International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Analysis Of Restorative Justice On Fraud And Embezzlement Crimes In Coffee Trading At The Directorate Of General Criminal Investigation Lampung Regional Police (SPPP Study Number: SPPP/31/I/RES.1.11/2025/Ditreskrimum)

Erlina B [1]
[1]University of Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Hendri Novriko. [2]
[2]University of Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Email: [1] erlina@ubl.ac.id, [2] hendriaa656@gmail.com.

Abstract

The General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Lampung Regional Police handles criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement which are resolved through a restorative justice mechanism, where the perpetrator is given the opportunity to admit his mistake, repair the victim's losses, and rebuild disturbed social relationships. The research problem is what are the factors causing the occurrence of criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales and how restorative justice is applied to criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales at the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Lampung Regional Police. The research method in this study is a normative juridical approach and an empirical approach and is concluded by deductive thinking so that it becomes a general picture of the answer to the problem based on the research results. The results of the study indicate the factors causing the occurrence of criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales arises from a combination of psychological and financial pressure, weak supervision, and the perpetrator's ability to justify their actions. Crime occurs when pressure, opportunity, and rationalization converge. The application of restorative justice to the crime of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales at the Lampung Regional Police's General Criminal Investigation Directorate was effective in restoring relationships between the perpetrator, victim, and community. This approach is in accordance with Braithwaite's theory of reintegrative shaming, where shame is directed at the act, not the perpetrator's identity, so that the perpetrator can still be reintegrated into society. Recommendations: Companies and business

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

actors are advised to strengthen internal supervision and transaction administration systems. Increasing legal education and individual awareness of the consequences of criminal acts needs to be done routinely. In implementing restorative justice, the Lampung Regional Police's General Criminal Investigation Directorate *is advised to continue to facilitate a fair and transparent mediation process between the perpetrator, victim, and community. Police officers need to emphasize the principle of* reintegrative shaming, *by directing shame at the act, not the perpetrator's identity, so that the perpetrator can continue to participate in social and economic activities.*

Keywords: *Restorative Justice;* Crime; Fraud and Embezzlement; Directorate of General Criminal Investigation.

INTRODUCTION

The 1945 Constitution, as the highest source of law, also serves as the basis for criminal law and criminal liability in Indonesia. All criminal provisions, including types of crimes, sanctions, and law enforcement procedures, must comply with the principles stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, particularly those related to human rights, legal protection, and justice. A person's criminal liability can only be enforced based on valid, clear, and unconstitutional laws, so that everyone is guaranteed legal protection in accordance with the principles of legality and constitutional justice.

Criminal liability in fraud and embezzlement cases emphasizes not only the perpetrator's actions but also the recognition of malicious intent (*mens rea*) and the consequences of the harm caused to the victim. In traditional criminal justice practices, the primary focus is often on imposing criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment or fines as a form of punishment for the perpetrator. However, this approach has limitations because it does not directly provide compensation or reparation for the victim, so the material and psychological harm suffered by the victim persists.

Furthermore, traditional approaches tend to neglect social dimensions, such as improving relationships between perpetrators and victims, which can play a crucial role in preventing recurrence. The concept of criminal accountability should be combined with restorative mechanisms, which emphasize reconciliation, reparation, and the restoration of social harmony as part of a more humane and effective law enforcement process.

Restorative justice emerged as an alternative in criminal law enforcement, with a primary

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

focus on victim reparation, reconciliation, and perpetrator rehabilitation. This approach emphasizes that criminal accountability extends beyond punishment, but also includes an admission of guilt, efforts to repair the harm, and the restoration of social relationships damaged by the crime. In practice, *restorative justice* provides the perpetrator with the opportunity to directly reimburse the victim for material and non-material losses and to formally apologize. This approach not only demands retributive justice but also prioritizes restorative justice, which can build social harmony, encourage moral responsibility, and reduce the potential for conflict or recurrence of criminal acts in the future.[1]

