



PROCEEDINGS

The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

October 13 - 14 2020

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Focal Conferences



- ✔ (ICPU) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates
- ✔ (ICOMS) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences
- ✔ (ICLAS) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society
- ✔ (ICMHS) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences
- ✔ (ICAF) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance
- ✔ (ILEC) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference
- ✔ (ICONURS) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing
- ✔ (ICITAMEE) The 1st International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- ✔ (IConARD) International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development
- ✔ (ISHERSS) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences
- ✔ (ICONPO) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization
- ✔ (DREAM) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting
- ✔ (ICHA) The 5th International Conference on Hospital Administration
- ✔ (ICOSA) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture





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Preface by the Chairperson of the 4th ICoSI 2020



Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, S.IP. S.E., MM.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty, on whom we depend for sustenance and guidance. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet, Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his companions.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome the honourable guests, distinguished keynote & invited speakers, and all the participants.

With the main theme of “Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, the 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020 serves as a forum to facilitate scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other interested parties at all levels from Indonesia and abroad to present their novel ideas, promote cutting-edge research, and to expand collaboration network. The conference has about 1373 participants participating from more than 8 countries 4 continents all over the world, making this conference a truly international conference in spirit.

This multidisciplinary conference was first held in 2012 and has undertaken various changes and adopted to the current technological trends of our education system. From having this conference with just 175 participants back in 2012 we have come a long way in making the conference a huge success with more than 1373 participants participating in this two-day conference.

Formerly, this conference consisted of only 9 (nine) focal conferences. This year, there are 14 focal conferences from various disciplines, namely: 1) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates (ICPU), 2) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences

(ICoMS), 3) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society (ICLAS), 4) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences (ICMHS), 5) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance (ICAF), 6) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference (ILEC), 7) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing (ICONURS), 8) The International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (ICITAMEE), 9) The 2nd International Conference of Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD), 10) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO), 11) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences (ISHERSS), 12) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting (DREAM), 13) The International Conference on Hospital Administration (ICHA), and 14) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA).

Accordingly, We are proud to announce that this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 breaks the Museum Rekor-Dunia Indonesia (MURI) record as the Virtual Multidisciplinary Conference with the Largest Number of Area of Fields in Indonesia

In addition, this year, this conference holds special value since this is the first conference in the history of our university where the entire conference is taking place remotely on a digital platform through the use of advance technologies due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I would take this opportunity to express my highest respect to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto who gave approval and ensured the maximal support from all the faculty members of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) that made this event a big success. In addition, my appreciation goes to all the support teams who have provided their valuable support and advice from planning, designing and executing the program.

Let me conclude my speech by encouraging the delegates to participate with an increasing number in all the activities and discussions through the digital platforms for the next two days. I wish everyone a successful, safe, and fruitful conference.

Thank you!

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 14 October 2020



Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto

Innovation is the beginning of the development of technology, and technology is a development machine that is expected to provide benefits to humans and provide the smallest possible impact on environmental quality. In the concept of sustainable development, development must improve the quality of human life without causing ecological damage and maintain the carrying capacity of natural resources.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) is an international conference which is an annual conference held by the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. In 2020 this raises the issue of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals." Therefore, on behalf of all UMY academics, I would like to congratulate you on joining the conference, hoping that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, we can still provide suggestions and frameworks for achieving sustainable development goals.

About The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is enacted by the United Nations as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. It consists of strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while also conserving natures by 2030.

This year, however, at the first one-third of its timeline, the SDG Reports shows that the outbreak of COVID-19 did hinder the achievement, or at least decelerate the progress of achieving the 17 goals. In fact, according to the report, “some number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions. Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required”, accordingly.

Therefore, in this event of pandemic, the quantity and quality of research, innovation, and more importantly multi-disciplinary collaboration are indispensable. Furthermore, there needs to be clear ends of those works. That is how those research are applicable and benefits directly to the society. That is how those research is incorporated as the drivers of policy making, and used practically in the society. Hence, the stakeholders especially the triple helix of higher education institution, government, and industry must be re-comprehended and supported to reach the common goal of the SGD.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) has been essentially attempting to strengthen this regard since its first establishment. One of the goals of ICoSI is to provide primarily a platform where scholars, practitioners, and government could grasp the development and trends of research. Hopefully, meeting these actors altogether would result in stronger collaboration, sophisticated and advantageous research, and brighter ideas for further research. Based on these reasoning, this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 UMY is themed ‘Cutting-edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals’.

