

Efforts to Prevent Revictimization in the Criminal Justice System through a Victim-Oriented Justice Approach

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Abstract. *Sexual violence is a criminal act that not only causes physical, psychological, sexual, social and economic losses, but can also place victims in repeated experiences of suffering when dealing with the criminal justice system. Repeated examinations, cornering questions, doubts about the victim's statement, disclosure of identity, gender stereotypes, victim blaming, and judicial procedures that are not sensitive to the victim's needs are forms of secondary victimization that can aggravate the victim's suffering. This article aims to analyze efforts to prevent repeated victimization of victims of sexual violence through a victim-oriented justice approach. The research uses normative juridical methods with statutory, conceptual and victimological approaches. The research results show that preventing repeat victimization requires a change in the orientation of the criminal justice system from an approach that is solely centered on perpetrators and evidence to a system that places safety, dignity, recovery, participation and the needs of victims as an integral part of the law enforcement process. Strengthening victim protection at the stages of investigation, prosecution, trial, providing restitution, assistance, identity protection, as well as inter-agency coordination are important instruments for building a criminal justice system that is responsive to victims.*

Keywords: *Criminal Justice System; Repeat Victimization; Sexual Violence; Victims; Victim-Oriented Justice.*

1. Introduction

Sexual violence is a criminal offense that differs in nature from many other crimes, as it violates an individual's bodily integrity, dignity, sexual autonomy, and sense of security. Its impact can persist long after the criminal act itself has ended. Victims may suffer from psychological distress, a loss of trust in others, disrupted social relationships, and difficulties in carrying out daily activities, or even lose opportunities for education or employment. This suffering can be further compounded when victims are forced to navigate a protracted legal process. The criminal justice system should serve as a means of protection and recovery, rather than a source of additional suffering for the victim.

Sexual violence is a criminal offense that inflicts multidimensional harm upon the victim. This harm encompasses not only physical suffering but also psychological distress, a loss of a sense of security, social and economic detriment, and disruption to the victim's continued well-being. Given these characteristics, the handling of sexual violence cases cannot focus solely on punishing the perpetrator; rather, it must acknowledge the victim's status as a legal subject entitled to appropriate handling, protection, and recovery. (Hasanuddin Muhammad; 2022).

The problem becomes more complex when the criminal justice system which is supposed to provide justice actually has the potential to cause further suffering to the victim. Victims of sexual violence can experience pressure when they have to recount the events they experienced repeatedly, face questions that blame or doubt themselves, confront the perpetrator, face social stigma, or experience uncertainty regarding the ongoing legal process. This condition indicates the possibility of revictimization or secondary victimization through institutional mechanisms.

Repeated victimization does not always take the form of recurring physical violence. Degrading treatment, accusatory questioning, disbelief regarding the victim's account, the disclosure of the victim's identity, coercion to provide detailed descriptions of sexual experiences, and examinations that fail to consider the victim's psychological state can all inflict further suffering. The victim's situation becomes increasingly difficult when authorities judge their conduct based on stereotypes regarding how a person "ought" to act after experiencing sexual violence. Such a perspective can shift the focus away from the perpetrator's actions and onto the victim's behavior. (Mahrus Ali; 2022). Rosania Paradiatz and Eko Sopyonyono's research shows that protection for victims of sexual harassment requires legal construction that is able to provide more comprehensive protection. (Rosania Paradiatz and Eko Sopyonyono; 2022). Eko Nurisman also pointed out that after the enactment of Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence, there are still challenges in law enforcement related to the substance of the law, law enforcement officers and the implementation of victim protection. (Eko Nurisman; 2022).

This issue highlights the relationship between victimology and criminal procedural law. Victimology not only examines victim characteristics but also analyzes the victim's relationships with the perpetrator, society, and the institutions handling the criminal offense. A victimological perspective enables the legal system to view the victim as a human being who has suffered harm and possesses specific needs. This perspective is crucial in cases of sexual violence, as the victim's experience is often intertwined with power dynamics, dependency, intimidation, fear, and trauma.

