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# The Role of Forensic Medicine and the Status of *Visum et repertum* as Evidence in the Investigation of Criminal Acts of Assault: A Case Study at the Kuningan Police Station Based on Law Number 1 of 2023

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**Abstract**
This study aims to analyze the role of forensic medicine in the investigation of criminal acts of assault and the position of the *visum et repertum* as evidence in the Indonesian criminal law evidentiary system. This study uses a normative juridical method with a statutory approach and a case approach through an analysis of Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng and the Examination Report (BAP). The results of the study indicate that forensic medicine has an important role in helping investigators uncover criminal acts of assault through medical examinations of victims. The *visum et repertum* serves as written evidence that provides scientific information regarding the type of injury, the cause of the injury, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the consequences experienced by the victim. Analysis of the court's decision shows that the judge's considerations are in accordance with the medical facts stated in the *visum et repertum*. However, this study identifies a legal problem related to the suboptimal consideration of the impacts experienced by victims, both in the form of psychological trauma and long-term physical consequences such as permanent scars. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen legal regulations and evidence practices more comprehensively to ensure better victim protection and the realization of substantive justice.

**Keywords**: Forensic medicine, *visum et repertum*, investigation, assault.

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## INTRODUCTION

Criminal law enforcement essentially aims to establish material truth through a legitimate evidentiary process. In practice, evidentiary support is crucial because it determines whether

or not a person can be held criminally accountable. In the context of criminal assault, evidence often faces challenges because not all violent incidents can be objectively explained solely through witness testimony.

The development of violent crimes, particularly assault, shows a persistently high trend in Indonesia. Cases of physical violence are one of the most common crimes handled by law enforcement. This situation demonstrates that assault is a serious social problem that requires effective legal action based on strong evidence.

In practice, proving assault cases often faces obstacles due to limited objective evidence. Subjective witness testimony often fails to provide a complete picture of the events that occurred. Therefore, a scientific approach is needed to provide more accurate and accountable legal certainty.[1]

Forensic medicine is a branch of science that plays a crucial role in supporting this evidentiary process. This science connects medical aspects with legal interests through the examination of crime victims. The results of these examinations are then used as evidence in criminal justice proceedings.[2] One concrete form of the role of forensic medicine is the *Visum et repertum*, which is a written report made by a doctor at the request of an investigator regarding the condition of the wound, its severity, and possible causes, so that it has important evidentiary value in the legal process.[3]

In investigative practice, a *visum et repertum* serves not only as a supplement but is often the primary piece of evidence in uncovering crimes of assault. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, such as delays in obtaining *visum et repertum* due to limitations in the administrative system and the suboptimal use of technology in forensic medical services.[4] Furthermore, limited human resources, particularly forensic doctors, also hinder the optimal

[1] Haryono TA, Rosidah R, Permana D, Bunyamin B, Yuliarpan P, Hernawati H. The Role of the Visum Et Repertum in the Investigation Process of Crime of Maltreatment. Formosa J Appl Sci. 2025;4(1) https://doi.org/10.55927/fjas.v4i1.13298.

[2] Adnan ML, Mahila NAD, Triyuwanto ST. The Role of Visum et Repertum and Clinical Examination in Sexual Violence Cases: A Literature Review. Indones J Leg Forensic Sci. 2024;14(1) https://doi.org/10.24843/IJLFS.2024.v14.i01.p06.

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[4] Acharya A, Bhattarai K, Aryal UR, Shakya A, Atreya A, Bista B. An overview of forensic medicine specialists, medicolegal services, and the advent of telemedicine in forensics in Nepal. J Gen Pract Emerg Med Nepal. 2025;12(19) https://doi.org/10.59284/jgpeman330.

implementation of forensic medicine. This situation results in not all cases receiving optimal forensic examination, impacting the quality of evidence in the investigation process. [5]

In line with developments in national law, the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code has brought significant changes to the regulation of criminal acts, including assault. This update emphasizes the importance of the relationship between acts and consequences, thus requiring more accurate and scientifically based evidence. [6]

Research conducted by Sallsa Nabila Dewi Ubaiyadi and colleagues shows that the effectiveness of forensic medicine in the evidence process is greatly influenced by the quality of coordination between medical personnel and law enforcement officers to strengthen the construction of physical violence cases. [7] However, most previous studies still focus on the position of the *visum et repertum* as evidence in proving criminal acts in general or other serious crimes, so they have not specifically examined the role of forensic medicine and the use of the *visum et repertum* in criminal acts of assault analyzed through court decisions.

