RINGKASAN

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PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP KEJAHATAN DEEPFAKE BERDASARKAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2024 TENTANG INFORMASI DAN TRANSAKSI ELEKTRONIK (STUDI PENELITIAN POLRES BIREUEN)
(Dr. Muhammad Hatta, S.H., LL.M dan Dr. Hamdani, S.H., LL.M)

Perkembangan teknologi *Artificial Intelligence* (*AI*) telah melahirkan teknologi *deepfake* yang mampu menghasilkan manipulasi gambar, video, dan suara dengan tingkat kemiripan yang sangat tinggi terhadap objek aslinya. Teknologi ini memberikan berbagai manfaat dalam bidang digital, namun juga berpotensi disalahgunakan sebagai sarana penyebaran hoaks, pencemaran nama baik, penipuan, dan berbagai bentuk kejahatan siber lainnya. Penyalahgunaan teknologi deepfake menimbulkan tantangan baru bagi penegakan hukum karena karakteristiknya yang sulit dideteksi dan dibuktikan secara hukum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum terhadap penggunaan teknologi deepfake sebagai sarana penyebaran hoaks, mengidentifikasi hambatan yang dihadapi aparat penegak hukum, serta merumuskan upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana deepfake.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan (*statute approach*), pendekatan konseptual (*conceptual approach*), dan pendekatan kriminologis. Data diperoleh melalui penelitian kepustakaan dan penelitian lapangan yang dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan aparat penegak hukum di Polres Bireuen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan hukum terhadap penggunaan *deepfake* sebagai sarana penyebaran hoaks dilakukan berdasarkan Pasal 45 ayat (4) jo Pasal 27A Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik. Namun, penerapannya belum optimal karena belum adanya regulasi khusus yang mengatur *deepfake*. Hambatan yang dihadapi meliputi keterbatasan regulasi, kesulitan pembuktian elektronik, keterbatasan sumber daya manusia dan sarana forensik digital, serta rendahnya literasi digital dan kesadaran hukum masyarakat. Upaya yang diperlukan meliputi pembentukan regulasi khusus *deepfake*, peningkatan kapasitas aparat penegak hukum, penguatan standar forensik digital, peningkatan literasi digital masyarakat, serta penguatan pengawasan platform digital melalui kerja sama antara pemerintah dan penyelenggara media sosial.

Kata Kunci: Deepfake, Hoaks, Penegakan Hukum, Cybercrime.

ABSTRACT

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LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DEEPFAKE CRIMES BASED ON LAW NUMBER 1 OF 2024 CONCERNING ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND TRANSACTIONS (BIREUEN POLICE RESEARCH STUDY)
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The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has led to the emergence of deepfake technology, which is capable of generating manipulated images, videos, and audio with a very high degree of resemblance to the original objects. While this technology offers various benefits in the digital sector, it also has the potential to be misused for spreading hoaxes, defamation, fraud, and other forms of cybercrime. The misuse of deepfake technology poses new challenges for law enforcement due to its sophisticated nature, making it difficult to detect and prove legally. This study aims to analyze law enforcement efforts against the use of deepfake technology as a means of spreading hoaxes, identify the obstacles faced by law enforcement officers, and formulate measures to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing deepfake-related crimes.

This research employs an empirical juridical method using statutory, conceptual, and criminological approaches. Data were collected through library research and field research conducted by interviewing law enforcement officers at the Bireuen Regional Police Department.

The results of this study indicate that law enforcement against the use of deepfake technology as a means of disseminating hoaxes is carried out pursuant to Article 45 paragraph (4) in conjunction with Article 27A of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. However, its implementation has not been optimal due to the absence of specific regulations governing deepfake technology. The obstacles encountered include regulatory limitations, difficulties in electronic evidence examination, limited human resources and digital forensic facilities, as well as the low level of digital literacy and public legal awareness. Therefore, the necessary measures include the enactment of specific regulations on deepfake technology, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers, enhancing digital forensic standards, improving public digital literacy, and reinforcing the supervision of digital platforms through collaboration between the government and social media service providers.

Keywords: Deepfake, Hoax, Law Enforcement, Cybercrime.