The paradigm shift in Indonesian criminal law gained significant momentum with the enactment of Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS). This law specifically regulates the prevention of sexual violence, case handling, victim protection and recovery, and coordination among the central government, local governments, and the community. These provisions demonstrate a shift from an approach solely oriented toward the perpetrator to one that increasingly prioritizes the victim.

Hasanuddin Muhammad emphasized that the TPKS Law brings a new perspective because victims' rights are no longer placed as an additional issue, but are an important part of the sexual violence law enforcement system. However, regulatory changes do not automatically eliminate revictimization. The main problem lies in how victim protection norms are translated into the practices of investigation, prosecution, trial examination, evidence, provision of restitution and recovery of victims. Ayu Mirah Iswari Karna and I Ketut Rai Setiabudhi show that the TPKS Law has provided a basis for formal protection for victims, but consistent law enforcement is still needed for this protection to be truly effective. (Ayu Mirah Iswari Karna and I Ketut Rai Setiabudhi; 2023).

Changes in criminal procedural law also strengthen the position of victims. Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code comes into effect on January 2 2026 and replaces the old Criminal Procedure Code. The new arrangement pays attention to victims' rights as well as mechanisms for restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. This update has an important meaning because the victim's position is no longer only understood through the function of testimony in evidence. Victims' rights obtain a clearer space in the design of criminal procedural law.

Strengthening the protection of witnesses and victims has become increasingly visible after the enactment of Law No. 3 of 2026 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. This law replaces the previous regime and provides regulations regarding victims' rights, protection, restitution, compensation, the Victims' Endowment Fund, LPSK institutions, as well as inter-institutional cooperation. These changes provide an opportunity to build a more integrated protection system. Victims should not have to search for institutions themselves that can meet their protection needs.

This situation necessitates the development of a victim-centered justice paradigm. This paradigm positions the victim as a subject possessing rights and needs that must be addressed throughout the judicial process, without infringing upon the rights of the suspect or defendant. A victim-centered approach is not intended to transform criminal proceedings into a process that solely benefits the victim; rather, it aims to strike a balance between the rights of the victim, the rights of the defendant, and the interests of society. This perspective is crucial because modern criminal justice systems are no longer oriented merely toward retribution against the offender. Sentencing systems are evolving toward corrective, restorative, and rehabilitative justice models that take into account the consequences of the crime and the interests of the victim. (Muhammad Fatahillah Akbar; 2022).

Courts also have a strategic position in preventing repeat victimization. PERMA No. 3 of 2017 provides guidelines for judges in judging women in conflict with the law and currently has valid status. The guidelines provide a framework for judges to avoid discrimination, gender stereotyping, intimidation and degrading treatment of women. This provision has strong relevance for victims of sexual violence because the trial process can be the stage most vulnerable to disclosure of the victim's personal experiences.

The main question that needs to be answered is no longer whether victims have rights, but rather how these rights actually work at each stage of the criminal justice system. This research places prevention of repeat victimization as an important indicator of justice for victims. The idea developed is that justice is not sufficiently measured based on the punishment of the perpetrator. Justice must also be assessed based on the state's ability to protect victims, maintain their dignity, provide space for participation, prevent additional suffering, and provide effective remedies.

Studies regarding the protection of victims of sexual violence have developed from various perspectives. Some research focuses on legal protection under the TPKS Law, some discusses restitution, some examines victim blaming, and other research examines victim protection at the trial stage. Research in 2024 on secondary victimization specifically found that victims can experience abuse and stigma when participating in the trial process. (Galuh Praharafi Rizqia Syahbur, Dinah Faizah Aroma Elmina Martha; 2024). Research on victim protection also reveals a gap between legal norms and actual implementation. A 2025 study on the implementation of the Sexual Violence Crimes Law (UU TPKS) found that victim protection efforts still face obstacles, including limited understanding among officials, a lack of supporting facilities, and social stigma.¹ These findings demonstrate that the mere existence of the law does not automatically eliminate the risk of revictimization; implementation is the decisive factor in the effectiveness of victim protection. Other studies explore the use of victim impact statements as a model of victim-centered justice. Research from 2025 proposes this mechanism to ensure that the impact of the crime on the victim is taken into account during judicial proceedings.²

