



Criminalization in Regional Regulations: An Analysis of the Formulation of Penal Provisions Based on Law Number 13 of 2022

Widya Yoseva¹, Sistri Wahyuni², Gokma Toni Parlindungan S³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

Email: ¹widyayoseva0819@gmail.com, ²sistriwahyuni3@gmail.com, ³gokmatoniparlindungan@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Research Paper

Article history:

Received: 5 June 2026

Revised: 25 June 2026

Accepted: 15 July 2026

Keywords: Criminalization, Regional Regulations, Law Number 13 of 2022

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations (Peraturan Daerah) following the enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations. The study examines the legal basis, limitations, and principles governing the criminalization process within regional legislation.

This research employs normative juridical methods using statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources analyzed through qualitative legal interpretation.

The study finds that the authority of Regional Governments to formulate criminal sanctions in Regional Regulations is not absolute and must comply with the principles of legality, proportionality, and legal certainty as stipulated in Law Number 13 of 2022. The inclusion of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations should be based on clear delegation of authority, avoid overcriminalization, and align with national criminal law policies and the protection of human rights.

This research offers a contemporary analysis of the criminalization policy in Regional Regulations after the enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022 and proposes a conceptual framework for the formulation of regional criminal provisions that are harmonized with the national legal system and constitutional principles.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia has granted Regional Governments broad authority to regulate and administer their own governmental affairs, including the authority to establish Regional Regulations (Peraturan Daerah) (G. T. Parlindungan, 2018a). Regional Regulations function as legal instruments to accommodate local needs, maintain public order, and ensure the effective implementation of governmental affairs in the regions (Toni Parlindungan S et al., 2025). In exercising this authority, several Regional Regulations include criminal provisions as a means of enforcing compliance with legal norms established by local governments (Manuahe, 2013).

The inclusion of criminal sanctions in Regional Regulations has become an increasingly important issue

in Indonesian legislative policy (Nggilu, 2020). Criminal law, as an instrument of social control, should be formulated carefully because criminal sanctions directly affect individual rights and freedoms. The expansion of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations has raised concerns regarding the potential for overcriminalization, inconsistencies between regional and national legislation, and the possibility of violating constitutional principles, particularly the principles of legality, proportionality, and legal certainty (Parlindungan S, 2025; S & Miasiratni, 2025).

The enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations has introduced significant changes in the legislative framework in Indonesia (R. K. Putra et al., 2025). The law emphasizes the principles of harmonization, synchronization, and conformity among laws and regulations and reinforces the necessity for all legislative products, including Regional Regulations, to be formulated in accordance with constitutional principles and the hierarchy of laws and regulations (G. T. Parlindungan, 2018b; Purwoto et al., 2025). Consequently, the formation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations must be assessed within the framework established by Law Number 13 of 2022 to ensure that regional criminal policies do not exceed the authority delegated by national legislation.

Previous studies concerning criminalization in Regional Regulations generally focus on the constitutional authority of regional governments, the implementation of regional autonomy, and the validity of criminal sanctions contained in local legislation (Yasim et al., 2026). Several studies also discuss the relationship between regional criminal provisions and the principle of legality in criminal law. However, there have been limited studies specifically examining the implications of Law Number 13 of 2022 on the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations and the extent to which the new legislative framework influences regional criminalization policies (Chandra et al., 2026; Salman Ade, 2026).

Therefore, this research intends to analyze the criminalization policy in Regional Regulations from the perspective of Law Number 13 of 2022. The study seeks to identify the legal basis and limitations of formulating criminal provisions in Regional Regulations and to examine the conformity of such provisions with the principles of legality, legal certainty, and harmonization of legislation. The objectives of this research are: (1) to analyze the authority of Regional Governments in establishing criminal provisions in Regional Regulations; (2) to examine the legal principles governing criminalization under Law Number 13 of 2022; and (3) to formulate a conceptual framework for the development of regional criminal provisions that are consistent with the national legal system and constitutional values.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research conducted by Nggilu (2020), entitled "Legal Review of the Regulation of Criminal Sanctions in Regional Regulations of Gorontalo Province," examined the authority of regional governments to formulate criminal sanctions within Regional Regulations based on the principle of legality and the system of legislative formation in Indonesia. The results showed that the formulation of criminal norms in Regional Regulations must remain within the authority granted by law and not conflict with the hierarchy of laws and regulations. While that research focused more on analyzing the regulation of criminal sanctions in specific Regional Regulations, this study expands on this study by analyzing the implications of the enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022 on the formulation of criminal

provisions in all Regional Regulations and the concept of harmonization between regional criminalization policies and the national legal system (Nggilu, 2020).

