

## Revisiting the Compensation Submission Framework for Terrorism Victims: An Analysis of Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023

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### **Abstract**

*In the submission of compensation for victims of terrorism, there should be a legal framework that provides justice and comprehensive protection for victims without administrative barriers or time limitations for claim submissions. In reality, terrorism victims often face difficulties in accessing compensation due to convoluted procedures and legal uncertainties, particularly related to the time limit for submission. This research aims to analyze the legal framework for compensation submission for terrorism victims based on Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 and the changes in compensation procedures following the decision. This article uses a library research method with a qualitative approach, analyzing legal documents and relevant literature to describe and explain the legal dynamics in compensation for terrorism victims. Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 brings significant changes by removing the time limit for compensation submission, providing broader opportunities for victims. However, challenges in implementing this decision still exist, particularly regarding administrative barriers and the lack of awareness and information for victims.*

**Keywords:** *Compensation, Terrorism Victims, Constitutional Court Decision*

### **Abstrak**

Dalam pengajuan kompensasi bagi korban terorisme, seharusnya ada kerangka hukum yang memberikan keadilan dan perlindungan secara menyeluruh bagi korban tanpa adanya hambatan administratif atau batas

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waktu pengajuan klaim. Kenyataannya, korban terorisme seringkali menghadapi kesulitan dalam mengakses kompensasi akibat prosedur yang berbelit-belit dan ketidakpastian hukum, khususnya terkait dengan batasan waktu pengajuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kerangka hukum pengajuan kompensasi bagi korban terorisme berdasarkan Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 dan perubahan yang terjadi dalam prosedur kompensasi setelah putusan tersebut. Artikel ini menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan dengan pendekatan kualitatif, yang menganalisis dokumen-dokumen hukum dan literatur terkait untuk menggambarkan dan menjelaskan dinamika hukum dalam kompensasi korban terorisme. Keputusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 membawa perubahan penting dengan menghapus batas waktu pengajuan kompensasi, yang memberi ruang lebih luas bagi korban. Tantangan dalam implementasi keputusan ini masih ada, terutama terkait dengan hambatan administratif dan kurangnya kesadaran informasi bagi korban.

**Kata Kunci:** Kompensasi, Korban Terorisme, Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi

## Introduction

The protection of human rights (HAM) is one of the fundamental pillars of Indonesia's legal system. As a nation that upholds human rights, Indonesia is committed to providing protection for every citizen who becomes a victim of criminal acts, including terrorism (Darmayatna et al., 2021). In this context, the state has an obligation to ensure that victims of terrorism receive adequate recovery and compensation for the physical, psychological, and material losses they have suffered. This protection aligns with the constitutional mandate that includes the rights to life, security, and human dignity as stipulated in Articles 28A to 28J of the 1945 Constitution (Husna & Najicha, 2023).

Compensation for victims of terrorism plays a crucial role in upholding justice, not only for the victims but also for society at large. Compensation is not limited to material restitution but also includes psychosocial assistance, medical care, and economic rehabilitation necessary for the recovery of victims. Regulations governing such compensation are found in various legal instruments in Indonesia, including Law No. 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, which provides a legal basis for offering compensation to terrorism victims. However, despite a clear legal framework, victims' claims for compensation often face numerous obstacles, both procedural and substantive.

The legal framework for compensation to terrorism victims should provide legal certainty and easy access for victims to file claims. Every terrorism victim should be afforded the opportunity to obtain compensation without time constraints or cumbersome procedures (Bellina, 2021). For instance, eliminating the time limit for filing claims is a necessary step in improving the legal framework. This would remove time-related barriers that often hinder victims from securing their rights. A clear understanding of victims' rights must also be promoted to enable easier access to compensation.

Despite having a legal framework that regulates compensation for terrorism victims, many barriers hinder victims from accessing their rights. Key challenges include uncertainties surrounding submission procedures, a lack of understanding of the rights available to victims, and administrative hurdles that complicate the claims process (Taskarina et al., 2022). Moreover, inadequate mechanisms for disseminating information exacerbate the situation, leaving many victims unaware of how to report claims or where to seek redress for their rights. This condition highlights that the existing legal framework remains inaccessible and poorly understood by victims (Jauhari & Wahyudi, 2023).