The current state of research indicates that while prior studies have made significant contributions, the analyses remain fragmented. Aspects such as victim protection, victim blaming, restitution, secondary victimization, and victim impact statements have not yet been synthesized into a unified model for preventing repeat victimization one that is implemented systematically across all stages, from investigation to the post-judgment phase. This situation presents an opportunity to integrate these various protection instruments into a single conceptual framework.

The research makes a theoretical contribution by integrating a victimological perspective with the concept of victim-centered justice. Its practical contribution lies in the formulation of prevention mechanisms that law enforcement officials can utilize. Regarding policy, the study contributes to the establishment of an integrated service system designed to reduce repeated questioning, strengthen identity protection, expand support services, and ensure victim recovery. The model is intended to serve as a foundation for developing policies on handling sexual violence cases that are more responsive to victims' needs.

a. Identify the Problem

This article addresses three key issues. First, it examines the forms of revictimization experienced by sexual violence victims at various stages of the criminal justice system. Second, it explores how a victim-oriented justice approach can be utilized to prevent revictimization. Third, it discusses models for preventing revictimization that can be implemented within the Indonesian criminal justice system. The analysis focuses on the interplay between victimology, substantive criminal law, criminal procedural law, witness and victim protection, and judicial practices that are responsive to the needs of victims.

b. Research Objectives

The novelty of this research lies in the construction of a Victim-Oriented Justice Model for the Prevention of Repeat Victimization. This model employs five key indicators: victim safety, respect for dignity, limitations on repeated questioning, victim participation, and recovery and restitution. These indicators are applied across the stages of investigation, prosecution, trial, and the post-judgment phase. The model establishes the prevention of repeat victimization as the operational benchmark for victim-oriented justice.

2. Research Methods

This study employs a normative-juridical legal research method. It aims to examine the legal norms governing the protection of sexual violence victims and to analyze their alignment with the principle of preventing revictimization. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes, Law No. 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 3 of 2026 concerning Witness and Victim Protection, and Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 3 of 2017. Law No. 3 of 2026 has superseded Law No. 13 of 2006 and Law No. 31 of 2014.

A statutory approach is used to identify the normative framework regarding the status and rights of victims within the criminal justice system. A conceptual approach is employed to examine concepts such as the victim, secondary victimization, revictimization, justice, and victim-oriented justice. A victimological approach is utilized to view the victim as a subject experiencing direct and indirect impacts resulting from criminal acts. The analysis links legal provisions to issues arising during the stages of preliminary inquiry, formal investigation, prosecution, trial, and the execution of court rulings.

Secondary legal materials including legal textbooks, scholarly journals, research findings, legal doctrines, and publications from institutions relevant to victim protection are used to reinforce the analysis. These materials are analyzed qualitatively using systematic and conceptual interpretation methods. The study does not aim to measure victimization levels statistically but rather to establish a legal framework regarding mechanisms to prevent revictimization. The analysis results are then used to formulate a victim protection model that can be implemented in an integrated manner by law enforcement officials.

3. Results and Discussion

Revictimization within the legal process is not an incidental occurrence; rather, it is the product of unequal power dynamics and a lack of understanding regarding trauma. A victim-centered judicial approach serves as a strategy to prevent the revictimization of sexual violence survivors. This approach shifts the legal paradigm from a mere focus on punishing the perpetrator (retributive justice) to the restoration of the victim's dignity and rights (victim-centered justice). It is a crucial strategy for preventing the revictimization specifically the secondary psychological trauma that victims often endure due to intimidating or insensitive legal proceedings.