Subsequent research was conducted by Valerian (2022) entitled "Criteria for Criminalization: An Analysis of the Thoughts of Moeljatno, Sudarto, Theo de Roos, and Iris Haenen." This study examines theories of criminalization through a conceptual approach, outlining the criteria that must be met before an act is deemed a crime. The study concludes that criminalization must be based on the principles of legal necessity, proportionality, protection of public interests, and the avoidance of overcriminalization. While this study provides a theoretical foundation for criminalization policies in general, this study applies this theory specifically to the formation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations following the enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022, which emphasizes harmonization, legality, and the protection of human rights in the process of formulating laws and regulations (Nggilu, 2020).

Furthermore, research by Widayati (2019) entitled "Policy of Criminalization of Morality in the Draft Law on Criminal Law from a Moral Perspective" discusses that criminalization policies must be based on the protection of the legal interests of society and not solely based on moral considerations. The study concludes that lawmakers must pay attention to the principles of proportionality, legal certainty, and respect for human rights in determining an act as a crime. The focus of the study was on criminalization in the formation of the Criminal Code, while this study examines the application of these criminalization principles in the preparation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations as part of the system of forming legislation after Law Number 13 of 2022 (Widayati, 2019).

METHOD

This research employs a normative juridical method with statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches (Rizkia, 2023). The statutory approach examines Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations, along with other relevant regulations governing Regional Regulations and criminal provisions. The conceptual approach is used to analyze theories and principles of criminalization, legality, proportionality, and legal certainty in legislative drafting.

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials collected through library research. The collected materials are analyzed qualitatively using legal interpretation and descriptive-analytical methods to formulate conclusions regarding the legality and limitations of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations under the framework of Law Number 13 of 2022.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Authority of Regional Governments in Establishing Criminal Provisions in Regional Regulations

The authority of Regional Governments to establish criminal provisions in Regional Regulations (Peraturan Daerah) is a consequence of the implementation of regional autonomy as guaranteed by Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that regional governments have the right to enact regional regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and co-administration tasks (Rizkia, 2023). This constitutional mandate confirms that Regional Regulations constitute one of the instruments through which local governments may regulate matters falling within their governmental affairs. Nevertheless, such authority is not absolute because Indonesia adheres to the principle of a unitary state and the hierarchy of laws and regulations, whereby Regional Regulations occupy a subordinate position and must not conflict with higher legislation (S. Parlindungan & Toni, n.d.; Vernando et al., 2023).

From the perspective of legislative theory, the authority to formulate criminal provisions in Regional Regulations is derived from the theory of attribution and delegation of authority. According to the theory of delegation, a lower legislative body may exercise authority only to the extent granted by a higher legal norm (Purwoto et al., 2025). Hans Kelsen's Stufenbau Theory also explains that the validity

of lower norms depends on their conformity with higher norms (Lauda, 2018). Therefore, the authority of Regional Governments to impose criminal sanctions cannot be interpreted as an independent power to create new criminal policies outside the national legal framework. Instead, the authority must be exercised within the limits prescribed by legislation and constitutional principles .

In practice, numerous Regional Regulations in Indonesia contain criminal provisions intended to ensure public compliance with regional policies. Criminal sanctions are commonly found in Regional Regulations concerning public order, environmental protection, waste management, business licensing, and taxation. However, several regional criminal provisions have been criticized and even annulled because they exceeded delegated authority or contradicted higher legislation (Nasef, 2016). The existence of such cases demonstrates that the use of criminal sanctions by regional governments often raises questions concerning the limits of regional legislative authority and the compatibility of local criminal policies with the national legal system.

Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations reinforces the importance of harmonization, synchronization, and conformity in legislative drafting. The law requires every regulation, including Regional Regulations, to be formulated consistently with constitutional principles and the hierarchy of legislation. Consequently, the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations must satisfy the principles of legality, legal certainty, and proportionality. Criminal sanctions may only be imposed when there is a clear legal basis and a legitimate public interest that cannot be effectively protected through administrative or civil measures (D. E. Putra et al., 2025; Sari, Parlindungan S, et al., 2025).

