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SETTLEMENT OF ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CASES IN INDONESIA (CASES STUDY: FACEBOOK GROUP 'CLUB BRONDONG PUNCAK' AND 'OFFICIAL CANDY'S GROUP')

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Law No. 10 Year 2012 regarding the Legalisation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography within the Indonesian legal system on the settlement of the cases of child online sexual exploitation. This research will be conducted by studying two cases of child online sexual exploitation in Indonesia which are: child online prostitution practiced through Facebook group Club Brondong Puncak and child pornography materials distributed through Facebook group Official Candy's Group. This is a qualitative research through feminist legal theory approach that would reveal the child protection problems in accordance with the analyzed case. Data would be gathered from studying literatures, field study through cyber observation, and interviewing some key resource persons such as the Cyber Crime Unit of the Indonesian Police and the Commission of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection. This research finds the problems related to settling the case of child online sexual exploitation are borne out of a faulty legal framework, a lack of legal knowledge and awareness

of the issue, obstacles in obtaining an updated data, insensitivity towards the child's best interest, and other issues. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography legalised under the Indonesian Law No. 10 Year 2012 that could maximize child protection is not being properly integrated within the national legal framework. Hence, there are several legal vacuums that unabling the law enforcers to protect the child victims of online sexual exploitation effectively.

Keywords

Information and Communication Technology, Online Child Sexual Exploitation, Child Protection, OPSC

1. Introduction

On the early 2017, Indonesian police discovered an online pedophile syndicate through a Facebook group called *Official Loli Candy's 18+* containing more than 7,000 members. Quoted from Tirto.id, the previous mentioned group was loaded with more than 500 videos and 100 photos related to child pornography. It is an inevitable fact that the rapid growth of information and communication technology (ICT) has brought a major global impact. One of them is the creation of a new potential market for online child sexual exploitation offenders to:²

- a. facilitate production, access, and distribution of child abuse materials;
- b. engage with other offenders that have similar purpose; and
- c. reduce the risk of being detected.

While there's no rigid definition of online child sexual exploitation, a research defines online child sexual abuse as a part of the common sexual abuse that uses online devices or medias whether to expose contents containing child sexual parts for sexual purposes, chatting or other online activities that are intentionally purposed to engage children sexually (Setyawan, 2018). During the interview with Dr. Ahmad Sofyan, one of the coordinator and consultant of an Indonesian non-governmental organization called *End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography & Trafficking of Children* (ECPAT Indonesia), online child sexual exploitation is not limited only to child sexual abuse/exploitation materials (child pornography) but also includes online child prostitution and online sale of children for sexual purposes.¹

The rapid growth of online child sexual exploitation is also taking place in Indonesia. According to the data collected by ECPAT Indonesia's media monitoring, since September 2016 until September 2017, there are reportedly 504 child victims of sexual exploitation and 206 amongst them are the victims of online prostitution and the other 184 are the victims of child pornography. ECPAT Indonesia also reported that in several cities in Indonesia such as

Bandung, Surabaya, and Jakarta a number of cases of child pornography and online child prostitution facilitated by online medias such as social media, website, and messaging application are becoming popular (Sofian, 2014). A substantial case of online prostitution emerged in an area near Jakarta back in 2016, where a man sold more than 20 young boys under 18 years to adult men as prostitutes through a Facebook Group named *Club Brondong Puncak*. One of the factors of the involvement of children in online sexual abuse/exploitation was mainly because they came from a broken family (Sofian, 2014).

Based on the report made by Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information (*Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika/Kominfo*), there are at least 524,834 accounts containing negative contents in 11 social medias available in Indonesia, including Twitter and Facebook as the top 2 (two) of the list.⁴ Twitter is a microblogging service that allows it users to broadcast brief text updates about small little things happening in their daily life and work activities such as what they're feeling, thinking, and/or experiencing. However, Twitter is now emerging as one of the social media that's used to promote prostitution services and child pornography contents distribution. Until March 2018, Kominfo has taken down 521,431 Twitter accounts with negative contents. Meanwhile, Facebook has a different characteristics than Twitter. Currently, Facebook users in Indonesia ranks the third highest in the world after USA and China. In 2017, Kominfo has reported 806 inappropriate accounts that are needed to be taken down by Facebook. Unfortunately, Facebook's company in Indonesia is not cooperating well and only took down 529 out of 806 accounts.