3.1. Revictimization of Sexual Violence Victims in the Criminal Justice System

Victimology provided important changes to the way crime was understood. If classical criminal law focuses more attention on the perpetrator and the state, victimology develops attention to the victim, the losses suffered, the need for protection, and the victim's relationship with the criminal justice system. Mahrus Ali explained that victimology is a study that specifically places crime victims as objects of study in the criminal justice system. (Mahrus Ali).

Victims of sexual violence have different vulnerability characteristics compared to victims of conventional crimes. The experience of sexual violence can cause trauma that affects the victim's ability to remember, tell and respond to the events they experienced. Therefore, inconsistencies in information or delays in reporting the incident by the victim cannot automatically be understood as an indication

that the victim provided false information. Revictimization occurs when the response to the initial victimization results in new suffering. In the criminal justice system, revictimization can come from the way authorities ask for information, the evidentiary process, case reporting, public attitudes, or procedures that do not take into account the victim's condition.

Revictimization can be classified into several forms. First, psychological revictimization. Victims experience emotional stress when they have to remember and retell incidents of sexual violence repeatedly. Second, procedural revictimization. Victims experience suffering due to lengthy legal procedures, repeated examinations, delays in the process, or unclear information regarding case developments. Third, social revictimization. Victims face stigma, ostracism, or negative judgment from society. Fourth, institutional revictimization. Victims receive inadequate treatment from institutions that are supposed to provide protection. And fifth, epistemic revictimization. The victim's testimony is considered not credible because of certain stereotypes regarding the behavior of victims of sexual violence. (Hasanuddin Muhammad).

Studies regarding the fulfillment of victims' rights show that the issue of victim protection is not only related to the existence of norms, but also implementation. Research on victims' rights under the TPKS Law shows that the rights to treatment, protection and recovery have received a stronger normative basis, but their implementation still requires consistency from law enforcement officials. This problem shows that revictimization is not just a matter of communication between officers and victims. Revictimization is a structural problem related to how the justice system is designed and run.

3.2. Forms of Revictimization of Sexual Violence Victims in the Criminal Justice Process

1. Revictimization at the Investigation Stage

The investigation stage is a pivotal point that shapes a victim's experience with the criminal justice system. At this stage, victims may suffer revictimization when required to provide statements repeatedly to investigators, healthcare professionals, prosecutors, and other parties without adequate coordination. Victim examinations should employ a trauma-sensitive approach. Questions must be directed toward eliciting facts relevant to the criminal offense, rather than disproportionately delving into the victim's personal life.

Questions regarding the victim's clothing, the victim's relationship with the perpetrator, the reason the victim was at the scene of the incident, or the reason the victim did not report immediately should be used very carefully and only if they are relevant to the elements of the crime. Irrelevant questions can result in

victim blaming and increase the possibility of revictimization. Rosania Paradiatz and Eko Soponyono show that protecting victims of sexual violence requires legal mechanisms that provide real protection, not just formal regulationsl.

Law enforcement policies also need to consider the characteristics of child victims. Sri Wahyuningsih Yulianti pointed out that law enforcement policies against sexual violence against children still face problems of effectiveness even though various legal instruments are available. (Sri Wahyuningsih Yulianti; 2022). Therefore, the examination of the victim needs to be guided by the following principles:

- 1) one inspection as many times as possible;
- 2) use of valid examination records;
- 3) victim assistance;
- 4) inspection by trained officers;
- 5) use of non-blaming language;
- 6) identity protection;
- 7) psychological needs assessment; and
- 8) inter-agency coordination.

This principle can be called the minimum retraumatization principle, namely the principle of minimizing the possibility of the legal process producing new trauma.

2. Revictimization at the Prosecution Stage

At the prosecution stage, the prosecutor not only functions as the party who brings the case to court, but also has a strategic position in ensuring that the victim's rights are fulfilled. Victims must receive information regarding the progress of the case, the status of treatment, the possibility of protection, and the right to restitution. Limited information can make victims feel they have no control over the process that determines their future. Eko Nurisman pointed out that one of the challenges after the TPKS Law is ensuring that victim protection norms can be implemented effectively in law enforcement. (Ataka Badrudduja and Yeni Widowaty; 2023).