Improving from last year conference which brought nine focal conference, this year ICoSI 2020 UMY brings 14 disciplines, from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. ICoSI 2020 received as much as 1005 papers. The paper works submitted in ICoSI 2020 UMY will be published in Atlantis Proceedings, IOP Proceedings, National/International Journals, and ICoSI ISBN-indexed Proceedings.

Nevertheless, ICoSI believes that publication is only the beginning of research dissemination. The publications will enhance the chance of the research known by wider audience, and then used, applied, and incorporated at either system, institutional, or personal level of human lives.



CONTENTS



The 4 th ICoSI 2020 Committees	2
Reviewers of 4 th ICoSI 2020	5
Preface by the Chairperson of the 4 th ICoSI 2020	7
Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.....	9
About The 4 th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020	10
CONTENTS	11
TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES	15
A Policy Analysis for Building Regulation in Disaster Situations on Sleman Regency	16
Wisnu Dimas Punto Aji ^{1,*} Dewi Sekar Kencono ²	16
Valuation of a Declining Oilfield under Stochastic Oil Prices and Non-Constant Interest Rates	20
Fransiscus Pratikto ^{1,*} , Sapto Indratno ² , Kadarsah Suryadi ³ , Djoko Santoso ⁴	20
The Dispute Board as an Alternative to the Construction Service Disputes Settlement.....	26
Fadia Fitriyanti ^{1,*} Emil Adli ²	26
The Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Islam for Creating the Culture of Peace	33
Martinus Sardi ^{1,*}	33
Trusts Concept Settings in Management Limited Company.....	39
Reni Anggriani ^{1,*} King Faisal ²	39
Legal Protection of Nurses in Health Care Efforts During the co-pandemic Period 19	43
Reny Suryanti ^{1,*} Nyoman Putra Putra ²	43
Effect of Parenting against Smartphone Addiction	47
Mawaddah Nasution ^{1,*} , Siswanto Masruri ² , Khoiruddin Bashori ³	47
Model of Organizing Film Productio Amid the Covid-19 Outbreak in Indonesia.....	51
Citra Dewi Utami ^{1,*}	51
Accountability of Village Fund Allocation Management (ADD) in Village Government.....	56
Mohamad Sukarno ^{1,*}	56
Effect of Parenting against Moral Development of Children Aged 4-10 Years	62
Widya Masitah ^{1,*} Asmadi Alsa ² Abd.Madjid ³	62
The Influence of Family Communication on Children’s Social Competence at SD Ar-Rahman Full Day School Medan.....	67
Juli Maini Sitepu ^{1,*} Asmadi Alsa ² Abd.Madjid ³	67
The Integration of Law and Religion for New Civilization in Indonesia	72
Dewi Nurul Musjtari ^{1,*} Nurmawati ² Zola Fi Dinillah Halim ³	72
Head of East Java Aisyiah Board Women’s Empowerment Methods in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals Di Indonesia.....	78
Nur Azizah Hidayat ^{1,*} Iman Zukhrufi Nur Azzam ²	78
Optimization of Child-Friendly City Development Policy in Yogyakarta City	89
Septi Nur Wijayanti ^{1,*} Hanum Salsabila ²	89
The Obligation of Indonesian Government to Ratify the Rome Statute for the Global Justice	98
Muhammad Nur Islami ¹ , Martinus Sardi ²	98
Legal Politics of Restoration of Indonesia’s State Policy Post Amendment of the 1945 Constitution	103
King Faisal Sulaiman ^{1,*}	103
Competition Price Regulations in an Islamic Perspective: Determination of the Aircrat Ticket Tariff	109
M. Tri Saputra ^{1,*} Mukti Fajar ND ²	109
Romanticism Dyanamics of Legal Politics Protection and Management of Environmental Protection to Indonesia’s Ecocracy	116
Al Qodar Purwo S ¹ , Nur Azizah Hidayat ² , Iman Zukhrufi Nur Azzam ³	116
Ambiguity of Environmental Economic Instruments between Ecological or Economic Interests, in Controlling Environmental Damage in Special Region of Yogyakarta.....	123
Sunarno ¹ Arvin Setiyana Dewangga ²	123
The Law Enforcement against a Non-Sharia Compliance Banking Transaction by the Financial Services Authority in Indonesia	130
Dewi Nurul Musjtari ^{1,*} Nasrullah ² Aunurochim Mas’ad ³ Nurmawati ⁴	130



