

Image-Based Revenge Porn: Challenges For Women Victims In Seeking Legal Remedies In Indonesia

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Abstract

Revenge Porn phenomena that are very appalling in Indonesia are happening to some public figures. Such boundlessly evolving technology ultimately poses online hazards to its users. As intimate images and videos spread across online and social media, women who were victims of revenge pornography could not resist and became increasingly helpless to seek justice for themselves. Women victims of revenge porn violence must fight in the criminal justice system for legal protection over the settlement of their case. Criminalization and sexual gender discrimination are experienced by victims because of the culture of blaming victims, so they are afraid to report to the authorities and get intimidated to pursue a peaceful path. The lack of evidence is also a threat to legal protection for the victims of revenge porn because of the late reporting, so there is no visa or repertum. The law enforcement's understanding of obtaining a minimum of evidence in accordance with the criminal law on sexual violence is also not well implemented.

I. Introduction

Technology is evolving without boundaries resulting in online risks and dangers for its users. Revenge pornography and digital harassment are now commonplace in the lives of internet users. Many people's online habits lead to negligence, which results in criminal acts that violate morals and decency. The digital era has resulted in vulnerability for victims due to the spread of intimate images and videos without consent and resulting in fear for the victim. The phenomenon of revenge pornography through image-based dissemination or pornographic videos poses significant challenges for female victims in seeking legal protection. One of the relevant issues regarding treatment for victims of revenge porn is society. The victim's fear of having her photos or videos spread on the internet makes her helpless. This condition makes it difficult for victims to protect themselves due to the lack of adequate legal protection for victims.

The National Commission on Violence against Women in its 2022 year-end note noted that cases of sexual violence in the public sphere reached 1,051 cases. It was stated that one of these cases of violence occurred in the cyber world, reaching 875 cases (69%). Patterns and forms of Gender-Based Sexual Violence in 2021 also increased by 83%. The number of cases of Gender-Based Sexual Violence that occurred in the personal sphere was reported at 855 cases and was dominated by sexualized violence. The report states that the most perpetrators of Gender-Based Sexual Violence were ex-boyfriends in 617 cases and boyfriends in 218 cases. Other perpetrators in the personal sphere who committed Gender-Based Sexual Violence included husbands in 5 cases, ex-husbands in 8 cases, relatives in 3 cases, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters in 1 case each. (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2022). Based on this data, it appears that the perpetrators are those closest to the victim. This can be interpreted that the home as a personal place is not a safe place for victims.

Women victims of gender-based sexual violence are a vulnerable group with a high risk because they often do activities on the internet and are a minority group. In the case of revenge pornography, the perpetrator deliberately threatens the victim to spread intimate pictures or videos because he is hurt by the breakup. Another difficulty in revenge pornography cases is that the victim becomes the suspect because the suspect mentions that sexual intercourse is carried out on the basis of the wishes of both parties (Ayuningtyas & Subekti, 2022). Article 8 in conjunction with Article 34 of the Pornography Law states that if it is judged that the victim consciously agrees to play a role and become a model in an intimate video, she will be subject to a criminal sanction of 10 (ten) years imprisonment and a maximum fine of Rp 5,000,000,000,- (five billion rupiah). The provisions in this article result in the criminalization of victims.

The criminalization of victims of revenge porn leaves victims unprotected by the law. Existing laws and regulations do not take into account the complexity of this kind of abuse. Even in some revenge pornography cases in Indonesia, the news about the victim is not mentioned anomalously. The publication of pornography cases experienced by Luna and her partner Ariel, Gisela with Nobu, or the case of