The legal basis *for restorative justice* in Indonesia is strengthened through Attorney General Regulation Number 15 of 2020, which authorizes the termination of prosecution through mediation. Police and prosecutors can adopt *restorative justice principles* as an alternative, non-litigation solution for minor or moderate crimes, including fraud and embezzlement. This paradigm aligns with the goal of restorative justice, which balances the interests of victims, perpetrators, and the community. In practice, this implementation requires official guidelines and outreach to law enforcement officials and the community for consistent implementation. According to National Police Regulation (Perpol) Number 8 of 2021, *restorative justice* means resolving criminal acts by involving the perpetrator, victim, the perpetrator's family, the victim's family, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, or stakeholders to jointly seek a peaceful resolution and restore the situation to its original state (restoration).[2]

The practical implementation *of restorative justice* can be seen in the handling of fraud and embezzlement cases in several regional police departments, where victims and perpetrators are directly involved in a dialogue process to reach an agreement on the settlement of losses. Through this mediation, victims have the opportunity to obtain compensation directly from the perpetrator, making the settlement faster and more efficient compared to formal court procedures that often take a long time. The results of this agreement are outlined in *a deed of agreement,* which serves as written evidence and has formal legal force, so it can be used as a basis for legal settlement if a dispute arises in the future. The success of the mediation process depends heavily on several factors, including the perpetrator's openness to admit mistakes, the

[1] Tommy E. M. Christian Hulu and Kurnia E. M. Saputra Hulu. 2020. *Implementation of Restorative Justice: Criminal Acts of Fraud and Embezzlement* , DE'JURE Scientific Journal of Law: Scientific Legal Studies , Vol. 5 (1), pp. 177-190.

[2] Ahmad Muhajir, Marwan Mas, and Ruslan Renggong. 2023. *Application of Restorative Justice to Criminal Acts of Fraud and/or Embezzlement in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Area* , Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law , Vol. 4 (2), p. 56.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

victim's readiness to dialogue and forgive, and the mediator's skill in facilitating constructive communication and maintaining a balance between the interests of both parties. With this mechanism, *restorative justice* not only emphasizes the recovery of material losses but also seeks to restore social harmony and build moral awareness in the perpetrator.[3]

Several factors can hinder the effectiveness of criminal accountability through *restorative justice.* One is the limited number of trained and experienced mediators, which can cause variation in the quality of mediation across regions. Lack of public awareness of *restorative justice mechanisms* among the public and law enforcement officials also reduces the understanding and participation of victims and perpetrators. Furthermore, uncooperative behavior on the part of victims or perpetrators is often a major obstacle to reaching a peace agreement. Resistance from law enforcement officials who still emphasize retributive punishment can also hinder implementation, as the restorative approach has not yet become a mainstream practice. Other conditions that can potentially create imbalances in mediation include cases involving significant losses or perpetrators with powerful social and economic positions, which can cause victims to feel pressured or disadvantaged. The implementation of *restorative justice* requires strict monitoring, with transparent procedures and fair mechanisms, to ensure the goals of restitution, reconciliation, and improved social relations are truly achieved.[4]

The benefits of implementing *restorative justice* are significant for all parties involved in a crime. One of these is the direct restitution of the victim's losses, both material and non-material, so that victims can obtain justice more quickly than through formal justice channels. Furthermore, this approach helps reduce the burden on the justice system, because settlements are carried out outside of court, thereby speeding up the legal process and reducing the queue of cases. *Restorative justice* also encourages the social reintegration of perpetrators, because through dialogue, admission of guilt, and apology, perpetrators are given the opportunity to improve their behavior and be re-accepted in society. This mechanism not only emphasizes punishment, but also fosters the restoration of social harmony, increases the perpetrator's moral responsibility,

[3] Hamzah, Ruslan Renggong, and Abd. Haris Hamid. 2025. *Settlement of Fraud and Embezzlement Crimes through Restorative Justice at the Makassar Harbor Police* , Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law , Vol. 7 (2), pp. 128-133.

[4] Josua Ferdinand Silaban, Julianus Edwin Latupeirissa, and Elias Zadrach Leasa. 2025. *Application of Restorative Justice in Fraud and Embezzlement Cases at the Pre-Prosecution Level* , Pattimura Law Study Review , Vol. 3 (1), pp. 39-51.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

and establishes a more humane justice.[5]

Mediation provides a space for perpetrators to admit mistakes, apologize, and repair the harm caused. Furthermore, community participation in mediation increases the legitimacy of case resolution. This practice effectively reduces prison overcrowding and provides a humane alternative to sanctions.

