

# **COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REGULATIONS ON CYBERBULLYING IN INDONESIA AND FRANCE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Cyberbullying crimes are currently increasingly prevalent in various countries, including Indonesia and France. This can happen because along with the development of technology that is getting faster, more sophisticated, and easily accessible but not balanced with ready human resources. This study aims to find out how cyberbullying is regulated in Indonesia and France. The method used in this study is comparative juridical with the specification of comparative legal research. The data source used is secondary data collected by the literature study method and processed using the display method. Data is presented in the form of narratives and tables, and data analysis is carried out normatively qualitatively. The results of the study show that cyberbullying in Indonesia is regulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6905). Meanwhile, in France it is regulated in the Penal Code Article 222-33-2-2. The arrangement has similarities in legal protections in both countries, such as the right to victim protection against cyberbullying violence and the right to legal assistance. However, there are also differences in terms of regulation such as, there is a clearer and more explicit definition related to the term cyberbullying, the existence of protection for vulnerable groups, and other provisions, the regulation related to cyberbullying in France is felt to be more complete when compared to Indonesia, it can be seen how France pays more attention to the impact of psychological losses that may arise on victims not only looking for elements of cyberbullying.

**Keywords:** Cyberbullying, Comparative law, French Penal Code