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Reconstruction of Legal Protection for Victims of Personal Data Misuse Based on Human Rights in the Digital Era

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the urgency of reconstructing legal protection for victims of personal data misuse grounded in human rights in the digital era. The misuse of personal data has developed into a serious threat to the right to privacy guaranteed by Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, while the framework of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection still leaves weaknesses in the aspects of recovery and compensation for victims. A normative juridical approach was employed, combining statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches integrated with the perspective of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, particularly the principle of ḥifẓ al-'ird (protection of honor). Based on the findings, it can be concluded that legal protection for victims of personal data misuse is not yet fully oriented toward the recovery of victims' rights, so that a reconstruction is required that integrates constitutional guarantees, the standards of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the strengthening of an independent personal data supervisory institution.*

Keywords: *Data; Legal; Personal; Protection; Reconstruction.*

1. Introduction

Digital transformation has positioned personal data as a resource of economic value and, at the same time, an object highly vulnerable to violation. The acceleration of digitalization in public and private services in Indonesia has not been matched by the readiness of data protection governance, so that breaches and misuse of personal data recur and inflict both material and immaterial losses upon data owners. The ideal condition, which requires every individual to

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have full control over their data, collides with the reality of widespread data exploitation without lawful consent.¹

The right to privacy is an inseparable part of the human rights that are constitutionally guaranteed. Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution affirms that every person has the right to the protection of their personal self, family, honor, and dignity. This constitutional norm constitutes the philosophical and juridical foundation for the formation of personal data protection regulation, since personal data is in essence an extension of the personal self that is inherent in human dignity.²

The enactment of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection marks an important milestone that ends the previously fragmented regulation scattered across various laws. This law governs the principles of processing, the rights of data subjects, the obligations of controllers and processors, administrative sanctions, and criminal provisions. Nevertheless, a number of studies conclude that the enforcement of personal data protection remains repressive in character and has not placed the recovery of victims' rights as its primary orientation.³

The criminal provisions in Articles 67 and 68 of the Personal Data Protection Law indeed threaten perpetrators of data misuse with severe imprisonment and fines, such as imprisonment of up to five years for those who unlawfully obtain or use personal data that does not belong to them. However, this formulation emphasizes the punitive dimension against perpetrators rather than guaranteeing real restitution and rehabilitation for the victims who suffer harm.⁴

From the perspective of international human rights law, the protection of privacy is recognized through Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which Indonesia ratified through Law Number 12 of 2005. This instrument prohibits arbitrary interference with private life and obliges the state to provide effective legal protection.

¹ Bahtiar Tamam and M. B. F. D. Ikrom, *Perlindungan Hukum Hak Privasi Warga Negara terhadap Kebocoran Data Pribadi di Indonesia*, Constitution Journal, Vol. 3, No. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.35316/cj.v3i2.105>, p. 1.

² Hanifan Niffari, *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Sebagai Bagian Dari Hak Asasi Manusia Atas Perlindungan Diri Pribadi*, Jurnal Yuridis, Vol. 7, No. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.35586/jjur.v7i1.1846>, p. 107.

³ Imam Firdaus, *Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Hak Privasi Terhadap Data Pribadi dari Kejahatan Peretasan*, Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, Vol. 4, No. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v4i2.98>, p. 24.

⁴ See Articles 67 and 68 of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 196).

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Consequently, the state is obliged not only to respect privacy but also to protect and fulfill it, including guaranteeing remedies for victims of violations.⁵

Another weakness appears in the suboptimal supervisory institution. The Personal Data Protection Law mandates the establishment of an institution that administers personal data protection, yet its independence and authority remain debated, especially when compared with well-established supervisory authorities in other countries. This institutional ambiguity weakens the position of victims in accessing complaint, enforcement, and compensation mechanisms in a swift and just manner.⁶

Departing from the gap between the ideal constitutional guarantee and the inadequate practice of victim protection, this study considers it necessary to reconstruct legal protection for victims of personal data misuse based on human rights. This study aims to formulate a construction of legal protection oriented toward the recovery of victims' rights by integrating constitutional values, international human rights standards, and the principle of the protection of honor in *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*.⁷

2. Research Methods

This study employs a normative juridical method by examining primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials as the basis of analysis. The approaches used include the statute approach to examine the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 27 of 2022, Law Number 39 of 1999, Law Number 1 of 2024, and the ICCPR; the conceptual approach to trace the doctrines of the right to privacy and victim protection; and the comparative approach to weigh practices in other jurisdictions. The research specification is descriptive analytical. Legal materials were collected through literature study and analyzed qualitatively by interpreting and constructing the relevant legal norms.⁸

⁵ Nela Mardiana and Parihin, *Urgensi Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia*, Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, Vol. 5, No. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v5i1.108>, p. 3.

⁶ Annisa Putri Azizul Rahmah, Putri Olivia Anggraini, and Muhammad Hasbi, *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia di Era Digital*, Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum, Vol. 4, No. 3 (2026), <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v4i3.5839>, p. 3245.

