

THE COMPARATIVE LAW ON THE CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Abstract

The sexual violence is often experienced by women although it does not rule out the possibility that men can also experience sexual harassment. Each country has different regulations from one another regarding the definition, regulation and punishment of the Crime of Sexual Violence, as well as Indonesia and the United Kingdom. The type of research used is normative legal research or juridical normative, namely legal research based on examining library materials or secondary data materials which include research on legal norms. The purpose of this research is to analyze the legal regulation of criminal acts of sexual violence in Indonesia and legal comparison of criminal acts of sexual violence between Indonesia and the UK. So far, cases of sexual violence that mostly occur against women and children, including boys, are often just drowned and difficult to reveal. When they enter the legal process, it is not necessarily going to provide justice to victims. There are things done in the UK that Indonesia can emulate. For example, the Reynhard case came to light because at the University of Manchester there is a telephone complaint service, which offers support for victims of sexual violence or for those affected.

Keywords: *Crime; Comparison; Sexual; Violence.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is still one of the most common cases in Indonesia. Sexual violence is often experienced by women, although it does not rule out the possibility that men can also experience sexual harassment. According to Komnas Perempuan's Annual Report 2020, violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic has increased by 21% (1,731 cases), the most prominent cases are cases of harassment which consist of 229 cases of rape, 166 cases of sexual abuse, 181 cases of sexual harassment and also 962 cases of sexual violence.¹ Meanwhile, according to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

1 *Peta Sebaran Jumlah Kasus Kekerasan Menurut Provinsi Tahun 2021 Kementerian Pemberdayaan dan Perlindungan Anak*, <https://kekerasan.kempppa.go.id/ringkasan>, accessed on 20 December 2023

(PPPA), there are 13,615 cases of violence of which sexual violence is one, totaling 5,488 cases in Indonesia.²

Often we hear that the victim of sexual violence is a woman and the majority of the perpetrators are men. But in fact, men can also experience sexual violence, but cases of sexual violence experienced by men are often not taken seriously. Based on data from the Gender Equity Barometer Quantitative Study Report launched by the Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS) and INFD in 2020, it states that approximately 33% of men in Indonesia have experienced sexual harassment. In addition to data from IJRS, data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) explains that sexual violence in 2018 was experienced by more men as much as 60%. Based on the data above, we can know that cases of sexual harassment do not only occur to women, men can also experience sexual harassment. However, the majority of men who experience sexual violence prefer to remain silent because the community environment still believes that men who are victims of sexual harassment do not make sense and those who are victims will be considered weak and unable to protect themselves.³

One of the cases that went viral and shocked the world was the rape case committed by an Indonesian post-graduate student in Manchester named Reynhard Sinaga who was convicted by the Court in Manchester England (Manchester Crown Court) with life imprisonment. In his verdict, the judge gave a life sentence because Reynhard Sinaga had committed a series of rapes against his male colleagues by drugging them before the rape was carried out.

This incident was condemned by many people and is considered the biggest rape incident in the history of the British Courts. In one of the news stories,⁴ The BBC said that after police seized Reynhard Sinaga's mobile phones and video footage, it was discovered that he had filmed hundreds of rape movies, allegedly over a 10-year period. The BBC stated that: "The discovery led to the launch of the largest rape inquiry in British history"⁵ This is because there is no one to rival the high number of victims.

According to Warshaw as cited by Ekandari Sulistyaningsih and Faturochman, many countries define rape as a sexual assault from a male party using his penis to penetrate the victim's vagina, where penetration by the perpetrator is carried out against the victim's wishes, due to coercion or power relations or in conditions where the victim cannot show his consent

2 Mayoritas Perkara Kekerasan Seksual tidak Memperoleh Penyelesaian, Indonesia Judicial Research Society, (<http://ijrs.or.id/mayoritas-perkara-kekerasan-seksual-tidak-memperoleh-penyelesaian/>), accessed on 20 December 2023

3 Danur Ikhwantoro & Nandang Sambas., Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kejahatan Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Perempuan Dewasa yang Terjadi Di Kota Bandung Ditinjau Secara Kriminologis, *Jurnal Universitas Ilmu Bandung*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2018, page. 911

