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Legal Policy on Exhibitionism Through Video Call-Based Social Media Reviewed from the Information and Electronic Transactions (IET) Law

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of information technology has significantly impacted society, transforming conventional crimes into cybercrimes using computers and the internet. One such example is exhibitionism via video call-based social media. This act is not yet specifically addressed in the Information and Electronic Transactions (IET) Law. Applying Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the IET Law, which deals with indecent acts, does not cover this scenario as it lacks the "known to the public" element, creating a legal gap. Consequently, two issues arise: the legal regulation of exhibitionism in Indonesia and the legal policy considerations for exhibitionism through video call-based social media under the IET Law. This normative research employs legislative, conceptual, and historical approaches, drawing from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials collected through library research. The materials are analyzed using descriptive, systematization, construction, argumentation, and evaluation techniques. To address this legal gap, policy reforms in criminal law are necessary. Amending Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the IET Law to include "to another person without the consent or desire of that person" is essential. This amendment would allow the prosecution of exhibitionism via video call-based social media, ensuring legal certainty and protection for victims, particularly women and children.

Keywords: Criminal Code, Exhibitionism, IET Law, Legal Policy, Pornography Law

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of information technology has significantly impacted and transformed society. Stohl et al. (2015) emphasize that corporate social responsibility policies increasingly restrict communicative aspects such as free speech and information sharing, which could impact how exhibitionism through video call-based social media is addressed within corporate settings.¹ Furthermore, Hamanduna (2023) discusses the revisions and regulations of the IET Law by the Indonesian government, shedding light on the evolving legal landscape concerning electronic transactions and online activities.²

This rapid advancement has facilitated easier execution of activities, interactions, and communication among individuals. The continuous development of information technology has effectively created a borderless world, leading to rapid social changes. Nugroho (2024) delves into the implementation of specific regulations against IET violations, providing insights into the definitions and scope of electronic information under the law, which could be pertinent to cases involving exhibitionism through video calls.³ Additionally, Imaniyati (2023) explores the use of electronic evidence in legal disputes, indicating the importance of electronic information as admissible evidence, which could be relevant in cases related to exhibitionism through electronic means.⁴ Technological advancements and the advent of social media have altered behavioral patterns concerning culture, ethics, and existing norms. Indonesia, with its vast territory and large, diverse population encompassing various ethnicities, races, and religions, is particularly susceptible to social change. The majority of Indonesians use social media to obtain and disseminate information, reflecting the pervasive influence of information and communication technology.

Crimes that were once conventional, such as threats, theft, fraud, and immoral acts, can now be perpetrated using online computer media, commonly referred to as cybercrime. In Indonesia, legislative measures have been enacted to address crimes involving electronic media. Law Number 1 of 2024, amending Law Number

¹ Cynthia Stohl et al., "Social Media Policies: Implications for Contemporary Notions of Corporate Social Responsibility," *Journal of Business Ethics* 142, no. 3 (May 9, 2017): 413–436, <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s10551-015-2743-9>.

² Antonius O. Lapu Hamanduna and Putut Widjanarko, "Discourse Network on the Revision of Indonesian Information and Electronic Transaction Law," *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi (Indonesian Journal of Communications Studies)* 7, no. 2 (July 30, 2023): 519–538, <https://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/jsk/article/view/5496>.

³ Aguk Nugroho, "Implementation of SKB Number 229 of 2021, Number 154 of 2021, Number KB/2/VI/2021 against ITE Delik Article 27 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008," *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi* 5, no. 3 (March 26, 2024): 717–735, <https://jst.publikasiindonesia.id/index.php/jst/article/view/932>.

⁴ Neni Sri Imaniyati et al., "The Existence of Electronic Evidence in the Settlement of Sharia Economic Disputes in Religious Courts During the Covid-19 Period Based on Positive Law and Islamic Law Perspectives," *KnE Social Sciences* (October 30, 2023), <https://knepublishing.com/index.php/KnE-Social/article/view/14264>.

