become the new normal in various sectors, including legal services.

However, the use of technology in RJ practice cannot be separated from various fundamental legal issues. The legal vacuum related to RJD creates uncertainty in various aspects, such as the validity of the mediation results, the legitimacy of online mediation actors, the protection of the rights of victims and perpetrators, and the legal accountability framework. For example, there is no explicit provision that regulates the status of online mediation results as a basis for the termination of prosecution or legal recognition of the agreement between the victim and the perpetrator.¹⁴ In addition, the protection of personal data in the online mediation process is also an important issue, especially after the enactment of Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. Without an adequate legal framework, the implementation of the RJD risks causing human rights violations or even becoming a tool of manipulation that harms one of the parties.

Thus, the urgency of drafting digital restorative justice regulations is inevitable. This regulation must answer the various legal, technological, and ethical dimensions inherent in the implementation of online-based criminal mediation. First, it is necessary to establish procedural standards and technical accountability, such as the legitimacy of the platform used, the mechanism for identifying participants, and the track record of the mediation process. Second, regulations must ensure that the basic principles of RJ such as voluntary, participatory, and non-discriminatory are upheld in the digital space. Third, it is necessary to determine the limits of the type of case and the stages of the legal process that allow the implementation of the RJD legally and effectively. In this context, the formation of new laws and regulations or revisions to the Criminal Procedure Code can be a strategic choice. Comprehensive

¹² Meliana, Y. (2025). Urgensi Formulasi Perlindungan Hukum dan Kepastian Pidana terhadap Pengaturan Tindak Pidana Deepfake dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana Nasional. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 6(7).

¹³ Abdulovna, D. D. (2024). Advancing Criminal Justice Reform through Restorative Justice: A Narrative Review. *Sinergi International Journal of Law*, 2(4), 274-285.

¹⁴ Triasari, D., Hanum, W. N., & Firmandiaz, V. (2023). Mapping Restorative Justice in Information and Electronic Transaction Criminal Regulation. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 3(1), 1-16.

regulation will ensure that innovation in the criminal justice system is not only a pragmatic solution, but also a mirror of an adaptive, democratic, and just legal system.¹⁵

2. Relevance and Potential for Transformation of the Restorative Justice Principle in the SPPA Law on General Criminal Cases

The restorative justice approach regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law) shows a new direction in the penal system in Indonesia, which emphasizes the restoration of social relations between perpetrators, victims, and the community, rather than just punishment. Principles such as diversion, penal mediation, and victim recovery in the SPPA Law provide a significant alternative to the retributive justice model that has been dominant so far. In the context of juvenile justice, the diversion mechanism has even become a legal necessity at the stages of investigation, prosecution, and examination in court (Article 7 paragraph (1) of the SPPA Law).¹⁶ The goal is clear: to avoid children from the potentially destructive formal criminal justice system and to encourage deliberative settlement of cases, with regard to the best interests of the child, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁷

The relevance of this approach to general criminal law arises as there is increasing criticism of the criminal justice system that places too much emphasis on the sentencing aspect and often ignores the recovery of victims and community participation in the justice process. In this case, the restorative principles in the SPPA Law can be used as a normative and philosophical basis to encourage the transformation of adult criminal justice, especially in minor cases, non-violent crimes, or those involving close social relations between the perpetrator and the victim.¹⁸ A number of policy instruments such as the Attorney General's Regulation No. 15 of 2020 concerning the Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice and the Supreme Court Circular Letter No. 4 of 2014 are indications that the state is beginning to adopt restorative justice values outside the context of juvenile justice. In this approach, victims gain space to voice their impacts, perpetrators have the opportunity to be socially responsible, and the community plays a role in rebuilding relationships damaged by criminal acts.

