



The Power of Proof of *Visum Et Repertum* as Evidence in Murder Cases: A Case Study of Vina's Murder

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Abstract. Murder cases have always increased significantly every year, with an increasingly violent modus operandi. One of the main challenges in uncovering murder cases is the limited evidence that can uncover legal facts. In the investigation process, it is necessary to have at least two valid pieces of evidence, one of which is expert testimony. Expert testimony is usually stated in the *Visum et Repertum*, which is very important in proving the crime. *Visum et Repertum* is a forensic medical statement that plays an important role in determining the cause of death, identifying the victim, and estimating the time of death. In terms of the application of *Visum et Repertum*, mistakes can occur; one of the cases of murder that is going viral today is the Vina murder case that occurred in 2016. In the case of Vina's murder, after going viral, new evidence emerged that was revealed even though there was a court decision with permanent legal force. This study aims to examine the role and position of *Visum et Repertum* as evidence in proving the crime of murder, with a case study on the case of Vina's murder at the Cirebon City District Court. The method used is a normative juridical approach, with secondary data in the form of court decisions and legal documents. The results of the study show that *Visum et Repertum* has a significant role in the process of proving the Vina murder case in Cirebon City, although sometimes, there can be errors in interpretation that affect the accuracy of legal decisions. *Visum et Repertum* provides authentic evidence that is important to solve the legal puzzle in the case of Vina's murder in Cirebon City, so it needs to be carefully considered by the judge in making a decision.

Keywords: Power of Proof, Murder, *Visum et Repertum*

INTRODUCTION

Murder is a criminal case that increases in number every year. According to data from the National Police Pusiknas, this is an increase of 17.04% from the previous year.¹ With the progress of the times, the modus operandi of the perpetrators of the murder is getting more and more cruel. Usually, the perpetrator tries to eliminate the traces of his crime by disposing of the victim's body.² Therefore, in the investigation process, it is necessary to have valid evidence to prove the criminal act that has been committed—at least two valid pieces of evidence. Sometimes, obstacles to uncovering the criminal act exist in the process of proving. This can happen due to the investigators' lack of knowledge and the lack of witnesses who saw the incident firsthand.

Valid evidence under Article 184 of the Criminal Code (Criminal Code) includes witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and the defendant's statements.³ From the five pieces of evidence, they must support each other and give clues to a murder crime. Suppose only the witness statement and the defendant's confession alone are not strong enough to prove the perpetrator of the crime of murder. In that case, it needs to be proved, one of which is the evidence statement, namely expert testimony. In the case of the crime of murder, it is usually clarified and described in *Visum et Repertum*. The results of *this Visum et Repertum* can be used as evidence of authentic facts to prove the legal and judicial process and uphold the truth.⁴

In terms of the application of *Visum et Repertum*, mistakes may occur, one of the cases of murder that has gone viral again today, namely the case of the murder of Vina which occurred in 2016 with two victims, namely Muhamad Rizky Rudiana, the son of Iptu Rudiana and Vina Dewi Arsita, which occurred on Saturday, August 27, 2016 which occurred in the vacant land behind the car showroom building opposite SMPN 11 Cirebon which is located at Jalan Perjuangan

¹ National Police Criminal Investigation Unit, Almost All Police Reports Enforcement of Murder Cases, https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/detail_artikel/hampir_semua_polda_laporkan_penindakan_kasus_pembunuhan, accessed on December 09, 2024.

² Oktaviani Kemala Faranny Christina, et al, Juridical Analysis of the Use of Visum et Repertum in Uncovering the Crime of Murder, *Lex Administratum*, Vol. 12 Issue 03, p. 1, <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/administratum/article/view/55649/46437>, accessed on November 04, 2024.

³ Faisal Surya Pratama, Analysis of the Probative Strength of Visum et Repertum in the Case of Theft with Aggravation Resulting in the Death of the Victim (Study of the Decision of the Binjai District Court Number 1/PID. SUS-ANAK/2018/PN. BNJ), *Verstek Journal*, Volume 8 Number 2, p. 231, <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/verstek/article/viewFile/44115/pdf>, Daiakses on November 10, 2024.

⁴ Revi Astuti, Indra Yudha Koswara, "Visum et Repertum as Concrete Evidence in Seeking Material Truth in Proof of Criminal Acts", *Journal of Ius Civile*, Volume 5, Number 2, p. 84, <http://jurnal.utu.ac.id/jcivile/article/viewFile/3434/2500>, accessed on November 10, 2024.