⁷ Anak Agung Sugiantari et al., *Analisis Sanksi Hukum Atas Pertanggungjawaban Pemerintah Terhadap Insiden Bocornya Data Pribadi Masyarakat*, Jurnal Hukum Saraswati, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2024), p. 730.

⁸ Russel Butarbutar and Bernadete Nurmawati, *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Konsumen Pinjaman Online: Suatu Analisis*, Eligible: Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.53276/eligible.v2i1.66>, p. 183.

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3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Position of Personal Data Protection as a Human Right in the Digital Era

Personal data protection essentially derives from the recognition of the right to privacy as a fundamental right inherent in every human being. Within the construction of the 1945 Constitution, the protection of the personal self, honor, and dignity is affirmed as a constitutional right that may not be violated without a lawful basis. Personal data, as information that identifies a person, is an extension of that personal self, so that any form of its misuse constitutes a violation of the core of human dignity.⁹

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights reinforces this foundation by affirming that every person has the right to the protection of their personal self and to be free from interference with their private life. When this right is read together with Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, a normative framework is formed that places personal data within the realm of human rights protection, rather than merely an administrative or commercial matter. Thus, harm resulting from personal data misuse must be understood as harm to a fundamental right.¹⁰

At the international level, Article 17 of the ICCPR guarantees that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their private life, and that everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference. The ratification of the ICCPR through Law Number 12 of 2005 gives rise to the state's obligation to harmonize national law with that standard, including the obligation to provide an effective remedy for victims of privacy violations.¹¹

The digital era expands the dimensions of threats to privacy through the practices of profiling, algorithmic monitoring, and cross-border data trading. The character of data, which is easily duplicated and disseminated, causes the harm suffered by victims to be continuous and difficult to fully remedy. Therefore, the protection of the fundamental right over personal data demands

⁹ Nenny Rianarizkiwati, *Ius Constituendum Hak Atas Pelindungan Data Pribadi: Suatu Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia*, Jurnal Hukum Sasana, Vol. 8, No. 2 (2022), p. 211.

¹⁰ CSA Teddy Lesmana, Elis, and S. Hamimah, *Urgensi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam Menjamin Keamanan Data Pribadi*, Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, Vol. 3, No. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v3i2.78>, p. 2.

¹¹ See Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as ratified through Law Number 12 of 2005.

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an approach that is not only preventive and repressive but also restorative, placing the victim as the primary subject whose rights must be restored.¹²

3.2. Weaknesses of Victim Protection within the Prevailing Positive Legal Framework

An analysis of Law Number 27 of 2022 shows that the regulation of data subject rights is fairly comprehensive, encompassing the right to obtain information, the right to terminate processing, the right to erase data, and the right to claim compensation. However, problems arise at the implementation level, because the mechanism for claiming compensation is not yet supported by procedures that are simple, swift, and affordable for victims, who are generally in a weaker bargaining position than large-scale data controllers.¹³

Large-scale data breach incidents involving both public institutions and corporations reveal that the burden of recovery is often shifted to the victims. Victims must bear alone the risk of further misuse, such as fraud and identity theft, without certainty of obtaining compensation. The accountability of data controllers, particularly public bodies, has not been firmly formulated, thereby leaving a protection vacuum for the aggrieved parties.¹⁴

Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the Electronic Information and Transactions Law further strengthens the prosecution of unlawful dissemination of information; however, its focus lies more on the content and cybercrime aspects than on the recovery of the rights of data misuse victims. The overlapping authority between the ITE regime and the personal data protection regime potentially creates legal uncertainty, particularly in determining the forum and procedure that best protect the victim.¹⁵

Another structural weakness relates to the supervisory institution. Without an independent supervisory body endowed with full authority, the enforcement mechanism becomes reactive and dependent on the victim's initiative. The experience of jurisdictions that possess an independent data protection authority shows that the existence of such an institution

¹² I Wayan Cahya Ardika, *Tinjauan Hukum terhadap Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Era Digital*, Indonesian Journal of Law and Justice, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.47134/ijlj.v2i3.3601>, p. 6.

¹³ Sekaring Ayumeida Kusnadi, *Perlindungan Hukum Data Pribadi Sebagai Hak Privasi*, Al-Wasath: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2021), p. 22.

¹⁴ Putri Hasian Silalahi and Fiorella Angella Dameria, *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Mengenai Kebocoran Data Dalam Lingkup Cyber Crime*, Wajah Hukum, Vol. 7, No. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.33087/wjh.v7i2.1244>, p. 618.

¹⁵ Jonathan Elkana Soritua Aruan, *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Ditinjau Dari Teori Perlindungan Hukum Dan Teori Perlindungan Hak Atas Privasi*, Jurnal Globalisasi Hukum, Vol. 1, No. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.25105/jgh.v1i1.19499>, p. 10.