Shariah Audit Expectation-Performance Gap in Malaysian Islamic Banks.....	137
Supiah Salleh ¹ , Mustafa Mohd Hanefah ² , Zurina Shafii ³	137
Students' Attitudes towards Blended Learning Implementation in a private university of Yogyakarta	144
Avita Elok Faiqoh ¹ , Eko Purwanti ²	144
How Millennial Think About Privacy Concern?	152
Anissa Hakim Purwantini ¹ , Betari Maharani ¹	152
Impact Of Changes in Psak on the Competence of Lecturers and Students Understanding Levels.....	157
Duwi Rahayu ^{1*} , Imelda Dian Rahmawati ^{1*} , Bayu Hari Prasajo ¹	157
The Influence of Internal Locus of Control, Idealism, Ethical Knowledge, and Gender on Accounting Students' Ethical Perception.....	167
Aji Baskoro ^{1*} , Dyah Ekari Sekar Jatiningsih ¹	167
Effect of Net Income, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Interest Rate dan Inflation on Stock Price	174
Edon Ramdani ^{1*} , Zehan Nur Apsah ²	174
A Comparative Analysis on the Recognition of Zakat in the Taxation Systems of Malaysia and Indonesia	187
Suhaila Abdul Hamid ^{1*} , Icku Rangga Bawono ^{2*} , Ayu Ratu Wulandari ²	187
Developing an Environmental Tax Framework for Malaysia:	192
Izlawanie Muhammad ^{1*} , Norfakhirah Nazihah Mohd Hasnu ²	192
Determining Factors for Success Use of E-Learning in Learning Process in College.....	196
Mohammad Alfian ^{1*} , Hikmatul Maulidah ²	196
Effect Of Money Ethics And The Use Of Siskeudes On The Level Of Fraud In Village Fund Management With Religiosity As A Moderation Variable.....	202
Elisa Purwitasari ^{1*} , Mohammad Alfian ^{1*} , M. Sofyan Firman Syah ^{1*}	202
The Relationship between Performance Based Budgeting Implementation, Budget Absorption, Accountability and Local Government Performance.....	208
Parwoto ^{1*}	208
The Influence of Information Technology (IT) on Accrual Accounting Adoption of the Jordanian Public Sector .	217
Moawiah Awad Alghizzawi ^{1*} , Rosnia Masruki ¹	217
The Effect of Professional Skeptisism, Auditor Expertise, and Integrity of Audit Quality.....	224
Ruci Arizanda Rahayu ^{1*} , Sarwenda Biduri ^{1*} , Mahardika D. Kusuma Wardana ^{1*}	224
E-Procurement and Effectiveness of Internal Controls on Fraud Prevention	231
Sarwenda Biduri ^{1*} , Wiwit Hariyanto ^{1*} , Ilmi Usrotin ¹	231
Usefulness of Accounting Information in Predicting Hedging Decision	234
Sustari Alamsyah ^{1*} , Triana Zuhrotun Aulia ¹	234
Religious Belief & Halal Cosmetic Products Consumption	241
Tanti Handriana ¹ , Praptini Yulianti ² , Ryan Bayu Permana ³	241
Does Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Affect Profit Sharing Ratio?	246
Veni Soraya Dewi ^{1*} , Fritztina Anisa ^{1*} , Faqiatul Mariya Waharini ¹	246
Determination Analysis Affecting Intellectual Capital Disclosure and Its Effect on Market Performance and Cost of Equity Capital.....	252
Wawan Sadtyo Nugroho ^{1*} , Nia Kurniati Bachtiar ¹	252
TRACK HEALTH AND NURSING SCIENCE	261
The Effect of Assertive Behaviour Therapy towards Bullying Behavior in Adolescents	262
Chindy Maria Orizani ^{1*} , Dwi Yuniar Ramadhani ²	262
Characteristics and Level of Knowledge of Newborn Baby Care in Pandemic Covid 19	265
Devita Elsanti ^{1*} , Diyah Yulistika Handayani ²	265
Risk factors for disease severity in paediatric patients with Covid-19: A literature review	269
Eka Oktavianto ¹ , Gani Apriningtyas Budiyati ² , I Made Moh. Yanuar Saifudin ^{3*} , Endar Timiyatun ⁴ , Aris Setyawan ⁵	269
The Role of Self-Efficacy and Family Support in Improving the Quality Of Life of Patients with Hypertension ...	276
Erni Tri Indarti ^{1*} , Oktaffrasya Widhamurti ² , Remita Yuli Kusumaningrum ³	276
The Influence of Head Nurses Supervision on Discharge Planning Completeness	280
Etik Kustiati ^{1*} , Vivi Yosafianti Pohan ²	280
Lemon and Rose Aromatherapy Reduce Blood Pressure in Preeclampsia during Pregnancy	284
Etika Purnama Sari ^{1*} , Dewi Andriani ²	284



