


Legal Analysis of the Ammar Zoni Case: A Restorative and Collaborative Justice Perspective

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Abstract

This article examines the legal controversy surrounding the Ammar Zoni narcotics case through the perspectives of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice. As a public figure, his case generated extensive debate regarding the appropriateness of alternative justice mechanisms, particularly in relation to recidivism, systemic integrity, and the role of offenders in exposing broader institutional misconduct. The purpose of this study is to analyze the legal feasibility of applying Restorative Justice and Justice Collaborator mechanisms in the Ammar Zoni case. Specifically, it aims to assess whether these approaches can be legitimately employed in cases involving repeated offenses, public figures, and allegations of systemic corruption within law enforcement institutions. This research adopts a normative juridical method using a doctrinal legal approach. It relies on statutory analysis, case-based reasoning, and conceptual interpretation of restorative and collaborative justice principles. Primary legal materials, judicial practices, and scholarly literature are examined to evaluate the legal standards governing the application of Justice Collaborator status and restorative mechanisms in Indonesia. The findings demonstrate that the application of Restorative Justice in this case is legally untenable due to recidivism and the gravity of the offense. Conversely, Justice Collaborator status remains conditionally viable, depending on verifiable contributions. This study introduces a novel perspective by framing collaborative justice as a potential instrument for exposing systemic wrongdoing within law enforcement institutions.

Keywords: Ammar Zoni Case; Restorative Justice; Collaborative Justice; Justice Collaborator; Indonesian Legal System.


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INTRODUCTION

Legal cases involving public figures often attract significant public attention, not merely because of the social status of the individuals concerned, but also due to their broader legal and societal implications. One such case that has drawn considerable attention in Indonesia is that involving the actor Ammar Zoni, which allegedly includes elements of corruption within the law enforcement process. This case provides a unique analytical lens for examining the application of the concepts of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice within the Indonesian criminal justice system.

Restorative Justice has emerged as an alternative paradigm in global criminal justice systems, emphasizing the restoration of relationships damaged by criminal acts through the active participation of all stakeholders involved. In contrast, Collaborative Justice – more commonly referred to as Justice Collaborator in the Indonesian legal context – offers a mechanism through which offenders may cooperate with law enforcement authorities in order to uncover larger and more complex criminal networks. The Ammar Zoni case becomes particularly significant due to the actor's request to be granted Justice Collaborator

status, which was based on allegations of unethical practices within the law enforcement process, including claims of extortion by an investigating officer demanding IDR 300 million to manipulate the handling of the case.¹ Such allegations raise critical concerns regarding the integrity of the criminal justice system and open an important discourse on the potential relevance of restorative approaches in cases involving public figures.

Chronology of the Development of the Ammar Zoni Case: Initial Phase of Legal Proceedings. The case involving Ammar Zoni began with a formal investigation conducted by law enforcement authorities. Although the initial details of the investigation are not fully disclosed in publicly available sources, subsequent developments reveal a complex dynamic within the law enforcement process. In December 2025, Ammar Zoni, through his legal counsel, formally submitted an application to be recognized as a Justice Collaborator to the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (*Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban – LPSK*).² This request was grounded in his claim that he possessed crucial information concerning alleged corrupt practices within the criminal justice system. Furthermore, Ammar Zoni publicly asserted that he had been asked to pay IDR 300 million by a law enforcement officer in exchange for a particular form of “settlement” of his case. This allegation not only complicates the legal narrative but also raises serious questions about procedural integrity, abuse of authority, and the potential misuse of discretion by law enforcement officials.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This study uses a normative legal research method because the focus of the analysis departs from the interpretation and evaluation of legal norms, principles, and doctrines concerning the application of Restorative Justice and Justice Collaborator mechanisms in the Indonesian legal system. The approaches applied in this research include the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, and the case approach. The technique of tracing legal materials is conducted through document study, including the examination of laws and regulations, academic literature, legal doctrines, and relevant news reports. The data obtained are analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to provide a comprehensive and systematic understanding of the legal issues discussed in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of applying for Justice Collaborator status through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) begins with the formal submission of an application by the suspect or defendant. This application must be accompanied by all required administrative and substantive documents, including a detailed statement of cooperation and the information possessed regarding broader criminal networks.³ Following submission, LPSK conducts a preliminary administrative review to assess the completeness of the submitted documents. If the documentation is found to be incomplete, the application is returned to