Majasem Situgangga Village, Karyamulya Village, Kesambi District, Cirebon City which was carried out by eight people, namely Jaya, Supriyanto, Eka Sandi, Hadi Saputra, Eko Ramadhani, Sudirman, Rivaldi Aditya Wardana, Saka Tatal and 3 DPOs with the Decision of the Cirebon District Court Panel of Judges on May 19, 2017 and confirmed in the Supreme Court Cassation Decision which has permanent legal force on October 24, 2017 by stating that the Defendant has been legally proven and convincingly guilty of committing a criminal act, participating in premeditated murder and participating in violence, forcing a child to have intercourse with him and imposing a Life Sentence except for the defendant Anak Saka Tatal who was sentenced to 8 years. But in reality, there are still many irregularities in this case even though there has been a court decision with permanent legal force because after this case went viral, new evidence emerged again. This can be considered inaccurate enough to prove that the defendant was proven to be the perpetrator of Vina's murder because of the many irregularities in the Vina murder case.

Based on the events arising from the above background, the author will examine the role and position of *Visum et Repertum* as evidence in the crime of murder and the proof of *Visum et Repertum* in exposing the crime of murder, based on the judge's consideration in deciding the murder case in decision Number: 4/Pid.B/2017/PN Cbn.

METHODS

The author's research method is juridically normative. The data used is secondary data in the form of court decisions and legal documents. The data collection technique is carried out through literature study, looking at sources from books and laws and regulations related to research. Meanwhile, the data was analyzed qualitatively and presented descriptively.

DISCUSSION

The Role and Position of *Visum et Repertum* as Evidence in the Crime of Murder

In the legal dictionary, murder is an unlawful act that aims to take away life. The perpetrator of the murder usually has a background such as revenge, jealousy, personal problems, envy of others, or work problems. The perpetrator of murder usually does various ways in carrying out his actions to kill someone by using sharp weapons such as knives, machetes, machetes or other

objects that can injure someone⁵. Murder is regulated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code, which, if deliberately robbed, another person is threatened with murder with a maximum prison sentence of fifteen years. In judicial cases, proof is needed to impose criminal penalties on the perpetrators. The evidence in question is the testimony of experts, as stipulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Code, valid evidence, namely witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements of the defendant.⁶

In the case of murder, expert testimony is usually necessary to clarify and elaborate the *Visum et Repertum*. Actually, the term *Visum et Repertum* is not found in the Criminal Procedure Code (Criminal Procedure Code) or HIR (Herzien Inlandsch Regelement) but only in Staatsblad No. 350 of 1937 concerning *Visa Reperta*. *Visa Reperta* is Latin. *Visa* means witness or acknowledgment of having seen something, and *Reperta* means report. The word *Visa Reperta* changed to *Visum et Repertum*.⁷ *Visum et Repertum* is a certificate of explanation made by an expert in the field of forensic medical science, based on the investigator's request, to determine the facts of the cause of a person's death, the identity of the victim or perpetrator, the signs, and the estimated time of death.

⁵ Maghfira Ramadhina, Aryo Fadlian, *Visum et Repertum in Uncovering the Case of Premeditated Murder*, p. 93, <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/1725/1362>, accessed on November 16, 2024.

⁶ Duwi Handoko, (2018). *Criminal Code (Code of Speech Law)*. Pekanbaru: Eve and Ahwa.

⁷ Revi Astuti, Indra Yudha Koswara, "Visum et Repertum as Concrete Evidence in Seeking Material Truth in Proof of Criminal Acts", *Jurnal Ius Civile*, Volume 5, Number 2, p. 84, <http://jurnal.utu.ac.id/jcivile/article/viewFile/3434/2500>, accessed on November 10, 2024.

Aspects in the Visum Examination:⁸

1. General health conditions

Whether the victim is conscious, restless, panicked, afraid, or confused. If the victim suffers serious injuries or an uncontrollable mental condition, the officer will provide first aid so that the examination process can run smoothly.

2. Physical health

Physical examination, including pulse, blood pressure, evidence of violence, visible wounds, or venereal infections. In this examination, if the victim is still alive, he will be asked to tell the chronology of the incident and the injuries that exist. Later, officers will focus on examining the condition of the wound, starting from its size, location of the wound, the nature of the wound, and others will be recorded and analyzed.

3. Internal conditions

If there is a suspicion of a wound or injury to the inside of the body, a doctor or officer will conduct an internal examination. It can take various forms, it can be pregnancy, fractures, bleeding, and other injuries.