Phenomenology of Acceptance Process and Self Concept Changes of the Hernia Post-Surgery Clients in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Indonesia	288
Ike Mardiaty Agustin ¹ , Doni Kurniawan ² , Sawiji ³	288
The Role of Family Support to Medication, Diet and Activity of Diabetic Patients.....	292
Indah Wulandari ^{1,*} , Kusnanto ² , Sony Wibisono ³ , Dwi Abdul Aziz ⁴	292
The Effectiveness of Giving Fe Tablet in Increasing Hemoglobin Levels in Adolescent at Vocational School of Swadaya Temanggung.....	297
Halimah Sarjiyati ¹ , Luluk Rosida ^{2,*}	297
The Effect of Passive Physiotherapy on Hemodynamic Status of Patients with Head Injury: A Literature Review	300
Ni Luh Seri Astuti ¹ , I Made Moh. Yanuar Saifudin ^{2,7,*} , Novida Prima Wijayanti ³ , Marsha Yoke Nancy ⁴ , Ahmad Firdaus ⁵ , Sri Setiyorini ⁶	300
The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy towards Hallucination Intensity in Skizofrenia Patients.....	312
Noviana Ayu Ardika ^{1,*} , Mohammad Fatkhul Mubin ²	312
The Effect of Tuberculosis Event on the Self-Concept of Positive Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Negative Pulmonary Tuberculosis	316
Nurbaiti ¹ , Meynur Rohmah ^{2,*}	316
An Overview of the Implementation of IMCI in Primary Health Community of Bantul and Yogyakarta City.....	320
Rahmah ^{1,*}	320
The Influence of Cervical Cancer Education on Cervical Cancer Prevention Behaviour in Women of Childbearing Age: a Literature Review	325
Riska Putri Miharja ¹ , Enny Fitriahadi ^{2,*}	325
Family Support for Type 2 DM Patients in Controlling Blood Sugar levels in Kebonsari Surabaya	330
Rusdianingseh ^{1,*} , Difran Nobel Bistara ²	330
Relationship Family Support with Menstrual Hygiene Behavior in Early Adolescents.....	333
Julita Kartrikasari Eka Pratiwi ¹ , Sarwinanti ^{2,*}	333
Risk Factors of Stunting: A Literature Review	339
Sholihah Gustavia Yolanda ^{1,*} , Ellyda Rizki Wijhati ²	339
Analysis of Education and Family Income Factors on Caregiver Burden in Elderly Care at Community Health Center of Perak Timur	345
Siti Aisyah ^{1,*} , Gita Marini ²	345
Analysis of Diet Compliance in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus on the occurrence of complications in the Polyclinic in Nganjuk Regional Hospital.....	350
Sony Wahyu Tri Cahyono ^{1,*} , Laili Indana Lazulva ² , Indah Permatasari ³	350
Anti-Cancer Activity of Ants Nest Plant (<i>Myrmecodia Pendans Merr. & Perry</i>) on Protein Transduction Signal Resistance Complex CDK-2-Cyclin-E and NF-Kb: Silico Molecular Docking Study.....	354
Ana Medawati ^{1,*} , Supriatno ² , Sofia Mubarika ³ , Sitarina Widyarini ⁴	354
Black Triangle Treatment with Non Surgeryaesthetic Restoration (Case Report).....	358
Any Setyawati ^{1,*}	358
The Effect of Rosella Flower Tea Solution Onto Discoloration of Plate Heat Cured Acrylic Resin Base	361
Fransiska Nuning Kusmawati ^{1,*} , Tabitha Nurul Arifa ²	361
Management of Dental Mobility with Combinations of Splinting And Jacket Crown.....	367
Hartanti ^{1,*}	367
Dental Service Time in the Implementation of Indonesia National Health Insurance Based on the Highest Dental Treatments At Primary Care	370
Iwan Dewanto ^{1,*} , Sharon Sesita Frinces ²	370
The Oral Hygiene Level Of Dentistry School Female Students Using Fixed Orthodontics	374
Muhammad Shulchan Ardiansyah ^{1,*} , Rizki Adzhani Nur Shabrina ²	374
Radix Anchor Post as Intracanal Retention in Porcelain Fused Metal Crown Restoration.....	378
Nia Wijayanti ^{1,*}	378
Correlation between Dental Behavior and Dental Caries Status (DMF-T) of Pendul Community Sedayu District Bantul Yogyakarta	381
Novitasari Ratna Astuti ^{1,*}	381
An Evaluation of the Training of Structured Feedback with 4c/Id Method in Clinic Advisors.....	385