¹ Kompas.com, “Ammar Zoni Ngaku Diminta Rp 300 Juta oleh Oknum Penyidik agar Kasus...,” *Kompas.com*, <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2026/01/08/16575261/ammam-zoni-ngaku-diminta-rp-300-juta-oleh-oknum-penyidik-agar-kasus>

² Kompas.com. *Ammar Zoni Ajukan Justice Collaborator, LPSK...* (2025, December 5). <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2025/12/05/13140601/ammam-zoni-ajukan-justice-collaborator-lpsk-harus-bongkar-jaringan>

³ Detik.com, “LPSK Reviews Ammar Zoni’s Application for Justice Collaborator Status in Drug Trafficking Case,” <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8244575/lpsk-telaah-permohonan-justice-collaborator-ammam-zoni-di-kasus-jual-narkoba>

the applicant for revision and completion. Only applications that meet the formal requirements proceed to the next stage.

Once the documentation is declared complete, LPSK undertakes a substantive evaluation. At this stage, the agency examines whether the applicant fulfills the legal criteria for Justice Collaborator status, including the nature of the offense, the applicant's role in the crime, and the relevance of the information provided. If the applicant is deemed ineligible, the application is rejected. However, if the applicant meets the eligibility criteria, LPSK proceeds to coordinate with relevant law enforcement authorities, such as the police, prosecutors, and courts. This coordination aims to verify the accuracy, usefulness, and strategic value of the information provided.

Subsequently, LPSK assesses the extent of the applicant's contribution and level of cooperation, particularly in assisting authorities in dismantling larger criminal networks or exposing systemic wrongdoing. Based on this comprehensive assessment, LPSK issues a formal recommendation regarding the granting of Justice Collaborator status. This final recommendation plays a crucial role in judicial consideration, although the ultimate decision remains within the authority of the court.

A. Irregularities in the Law Enforcement Process

The legal counsel of Ammar Zoni revealed several irregularities in the handling of his client's case (Legal Counsel Reveals Irregularities in Ammar Zoni's Case, 2025). These irregularities include alleged pressure and certain demands made by law enforcement authorities, which were reportedly linked to financial matters. Such claims constitute an important basis for the application for Justice Collaborator status, as they suggest the potential existence of corrupt practices within the law enforcement system that warrant further disclosure and investigation.⁴

As of the end of December 2025, LPSK had not yet granted Ammar Zoni's request to be designated as a Justice Collaborator, citing the need for further examination of his track record and the credibility of the information provided (LPSK Has Not Yet Approved Ammar Zoni's Justice Collaborator Request, 2025). This cautious stance reflects the importance of maintaining a balance between protecting witnesses who contribute to the exposure of criminal activities and ensuring the validity and reliability of the information submitted.

B. The Concepts of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice

1. Definition and Philosophy of Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice is an approach to legal dispute resolution that focuses on repairing the harm experienced by victims, offenders, and society as a result of criminal acts. Unlike conventional criminal justice systems, which tend to be retributive in nature – emphasizing punishment – Restorative Justice prioritizes dialogue, reconciliation, and the restoration of damaged social relationships. The philosophy of Restorative Justice is grounded in several fundamental principles: 1) Participation: Involving all parties affected by the crime, including victims, offenders, and the community; 2) Reparation: Focusing on the repair of harm and the restoration of broken relationships; 3) Reintegration: Facilitating the

⁴ Kapanlagi.com, "Defense Attorney Reveals Irregularities in Ammar Zoni Case, Allegedly Involving Pressure and Certain Demands," <https://www.kapanlagi.com/showbiz/selebriti/kuasa-hukum-ungkap-kejanggalan-kasus-ammar-zoni-diduga-ada-tekanan-dan-permintaan-sesuatu-c835da145b.html>

reintegration of offenders into society; 4) Inclusion: Providing space for the voices of all stakeholders involved.