This study is novel compared to previous research because it examines the consistency of the *visum et repertum* results with the judge's considerations in Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng. Furthermore, this study identifies legal issues related to the suboptimal consideration of the overall impact experienced by victims, both psychological and long-term physical consequences in the form of permanent scars, in order to achieve victim protection and substantive justice in cases of abuse.

Based on the description, this study aims to analyze the role of forensic medicine in the investigation of criminal acts of assault and the position of *visum et repertum* as evidence in the Investigation Report (BAP) at the Kuningan Police. In addition, this study aims to examine the application of *visum et repertum* in Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng based on the provisions of Law Number 1 of 2023. Through this approach, the research is expected to provide theoretical contributions to criminal law science as well as practical benefits for law

[5] Ayu Welly Jovita, Anggraeni Endah Kusumaningrum. TANGGUNG JAWAB HUKUM DOKTER DI BIDANG PELAYANAN FORENSIK DALAM PEMBUATAN VISUM ET REPERTUM (VER) PERKARA PIDANA ASUSILA. J Huk Kesehat Indones. 2022;02(02) https:https://jurnal-mhki.or.id/jhki.

[6] Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana. 2023.

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enforcement officers in supporting a more objective and substantive justice-oriented evidentiary process.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Theory of Proof in Criminal Procedure Law

The theory of proof in criminal procedure explains how the law proves the truth or falsity of a criminal event through legally defined evidence. In the concept of criminal procedure, proof is the primary instrument for overcoming the presumption of innocence inherent in the accused. Through this objective and legally compliant evidentiary process, the judge can legally determine the defendant's guilt or innocence, thereby ensuring justice in law enforcement.[8] Andi Hamzah emphasized that the provision governing legally permissible evidence and how to use it before a judge is a requirement. The purpose of the provision is to establish material truth, namely the actual truth of a criminal incident, so that the verdict rendered is truly based on the legal facts that occurred.[9]

The evidentiary system adopted in Indonesian criminal procedure is the negative evidentiary system (*negatief wettelijk bewijssysteem*), a system that requires both legally valid evidence and the judge's conviction. This means that a judge cannot impose a criminal sentence based solely on his or her conviction, but must be supported by valid evidence.[10] In the updated Criminal Code, provisions regarding evidence are regulated in Article 235 paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2025, which expands the scope of evidence not only to witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements from the defendant, but also includes electronic evidence, judge observations, and other legal evidence.[11]

According to M. Yahya Harahap, in the context of the crime of assault, a *visum et repertum* is a very important form of written evidence because it contains the results of the victim's medical examination carried out by a doctor at the request of the investigator.[12] A

[8] M. Yahya Harahap, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP : Penyidikan dan Penuntutan*.Edisi Kedua Jakarta: Sinar Grafika. 2021, hlm. 40

[9] Andi Hamzah, *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2022, hlm. 254

[10] Ibid.

[11] Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2025 tentang Kitab Hukum Acara Pidana. 2025.

[12] M. Yahya Harahap, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP: Pemeriksaan Sidang Pengadilan, Banding, Kasasi, dan Peninjauan Kembali*, Edisi Kedua (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016).

*visum et repertum* is an official document detailing the injuries, their severity, their cause, and the relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the consequences experienced by the victim. This document is objective because it is based on a scientific examination by competent forensic medical personnel.