From the perspective of criminal law policy, criminal sanctions in Regional Regulations should be regarded as an *ultimum remedium* rather than a primary instrument of regulation. The theory of criminalization developed by Sudarto and Barda Nawawi Arief emphasizes that criminal law should be employed selectively and only when other legal instruments are inadequate to protect public interests. Excessive reliance on criminal sanctions may result in overcriminalization, legal uncertainty, and the unnecessary restriction of individual rights and freedoms. Therefore, the establishment of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations requires careful assessment of the social harm caused by prohibited conduct, the necessity of criminal intervention, and the proportionality of sanctions imposed (Prasetyo, 2009).

The authority of local governments to establish penal provisions is essentially limited and delegated in nature. Local governments may only formulate criminal sanctions to the extent necessary to support the implementation of regional autonomy, while remaining consistent with national penal policy and constitutional values. Therefore, Law Number 13 of 2022 provides a crucial legal framework to ensure that criminalization within local regulations does not exceed regional authority and remains aligned with the principles of legal certainty, justice, and the protection of human rights.

Criminalization Policy under Law Number 13 of 2022

Criminalization policy essentially refers to the state's policy in determining which acts should be categorized as criminal offenses and subjected to criminal sanctions. In criminal law theory, criminalization is not merely a legislative process of formulating prohibitions and sanctions but also a legal policy aimed at achieving social order, justice, and legal certainty. According to Sudarto, criminalization must consider the principles of social necessity, proportionality, and the effectiveness of criminal sanctions in addressing societal problems. Similarly, Barda Nawawi Arief argues that criminalization should be based on rational legal policies and should not be employed excessively because criminal law is fundamentally a means of social control that directly restricts individual rights

and freedoms. Therefore, the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations must be carefully assessed to ensure that criminal sanctions are used only when genuinely necessary and proportionate to the objectives pursued (Valerian, 2022).

The enactment of Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Formation of Laws and Regulations has significantly influenced the policy of criminalization in Indonesia. This law does not specifically regulate criminal law norms; however, it provides a comprehensive framework for the formation of all legislation, including Regional Regulations that contain criminal provisions. The law strengthens the principles of harmonization, synchronization, and conformity in legislative drafting and emphasizes that every regulation must be consistent with constitutional principles, the hierarchy of laws and regulations, and the protection of human rights. Consequently, criminal provisions contained in Regional Regulations can no longer be formulated solely based on regional interests but must be harmonized with national legal policies and constitutional values.

From the perspective of the principle of legality (*nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*), Law Number 13 of 2022 reinforces the requirement that criminal sanctions can only be imposed through clear and predetermined legal provisions. The principle of legality requires that every criminal norm be formulated precisely, unambiguously, and predictably so that individuals can understand which conduct is prohibited and the legal consequences arising from violations. In practice, however, several Regional Regulations still contain vague formulations of criminal provisions, such as the use of broad and subjective terminology that potentially creates multiple interpretations. Such formulations may lead to legal uncertainty and arbitrary law enforcement, thereby contradicting the fundamental principles of criminal law and constitutional guarantees of legal protection.

Another important aspect introduced by Law Number 13 of 2022 is the strengthening of the principle of harmonization in the legislative process. Harmonization aims to prevent conflicts between laws and regulations and to ensure the coherence of the national legal system (S et al., 2023). In the context of criminalization policy, this principle requires Regional Governments to ensure that criminal provisions contained in Regional Regulations do not duplicate, contradict, or exceed the criminal norms established by higher legislation. The necessity of harmonization is particularly important considering that criminal law in Indonesia generally falls within the authority of the central government. Without adequate harmonization, Regional Regulations may produce overlapping criminal norms, inconsistencies in law enforcement, and unequal treatment of citizens in different regions (S & Miasiratni, 2025).

The principle of proportionality also occupies a central position in the criminalization policy under Law Number 13 of 2022. Criminal sanctions must be proportional to the seriousness of the prohibited conduct and the public interests protected by the regulation. In reality, some Regional Regulations impose relatively severe criminal sanctions for administrative violations that could have been addressed through non-penal mechanisms such as warnings, administrative fines, suspension of permits, or other administrative measures. The imposition of criminal sanctions for relatively minor violations reflects a tendency toward overcriminalization and indicates that criminal law is often employed as a primary instrument rather than as an *ultimum remedium*. Such an approach is inconsistent with modern criminal law policy, which emphasizes the selective and limited use of criminal sanctions (Sari, Parlindungan S, et al., 2025).