The issue of compensation claims by terrorism victims in Indonesia has gained increasing attention, particularly following the Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023, which abolished the time limit for filing compensation claims. This decision marks a turning point in improving the legal system, offering victims greater opportunities to claim compensation without rigid time constraints. Nevertheless, challenges persist, given the gap between legal policy and its implementation on the ground. This underscores the need for further evaluation of the effectiveness of the Constitutional Court's decision in assisting terrorism victims in securing their rights.

This study aims to analyze the framework for submitting compensation claims by terrorism victims based on Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023. The primary focus is to examine how this decision can bring about significant changes in the procedures for filing compensation claims. The study will also explore the challenges that victims still face in accessing compensation after the decision and identify aspects of the legal system that require improvement to make the claims process more effective and accessible for victims. This research is expected to make a constructive contribution to the development of legal policies regarding the rights of terrorism victims. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the existing compensation claim framework, the study aims to provide useful recommendations to enhance a fairer, more efficient, and easily accessible compensation system for all terrorism victims. Furthermore, this study is anticipated to offer new insights for policymakers on the need for a more responsive legal system to address victims' conditions.

Through an in-depth analysis of Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023, the study aims to propose solutions to various obstacles that have hindered terrorism victims from accessing their right to compensation. The desired outcome from this decision is the creation of a more just and transparent system that not only responds to victims' needs but also ensures they receive appropriate compensation. Beyond financial restitution, it is crucial that victims receive assistance for their physical, psychological, and social recovery, including holistic support to restore their quality of life after experiencing trauma.

The success of implementing better legal policies for terrorism victims will largely depend on the effectiveness of the compensation system and how well relevant parties, such as the government, legal institutions, and civil society organizations, collaborate to achieve this goal. A deeper understanding of the mechanisms and procedures for filing compensation claims, along with necessary adjustments in legal policies, will be key to ensuring justice for terrorism victims in

Indonesia. This synergy is vital to creating a system that not only upholds victims' rights but also supports their comprehensive recovery process.

## Literature Review

The discussion on acts of terrorism is not a new topic; several researchers have explored and published studies on it from various perspectives. Zeruya Hosiana and Andrey Sujatmoko, in their publication titled *"Pemenuhan Hak Korban Tindak Pidana Terorisme Berdasarkan UN Basic Principles and Guidelines 2005"*, have described in detail how victims of terrorism, particularly healthcare workers attacked by the armed criminal group (KKB) in Papua's Kiwirok District in 2021, are entitled to recovery in accordance with the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines 2005. However, the implementation of victims' rights recovery, including the provision of compensation, has not fully aligned with the stipulations of Law No. 31 of 2014 on Witness and Victim Protection. These findings highlight a gap between the rights of victims under international guidelines and the protection provided in Indonesia (Hosiana & Sujatmoko, 2023). The above publication aligns with the author's study in terms of addressing the fulfillment of victims' rights and evaluating compensation implementation. The difference lies in the focus: while Hosiana & Sujatmoko emphasize the application of the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines 2005 for the recovery of terrorism victims' rights, the author focuses on changes in compensation application procedures for terrorism victims following Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023.

Fayez Ghazi Mutasim Adesta and Sapto Priyanto, in their work titled *"Hak Asasi Manusia Tersangka Tindak Pidana Terorisme: Studi Perbandingan antara Indonesia dan Malaysia"*, constructively explain the comparative treatment of human rights for terrorism suspects in Indonesia and Malaysia, drawing comparisons between Indonesia's Law No. 5 of 2018 and Malaysia's terrorism laws (SOSMA and POTA). This study underscores the importance of the presumption of innocence principle, even though terrorism is regarded as a serious crime (Adesta & Priyanto, 2022). The above work shares a similarity with the author's study in analyzing rights related to terrorism and protection efforts. The difference lies in the focus: while Adesta and Priyanto emphasize a comparative analysis of human rights treatment for terrorism suspects in Indonesia and Malaysia, the author concentrates on analyzing changes in compensation application procedures for terrorism victims following Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023.

