

Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators Of Romance Fraud In Cyberspace

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Abstract. Fraud that is currently occurring among the public via social media is fraud under the guise of romance in cyberspace. And the purpose of this writing is to find out how to avoid fraud under the guise of romance in cyberspace. The research method used in this research is normative juridical. The results of research on cases of fraud under the guise of romance in cyberspace are the factors that cause fraud under the guise of romance in cyberspace, namely the large number of women who are easily deceived by fake accounts using fake identities. Other factors that contribute to online romance scams are economic factors, technology, and a lack of sense of fairness. As well as law enforcement against perpetrators of fraud under the guise of romance in cyberspace, namely fraud under the guise of romance that occurs via telephone, the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, as well as changes to the legal regulations contained in Law Number 19 of 2016.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Crime, Romance Scam, Cyberspace

1 Introduction

As time goes by, technological progress is getting more rapid. This can be seen from various life activities in the community that cannot be separated from the role of the internet. The internet is no longer a new thing in the stage of growth and development of technology. The internet is one form of technological development that has affected various aspects of life. Basically, technology is used to make information available quickly and accurately. Information and technology cannot be separated, because technological developments also affect the rapid dissemination of information, as explained in Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution, "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, and convey information using all types of channels available using all types of channels that are available using all types of channels that available for personal development and his social environment. and reserves the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information using all available channels".

However, there is also a legal basis in Indonesia that provides protection for citizens. This is

constitutionally explained in Article 28 D (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), which states that 'Everyone has the right to recognition, guarantee, protection, certainty, and fair treatment and equal treatment before the fair law'.[1]

The internet makes it easier for people to access information, speed up activities, provide space for daily needs, and make friends through social media. Social media also facilitates communication with others, including communication between friends and relatives. Platforms with a variety of applications are now available, such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, and Telegram, and more and more providers are offering social media-based sites with a very large number of users. The number of social media sites is increasing. As long as there is an internet connection, people who are physically far apart from each other in cyberspace can become close just by communicating through social media. However, behind the many benefits of using social media, it can also be used as a means to carry out illegal actions or what is now known as cybercrime. Cybercrime is a crime where the crime is committed solely through the use of technology and occurs in cyberspace. There are laws governing cybercrime. However, the law in general has not been able to limit all behavior of people who use cyberspace. Social media can also change the way people communicate, interact, and obtain information. Not only that, social media can also connect people from different parts of the world and give them the opportunity to connect with friends, parents, siblings, family, and colleagues. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kemkominfo) provides information that the number of internet users in Indonesia will reach 212.9 million by early 2023.[2]

The more people access social media, the greater the threat of crime. This can be seen from crimes that utilize advanced technology. One of the crimes that utilize technology is the crime of love fraud. Love fraud crimes are rife because perpetrators have easy access to commit love fraud crimes and the lustful temptations emitted by love fraud criminals make it easy for victims to trust perpetrators. People who don't have a dating partner or who are lonely try to find a dating partner through social media, which is an opportunity for romance scam criminals to spring into action and pursue their interests. The modus operandi in which is used in the crime of romance fraud is that the perpetrator initiates the first conversation with the victim on an online site. In carrying out the action, the perpetrator makes a series of moves. Romance scammers use fake profiles and fake personal data, such as photos of handsome men or beautiful women, to get victims to attract, trust, and fall in love with them. After successfully gaining the victim's heart and gaining his trust, the perpetrators use various means to get the victim to be willing to transfer money. Some even invite victims to meet or get them married. However, all that was never achieved, because the perpetrators of fraud crimes under the guise of romance only intend to gain the trust of their victims.[3]

According to an analysis conducted by PPATK, fraud crimes under the guise of romance generally begin with introductions between perpetrators and victims on social networking services such as Facebook.[4] In a short time, the introduction is followed by a love affair between the perpetrator and the victim. Through persuasion, the victim is deceived and obeys whatever the perpetrator asks. The crime of love fraud is generally caused by economic problems that occur in the midst of people's lives. Economic factors create an urgent need for society so that crimes arise in cyberspace. In Indonesia, the prevention of romance fraud cases is still quite weak and law enforcement and

supervision are not optimal, so that romance fraud cases are increasingly rampant and perpetrators of romance fraud crimes are deceived by the perpetrators' persuasion. The number of victims is increasing.