Rebecca Kloppe's video spread by the @mouthsick account. The case of Luna, Tari and Ariel went on for quite a long time, even Luna and Tari were named as suspects in the case, while Ariel was given a sanction of 3.5 (three years and five months) and a fine of Rp. 250,000,000, - (Two hundred and fifty million rupiah). In the case of Luna and Tari, they were charged as suspects with Article 282 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code in the case of pornographic videos. For the Gisela case, the perpetrators PP and MN were proven to have violated Article 45 paragraph 1 Jo Article 27 paragraph 1 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. Both are subject to a prison sentence of 9 (nine months) and a fine of Rp.50,000,000, - (fifty million), if they do not pay the fine, it will be replaced with substitute imprisonment for 3 (three) months. Gisela certainly felt that the verdict was unfair. As for Rebecca's case, she reported the incident through her attorney, to the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Police regarding the alleged dissemination of nude videos similar to her. The report was registered in LP/B/113/V/2023/SPKT.BARESKRIM POLRI and is still in the process of being handled since the beginning of 2023. The three cases of the spread of intimate videos of these artists have attracted public attention, which is a concern because Luna, Tari, Gisela and Rebecca were later criminalized because they were considered to have made pornographic content and then spread it to the public.

In addition to the three cases mentioned above, this article focuses on a case of intimate video dissemination experienced by a woman in the Pandeglang area of West Java. This case gained public attention because the victim's sibling made a publication through the Twitter application. The publication was carried out by the account @zanatul91, in his tweet it was stated that his younger sibling had been raped by someone who wanted to be a boyfriend. In the video, it was made as if the video was done on a consensual basis. The intimate video was then disseminated by the perpetrator to the victim's friends, family and even threatened to send it to the victim's lecturer. Some of the things that caught the author's attention from @zanatul91's tweets were statements about not informing the perpetrator's trial to the victim and her family, a statement that the victim and her family were intimidated at the Child and Women Protection Post at the Prosecutor's Office and asked the victim to forgive and forgive, and even expelled from the trial. The victim was also threatened with death by the perpetrator and said that you should kill yourself. During the trial it was stated that the evidence presented was different, no indecent video was attached as one of the pieces of evidence, it was stated that the case lacked evidence because there was no visum et repertum (VER) result.

Gender-based discriminatory treatment in the criminal justice system inevitably results in barriers for victims to gain access to justice. Women victims of revenge porn often have to deal with perpetrators and their families, law enforcement officials who do not have gender sensitivity because they tend to focus on the needs of the population, which is mostly men who commit crimes. This condition is a challenge in itself because of the discriminatory criminal procedures that cause gender bias, stereotypes, bad stigma and impunity for victims. Therefore, this

article highlights the obstacles faced by women since the reporting process as victims of revenge pornography.

2. Research Method

This article is written using the normative-juridical research method, namely research on favorable legal rules and legal principles regarding legal protection for women who are victims of revenge pornography. The research is conducted by verifying and evaluating relevant legal regulations based on the theory of legal protection for women who are victims of revenge pornography. Data collection techniques were carried out through library research by searching for laws and regulations, scientific books, and documents and studying revenge pornography cases. Data analysis is carried out by means of qualitative descriptive law, namely by building legal arguments (arguments) based on philosophy, legal theory, and other legal principles. Interpretation of legal meanings outlined by legislators is used to support legal opinions in the analysis. This is done to answer the problems formulated in the research, the results of which are expressed in a descriptive, qualitative, and prescriptive manne

3. Results and Discussion

A Critical Overview of Revenge Porn

Revenge porn is a term that is generated by the media through the distribution of non-consensual images of intimate photos or videos of other people, with the intention of harming them.(Fallik et al., 2022) In some cases, it is mentioned that revenge porn results in the criminalization of its victims. This condition causes victims to be afraid to report to law enforcement officials. Social stigma and bad reputation in the form of criticism (cheap and immoral women) from the victim's friends and the victim's environment, in addition to the victim's personal loss, further worsen the victim's condition. Social injustice occurs when women who accidentally become victims of revenge pornography (creating and disseminating pornographic information about women) are stigmatized or marked and the perpetrators are not held accountable.(Munir et al., 2021)

Cases of spreading intimate images and videos started because of the documentation of sexual activities made for personal documentation. This condition is considered a problem by society because sexual relations should not be documented because they are private. The creation of such intimate images and videos constitutes pornographic material because it depicts sexuality in an unhealthy way and it is morally questionable as to what the sexual activity is being documented for.