Despite its many benefits, the implementation of *restorative justice* also carries ethical risks that require attention. One such risk is social pressure on victims to participate in mediation, which can diminish their freedom and right to seek justice. Furthermore, power imbalances between victims and perpetrators, such as those with higher social or economic status, can influence mediation outcomes, making agreements less equitable. Some cases with significant losses or widespread impacts on society may also be unsuitable for resolution through mediation, requiring the enforcement of criminal sanctions. Therefore, mediation must be ensured to be voluntary, transparent, and fair, and accompanied by clear oversight mechanisms. Continuous evaluation and monitoring are also crucial to ensure that *restorative justice* remains effective, is not abused, and upholds the principle of justice for all parties.[6]

Restorative justice requires the perpetrator to fulfill their restitution obligations to the victim, which are officially stated in *a deed of restitution* as written evidence and have formal legal force. This mediation agreement ensures that the perpetrator consciously acknowledges their wrongdoing and is willing to compensate the victim for both material and non-material losses. With this mechanism, the restoration of the victim's rights can be carried out more quickly, without having to wait for a formal court decision process that is often long and complex. Furthermore, the successful implementation of *restorative justice* depends heavily on clear regulations and strict oversight, so that the agreement is not misused, implemented unilaterally, or detrimental to one of the parties. *Restorative justice* emphasizes not only the compensation aspect, but also the principles of justice, transparency, and accountability in resolving cases.[7]

Policy recommendations related to the implementation of *restorative justice* encompass several important aspects. First, the development of national guidelines governing mediation

[5] Adek Junjunan Syaid. 2025. *The Restorative Justice Paradigm in Handling Fraud or Embezzlement Cases* , Jurnal Hukum Jurisdictie , Vol. 6 (2), pp. 75-94.

[6] Dadang Suprijatna Warzuk and Muhamad Aminulloh. 2023. *Implementation of Restorative Justice in the Indonesian Criminal Law System* , Karimah Tauhid , Vol. 3 (4), p. 56.

[7] Rajendra Dharmalingga Wiritanaya, M. Syahrul Borman, and Nur Handayani. 2025. *Analysis of Penal Mediation in Fraud and Embezzlement Cases as an Effort to Realize Restorative Justice* , PACIVIC: Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship Education , Vol. 5 (1), p. 98.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

procedures, requirements, and mechanisms for resolving cases through *restorative justice,* ensuring uniformity and clarity across all regions. Second, training competent professional mediators to facilitate dialogue between victims and perpetrators in a fair and objective manner. Third, public awareness campaigns on the rights, obligations, and benefits *of restorative justice are needed,* ensuring that victims and perpetrators understand the process and its consequences. Fourth, formal documentation of agreements as valid, legally binding evidence ensures that agreements are not symbolic or easily misused. Furthermore, oversight of the implementation of restitution and reconciliation is essential. This must be done continuously to maintain justice for all parties. Criminal accountability through *restorative justice* can be a legitimate, effective, and humane alternative in handling fraud and embezzlement cases, while also restoring victims' rights and building the perpetrators' moral conscience.[8]

The Lampung Regional Police's General Criminal Investigation Directorate handles fraud and embezzlement cases through *restorative justice mechanisms,* where the perpetrator is given the opportunity to admit their mistakes, repair the victim's losses, and rebuild disrupted social relationships. This approach emphasizes the restoration of the victim's rights through direct compensation and the victim's agreement to a peace agreement, allowing for a faster and more efficient resolution than through formal justice. Furthermore, penal mediation reduces the burden on law enforcement officers and avoids potential further conflict, while upholding the principle of criminal accountability for the perpetrator. Administratively, this case has been handled legally through *restorative justice,* while also setting a precedent for resolving similar cases in the future.

METHOD

The research method in this study is a normative juridical approach and an empirical approach and is concluded using deductive thinking so that it becomes a general description of the answer to the problem based on the research results.