4 Sakhnaz Rizki Amelia Afrinanda, Fajar Junaedi., Konstruksi Berita Perkosaan Reynhard Sinaga Di Tirta Dan Tribunnews, *Jurnal Interaksi : Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, Vol. 5,. No. 1, Januari 2021, page 62 - 77

5 BBC., 2020, *Reynhard Sinaga: 'Evil sexual predator' jailed for life for 136 rapes*, Online, Internet, accessed on 20 December 2023 <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk50987823>

either physically or mentally. However, some countries have added forced anal and oral intercourse to the definition of rape, and some countries have even used gender-sensitive language to expand the application of sexual violence laws.⁶ This is because rape can not only be committed against someone of the female sex, but also against the male sex⁷.

In the English Criminal Court, Reynhard Sinaga was sentenced to life imprisonment for his actions,⁸ However, if this case was examined in the Indonesian criminal courts, it is likely that the only punishment given to Reynhard Sinaga would be sexual abuse. This is because in the Indonesian Criminal Justice system, sexual violence is considered to only occur when there is penile penetration into the vagina as adopted in jurisprudence. This means that, in the Indonesian Criminal Law, sexual violence can only occur if the victim is a woman. The Sexual Offences Act 2003 of the United Kingdom provides more detail on the crime of sexual violence than the Indonesian Criminal Code. Starting from a broader definition of sexual violence, the victim element is not only limited to women, and also the sanctions for perpetrators are more severe.⁹

Research conducted by Nikodemus Niko and Alfin Dwi Rahmawan with the title "Patriarchal Supremacy: Reactions of Indonesian Society in Responding to Narratives of Sexuality and Rape in the Reynhard Sinaga Case" that based on analysis, most Indonesians still think that the crime of rape is related to sexuality. In Reynhard's case, what is more condemned is his sexuality (homosexuality) than the crime and crime he committed. Sexuality is a private matter, which does not determine whether you are a good person or a bad person. Rape, on the other hand, is a completely different crime from sexuality, where rape does not occur because of sexuality but because of unequal power relations.¹⁰

Research conducted by Khridianto Risyad and Vientje Ratna Multiwijaya with the title "Comparison of Indonesian and English Law Regarding Rape Under Age" that in terms of systematic arrangements, Indonesia has arrangements that are more to the point and not long-winded, but it is hoped that researchers will cover the subjects in Indonesia's laws in line with the general arrangements presented. Sexuality crimes against minors should be made in the form of special legislation like the UK. In this case, the UK has a separation system where special laws for

6 Ekandari Sulistyaningsih dan Faturachman., *Dampak Sosial Psikologis Perkosaan*, *Buletin Psikologi*, Tahun X, No. 1, 2002, page. 11

7 Dessy Kusuma Wardani, Winarno Budyatmojo, Diana Lukitasari., *Perbandingan Pengaturan Tindak Pidana Perkosaan menurut Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Indonesia dan Malaysia Penal Code*, *Recidive*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 2018, page. 240

8 Perhanto, J., Yusuf M Said, & Dadang Herly., *Studi Analisis Penentuan Locus Delictie Dalam Cybercrime Menurut Hukum Positif*, *Jurnal Pro Hukum : Jurnal Penelitian Bidang Hukum Universitas Gresik*, Vol. 11, No. 5, 2022, page. 571-581

9 E. Nurisman., *Risalah Tantangan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022*, *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 2022, page 170-196,

10 Nikodemus Niko, Alfin Dwi Rahmawan., *Supremasi Patriarki: Reaksi Masyarakat Indonesia Dalam Menyikapi Narasi Seksualitas Dan Perkosaan Kasus Reynhard Sinaga*, *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*, April 2020, Vol. 9, No. 1, page 137-152

child protection are separated from laws governing crimes against children, especially focusing on sexuality crimes.¹¹

The purpose of this research is to analyze the legal regulation of criminal acts of sexual violence in Indonesia and legal comparison of criminal acts of sexual violence between Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is normative legal research or juridical normative, namely legal research based on examining library materials or secondary data materials which include research on legal norms.¹² The definition of normative research according to Soerjono Soekanto, in this case includes research on legal principles, legal systematics, the level of vertical and horizontal synchronization, historical research and comparative law.¹³ With a focus on the comparison of criminal law against the crime of sexual violence, with the focus of the object of research is a comparison of the laws of sexual violence in the UK and in Indonesia.”