11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, exemplifies such criminal law policy. Moreover, Hadi (2024) discusses legal protections in e-commerce transactions, highlighting the regulatory framework established by the IET Law to ensure security and fairness in electronic transactions, including those involving video call-based interactions.⁵ Jaelani (2024) points out that the IET law recognizes electronic land certificates, showcasing the legal recognition of electronic documents, which could be applicable to cases involving digital evidence in exhibitionism incidents.⁶ Various forms of cybercrime can affect anyone, and the misuse of information technology for immoral acts has emerged, including the exhibition of genitals via social media platforms like video calling. This immoral act, known as exhibitionism, underscores the necessity for robust legal frameworks to mitigate the adverse impacts of technology on societal norms and ethics.

Exhibitionism is the behavior of exposing body parts or vital organs to other people in order to achieve sexual satisfaction. However, the perpetrator will not be able to achieve satisfaction if the woman is silent and doesn't care. This can disappoint the perpetrator. In Indonesia, there are no specific regulations governing the criminal act of exhibitionism, but there are several articles that are related to immoral acts if they occur directly and in public, namely the articles that regulate acts of violating decency in public, which are contained in Criminal Code Article 281 of the Criminal Code concerning Crimes Against Morality. Meanwhile, *lex specialis*, this crime is also regulated in Article 1 Paragraph 1, Article 10, and Article 36 of Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography.

Acts of exhibitionism are increasingly facilitated by the use of information and communication technology, particularly through social media video calls. The Information and Electronic Transactions Law does not currently regulate this behavior unless it violates decency as outlined in Article 27, Paragraph 1 of the law. It is important to note that the element of the act being "known to the public" is not met in cases where the act occurs solely between the perpetrator making the call and the victim receiving the call.⁷

What is meant by "publicly known" is to be or so that it can be accessed by a large group of people, most of whom do not know each other. Therefore, Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law cannot cover and ensnare perpetrators who commit immoral acts of exhibitionism through video call-based social media, so there is a vacuum in norms regarding acts of exhibitionism

⁵ Naufal Akbar Kusuma Hadi and Suraji Suraji, "Legal Protection for Both Parties in the Execution of E-Commerce Based Buying and Selling Agreements Grounded in Justice," *International Journal of Current Science Research and Review* 07, no. 06 (June 14, 2024), <https://ijcsrr.org/single-view/?id=16919&pid=16658>.

⁶ Abdul Kadir Jaelani et al., "Green Legality Certificate on Agrarian Reform: Indonesian Experience," *KnE Social Sciences* (January 5, 2024), <https://knepublishing.com/index.php/KnE-Social/article/view/14713>.

⁷ Muhammad Arrullah Safriawan, "Legal Aspects of E-Commerce in the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions," *Focus Journal Law Review* 4, no. 1 (May 26, 2024), <https://ojs.balidwipa.ac.id/index.php/fjl/article/view/257>.

through video call-based social media itself. Thus, it is important to design a legal policy for immoral acts of exhibitionism through video call-based social media, which are not specifically regulated by the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. This must be immediately analyzed according to law so that the legal basis can be determined and formulated into the Information and Transactions Law. Electronic Transactions. Based on this, the authors raised two problem formulations, namely how the legal regulations for acts of exhibitionism are regulated in Indonesia and what is the legal policy for acts of exhibitionism via video call-based social media according to the information and electronic transactions law.

The adaptable nature of Indonesia's legal system is crucial for it to effectively integrate the aspirations of its citizens and fulfill its protective role in society. An adaptive legal state can respond to evolving societal developments, ensuring the legal framework remains relevant. Moreover, a progressive legal state should not only focus on technological advancements but also prioritize promoting social justice and ethical standards.⁸

Law enforcement practices must align with the current trajectory of globalization, which introduces new complexities and interconnects human lives on an unprecedented scale. This interconnectedness necessitates a legal system that can address the resulting issues and relationships, facilitating the fulfillment of human needs within a global context. By adapting to these changes, the Indonesian legal system can effectively manage the challenges posed by globalization, ensuring that legal frameworks remain robust and relevant in addressing contemporary societal issues. Based on the background of the problem described above, this research aims to identify and understand the legal regulation of exhibitionism in Indonesia, as well as the legal policy for exhibitionism via video call-based social media according to the Electronic Information and Transactions Law.