The challenge for law enforcement in addressing the phenomenon of revenge porn begins with Indonesia's legislation, which lacks specific rules. Revenge pornography cases are currently resolved through the Pornography Act, the Electronic Information and Transaction Act and the Sexual Violence Act. Article 27 paragraph (1) jo. Article 45 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law contains a prohibition on the dissemination of content with content that violates decency with a maximum penalty of six years and/or a fine of one billion rupiah. Meanwhile, Article 4 paragraph (1) jo. Article 29 of the Pornography Law mentions the prohibition of disseminating pornographic content with a maximum penalty of 12 years and/or a fine of six billion rupiah. Article 14 paragraph (1) of the Law on Sexual Violence mentions the prohibition of recording and/or taking pictures without consent with a maximum sentence of four years and/or a fine of 400 million rupiah. These three laws and regulations are not responsive to the protection of victims. When intimate pictures and videos are made based on the consent of both parties to be used as personal documentation, the victim is still the one who is harmed when the relationship ends and there is a threat to disseminate the intimate pictures and videos.

Revenge pornography causes serious damage to victims and is a major problem

in Indonesia. The current laws and regulations have not been followed by good legal handling. The handling of revenge pornography cases often blames the victim, worsening the victim's psychological condition. Victim blaming is the condition of blaming the victim for the wrongdoing or events that he or she has experienced. Victim blaming is often used as an excuse to divert attention from the perpetrator. (Yulia, 2017) Even in cases when the victim declines to have their photo taken, victim blaming can occur because some people believe that the victim should have taken precautions to better prevent themselves from being photographed in the first place. However, the inclination to hold the victim responsible for the photograph's subsequent distribution is intensified in cases when the initial image was taken with consent, or appears to have been taken with consent (Kson, 2016). This condition must be remembered by law enforcement in handling revenge pornography cases, victims are individuals who suffer physical, material, moral and psychological losses.

The examination of victims of crime often results in the position of the victim only being a witness whose role is to reveal criminal events to reveal who the perpetrators of criminal acts are. (Rena Yulia, Dadang Herli, 2019) In the criminal justice system, victims as witnesses only act as witnesses in court and are incriminating witnesses to strengthen the demands of the public prosecutor. These conditions result in victims of revenge pornography being cornered because they have to describe the events that happened to them. In the investigation process of revenge pornography cases, the victim is often only used as evidence as a witness. The problem of proof in revenge pornography cases is also a major issue because it is often considered that the reports submitted do not have sufficient evidence. Evidence in revenge pornography cases is often difficult to collect and store evidence. Evidence, in Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) states that the Judge may not impose a sentence on a person unless there are at least 2 (two) valid evidences and he or she is convinced that a criminal offense really occurred and that the defendant is the one guilty of committing it. It is explained in Article 184 paragraph (1) of KUHAP that the types of evidence that are valid according to the law consist of a. witness testimony; b. expert testimony; c. letters; d. instructions; and e. testimony of the defendant.(Imron, 2017).

In revenge porn cases, the collection and conservation of evidence is crucial to the legal process. The types of evidence that may be relevant may include:

1. Screenshots or Content Copies, saving screenshots or copies of explicit content that has been shared without consent. This includes images, videos, or text messages.
2. Metadata Information: Collect metadata information from files, such as date, time, and location. This information can be crucial for establishing a timeline of events.
3. Communication Records, keeps a record of any communication related to

revenge porn, such as text messages, emails, or social media messages that may indicate the person's intention of sharing the content.

4. Witness statements, if there are witnesses to the act or if the person responsible for the revenge porn shared the content with others, collect statements from these witnesses.
5. Social Media and Online Platforms: capture relevant information from the social media or online platforms where the content was shared. This may include the username of the person who shared the content, comments, or reactions from others.
6. IP Address Information, obtaining IP address information associated with the distribution of explicit content. This can help trace the source of the content.
7. Device information, documenting information about the devices used to capture or share explicit content.
8. Expert testimony: in some cases, expert testimony may be required to explain the technical aspects of how the content was shared or to verify the authenticity of the evidence.
9. Emotional or psychological impact, if the victim has sought advice or therapy, records of emotional or psychological impact may be relevant to demonstrate the harm caused.
10. Medical records, if there are physical injuries or health issues arising from revenge porn, medical records may be important evidence.