DISCUSSION

Factors Causing Fraud and Embezzlement in Coffee Sales

Crime can occur due to various interrelated factors, both from the individual and the social

[8]Adjie Rizky Ananda, Chairul Muriman Setyabudi, and Surya Nita. 2023. *Exploring the Use of Restorative Justice in Criminal Cases of Fraud and Embezzlement: A Study in the Surabaya Police Area, Indonesia* , International Journal of Social Science Research and Review, Vol. 6 (4), pp. 652-658 -.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

environment. Internal factors such as psychological drive, greed, or financial need are often the primary triggers for someone to commit a crime. External factors, such as poverty, environmental influences, weak supervision, and opportunities that arise in daily life, also play a significant role. Pressure from family, work, or society can increase a person's risk of breaking the law. Furthermore, a lack of education and legal awareness can also encourage criminal behavior. Thus, crime is the result of a complex interaction between an individual's internal and external conditions.

Fraud and embezzlement are criminal acts that cause material losses to victims. Fraud occurs when someone intentionally provides false or misleading information to gain an advantage. Embezzlement, on the other hand, usually involves the illegal taking or possession of another person's property. Both crimes are frequently found in business transactions, including the sale and purchase of commodities like coffee. The primary motive is usually related to financial gain or urgent needs. Victims often suffer losses because the trust placed in the perpetrator is abused for personal gain.

According to the Director of General Crimes at the Lampung Regional Police, the factors causing fraud and embezzlement in coffee trading are diverse, ranging from financial pressure on the perpetrators to weak internal company controls. Perpetrators often exploit opportunities created by a lack of oversight of transactions and financial administration. Furthermore, excessive trust on the part of victims also creates loopholes for crime to occur. Loose social environments and business networks facilitate fraudulent acts. Pressure to meet sales targets or personal needs serve as additional triggers. All of these factors create conditions that facilitate the occurrence of economic crimes.

The interview results above indicate that financial pressure, opportunity, and the ability to rationalize actions are the primary factors contributing to fraud and embezzlement. This aligns with the *fraud triangle principle,* which emphasizes *pressure, opportunity,* and *rationalization.* The Board of Directors emphasized that weak internal oversight is a crucial factor that must be addressed. Furthermore, social conditions and a business culture that are permissive of fraud can reinforce the urge for individuals to commit criminal acts. This analysis demonstrates that prevention must be comprehensive, encompassing both the individual and the company's control system. Internal and external motivational factors play a simultaneous role in triggering unlawful behavior.

Interviews with the Head of the General Crimes Sub-Directorate revealed that perpetrators are often motivated by urgent financial needs and opportunities arising from weak

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

oversight. In the context of coffee trading, lax transaction recording facilitates embezzlement. Furthermore, perpetrators tend to justify their actions by claiming to cover personal expenses or meet work targets. The competitive business environment also adds to the psychological pressure felt by perpetrators. These factors interact and increase the risk of fraud and embezzlement. Low legal awareness also exacerbates the situation.

The interview analysis above indicates that a combination of economic pressure, opportunity, and mental rationalization are dominant factors. This aligns with Donald Cressey's *Motivation Theory,* which emphasizes that crime arises from personal problems that cannot be resolved through legitimate means. The Head of the Sub-Directorate emphasized the importance of strengthening internal controls and audit systems to minimize opportunities for perpetrators to commit fraud. A healthy and transparent work environment can reduce pressure and justify perpetrators. Therefore, crime prevention requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing both human and systems aspects.

Interviews with investigators/members of the Lampung Regional Police's General Crimes Unit revealed that perpetrators of coffee fraud and embezzlement typically experience financial pressure and exploit weaknesses in administrative procedures. Perpetrators exploit the trust of others and manipulate transaction records for personal gain. They rationalize their actions by assuming they don't cause significant harm or are simply an attempt to resolve personal issues. Pressure from work targets and daily living expenses often act as additional triggers. A lack of internal oversight and routine audits makes the crimes difficult to detect. This suggests a complex interplay between internal motivation and system weaknesses.