4. Forensic analysis

Officers will also conduct forensic examinations to look for traces of the perpetrator's DNA, such as blood, ejaculatory fluid, hair, and others.

5. Psychological conditions

The victim's psychological condition will also be examined. This examination aims to find out if there are signs of psychological disorders in the victim, such as trauma, depression, and others.

Visum et Repertum is prepared at the request of the authorities (investigators); with reference to Article 133 of the Criminal Code, investigators have the right to request information from forensic experts or doctors for judicial purposes. The request must be submitted in writing, including the intent and purpose of the request letter. The investigator referred to here is an investigator by Article 6 paragraph (1) point a, namely an investigator who is an official of the

⁸ Nafiatul Munawaroh, SH., M.H, Aspects of the Visum Examination, Online [Law](https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/syarat-visum-lt51b4b7977c299/) <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/syarat-visum-lt51b4b7977c299/>, accessed on November 16, 2024.

National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.⁹ The doctor or forensic expert cannot confirm the exact manner of death in *Visum et Repertum* because he does not see the process of events but gives an assessment of the final result of a process and only explains implicitly in the conclusion of *Visum et Repertum* that he made.¹⁰

In this case, the information or clarity that a doctor or forensic expert must provide for the results of *Visum et Repertum* is to determine the identity of the victim, estimate the time of death, determine the cause of death, determine or estimate the manner of death. If it is related to the research process regarding *Visum et Repertum* with the murder case examined and decided by the Cirebon District Court with Number 4/Pid.B/2017 PN Cbn dated May 19, 2017, with the defendants Jaya, Supriyanto, Eka Sandi, Hadi Saputra, Eko Ramadhani, Sudirman, Rivaldi Aditya Wardana, Saka Tatal and 3 DPOs. In the process of proof, the Public Prosecutor presented an expert witness who conducted an autopsy, an expert witness in providing expert testimony in the form of an examination, which was then stated in *Visum et Repertum* Number: VeR/77/IX/2016/Dokpol based on the results of the examination on the corpse on behalf of Muhammad Rizki Rudiana with the conclusion that the male corpse had decomposed, there were also signs of blunt trauma on the head in the form of fractures of the roof of the front skull and back, skull base fractures, upper jaw fractures, and lower jaw fractures that can result in death. There were signs of blunt trauma in the form of fractures in the right upper arm bone, right cubus bone, and right cruciate bone, open wounds on the left forehead, inner right ankle, and left lower leg, abrasions on the outer left ankle to the back of the left leg, and blood infiltration on the skin of the chest.

Visum et Repertum Number: VeR/76/XI/2016/Dokpol based on the results of expert examination on the corpse in the name of Vina with the conclusion that there were signs of blunt trauma on the head marked by fractures of the roof of the skull and lower jaw bone, blunt trauma on the right thigh and right lower leg marked by open wounds on the right lower leg, fractures of

⁹ Dhammananda, Dwi Ratna Kamala Sari Lukman, et al., "Juridical Review of *Visum et Repertum* in Proving the Crime of Persecution (Case Study of Decision Number: 221/Pid.B/2022/PN.Mtr.)", Jayapangus Press Metta, *Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences*, Volume 3 Number 2, p. 129, <https://jayapanguspress.penerbit.org/index.php/metta>, accessed on November 16, 2024.

¹⁰ Dhestiani Amara Putri, Muhammad Rustamaji, "The Position of *Visum et Repertum* as Evidence in Disclosing Criminal Acts of Persecution", *Verstek*, Volume 12 Issue 2, p. 40, <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/verstek/article/viewFile/82534/pdf>, accessed on November 16, 2024.

the right femur and fractures of the right shin that can result in bleeding that together or individually result in death. There were signs of sharp trauma in the form of open wounds on the right cheek and the back of the left hand. There were signs of blunt trauma in the form of abrasions on the left abdomen and left thigh, as well as redness on the right thigh. An examination of the pubic and anal apes was carried out with the results of sperm found in the pubic anus apex preparation.

Based on the explanation of *Visum et Repertum* above, it can direct the truth of the Vina case, whether it is indeed a murder or a single accident. It is stated in the visum that the cause of Vina's death was due to blunt trauma (injuries that occurred due to impact or hard impact), while the death of the victim Eky was stated in the Visum due to blunt trauma. So, the role and position of *Visum et Repertum* as evidence in this murder case in relation to the strength of the evidence is appropriate when *Visum et Repertum* is attached to complete the case file in question. Thus, if using *Visum et Repertum* can prove concretely and fulfill the elements specified in Article 341 of the Criminal Code and Article 342 of the Criminal Code, then *Visum et Repertum* will shed light and play a very important role in helping to solve the main problems that have occurred.