Although many efforts have been made to repressed this emerging issue, the preventive efforts are considered to be the most effective to protect children from being exploited sexually online. Until today, regulations that specifically arranged provisions regarding child protection in Indonesia are very limited. One of the few is Law No. 10 Year 2012 regarding the Legalisation of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC) which established on September 2012 by Indonesia following the ratification of the Protocol Optional. OPSC is one of the instrument that specifically regulates child sexual exploitation and valued by law practitioners as a product that could pressed the number of the child victims of sexual exploitation (Sofian & Mulia, 2017).

This research aims to analyze the implementation of OPSC within Indonesian legal system on the settlement of the cases of child online sexual exploitation. To achieve that objective, this article will have to answer two research questions on how do Indonesian regulations was set up to protect child victims of online sexual exploitation and how OPSC was implemented on the settlement of *Club Brondong Puncak* and *Official Candy's Group 18+*

cases. This is a qualitative research through feminist legal theory approach that would reveal the child protection problems in accordance with the analyzed case. Data would be gathered from studying literatures and interviewing some key resource persons such as the coordinator of ECPAT Indonesia and lecturer of faculty of law in Binus University, Dr. Ahmad Sofian, the *Cyber Crime Unit of the Indonesian Police* specialised in Child Protection, Rita Wulandari Wibowo, and the deputy of Child Protection under Emergency and Pornography of *Commission of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Komisi Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/KPPPA)*, Valentina Ginting. The goal is to gain more perspectives concerning this issue from the relevant parties.

2. Review on Indonesian Regulations Concerning Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation

A regulation that specifically arranged to protect children was established in Indonesia on 2002 and recently amended on 2014, that is, Law No. 35 Year 2014 regarding the Amendment of Law No. 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection (Child Protection Law). Under Article 66 of Child Protection Law, child sexual exploitation is defined as:

Any form of utilisation of child's sexual organs or other body parts for any kinds of benefits, including but not limited to all activities concerning prostitution and harassment.

However, the regulation mentioned above does not further elaborate as to how the sexual exploitation is being conducted. Unfortunately, the term 'online child sexual exploitation' is not yet common to law practitioners. The arrangements on child sexual exploitation in Indonesia is being divided based on the form of exploitation activity. Therefore, this section will review 5 (five) Indonesian regulations that could encompass aspects regarding online child sexual exploitation specifically online sale of children for sexual purposes, child pornography, and child prostitution. The mentioned regulations are Law No. 21 Year 2007 regarding Elimination of Human Trafficking Crimes (Human Trafficking Law), Law No. 44 Year 2008 regarding Pornography (Pornography Law), Law No. 11 Year 2008 regarding Information and Electronic Transaction (IET Law), Child Protection Law, and OPSC.

2.1 Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation in Human Trafficking Law

Based on this research, Human Trafficking Law is considered to be the most comprehensive to settle the case of online child sexual exploitation. According to a framework established by American Center for International Labor Solidarity and International Catholic Migration Commission, the purpose of human trafficking includes prostitution, pornography, and sexual exploitation/abuse. Furthermore, Art. 1 No. 1 of Human Trafficking Law defines sexual

exploitation as any form of utilisation of sexual organs or other body parts for the purpose of gaining benefits, including but not limited to all prostitution and harassment activities. Therefore, Human Trafficking Law should be able to be used by law enforcers to settle online child sexual exploitation cases not limited to online sale of children for sexual purposes and child prostitution but also encompasses to protect children who were forced to be involved in the producing of sexual exploitation/abuse materials.

Although the law does not state the use of online media, however the provisions in Human Trafficking law are enough to covers that aspect and criminalized the offenders of online child sexual exploitation. Moreover, Human Trafficking Law also sets up provisions on protecting child victims after reporting which includes the right to file restitution to the court that will be imposed to the suspects. Lastly, Human Trafficking Law imposes a maximum of 15 years imprisonment for the suspect proven to have had exploited children.

2.2 Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation in Pornography Law

Pornography Law, however, specifically regulates criminalisation of actions involving pornography, that as stated in the law, is considered as a form of sexual exploitation. Furthermore, Pornography Law also recognises the possibilities of any forms of communication media used to facilitate the distribution of pornography content. However, it does not further specify as to what are the included forms of the communication media. Pornography Law also sets up a particular section consists of provisions regarding child protection against pornography. Art. 11 of Pornography Law prohibits any person to involved a child in any activities related to pornography including but not limited to producing, multiplying, distributing, importing, or selling pornographic materials, providing pornography services, showing off pornographic materials, and modeling or being an object of pornographic content. Any person who is proven guilty of involving children as mentioned before will be imposed a 1/3 aggravation out of the initial criminal sanction. Child victims will also received their rights to receive rehabilitation and guidance. Not only to protect children as victims, Pornography Law also regulates preventive efforts to avoid children being exposed to pornographic contents.