The analysis above shows that the elements of *the fraud triangle* : *pressure, opportunity,* and *rationalization* are clearly visible in criminal acts. Perpetrators are driven by pressing needs, exploit gaps in oversight, and mentally justify their actions. Investigators emphasize that improving administrative procedures and strengthening internal controls are crucial to preventing similar incidents. These findings reinforce Cressey's crime motivation theory, which states that economic crime results from the interaction of internal and external factors. Effective prevention requires controlling opportunities and educating potential perpetrators about legal awareness.

Based on the overall interviews, it is clear that the criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales arose from a combination of psychological and financial pressures, opportunities resulting from weak supervision, and rationalization of the perpetrator's actions. This aligns with Cressey's Theory of Criminal Motivation, which explains that crime does not occur suddenly, but rather through psychological and social processes. The perpetrator finds himself in a situation of

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

non-shareable problems that create pressure to seek solutions through illegal means. Then, moral justifications emerge to justify his actions, followed by opportunities that allow the crime to be committed. This analysis emphasizes the importance of intervention, both through internal oversight and moral and legal education. Cressey's theory and *the fraud triangle* provide a strong foundation for understanding perpetrator motivation and strategies for preventing white-collar crime.

Based on interviews and theoretical analysis, the causal factors of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales are a combination of psychological and financial pressures, weak oversight, and the perpetrator's ability to justify their actions. Cressey's Theory of Criminal Motivation and *the fraud triangle* emphasize that crime occurs when pressure, opportunity, and rationalization converge. Strengthening internal controls, transaction monitoring, and legal education are key prevention strategies. A healthy and transparent business environment can minimize the risk of economic crime. Individual awareness of legal consequences is also a crucial factor in reducing criminal behavior. Prevention must be comprehensive, encompassing psychological, social, and organizational systems.

Based on the above description, it can be analyzed that the causal factors of fraud and embezzlement in coffee trading arise from a combination of psychological and financial pressures, weak supervision, and the perpetrator's ability to justify their actions. Cressey's Theory of Criminal Motivation and *the fraud triangle* emphasize that crime occurs when pressure, opportunity, and rationalization converge. Therefore, strengthening internal controls, transaction monitoring, and legal education are important prevention strategies. A healthy and transparent business environment can minimize the risk of economic crime. Individual awareness of legal consequences also plays a crucial role in reducing criminal behavior. Therefore, crime prevention must be carried out comprehensively, encompassing psychological, social, and organizational systems.

Restorative Justice for Fraud and Embezzlement in Coffee Sales at the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Lampung Regional Police

Restorative justice is an approach to law enforcement that emphasizes restoring relationships between perpetrators, victims, and the community, rather than simply punishing them. This approach focuses on perpetrator accountability, reparation for victims' losses, and social reconciliation. *Restorative justice* also encourages the active participation of victims, perpetrators, and the community in the dispute resolution process. The goal is to create more humane justice and prevent social divisions resulting from criminal acts. This approach

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

emphasizes dialogue, *mediation,* and negotiation to reach a just solution. *Restorative justice* not only demands punishment but also prioritizes recovery and social *reintegration.*

The functions *of restorative justice* include restoring social relationships disrupted by criminal acts and providing perpetrators with the opportunity to take responsibility and correct their mistakes. This approach also helps victims obtain appropriate compensation or reparations. *Restorative justice* prevents further conflict and reduces the risk *of recidivism* through *the social reintegration* of perpetrators. Furthermore, this approach strengthens public trust in the legal system and minimizes the negative effects *of stigmatizing shaming.* Another function is to maintain social and economic stability in communities affected by criminal acts. *Restorative justice* serves as a humane and just alternative to sentencing.

An interview with the Director of General Crimes at the Lampung Regional Police explained that the application of *restorative justice* in coffee fraud and embezzlement crimes emphasizes dialogue between the perpetrator, victim, and community. Police officers act as *facilitators* to ensure the perpetrator's accountability and restitution of the victim's losses. This approach is considered effective because the social and economic relations between the parties involved are quite close, so conventional resolution through the courts could lead to further conflict. The director also emphasized that *restorative justice* prevents *permanent stigmatization* of the perpetrator. Furthermore, police officers believe this mechanism strengthens trust in coffee transactions. The entire process is geared towards maintaining local social and economic stability.