Because there is no standard definition of the criminal act of love fraud, the legal protection provided uses the Criminal Code (KUHP), especially Article 378 of the Criminal Code concerning Fraud and Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Law) No. 19 of 2016. The absence of a specific law regulating the crime of love fraud makes this a weak point, especially because there are many cases of romance fraud in Indonesia. In addition, data on victims of relationship fraud that is increasing from year to year also shows that only a small percentage of victims are willing to report the crime.

The existence of a legal norm, although it is formulated, for example, as a law in a book, largely determines its prospects in society in terms of law in action or law in reality, depending on the mentality of law enforcement officials. The performance of law enforcement officials determines the prospects for enforcement of legal norms.[5]

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

- 1) What is the legal regulation for romance fraud in Indonesia?
- 2) What is the legal protection for victims of romance fraud?

2 Method

This research was conducted using normative research methods. The normative approach method is normative juridical research carried out by examining library materials and secondary sources as basic research material and looking for laws and regulations that are relevant to the problem.[6]

In this study, a statutory approach and a conceptual approach were used. The legislative approach is carried out by reviewing laws and regulations that are relevant to legal protection for victims of romance fraud and are still valid. The conceptual approach is an approach that is carried out by examining the views and theories that develop in jurisprudence.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Legal Regulation of Love Fraud in Indonesia

a. Concept of Love Fraud (Romance Fraud)

The crime of romance fraud or commonly referred to as love fraud is an act of fraud that takes advantage of the interests and desires of others with the aim of getting a partner or life partner. Perpetrators of romance fraud only pretend to love the victim, because the purpose of the perpetrator is only to extort money from the victim.

Victims of romance scam crimes are usually lulled by romantic feelings and a desire to have a more intimate relationship with the perpetrator. The perpetrator then takes the opportunity to ask the victim for money. The perpetrator may also mention urgent needs, such as medical bills or airfare,

and may even threaten the victim if they do not comply with their requests. Victims often don't realize they've been scammed. Over the past few years, romance fraud crimes have become more prevalent due to technological developments and people's dependence on social media. Broadly speaking, the crime of romance fraud committed by the perpetrators is divided into two categories.

The first is when the perpetrator pretends that they are developing a business and needs additional funds. The perpetrator persuades the victim to lend the capital and promises to return it with considerable interest. Second, the perpetrator persuades the victim to send photos or videos of the victim's sensitive body parts, and after the photos are sent, the perpetrator threatens that if the victim does not send money, then the photos will be shared through social media. Threatening to share photos and videos of the victim on social media if the victim does not send money.

The main factors that influence the high number of romance fraud crimes include factors from the community itself, people easily trust the perpetrators of crimes so as to make victims easily used by perpetrators of romance fraud crimes. The loosening of the community makes the modus operandi of the perpetrators even more rampant. Environmental factors are also becoming an inseparable part of everyday life, and society is increasingly coexisting with modern social science and culture, especially in terms of social media use, ranging from children to adolescents and adults. Environmental factors can also have a significant impact on society, and from the early days of face-to-face introductions, it is now easier to get to know others through social media. This is because social media can connect you with many people and you can get to know people from various countries, not only Indonesians.