The principle of the protection of human rights is another important dimension of criminalization policy under Law Number 13 of 2022. As a state based on the rule of law, Indonesia is constitutionally obligated to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. Criminal sanctions inherently involve restrictions on individual rights and freedoms; therefore, the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations must consider the principles of necessity and proportionality. Criminalization should only be adopted when the conduct concerned causes significant harm to public interests and when non-criminal measures are insufficient to address the problem effectively. The excessive use of criminal sanctions may lead to violations of constitutional rights, discrimination, and the abuse of governmental authority (Vernando et al., 2023).

Empirically, the implementation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations demonstrates that regional governments often face difficulties in determining the appropriate limits of criminalization. Several Regional Regulations that were subsequently reviewed by the central government or challenged through judicial review were found to contain provisions inconsistent with higher legislation or constitutional principles. These circumstances illustrate that the absence of clear standards for criminalization may create legal uncertainty and undermine the effectiveness of regional legislation. Consequently, Law Number 13 of 2022 should be interpreted as providing a normative framework that guides regional governments in formulating criminal provisions in accordance with the principles of legality, legal certainty, proportionality, harmonization, and the protection of human rights.

The criminalization provisions in Law Number 13 of 2022 reflect a paradigm shift in the legislative process moving from a formalistic approach to a substantive one that prioritizes constitutional alignment and regulatory quality. Consequently, the authority to establish penal provisions within Regional Regulations must be exercised with caution and selectivity. Criminal sanctions should only be formulated when there is a clear legal basis, a compelling public interest, and a genuine need for criminal intervention. By adhering to these principles, Regional Regulations can function effectively as instruments of local governance while remaining consistent with the national legal system and constitutional values regarding justice, legal certainty, and the protection of human rights.

The Conceptual Framework for Formulating Criminal Provisions in Regional Regulations

The formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations (Peraturan Daerah) should be based on a comprehensive conceptual framework that integrates constitutional principles, criminal law policies, and the objectives of regional autonomy. Criminal sanctions are essentially instruments of social control employed by the state to protect public interests and maintain social order. However, because criminal law directly limits individual rights and freedoms, its application must be carried out carefully and selectively. Therefore, the establishment of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations cannot merely be justified by the existence of regional authority to legislate but must also be assessed based on the necessity, proportionality, and effectiveness of criminal sanctions in addressing social problems within the region (Roza & Parlindungan, 2021).

From a theoretical perspective, the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations should be grounded in the theory of criminalization. According to Sudarto, criminalization is the process of determining which acts should be designated as criminal offenses and subjected to criminal sanctions by considering legal, social, and moral aspects. Criminalization should not be based solely on political considerations or the desire to strengthen governmental authority but must reflect a genuine need to

protect legal interests and maintain public order. Similarly, Barda Nawawi Arief argues that criminalization constitutes an integral part of criminal law policy and should be guided by the principles of social defense and social welfare. Consequently, the establishment of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations must be directed toward achieving public welfare and protecting the interests of society rather than merely increasing the number of punishable acts (Situmeang, 2022; Widayati, 2019).

The principle of legality constitutes the first and most fundamental element in the conceptual framework of regional criminalization. The principle of legality requires that every criminal norm be clearly formulated, predetermined by law, and not subject to retroactive application. In the context of Regional Regulations, this principle demands that criminal provisions be drafted in precise and unambiguous language to avoid multiple interpretations and arbitrary enforcement. Vague and overly broad criminal formulations not only undermine legal certainty but also potentially violate constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection before the law. Therefore, Regional Governments must ensure that criminal provisions are drafted with clear definitions of prohibited conduct, the elements of offenses, and the applicable sanctions (Wau et al., 2024).

The principle of subsidiarity also plays an essential role in determining whether criminal sanctions should be included in Regional Regulations. Under this principle, criminal law should be used only as a last resort (*ultimum remedium*) when administrative, civil, or other regulatory mechanisms are insufficient to achieve the intended legal objectives. In practice, many regional issues, such as licensing violations, administrative non-compliance, and minor public order disturbances, can often be effectively addressed through administrative sanctions without resorting to criminal penalties. The excessive use of criminal sanctions for relatively minor violations may lead to overcriminalization, increase the burden on law enforcement institutions, and reduce the effectiveness of criminal law as an instrument of social control (S, 2018; S & Miasiratni, 2026).