AM Idries explains that forensic medicine is a branch of medicine that functions to assist law enforcement processes through medical examinations related to legal interests. As reviewed by Y. Prasetyo et al. regarding the application of *visum et repertum* in case resolution, the results of the examination are expressed in the form of a *visum et repertum* which has important evidentiary value in explaining the elements of injury and the causal relationship between the act and its consequences.[13]

In cases of abuse, the presence of a *visum et repertum* is crucial because the primary element that must be proven is the presence of pain, injury, or health problems in the victim. Therefore, this document not only serves as supplementary evidence but is often the primary basis of jurisprudence in strengthening criminal evidence. In addition to the *visum et repertum*, forensic expert testimony also plays a crucial role in explaining technical medical aspects that investigators or judges cannot directly understand, so that these medical facts can be transformed into legal facts in court.

Based on this description, the theory of evidence is used as a basis for analyzing the position and function of forensic medicine in the investigation of criminal acts of abuse. This theory is the basis for assessing how the *visum et repertum* is used as written evidence and the extent to which forensic medicine supports the proof of the elements of the criminal act of abuse as regulated in Article 466 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2023.

**Previous Research**

The first study conducted by Widiantari et al. (2022) explained that the *Visum et repertum* is effective as scientific evidence that provides factual data beyond witness or defendant testimony in cases of serious assault.[14] Through this document, the causal relationship between violence and the incident can be mapped to convince judges to render decisions based on

[13] Y. Prasetyo et al., op.cit

[14] Widiantari NPPN, Sugiartha ING, Karma NMS. Visum Et Repertum Sebagai Alat Bukti Dalam Menentukan Tuntutan Pidana Terhadap Kasus Penganiayaan Berat. J Interpret Huk. 2022;3(2) https://www.ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/juinhum

scientific data. However, this study focuses more on the theoretical aspects of the *visum et repertum* position within the law of evidence in general and does not specifically examine how the document synchronizes with the analysis of case files and judges' legal considerations following the changes to the new criminal procedure law.

The second study, written by Sunggono and Yusuf (2024), discusses the role of forensic expert testimony in proving sexual violence cases. Although focused on rape cases, this study remains relevant because it emphasizes how forensic medical data generated through expert examinations significantly contributes to the evidentiary process in court. This study found that forensic expert testimony has high evidentiary value, especially when other evidence such as witness testimony or clues is not strong enough. This study also highlights the importance of coordination between investigators and forensic doctors in compiling medical reports that are integrated into the Examination Report (BAP). The findings of this study indicate that if there is a disconnect between forensic medical data and the BAP preparation process, the *Visum et repertum* as evidence will be less than optimal and could even be ignored in the preparation of evidence in court. [15]

Both studies show that the *visum et repertum* and forensic expert testimony are crucial in criminal evidence, particularly in providing evidence of medical facts that cannot be seen solely through witness statements. However, these studies still have limitations, namely the tendency to discuss from a normative perspective or focus on certain types of crimes (such as rape), without specifically examining the construction of case files in correlation with the judge's legal considerations (ratio decidendi) after the new changes to criminal procedure law. Therefore, the novelty of this study is present to fill this academic void through a juridical-normative analysis of the position of the *visum et repertum* in the Kuningan Police Investigation Report (BAP) and its application as a basis for the judge's legal considerations in Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng based on the provisions of Law Number 1 of 2023.

[15] L. C. Sunggono dan H. Yusuf, Peranan Forensik sebagai Alat Bukti Petunjuk Tindak Pidana Pemerkosaan, Kultura: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Humaniora 2. 2024;2(4) 239–248

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## METHOD

This research is a normative legal study. Normative legal research is research conducted by examining literature or secondary data as the primary basis for the research, including laws and regulations, legal principles, legal theories, and expert opinions related to the research object. [16] This research's specific objective is a descriptive analysis to examine the synchronization of legal regulations and the binding force of scientific evidence. This study analyzes the role of forensic medicine in the investigation of assault crimes and the position of the *visum et repertum* as evidence in the criminal law system.

