



UNIVERSITAS BHAYANGKARA JAKARTA RAYA

FAKULTAS HUKUM

Kampus I : Jl. Harsono RM No. 67 Ragunan Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan 12140

Tlp: 021. 7231948 7267655 Fax: 7267657

Kampus II : Jl. Perjuangan Raya Marga Mulya Bekasi Utara Telp: 021. 88955882

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor : ST/ 171A /III/2026/FH-UBJ

Tentang **PENUNJUKAN PESERTA**

DEKAN FAKULTAS HUKUM UNIVERSITAS BHAYANGKARA JAYA

- Menimbang : Bahwa dalam rangka pelaksanaan kegiatan Pekan Kreatifitas Mahasiswa (PKM) yang diselenggarakan oleh University of Mindanao bekerja sama dengan Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, maka dipandang perlu mengeluarkan surat tugas sebagai Peserta untuk melaksanakan kegiatan tersebut.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang No. 14 Tahun 2005 Tentang Guru dan Dosen.
2. Undang-Undang No. 12 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi.
3. Permendiktisaintek No. 39 Tahun 2025 Tentang Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan Tinggi.
4. Kalender Akademik Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya T.A. 2025-2026.

MENUGASKAN :

- Kepada : **SRI WAHYUNI, S.H., M.H.**
DOSEN TETAP FAKULTAS HUKUM UBJ
- Untuk : 1. Melaksanakan tugas sebagai Peserta pada *International Collaborative Lecture Series (ICLS)* dengan tema "*Promoting Accountability, Rule of Law, and Human Rights in Modern Criminal Justice Systems*" yang dilaksanakan pada :
Hari : Rabu, 11 Maret 2026.
Pukul : 10:00 WIB s.d. selesai
Tempat : Zoom Meeting
2. Melaporkan hasil pelaksanaan kegiatan tersebut secara tertulis kepada Dekan Fakultas Hukum Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya.
3. Melaksanakan tugas ini dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Selesai.

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
Pada tanggal 11 : 11 Maret 2026

Ap. Dekan Fakultas Hukum
Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Adi Nur Rohman, S.H.I., M.Ag., M.H.
NIP. 1901377



COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO, PHILIPPINES
in collaboration with
FACULTY OF LAW
UNIVERSITAS BHAYANGKARA JAKARTA RAYA, INDONESIA



CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This certificate is proudly presented to

Sri Wahyuni, S.H.,M.H.

for actively participating in the
International Collaborative Lecture Series (ICLS)
with the topic

"Promoting Accountability, Rule of Law, and Human Rights in Modern Criminal Justice Systems"

held on March 11, 2026, via Zoom, hosted from Davao City, Philippines.

Your participation contributed to the success of this academic event and the advancement of
international collaboration in criminal justice education.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronnie'.

RONNIE V. AMORADO, PHD
SVP, Academic Affairs

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eug'.

EUGENIO S. GUHAO, JR, D.M
Chief Academic Officer



College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao



Faculty of Law
Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

The International Collaborative Lecture Series (ICLS)

Organized by:

College of Criminal Justice Education University of Mindanao, Philippines, and Faculty of Law Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia

"Promoting Accountability, Rule of Law, and Human Rights in Modern Criminal Justice Systems"



Dr. Carmelita B. Chavez
OPENING REMARKS
Dean CCJE, UM



Alve Mae G. Sininin, MSCJ
MASTER OF CEREMONY
Faculty Member, UM



Dr. Lusia Sulastris, S.H., M.H.
SPEAKER
Faculty Member, UBJ



Atty. Edwin Dumatog
SPEAKER
Faculty Member, UM



Prof. Dr. Laksanto Utomo, SH., M.Hum
CLOSING REMARKS
Dean College of Law, UBJ



Wednesday
11 March, 2026



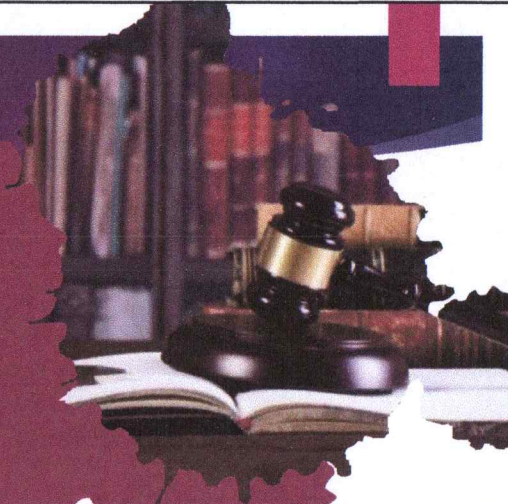
Time (Davao City, PH)
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM



ID: 839 1818 9280
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83918189280>

ng Accountability, Rule of Law,
man Rights in Modern Criminal
Systems
al Perspective on Indonesia's New
I Procedure Code / KUHP 2025)

SPEAKER :
Dr. Lusia Sulastri, S.H., M.H.



1

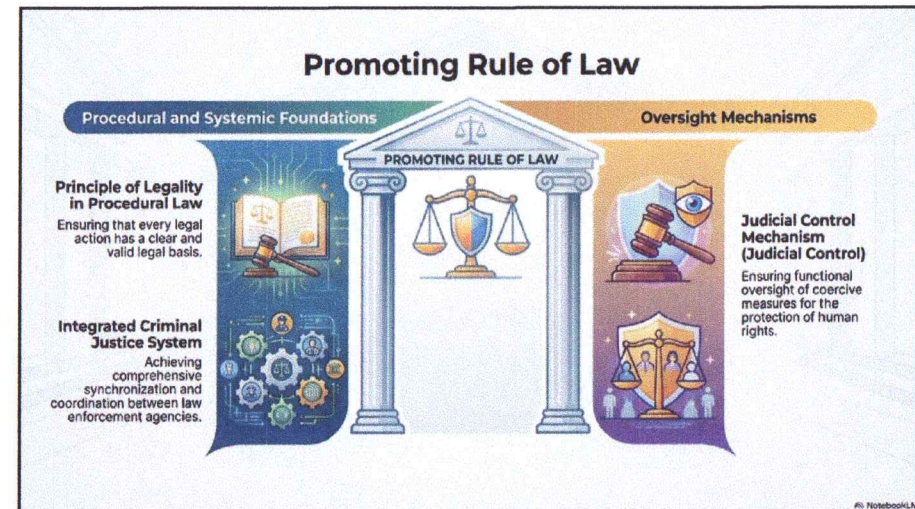


2

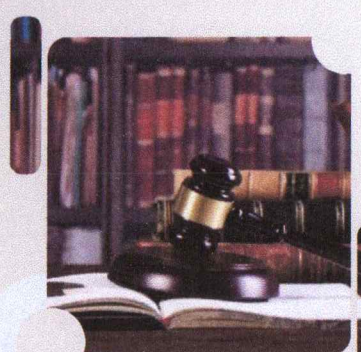
Philosophical Shift: From Procedural Formalism to Human-Centered Justice

- 1 The 1981 Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) focuses on formal legal matters.
- 2 The 2025 Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) emphasizes:
 1. The supremacy of law
 2. An integrated criminal justice system
 3. Protection of the rights of suspects, defendants, and victims
 4. Restorative justice
 5. Institutional accountability
- 3 Normative basis: Considerations Letter a to d of Law 20/2025.

3



4



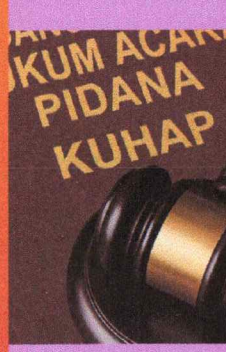
PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code

Criminal proceedings are carried out only according to procedures stipulated in the law.

Meaning: Due process of law, No action may be taken outside of procedure, Limitations on the discretion of officials.