Another important principle is proportionality. The severity of criminal sanctions imposed in Regional Regulations must correspond to the seriousness of the prohibited conduct and the extent of harm caused to society. The principle of proportionality prevents legislators from imposing excessive penalties that are disproportionate to the nature of the violation. A criminal sanction that is excessively severe for a minor administrative violation may conflict with the principles of justice and fairness and may even be considered an abuse of legislative authority. Therefore, proportionality serves as an important benchmark in determining both the necessity and the degree of criminal sanctions in Regional Regulations (Putri, 2025; Sari, Putri, et al., 2025).

Law Number 13 of 2022 also emphasizes the importance of harmonization and synchronization in legislative drafting. Consequently, the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations should be integrated with national criminal policies and should not conflict with higher laws and regulations (D. E. Putra et al., 2025). Regional Governments are required to ensure that the criminal norms established at the regional level do not duplicate, contradict, or exceed the authority delegated by national legislation. Harmonization is essential for maintaining the coherence of Indonesia's legal system and ensuring equal treatment of citizens throughout the country. Without adequate harmonization, regional criminal policies may result in legal fragmentation and uncertainty in law enforcement (R. K. Putra et al., 2025).

The protection of human rights constitutes another important dimension in the conceptual framework of regional criminalization. Since criminal sanctions inherently involve restrictions on individual

liberties, the formulation of criminal provisions must comply with constitutional guarantees of human rights and the rule of law (Gokma et al., 2024; S, 2022). The principles of necessity, reasonableness, and non-discrimination should therefore guide the legislative process. Criminal sanctions should only be imposed on conduct that causes significant harm to public interests and where criminal intervention is genuinely required to protect society. Regional Regulations that excessively restrict individual rights or impose discriminatory criminal sanctions may be inconsistent with constitutional values and vulnerable to judicial review.

An ideal conceptual framework for formulating penal provisions in Regional Regulations must be grounded in six interrelated principles: legality, necessity, subsidiarity, proportionality, harmonization, and the protection of human rights. These principles should serve as substantive and procedural guidelines for regional regulators in determining whether criminal sanctions are necessary and appropriate. By applying this framework, Regional Regulations can effectively fulfill their function as instruments of local governance while ensuring legal certainty, justice, and alignment with the national legal system and constitutional values. Adherence to these principles will also prevent over-criminalization and contribute to the development of a more coherent and responsive system of regional regulations in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The authority of Regional Governments to establish criminal provisions in Regional Regulations is a delegated and limited authority derived from the constitutional framework of regional autonomy and the hierarchy of laws and regulations in Indonesia. Although Regional Governments possess legislative authority to regulate local affairs, the formulation of criminal sanctions must remain within the boundaries established by higher legislation and constitutional principles. Criminal provisions in Regional Regulations therefore cannot be interpreted as an independent exercise of criminal law-making power but rather as a complementary mechanism to support the implementation of regional governance.

Law Number 13 of 2022 has strengthened the legislative framework by emphasizing the principles of harmonization, synchronization, legality, legal certainty, and the protection of human rights in the formation of laws and regulations. Consequently, the policy of criminalization in Regional Regulations must be carried out selectively and proportionately, considering the necessity of criminal intervention and avoiding overcriminalization. Criminal sanctions should only be imposed when non-penal mechanisms are insufficient to protect public interests and maintain social order.

This study further concludes that the formulation of criminal provisions in Regional Regulations should be based on an integrated conceptual framework consisting of the principles of legality, necessity, subsidiarity, proportionality, harmonization, and human rights protection. The implementation of these principles is essential to ensure that Regional Regulations function effectively as instruments of regional governance while remaining consistent with the national legal system and constitutional values. Such a framework is expected to contribute to the development of more coherent, just, and legally certain regional criminal policies in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express sincere gratitude to all parties who contributed to the completion of this