The research approaches used include a statute approach and a case approach. The statute approach is used to examine the rules of evidence contained in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code and Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code. Meanwhile, the case approach is applied through an analysis of the Investigation Report (BAP) files at the Kuningan Police and the Kuningan District Court Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng to examine the judge's legal considerations.

The legal materials used in this study are divided into two types, namely primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of binding regulations such as Article 466 paragraph (1) of Law No. 1 of 2023, Article 235 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20 of 2025, official files of the Kuningan Police Examination Report (BAP), and a copy of the Kuningan District Court Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng containing *Visum et repertum* Number 0001/VER/RSMH/2025. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials include criminal procedure law books, legal journal articles, and expert opinions related to forensic medicine and scientific evidence.

The legal material collection technique was conducted through document study (library research) by collecting and categorizing relevant legal regulations and case files. After all legal materials were collected, a qualitative analysis was conducted by linking the evidentiary rules contained in the law with the medical facts contained in the examination report (BAP) and the judge's decision. Conclusions were drawn based on the causal relationship between the forensic

[16] Waluyadi, S.H., & Leliya, S.H., *Cara Praktis Menulis Skripsi dan Tesis Ilmu Hukum*, Deepublish, 2022, hlm. 76.

evidence and the article on assault to determine how justice and legal protection were provided to the victim.

## DISCUSSION

### The Role of Forensic Medicine in the Investigation of Criminal Acts of Assault at the Kuningan Police

Forensic medicine plays a crucial role in the investigation of criminal acts of assault, particularly in proving the element of injury as a result of the perpetrator's actions. In criminal acts of assault, the primary element that must be proven is the existence of an act that results in pain, injury, or health problems for the victim, as stipulated in Article 466 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. Therefore, the evidentiary process requires not only witness or victim testimony, but also scientific evidence capable of objectively explaining the victim's condition.

According to Andi Hamzah, proof is a provision governing the means of evidence permitted by law and the procedures for using them to obtain material truth. This theory demonstrates that proof in criminal cases cannot be based solely on suspicion or belief but must be supported by valid evidence. In cases of assault, scientific evidence is crucial because it can provide an objective picture of the consequences experienced by the victim.

The role of forensic medicine in investigations is realized through a medical examination of the victim, the results of which are documented in a *visum et repertum*. This documented in a *visum et repertum* contains information on the type of injury, location, severity, and possible cause of the injury. This information is essential for investigators to determine whether the elements of assault have been met according to applicable law.

Based on the analysis of Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng, the role of forensic medicine is clearly visible through the use of *visum et repertum* as evidence in the evidentiary process. In this case, the defendant Malik Maulana Bin Irwan Hidayat committed assault using a sharp weapon in the form of a sickle which resulted in the victim suffering a laceration on the back. The results of the medical examination stated in *Visum et repertum* Number 0001/VER/RSMH/2025 showed an open wound accompanied by active bleeding, thus proving that the victim had indeed experienced physical violence.

These findings demonstrate that a *visum et repertum* plays a crucial role in helping investigators obtain objective facts regarding the victim's condition. If investigators rely solely on victim or witness testimony, the evidence can potentially lead to differing interpretations due to its subjective nature. Conversely, a *visum et repertum* provides an explanation based on a medical examination, thus achieving a higher degree of objectivity.

According to AM Idries, forensic medicine is a branch of medicine used to assist law enforcement through medical examinations related to legal matters. This opinion is relevant to the findings of this study because medical examinations conducted on victims are not only for health purposes but also for evidentiary purposes in criminal justice processes. Therefore, forensic physicians play a strategic role in connecting medical facts with legal facts.

In addition to proving the presence of injuries, a *visum et repertum* also serves to explain the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the consequences experienced by the victim. Causal relationships are crucial in determining criminal liability because it must be proven that the resulting consequences actually resulted from the perpetrator's actions. In this case, the victim's lacerations were proven to be a direct result of the defendant's use of a sickle. Therefore, there is a clear causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the victim's injuries.