5



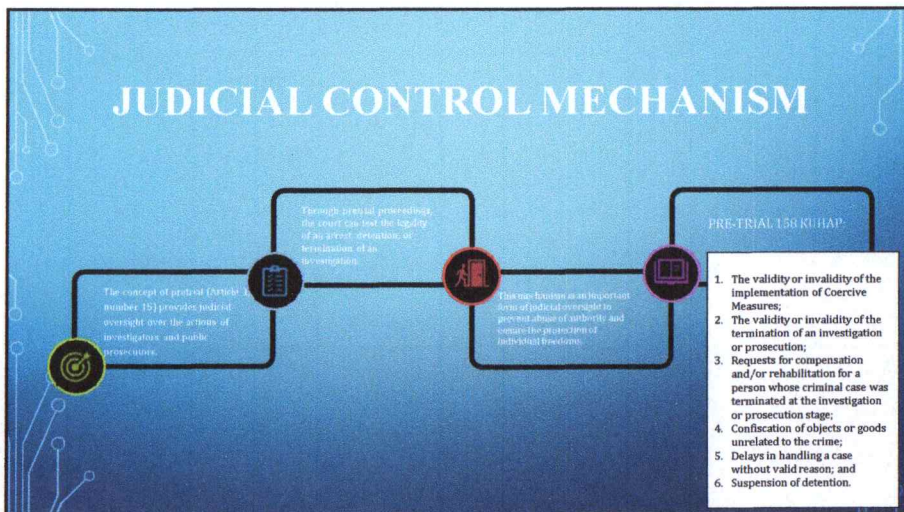
Integrated Criminal Justice System

Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code

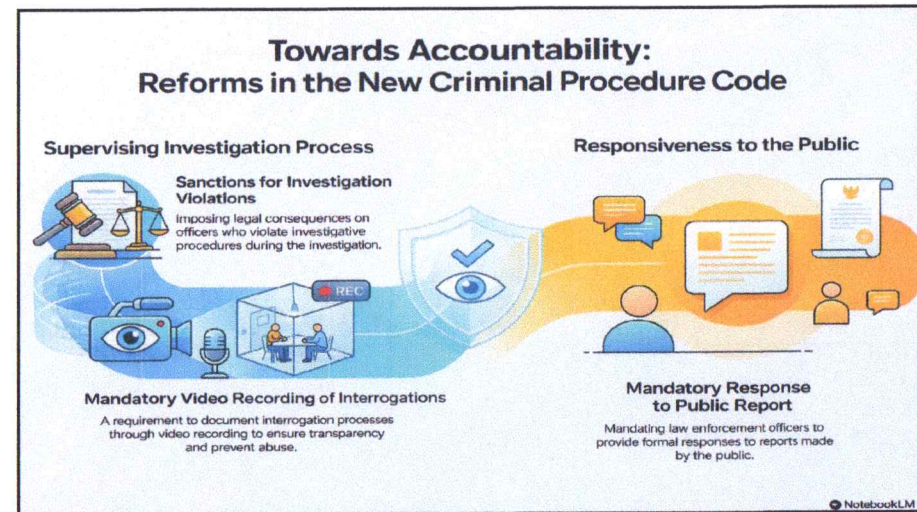
Emphasizes : Functional differentiation Implications:

☒ Investigation (Police)	☒ Checks and balances between institutions
☒ Prosecution (Prosecutor)	☒ Avoiding abuse of power
☒ Examination (Judge)	
☒ Role of Advocates	