⁸ Yovan Iristian, "Pursuit of Fairness: Human Rights and Social Justice in Indonesia's Legal Landscape," *Journal of Progressive Law and Legal Studies* 2, no. 01 (December 25, 2023): 34–48, <https://risetpress.com/index.php/jpills/article/view/530>.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs a normative methodology, utilizing statutory, conceptual, and historical approaches. The sources of legal materials in this study encompass primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. These materials are gathered through library research methods, ensuring a comprehensive collection of relevant data. The collected legal materials are subsequently processed and analyzed using a variety of techniques. Descriptive techniques are employed to provide a clear and detailed account of the legal issues at hand.⁹ The normative methodology guides the selection of ethical theories and ensures a transparent and reasoned research design.¹⁰ Systematization techniques are utilized to organize and structure the information logically.¹¹ Finally, evaluation techniques are used to assess the validity and reliability of the legal materials and arguments presented. This multi-faceted analytical framework ensures a thorough examination and interpretation of the legal materials, contributing to the robustness and depth of the research findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Acts of Exhibitionism Through Video Call-Based Social Media in View of Information and Electronic Transaction Laws in Indonesia

The development of information technology brings impacts and changes in society. With the development of technology and information that has developed at this time, it has experienced rapid progress from time to time so that it can make it easier to carry out activities, interact and communicate with other individuals. The existence of information and communication technology has meant that crimes that were previously conventional in nature, such as threats, theft, fraud, and violating decency, can now be carried out using computer media online with a very small risk of being caught, better known as cybercrime.

Indonesia is a country of law, which means that every action carried out by someone who meets the elements of the law will be accountable according to the law that regulates it. Law consists of all the rules and practices that can be enforced through sanctions. Law is defined as a collection of laws containing rules and prohibitions that function to maintain community security and must be obeyed by the community itself. In Indonesia, legal regulations to tackle crimes related to the

⁹ Achmad Subagyo, Moh Saleh, and Saiful Abdullah, "Legal Protection for Taxpayers Participants of Voluntary Disclosure Program in the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations," *IUS POSITUM (Journal of Law Theory and Law Enforcement)* 1, no. 4 (2022).

¹⁰ Sabine Salloch et al., "The Normative Background of Empirical-Ethical Research: First Steps Towards a Transparent and Reasoned Approach in the Selection of an Ethical Theory," *BMC Medical Ethics* 16, no. 1 (December 4, 2015): 20, <https://bmcmedethics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12910-015-0016-x>.

¹¹ David Moher et al., "Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015 Statement," *Systematic Reviews* 4, no. 1 (December 1, 2015): 1, <https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/2046-4053-4-1>.

use of electronic media have been successfully passed through criminal law policy, namely Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions.

There are many types of cyber crime that can happen to anyone, and recently the use of information technology has emerged to violate decency. For example, the act of exposing body parts or vital organs to other people to achieve sexual satisfaction or what is known as exhibitionism. Exhibitionism is an act of violating decency.

Exhibitionism is defined as the act of exposing one's body parts or vital organs to others for sexual gratification. This behavior is considered a violation of decency and is categorized as immoral or sexually deviant. Exhibitionism can be interpreted as a form of sexual crime, involving unlawful acts that endanger life or infringe upon an individual's freedom. Research has shown that exhibitionism, particularly through webcams, is prevalent among teenagers.¹²

Immoral crimes or violating decency can also be interpreted as sexual crimes, where sexual crimes are any unlawful acts with or without physical or psychological means that can pose a danger to life or result in the loss of a person's freedom. Thus, sexual crime is an act of a person who deviates and does not comply with the norms or rules of decency, which often occurs in society, especially among teenagers.