The existence of a *visum et repertum* also supports the preparation of the Examination Report (BAP). The medical examination results included in the *visum et repertum* form serve as the basis for investigators in compiling the BAP and formulating the legal framework of the case and determining the applicable articles. Thus, the *visum et repertum* not only serves as documentary evidence but also as an instrument that assists investigators in systematically constructing a chain of evidence.

Based on this description, it can be concluded that forensic medicine plays a crucial role in the investigation of criminal acts of assault. Through a *visum et repertum*, investigators obtain scientific evidence regarding the presence of injuries, their severity, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and their consequences. The existence of a *visum et repertum* provides legal certainty and supports the realization of an objective evidentiary process in accordance with the principle of seeking material truth in criminal procedure law.

**Analysis of the Use of *Visum et repertum* on the Effectiveness of Evidence**

*Visum et repertum* holds a crucial position in the system of proving criminal acts of assault because it serves as evidence that provides objective information regarding the victim's condition based on a medical examination. In assault cases, proving the injury element is crucial because this element is the primary basis for proving that a crime has occurred. Therefore, the existence of a *visum et repertum* serves not only as a medical document, but also as a legal instrument that assists investigators, prosecutors, and judges in understanding the facts related to the victim's condition.

According to M. Yahya Harahap, written evidence has the power to prove if it is prepared by an authorized official, compiled in accordance with legal procedures, and has a direct relationship to the case being investigated. In the context of criminal assault, a *visum et repertum* fulfills these elements because it is prepared by an authorized doctor at the official request of the investigator and compiled based on the results of a medical examination of the victim. Therefore, a *visum et repertum* has high evidentiary value because it contains scientific information that can be justified medically and legally.

In the Indonesian criminal procedural law system, which adheres to a negative system of proof according to law (negatief wettelijk bewijssysteem), a judge can only impose a sentence if there are at least two valid pieces of evidence and they are convinced that a crime actually occurred and that the defendant is the perpetrator. In this system, a *visum et repertum* serves to strengthen other pieces of evidence, such as witness testimony and the defendant's testimony, so that the judge's belief in the occurrence of a crime is formed. Thus, a *visum et repertum* plays an important role in supporting the achievement of the goal of proof, namely finding material truth.

Based on the analysis of Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng, the *visum et repertum* was used as one of the bases of evidence in the assault case committed by the defendant Malik Maulana Bin Irwan Hidayat. In the case, the victim suffered a laceration on his back due to an attack using a sharp object in the form of a sickle. The injury was proven through the results of a medical examination as stated in the *visum et repertum* Report Number 0001/VER/RSMH/2025. The results of the examination showed an open wound accompanied by active bleeding, thus providing objective evidence that the victim had actually experienced physical violence.

The results of the *visum et repertum* strongly correlated with the facts revealed at trial. The victim's testimony, witness testimony, and the medical examination findings demonstrated a consistent account of the manner in which the incident occurred and its consequences. This consistency between the evidence strengthened the prosecutor's evidentiary case and served as the basis for the judge's finding that the elements of assault had been met. Therefore, the use of a *visum et repertum* in this case proved effective in strengthening the evidentiary process.

In addition to proving the presence of injuries, a *visum et repertum* also serves to explain the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the consequences experienced by the victim. Causal relationships are crucial in criminal law because they determine whether the perpetrator can be held responsible for an outcome. In this case, the medical examination revealed that the victim's injuries were a direct result of the defendant's use of a sickle. Therefore, there is a clear causal relationship between the defendant's actions and the victim's injuries. This finding strengthens the legal basis for imposing criminal responsibility on the defendant.

AM Idries explained that one of the primary functions of forensic medicine is to explain the relationship between actions and consequences through a scientific approach. This opinion aligns with the findings of this study, as the *visum et repertum* not only describes the condition of the victim's injuries but also helps explain how the injuries occurred and the instruments likely used to inflict them. Thus, the *visum et repertum* serves as a bridge between medical and legal evidence in the criminal evidence process.