Nyka Dwi Febria ^{1,*} , Mora Claramitha ² , Widyandana ³	385
Halal and Tayyib is The New Life Style of Food Consumption in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals ...	389
Arif Pujjiono ^{1,*}	389
Entrance and Exit Wound in Gunshot Death Cases at Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Dr. Soetomo Hospital in 2019: Case Study	392
Desy Martha Panjaitan ^{1,*} , Ahmad Yudianto ² , Ariyanto Wibowo ³	392
Measuring Urban Self-Payers' WTP for the JKN-KIS Health Insurance: A Choice-Based Conjoint Approach ...	395
Fransiscus Rian Pratikto ^{1,*} Rika Teddy ²	395
Level of Lipoprotein (a) as A Predictive Factor for Coronary Thrombus.....	400
Iin Novita Nurhidayati Mahmuda ^{1,*}	400
The Influence of Health Education (Health Promotion) Breast Self Examination (BSE) Against Behavior of BSE (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Action) Student of Madrasah Aliyah Ar-Raudlatul Ilimiyah Islamic Boarding School Kertosono in Early Detection of Breast Cancer	403
Lina Nur Hidayah ¹ , Nurma Yuliyanasari ² , Musa Ghufro ³ , Muhammad Anas ^{4,*}	403
Case Report: Misdiagnosis Case Of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma in Patient with Chronic Rhinosinusitis: Family Doctors Awareness is Essential	408
Oke Kadarullah ^{1,*}	408
The Effectiveness of Iler Leaf (<i>Plectranthus Scutellarioides</i> [L.] R.Br. <i>Folium</i>) on the Healing Process (Diameter) Of Burn Injury Grade II A on White Mouse (<i>Rattus Norvegicus</i>) Wistar Strain.....	411
Wulandini Ayuning Dinda ^{1,*} , Kusumawinakhyu Titik ² , Bahar Yenni ³ , Romdhoni Fadhol Muhammad ⁴	411
Influence of Body Height on Central Motor Conduction Time Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation	415
Yetty Hambarsari ^{1,*} , Priyanka Ganesa Utami ² , Rivan Danuaji ³ , Baarid Luqman Hamidi ⁴ , Subandi ⁵ , Sulistyani ⁶	415
The Effect of <i>Phoenix Dactylifera Pollen</i> on Histology Liver of <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> Exposed with Air Fresheners.....	419
Yuningtyaswari ^{1,*} , Mega Silviana Dewi ²	419
Comparison of Dominant and Non-Dominant Hemisphere Cortical Excitability Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation	425
Yetty Hambarsari ^{1,*} , Baarid Luqman Hamidi ² , Rivan Danuaji ³ , Priyanka Ganesa Utami ⁴ , Sulistyani ⁵	425



TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES



The Obligation of Indonesian Government to Ratify the Rome Statute for the Global Justice

Muhammad Nur Islami¹, Martinus Sardi²

¹ Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

² Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

The Rome Statute is an international document produced by the 1998 UN international meeting in Rome. Since July 1, 2002, this document has become international law. Indonesia has taken an active part in the meeting, and has accepted it, but has not yet ratified it as an integral part of Indonesian law. As a member of the United Nations, it is very urgent to ratify this document, as a sign of a civilized country ready to carry out global justice. Indonesia, as a country that pays attention to human rights, is required to be brave enough to ratify this Statute. Ratification is seen as necessary because it wants to accept international law into national law. What has been accepted has an important meaning at the international level. This statute knows no exceptions and wants to fight for an end to impunity, and in the future, justice will be fought for both within Indonesia itself and globally. In addition, Indonesian experts can contribute ideas and various other matters concerning justice to the international world.

Keyword: *Rome Statute, Ratification, International Criminal Justice, Human Rights.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Rome Statute is passed in Rome on July 17, 1998, and acts as an essential document for the International Criminal Court. Indonesia has actively participated in the drafting of the Statute. Although Indonesia also received the document, the Government has not ratified it until now. Actually, this statute is an essential document for ratification since Indonesia is a member of the United Nations and has been actively involved in the formation of this Statute since the beginning.

On July 1, 2002, the Roma Statute became international law. Therefore, it becomes an urgent matter for Indonesia to participate in ratifying it. The ratification signifies that Indonesia is ready to participate in fighting against impunity and upholding justice universally. Also, it indicates the willingness to carry out global justice and is a sign of a civilized country.

2. INDONESIA AS A SOVEREIGN COUNTRY

It is the right time for the Republic of Indonesia as a large and sovereign country to ratify the Rome Statute, as a step to fight for universal justice. The Rome Statute, as an international standard for promoting justice and peace, must be a reference at the international level for the struggle of our country. In its application, the Rome Statute is indeed a complementary law to national law. This law is actually crucial because its content is to fight to uphold justice and peace in fighting the most severe crimes in

international view, which include four crimes of genocide, crimes humanity, war, and aggression. Such crimes have engulfed millions of people on this earth, and impunity for these crimes must not continue, be broken, and totally ended.