However, the facts showed that the implementation of Pornography Law is not yet effective to protect children from the danger of pornography. Based on the screening result from *Indonesian Women and Children Commission* published on March 2018, out of 6,000 samples of elementary students that were collected, 91,58% children have been exposed to pornography, while the other 6,30% have mild addiction of pornography, and the rest have experienced severe addiction.³ Whereas, preventing child from being exposed to pornography is the most effective

way to avoid the danger of pornography because research shows that porn addiction is said to be equally dangerous as drug addiction.

2.3 Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation in Child Protection Law

Unfortunately, Child Protection Law, that should be able to accommodate all aspects regarding child protection, only emphasises on the general prevention actions and child protection efforts without considering the growth of technology that increases the vulnerability of children. Child sexual exploitation is also not being properly delivered as it is only mentioned briefly within the law. Other than the brief definition of sexual exploitation mentioned previously, Child Protection Law imposes criminal sanctions for child sexual exploitation offenders of maximum 10 years of imprisonment which is less than the criminal sanction imposed within the Human Trafficking Law.

However, the preventive efforts obligated by the law is being implemented properly by KPPPA such as by empowering local society to create an integrated society-based child protection which now has existed in 34 provinces, 68 cities, and 136 villages. KPPPA also cooperating with ECPAT Indonesia and Google Indonesia to provide trust and safety training for activists in aim of educating them on how to make internet a safe place for children. Other than that, KPPPA has also been educating children on how to behave in social medias and to enhance their creativity on how to create positive contents with internet. Those education measures proved that KPPPA as an institution focusing on children is aware of the increasing risk of children being sexually exploited online.

2.4 Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation in IET Law

As elaborated previously, online child sexual exploitation is conducted through online technology such as internet, media socials, or other online devices. Hence, in order to fully encompasses the 'online' element on the criminalisation of online child sexual exploitation, law enforcers often required to add IET Law on the charges as the subsidiary provision. Art. 52 of IET Law states that any person is prohibited to deliberately or wrongfully distributed and/or transmitted and/or made it accessible an information or electronic document containing material that's violating morality or child sexual exploitation. Unfortunately, suspects will only be convicted to maximum 6 years of imprisonment. Moreover, the forms of child sexual exploitation or the elaborative description of violating morality stated previously are not being properly addressed within the law. It is useless to expect more since this law was not drawn up under the concerned of protecting children. With that being said, it is obvious that a more child sensitive legal framework that addresses the increasing risk of criminal actions caused by the rapid growth technology is needed to protect children and to eliminate this particular issue.

2.5 OPSC: a Breakthrough for Legal Framework Concerning Child Protection against Online Sexual Exploitation

OPSC was established under the deep concern of the United Nation General Assembly towards the prevalence of sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. It mainly addresses three matters related to such prevalence, which are:

1. Criminalisation of the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, including attempt and complicity.
2. Minimum standard on the child victim legal protection that prioritize the fulfillment of the victim's rights to gain compensation and the protection of child's right during the judicial procedure.
3. Encourages to establish international cooperation to enforce the protection and preventive efforts and the adoption of an extradition stipulation imposes for each offences.

Furthermore, OPSC also recognises the fact that the internet has become a popular medium for those wishing to identify and contact children who may be vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Hence, if being implemented properly, OPSC could give a maximum protection for children who are being sexually exploited online.

This research divides the obligations for State Parties regulated in OPSC into three phases of effort, which are, prevention, judiciary process, and eradication. Prevention includes raising society awareness towards the matter, adopting and implementing regulations and social programs to prevent the occurrences of such offences. While the efforts during judicial procedure includes protection for child victims, held training on legal and psychology to the relevant services assisting the child, and imposes deprivation of assets and outcomes of such offences to the offenders. As to the eradication efforts, OPSC arranges criminalisation, international cooperation and assistance, and the prohibition of advertisement distribution containing material related to the offences.