Law enforcement is required to work hard, especially in cybercrime. Efforts made by both business activities (e-business), government officials and private users for legal protection against crimes committed on the internet are needed to expand the reach of the rule of law to the cyber world. Especially in Indonesia, by using the development of technical protection with various systems created by computer and network experts, in addition to the implementation of law enforcement.

b. Criminal Acts of Romance Fraud According to the Provisions of the Criminal Code (KUHP)

Fraud is defined as an act committed with the aim of deceiving another person or legal entity for the benefit of oneself or others by providing false or misleading information. Law No. 1 of 1946 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP) regulates fraud in Chapter XXV Book II, which generally refers to this offense as *bedrog*. Chapter XXV covers various forms of fraud, which are defined in several articles in the Criminal Code, ranging from Article 378 to Article 395 of the Criminal Code.[7]

The criminal act of fraud defined in the Criminal Code needs to be seen from at least two aspects. The first aspect is that the perpetrator of the criminal act commits fraud directly against someone. The second aspect, the methods regulated in article 378 of the Criminal Code are limited and broad, namely the use of false names, false dignity, deception, and a series of lies. Limited means that there are only four ways stipulated in article 378 of the Criminal Code and no other way is mentioned. However, false deeds and a series of lies expand the ways in which it is regulated.[7]

The relevant provision for the criminal act of love fraud is Article 378 of the Criminal Code, which reads: "Whosoever unlawfully and with intent to benefit himself or others, moves another person to deliver anything to him, or to give a debt or write off a receivable, by using a false name, false dignity, or by deceit or a series of lies, shall be punished with fraud, with imprisonment for not more than four years."

The crime of romance fraud is included in the provisions of the complaint offense, not the general offense. This means that aggrieved victims should report romance scams to the authorities. This is because no legal process will be conducted without a complaint from the victim. Even though the virtual world is a virtual world, there is still a need for laws that regulate people's behavioral attitudes. There are at least two things: first, society in cyberspace is also a society in the real world, and society has values and interests, both individually and collectively, that must be protected. Second, transactions carried out by society, even though they occur in cyberspace, have real-world consequences, both economic and non-economic. [4]

There are several factors that influence law enforcement officials in enforcing the law, according to Soerjono Soekanto, there are five factors, namely the law itself, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure that support law enforcement. Society and culture. These five factors can be used as a barometer for police in carrying out their law enforcement duties and to identify obstacles in carrying out their duties, as will be outlined below:[8]

1. Legal factors

Law enforcement practices in the field sometimes clash between legal certainty and justice. This is because the concept of justice is an abstract formulation, while legal certainty is a normatively determined procedure. In essence, the implementation of law is not only about law enforcement, but also peacekeeping. This is because the implementation of law is essentially a process of integrating the values of rules with real patterns of behavior with the aim of realizing peace.

The judge's decision in sentencing the perpetrator of the crime is too light or the difference between the charge and the sentence imposed is too stark. There is too much difference between the charges and the sentences imposed. This can be an obstacle to law enforcement.

2. Law enforcement factors

The function of the law and the mentality and character of law enforcement officers play an important role. Even if the rules are good, if the quality of the apparatus is poor, this can also be an obstacle to law enforcement. Therefore, one of the keys to the success of law enforcement is the mentality and character of law enforcement officers. Interpreting the law as an officer or law enforcement officer in society means that the law is equated with the actual behavior of law enforcement officials, but in exercising their authority, behavior that is considered damaging to the image and prestige of law enforcement officials, such as attitudes and treatment that is considered above and beyond their authority, often becomes a problem. Problematic. This is due to the poor quality of the law enforcement officers themselves.

3. Supporting places or facilities

Supporting facilities include software and hardware. An example of software is education.

The education that police receive today tends to be traditional and practical, which in many cases hinders them from carrying out their duties, such as knowledge of computer crimes. Hardware problems in this case refer to the physical facilities that support. Therefore, facilities play a very important role in law enforcement.

4. Community factors

Law enforcement emerges from society and aims to achieve peace in society. The extent to which a society abides by the law is one indicator of whether the law in question is functioning or not. The apathy of the public considers the work of law enforcement solely the work of the police and is reluctant to be involved as a witness or vice versa. This is one of the factors that hinder law enforcement.