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Legal Regulation of Sexual Violence Crimes in Indonesia

The formation of legislation basically has a function to safeguard and protect the rights of citizens, resolve problems or disputes fairly and regulate the running of the State government. The existence of further regulations governing sexual violence, either laws or government regulations, is due to previous regulations such as the Criminal Code,¹⁴ The Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and other laws on sexual violence have not been able to accommodate criminal acts of sexual violence which increase significantly every day and have not been able to provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators so that cases of sexual violence are still rampant. This has resulted in the birth of Law No.12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence which is an effort by the Indonesian State to protect the rights of its citizens by providing guarantees of legal certainty and justice in the event of a violation of the law or criminal acts, especially sexual violence and to prevent criminal acts of sexual violence from occurring again.¹⁵

Regarding the settlement of cases of sexual violence crimes, any

11 Khrisdianto Risyad, Vientje Ratna Multiwijaya., Perbandingan Hukum Negara Indonesia Dan Negara Inggris Mengenai Perkosaan Di Bawah Umur, *Reformasi Hukum Trisakti*, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 2022, page. 337-348

12 K. Benuf, and M. Azhar., Metodologi Penelitian Hukum sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer, *Gema Keadilan*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Apr. 2020, page. 20-33.

13 Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji., *Penelitian Hukum Normatif (Suatu Tinjauan Singkat)*. Jakarta, Rajawali Pers, 2001, page. 13-14

14 Esty Alfanada., Urgensi Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (TPKS) Dalam Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual, *Juridische Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, Vol. 1 No. 1, 2023, page. 14-31

15 Rusyidi, Binahayati, Antik Bintari, Hery Wibowo., Pengalaman dan Pengetahuan Tentang Pelecehan Seksual: Studi Awal Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi, *Social Work Jurnal*, No. 01, Vol. 09, 2019, page. 142

type of sexual violence crime that has been mentioned in Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence has been regulated in Article 23 of the Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence which states that: "cases of criminal acts of sexual violence cannot be resolved outside the judicial process, except for child perpetrators as regulated in the Law".¹⁶

Law No. 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence regulates the Prevention of all forms of Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence; Handling, Protection, and Restoration of Victims' Rights; coordination between the Central Government and Regional Governments; and international cooperation so that the Prevention and Handling of Victims of sexual violence can be carried out effectively.¹⁷ In addition, it also regulates the involvement of the community in the prevention and recovery of victims in order to realize an environment free from sexual violence. Some breakthroughs in the Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence include: a. in addition to the qualification of the types of Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence as stipulated in this Law, there are also other criminal acts that are expressly stated as Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence as stipulated in the provisions of other laws and regulations; b. there are comprehensive procedural law arrangements starting from the stages of investigation, prosecution, and examination at the court session while still paying attention to and upholding human rights, honor, and without intimidation; c. Victims' Rights to Handling, Protection, and Recovery since the occurrence of Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence which is the obligation of the state and is carried out in accordance with the conditions and needs of the Victim. In addition, great attention to the suffering of Victims is also seen in the form of the provision of Restitution. Restitution is given by the perpetrator of the Crime of Sexual Violence as compensation for the Victim. If the confiscated assets of the convict are insufficient to cover the cost of Restitution, the state shall compensate the Victim in accordance with the court decision; and d. Sexual Violence Crimes cases cannot be resolved outside the judicial process, except for Juvenile offenders.