Proof of *Visum et Repertum* in Uncovering the Crime of Murder

Evidence refers to a process related to collecting evidence, showing evidence to and submitting evidence at a court hearing. Proof that has been defined by many literatures regarding the law of proof itself, according to Eddy O.S. Hiarij in his book *Theory and Law of Proof, Bewijskracht* can be interpreted as the evidentiary power of each piece of evidence in a series of assessments of the proof of an indictment. The assessment is the authority of the judge, so the judge is the one who assesses and determines the suitability between one piece of evidence and another. The power of proof also lies in the evidence submitted, whether the evidence is relevant or not to the case at hand. If the evidence is relevant, the force of proof further leads to whether the evidence is admissible or not.

The crime of murder, in this case, was accompanied by rape committed by the victim committed by the defendants Jaya, Supriyanto, Eka Sandi, and Hadi Saputra, so it is necessary to conduct an examination of *the hymen* or hymen on the victim and also other evidence on the victim's body to prove whether the crime is true or not. For this reason, the examination of evidence

- evidence of whether a criminal act has occurred to him needs to examine evidence related to human limbs. The judge did not know of the physical evidence available to the victim, such as the condition of the hymen or hymen, wounds, or infections. So, to find the material truth of an event or criminal act that has occurred, in addition to legal science, assistance from other disciplines is also needed, including judicial medicine. Therefore, proving in a case of murder and rape committed by force requires the help of an expert to prove whether the event is true or not.

The doctor's assistance as an expert is written in the form of *Visum et Repertum*. *The Visum et Repertum* must be made as clear and as good as possible so that the judge can use *the Visum et Repertum* as evidence and play a role in proving a criminal case that can provide a clear picture of a criminal act. As stated in the trial process at the Cirebon District Court contained in Decision Number: 4/Pid.B/2017/PN Cbn, that the Public Prosecutor submitted evidence, including in the form of *Visum et Repertum*. *This Visum et Repertum* is made based on the results of a doctor's examination and is made on the oath of office so that the evidence of the letter has an authenticity value.

Results of *Visum et Repertum* Number 170/Ver.RSUD-GJ/VIII/2016, dated September 22, 2016, on behalf of MUH. RIZKY RUDIANA, male, 16 years old, which was made and signed by Dr. Rahma Tiaranita, a doctor at Gunung Jati Hospital, Cirebon City with a medical consultation with doctor Andri Nur Rochman.SpF with the conclusion of the examination results found signs of blunt trauma in the form of open wounds on the forehead and back of the right hand, abrasions on the forehead, bridge of the nose, upper eyelid of the right eye, chin, neck, right chest, right forearm, right back of hand, left upper arm, left wrist, back of left hand, bruises on the left cheek, fractures. The upper jaw bone, lower jaw bone, right upper arm bone, right cubus bone and right pellet, red fluid comes out from both nostrils and ear canals.

Visum et Repertum Number 190/Ver. RSUD-GJ/IX/2016 dated October 17, 2016 on behalf of VINA DEWI ARSITA, female, 16 years old made and signed by dr. Ihda Silvia, doctor at Gunung Jati Hospital, Cirebon City with medical consultation doctor Andri Nur Rochman SpF with the conclusion of the examination results found signs of blunt trauma in the form of open wounds on the right temple and right lower leg, bruises on the left part of the head and chin, fracture of the right shin and active bleeding in both nostrils, both ear and mouth holes, active bleeding from the genital opening was found to be fresh, diluted, without the presence of tissue

clots, signs of shock of lack of fluid (hypovolemic shock), in the form of decreased levels of oxygen-carrying protein in the blood (hemoglobin), decreased consciousness, decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate (pulse), the eyelid membranes appear pale, both hands and feet are cold. maintaining the airway, installing a device to support the head and neck, installing a splint on the right leg, administering oxygen and sucking mucus/blood from the respiratory tract. On the twenty-eighth of August two thousand sixteen, at one more than thirty minutes Western Indonesia Time, the patient experienced respiratory arrest and cardiac arrest.