Up until now, Indonesia has not even filed the mandatory report for State Parties that was due 2 (two) years following the ratification of OPSC, which is 2014. Without any report, it is difficult to monitor as to what extent OPSC has been integrated within the national legal system and to what extent the efforts have been implemented. The Cyber Crime Unit also believes that OPSC is not necessary to be implemented nor socialised since the existed regulations are said to be sufficient enough. However, after comparing OPSC and Human Trafficking Law, Pornography Law, Child Protection Law and IET Law, there are still several arrangements that have not yet been set forth in all four laws. The previous mentioned arrangements are assurance to investigate even when the age of the victim needs to be clarified, safety and integrity guarantee for relevant parties involved in settling the case, and the establishment of jurisdiction

for such offences. Moreover, out of 4 (four) laws, only one that considers the online element on child sexual exploitation. Whereas, OPSC has given the space for Indonesian regulators to broaden their perspective in order to established a child sensitive regulations in order to eliminate online sale of children, online child prostitution, and child pornography.

3. Analysis on the Settlement of Facebook Group ‘Club Brondong Puncak’ Case

Below is the summarised case study based on the Verdict of the Indonesian Supreme Court Number 14/Pid.Sus/2017/PN.Bgr:

Case Study 1: Facebook Group Club Brondong Puncak

In 2016, the Cyber Crime unit discovered a Facebook group that facilitated the sale of more than 20 young boys under 18 years to adult men as prostitutes named *Club Brondong Puncak*. Those boys are recruited in an area near Jakarta by the suspect to be sold as child prostitutes which provides services such as giving oral sex, engaging in anal sex, and kissing. The group contained pictures of young boys along with their description of sex roles such as ‘Bottom’, ‘Top’, and ‘Verse, their price for each sexual activity, and also their height and weight in order to made it easier for the consumers to choose their preferred boy. The transaction process arranged by the suspect is starting from choosing the boy from the pictures on the Facebook group, booking the preferred boy by chatting the suspect through Blackberry Messenger, and upon the agreed time and place, the suspect will transfer the child victims to the consumers.

During the judiciary procedure, one of the child witness admitted that before he was being sold, the suspect also violently forced him to have an intercourse with the suspect. Furthermore, 7 of the victims who were brought in as child witnesses received special medical check up. In which the results diagnosed a 15 years old boy of having hepatitis B and the other children got infected with several genital diseases. The experts brought in to witnessed in court are only human trafficking and ICT expert. The suspect was lawfully proven guilty of exploiting children which violates Human Trafficking Law yet only got sentenced for 8 years of imprisonment, which was less than what the prosecutors demanded. Need also to be further notify, the suspect had already been convicted upon the same criminal act which is human trafficking and only got 3 years of imprisonment.

The author argued that the judge was failed to analyze the fact that other than the suspect has committed child sexual exploitation, the suspect also ‘used’ one of the victim for his own

sexual pleasure. The argument was made based on the absence of such statement of fact within the judge's considerations section on the verdict. Whereas, the suspect himself has confirmed the child witness' statement regarding such sexual abuse. It is unfortunate because if the judge implemented a merged convictions of rape and selling children for child prostitution, according to Art. 65 of Indonesian Criminal Code, an aggravation of $\frac{1}{3}$ of its maximum initial sanction is applicable. Subsequently, aggravation can also be imposed by applying the $\frac{1}{3}$ aggravation of its maximum initial sanction as arranged in Art. 17 of Human Trafficking Law for suspect who engage a child as objects of exploitation. If the maximum imprisonment for human trafficking carried out to a person above 18 years old is 15 years, than the sanction for human trafficking carried out to more than 20 boys under 18 years old should be more than 15 years. However, while the prosecutors only convicted the suspect of 10 years of imprisonment, the judges only imposed an 8 years imprisonment. Other possibility of imposing aggravation was the consideration of the fact that the suspect had previously been convicted for the same criminal act.

The author also argued that the judges were not capable to settle the case with more sensitivity towards the child's best interest. As stated in Art. 3 paragraph 3 of OPSC, each State Parties shall give a reasonable sanction considering the fatality of the sale of children. In accordance with the fatality, the medical reports that were presented in court had already shown the severe physical damages that were caused by this offence, such as the 15 years old boy who was diagnosed of having hepatitis B, and the other victims who got scabies and yeast infection on their genitals. However, the physical damages are less dangerous than the physiological damages that will affect the victims long term. Therefore, it would be wise to brought in a child physiological expert to the court as expert witness in order to broaden the judges' perspective and escalate their empathy towards such case.

