

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion that has been carried out by the author on the formulation of the problem raised, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Act Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Act) belonging to Indonesia and Singapore's Cybersecurity Act 2018 have similarities such as the role of the government for cybersecurity and have differences such as the ITE Act which focuses on the use of information technology and related regulations cyber crime while the Cybersecurity Act 2018 has a focus on cybersecurity aspects. There are similarities in Act Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Act) in Indonesia and the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (PDPA) in Singapore, namely in the application of regulations regarding the rights of data subjects, obligations of controllers and processors, the scope clear, data protection officers, as well as the transfer of data. The two laws have differences which lie in the similarities between the two Acts, such as the more detailed obligations of the Singapore PDPA controller and processor and the Indonesian PDP Act which regulates data processing records while the Singapore PDPA does not.

2. There are strengths and weaknesses to cybersecurity regulations between the ITE Act and the Cybersecurity Act 2018, namely the strengths of the ITE Act which regulate broader matters related to electronic transactions and cyber crime and the advantages of the 2018 Cybersecurity Act which has a focus on rules on critical information infrastructure that making the Act superior to the ITE Act in Indonesia. There are strengths and weaknesses to protecting personal data, namely in the Indonesian PDP Act and Singapore PDPA, the PDP Act in Indonesia has more visible strengths in data subject rights, territorial scope, material scope, data transfer, and data processing records because they are more complete. with the strengths of Singapore's PDPA being more visible in the obligations of controllers and processors, criminal scope, data transfer, and data protection officers.

B. Recommendations

Suggestions that the writer can give based on this writing are:

1. Act Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Act Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE Act) in Indonesia as the basis for cybersecurity needs to be updated to the Act because to change the weaknesses in it. As for efforts to protect cybersecurity law against cybercrime, the government can take the initiative to form a new Cybersecurity Act that focuses on responses and services for cybersecurity like the Cybersecurity Act 2018 in Singapore.

2. Indonesia can take the advantages and eliminate the shortcomings that exist in the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 in Singapore. Taking advantage of Singapore's PDPA, Indonesia can improve legal protection efforts that are more mature, especially on the obligations of controllers and processors of personal data as well as data protection officers which, according to the authors of the PDP Act in Indonesia, still have many weaknesses.