Within the Indonesian legal system, the concept of Restorative Justice has been adopted through various regulations and policy frameworks, including Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, as well as several internal policies of the Attorney General's Office and the Indonesian National Police that incorporate mediation and restorative approaches for certain categories of cases.

2. The Concept of Justice Collaborator in the Indonesian Legal System

Justice Collaborator, within the Indonesian legal context, is a more specific legal concept that has developed primarily in the handling of organized crime cases, including corruption and narcotics offenses. This mechanism allows offenders to cooperate with law enforcement authorities in uncovering larger and more complex criminal activities in exchange for leniency in sentencing.⁵

The Justice Collaborator mechanism is regulated under various statutory frameworks, including: a) Law Number 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK); b) Law Number 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering; c) Law Number 35 of 2009 on Narcotics; d) Regulations of the Attorney General's Office concerning the implementation of Justice Collaborator. The core principle of Justice Collaborator lies in maintaining a balance between the interests of law enforcement and the necessity of exposing larger-scale criminal networks. Offenders granted Justice Collaborator status are expected to provide crucial information that would otherwise be inaccessible through conventional investigative methods.

3. Mechanisms and Procedures of Justice Collaborator

The procedure for obtaining Justice Collaborator status involves several essential stages (Understanding the Justice Collaborator Mechanism, 2025): 1) Submission of Application: The offender or their legal counsel submits a formal written request to the competent law enforcement authority; 2) Verification of Information: Law enforcement authorities verify the accuracy and relevance of the information provided; 3) Evaluation of Contribution: An assessment is conducted to determine the potential contribution of the information in uncovering larger criminal schemes; 4) Granting of Status: If the legal requirements are fulfilled, the offender is granted Justice Collaborator status along with the associated rights and obligations; 5) Protection Measures: Justice Collaborators are entitled to special protection, including both physical and legal safeguards.

Table1: Criteria, Requirements, and Benefits of Justice Collaborator Status

Criteria	Requirements for Justice Collaborator	Benefits of the Status
Information	Providing new and significant information	Sentence reduction of up to 50%
Cooperation	Actively cooperating in the process of case disclosure	Protection for witnesses and victims
Evidence	Information must be verifiable and provable	Social reintegration
Network	Revealing larger and more complex criminal networks	Security and safety

⁵ Ach. Raziqin, Ainun Najib, and Moh. Ali Hofi, "Konsep Justice Collaborator Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dalam Perspektif Hukum Progresif," *Gudang Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu* 3, no. 4 (2025): 54-62. <https://gudangjurnal.com/index.php/gjmi/article/view/1535>.

C. Legal Analysis of the Handling of the Ammar Zoni Case

1. Restorative Justice Aspects in the Ammar Zoni Case

An analysis of the handling of the Ammar Zoni case from a Restorative Justice perspective reveals a significant level of complexity. Although this case does not explicitly employ traditional Restorative Justice mechanisms such as victim-offender mediation or counseling, certain restorative elements can nonetheless be identified. First, the effort to expose alleged corrupt practices within the law enforcement system may be viewed as an attempt to restore public trust in legal institutions. Ammar Zoni's claim that he was asked to pay IDR 300 million by an investigating officer⁶ indicates the presence of systemic harm that requires institutional repair.

Second, the dialogical process facilitated through formal mechanisms such as the application for Justice Collaborator status reflects the principle of participation central to Restorative Justice. Through this process, Ammar Zoni, as an offender, is granted the opportunity to actively engage in resolving legal issues, rather than being treated merely as a passive object of law enforcement. However, it must be noted that the implementation of Restorative Justice in this case faces significant challenges. The alleged involvement of corrupt practices by law enforcement officials creates an imbalance of power, in which the offender simultaneously becomes a victim of a dysfunctional legal system. This dual positioning complicates the conventional victim-offender framework that underpins traditional restorative models.