Article 1 paragraph (1) states that the Crime of Sexual Violence is any act that fulfills the elements of a criminal offense as regulated in this Law and other acts of sexual violence as regulated in the Law to the extent specified in this Law. The types of criminal acts of sexual violence in Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence are as follows:

Non-physical sexual harassment When referring to the explanation of Article 5, what is meant by "non-physical sexual acts" are inappropriate statements, gestures, or activities that lead to sexuality

16 Indonesia, Undang-undang Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual, No. 12 Tahun 2022, Pasal 23.

17 E. Nurisman., Risalah Tantangan Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022, *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 2022, page. 170-196

with the aim of degrading or humiliating. An example of a case of non-physical sexual harassment that occurred at a Starbucks coffee shop in the Sunter area, Jakarta. Where there were two perpetrators as baristas who committed non-physical sexual harassment against customers by peeping through CCTV. Non-physical sexual harassment is a complaint offense, except for persons with disabilities.

Physical sexual harassment Perpetrators of physical sexual harassment will make physical sexual contact even if the victim does not want it. Things like rape, groping the victim's body without permission, giving things to someone in the hope of getting sexual in return, even conducting a virginity test on someone are included in the form of sexual harassment. The act of hugging, kissing, patting, and caressing is also categorized as a form of physical sexual harassment, if you do not give permission and feel uncomfortable.¹⁵ Physical sexual harassment is a complaint offense, except for persons with disabilities.

Forced contraception Forced contraception and sterilization are forms of sexual violence. This is explicitly stated in Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence letters c and d. Any person who commits the act of forcing another person to use contraceptives by violence or threat of violence, abuse of power, misdirection, deception, making or taking advantage of a condition of helplessness that can cause a temporary loss of reproductive function. Coercion of contraception is when the insertion of contraceptives on women is done without their consent.¹⁸

Forced sterilization and coerced contraception (FSCC) violate women's rights. This practice denies the ability of women who are deemed unfit to reproduce. It also denies the distinctiveness of the female body. Any person who commits the act of forcing another person to use contraceptives by force or threat of force, abuse of power, misdirection, deception, making or taking advantage of a condition of helplessness that can cause permanent loss of reproductive function, shall be punished for forced sterilization. Coerced sterilization means that sterilization of a woman is performed without her consent.¹⁹

Forced marriage is the practice of marriage when one party is coerced, usually against a woman, as the party is considered to have committed a customary violation or for certain other reasons related to the applicable customary law. Any person who unlawfully forces, places a person under his or her control or another person, or abuses his or her power to perform or allow a marriage to be performed with him or with another person, shall be punished for coercion of marriage.

Sexual torture Sexual torture is prone to occur between superiors and subordinates, whether in an official capacity or not. The forms of sexual torture include: 1) intimidation to obtain information or

18 Paradiaz, Rosania., & Soponyono, Eko., *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual, Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2022, page. 61-72

19 Pohlman, A. Sexual violence as torture: Crimes Against Humanity During the 1965–66 Killings in Indonesia, *Journal of Genocide Research*, Vol. 19, No. 4, 2017, page. 574-593.

confessions from the person or third parties; 2) persecution or punishment for acts that have been suspected or committed; 3) humiliation or degradation on the grounds of discrimination and / or sexual in all its forms.

Sexual Exploitation Sexual exploitation is an act committed by violence or threat of violence or by abusing position, authority, trust, leverage arising from deception or a relationship of circumstances, vulnerability, inequality, helplessness, dependence of a person, debt bondage or giving payment or benefits with the intention of obtaining profit, or utilizing the sexual organs or other organs of the person aimed at sexual desire with him or with another person. In other words, we can see sexual exploitation as a sexual act for women where women submit themselves due to coercion, threats of violence, or violence.²⁰

Sexual Slavery Sexual slavery is the act of unlawfully placing a person under his or her power or that of another person and rendering him or her helpless with the intention of exploiting him or her sexually. Sex slavery in short is defined as "A criminal activity that involves forced sexual acts upon a person who is usually held hostage as a slave" i.e. a crime that involves forced sexual intercourse upon a person who is usually "held hostage" or restricted in his/her movement.¹⁶ i. **Electronic-based sexual violence** Electronic-based sexual violence is a form of sexual violence committed without authorization to: 1) recording and/or taking pictures or screenshots that are sexually charged against the will or without the consent of the person who is the object of the recording or pictures or screenshots; 2) transmitting electronic information and/or electronic documents that are sexually charged against the will of the recipient aimed at sexual desire; 3) stalking and/or tracking using an electronic system against a person who is the object of electronic information/documents for sexual purposes.

