**How can we protect victims of cyber sexual crime from contiguous abuse?**

With the development of the Internet, cybercrime is increasing. Among them, online sex crimes are creating many victims in various ways and changing rapidly. Deep-fake technology is causing much damage by swapping celebrities' faces with pornography. This technology is so sophisticated that there are few signs of manipulation, and it is difficult to recognize that it is a fake video. (Westerlund, 2019, p.40) In addition, online sex offenders use a completely anonymous dark web to avoid tracking. (Weekend All Things Considered, 2014) Various types of online sexual crimes also emerge with new technologies, so we should devise new ways to protect victims from online sex criminals.

To protect victims of online sex crimes, we need to know precisely how perpetrators harm victims. What are some cases of online sex crimes? First, revenge porn. According to Tegan & Tiffany (2018), revenge porn refers to uploading someone's sexual photos or videos online without permission from the subject in the image or video. In some cases, perpetrators disclose the victim's personal information on the Internet, making victims more likely to be exposed to crimes such as abuse, stalking, sexual harassment, and rape. (Citron & Franks, 2014) In particular, revenge pornography is common to blame victims or pass on the cause of the incident to them. (Tegan & Tiffany, 2018) This is an act of defending the perpetrator and instilling justification for the crime, and it is secondary victimization that hurts the victim again.

In addition, there is a very high possibility that large-scale sex crimes may occur via the Internet, not limited to individuals. For example, between 2018 and 2020, a huge-scale online sex crime has occurred, known as the Nth Room case in Korea. The operators of this room approached through Twitter, infringed on the victims' personal information, threatened them with weaknesses, and lured them to Nth rooms. It is known that the number of victims is currently at least 103, including 26 minors. (Yonhap News Agency, 2020) They did anti-humanitarian things such as feeding them poop and dog food and engraving the word slave on their skin. The perpetrators have opened a secret chat room where only selected people can enter. According to the results of the police investigation, it is estimated that about 60,000 users in chat rooms, excluding duplicates, have joined the paid chat room. (Korea JoongAng Daily, 2020) According to the Korea Times (2020), perpetrators were not one, and they moved very systematically: Money launderers, rapists (treated as VIPs), identity thefts, uploaders, and promoters. They created secret rooms through encrypted messenger apps such as Telegram and Discord to avoid the tracking: the so-called Nth Room, Baksabang(means Doctor's Room in Korean). In order to enter this room, users must fully prove that they are a man and pay. Even in making financial transactions, they used encrypted virtual currency such as Bitcoin to hide the flow of currency transactions. They entered the Nth room, watched illegal pornography through secret channels, and distributed it to illegal pornography sites.

Then, what is the difference between online and offline sex crimes?: The effects on victims. Once online sex crime occurs, intimate photos, videos, or personal identity of victims spread throughout the Internet. It is almost impossible to delete and report all the photos and videos circulating on the Internet. Even if victims erase everything, they should tremble in a situation where they do not know when the photos and videos will be back on the Internet. Victims have to be worried if anyone has seen illegal photos or videos of them wherever they go. (Dot(.)Face, 2019) Victims have no choice but to live an anxious life even after punishing the perpetrator even though they did nothing wrong. Even after death, they are alive on someone's computer, and the perpetrators ridicule the videos and photos that depict victims. Victims live in permanent damage.

How can we protect the victims from this continuous damage? Protecting and preventing victims from online sex crimes is difficult for institutions or organizations to do. It is a part that requires a lot of people's effort. Government agencies such as the police and prosecutors should arrest and punish the perpetrators as soon as possible. It is necessary to come up with measures to protect actively and support victims systematically. Second, the media should not divulge information about the victim and should not pay attention to her. However, to prevent another possible victim, the media should report the perpetrator's method in detail. It is also essential to change the perception of sexual assault victims. According to McKinlay & Lavis (2020), victims of revenge pornography experience loss of dignity or negative perception from people around them, such as family and friends. However, the most important thing is not to consume these illegal photos and videos. It should be recognized that not only the direct perpetrator who takes and shares photos and videos but also everyone who continuously consumes them is indirect. Indirect perpetrators also have to take responsibility for the victims.

With the recent development of the Internet and new technologies, new types of sex crimes have emerged: cybersex crimes. Unlike conventional offline sex crimes, cybersex crimes occur when direct perpetrators post intimate videos or photos of a particular person on the Internet, which can cause continuous damage to the victim. Examples of large-scale cyber sexual assault cases include revenge pornography and the Nth Room incident in Korea. Accordingly, people should consider sustainable support to protect victims from continuous harm. Only when these efforts continue, future victims can be prevented and protected from a similar case of online sexual crimes.

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