The interview with the Director of General Crimes at the Lampung Regional Police (Polda Lampung) above shows that the *restorative justice approach* aligns with Braithwaite's principle *of reintegrative shaming,* where shame is directed at the act, not the perpetrator's identity. The mechanism of clarification, admission of guilt, and restitution of losses allows the perpetrator to be reintegrated into the economic community. This approach reduces the risk of horizontal conflict and maintains trust within the coffee trade network. Furthermore, the police act as *mediators,* not merely formal law enforcers. This process emphasizes the restoration of social relationships while simultaneously preventing *recidivism. Restorative justice* enhances substantive justice without sacrificing social stability.

An interview with the Head of the Sub-Directorate/Head of the General Crimes Section of the Lampung Regional Police explained that *restorative justice* is implemented by facilitating dialogue, negotiating compensation, and reconciliation between the perpetrator and the victim. This process aims to ensure the perpetrator is held accountable for their actions without causing social exclusion. The Head of the Sub-Directorate emphasized the importance of trust within the

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

coffee farming community as the foundation for the success of this mechanism. This approach also reduces the potential for further conflict and maintains the sustainability of the local economy. Police officers guide the entire process transparently and fairly. Thus, *restorative justice* not only resolves legal issues but also strengthens social and economic relationships.

The interview with the Head of the Sub-Directorate/Head of the General Crimes Section of the Lampung Regional Police (Polda Lampung) above shows that this approach emphasizes *the social reintegration* of perpetrators through a process of recovery and compensation. This concept aligns with Braithwaite's theory *of reintegrative shaming,* which emphasizes condemnation of the act, rather than the perpetrator's identity. This mechanism prevents the negative effects *of social exclusion* and maintains the functioning of local economic networks. *Restorative justice* also serves as a strategy to prevent *recidivism* by strengthening social ties. The transparent *mediation process strengthens trust among all parties. This confirms that restorative justice* is a humanistic and effective approach to addressing economic crimes.

Interviews with investigators/members of the Lampung Regional Police's General Crimes Unit explain that *restorative justice practices* are implemented through fact clarification, the perpetrator's admission of guilt, and compensation negotiations. Police officers ensure that the dialogue is fair and that the perpetrator is not *stigmatized.* This mechanism is effective in maintaining relationships between the perpetrator, the victim, and the coffee farming community. In addition, this approach minimizes the potential for horizontal conflict and increases perpetrator compliance with the law. The process also provides space for victims to obtain real healing, *restorative justice* creates a *win-win solution* that is fair and sustainable.

The results of the interview with the investigator/member of the General Crimes Unit of the Lampung Regional Police above show that the implementation *of restorative justice* focuses on restoring social and economic relationships, not just punishment. The *reintegrative shaming process* allows perpetrators to be held accountable for their actions without experiencing permanent ostracism. This approach maintains community stability and reduces the risk *of recidivism.* Police officers act as *mediators* and *facilitators,* not just formal law enforcers. This mechanism is in line with the principles of Braithwaite's theory which emphasizes empathy, social support, and second chances. *Restorative justice* provides a fair, humane, and preventative solution.

Based on the overall interviews, it is clear that *restorative justice* in cases of coffee fraud and embezzlement emphasizes restoring relationships between the perpetrator, victim, and community. Braithwaite's theory *of reintegrative shaming* serves as the primary foundation,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

where shame is directed at the act, not the perpetrator's identity. Clarification mechanisms, admission of guilt, and compensation enable the perpetrator's *social reintegration* while maintaining trust and local economic stability. This approach prevents the negative effects *of social exclusion* and horizontal conflict. The police act as *mediators,* ensuring substantive justice is achieved. *Restorative justice* based on Braithwaite's theory is effective in resolving economic disputes in a humane and sustainable manner.