Proper documentation and adherence to legal procedures are essential. Then what about @zanatul91's statement that the case experienced by his sister was said to lack visum et repertum evidence? Visum et Repertum is a written statement made by a doctor at the written (official) request of an investigator about a medical examination of a living or dead human being or part of the human body, in the form of findings and interpretations, under oath and for judicial purposes. (Trisna Pagayang et al., 2016) In the case of sexual violence experienced by @zanatul91's sister, it is said that she was raped and then recorded by the perpetrator. The condition that the younger brother did not report resulted in the visum et repertum not being attached as evidence. The actions taken by the perpetrator are coercion and show power when the victim cannot give consent either physically or mentally. The case actually fulfills the elements of Article 285 of the Penal Code which states that; any person who by force or threat of force forces a woman to have sexual intercourse with him outside marriage, shall, being guilty of rape, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of twelve years. This means that the incident experienced by the victim is a form of rape because it was committed outside of marriage and without the consent of the victim, intimate pictures and videos were recorded.

The victim's failure to report the *rudapaksa* experienced resulted in the *Visum et Repertum* not being conducted. The statement that the case lacked *Visum et repertum* evidence caused the victim to be passive and non-cooperative with officers. The provision in Article 187 c of the Criminal Procedure Code does state that a certificate from an expert containing an opinion based on his expertise regarding a matter or a situation that is officially requested from him; however, the examination through a *Visum Et Repertum* has an important role in proving at trial, other evidence must balance or in other words, other supporting evidence is needed that can prove that the perpetrator has committed a criminal offense.(Ayu et al., 2023).

In the crime of sexual violence, evidence can be seen in Article 24 paragraph (1) which states that;

- Evidence as referred to in criminal procedure law. In criminal procedure law, evidence is formulated in Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code,
- other evidence in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents as stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations, and evidence used to commit a criminal offense or as a result of a criminal offense of sexual violence and/or objects or items related to the criminal offense.

If the *visum et repertum* cannot be fulfilled in the examination process, then other evidence in the crime of sexual violence must be considered as evidence. Article 24 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence states that witness testimony is valid evidence to be presented at the examination. Witness testimony evidence that can be presented in the investigation stage can be done through electronic recording. Other evidence in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents is regulated in the provisions of Article 44 of Law Number 11 of 2008 which has been amended into Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. In Article 44 letter b, other evidence in the form of electronic information and / or electronic documents as referred to in Article 1 number 1 and number 4 and Article 5 paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3). Article 5 paragraph (1) states that electronic information and/or electronic documents and/or their printouts are valid legal evidence. Other provisions related to evidence of sexual violence can be seen in the provisions of paragraph (3) which states that letter evidence such as a certificate from a clinical psychologist and/or psychiatrist/mental medicine specialist, medical records, forensic examination results and/or bank account examination results.

The testimony of the psychologist in the case of retaliatory pornography in Pandeglang has also been submitted by @zanatul91, therefore it is not a reason that the case is insufficient evidence even though the victim did not submit *visum et repertum* evidence.

The lack of evidence should be determined by the judge, not in the investigation process. Article 24 paragraph (1) states that judicial power is an independent power to administer justice in order to uphold law and justice. The freedom of the Judge is an important authority attached to the individual Judge where the Judge functions as an application of the text of the Law to concrete events, not just substantive, but also provides an appropriate interpretation of the law in order to straighten out concrete legal events so that the Judge can be free to provide his legal judgments and interpretations.(Ery Setyanegara, 2014). In addition to having the freedom to interpret legislation and apply it to concrete cases, Judges have the authority to make legal discoveries, when Judges face a legal vacuum in resolving a case. The legal vacuum in this case must be perceived not only that there are no legal rules governing the case, but also if the existing legal rules are felt to be able to bring injustice if they are simply applied to the case at hand. In some circumstances, authorities have shifted the burden of proof for non-consensual pornography trials to the victim, and victims of revenge pornography often suffer from the additional abuse of the offender (Fallik et al., 2022).