In order to discuss the urgency of the ratification of the Rome Statute, three critical questions must be asked about its relevance, benefits, and consequences for Indonesia. Our country, as a country that wants to uphold the values of humanity, justice, and peace, must have the courage to step forward to ratify the Rome Statute. The Rome Statute, as international law, deserves to be ratified because the value in this Statute is appropriate and very relevant to the goal of Indonesia to uphold human values, world peace, and justice. Therefore, the spirit of the Rome Statute fits perfectly with the existence of Indonesia. Besides, it is very relevant with regard to human values, and justice and peace must be prioritized by the state. Apart from that, the general welfare must be the aspiration for the existence of our country.

When the Rome Statute is ratified, what will the consequences be for Indonesia? The Rome Statute will become an integral part of Indonesia's national law, and Indonesia can play an active role in the field of humanity, justice, and peace. The Rome Statute recognizes no reservation in its ratification. Therefore, ratifying this Statute means accepting it in its entirety without exception. Indonesia must be able to accept this because the Rome Statute guarantees fundamental human values, justice, and peace. The international criteria in this humanitarian struggle are essential since it leads to participation in the world stage. When the consequence is accepted, at the same time, Indonesia

can play its role by donating its best representatives to participate in this International Criminal Court.

If the Rome Statute is ratified by Indonesia, it will bring enormous benefits. Apart from being able to actively participate in playing their role in the struggle for humanity, justice, and peace, international legal experts can contribute their thoughts, energy, and expertise in the implementation of this Statute, and at the same time, also contribute to realizing universal justice. So far, Indonesia has not been able to contribute its experts to participate in this International Criminal Court because Indonesia has not ratified the Rome Statute. Indonesia must fight for world affairs, especially global justice. It is time for universal justice to be played in this struggle for humanity and justice. Until now, many rulers have sacrificed humanity, justice, and peace. Thus, in the future, it must not happen further. The promotion of humanity, justice, and peace must be the main goals in the ratification of the Rome Statute.

3. THE SPECIFICITY OF THE ROME STATUTE

The Rome Statute is an international law that is really challenging to respond to. From the start, the Indonesian side has actively contributed ideas until participating in the discussion. However, until now, Indonesia has not ratified the Statute. There is a strong desire on the Indonesian side to ratify it, but it is always prevented from or rejecting the ratification. Since Indonesia was under the leadership of President BJ Habibie, Indonesia has intended to ratify it, and it has even been included in our Ranham.

The Rome Statute as international law does have special specificities or characteristics, including the following. The Rome Statute is a revolution of international law to show that the State is sovereign, but has a responsibility and is willing to be responsible for protecting civilians or people from becoming victims of crimes that are of concern to the international community or fight for global justice.

In addition, the Rome Statute is focused on serious crimes that have shaken world peace, security, and welfare, particularly in the form of empathy for crimes that truly concern the international community. The four serious crimes of human rights are crimes of genocide, human rights violations, war crimes, and aggression. The Rome Statute limits itself to crimes that violate these laws, and tries to cut off impunity, and fight for global justice.

In its law, Indonesia, particularly in the Court Law on Human Rights, already contains two crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity, as serious crimes against human rights, which can be tried in the Indonesian Court of Human Rights. In fact, until now, the Indonesian Human Rights Court has never tried it,

except for those related to human rights crimes in East Timor. Along with the Rome Statute, Indonesia is being challenged to open up more and improve its juridical aspect, adding to the two crimes that are included in serious human rights crimes of war crimes and aggression. Until now, Indonesia has not accepted that those two serious crimes are against human rights in Indonesian law.

The Rome Statute applies to the future, not to the past and past events. Despite that, there is indeed a fear or concern that the Rome Statute will be applied to past crimes. Although it is not true since the Rome Statute is enforced forward or in other words, it acts as non-retroactive. Besides, the Rome Statute has no expiry, as formulated in Article 29.

The interesting thing to this Rome Statute is about personal responsibility as defined in Article 25 and the Complementary Nature of the Rome Statute. The Rome Statute is not a legal alternative to overwrite the national law, instead of as a complement to national law. Therefore, the first priority is the national law, then international law (the Rome Statute), as included in article 1. The International Criminal Court is not a court above the National Court but acts as complementary. It can be implemented if a State is unable to implement it or cannot handle it responsibly.