Based on the results of interviews and theoretical analysis, it can be analyzed that the application of *restorative justice* to the crime of fraud and embezzlement in the sale of coffee at the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Lampung Regional Police is effective in restoring relationships between perpetrators, victims, and the community. This approach is in accordance with Braithwaite's theory *of reintegrative shaming,* where shame is directed at the act, not the identity of the perpetrator, so that the perpetrator can still be reintegrated into society. The mechanism of clarification, admission of guilt, and compensation allows for fair social and economic recovery. *Restorative justice* also prevents further conflict and reduces the risk *of recidivism.* Police officers act as *mediators* who ensure the process is transparent and humane. This approach not only resolves disputes quickly but also maintains the sustainability of economic relations and community stability.

CONCLUSION

1. Factors causing criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales Economic crime arises from a combination of psychological and financial pressures, weak oversight, and the perpetrator's ability to justify their actions. Crime occurs when pressure, opportunity, and rationalization converge. A healthy and transparent business environment can minimize the risk of economic crime. Individual awareness of legal consequences also plays a crucial role in reducing criminal behavior.
2. The application of *restorative justice* to the criminal acts of fraud and embezzlement in coffee sales at the Lampung Regional Police's General Criminal Investigation Directorate was effective in restoring relationships between the perpetrator, victim, and community. This approach aligns with Braithwaite's theory *of reintegrative shaming,* where shame is directed at the act, not the perpetrator's identity, allowing the perpetrator to be reintegrated into society. The mechanisms of clarification, admission of guilt, and compensation enable equitable social and economic recovery.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

1. Companies and business actors are advised to strengthen internal oversight and transaction administration systems. Regularly increasing legal education and individual awareness of the consequences of criminal acts is necessary. Furthermore, creating a transparent and healthy business environment can reduce opportunities for fraud. External oversight by relevant authorities should also be strengthened to minimize the risk of economic crime.
2. The Lampung Regional Police's General Criminal Investigation Directorate is advised to continue facilitating a fair and transparent mediation process between perpetrators, victims, and the community in implementing *restorative justice. Police officers should emphasize the principle of reintegrative shaming,* by directing shame toward the act, not the perpetrator's identity, so that perpetrators can continue to participate in social and economic activities. Furthermore, the process of clarification, admission of guilt, and compensation must be carried out consistently to truly achieve social and economic recovery. Educating perpetrators and victims about their rights and obligations can also strengthen the effectiveness of the *restorative justice approach.*

REFERENCES

Adek Junjunan Syaid. 2025. The Restorative Justice Paradigm in Handling Fraud or Embezzlement Cases, Jurnal Hukum Jurisdictie, Vol. 6 (2).

Adjie Rizky Ananda, Chairul Muriman Setyabudi, and Surya Nita. 2023. *Exploring the Use of Restorative Justice in Criminal Cases of Fraud and Embezzlement: A Study in the Surabaya Police Area, Indonesia,* International Journal of Social Science Research and Review, Vol. 6 (4).

Ahmad Muhajir, Marwan Mas, and Ruslan Renggong. 2023. Application of Restorative Justice to Criminal Acts of Fraud and/or Embezzlement in the South Sulawesi Regional Police Area, Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law, Vol. 4 (2).

Dadang Suprijatna Warzuk and Muhamad Aminulloh. 2023. Implementation of Restorative Justice in the Indonesian Criminal Law System, Karimah Tauhid, Vol. 3 (4).

Hamzah, Ruslan Renggong, and Abd. Haris Hamid. 2025. Settlement of Fraud and Embezzlement Crimes through Restorative Justice at the Makassar Harbor Police, Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law, Vol. 7 (2).

Josua Ferdinand Silaban, Julianus Edwin Latupeirissa, and Elias Zadrach Leasa. 2025. Application of Restorative Justice in Fraud and Embezzlement Cases at the Pre-Prosecution Level, Pattimura Law Study Review, Vol. 3 (1).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

Rajendra Dharmalingga Wiritanaya, M. Syahrul Borman, and Nur Handayani. 2025. Analysis of Penal Mediation in Fraud and Embezzlement Cases as an Effort to Realize Restorative Justice, PACIVIC: Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Vol. 5 (1).

Tommy E. M. Christian Hulu and Kurnia E. M. Saputra Hulu. 2020. Implementation of Restorative Justice: Criminal Acts of Fraud and Embezzlement, DE'JURE Scientific Journal of Law: Scientific Legal Studies, Vol. 5 (1).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License