Notariani Asril, Husni H., and Ferdy Saputra, in their article titled *"Asas Retroaktif Terhadap Tindak Pidana Terorisme"*, systematically explain the application of the retroactive principle in terrorism laws and the juridical implications of Constitutional Court Decision No. 013/PUU-I/2003. While the principle of legality does not apply retroactively in absolute terms, the researchers demonstrate that the retroactive principle can be applied to terrorism cases in accordance with Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) (Asril et al., 2021). The article shares similarities with the author's study in discussing Constitutional Court decisions that influence legal policies on terrorism. The difference lies in the focus: while Asril, Husni, and Saputra emphasize the application of the retroactive principle in terrorism laws, the author focuses on

changes in compensation application procedures for terrorism victims following Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023.

After conducting a literature review of various publications discussing terrorism-related crimes, it can be concluded that although there has been extensive research examining aspects such as victims' rights, the protection of suspects, and the application of retroactive principles, no studies have specifically and comprehensively analyzed the changes in compensation submission procedures for victims of terrorism following Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023. Previous studies have predominantly focused on the application of international principles, legal comparisons between countries, or the implications of the legality principle in terrorism cases, but none have addressed the direct impact of this Constitutional Court ruling on victims' rights. This highlights a significant gap in the research that this study seeks to fill.

This study occupies a unique position among existing publications by directly addressing the procedural changes in compensation following the Constitutional Court's decision. This research gap is crucial to address, considering that compensation is an integral part of restoring victims' rights, which is often overlooked. By examining the procedural impact and legal implications of these changes, this study offers a novel contribution to the body of criminal law literature on terrorism victims in Indonesia. Its novelty lies in the specific analysis of the updated compensation mechanism, which has not been the primary focus of previous studies.

## **Research Methodology**

This article employs a library research method with a qualitative approach, aimed at analyzing the framework for filing compensation claims for victims of terrorism based on Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023. The methodology applied is a descriptive analytical study, enabling the researcher to comprehensively describe and explain legal phenomena based on available data. Primary data sources include official legal documents such as Law No. 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, related regulations, and Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023. Secondary data sources consist of scholarly journals, books, and relevant articles published within the last ten years.

Data analysis is conducted through several stages, including data collection and interpretation, validity testing to ensure the accuracy of the information, and data verification to identify relevant relationships between changes in the legal framework and their impact on terrorism victims. Once verified, the analysis results are formulated into the final draft of the research, with the aim of producing a systematic and evidence-based narrative to support the study's conclusions and recommendations. This approach ensures the integrity of the research and the relevance of its findings to the Indonesian legal context and international practices concerning compensation for terrorism victims.

## **The Legal Framework for Filing Compensation Claims for Terrorism Victims**

Human rights are fundamental rights inherent to every individual and cannot be disregarded under any circumstances. In the context of Indonesia, the constitution strongly guarantees the protection of human rights through Articles 28A to 28J of the 1945 Constitution (Prabowo, 2020). These articles stipulate that every citizen has the right to life, security, and protection from threats that endanger their physical, mental, or material well-being. These provisions are not merely declarative but obligate the state to take concrete actions to protect its citizens, especially those who become victims of crimes such as terrorism. This protection includes the state's responsibility to acknowledge the suffering of victims and ensure adequate recovery.

The principles of justice and recovery serve as the main foundation for the framework of human rights protection, particularly for victims of terrorism. These principles compel the state to provide not only material compensation but also psychosocial rehabilitation and medical support for victims (Fad, 2019). Terrorism victims often face complex impacts, both physical and psychological, that require serious attention from various parties. This recovery approach is rooted in humanitarian values that prioritize victims within the legal system. Consequently, the state must ensure that the entire recovery process for victims is conducted fairly, effectively, and humanely.