Legal regulations for acts of violating decency are regulated in Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, namely Article 27 Paragraph (1), which reads: "Every person intentionally and without right broadcasts, displays, distributes, transmits, and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency for public knowledge."¹³ A person can be said to be violating decency by utilizing information and communication technology if they comply with the elements of Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. The elements of Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law are:

¹² Thula Koops, Arne Dekker, and Peer Briken, "Online Sexual Activity Involving Webcams—An Overview of Existing Literature and Implications for Sexual Boundary Violations of Children and Adolescents," *Behavioral Sciences & the Law* 36, no. 2 (March 16, 2018): 182–197, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/bsl.2333>.

¹³ Pemerintah Pusat Indonesia, *Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik* (Jakarta, 2024), <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/274494/uu-no-1-tahun-2024>.

1. Every Person's Element

The element "every person" according to Article 1 point 21 of the Electronic Transaction Information (ITE) Law states that every person is an individual, whether an Indonesian citizen, a foreign citizen, or a legal entity.

2. Elements intentionally and without rights

The elements "intentionally" and "without rights" indicate that the individual engaging in the act is fully aware and purposefully intends to perform the action without legal authorization. This implies that the perpetrator has a deliberate and conscious desire to execute the act, fully understanding that it is being conducted without the appropriate rights. In this context, the perpetrator knowingly aims to broadcast, display, distribute, transmit, and/or make electronic information media and/or electronic documents accessible. This awareness and intent highlight the premeditated nature of the actions, emphasizing the individual's deliberate engagement in unauthorized activities.

- a. The element of "broadcasting" encompasses the acts of transmitting, distributing, and rendering Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents accessible within an Electronic System. This involves disseminating content in a manner that allows it to reach a wider audience through digital means.
- b. The element of "distributing" pertains to the activity where an individual sends and/or disseminates Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents to other individuals using an Electronic System. This involves the transfer of digital content from one person to another, thereby facilitating the spread of information through electronic channels.
- c. The element of "transmitting" refers specifically to the action of sending Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents to other individuals via an Electronic System. This process entails the digital delivery of content from one user to another, ensuring that the information reaches the intended recipients.
- d. The element of "making accessible" involves all actions that result in Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents becoming known or available to other parties or the general public through an Electronic System. This includes any measures taken to ensure that digital content can be accessed, viewed, or retrieved by others, thereby enhancing its visibility and reach within the electronic domain.

3. Elements have content that violates decency

The element of violating decency encompasses acts that involve the display of nudity, genitals, and sexual activity, which contravene the

prevailing moral and ethical standards of the society in which and the time at which the act occurs. This includes any behavior that is considered offensive or inappropriate according to the cultural, social, and legal norms established within the specific context where the act is performed. Such actions are deemed to disrupt the societal values and principles that govern acceptable conduct, reflecting a significant departure from the community's expectations of decency and propriety.

4. Elements for General Knowledge

Publicly known elements are elements of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that can be accessed by a large group of people, most of whom do not know each other.

Deed exhibitionism by utilizing social media-based video call is an act that violates morality, but if the article was applied, the act violates morality as regulated in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, the element of the article "known to the public" is not fulfilled. The following is an analysis of the action exhibitionism who utilize video call-based social media if they apply Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, namely:

1. Every Person's Element

What is meant by the element "everyone" is a person or perpetrator who commits acts of exhibitionism. Thus, the element "Everyone" is fulfilled.

2. Elements intentionally and without rights broadcast, perform, distribute, transmit, and/or make accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents

What is meant by this element is that a person or perpetrator deliberately broadcasts or transmits the act of exposing genitals through video call-based social media. Therefore, "the element of intentionally and without rights broadcasting, performing, distributing, transmitting, and/or making accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents" is fulfilled.