2. Implementation of Collaborative Justice through the Justice Collaborator Mechanism

The application for Justice Collaborator status submitted by Ammar Zoni⁷ represents a unique application of the Collaborative Justice concept. Typically, Justice Collaborator mechanisms are used by perpetrators of economic crimes or narcotics offenses to expose larger criminal networks. In this case, however, Ammar Zoni claims that he can reveal internal corrupt practices within law enforcement institutions themselves. The implementation of Collaborative Justice in this case carries several important implications: 1) Transformation of the Offender's Role: Ammar Zoni transitions from being merely a defendant to becoming a key witness in exposing systemic wrongdoing; 2) Exposure of Systemic Wrongdoing: The focus of legal scrutiny shifts from individual misconduct to problematic institutional practices; 3) Power Dynamics: There is a reversal of power relations, whereby the offender gains significant bargaining leverage vis-à-vis law enforcement authorities. The careful review process conducted by LPSK⁸ demonstrates a cautious institutional approach in evaluating the eligibility of the application. This is essential to ensure that the Justice Collaborator mechanism is not misused for purely personal interests and remains aligned with its intended purpose of facilitating the exposure of larger and more serious crimes.

⁶ Kompas.com, "Ammar Zoni Ngaku Diminta Rp 300 Juta oleh Oknum Penyidik agar Kasus...", <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2026/01/08/16575261/ammam-zoni-ngaku-diminta-rp-300-juta-oleh-oknum-penyidik-agar-kasus>

⁷ Kompas.com, "Ammar Zoni Ajukan Justice Collaborator, LPSK Harus Bongkar Jaringan," <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2025/12/05/13140601/ammam-zoni-ajukan-justice-collaborator-lpsk-harus-bongkar-jaringan>

⁸ Detik.com, "LPSK Reviews Ammar Zoni's Application for Justice Collaborator Status in Drug Trafficking Case," <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8244575/lpsk-telaah-permohonan-justice-collaborator-ammam-zoni-di-kasus-jual-narkoba>

3. Evaluation of Procedural and Substantive Justice

From the perspective of procedural justice, the handling of the Ammar Zoni case demonstrates several positive aspects. The Justice Collaborator application process, which involves LPSK as an independent institution, reflects an effort to ensure fairness and transparency in legal proceedings (LPSK Considers Ammar Zoni's Application for Justice Collaborator Status, 2025). Furthermore, LPSK's decision not to immediately approve the application pending a thorough examination of the applicant's track record (LPSK Has Not Yet Approved Ammar Zoni's Justice Collaborator Request, 2025) illustrates the principle of prudence that is essential in law enforcement.

However, from the standpoint of substantive justice, several critical questions remain unresolved: a) Can Ammar Zoni's claim regarding the IDR 300 million demand be validly proven; b) Does the information provided truly contribute in a significant way to uncovering systemic corruption; c) How can it be ensured that this process does not lead to the commodification of justice (*justice for sale*).

D. Challenges and Opportunities in the Implementation of Collaborative Justice

1. Major Challenges in Implementation

The application of the Collaborative Justice concept through the Justice Collaborator mechanism in the Ammar Zoni case faces a range of complex challenges that require careful examination.

a) Credibility and Validity of Information

One of the primary challenges is assessing the credibility and validity of the information provided by an offender seeking Justice Collaborator status. In the case of Ammar Zoni, LPSK must conduct a comprehensive verification of the claim that an investigating officer demanded IDR 300 million (Ammar Zoni Claims He Was Asked for IDR 300 Million by an Investigating Officer, 2026). This verification process becomes particularly complicated when it involves law enforcement institutions that are themselves alleged to be engaged in unethical practices.

b) Asymmetrical Power Dynamics

This case reveals highly complex power dynamics. On the one hand, Ammar Zoni, as a defendant, occupies a legally vulnerable position. On the other hand, his allegations of internal corruption grant him significant bargaining power. This asymmetry may distort objectivity and potentially influence the integrity of the law enforcement process.

c) Institutional Resistance

The implementation of the Justice Collaborator mechanism in the context of exposing internal corruption is likely to face resistance from the institutions involved. The legal counsel of Ammar Zoni has highlighted irregularities in the handling of the case (Legal Counsel Reveals Irregularities in Ammar Zoni's Case, 2025), which may reflect an institutional reluctance to disclose unethical practices.