6

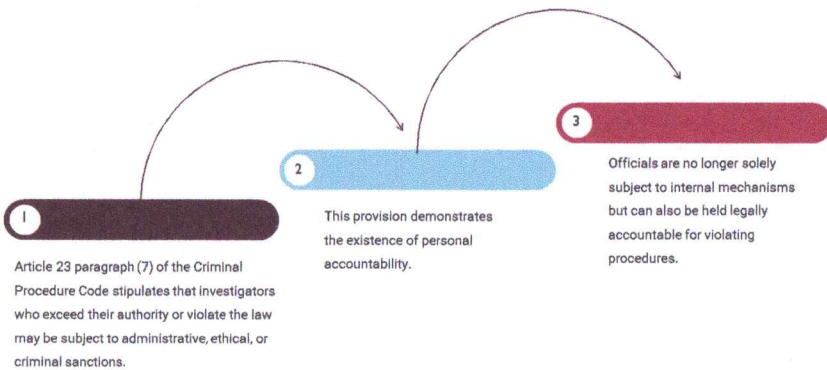


7



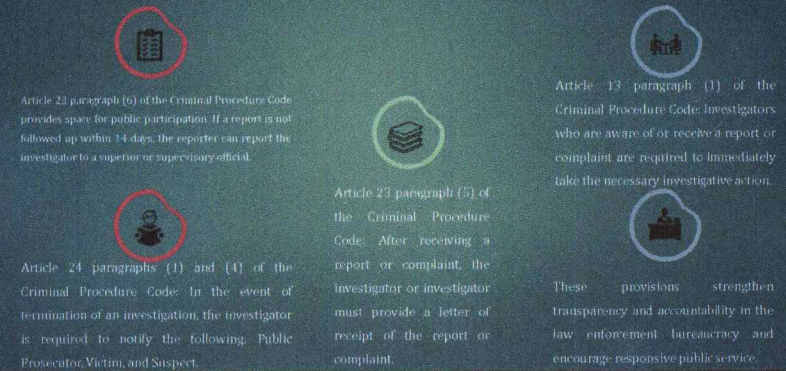
8

SANCTIONS FOR INVESTIGATIVE MISCONDUCT



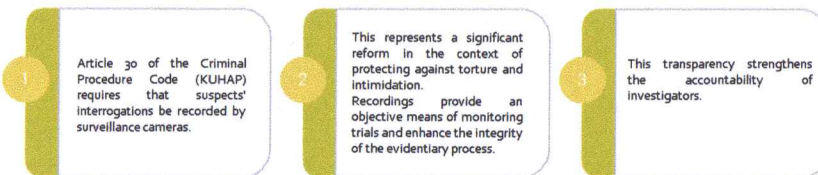
9

Obligation to Respond to Public Reports



10

Mandatory Video Recording of Interrogation



11

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS



12

RIGHT TO LEGAL COUNSEL



Articles 31 and 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) affirm the suspect's right to legal assistance from the investigation stage.



Advocates can assist and object to intimidation.



This principle aligns with fair trial rights and equality of arms under international human rights law.

13

PROTECTION AGAINST COERCION



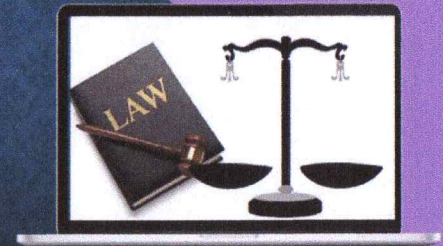
Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code emphasizes that witness testimony must be given without coercion.



The prohibition on coercion or intimidation implements the principle of non-derogable rights to human dignity.



The criminal process must ensure that confessions or statements are obtained legally and free from coercion.



14

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Article 34 paragraph (5) of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates the obligation of investigators to facilitate support for persons with disabilities.

This provision reflects the principles of non-discrimination and equal access to justice.

The criminal justice system must not create structural barriers for vulnerable groups.

15

VICTIM-ORIENTED JUSTICE

The new Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) strengthens the position of victims through provisions for restitution, compensation, and restorative justice. This paradigm shifts the focus from solely punishing the perpetrator to victim recovery. This demonstrates progress toward a victim-centered criminal justice system.

Restitution
(Article 1, number 43)

Compensation
(Article 1, number 44)

Restorative Justice
(Article 1, number 21,
Article 7, paragraph
(1) letter k)

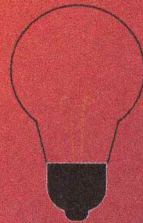
16

Restorative Justice as Humanized Criminal Justice

Restorative justice allows for case resolution involving both the victim and the perpetrator to achieve restoration.

This approach emphasizes social reconciliation and reduces reliance on imprisonment.

Normatively, this is a form of humanization of criminal law.



17

Compensation and Rehabilitation

Articles 41 & 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (definition of Compensation & Rehabilitation) provide the right to compensation and rehabilitation for individuals who are victims of wrongful arrest or detention.

This provision affirms the state's responsibility for miscarriages of justice.

The state not only has the authority to punish but is also obligated to restore the rights of injured citizens.

This strengthens state accountability for miscarriages of justice.