3. Elements have content that violates decency

What is meant by this element is that a person or perpetrator commits an act of exhibitionism or showing off his genitals, which is an immoral act that is broadcast or transmitted to someone he does not know. Thus, the element of "having content that violates decency" is fulfilled.

4. Elements for general knowledge

What is meant by publicly known elements are elements of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that can be accessed by a large group of people, most of whom do not know each other, while acts of exhibitionism using video call-based social media occur between

perpetrators who make calls. with the victim who received the call. Therefore, the "generally known" element is not fulfilled.

By not fulfilling the elements of the "publicly known" article in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, it can be said that immoral acts of exhibitionism via video call-based social media are not regulated directly by Indonesian Law, resulting in a vacuum of norms regarding acts of exhibitionism through video call-based social media itself. However, in the case of acts of exhibitionism through social media based on video calls which are recorded and then used to carry out blackmail by threatening the victim to give them goods, the perpetrator can be charged under Article 27B Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law which reads: "Every person intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents, with the intention of unlawfully benefiting himself or another person, forcing someone with threats of violence to: giving an item, which partly or wholly belongs to that person or to another person; or giving debt, making an acknowledgment of debt, or writing off a receivable."¹⁴

Thus, acts of exhibitionism through Video Call Based Social Media with the mode of obtaining sexual satisfaction are not regulated directly by Indonesian Law due to the failure to fulfill the elements of the "publicly known" article in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. Thus, there is a legal vacuum in norms regarding acts of exhibitionism via video call-based social media itself. However, in the case of acts of exhibitionism via video call-based social media in which the mode is recorded and then used to carry out blackmail by threatening the victim to gain profits, the perpetrator can be charged under Article 27B Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law.

Legal Policy for Exhibitionism Through Video Call-Based Social Media Judging from Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions

The legal system in Indonesia operates as a legal state, where actions that meet legal criteria are subject to accountability under relevant laws. The government utilizes the law as a mechanism to maintain justice, balance rights and obligations, and regulate the lives of citizens. This approach is essential for addressing legal gaps arising from the evolving dynamics of information technology and electronic transactions. This concept is solidified in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the Indonesian Constitution, which states, "The State of Indonesia is a State of law".¹⁵

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Zainal Abidin Pakpahan et al., "Implementation of the State of Law Principles from the Constitutional Law Perspective: A Case Study of Legislative Aspects in Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Mahadi: Indonesia Journal of Law* 3, no. 01 (February 28, 2024): 16–22, <https://talenta.usu.ac.id/Mahadi/article/view/15452>.

The term "policy" in legal parlance derives from the English word "policy" or the Dutch word "politiek." From these foreign terms, the concept of criminal law policy can be interpreted as "criminal law politics." In international literature, this is known by various terms such as "penal policy," "criminal law policy," or simply "criminal policy."

Policies play a crucial role in guiding the actions of policy implementers and enforcers, setting out rules for regulating and decision-making within predetermined plans. Criminal policy is instrumental in preventing and addressing criminal activities, utilizing penal measures or criminal law to uphold justice and maintain a balance between rights and obligations.¹⁶ Criminal law policy encompasses the systematic and strategic application of legal principles to effectively manage and mitigate criminal behavior within society as follows:

1. Holding elections to achieve the best results of criminal legislation in the sense of fulfilling the requirements of justice and effectiveness.
2. Efforts to create criminal laws and regulations that are appropriate to the circumstances and situations at one time and for the future.¹⁷

Therefore, the concept of criminal law policy constitutes an endeavor to develop improved legislation aimed at enhancing crime prevention strategies. It encompasses initiatives such as penal reform policies, which involve the systematic reevaluation and adjustment of criminal laws. Penal reform endeavors to realign and refine criminal legislation to align with the core socio-political, socio-philosophical, and socio-cultural values that inform criminal policy, social policy, and law enforcement practices in Indonesia. The policy approach to reforming criminal law includes the following:

1. Social policy constitutes integral efforts aimed at addressing social issues to promote national objectives, particularly community welfare;
2. Criminal policy encompasses initiatives directed at preventing crime and safeguarding community well-being within the framework of criminal law reform;
3. Law enforcement policies are pivotal in renewing legal principles or substances to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement practices within the context of criminal law reform.