The effectiveness of the *visum et repertum* in this case is also evident in the judge's consideration of the medical examination results as one of the grounds for determining whether the elements of the crime of assault were met. The judge not only considered the testimony of witnesses and the victim but also considered the medical facts contained in the *visum et repertum*. This demonstrates the crucial role of scientific evidence in shaping the judge's conviction and enhancing the objectivity of the decision.

Based on the analysis of the verdict, it can be seen that the judge's considerations were consistent with the medical facts stated in the *visum et repertum*. The injuries described in the *visum et repertum* were proven to align with the chronology of events revealed at trial. Therefore, no significant discrepancies were found between the medical facts and the legal

facts used as the basis for the judge's considerations. This condition indicates that the use of the *visum et repertum* in this case was effective and in accordance with its function as written evidence in criminal procedure law.

However, this study found that one aspect that has not received optimal attention in decision-making is the non-physical impact experienced by the victim. Judges' considerations focus more on physical injuries as evidenced by a *visum et repertum*, while other consequences experienced by the victim, such as psychological trauma, fear, anxiety, and long-term impacts in the form of permanent scars, do not appear to be thoroughly considered. In practice, however, criminal acts of assault not only cause physical suffering but can also cause psychological suffering that affects the victim's life in the long term.

This finding is novel in this study, namely the identification of suboptimal consideration of the impact experienced by victims, both in the form of psychological trauma and long-term physical consequences in the form of permanent scars, in the criminal process even though the *visum et repertum* has been used effectively to prove physical injuries. Until now, the use of *visum et repertum* has focused more on proving physical injuries as an element of the crime of abuse. Meanwhile, the non-physical impact on victims is still rarely considered in the evidentiary process or criminal considerations. As a result, protection for victims tends to be oriented towards the physical consequences that can be seen directly, while the psychological suffering of victims has not received adequate space in the law enforcement process.

From a legal certainty perspective, the judge's considerations in Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng were consistent with the evidence presented in the trial and applicable legal provisions. However, from a substantive justice perspective, there is still room for developing a more comprehensive approach to assessing the consequences experienced by victims. An assessment that focuses not only on physical injuries but also considers the psychological and social impacts of the crime of abuse would provide more optimal protection for victims.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the use of the *visum et repertum* in Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng has been effective in strengthening the evidence of the crime of assault. The *visum et repertum* successfully provided scientific evidence regarding the presence of injuries, explained the causal relationship between the perpetrator's

actions and the resulting consequences, and supported the judge's confidence in issuing a verdict. However, this study demonstrates the need to develop more comprehensive legal regulations so that the non-physical impacts experienced by victims can also receive adequate attention in the criminal process so that victim protection and substantive justice can be realized more optimally.

## CONCLUSION

Forensic medicine plays a crucial role in the investigation of assault crimes through medical examinations and the preparation of *visum et repertum*, which provide scientific information regarding the type of injury, its cause, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the consequences experienced by the victim. The presence of a *visum et repertum* report helps investigators obtain objective facts and strengthens the evidentiary process in accordance with the principle of material truth in criminal procedure law.

*Visum et repertum* is positioned as written evidence that has important evidentiary value in cases of assault. Analysis of Decision Number 33/Pid.B/2026/PN Kng shows that the *visum et repertum* is used effectively in proving the elements of the crime of assault as regulated in Article 466 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. This study also found that the impact experienced by the victim, especially psychological trauma and long-term physical consequences such as permanent scars, has not received optimal attention in the criminal process.

## IMPLICATION

Optimizing the use of *visum et repertum* in the investigation of assault crimes needs to be continuously improved through good coordination between investigators and forensic doctors so that the evidentiary process can be conducted objectively, accurately, and based on scientific facts. The availability of forensic medical services also needs to be improved by providing forensic doctors who can provide 24-hour service, considering that the examination of victims in assault cases is often urgent and requires immediate treatment to ensure the accuracy of the examination results. Furthermore, law enforcement officials are expected to consider not only the physical injuries suffered by victims, but also the psychological impact

and long-term physical consequences in the form of permanent scars in the criminal process. Thus, legal protection for victims can be realized more optimally and reflect substantive justice.

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