Referring to Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Article 4 Paragraph 1, there are nine types of sexual violence, namely non-physical sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and electronic-based sexual violence.

Furthermore, Article 4 Paragraph 2 states the types of sexual violence included in the criminal offense, including rape, obscene acts, intercourse with children, obscene acts against children and/or sexual exploitation of children, acts of violating decency against the will of the victim, pornography involving children or pornography that explicitly contains violence and sexual exploitation.

As for other acts of sexual violence, namely forced prostitution, criminal acts of trafficking in persons intended for sexual exploitation, sexual violence within the scope of the household, criminal acts of money laundering whose original criminal act is a criminal act of sexual

20 Haris, Muhammad Tan Abdul Rahman., & Tantimin., Analisis Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Pidana Terhadap Pemanfaatan Artificial Intelligence Di Indonesia, *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum (JKH)*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022, page. 307-316.

violence, and other criminal acts that are expressly stated as criminal acts of sexual violence as stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations.

Law No. 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence also regulates the threat of punishment which is quite diverse according to the type of violence committed. Of course, by considering the existing factors.

For example, Article 16 Paragraph 1 emphasizes that in addition to imprisonment, fines, or other penalties according to the provisions of the law, judges are obliged to determine the amount of restitution for sexual violence crimes that are punishable by imprisonment of four years or more.

Then Article 16 Paragraph 2 adds that the verdict imposes additional punishment in the form of revocation of child custody or revocation of guardianship; announcement of the identity of the perpetrator; and confiscation of profits and/or assets obtained from the Crime of Sexual Violence. However, this does not apply to death penalty and life imprisonment.

2. Comparison of Laws on Sexual Violence between Indonesia and the United Kingdom

In the UK, sexual harassment is considered a type of "sexual violence", an umbrella term that covers any sexual activity or act committed without consent (rape and sexual assault are other types of "sexual violence").

Sexual violence laws in the UK are set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The maximum sentence for perpetrators of sexual violence in the UK is life imprisonment.

The UK through the Sexual Offences Act 2003 Chapter 42 also provides for the protection of children from sexual violence, and defines several types of sexual violence. The definition of sexual violence or crime: penetration of the vagina as well as the anus and mouth, and not only with the penis but with other objects, for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification. Another definition is rape or sexual violence that is an assault on the victim that results in sexual activity without the consent of either party. In the information governing rape and other sexual offenses committed against children under 13 years of age.²¹

This law in the UK also regulates sex tourism, where any citizen traveling abroad for the purpose of sexual acts can have their passport revoked. However, homosexuality is no longer considered a sexual offense as stipulated in the Sexual Offences Act of 1956. The content of the law itself specifically regulates: child sex offenses, abuse of position of trust, familial child sex offenses. This law also regulates victims from the community of people with mental disabilities. It also regulates

21 Kristen M Zgoba., Sexual Offense Legislation Across the Pond: A Review of Community Sentiment Toward the United Kingdom's Implementation of Sarah's Law, *Sage Journals*, Vol. 32, Issue. 4, 2019, page. 71

offenses related to child pornography, child prostitution and sexual exploitation, trafficking and voyeurism, and sexual acts with animals. This UK law covers more types of sexual violence than other countries with similar laws.

"Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature" can be enacted by members of any gender and can take many forms in the workplace, including: sexual comments about someone's body/clothing/appearance, including noises (e.g. whistling, catcalling); uninvited flirting or sexual advances ("friendly" touching and even standing too close can be unwelcome and intimidating in this situation); sexual jokes, double-entendres, innuendoes, and sexually suggestive comments; sexual requests or asking for sexual favours; lewd sexual gestures; suggestive looks or openly leering/"sizing up and down"; emailing or texting sexual content/imagery; displaying offensive materials in public spaces (e.g. posting sexually explicit or misogynistic comics on the wall of one's cubicle); treating a coworker/underling worse for having previously rejected one's sexual advances (such as passing them over for a promotion out of spite).²²

Some forms of sexual harassment are automatically considered a criminal offence under UK laws, including: indecent; exposure; "upskirting"; stalking; any sexual harassment involving physical contact, which is automatically classified as "sexual assault" in the UK

If criminal sexual harassment takes place, the police can arrest the person who committed the crime, they can go on trial on criminal charges, and those who are found guilty may go to prison.