Meanwhile, criminal law reform seen from a value approach is essentially an effort to review and reassess ("reorientation and reevaluation") socio-political, socio-philosophical, and socio-cultural values that form the basis and provide the

¹⁶ Andrejs Vilks, "Criminal Policy as a Basis for the Sustainable Development or Public Security," *US-China Law Review* 16, no. 7 (July 28, 2019), <http://www.davidpublisher.org/index.php/Home/Article/index?id=42170.html>.

¹⁷ Joko Sriwidodo, *Kajian Hukum Pidana Indonesia: Teori Dan Praktek* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kepel Press, 2019), [https://repo.jayabaya.ac.id/735/1/KAJIAN HUKUM PIDANA INDONESIA.pdf](https://repo.jayabaya.ac.id/735/1/KAJIAN%20HUKUM%20PIDANA%20INDONESIA.pdf).

normative and substantive content of the aspired criminal law. As for the scope of legal reform or penal reform is in "penal system reform" consisting of:

1. Renewal of the substance of criminal law (renewal substantial);
2. Structural reform of criminal law (renewal structural);
3. Renewal of criminal law culture (renewal cultural).

Based on the aforementioned description, efforts to address and prevent crime can be effectively pursued through criminal policy, utilizing penal measures or criminal law policy. Criminal law policy also encompasses penal reform initiatives, which aim to realign and revise criminal legislation in line with the evolving socio-political, socio-philosophical, technological, and socio-cultural developments in Indonesian society. These developments underpin social policy, criminal policy, and law enforcement practices in Indonesia.

The absence of the "publicly known" element in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law creates a normative gap concerning acts of exhibitionism via social media video calls. In response, the author suggests addressing this issue through a criminal law reform policy. Specifically, this involves amending the decency violation clause in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law to include the element "to another person without the consent or desire of that person." This proposed amendment aims to clarify and strengthen the provisions of Article 27 Paragraph 1, thereby ensuring comprehensive legal coverage for offenses related to indecent acts via electronic media.

Thus, the revised wording of Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law would read as follows: "Every person intentionally and without right broadcasts, displays, distributes, transmits, and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents which have content that violates decency for public knowledge or to other people without the consent or desire of that person."¹⁸

With this update on the perpetrators exhibitionism via social media based video call can be charged with this article because the element "known to the public" which was initially not fulfilled, can then be fulfilled from one of the elements "to another person without the consent or desire of that person", so that Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information Law and Electronic Transactions can provide legal certainty for perpetrators of acts that violate morality exhibitionism via social media based video call with the aim of providing legal certainty and protection to victims, especially women and children.

CONCLUSION

¹⁸ Indonesia, *Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik*.

The legal regulation pertaining to exhibitionism via Video Call-Based Social Media, specifically with the intent of sexual gratification, is not directly addressed by Indonesian law due to the absence of the "publicly known" element in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law. This gap in norms results in a lack of specific provisions governing exhibitionist acts conducted through video call-based social media platforms. However, in cases where exhibitionism via video call-based social media involves recording and subsequent blackmailing of the victim for financial gain, perpetrators can be prosecuted under Article 27B Paragraph 1 of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law.

Efforts to address the normative vacuum concerning exhibitionist behavior via Video Call-Based Social Media can be undertaken through criminal law reform policies. Such reforms aim to amend existing legislation to explicitly cover exhibitionist acts via social media video calls. This proposed reform seeks to ensure that perpetrators of exhibitionism via these platforms can be legally charged under relevant provisions, thereby enhancing legal clarity and providing protection to victims, particularly women and children.

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