In the case of revenge pornography, the evidence of witness testimony becomes a reinforcement for the case to be resolved. The system of proof through due process of law is a minimum principle of proof that can be used as a guideline in handling cases of sexual violence.(Savitri, 2020) The principle of due process of law is also a guideline in handling cases of revenge pornography. The minimum principle of proof must be guided in assessing whether or not the evidence is sufficient to prove the guilt or innocence of a suspect in a sexual violence case. Article 25 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence states that the testimony of witnesses and / or victims of criminal acts of sexual violence is sufficient to prove that the defendant is guilty if accompanied by 1 (one) other valid evidence and the Judge is convinced that a criminal offense has indeed occurred and the defendant is the one guilty of committing it. The family of the accused may provide testimony as a witness under oath/pledge, without the consent of the accused. In the event that witness testimony can only be obtained from the victim, witness testimony that is not made under oath/pledge, or witness testimony obtained from other people, the strength of the evidence can be supported by testimony obtained from; first, a person who can provide information related to the criminal offense of sexual violence even though he/she did not hear it himself/herself, did not see it himself/herself, and did not experience it himself/herself, as long as the person's testimony is related to the criminal offense.

The Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Revenge Porn

Laws are often late to respond to the development of crime, especially when the crime is committed using technology. Despite the delay, the Indonesian government

continues to protect its citizens through various laws and regulations. Although Indonesia does not yet have a specific regulation on cybercrime, it has responded to incidents with the use of technology through the Criminal Code for handling conventional cases, the Electronic Information Law and the Personal Data Protection Law.

Legal responses to the non-consensual distribution of intimate images such as pornography laws and sexual violence laws are designed to remedy the problem. Both laws are proactive, educational and communicative in addressing sexual violence that occurs using technology. However, the use of all these laws and regulations has not fully encouraged people to have good ethics when using the internet.

Various forms of sexual violence that occur in society pose a security threat to women. Sexual violence in the form of Revenge Porn is often used as a weapon by the perpetrator to his victims to submit and obey all orders he makes. Often women also have to face various kinds of conflicts that occur when seeking justice in resolving revenge porn cases. Legal responses to cases of sexual violence tend to focus on the perpetrators. This condition is caused by social factors where criminal law is a tool of social control to punish the perpetrator. Criminal law has a symbolic role through the imposition of sanctions if the perpetrator is found guilty. For the victims, their families or the community, punishment is the most important thing that must be done by the state so that the perpetrator can be held responsible for the damage caused by his evil actions.

The affirmation of protection for victims of crime is referred to in Article 3 of Law No. 31/2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 13/2006 on Witness and Victim Protection. The basic principles of protection against the law consist of;

1. The principle of respect for human dignity is a principle in the fulfillment of rights and the provision of assistance that sees humans, especially witnesses and / or victims, as creatures of God who must be respected and protected.
2. The principle of security is a principle in the fulfillment of rights and the provision of assistance to witnesses and / or victims, useful for creating conditions in a peaceful atmosphere both outwardly and inwardly, both physically and psychologically.
3. The principle of justice is the principle in the fulfillment of rights and the provision of law to witnesses and/or victims in accordance with their rights, proportionally, procedurally, in accordance with their obligations to provide testimony at every stage of justice.
4. The principle of non-discrimination is the principle in the fulfillment of rights and the provision of assistance that considers every witness and/or victim to obtain recognition in the same circumstances, must be applied equally before the law, regardless of economic level, class, race, religion, ethnicity.

5. The principle of legal certainty is a principle in the fulfillment of rights and the provision of assistance in a State of law that prioritizes the basis of laws and regulations, decency and justice in every policy of State administrators.

Another basic principle that must be considered in handling cases of sexual violence revenge porn is ensuring the provision of restitution to victims as an integral part of human rights in the field of welfare and social security. (Apriyani, 2021) This principle is also emphasized in the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power which states that; "The perpetrator or third party responsible for his actions must, if necessary, provide fair restitution to the victim, family, or dependents. Such restitution should include the return of property or payment for damage or loss suffered, reimbursement of costs incurred as a result of victimization, provision of services and restoration of rights (Dikdik M. Arief Mansur, 2007).