Prosecution must also pay attention to the need for restitution. Restitution is not just a matter of compensation, but is part of the victim's recovery. Ataka Badrudduja and Yeni Widowaty's research shows that restitution is an important instrument for fulfilling the rights of children who are victims of sexual violence. Deni Setiyawan, Muhammad Ramli, and Noor Rahmad also showed the importance of judges considering restitution in cases of sexual violence against children. (Noor Rahmad Deni Setiyawan, Muhammad Ramli; 2022). Thus, prosecutors need to ensure that the interests of the victim are included in the construction of the prosecution and do not stop at proving the perpetrator's guilt.

3. Revictimization at the Trial Stage

The trial is the stage most vulnerable to revictimization because the victim must face the formal structure of the court, the perpetrator, legal advisors, prosecutors, judges, and the possibility of public attention. Judiciary that is not sensitive to victims can make the victim the party who experiences pressure again. Victims can feel judged, not protected.

Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for Trying Women's Cases in Conflict with the Law provides an important basis for preventing this condition. Judges must ensure that women in conflict with the law receive treatment that respects their dignity and is free from discrimination. This protection is relevant to cases of sexual violence because the victim's sexual experience should not be used in a stereotypical way to conclude that the victim is responsible for the crime they experienced.

Mawarni, Hidayati, and Rokhim show through decision analysis that the protection of child victims of sexual violence needs to be seen from the application of positive law and court considerations. On the other hand, protecting victims does not mean eliminating the defendant's right to test evidence. Trials must still guarantee a fair trial, but the examination method must be designed so as not to result in unnecessary suffering for the victim. In this way, the judge acts as a gatekeeper who prevents questions, statements or actions that are irrelevant and demeaning to the victim.

3.3. Victim Oriented Justice as a New Paradigm

Justice with a victim perspective can be positioned as a new paradigm in the criminal justice system that shifts the orientation from an approach that is solely centered on the perpetrator (offender-oriented justice) to a system that places victims as subjects who have rights, interests, needs and dignity that must be protected throughout the judicial process. This paradigm does not mean reducing the defendant's rights or ignoring the principle of due process of law. On the other hand, justice with a victim perspective seeks to build a balance between the interests of the perpetrator, victim and society through a justice process that is fair, humane, sensitive to victims' vulnerabilities, and able to prevent revictimization. This change does not mean eliminating the state's function to prosecute perpetrators. In contrast, the victim's perspective broadens the orientation of justice so that the success of law enforcement is not only measured by the No. of perpetrators punished, but also by the system's ability to provide protection and recovery to victims.

Mahrus Ali places victimology as an important part in understanding the position of victims in the criminal justice system. Meanwhile, John Kenedi emphasizes the

importance of protecting witnesses and victims as part of the mechanism to ensure the security and effectiveness of the criminal justice process. (John Kenedi; 2020). This concept aligns with the evolution of Indonesian criminal law, which increasingly prioritizes the needs of victims. Hasanuddin Muhammad found that the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) guarantees victims' rights to handling, protection, and recovery. A victim-oriented judicial process must nonetheless uphold the principle of due process of law. Victim protection should not be construed as a curtailment of the defendant's rights; the rights of both the victim and the defendant must be balanced. These changes can be illustrated as follows:

Conventional Paradigm	Victim-Perspective Paradigm
Actor oriented	Oriented towards balancing the interests of the offender, the victim, and the community.
The victim primarily serves as a witness.	The victim as a subject possessing rights
Focus on proving fault	Focus on justice, protection and healing
Sentencing as a measure of success	Sentencing, protection, and rehabilitation as an integrated whole
The legal process can be formalistic.	The legal process is sensitive to the needs of victims.
The risk of revictimization receives insufficient attention.	Revictimization is a risk that must be prevented.