5. Cultural factors

According to Soerjono Suekant, culture is what coordinates people so that they can determine how they should behave, what they should do and their attitudes when dealing with others. In other words, culture is the basis of behavior that sets rules about what to do and what is forbidden.

c. Criminal Act of Love Fraud in the provisions of Law No. 19 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions.

Technological advances have had a significant impact on people's lives. The Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) as a long-awaited legislation product, is the first law in the field of information technology and electronic transactions and has pioneered the regulatory foundation in the field of utilizing ITE technology.[9]

The ITE Law regulates information technology in general, so it is important to be understood by everyone involved in the use of information technology, both users and developers. This is because some actions related to information technology are defined by the law as prohibited acts. The rapid advancement of information technology allows human activities not only to occur in the real world, but also virtually on the internet. The rapid progress that occurs globally in the field of information technology and media, which is reflected in the spread of new technology, and Indonesia is one of the countries participating in these developments. Therefore, just like in the real world, human activities and behavior in cyberspace cannot be separated from legal regulations and restrictions. Legal regulations and restrictions are necessary. This is because everyone has obligations to his society, and furthermore, the fulfillment of everyone's rights and powers can only be limited by law, which aims to ensure recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others.

The criminal act of romance fraud is regulated in Article 28 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), as follows

- (1) Any person intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have the content of defamation or defamation.
- (2) Any Person intentionally and without rights accesses computer systems and/or computer networks belonging to others, wiretaps or obtains data or information and/or makes changes to data or information and/or omits data or information "Everyone intentionally and without

rights disseminates false and misleading news that results in consumer losses in electronic transactions."

In the case of romance fraud, the most relevant article is Article 28 (1), which deals with fake news. This is because the crime of romance fraud often involves falsifying identity or taking advantage of others in a dishonest and harmful way. If the offence committed by the perpetrator of love fraud meets these elements, the penalty will be imposed under Article 45A (1) of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, Law No. 19 of 2016, as follows: "Any person who intentionally and without rights disseminates false and misleading news that results in consumer losses in electronic transactions as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)".

Looking at the conditions above, there are at least three elements that must be met:

1. Elements intentionally and without rights
2. Elements of spreading false and misleading news
3. Elements of harm to consumers in electronic transactions.

If these elements are met, then perpetrators of fraud under the guise of romance can be criminally prosecuted based on Article 28 paragraph (1) and Article 45A paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions with the threat of six years imprisonment and/or a fine of one billion rupiah. The mode, the perpetrator seduces the victim and sends a number of photos and videos of the victim that contain intimate elements. The perpetrator then gives threats, such as asking for money or goods that will cause harm to the victim if the victim refuses to obey the perpetrator's wishes. The perpetrator shared photos and videos of the victim on social media. If the perpetrator commits a criminal act of romance fraud with this motive, then the criminal penalties that can ensnare the perpetrator are Article 27 paragraph (4) and Article 45 paragraph (4) of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information Protection and Electronic Transactions, which reads as follows: "Any person intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have the content of extortion and/or threats as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (4) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1 billion."

As already explained, the legal regulation of the criminal act of romance fraud in Indonesia. There are regulations in Indonesia, namely Article 378 and Article 28 (1) of the Criminal Code that can ensnare perpetrators of romance fraud. The existence of Article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law and Article 378 of the Criminal Code can be applied the principle or principle of law *lex specialis derogat legi generalis*, which means that laws that are specific take precedence over laws that are general.

There are two types of criminal offenses, namely general crimes and special crimes. General crimes are crimes regulated in the Criminal Code, while special crimes are crimes regulated outside the Criminal Code, such as cybercrimes, which can only be imposed on perpetrators who have a special relationship with the victim or target of the crime, one of which is love fraud.

Article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law is a special law, while Article 378 of the Criminal Code is a general law. In the case of love fraud, Article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law has more specific elements than Article 378 of the Criminal Code. However, in practice, investigators can apply more than one article to a criminal act that meets the elements of fraud as referred to in Article 378 of the Criminal Code and Article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law. In other words, if the elements of the offense are met, the investigator can use both articles.