2. Opportunities for Judicial System Reform

Despite the significant challenges, the Ammar Zoni case also presents important opportunities for reform within the Indonesian justice system.

a) Exposure of Systemic Wrongdoing

This case provides a potential avenue for uncovering and addressing systemic corruption within law enforcement agencies. If Ammar Zoni's claims are substantiated, they could serve as a catalyst for comprehensive reform in law enforcement practices.

b) Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms

Authentic protest against unethical practices through the Justice Collaborator mechanism can strengthen institutional accountability. The comprehensive review process conducted by LPSK (LPSK Reviews Ammar Zoni's Justice Collaborator Application, 2025) demonstrates an effort to safeguard the integrity of the legal process.

c) Development of Adaptive Restorative Justice Protocols

This case may serve as a foundation for developing more adaptive Restorative Justice protocols that are capable of addressing complex cases involving imbalanced power relations.

3. Implications for Legal Policy

The analysis of the Ammar Zoni case carries significant implications for the development of legal policy in Indonesia, particularly in relation to the application of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice.

a) Expansion of the Scope of Justice Collaborator

The concept of Justice Collaborator may need to be expanded beyond economic and narcotics crimes to include the exposure of corruption within the law enforcement system itself (The Concept of Justice Collaborator in Corruption Cases, n.d.).

b) Strengthening Whistleblower Protection

This case underscores the urgent need to strengthen protection mechanisms for individuals who report unethical practices within the law enforcement system, including those who simultaneously hold the status of defendants.

c) Development of Robust Verification Standards

More robust verification standards should be developed to assess the credibility of information provided by Justice Collaborators, particularly in cases involving allegations against law enforcement institutions.

E. Comparative Study with Similar Cases

1. Justice Collaborator Cases in Corruption Offenses

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the Ammar Zoni case, it is essential to conduct a comparative analysis with other Justice Collaborator cases within the Indonesian legal system. The concept of Justice Collaborator has been widely applied in the handling of corruption cases, in which perpetrators cooperate with law enforcement authorities to expose larger criminal networks.

In conventional corruption cases, Justice Collaborators are typically individuals who occupy strategic positions within criminal networks and are capable of providing critical information regarding financial flows, involved parties, or complex mechanisms of

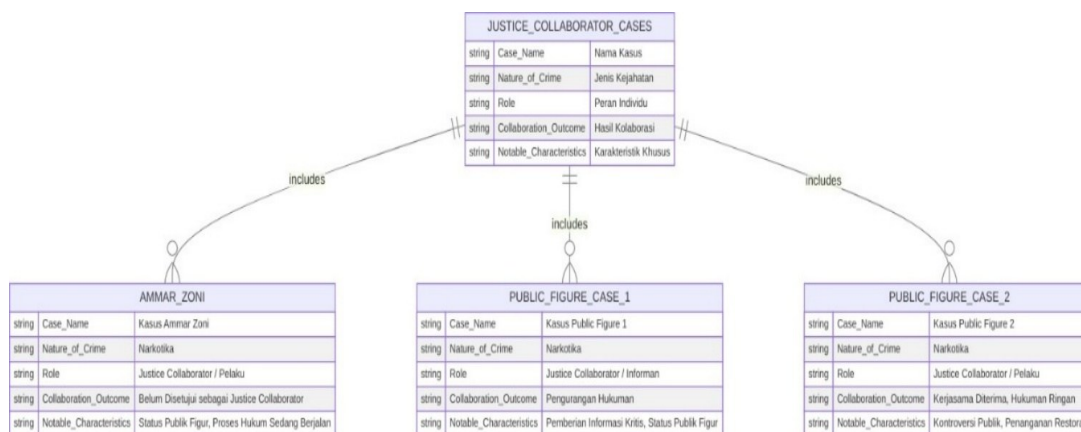
wrongdoing. In return, they are usually granted substantial sentence reductions as an incentive for their cooperation.