¹⁵ Saliro, S. S., Aminah, S., Jamaludin, J., Aprilsesa, T. D., & Kusryat, D. (2025). Virtual Police in the Indonesian Constitutional System: A Restorative Justice Approach to Cybercrime Prevention (An Empirical Study in Sambas Regency). *Jurnal Mahkamah: Kajian Ilmu Hukum Dan Hukum Islam*, 10(1), 27-38.

¹⁶ Dewi, P. E. T. (2021). Penegakan Hukum terhadap Residivis Tindak Pidana Pencurian dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. *Jurnal Hukum Saraswati*, 3(2).

¹⁷ Akbar, M. F. (2022). Pembaharuan Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 51(2), 199-208.

¹⁸ Panu, A., Moonti, R. M., & Ahmad, I. (2025). Reformasi Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia Antara Diversi, Restoratif, dan Perlindungan Hak Anak. *Politika Progresif: Jurnal Hukum, Politik dan Humaniora*, 2(2), 276-293.

However, it should be noted that the application of the principle of restorative justice outside the framework of the SPPA Law faces legal and structural challenges. The SPPA Law limits the age of perpetrators to a maximum of 18 years, and establishes the types of criminal acts that allow restorative settlement, which of course cannot be adopted directly in the general criminal justice system without causing a conflict of norms. Therefore, the adoption of these principles in general criminal law must go through a legal transposition approach that takes into account the principles of legality, human rights, and a holistic national legal system. This approach can be based on Satjipto Rahardjo's progressive legal theory, which emphasizes that law should be oriented towards substantive justice and the welfare of society, not just a procedural formality. This transformation also requires a strong legal basis, both through the formation of new laws, revisions of the Criminal Code, and strengthening the policies of law enforcement agencies.

Technological advances also open up new opportunities to expand the application of restorative justice through digital means, such as online mediation platforms or virtual forums that allow dialogue between parties to take place in an inclusive and efficient manner. In the context of the pandemic and post-pandemic, digitalization is an important factor in reaching wider justice and reducing the burden on the judiciary. Responsive regulation states that community participation and institutional flexibility in resolving social conflicts are key to the success of restorative justice.¹⁹ Therefore, the potential integration of the principles of restorative justice in general criminal cases, through the adaptation of the values of the SPPA Law, is not only relevant but also urgent, so that the criminal justice system in Indonesia is able to become more humane, participatory, and adaptive to social and technological dynamics. With the right constitutional framework, these principles can be a transformative bridge to a more just and sustainable criminal justice system.

3. Legal and Governance Implications of Online-Based Criminal Mediation in the Perspective of Human Rights Protection and Due Process

Online-based criminal mediation is a form of adaptation of the criminal justice system to the development of information technology and the need for efficient case resolution. In this context, mediation conducted virtually can be a means to expand access to justice, especially in areas with limited legal infrastructure. However, the implementation of online criminal mediation presents juridical challenges related to the validity of the resulting agreements, especially regarding the authentication of the identities of the parties, pressure-free consent, and the validity of electronic documents. In criminal procedure law, the principles of voluntariness and non-coercion are absolute requirements in the mediation process. Without this guarantee of validity, the results of mediation are vulnerable to being considered legally flawed, and potentially violating the principle of due process of law as stated in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945

¹⁹ Ferselli, A. K., Baloch, S. M. B., & Muflihah, R. (2025). Efektivitas Mediasi oleh Hakim Mediator dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Waris: Studi Kasus pada Perkara Nomor 1510/PDT. G/2020/PA. SMN. *Notary Law Journal*, 4(1), 42-56.

Constitution. Digital criminal mediation must continue to heed the principles of restorative justice and not just procedural efficiency.²⁰

On the other hand, the technical and ethical aspects in the implementation of online criminal mediation also need to be critically examined. Technology-based mediation raises questions about cybersecurity and personal data protection from the parties involved, especially victims of crime. In practice, sensitive information such as the chronology of violence, victim identity data, or perpetrator recognition can be disseminated if the technology system used does not meet minimum security standards. This is contrary to the provisions of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law), which emphasizes the obligation of data controllers to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of personal information. The inability of mediation organizers to meet these standards may result in human rights violations, especially the right to privacy as guaranteed in Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 17 of the ICCPR. In this context, the addition of digital security protocols and privacy risk assessment obligations before the implementation of online mediation is very important.