2. Legal Protection for Victims of Fraud Under the Guise of Romance

a. Definition of Legal Protection

Legal protection is the protection of human rights that have been harmed by others, and this protection is provided so that society can enjoy all the rights provided by law. Law can protect the rights and obligations of every individual and with strict legal protection, the general objectives of law namely order, security, peace, welfare, peace, truth and justice can be realized. Law enforcement provides guidance for individuals to act in society.

The law serves as a protector of human interests and law enforcement must pay attention to four elements

- a. Legal certainty (judicial system)
- b. legal expediency (*Zweckmassigkeit*)
- c. Legal justice (*Gerechtigkeit*)
- d. legal guarantees (*Doelmatigkeit*).[8]

Legal certainty is one of the three basic values of law, which means that it can be equated with legal principles. The judge must make decision based on applicable law, so the judgment and judgment must be in accordance with the law. The verdict must also contain justice and be objective and impartial. This is because the ideal verdict is a verdict that contains a sense of justice and has proportional and equitable legal certainty.

Philipus M. Hadjon in his book entitled Legal Protection for Indonesian Citizens, states that legal protection can be divided into two categories, namely preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection.[10]

1) Preventive legal protection (prevention)

Efforts to prevent the occurrence of violations of law and crime through preventive measures. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent crime through information, education and sanctions, to encourage violations of the law and create a safe environment and increase legal awareness in society. In the case of romance fraud, the form of preventive legal protection that can be provided to reduce the crime of romance fraud is through counseling and debriefing related to increasing public understanding of the crime of romance fraud. The aim is to appeal to the public by providing information on how to spot romance scams through social media, warning signs and steps you can take to protect yourself. And don't easily trust someone you just know, especially through social media, just because you're unsure of their intentions. This is because you could hurt yourself by believing too much in the naïve promises of romance scammers.

2) Oppressive legal protection

Legal measures taken after a violation of the law or crime is committed. Repressive legal protection places more emphasis on legal responses to crimes that have occurred. The main purpose of repressive legal protection is to enforce the law, prosecute violators and impose sanctions in accordance with the deeds committed, a form of legal liability. The principle of legal protection against government actions is based on and derived from the concept of recognition and protection of human rights. The recognition and protection of human rights occupies a central position and can be attributed to the goals of the rule of law.

Preventive and repressive legal protection are complementary approaches. Prevention efforts help reduce the number of violations of the law (preventive), while law enforcement is carried out to ensure justice and recover losses incurred (repressive). Law enforcement requires legal certainty, and legal certainty is legal protection against arbitrary actions. The community expects legal certainty because legal certainty makes the community orderly, safe and peaceful.

b. Legal Protection for Victims of Romance Fraud

Legal protection needed by victims of romance fraud is an action that must be taken by the government and private institutions to assist victims in controlling, securing, fulfilling, and living their lives fully in accordance with established human rights. The public must always be vigilant in using social media, because crimes often occur on social media, including sexual harassment, fraud, and murder. One of them is the crime of romance fraud, where the perpetrator of the romance scam pretends to be the victim's partner, takes advantage of the victim and asks for money, and also asks for photos and videos of the victim's body parts that should not be shown, which are then used for the perpetrator's collection. To make matters worse, the perpetrator threatened to share photos and videos of the victim if the victim did not want to send money to the perpetrator.

The law that can be imposed on perpetrators of extortion and extortion using electronic media is Article 45 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law, which states that 'Everyone intentionally and without rights distributes, transmits, or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have content contrary to decency as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1), sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah). (5) shall be punished with a maximum fine of (6) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)."