research. It is hoped that this study will make a meaningful contribution to the development of legal scholarship, particularly in the fields of regional legislation and criminal law policy in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Chandra, S. A., Maroni, Shafira, M., Firganefi, & Cemerlang, A. M. (2026). *Fungsionalisasi Hukum Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Ketenteraman Masyarakat*. 3(3), 1124–1132. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v4i3.5405>
- Gokma, P., Suci, A., Arisma, T., & Putri, Se. (2024). Penerapan Prinsip Keadilan Dalam Hukum Perdata Di Indonesia. *Journal of Global Legal Review Universitas Sumatera Barat*, 2(2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v2i2.366>
- Lauda, A. (2018). Modifikasi Hukum Kewenangan Inspektorat Daerah Kabupaten/Kota Dalam Mencegah Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten/Kota. *Jurnal Supremasi*, 3(01), 1. <https://doi.org/10.35457/supremasi.v8i2.483>
- Manuahe, G. (2013). Sinkronisasi antara Hukum Pidana Lokal dalam Peraturan Daerah dengan Hukum Pidana Kodifikasi. *Lex Crimen*, 2(1).
- Nasef, M. I. (2016). Anomali Pembatalan Perda. In *detik.com*. news.detik.com. <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-3240276/anomali-pembatalan-perda?>
- Nggilu, N. M. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo. *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal*, 5(2), 109–121. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32801/abc.v5i2.102>
- Parlindungan, G. T. (2018a). Prinsip-prinsip Negara Hukum dan Demokrasi Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah. *Jurnal Hukum Respublica*, 16(2), 384–400. <https://doi.org/10.31849/respublica.v16i2.1447>
- Parlindungan, G. T. (2018b). Prinsip-prinsip Negara Hukum dan Demokrasi Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah. *Jurnal Hukum Respublica*, 16(2), 384–400. <https://doi.org/10.31849/respublica.v16i2.1447>
- Parlindungan, S., & Toni, G. (n.d.). Partisipasi Masyarakat sebagai Amanat Konstitusi dalam Rangka Meningkatkan Masyarakat Patuh Hukum dalam Perspektif Undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009. *Ensiklopedia of Journal*, 1(1), 54–62.
- Parlindungan S, G. T. (2025). Dinamika Pembentukan Undang-Undang Di Indonesia: Antara Kepentingan Politik Dan Kebutuhan Hukum. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(1), 21–28. <https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v3i1.427>
- Prasetyo, T. (2009). Kebijakan kriminalisasi dalam peraturan daerah dan sinkronisasi dengan hukum pidana kodifikasi. *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum*, 16(1), 18–33.
- Purwoto, A., Ahmad, A., Mardika, N. Y., Tanjung, R. J., Sanaya, P., Sharaningtyas, Y. N., & Parlindungan, G. T. (2025). Ilmu perundang-undangan di Indonesia. In R. Tangwun & P. M. Simanjuntak (Eds.), *PT Adikara Cipta Aksa* (1st ed.). PT Adikara Cipta Aksa.
- Putra, D. E., Agustini, S., Miasiratni, M., & Parlindungan S, G. T. (2025). Harmonisasi Hukum Administrasi Negara Dengan Konstitusi Dalam Sistim Pemerintahan Di Indonesia. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(2), 85–94. <https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v3i2.392>
- Putra, R. K., Nugroho, A. W., Nugraha, S., Azizah, N., Mardani, R. E., Firdaus, F. R., Miasiratni, M.,