Furthermore, the existence of online criminal mediation raises concerns about the inequality of access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups such as women victims of sexual violence, children, and indigenous peoples. In conventional mediation alone, the victim's bargaining position is often not equal to the perpetrator, especially in an online space that has minimal direct social interaction and allows psychological pressure from various parties. In cases of gender-based violence, online mediation often normalizes violence through pressure to reconcile. Therefore, it is important to have an arrangement that requires the involvement of legal assistants or psychologists for victims in every stage of digital mediation. True restorative justice principles must still prioritize the needs, dignity, and rights of victims, and ensure that the process is not a compromise on substantive justice.²¹

Finally, in order to ensure the conformity of online criminal mediation with the principles of due process of law and human rights, it is necessary to have a comprehensive and operational regulatory apparatus. These regulations should include standards of implementation equivalent to formal procedures in court, including identity verification mechanisms, electronic document validation, independent supervision, and guaranteed access to legal information for both parties. The ITE Law can be used as a reference in terms of the legalization of electronic transactions and digital signatures, but it needs to be concretized in the context of criminal law with more specific technical guidelines. Synchronization between the ITE Law, the PDP Law, and international human rights principles as enshrined in the UN Basic Principles on the Use of

²⁰ Cahyono, S. T., Erni, W., & Hidayat, T. (2025). RIKONSTRUKSI HUKUM PIDANA TERHADAP KEJAHATAN SIBER (CYBER CRIME) DALAM SISTEM PERADILAN PIDANA INDONESIA: Rekonstruksi Hukum Pidana terhadap Kejahatan Siber (Cyber Crime) dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Dame Journal of Law*, 1(1), 1-23.

²¹ Dias Oliva, T. (2020). Content moderation technologies: Applying human rights standards to protect freedom of expression. *Human Rights Law Review*, 20(4), 607-640.

Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters (2002) will strengthen the legitimacy and accountability of the online criminal mediation process in Indonesia. Without a mature arrangement, online-based mediation has the potential to become a new loophole for injustice in the criminal justice system.

CONCLUSIONS

The urgency of digital restorative justice (RJD) regulation in the national criminal law system is increasingly emerging amid the need for a fast, inclusive, and fair case settlement system. This approach is in line with the idea of progressive law that places law as a tool for realizing substantive justice, rather than just a formal procedure. In the Indonesian context, the principles of restorative justice have been adopted in the SPPA Law and have proven to be effective in preventing children from the destructive effects of the formal justice system. This success is the normative basis for expanding its application to general criminal cases, especially minor and non-violent cases. Digitalization through RJD increases the potential for justice accessibility, especially in remote areas or in emergency situations such as pandemics. However, behind these opportunities, there are major challenges related to the legality of online mediation results, voluntary participation guarantees, and personal data protection. The legal vacuum in this case creates juridical uncertainty that can interfere with the legitimacy of mediation and open up loopholes for human rights violations. Vulnerable groups such as women and children are also at risk of exclusion or pressure in online mediation processes that are not gender-sensitive and psychosocial. Therefore, RJD regulations must be designed comprehensively by integrating the principles of due process of law, digital security standards, and constitutional rights guarantees. Synchronization between the ITE Law, the PDP Law, and international human rights principles is absolutely necessary so that this legal innovation does not violate the fundamental rights of citizens. The regulation must also affirm the limitations of the case, the authorization of the platform, and the accountability of the mediation facilitator. If formulated correctly, the RJD will be a legal breakthrough that encourages Indonesia's criminal system to become more responsive, humane, and adaptive to the dynamics of the times.

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