Based on Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (PSK Law), forms of protection for witnesses and victims can be in the form of

- a. legal protection of his personal, family, and property security, and free from threats relating to his testimony
- b. participation in the process of selecting and determining forms of security protection and support
- c. give testimony without pressure.
- d. ensure the presence of translators
- e. not make any incriminating statements

- f. receive information regarding the progress of the case
- g. receive information regarding court decisions
- h. receive information when a convict is released
- i. kept confidential
- j. accept a new identity
- k. obtain temporary residence
- l. get a new place to live
- m. get reimbursed transportation costs according to their needs
- n. receive assistance from legal counsel
- o. receive temporary cost-of-living assistance until coverage ends
- p. receive assistance.

One of the various types of evidence that is valid in the criminal justice review process is the testimony of witnesses and victims who heard, saw, or experienced the occurrence of a criminal act themselves. In seeking and finding clarity about criminal acts committed by perpetrators, law enforcement officials often experience difficulties due to the absence of witnesses and/or victims. This is due to various physical and psychological threats to witnesses and/or victims from certain parties. Therefore, the protection of witnesses and victims is very important in the criminal justice process. In addition, a problem that is often faced in criminal justice proceedings is that the person presented in court is the only witness. In the criminal law system, the principle of *unus testis nullus testis* applies, where one witness cannot be called a witness, so it needs to be supported by other evidence so that the judge can make a strong and lawful decision. To that end, the Government of Indonesia and the House of Representatives passed Law No. 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which has been amended by Law No. 31 of 2014.[11]

The Criminal Code does not recognize the term love fraud, there is only the term fraud as defined in article 378 of the Criminal Code. Currently, legal protection for victims of love fraud is regulated in Law No. 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations and Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning ITE. Protection can be divided into two categories: legal protection and protection against threats. Victims of romance scams can be offered a variety of legal protections and it is up to the aggrieved victim to decide what protection to offer. This is related to Law No. 31 of 2014 (PSK Law).

Victims of love fraud who are proven to be victims of perpetrators are entitled to legal protection in the following ways:

1. The right to report losses suffered (Article 108 paragraph 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure)
2. The right to claim redress for criminal offences. Redress for criminal offences includes
 - a) lawsuits against PMH (unlawful acts)
 - b) claims for damages.

As stipulated in Article 1 paragraph 11 of the Law, restitution is compensation given to victims or their families by perpetrators or third parties. Restitution in criminal acts is regulated in Article 7A (1), which states that 'Victims of criminal acts are entitled to restitution in the form of

- a. indemnification for loss of wealth or income

- b. compensation for losses suffered as a result of suffering directly related to the criminal act
- c. reimbursement of medical and/or psychological treatment costs".

Restitution is under the authority of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). Although the Criminal Code does not categorize restitution into several types, it is certainly very beneficial for victims and/or victims' families. Therefore, in the criminal act of romance fraud, everyone should always be aware of the use of social media.[12]

4 Conclusion

Love scams are acts of deception by posing as a girlfriend or life partner through an online website. According to the current Criminal Code in Indonesia, the crime of romance fraud is regulated in two laws and regulations, namely Article 378 of the Criminal Code and Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. However, in its application, the legal basis for the criminal act of romance fraud is Article 28 paragraph (1) and Article 45A paragraph (1) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. On the other hand, Article 378 of the Criminal Code applies to fraud cases that do not involve electronic media.

Legal protection consists of two parts: first, preventive legal protection (preventive efforts) and second, repressive legal protection (sanctions efforts). Legal protection for victims of fraud under the guise of romance in Indonesia refers to Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Legal Protection of Witnesses and Victims. There are various ways legal protection can be offered to victims of romance scams, and the type of protection offered is determined by the victims affected by it.

Laws and regulations are one form of the government's serious efforts in suppressing the high number of cases of romance fraud in Indonesia. However, it is not enough just to make regulations, the government must provide socialization to the public about the dangers of romance fraud crimes. This will be useful for readers, especially those who use social media as a place to find a soul mate, because they will become more careful and not easily trust people they just know from social media. Although Indonesia already has a law that regulates to arrest perpetrators of fraud under the guise of romance, we ourselves must remain vigilant and always be careful to avoid attempts at fraud under the guise of romance.

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