- Karisma, D., & Parlindungan, G. T. (2025). Politik Hukum Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia. In L. T. ALW & G. M. Saragih (Eds.), *PT Adikara Cipta Aksa* (1st ed.). PT Adikara Cipta Aksa. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/617682/politik-hukum-perundang-undangan-di-indonesia#cite>
- Putri, A. B. (2025). Kedudukan Perkara Perdata Sebagai Prajudisial Dalam Proses Pidana: Analisis Terhadap Putusan Mahkamah Agung. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(1), 29–36.
- Rizkia, N. D. H. F. (2023). *Metode penelitian Hukum (Normatif dan Empiris)*. Widina Media Utama.
- Roza, D., & Parlindungan, G. T. (2021). Teori Positivisme Hans Kelsen Mempengaruhi Perkembangan Hukum Di Indonesia. *Lex Jurnalica*, 18(1), 22–25.
- S, G. T. P. (2018). Pelaksanaan Lelang Barang Sitaan Oleh Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. *Supremasi Jurnal Hukum*, 1(1), 49–60. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36441/supremasi.v1i1.156>
- S, G. T. P. (2022). Penerapan Prinsip Peradilan Umum Pada Penyelesaian Perkara Pidana Pemilihan Kepala Daerah. 4(2), 157–168. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33559/esr.v4i2.240>
- S, G. T. P., Agustini, S., Arika, A., & Ramadayanti, S. (2023). Tinjauan Yuridis Integrasi Nilai-Nilai Hukum Peraturan Daerah Di Sumatera Barat. *Journal Of Global Legal Review*, 1(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v1i1.348>
- S, G. T. P., & Miasiratni. (2026). THE ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE FORMATION OF A DEMOCRATIC STATE. *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)*, 11(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3376/jch.v11i1.1288>
- S, G. T. P., & Miasiratni, M. (2025). Legal Certainty In The Implementation Of Regional Regulations In West Sumatra Based On Minangkabau Customary Values. *International Journal of Law, Policy, and Governance*, 4(1), 42–49. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54099/ijlpg.v4i1.1163>
- Salman Ade, C. (2026). *Fungsionalisasi Hukum Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 Tentang Ketenteraman Masyarakat Dan Ketertiban Umum*. Universitas Lampung.
- Sari, R., Parlindungan S, G. T., Bherlyana Putri, A., Nurjannah Yuansyah, S., & Amanda Putri, N. (2025). Konsistensi Politik Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pasca Reformasi. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v3i1.426>
- Sari, R., Putri, A. B., Yuansyah, S. N., & Putri, N. A. (2025). Konsistensi Politik Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pasca Reformasi. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v3i1.426>
- Situmeang, S. M. T. (2022). POLITIK HUKUM PIDANA TERHADAP KEBIJAKAN KRIMINALISASI DAN DEKRIMINALISASI DALAM SISTEM HUKUM INDONESIA: Politics Of Criminal Law Against Criminalization And Decriminalization Policies In The Legal System In Indonesia. *Res Nullius Law Journal*, 4(2), 201–210.
- Toni Parlindungan S, G., R. Saragih, B., Sinaga, P., Wiryadi, U., & Hartanto. (2025). Emergency Legislative Flexibility: The Formation of Regional Regulations in Indonesia During Extraordinary Conditions. *International Journal of Emerging Issues in Social Science, Arts, and Humanities*, 03(03), 42–48. <https://doi.org/10.60072/ijeissah.2025.v3i03.005>

- Valerian, D. (2022). Kriteria Kriminalisasi: Analisis Pemikiran Moeljatno, Sudarto, Theo De Roos, Dan Iris Haenen. *Veritas et Justitia*, 8(2), 415–443. <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.v8i2.4923>
- Vernando, Wau, A., Is, M. S., Lobo, F. N., Lay, B. P., Arista, W., Rizkia, N. D., Irawan, A. D., Pratama, A. D., Wijayanti, A., Geme, M. T., Hidayah, A., Miasiratni, Indriani, S., & S, G. T. P. (2023). *Hukum Tata Negara* (E. Fahamsyah (ed.)). INFES MEDIA. <https://infesmedia.co.id/buku/detail/81>
- Wau, A., Is, M. S., Hartika, L., Lobo, F. N., Agustini, S., Yoseva, W., Yuliska, E., Esther, J., Situngkir, D. A., Indriani, S., Pratama, F. M., Anwar, A. H., S, G. T. P., Arista, W., Harniwati, & Faradifta, C. (2024). *Hukum Pidana* (E. Fahamsyah (ed.); 1st ed.). CV. Intelektual Manifes Media. [http://repository.unbara.ac.id/id/eprint/2270/1/eBook Buku Hukum Pidana.pdf](http://repository.unbara.ac.id/id/eprint/2270/1/eBook%20Buku%20Hukum%20Pidana.pdf)
- Widayati, L. S. (2019). Kebijakan Kriminalisasi Kesusilaan Dalam Rancangan Undang-Undang Tentang Hukum Pidana Dari Perspektif Moral (Criminalization Of Decency In The Criminal Code Bill From Moral Perspectives). *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan*, 9(2), 181–198. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v9i2.1006>
- Yasim, S., Putuhena, M. S. B., Oktarina, E., Citranu, C., Wirawan, A. R., Oksavina, M. B., Rahmatullah, P., Rochmiyatun, S., Amelia, R., & Rusdiana, E. (2026). *Hukum Adat dan Pluralisme Hukum di Indonesia*. CV. Edu Akademi.