4. PROCESS TOWARD RATIFICATION

The Republic of Indonesia, as a large and sovereign country, has actively participated in the formation of the Rome Statute since the beginning of this international conference. Indonesia positively welcomes this Statute as an international law that aims to promote global justice. Thus, the statute can be used as a significant and capable tool to fight for it. Therefore, Indonesia has also accepted and signed the Rome Statute, as soon as the results of this international conference have been ratified, but have not ratified it. The struggle to ratify the Statute has been carried out by various parties, even since Indonesia under President BJ Habibie is ready to ratify it. Unfortunately, the long struggle has not yet produced tangible results because various parties disagree with the ratification. The ratification is considered to be detrimental to Indonesia and burdens Indonesia in the international arena, and Indonesia must comply with this international law. Apart from that, the verification of Indonesia is considered useless, apart from hindering the Indonesian State from increasingly managing justice within its own country. The problem is, is this true criticism? When we study the Rome Statute well, it will be seen that Indonesia must contribute thought and sincerity. Also, if the Rome Statute becomes an integral part of our national law, ratification is an imperative that cannot be negotiated.



It is the right time for Indonesia to ratify the Rome Statute, as a sign to fight for universal justice. The Rome Statute, as an international standard for promoting justice and peace, must become a fundamental framework at the international level of the national goal. In its application, the Rome Statute is indeed a complementary law to national law, but this law is actually vital because it intends to uphold justice and peace against the most serious crimes in the international view. It includes four crimes of genocide, human rights violation, war, and aggression. These evil deeds have sacrificed millions of people on this earth, and impunity for this crime must not proceed further. Ratification cannot be postponed any longer if Indonesia wants to fight at the international level in fighting the most serious crimes in the world.

In order to discuss the necessity of ratifying the Rome Statute, three important questions emerge. What is its relevance, benefits, and consequences for the Indonesian nation? Since our country intends to uphold human values, justice, and peace, it is time to have the courage to step forward to ratify this Rome Statute. The relevance of the statute, as international law, deserves to be ratified because the struggle in this Statute is appropriate and very relevant to the goal of Indonesia to uphold human values, world peace, and justice as a priority. The spirit of the Rome Statute fits perfectly with the existence of Indonesia, and this is very relevant, especially in this reform era. Human values, Justice and peace must belong to the priorities of the state. Also, the general welfare must be the aspiration for the existence of our country.

If the Rome Statute is ratified, the consequences for the Indonesian state are that the Rome Statute, which will become an integral part of Indonesia's national law, and Indonesia will play its international role in the field of humanity, justice, and peace. The Rome Statute recognizes no reservation in its ratification. Therefore, ratifying this Statute means accepting it in its entirety, without exception. Indonesia must be able to accept this because the Rome Statute guarantees fundamental human values, justice, and peace. International criteria in this humanitarian struggle are very important. It is time for Indonesia to participate in the world arena. This consequence will be accepted, but at the same time, Indonesia can play its role to participate in the International Criminal Court.

If the Rome Statute is ratified by Indonesia, it will bring enormous benefits. Apart from being able to actively participate in playing their role in the struggle for humanity, justice, and peace, international legal experts can contribute their thoughts, energy, and expertise in the implementation of this Statute, and at the same time, also contribute so that universal justice can be realized. It is time for universal or global justice to be played in this struggle for humanity and justice. Until now, many rulers have sacrificed humanity,

justice, and peace, and it cannot happen again. The promotion of humanity, justice, and peace must be the main goals in the ratification of the Rome Statute.

The benefit that cannot be denied by the ratification from Indonesia is that our country will become one of the countries that are ready to fight for human values, justice, and peace, in accordance with the Indonesian Constitution. At the same time, Indonesia declares that the country will not carry out any more serious human rights violations. If there is a severe violation of human rights or a serious violation of human rights, Indonesia is ready to carry out its trial properly and fairly, and if there are actions that are "Unwilling or incapable" to bring the culprit to trial, the international court in Den Haag to judge those serious human rights violators, so that true humanity respect real justice and the peace. Indonesia, as a civilized country, must have the courage to fight for it. The government action, together with the House of Representatives, should have the courage to ratify the Rome Statute. This ratification cannot be delayed any longer, and Indonesia must fight for it earnestly. Delaying clarification means delaying the struggle for universal justice and peace.

5. RATIFICATION AS AN ACT OF PROMOTING JUSTICE AND GLOBAL PEACE

The Rome Statute is an international instrument or international law to try serious crimes against human rights, including human rights violations, genocide, war crimes, and aggression. The four crimes should no longer be allowed to exist. These evils humiliate and destroy humanity, and must be erased entirely from the face of the earth. If it still exists, a permanent international tribunal as contained in the Rome Statute must be applied as a guarantee of international standards for justice and truth.