However, the Ammar Zoni case differs significantly because his claims do not merely aim to expose conventional criminal networks but also allege corrupt practices within the law enforcement process itself. This situation creates a unique precedent in the application of the Justice Collaborator mechanism, as it shifts the focus from external criminal structures to internal institutional misconduct.

2. Comparison With Other Public Figure Cases

Cases involving public figures often attract heightened public scrutiny due to their broader impact on public perceptions of the justice system. Several other cases involving public figures that have employed Restorative Justice or Justice Collaborator mechanisms may offer valuable comparative insights.

Such cases are particularly important because they reveal how legal institutions navigate the tension between equal treatment before the law and the heightened social visibility of celebrity defendants. Comparative analysis in this context can illuminate whether restorative or collaborative justice mechanisms are applied consistently or selectively, and whether public status influences procedural or substantive outcomes.



Comparative Analysis of the Characteristics of Justice Collaborator Cases

3. Celebrity Cases in Narcotics Offenses

Several celebrities involved in narcotics-related offenses have utilized the Justice Collaborator approach to assist law enforcement authorities in uncovering broader drug trafficking networks. In such cases, the primary focus lies in dismantling criminal syndicates and preventing the further circulation of illegal substances. The status of the offender as a public figure is often taken into consideration when granting sentence mitigation, although this is typically accompanied by a strong emphasis on rehabilitation rather than mere leniency. These cases illustrate how the Justice Collaborator mechanism can function instrumentally, prioritizing crime control and network disruption over individual moral accountability. As such, the logic underpinning these applications remains largely utilitarian.

4. Public Officials in Corruption Cases

Justice Collaborators originating from among public officials usually possess high strategic value, as they are often capable of exposing systemic corruption involving multiple

actors. The information they provide commonly relates to illicit financial flows, bribery schemes, or complex networks of vested interests. In these contexts, Justice Collaborator status serves not only as an investigative tool but also as a mechanism for institutional reform. By revealing internal practices, such collaborators contribute to broader structural accountability rather than merely resolving isolated criminal incidents.

5. The Unique Position of the Ammar Zoni Case

The Ammar Zoni case occupies a unique position within this spectrum, as it simultaneously involves the elements of celebrity status, allegations of systemic corruption, and complex power dynamics between the offender and law enforcement authorities. Unlike conventional Justice Collaborator cases, which typically involve offenders disclosing information about external criminal networks, Ammar Zoni's claims target internal institutional misconduct. This inversion of the usual direction of disclosure—where the subject of exposure is the enforcement apparatus itself—complicates both the legal logic and the moral framing of collaboration. Consequently, this case challenges the traditional assumptions underlying the Justice Collaborator mechanism and invites a reconsideration of its normative boundaries, particularly when collaboration is used to expose abuses of authority rather than merely criminal enterprises.

6. Evaluation of Effectiveness and Social Impact

The effectiveness of the Justice Collaborator mechanism across various cases has demonstrated mixed outcomes. In some instances, this mechanism has proven effective in uncovering larger criminal schemes and generating significant deterrent effects. In other cases, however, it has been criticized for being exploited by offenders merely as a means to obtain sentence reductions without providing any substantive contribution to law enforcement efforts. In the case of Ammar Zoni, the evaluation of effectiveness becomes considerably more complex due to several interrelated factors: 1) Systemic Impact: The potential exposure of corrupt practices within law enforcement institutions carries far greater implications than those of an ordinary individual criminal case; 2) Precedent Value: This case may establish a precedent for broader reforms in the law enforcement system; 3) Public Trust: The outcome of this case will significantly affect public confidence in legal institutions. The cautious deliberation process undertaken by LPSK¹⁷ reflects an institutional awareness of the far-reaching consequences of the decision to be made. This careful approach underscores the necessity of balancing immediate procedural fairness with long-term institutional legitimacy.