In terms of proving this murder because it causes many irregularities, the second *visum et repertum* is carried out to be more in-depth, especially if it includes an autopsy or follow-up examination. So that a *visum et repertum* was carried out again with Number: VeR/77/IX/2016/Dokpol dated September 13, 2016 regarding the results of the dismantling of the tomb and the examination of the body on behalf of MUHAMAD RIZKY RUDIANA which was made and signed by dr. Andri Nur Rochman, SpF. Forensic specialist at Bhayangkara Indramayu Hospital, who has carried out the dismantling of the tomb followed by an external examination and internal examination (autopsy) of the body of MUHAMAD RIZKY RUDIANA with Conclusion: On the corpse of a male man aged about 16 (sixteen) years, it appears that the corpse has decomposed, there are signs of blunt trauma in the form of fractures of the roof of the skull with and back, fractures of the skull base, fractures of the upper jaw, and fractures of the lower jaw which can result in death. Meanwhile, on the victim VINA *Visum et Repertum* Number VeR / 76 / IX / 2016 / Dokpol dated September 13, 2016 regarding the results of the dismantling of the grave and the examination of the body made and signed by dr. Andri Nur Rochman, SpF. Forensic specialist at Bhayangkara Indramayu Hospital, who had dismantled the grave followed by an external examination and internal examination (autopsy) of VINA's body with the conclusion that the female corpse was around 16 years old. (Sixteen) years, it appears that the corpse has decomposed, there are signs of blunt trauma to the head marked by fractures of the skull roof and lower jaw bones, and blunt trauma to the right thigh and right lower leg marked by open wounds on the right lower leg, fractures of the right femur and fractures of the right shin which can result in bleeding, which together or each can result in death and sperm is found in the genital drainage hole but not DNA tests are carried out.

Through the evidence of *Visum et Repertum* from these 2 realms, it resulted in the emergence of different perceptions, because from the first visum there was no mention of injuries due to sharp objects but in the second visum due to death from blows and sharp objects for the victims Eky and Vina, accompanied by rape for the victim Vina, because sperm was found in the hole of the victim's genitals but instead a DNA test was not carried out to determine whose sperm it belonged to. Because if proven by DNA tests, this case will be clearer, is it true that this case also spread to rape. So, in this case, the autopsy on the body will definitely have a different *result* from the previous one if the body has been buried. This directs that in the element of murder, beating, forcing more than one person to have sexual intercourse together, it needs to be considered.

Based on the analysis that has been described earlier, it can be seen that the evidentiary strength of *Visum et Repertum* evidence is considered to have the power as valid evidence in the case decided by the Cirebon District Court with Number 4/Pid.B/2017/PN Cbn dated May 19, 2017. In the criminal case file of the Vina case, *Visum et Repertum* is attached, so the judge should consider it as evidence because the evidentiary power of *Visum et Repertum* is perfect evidence of what is listed in it, so the important point of the opinion of forensic experts presented in it must be believed as long as there is no other evidence that weakens. However, if it leads to this case, it needs to be considered. This is in line with the evidentiary system adopted in criminal justice, namely negative proof according to the law. The judge is free to assess it and is not bound by expert testimony. Likewise, the testimony of an expert who is evidence (*Visum et Repertum*). Although evidence is the main thing in proving this case, it does not mean that it is the most influential evidence for the judge in making a decision. So that the strength of the evidence is the same, nothing exceeds the others because it is free and non-binding, depending on the judge's judgment.

CONCLUSION

Visum et Repertum has a very important role in the process of proving the crime of murder, especially in providing a clear medical picture of the victim's condition, be it physical injury, trauma, or the cause of death. This evidence, while unable to reveal exactly how it happened, provides invaluable information for investigators and courts in determining whether a death was caused by murder or an accident. In the context of the case handled at the Cirebon District Court,

Visum et Repertum provided evidence that strengthened the charges against the defendant by explaining in detail the type of injuries found on the victim and linking them to the most likely cause of death. Thus, *Visum et Repertum* is not only a supporting evidence, but also serves as an instrument that provides the necessary clues in resolving criminal cases.

In this case, *Visum et Repertum* has a high evidentiary value, in practice the evidentiary power is not absolute. The judge has the freedom to assess the suitability of *Visum Et Repertum* with other evidence in the case. As explained in the criminal justice evidentiary system, no evidence is more dominant or binding because the final decision remains in the judge's judgment. Therefore, even though *Visum et Repertum* plays an important role, the judge must still evaluate all available evidence and consider other evidence that may provide additional information or weaken the evidence. In murder cases involving rape, such as the case at the Cirebon District Court, the role of *Visum et Repertum* has become increasingly complex, requiring further testing, such as DNA tests, to clarify the truth of the existing facts.

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