In accordance with the victims protection of this cases, Mrs. Valentina Ginting stated that KPPPA had given assistance throughout the judicial procedure. While according to the Social Minister, Khofifah Indar Parawansa, 7 of the child victims are undergoing psychosocial rehabilitation in a Child Social Protection House in East Java.

4. Analysis on the Settlement of Facebook Group 'Official Candy's 18+' Case

Below is the summarised case study based on the Verdict of the Indonesian Supreme Court Number 513/Pid.Sus/2017/PN Jkt.Sel:

Case Study 2: Facebook Group 'Official Loly Candy's 18+'

On the early 2017, Indonesian police discovered an online pedophyle syndicate through a Facebook group called *Official Loli Candy's 18+* containing more than 7,000 members. Quoted from Tirtoid, the previous mentioned group was loaded with more than 500 videos and 100 photos related to child pornography. Based on the report from Risrona Simorangkir, one of the mother that infiltrated to Loly Candy's group, the contents of the group are truly horrifying as the members involved in conversations concerning how to approach and engage children to have sex, how to assure that the child won't talk to their parents, and how to avoid bleeding while penetrating.

There were 4 admins running that group and 2 of them were still under 18 years old. Each admins had to filtered new members of the Facebook group to meet with the requirements such as, member should be at least 16 years old and does not use any unique code as their Facebook account's name. Each member had to actively post contents or material everyday or otherwise will be kicked out of the group. Furthermore, the admins would have to run the operational of the group including to assure that all video or photo materials objectifying children sexually will be easily accessed by all the members.

The Supreme Court convicted two of the admins (above 18 years old) as lawfully proven guilty of violating IET Law. Unfortunately the suspects only imposed to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment.

The provision that was included on the conviction applied by the judges which was the Art. 52 Paragraph 1 of IET Law stipulates a $\frac{1}{3}$ aggravation of criminal sanction shall be imposed for any person who proved guilty of distributing and/or transmitting and/or made accessible, any forms of electronic informations or documents containing contents related to child sexual exploitation. However, the aggravation was not applied by the judges as the criminal sanction imposed by the supreme court was only its initial maximum sanction arranged in Art. 27 Paragraph 1 of IET Law which is 6 years of imprisonment.

Subsequently, Art. 3 of OPSC further stipulates the criminalisation of any person who involved a child to engage in any pornography activities especially engaging them to perform as a model of pornographic contents. However, on the authentication process in court, the prosecutors were failed to dig deeper to the suspects as to where did the child pornography contents were being collected. Meanwhile, if proven guilty, the suspects can be convicted on violating the Human Trafficking Law for exploiting children by making them perform as objects of child pornography contents. Moreover, prosecutors were also failed to investigate the suspects

as to whether or not they carried out any transaction with the members through the Facebook group. According to Mrs. Rita Wulandari, if the suspects were lawfully proven guilty of conducting any transaction related to child pornography and then gain benefits out of that transaction, the suspects can also be convicted of violating the law regarding money laundering. Lastly, this verdict proves that Pornography Law is not broad enough to encompass the online element because the judge preferred to convict the suspects using the IET Law in which such law was not established under the concern of protecting children nor criminalising pornographic materials. This also concludes the improper integration of OPSC within the national legal system.

5. Conclusion

The development of the internet has had a very wide-ranging impact including, among other things, the arising of a new forum of child sexual exploitation offenders. Indonesia's actions in ratifying the OPSC are not enough to prove that Indonesia has been aggressive in implementing all efforts to prevent, resolve cases and eradicate violations of sales, prostitution and child pornography. Based on this there are several conclusions that can be drawn from this study:

1. In Indonesia, there's no regulation that specifically arranges the protection of children from violations of online sexual exploitation. However, there are 5 (five) regulations in Indonesia that shall be able to accommodate child protection from sale of children, pornography, and online child prostitution, which are: (i) Human Trafficking Law; (ii) Pornography Law; (iii) Child Protection Law; (iv) IET Law; and (v) OPSC. Amongst all 5 (five) of the abovementioned regulations, OPSC that is being set forth under Indonesian Law No. 10 of 2012 is the only regulation that specifically arranges the act of sale of children, pornography and child prostitution that encompasses both offline and online platform. However, until now the implementation of OPSC is not being taken seriously by Indonesian government as evidenced by the numbers of cases that still prevails. Although most of the arrangements in the OPSC are already regulated in other regulations in Indonesia, as long as Indonesia has not provided a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, it is difficult to prove the extent to which OPSC has been harmonized in other laws and regulations. The Human Trafficking Law only accommodates the protection of child victims and criminalizes the crime of selling children. Whereas the Child Protection Law only regulates efforts to prevent and protect children extensively without considering technological developments and the dangers

posed to children. This is different from the Pornography Law which aims to regulate pornography violations, including the protection of children. However, the fact that the field shows that the regulation has not been effective at all in eradicating pornography especially for children. The last is the IET Law which is often used as an article on coatings in violations committed through online media. In the IET Law, the use of technology for sexual exploitation of children is only contained in one article and there is no further description regarding what is meant by sexual exploitation in the regulation. Therefore, clear legislation is needed and specifically regulates the sexual exploitation of children online.

2. The implementation of OPSC in Indonesia in case of settling cases of online sale of child, child pornography, and child prostitution is still lacking as seen by the judgments of the panel of judges during the trial of the case of Loli Candy's and Club Brondong Puncak. The OPSC urges each state parties to impose an appropriate sanction for the offenders of those three criminal actions. Based on the Supreme Court Decision No. 14 / Pid.Sus / 2017 / PN.Bgr on the case of online child prostitution, the judges imposed a less period of imprisonment than the claim of prosecutors which was 10 (ten) years to only 8 (eight) years. Further, on the Supreme Court Decision No. 513 / Pid.Sus / 2017 / PN Jkt.Sel on the pornography case of Loly Candy's pedophile group, the judge also failed to aggravate the sanction on the Defendants. Whereas, according to the IET Law, if the sexual exploitation is being carried out on children, the offenders shall subject to one third of the main sanction.

With regard to the conclusion above, the writer is hoping that this article could encourage fellow researcher to conduct further analysis concerning the implementation of OPSC on the case of online child sexual exploitation in other countries, in particular the other state members of OPSC. The purpose is to create a comparative study to establish a better solution on eradicating online child sexual exploitation.

In writing this article, the writer limits her research only on the regulatory analysis regarding online child sexual exploitation, also with regard to the abovementioned cases set forth on the Supreme Court Decisions.

6. Recommendations

In order to improve the legal system and the practice of settling the case of online child sexual exploitation, this article proposes several recommendations which involves:

1. Execute the mandate of Indonesia as State Parties in OPSC. First, by filing the report that has overdue since 4 (four) years ago. The report shall consist of the implementation measures of OPSC in Indonesia. Second of all, Indonesia shall establish a subsidiary regulation under OPSC that specifically sets forth measures regarding child protection against online sale of children, online child prostitution and child pornography in accordance with the OPSC standard and under the consideration of the rapid growth of online technology. Such legal framework shall consist of law enforcement measures towards social media companies that violate the rules regarding negative contents. The framing of such regulation must involve the relevant parties including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KPPPA, Kominfo, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Cyber Crime Unit, the Supreme Court, non-governmental organizations, activists, internet companies, and also children as the primary focus of this regulation. A well-cooperation is needed to ensure that all parties have the same perspective regarding the importance of protecting children from those offences.
2. Prioritising the preventive efforts as the primary measure to eradicate online child sexual exploitation. Such efforts are needed to be implemented from upstream to downstream. The preventive efforts shall be done firstly by educating children, parents, teachers, public figures, and other groups of society. Parents hold the most significant role in terms of preventing online child sexual exploitation, that is why parents need to be aware and observant towards the use of technology by their children. Both children and their parents also need to understand the possibilities of the modus operandi carried out by offenders in online media. Education regarding legal knowledge is also important so that children understand the legal consequences if committing any offence of online child sexual exploitation. Education can also be conducted through social media awareness to give knowledge on how to utilize internet for positive purposes. Government should also cooperate with online media companies to stipulate preventive framework within the application, such as the set up of minimum age for the users of an application, an accessible report push-button, and etc.. Another thing that should be addressed is that online child sexual exploitation is not limited to young girls only but it is possible for young boys to become the victim.
3. Encourage all elements of society to become forerunners and reporters related to this particular issue. Being forerunner can be started by promoting positive contents in social media. While being reporter can be done by reporting any negative contents found on the internet.

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