F. Policy Recommendations and Future Implications

1. Recommendations for Strengthening the Justice Collaborator Mechanism

Based on an in-depth analysis of the Ammar Zoni case, several policy recommendations can be proposed to enhance the effectiveness of the Justice Collaborator mechanism within the Indonesian legal system.

a) Strengthening Verification Standards and Due Diligence

More comprehensive and robust verification standards should be developed to assess the credibility of information submitted by prospective Justice Collaborators. The due diligence process should include: 1) Independent verification of submitted evidence; 2) Assessment

of the applicant's motivations; 3) Evaluation of the potential contribution to the exposure of systemic crimes; 4) A thorough risk-benefit analysis

b) Development of Special Protocols for Institutional Cases

The Ammar Zoni case demonstrates the necessity of specialized protocols for handling Justice Collaborator applications involving allegations of unethical practices within law enforcement institutions. Such protocols should include: 1) Multi-institutional independent verification mechanisms; 2) Special protection for whistleblowers originating from within the same institution; 3) Transparent procedures to prevent conflicts of interest

c) Strengthening the Role of Independent Institutions

The role of LPSK as an independent institution in evaluating Justice Collaborator applications must be reinforced. This can be achieved through: 1) Increasing LPSK's resources and institutional capacity; 2) Strengthening its authority in the verification process; 3) Ensuring its independence from political or institutional interference

2. Implications for Judicial System Reform

The Ammar Zoni case carries significant long-term implications for judicial reform in Indonesia, particularly in the context of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice.

a) Paradigm Shift in Law Enforcement

This case illustrates the need for a paradigm shift from a purely retributive model of law enforcement toward a more holistic and restorative approach. Such a transformation should include: 1) Recognition of complex power dynamics in judicial processes; 2) The implementation of more effective accountability mechanisms; 3) The development of systems capable of addressing cases with systemic implications

b) Strengthening Institutional Integrity

The allegation that an investigating officer demanded IDR 300 million¹³ underscores the urgent need to reinforce the integrity of law enforcement institutions through: 1) Effective whistleblower reporting systems; 2) Stronger internal and external oversight mechanisms; 3) Increased transparency and accountability in law enforcement processes

c) Development of Adaptive Restorative Justice Models

There is a need to develop more adaptive models of Restorative Justice capable of addressing complex cases characterized by asymmetric power relations. Such models should be able to: 1) Handle situations where individuals are simultaneously offenders and victims of systemic dysfunction; 2) Provide space for the disclosure of systemic crimes; 3) Balance individual and institutional interests

3. Impact on Public Trust

One of the most significant implications of the Ammar Zoni case lies in its impact on public trust in the justice system. The way this case is handled will send a strong signal regarding institutional commitments to integrity and accountability: a) Procedural Transparency: Transparent deliberation processes regarding Justice Collaborator applications¹⁹ can enhance public trust in the justice system. Such transparency should include: 1) Clear communication of procedures and decision-making criteria; 2) Public disclosure of findings (within necessary confidentiality limits); 3) Institutional

accountability for decisions taken; b) Consistency in Law Enforcement: The consistent application of the law - without discrimination, including toward public figures and law enforcement officials - will strengthen the legitimacy of the justice system. The Ammar Zoni case represents a critical test of this principle; c) Public Legal Education: Comprehensive public education on the concepts of Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice is essential to improving public understanding of alternative legal dispute resolution mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

The Ammar Zoni case represents a critical turning point in the development of an Indonesian justice system that is more adaptive to the complexities of modern crime. The allegation that an investigating officer demanded IDR 300 million, along with the application for Justice Collaborator status, has opened a crucial discourse on the integrity of law enforcement institutions and the potential for systemic reform through restorative mechanisms. The manner in which this case is handled will set an important precedent for the future development of a justice system that is more fair, transparent, and accountable in Indonesia. LPSK's ongoing deliberation process will serve as a key indicator of the Indonesian legal system's commitment to reform and institutional integrity. Ultimately, the core objective of implementing Restorative Justice and Collaborative Justice is to create a judicial system that does not merely punish, but also restores, reforms, and prevents future crimes. The Ammar Zoni case, with all its inherent complexities, offers a valuable opportunity to test and further develop these principles of justice within the practical context of the Indonesian legal system.

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