

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The regulation in the laws and regulations of cyberbullying in Indonesia and France, it was found that both have a sufficient legal basis. Indonesia uses Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the ITE Law, especially articles 27A, 27B paragraph (2), 28 paragraph (2), and 29. In addition, there is additional protection through Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. Meanwhile, France has regulated in more detail through the Code pénal Article 222-33-2-2, which was strengthened by the Loi Schiappa of 2018 and the Loi SREN of 2024.
2. The development of cyberbullying regulations in Indonesia, compared with France, shows the need for comprehensive legal reform. Indonesia does not yet have explicit provisions regarding the elements of malicious intent and repetition in cyberbullying crimes. This ambiguity has the potential to cause narrow interpretations and make it difficult for victims to demand justice in court. A detailed legal definition is needed in order to provide maximum protection for victims, especially vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, France has clearly regulated the elements of repetition and malicious intent in their national criminal law. This makes the application

of the law to the perpetrator more effective and minimal ambiguity in the evidentiary process.

In addition to the substantive aspect, the regulation of digital platform responsibilities is also an important highlight in cyberbullying regulations. France imposes administrative sanctions on platforms that do not immediately remove content that contains violence or insults. Indonesia has not specifically regulated the responsibility of platform providers in handling harmful content preventively. In fact, social media is the main space for digital-based bullying to occur, especially among adolescents and children. Strengthening the digital platform war in surveillance and enforcement is a strategic step to prevent similar cases. Without clarity of responsibility, platforms ignore victim reports or are slow to remove content.

B. Suggestion

Seeing the differences between Indonesia and France in the regulation of bullying, a number of steps can be taken by Indonesia immediately.

1. It is important to design specific criminal regulations that explicitly define cyberbullying as a form of crime in its own right. The rules must include definitions, forms, and elements of delicacies such as impersonation, dissemination of intimate content, doxing, and repeated online harassment.
2. There needs to be a national policy related to increasing digital literacy at all levels of education. Schools should be given an active role in cyberbullying prevention through curriculum, teacher training, and

counseling to students and parents. Digital campaigns can also involve the media and communities to reach young people effectively.

3. Online reporting mechanisms should be simplified and designed to be victim-friendly, including children and adolescents. The government needs to build a national digital system that is secure, easily accessible, and anonymous if needed. In addition, free legal and psychological assistance services must be available for victims.
4. It is necessary to affirm legal responsibility for digital platforms that neglect to handle harmful content. Regulations governing the removal of content quickly and effectively must be enforced. If the platform is found to be negligent, administrative sanctions should be imposed. With this step, Indonesia can create a safe, fair, and ethical digital space for all people.