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accelerates enforcement, strengthens the deterrent effect, and guarantees a more certain channel of recovery for victims.¹⁶

From the standpoint of the theory of legal protection, protection can be distinguished into preventive and repressive protection. The current positive legal framework is relatively strong in the repressive dimension in the form of criminal threats, but weak in the preventive and, more importantly, the restorative dimension that guarantees the recovery of victims. This imbalance is precisely what makes the reconstruction of legal protection for victims a necessity.¹⁷

3.3. Reconstruction of Legal Protection for Victims Based on Human Rights

The reconstruction of legal protection for victims of personal data misuse must rest upon a paradigm that places the victim as a holder of constitutional rights that must be restored, rather than merely a reporter of a criminal offense. This reorientation demands a shift from an approach centered on punishing perpetrators toward an approach that balances prevention, enforcement, and recovery by making the dignity of the victim the point of departure.¹⁸

First, normative reconstruction needs to strengthen the victim's right to restitution and rehabilitation through concise and non-burdensome procedures. The right to claim compensation already guaranteed by the Personal Data Protection Law should be complemented by a class action mechanism and a more proportionate burden of proof, given that victims often find it difficult to prove the negligence of data controllers who exclusively command the technical systems.¹⁹

Second, institutional reconstruction requires the strengthening of an independent personal data protection supervisory body with a strong standing and the authority to receive complaints, conduct investigations, impose administrative sanctions, and facilitate victim recovery. Institutional independence is key so that enforcement is not obstructed by conflicts of interest, particularly when violations involve public bodies as data controllers.²⁰

¹⁶ Fanisa Mayda Ayiliani and Elfia Farida, *Urgensi Pembentukan Lembaga Pengawas Data Pribadi*, Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia, Vol. 6, No. 3 (2024), p. 415.

¹⁷ Yusup Daeng et al., *Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam Era Digital: Tinjauan Terhadap Kerangka Hukum Perlindungan Privasi*, Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research, Vol. 3, No. 6 (2023), p. 8.

¹⁸ Bahtiar Tamam and M. B. F. D. Ikrom, *op.cit.*, p. 5.

¹⁹ Annisa Erikha and Zainal Arifin Hoesein, *Strategi Pencegahan Kebocoran Data Pribadi Melalui Peran Kominfo Dan Gerakan Siberkreasi*, Jurnal Retentum, Vol. 7, No. 1 (2025), p. 12.

²⁰ Annisa Putri Azizul Rahmah et al., *op.cit.*, p. 3246.

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Third, reconstruction must integrate international human rights standards, particularly the obligation to provide an effective remedy as mandated by Articles 2 and 17 of the ICCPR. The state is obliged to ensure that victims obtain access to a competent institution, enforceable decisions, and a guarantee of non-repetition of violations. The internalization of these standards will harmonize national law with Indonesia's international commitments.²¹

Fourth, within the perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, the protection of personal data can be categorized as part of *ḥifẓ al-'ird*, namely the safeguarding of human honor and self-esteem. The misuse of data that exposes disgrace, humiliates, or harms a person's good name contradicts the objective of the *syariah* to protect honor. The integration of this principle enriches the ethical-philosophical foundation of the reconstruction and reinforces the argument that victim recovery is both a moral and a legal obligation.²²

Fifth, reconstruction needs to take into account the legal culture of society so that protection does not stop at the substance and structure of law but also lives in the awareness of society. Digital literacy education, the strengthening of awareness of the right to privacy, and ease of access to complaint mechanisms are prerequisites for the new construction of protection to truly and effectively protect victims in the digital era.²³

4. Conclusion

Legal protection for victims of personal data misuse within the prevailing positive legal framework is not yet fully oriented toward the recovery of victims' rights, because it emphasizes the punishment of perpetrators and still leaves weaknesses in compensation procedures and the independence of the supervisory institution; therefore, such protection needs to be reconstructed by placing the victim as a holder of constitutional rights that must be restored, through the strengthening of the rights to restitution and rehabilitation, the establishment of an independent supervisory institution, the integration of the effective-remedy standard of Article 17 of the ICCPR, and the internalization of the principle of *ḥifẓ al-'ird* in *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* as the ethical foundation for protecting human honor in the digital era.²⁴

²¹ Nela Mardiana and Parihin, *op.cit.*, p. 4.

²² Compare with the *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* framework in Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, *Prinsip-Prinsip Individualisasi Pidana dalam Hukum Pidana Islam dan Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Nasional*, UNISSULA Press, Semarang, 2013, p. 45.

²³ Referring to Lawrence M. Friedman's theory of the legal system concerning legal substance, structure, and culture, as cited in Tamam and Ikrom, *loc.cit.*

²⁴ Compare the similar conclusion in Tiffani and Faisal, *Analisis Hukum Terhadap Perlindungan Data Pribadi*, Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik, Vol. 4, No. 3 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v4i3.1915>, p. 298.

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