State Responsibility for Women as Victims of Revenge Porn

Julius Stahlm states that the concept of the rule of law, which he calls 'rechtsstaat', includes four important elements, namely: protection of human rights. (Jimly Asshiddiqie, n.d.) The element of human rights protection will always be related to the implementation of the nation / state by the government (ruler) in paying attention to the rights of citizens (civil rights). A.V. Dicey also mentioned three principles that must be carried out by the rule of law, namely the supremacy of law (supremacy of law), equality before the law (equality before the law) and the guarantee of self-protection of rights (due process of law). (Kson, 2016) One indicator that can be used as a reference is the availability of several instruments including institutions in a country that are categorized as respecting and protecting human rights. (Natsif, 2019) As a state of law, human rights include talking about human rights for victims of revenge porn. Respect for human rights can also be seen in Article 28 B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which ensures that every person has the right to live, grow, and develop, and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

In the context of the crime of revenge porn, the question that arises is about the state's responsibility in enforcing the law and dealing with the damage caused to victims. The Directory of Law mentions state responsibility as the Obligation of a state to make reparation arising from a failure to comply with a legal obligation under international law. (Elizabeth A. Martin, 2002) State responsibility is the obligation of the state to provide answers to the calculation of everything that happens and the obligation to provide recovery for losses that may be caused. (F. Sugeng Istanto, 1998). The state must be able to seek recovery for victims so that they can live in peace, free from fear and prolonged trauma. Access to justice through the judicial system will greatly assist victims when they have to undergo a series of investigation and prosecution activities. One form of protection that can be provided by the state to victims includes ensuring victims receive medical assistance, providing a safe place if needed, psychosocial support, and ensuring victims receive restitution from the perpetrator. Provisions related to restitution are regulated in Article 30 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal

Acts of Sexual Violence. The restitution issue must be conveyed by the investigator to the victim, the family and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (Article 31). The restitution will be charged to the perpetrator through a court decision. If the perpetrator is an incapacitated person then the restitution will be charged to the State which is called compensation.

Restitution provided by perpetrators or compensation that attempts to provide restitution to victims of sexual violence is also a challenge. This challenge comes from the absence of government regulations as implementing regulations even though the Sexual Violence Law has been passed since May 9, 2022. The implementation of restitution is actually the fulfillment of victims' rights, therefore it is a form of state responsibility. Through the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, the State must be able to ensure that the provisions in Article 30 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law related to restitution can be implemented effectively.

Referring to the case presented by @zanatul91, although finally with the struggle of the family the case could be heard through decision number 71/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Pdl which stipulated that the defendant Alwi Husen Madlana was convicted using the Electronic Information and Transaction Law and was sanctioned with 6 (six) years imprisonment and a fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) with the provision that if the fine is not paid it will be replaced by imprisonment for 3 (three) months. In addition to the sanctions of imprisonment and fines, the defendant is also subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of the right to use or utilize internet-based electronic communication devices for 8 (eight) years. The defendant finally sought an appeal, then the Banten High Court granted the appeal of the defendant's attorney Alwi Husen in Decision Number 96/Pid.Sus/2023/PT BTN by revoking the additional sentence of a ban on using internet access for 8 (eight) years. The revocation was carried out because the additional sanctions had no legal basis and had not been regulated in the laws and regulations so that the implementation, supervision, and law enforcement would not be easy.

Reflecting on the case, law enforcers, as representatives of the state, must equalize perceptions of the definition of revenge pornography, ensure that the evidence submitted meets the provisions in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Article 24 paragraph (2) of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence as well as the provisions of Article 44 Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions and the Pornography Law. In fact, the Law on Sexual Violence has been adapted to the character of sexual violence which is often difficult to obtain because it occurs in private areas. This condition should be a guideline for law enforcers in dealing with sexual violence.

4. Conclusion

Revenge porn is a form of sexual violence where intimate images and videos are shared by the perpetrator in order to hurt the victim's feelings. Indonesian victims of revenge porn often face difficulties in the case handling process. Legal protection for victims in the criminal justice system is still minimal because they often receive intervention from other parties, law enforcers who do not have gender sensitivity, and a culture of blaming victims because they are considered to have contributed to the creation of the pornographic image or video (victim blaming). Other challenges for victims in seeking justice are the submission of evidence that is considered

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Legislation

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