A victim-oriented approach to justice must be situated within a framework that balances three interests: the rights of the victim, the rights of the defendant, and the interests of society. Victim protection must not be interpreted as a justification for disregarding the presumption of innocence. Conversely, victim protection must go hand in hand with the defendant's right to an effective defense and a fair trial.

Topo Santoso explains that the development of modern criminal law addresses not only criminal offenses and punishments but also liability, sentencing, and the evolution of the principles and objectives of criminal law. (Topo Santoso; 2023). This approach is relevant for building a justice system that is not only oriented towards punishment, but also pays attention to the consequences of crime and

the need for recovery. Restorative justice also provides the perspective that victims need to have space in the case resolution process. However, its application in cases of sexual violence must be very careful so that it does not turn into pressure on the victim to reconcile with the perpetrator. Therefore, the victim-centered justice approach must remain based on law, proportionality, victim protection and fair trials.

Judiciary with a victim's perspective cannot stop at a criminal decision. Victims need ongoing recovery. Recovery may include: (Dona Raisa Monica Selvi Andira Robzi, Emilia Susanti; 2024).

1. medical recovery;
2. psychological recovery;
3. social recovery;
4. economic recovery;
5. restoration of education;
6. restitution;
7. protection from threats; and
8. social reintegration.

Restitution holds a significant position because sexual violence can result in substantial economic losses and recovery costs. Research on restitution indicates that this mechanism serves as an instrument for ensuring victim protection. (Selvi Andira Robzi, Emilia Susanti). Selvi Andira Robzi, Emilia Susanti, and Dona Raisa Monica emphasized that restitution is a form of compensation related to loss of wealth, suffering, and the costs of medical and psychological care for victims. (Topo Santoso; 2023). Therefore, restitution needs to be seen as part of victim recovery justice, not merely as an additional consequence of punishment.

Criminal justice has so far tended to use indicators of success in the form of the No. of cases reported, the No. of cases resolved, the No. of defendants convicted, and the level of implementation of decisions. These indicators need to be expanded. The quality of justice in sexual violence cases also needs to be assessed based on the system's ability to:

Dimension	Indicator
Security	The victim is protected from threats and intimidation.
Dignity	There was no humiliation or victim-blaming.
Procedure	Inspections are not repeated unnecessarily
Information	The victim receives information on the progress of the case.
Participation	The victim may exercise their rights.
Support	The victim received the necessary assistance.
Recovery	Medical, psychological, and social recovery services are available.
Restitution	The victim's losses are taken into account.
Access to justice	The victim did not experience discrimination.
Non-recurrence	The risk of revictimization is minimized.

Based on this indicator, the absence of revictimization can serve as a measure of the quality of the criminal justice system. This concept also offers a theoretical contribution by demonstrating that victimology not only explains the position of the victim but can also function as an instrument for evaluating the performance of judicial institutions.

A key indicator of this new paradigm is the justice system's ability to prevent revictimization. Revictimization within the judicial process can occur when victims are compelled to repeatedly recount traumatic experiences without adequate protective mechanisms, have their morality or personal conduct called into question, are blamed for the crime committed against them, face the perpetrator directly without a clear necessity, or encounter convoluted legal procedures that are insensitive to their psychological state. Consequently, a victim-centered perspective requires that the principles of trauma-informed justice be applied at every stage of the judicial process. Law enforcement officials must understand that a victim's response to the examination process does not necessarily mirror

that of an ordinary witness. Fear, anxiety, certain inconsistencies in recalling events, delayed reporting, or emotional fluctuations cannot automatically be interpreted as indications that the testimony is untruthful.

Justice with a victim perspective is also relevant to the direction of reforming Indonesian criminal law. The shift towards a more modern criminal law system requires that the aim of justice does not stop at retaliating against the perpetrator. The criminal law system needs to provide stronger space for victim protection, recovery of losses, rehabilitation, and restoration of social relations disrupted by criminal acts. Therefore, the justice paradigm with a victim perspective can be formulated as a paradigm that places victims as legal subjects in the criminal justice system, by making protection, participation, recovery and prevention of revictimization important indicators of achieving justice.