To convict the assailant for rape or sexual assault, the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the victim did not consent to be subjected to such sexual offences, and that the assailant did not have a reasonable belief that consent was granted. The person giving consent could not have been incapacitated by alcohol or drugs. Any minor child under the age of 16 is not considered capable of legally providing consent (therefore, any sexual activity committed upon a minor is considered committed without consent).²³

There are things being done in the UK that Indonesia can emulate. For example, the Reynhard case came to light because at the University of Manchester there is a telephone complaint service, which offers support for victims of sexual violence or for those affected. Those who feel they are victims can report their cases through the complaint service.

In the UK, the Discrimination Act 1975 has been amended since

22 Armstrong M. M., Miller M. K., Griffin T., *An Examination Of Sex Offender Registration And Notification Laws: Can Community Sentiment Lead To Ineffective Laws?* In Miller M. K., Blumenthal J. A., Chamberlain J. (Eds.), *Handbook Of Community Sentiment* New York, NY, Springer, 2019, page. 239-251

23 Tanya Palmer., *Failing to See the Wood for the Trees: Chronic Sexual Violation and Criminal Law*, *Sage Journals*, Vol. 84, Issue. 6, 2020, page. 14

1986 to include sexual harassment as a form of discrimination.²⁴ The Act states harassment occurs when there is unwelcome treatment on the ground of sex or unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature and conduct which has the purpose or effect of insulting a person's dignity, or creating intimidation, hostility, degrading, humiliating or offending them.

This is different from the situation in Indonesia. So far, cases of sexual violence that mostly occur against women and children, including boys, are often just drowned out and difficult to reveal. When entering the legal process, it will not necessarily provide justice to victims.

Law enforcement that favors victims is key in handling cases of sexual violence.²⁵ The Coalition of Civil Society Organizations Against Sexual Violence (Kompaks) considers that the Reynhard Sinaga case in the UK can find a bright spot because the legal system in that country accommodates the handling of sexual violence cases.

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, victims of sexual violence are generally blamed (victim blaming), experience intimidation, up to the impunity of the perpetrators. So far, in Indonesia, the legal process for sexual violence cases is considered not to provide a sense of justice for victims. Not many cases of sexual violence end up in court.

D. CONCLUSION

Referring to Law on Sexual Violence, there are nine types of sexual violence, namely non-physical sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and electronic-based sexual violence. Furthermore, Article 4 Paragraph 2 mentions the types of sexual violence that are included in criminal offenses, including rape, obscene acts, sexual intercourse with children, obscene acts against children and/or sexual exploitation of children, acts of violation of decency against the will of the victim, pornography involving children or pornography that explicitly contains sexual violence and exploitation. In the UK, sexual harassment is considered a type of "sexual violence", an umbrella term that covers any sexual activity or act committed without consent (rape and sexual assault are other types of "sexual violence"). Sexual violence laws in the UK are set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The maximum sentence for perpetrators of sexual violence in the UK is life imprisonment. There are things done in the UK that Indonesia can emulate. For example, the Reynhard case came to light because at the University of Manchester there is a telephone complaint service, which offers support for victims of sexual violence or for those affected. Those who feel they have been victimized can report their case through the service.

24 Zahid Hussain, Lubna Javed Rizvi, Hamid Sheikh., The Equality Act (2010)-pre- and post-Pandemic Historic Development On Equality And Discrimination Issues For Employers: Review Of Literature, *International Journal of Law and Management*, Vol. 64, Issue. 2, page. 64

25 Katherine Lorenz., Sexual Violence Survivors' Experiences with the Police and Willingness to Report Future Victimization, *Women and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 5, Issue. 4, page. 23-35

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