18

CRITICAL REFLECTION

1 Is the Reform Sufficient?***

Although normatively progressive, implementation challenges remain significant. Effective oversight, the readiness of the audit recording infrastructure, and changes in the legal culture of law enforcement officers are determining factors for the success of the reform. Without changes in practice, progressive norms can lose their meaning.

Critical Questions:

1. Is internal oversight sufficiently effective?
2. How is audit recording implemented in the regions?
3. Has the legal culture of law enforcement officers changed?
4. How is discretionary plea bargaining controlled?

19

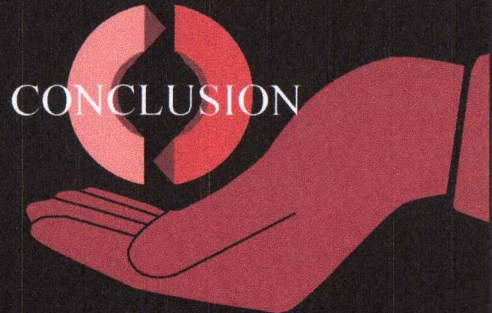
The 2025 Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code demonstrates:

- ❖ Strengthening the Rule of Law
- ❖ Clearer Accountability Mechanisms
- ❖ More explicit human rights protection
- ❖ Modernization of the criminal justice system

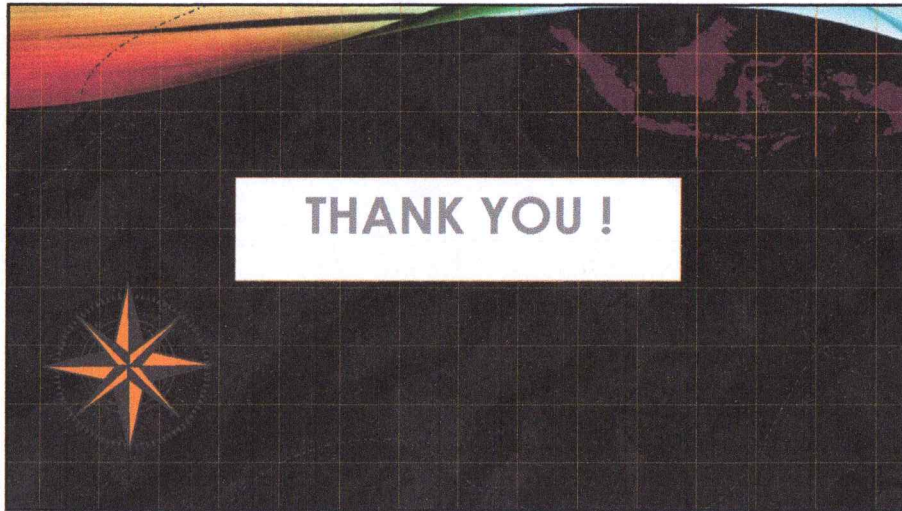
However, its effectiveness depends heavily on:

- ❖ Integrity of the apparatus
- ❖ Judicial oversight
- ❖ Legal culture
- ❖ Public participation

CONCLUSION



20



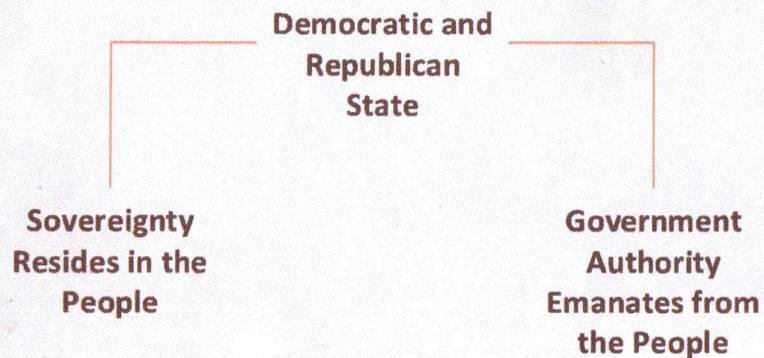


Framework of the Philippine Government, Promoting Accountability, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Learning Objectives

1. Understand the framework of the Philippine Government
2. Explain the Separation of powers
3. Identify institution promoting accountability
4. Discuss rule of law and human rights protection.