Justice with universal value will proceed precisely through this Rome Statute. This statute can be said to be an umbrella of international law to promote justice, protect humanity, and hopefully create peace. The existence of impunity is contrary to the principle of justice because of the most terrible crimes against human values must be ended, so that peace and justice are created in this world.

The Rome Statute must be seen as an instrument that wants to fight for universal justice. Crimes caused by state power holders who oppress their people must no longer exist. Despite that, in reality, there are still many people who became victims of the actions of the power-hungry rulers who sacrifice their fellowmen, mostly civilians. There are still many state rulers who pose as the dictators who sacrifice their people. Consequently, such power must be ended by including it in court based on this Rome Statute. The era of rulers

who act cruelly by oppressing their people must end, and justice must be promoted.

The four crimes against humanity contained in the Rome Statute violate justice have sacrificed millions of people in this world. This serious crime must be resolved through a court based on the Rome Statute because it clearly threatens the peace, security, and welfare of the world (see: preamble to the Rome Statute). Therefore, in the same consideration, it is formulated as follows: crimes against humanity are the most serious crimes according to the international community as a whole and must not be left without retribution, and that effective prosecution for this must be guaranteed by taking action at the national level through international cooperation, and invalidation of impunity. Thus, the existence of universal justice will still occupy an honorable place and have lofty ideals.

By overcoming the four crimes against humanity, universal justice is truly promoted. Justice means an attitude and action to give rights to those who have that right through a court based on the Rome Statute, including the most serious crimes will be dealt with fairly. The Rome Statute has a serious obligation to solve serious crimes in this world. It is precisely those four crimes that are the heaviest crimes in human history. Humans have been harassed by those four crimes.

Indonesia must have the courage to ratify the Rome Statute as the embodiment and aspiration of the nation into a truly independent and sovereign nation. Until now, the Indonesian government has only been concerned with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. However, human values must be maintained, and the lofty ideals of justice, peace, and world welfare should not be ignored by anyone.

The question is whether the Rome Statute can be applied with the aim of universal justice and world peace and the general welfare that will be realized? Indeed, the application of the Rome Statute is a golden opportunity to fight for justice and peace at the international level. Global justice with ordinary jurisdiction must continue to be fought for, especially if later universal jurisdiction will be generally accepted, extraordinary trials will certainly be carried out based on the Rome Statute.

The Rome Statute is an international standard which objectively has high aspirations by the Indonesian people, and must be accepted and ratified by Indonesia. There is no reason to reject this international standard that fights for justice, even if there are citizens who violate humanity seriously who are classified as the four crimes in the Rome Statute. In that event, the government must bravely submit them to the International Criminal Court, as evidence that objectively Indonesia want to fight for and uphold

human values and justice. Submitting Indonesians who have violated human rights to be processed at the international level does not mean that the Indonesian state has fallen in dignity, but instead will be respected as a country that is open and ready to cooperate at the international level to fight for justice. Serious crimes against human rights should not be hidden or even protected by the Indonesian government. Concealing and protecting perpetrators of serious human rights crimes means the state or, in this case, the legitimate government supports the existence of these crimes. At the same time, the duty of the state or government is to eradicate crime and bring criminals to legitimate courts and process them so that justice, peace, and public welfare can be created. This task must be carried out properly, both in implementing development programs for the sake of the people as a whole or also through a legitimate court.

The Rome Statute specifically wants to uphold human values, in particular, justice must be upheld and maintained. Maintaining the lofty ideals of mankind is unlikely to be realized in the near future. Consequently, we need time and patience to fight against all forms of inhumane acts. As we face such critical time, it is necessary to have just attitude and actions. Violation of human rights, genocides, and actions against peace can no longer be accepted nor tolerated. Currently, it is indispensable to have a strong attitude to fight for justice. Global justice must be carried out by the ratification of the Rome Statute by the Indonesian government. Thus, Indonesia is ready to cooperate with all ratifying countries and the United Nations to create a just, peaceful and prosperous world.

6. CONCLUSION

The ratification of international law into national law means that the Republic of Indonesia is willing to accept what has become an international standard. Indonesia will no longer be selfish or only concerned with itself, but an active and open country. Besides, it also indicates the readiness to support international initiatives, cooperate with others. Additionally, applying the Rome Statute as an international standard can help to achieve universal justice.

In conclusion, the Rome Statute as international law deserves to be accepted by the Indonesian people because the statute is significant for the state to ensure that the people live in a safe and peaceful condition proven by being ready to carry out and promote justice at all levels.

In this context, the Rome Statute must be ratified by Indonesia, as evidence that our country is civilized and sovereign and is ready to cooperate at the international level to fight for global justice. Hopefully, in the near future, the government of the Republic of Indonesia

will ratify the Rome Statute, and it may become an integral part of our national law.

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