In Indonesia, the legal framework related to compensation claims for terrorism victims is regulated through various provisions. One of the primary legal foundations is Law No. 5 of 2018 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes (Abdullah, 2021). This law provides clear guidelines on victims' rights, including mechanisms for filing compensation claims, administrative requirements, and the responsibilities of state institutions in handling them. This regulation aims to provide justice for victims who often suffer significant losses due to terrorism acts. The existence of this law reflects the government's commitment to offering adequate protection and recovery for its citizens.

In addition to Law No. 5 of 2018, supplementary regulations strengthen this legal framework for compensation. Several government regulations and decisions from state institutions, such as those issued by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), govern the technical procedures for implementing compensation (Frananta, 2019). These regulations include victim data collection, fund disbursement mechanisms, and efforts to coordinate among related agencies. Their purpose is to ensure that the compensation process runs smoothly and adheres to the principles of justice. This comprehensive legal framework provides clear guidance for both victims and the institutions responsible for managing the compensation process.

Recent developments in this legal framework have emerged through Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 (MK, 2023). This decision marks a significant milestone in improving the compensation system for terrorism victims, particularly by clarifying the time limits for filing claims. Before this decision, victims were often hindered by rigid time constraints in submitting compensation claims. This posed a barrier for victims who needed more time to recover from the physical and psychological trauma they had experienced. The

Constitutional Court's decision removed this time limit, offering victims broader opportunities to access their rights without unrealistic time pressures.

The substance of this decision reflects the importance of substantial justice in providing protection to victims. The Constitutional Court determined that restricting the time frame for filing compensation claims contradicts the principles of justice and recovery that are the victims' rights. Through this ruling, the Court emphasized that the state has a full responsibility to provide adequate protection to its citizens, including ensuring that administrative procedures do not become obstacles to fulfilling victims' rights. This decision also demonstrates that the legal system must be flexible in responding to the needs of victims, which are often complex and unpredictable.

The implications of this decision are significant for Indonesia's compensation legal system. One major impact is the necessity to revise several regulations that previously imposed time limits on filing compensation claims. This revision aims not only to align the regulations with the Constitutional Court's decision but also to ensure that victims can access their rights more effectively. This step requires good coordination among various related institutions, including LPSK, local governments, and other law enforcement agencies.

Another impact of this decision is the increased responsibility of state institutions in providing more holistic compensation services. LPSK, as one of the institutions tasked with managing compensation, must enhance its capacity in terms of both funding and human resources (Pasaribu, 2020). This change requires the agency to focus not only on disbursing funds but also on offering more integrated rehabilitation support for victims. This effort aims to ensure that the compensation provided is not merely symbolic but genuinely helps victims in their recovery process.

The holistic approach to the compensation framework encompasses various aspects, ranging from material support to psychosocial rehabilitation and economic recovery. Terrorism victims often face challenges not only related to their physical condition but also to the social and economic impacts caused by the incident (Subangun, 2024). An effective compensation mechanism must address the victims' various needs comprehensively. This effort requires close collaboration among the government, state institutions, and civil society organizations to create a system that is truly responsive to victims' needs.

The legal framework for filing compensation claims for terrorism victims in Indonesia reflects the state's commitment to providing protection and justice to its citizens. The developments marked by Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 demonstrate that the legal system continues to adapt to address new challenges faced by victims. The continuity of this reform is crucial to ensuring that victims' rights are not only acknowledged but also truly realized in practice. This offers hope that justice and protection for terrorism victims will be further strengthened in the future.

### **Analysis of the Framework for Filing Compensation Claims**

Before Constitutional Court Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023, the legal framework governing the filing of compensation claims for terrorism victims in

Indonesia faced several limitations, particularly concerning the time limit for submitting claims. Under the regulations in force at that time, victims of terrorism were required to file compensation claims within a specific timeframe after the terrorism event occurred. Although this provision was intended to provide legal certainty, it created barriers for many victims who needed more time to physically or mentally recover from the impacts of the crime. Uncertainty regarding psychological or administrative recovery often resulted in victims being unable to meet these deadlines, ultimately denying them their rightful compensation (Hasibuan, 2022).