Fundamental Principles of the 1987 Philippine Constitution



Article II, Section 1 – Declaration of Principles and State Policies, which states: “The Philippines is a democratic and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.”

Legislative Branch

Senators

Consists of 24 senators
Elected at- large
Top 12 Senators shall
serve full 6 years while the
rest shall serve for 3 years

House of Representative

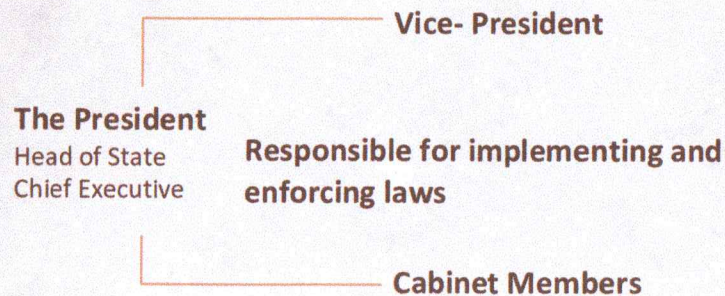
Consist of District
Representative – Elected from
legislative district

Party list Representatives-
Represent the marginalized
and sectoral groups

Serves for 3 year terms

The Congress is
responsible for making
laws.

Executive Branch



Judicial Branch- Interprets Laws and the Constitution

Supreme Court

- Highest Court of the land
- 1 Chief Justice
- 14 Associate Justices

Other Courts (Lower Courts)

- Court of Appeals
- Sandiganbayan
- Court of Tax Appeals
- Regional Trial Courts
- Metropolitan/Municipal Trial Courts

Checks and Balances

The **system of checks and balances** ensures that the **three branches of government—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—limit each other's powers** to prevent abuse of authority. This principle is established in the **1987 Constitution** to maintain accountability and protect democracy.

Each branch has powers that allow it to **check or restrain the actions of the others**. For example, the **Legislative Branch** can pass laws but the **President may veto** them. Congress may also **override the veto** with sufficient votes. The **Judicial Branch**, through the **Supreme Court**, may declare laws or government actions **unconstitutional** through the power of **judicial review**.

The **Executive Branch** appoints judges and justices, but these appointments must go through the **Judicial and Bar Council (JBC)** and, in some cases, confirmation processes. Congress also has the power to **conduct investigations** and **impeach high-ranking officials**, including the President and Supreme Court justices.

Through this system, **no branch becomes too powerful**, ensuring that government authority remains balanced and accountable to the people.

Accountability in Government

Accountability in government means that **public officials are answerable to the people for their actions and decisions**. Under the **1987 Philippine Constitution**, public office is considered a **public trust**, and government officials are expected to serve with **responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency**.

To ensure **transparency in governance**, government agencies are required to disclose information, follow proper procedures, and allow public scrutiny of their actions. This promotes openness and helps citizens monitor how public power and resources are used.

The **anti-corruption mechanisms** to hold officials accountable. These include institutions such as the **Office of the Ombudsman**, the **Commission on Audit (COA)**, and the **Sandiganbayan**, which investigate, audit, and prosecute cases involving corruption and misuse of public funds.

Through these mechanisms, the government promotes **honesty, transparency, and responsibility** in public service.

Key Accountable Institutions

Office of the
Ombudsman (OMB)

The **Office of the Ombudsman** investigates and prosecutes **public officials accused of corruption, abuse of authority, or misconduct**. It has the power to file criminal and administrative cases against government officials. True

Commission on Audit
(COA)

The **Commission on Audit** is responsible for **examining and auditing government revenues and expenditures**. It ensures that public funds are **used properly, legally, and efficiently**.

Civil Service Commission
(CSC)

The **Civil Service Commission** is the **central personnel agency of the government**. It oversees the **recruitment, conduct, and discipline of government employees** to ensure professionalism and merit in public service.

Sandiganbayan (SB)

The **Sandiganbayan** is a **special anti-graft court** that tries **criminal and civil cases involving corruption and other offenses committed by public officials**.

Rule of Law

The **Rule of Law** means that **everyone is governed by and subject to the law**, including government officials. This principle is guaranteed by the **1987 Constitution** and is essential in maintaining justice, order, and democracy.