A victim-oriented justice approach represents a new paradigm in the criminal justice system that integrates victim protection, participation, and recovery into every stage of the legal process; consequently, justice is achieved not only through holding the offender criminally accountable but also by preventing revictimization and restoring the victim's dignity. This paradigm can serve as a primary theoretical foundation for linking the theories of victimology, victim-centered justice, trauma-informed justice, and restorative justice along with legal protections for victims within a single analytical framework.

4. Conclusion

A victim-oriented approach to justice can serve as a crucial strategy for preventing revictimization. This approach incorporates dignity, safety, participation, confidentiality, recovery, and restitution into the objectives of the criminal justice system. A victim-centered approach does not negate the rights of suspects or offenders; rather, it establishes a balance between the interests of the perpetrator, the victim, and the state. Strengthening victims' rights within the new Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and the comprehensive regulations set forth in Law No. 3 of 2026 provide an increasingly robust normative foundation for establishing such a system. Preventing revictimization requires changes across legal substance, structure, and culture. At the level of substance, norms and procedures guaranteeing victim protection are essential. Structurally, there is a need for personnel competent in victimology, gender issues, trauma-informed care, and victim communication. Regarding legal culture, a shift in attitude is required moving away from victim-blaming toward respect for the victim. The success of the criminal justice system should be measured not merely by punishment, but also by the state's ability to ensure victims receive safety, justice, and recovery. The author offers the following recommendations to prevent revictimization among victims of sexual violence: First, the standardization of

examination procedures for sexual violence victims is necessary. Police forces require examination protocols that limit intrusive questioning, regulate the use of examination recordings, and allow for the presence of support persons. Second, strengthening personnel capabilities. Investigators, prosecutors, and judges must receive training in victimology, gender issues, trauma, victim communication, and the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS). Such competence must be integrated into professional standards rather than treated as merely incidental training. Third, strengthening coordination among the police, the prosecutor's office, the courts, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), legal counsel, healthcare professionals, psychologists, and support service agencies. Victims should not be burdened with the administrative task of liaising between these various institutions. An integrated system can streamline processes and accelerate the provision of protection. Fourth, the provision of restitution mechanisms. The identification of victim losses must commence during the initial investigation stage. Prosecutors must ensure that the right to restitution is not overlooked. Courts need to pay close attention to restitution requests and their enforcement. This approach aligns with evolving criminal procedural law, which increasingly recognizes the interests of victims. Fifth is the strengthening of victim impact statements. This mechanism allows victims to articulate the impact of the crime on their physical, psychological, social, and economic well-being. Sixth is the strengthening of victim identity protection. Leaks regarding identity can cause suffering that persists long after the case has concluded. Therefore, all institutions with access to victim data must implement principles of access encryption, confidentiality, and data security. Seventh is strengthening the role of the judge in overseeing the examination process. Judges should not merely be passive recipients of questions from the parties involved; they must prevent questions that interrogate, blame, or intimidate the victim. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 3 of 2017 provides a robust normative basis for exercising this function. Eighth is the application of restorative justice in cases of sexual violence. Restorative justice must not be used to shield perpetrators from criminal liability or to pressure victims into reaching a settlement. Ninth is the need for evaluation indicators. Every institution must be able to measure whether victims have received support, identity protection, case information, restitution, and recovery services. Such evaluations enable the government to identify weaknesses in legal implementation, ultimately driving a shift in institutional paradigms. The criminal justice system must transition from an offender-centric model to a balanced system that affords victims a proportionate role without compromising the rights of suspects and defendants. This shift is essential for building a protection system capable of delivering substantive justice while preventing revictimization. A victim-oriented justice approach provides the conceptual basis for transforming the victim's status from a mere object of evidence into a legal subject. Justice must encompass safety, respect for dignity, participation, protective procedures,

restitution, and recovery. That approach must still operate in conjunction with the presumption of innocence, the right to a defense, and the principle of a fair trial.

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