The procedures for filing compensation claims were also complex and bureaucratic, requiring the preparation of numerous documents and involving lengthy verification processes. This prolonged administrative process posed a significant obstacle for victims who were already weary and burdened by trauma. Such hurdles created uncertainty for victims regarding whether they would receive compensation, even if they met all the necessary requirements (Korengkeng, 2022). Furthermore, many victims were unaware of the applicable legal procedures or lacked sufficient information, exacerbating their difficulties. Many victims were either unaware of their entitlement to compensation or felt discouraged by the administrative challenges they faced.

The Constitutional Court's Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 brought significant changes to the legal framework for compensation for terrorism victims. One key aspect of the ruling was the elimination of the time limit for filing compensation claims. This decision acknowledged that victims of terrorism might not be able to immediately file claims after the incident, as they often need extended periods to recover from physical and psychological trauma (Nasution, 2023). With this ruling, victims are afforded greater opportunities to access their rights without being constrained by rigid deadlines. This measure reinforces the principles of justice and a more humane approach to recovery, prioritizing the needs of victims in the legal process (Suryadi, 2023).

The removal of time limits for filing compensation claims also positively impacts the conditions of victims. Many victims previously hindered by time restrictions now have greater flexibility to recover and complete the necessary documentation for their claims. A compensation process no longer bound by time allows victims to focus on their personal recovery, both physically and emotionally. In this context, the state has a responsibility to provide equal opportunities to all victims without imposing unreasonable restrictions or discrimination (Karim, 2022). For the state, this change introduces new challenges, particularly in providing compensation funds and managing more effective administration. The government must prepare for a potential surge in compensation claims submitted by victims following the implementation of this decision. Agencies such as LPSK (Witness and Victim Protection Agency) need to strengthen their capacity and internal mechanisms to handle claims without significant delays. This will require additional resources and more efficient systems to ensure that each claim is processed promptly and accurately.

Beyond the removal of time limits, the ruling also necessitates changes in how the state manages compensation claims. The state is not only obligated to provide material compensation but also to offer psychosocial rehabilitation and



medical support to victims. Comprehensive recovery efforts should include psychological, medical, and social assistance, all integrated into the compensation framework. This demonstrates that the state must place victims at the center of its approach, not only emphasizing financial aspects but also ensuring the mental and social well-being of victims (Fadilah, 2023). The changes introduced by the Constitutional Court's decision reflect the state's commitment to prioritizing the well-being of terrorism victims through a more humane and holistic approach. The state is expected not only to focus on administrative aspects but also to consider the psychological factors crucial to victims' recovery. A more flexible and comprehensive legal framework for compensation provides victims with opportunities to obtain their rights without being hindered by administrative or time constraints that fail to align with their lived realities.

These changes also highlight the importance of strengthening collaboration among state institutions. To ensure that all victims receive fair compensation, the various institutions involved in the process must work more closely and in a coordinated manner. Enhancing the capacity of these institutions, both in terms of personnel and claim management mechanisms, is essential to prevent overlap or unnecessary delays. The successful implementation of this policy will heavily depend on the synergy among all parties involved in addressing compensation for terrorism victims (Arifin, 2023). For victims, the changes in the legal framework offer new hope. They now have broader opportunities to receive the compensation they need without worrying about time constraints. A more open and flexible process allows them to focus on personal recovery before engaging in legal proceedings. This approach affirms the state's presence in protecting and assisting victims in a process that not only fulfills legal requirements but also respects their dignity as human beings entitled to protection and justice.

### **Implications and Challenges of Implementation**

Holistic support for terrorism victims is a critical aspect of ensuring comprehensive recovery. Psychosocial rehabilitation plays a crucial role in helping victims overcome the trauma caused by terrorism (Elzabilillah & Sumarwan, 2022). Counseling services and psychological therapy can assist victims in managing stress, anxiety, and other emotional disturbances arising from their traumatic experiences. Similarly, medical assistance, which includes physical treatment and recovery from injuries, is equally essential. Economic recovery through financial aid and empowerment programs is also necessary to help victims return to a normal and productive life post-incident. Effective compensation mechanisms must take all these elements into account and provide comprehensive support to aid victims in their recovery.