One key element is the **supremacy of the law**, which means that **laws are above all individuals and government authorities**, and all actions of the government must be based on and consistent with the law.

Another principle is **equal protection under the law**, which ensures that **all persons are treated fairly and equally by the legal system**, regardless of status, position, or background.

The **independence of the judiciary** also supports the rule of law. Courts must be **free from political pressure or influence** so they can interpret and apply the law impartially.

Human Rights Protection

Human rights in the Philippines are safeguarded primarily by the **1987 Constitution**, especially the **Bill of Rights** (Article III), which guarantees fundamental freedoms and protections for every individual. Key aspects include:

- **Bill of Rights** – Ensures civil and political liberties such as the right to life, liberty, property, and equality before the law. It serves as the cornerstone for human rights protection.
- **Due Process** – Requires that any deprivation of life, liberty, or property follows fair legal procedures, protecting individuals from arbitrary government actions.
- **Freedom of Expression** – Guarantees the right to freely express ideas, opinions, and information, while balancing it against public order and safety.
- **Protection Against Abuse** – Provides safeguards against torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, and abuse of power by authorities. Mechanisms include law enforcement oversight, the judiciary, and independent commissions.

Human Rights Institutions

Commission on Human
Rights (CHR)

An independent constitutional body tasked with investigating human rights violations, promoting awareness, and recommending reforms.

Courts and
Prosecutors

The judiciary and public prosecutors uphold the rule of law, ensure due process, and provide legal remedies for victims of human rights abuses.

Civil Society
Organizations (CSOs)

Non-government groups that advocate for human rights, provide legal aid, conduct monitoring, and raise public awareness on rights issues.

Challenges in Governance

The Philippines faces several governance challenges that affect accountability, transparency, and the protection of citizens' rights:

- **Corruption** – Misuse of public office for personal gain undermines trust, diverts resources, and weakens government efficiency.

- **Political Patronage** – Favoritism and nepotism in appointments and resource allocation compromise merit-based governance.

- **Human Rights Violations** – Instances of extrajudicial actions, abuse of power, and neglect of due process threaten citizens' fundamental rights.

- **Weak Institutional Enforcement** – Ineffective implementation of laws and regulations, coupled with limited capacity of oversight bodies, hampers accountability and rule of law.

Addressing these challenges requires stronger transparency measures, empowered institutions, and active citizen engagement to promote good governance.

Conclusion

The experience of the Philippines demonstrates that **strong institutions are essential for sustaining democracy**. Institutions like the judiciary, Commission on Human Rights, anti-corruption bodies, and civil society organizations provide the structures necessary to enforce laws, protect rights, and maintain checks and balances.

Accountability ensures that public officials answer to the people, fostering transparency and curbing misuse of power. When citizens see that leaders and institutions are accountable, trust in government is strengthened, encouraging civic participation and compliance with laws.

The **rule of law** serves as the foundation of justice and equality, guaranteeing that all individuals, regardless of status, are subject to the same legal standards. It protects human rights, prevents arbitrary actions, and reinforces democratic principles.

However, challenges such as corruption, political patronage, human rights violations, and weak enforcement mechanisms highlight the need for continuous reform and vigilance. Effective governance requires not only strong institutions but also **active citizen engagement**, ethical leadership, and robust enforcement of laws.

This meeting is being recorded.

OK

Promoting Accountability, Rule of Law,
and Human Rights in Modern Criminal
Justice Systems
(A Critical Perspective on Indonesia's New
Criminal Procedure Code / KUHAP 2025)

SPEAKER :
Dr. Lusia Sulastri, S.H., M.H.

Participants (125)

Find a participant

- S Sri Wahyuni (Me)
- CM CCJE MAIN - ANDRE CARDE... (Host)
- L Dr. Lusia Sulastri, SH.,MH
- OR 02_Septina Rahmi Kinasih
- 2M 202210715075_Vena Mutiara Syva
- K 202410715246 KOMARA ABDULQODIR
- 202520251004- Nuraini putri
- AB Adika Bima
- AP agung prakoso
- AN Ainun Nadia
- AS Aji Setiawan
- AS AMIE SOLEKANI

Invite

Unmute me