The implementation of effective mechanisms to guarantee compensation poses challenges within the compensation system for terrorism victims. The government must ensure that available compensation funds not only cover material losses but also include support for mental and physical rehabilitation. Guaranteeing easy access for victims to obtain compensation is vital to prevent them from being hindered by complex procedures or burdensome bureaucracy. The claims submission process must be simplified and expedited, with priority

given to victims who have suffered the greatest impact. Enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of compensation funds will also strengthen public trust in this system.

The Constitutional Court's Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 has brought significant changes to the legal framework for compensation for terrorism victims. This decision eliminated the time limit for submitting compensation claims, granting victims greater opportunities to file claims without being constrained by time. However, while the ruling provides ease for victims, the main challenge lies in implementing the policy within the existing administrative system. Processes involving various institutions and current regulations may require adjustments to align with the Court's decision. These changes necessitate a reorganization of administrative procedures to make them more efficient and responsive to victims' needs.

Administrative and technical obstacles remain significant challenges in implementing the Constitutional Court's decision. Establishing more flexible new procedures requires better coordination among relevant government institutions, including the police, prosecutors, and social agencies. In practice, discrepancies in procedures and irregularities in data management can hinder victims' access to compensation. Intensive training for officials handling compensation claims would be highly beneficial in streamlining the process. Advanced information technology should also be considered to accelerate claim processing and facilitate access to information for victims (Andini & Harningtyas, 2024).

Apart from administrative barriers, a lack of awareness and access to information among victims poses another challenge in implementing the Constitutional Court's decision. Many victims may be unaware that they are entitled to compensation or lack understanding of the procedures for submitting claims. Broader and more effective dissemination of information is necessary to ensure that victims clearly understand their rights. Easily accessible information programs, whether through social media, government websites, or direct services, can help spread the required information more quickly and widely. Involving communities in outreach efforts can also expedite the dissemination of this information to victims who may be difficult to reach through official communication channels.

Education and training for those involved in the compensation process are essential to provide better services to victims. The involvement of related parties, such as legal institutions, psychologists, and medical professionals, in disseminating information about claim procedures and victims' rights can accelerate the acceptance and understanding of this system. Moreover, training for officials handling compensation submissions should emphasize the importance of a trauma-sensitive approach and respect for victims' rights. With this approach, victims are expected to feel more valued and supported in their recovery process.

Uncertainty in the compensation claims process can lead to frustration and feelings of neglect among victims. Therefore, the existing system must ensure that all stages of the claims process are conducted transparently, promptly, and accurately. Clear and straightforward procedures will minimize the likelihood of victims feeling abandoned or disadvantaged. With a better understanding of their rights and how to submit claims, victims can feel more confident in navigating the

process. Regular evaluations of the system's effectiveness are also crucial to ensure that victims receive benefits fairly.

Ensuring victims' long-term rights is another aspect that must be addressed. Beyond direct compensation, victims need guarantees of access to healthcare and sustainable social recovery. Providing long-term support through various schemes, such as education programs and economic empowerment, can help victims achieve comprehensive recovery and reintegrate into society. Collaboration between various sectors—government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector—is essential to ensure that terrorism victims receive comprehensive and sustainable support.

## Conclusion

The Constitutional Court's Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023 marks a significant step forward in improving the legal framework for compensation for terrorism victims in Indonesia. The removal of the time limit for filing compensation claims is one of the key changes that allows victims to receive their entitlements without being restricted by time. However, challenges remain in implementing this decision, particularly in addressing administrative and technical barriers that hinder victims' access to compensation. Additionally, the lack of understanding and information regarding the claims submission procedures continues to be a major obstacle that must be addressed promptly.

The existing legal framework for compensation still requires refinement to make it more effective and accessible to all terrorism victims. This study highlights the importance of improving the compensation guarantee mechanisms to make them more transparent and easier to access. It is hoped that, with deeper evaluation and appropriate policy adjustments, terrorism victims can receive better recovery, both in the form of financial assistance and psychosocial support. Cooperation between the government, relevant institutions, and society is crucial to ensure that the compensation policy functions optimally and delivers justice for victims.

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