

## URGENT COPYRIGHT LAW REVISIONS TO COMBAT INFRINGEMENT IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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### Abstract

*The development of the world of technology and information cannot be predicted and prevented. This development, commonly referred to as the industrial revolution, has brought significant changes to all aspects of human life, both positively and negatively. Changes that occur in society always intersect with the law, including its relationship to copyright and works created. Legal regulations such as the Copyright Law and regulations below it should be able to provide definite legal protection for the community, especially artists or creators in Indonesia, for their work by considering the flow of developments in the technology industry and its challenges. This paper aims to examine and study in more depth the harmony of the Copyright Law with the development of industry 4.0 which has caused many challenges and violations of intellectual property in the digital era using a descriptive qualitative method with a normative legal approach. Based on literature sources related to the topic of the problem, the policies and regulations currently applied, especially the Copyright Law. The results of this discussion show that there is still a legal vacuum in the current regulations so that they cannot provide definite legal*

*guarantees for the community regarding their work, especially in the digital era. Therefore, a renewal of the law is needed that is more in line with current technological developments, especially those that have a direct impact on the originality of a work*

## KEYWORDS

*Copyright Law, Intellectual Property, Digital Era*

## I. Introduction

The phenomenon of globalization in Indonesia has occurred in tandem with the progression of time, significantly influencing all aspects of societal life. This wave of globalization is closely linked to rapid and exponential advancements in digitalization, both of which present not only positive impacts but also distinct challenges for society. Continuously evolving technology offers opportunities for the public to enhance productivity, expand economic activities, and improve the production of goods and services with higher quality. However, these advancements may become a double-edged sword if not utilized appropriately. Despite the benefits that facilitate societal functions, such developments can also trigger unlawful conduct, particularly when existing legal frameworks have not yet adapted to the significant transformations brought by the digital era.

The development of the industrial world, which has transformed all aspects of societal life, also exerts a significant influence on intellectual property rights, particularly in terms of legal certainty related to these rights. Intellectual property rights arise from the products of human thought and creativity, resulting in outputs that are not only beneficial to the broader society but also possess economic value<sup>1</sup>. The protection of intellectual property in Indonesia is codified in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, which serves as a legal framework to safeguard

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<sup>1</sup> Nanda Dwi Rizkia dan Hardi Fardiansyah. *HAK KEKAYAAN INTELEKTUAL SUATU PENGANTAR*. (Bandung : Widina Bhakti Persada : 2022). Hal 10

creative works and to provide legal certainty for creators against harm and irresponsible use. Intellectual property rights play a vital role in economic growth, as they are intrinsically linked to human intellectual capacity and the creative works produced. Creators are entitled to both economic and moral rights as a form of recognition for the integrity and contribution of their intellectual creations. Accordingly, intellectual works and their creators must be afforded clear and enforceable legal protection, supported by a progressive regulatory framework that is responsive to the evolving nature of creativity and technological advancement.

The rapid advancement of information technology in the digital era has presented new challenges to the intellectual property system in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the increasing number of infringements on the originality of individuals' creative works. One prominent technological development is Artificial Intelligence (AI), which functions as a form of machine-based intelligence capable of solving problems, generating creative works, answering questions, and performing tasks traditionally associated with human cognition. In addition to AI, intellectual property challenges also manifest through widespread copyright violations on platforms hosting music, video, and films, often distributed illegally or without proper licensing, thereby resulting in negative consequences and economic harm to the original creators. Furthermore, in 2024, a case emerged involving the publication of a digital book (e-book) in which the author employed AI during the editing process, raising further concerns regarding authorship and originality in the context of copyright protection<sup>2</sup>. Several cases concerning intellectual property rights in the digital era indicate the existence of legal gaps within the current regulatory framework, thereby demonstrating that these regulations have yet to fully adapt to the rapid technological advancements characteristic of the digital age.

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<sup>2</sup> Laila Zakiya. *Julia Rimba: Tulis Buku Pakai ChatGPT hingga Bikin Kontroversi, Klarifikasinya Jadi Sorotan*. Jawapos, 27 Oktober 2024.

The issues arising in relation to intellectual property, when examined in the context of the existing legal framework—namely, the Copyright Law— raise critical questions concerning the adequacy of the current legal provisions in safeguarding creators, their works, and the originality of such works. The involvement of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) further underscores the complexity of intellectual property issues in light of the accelerating pace of technological change. This complexity highlights the urgent need for a dedicated regulatory framework capable of providing clear and effective legal protection for creators and their intellectual outputs. In this article, the author specifically seeks to examine the extent to which the Copyright Law remains effective in addressing technological developments in the digital era, to identify the existing shortcomings of the legislation in responding to intellectual property violations, and to explore strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of legal policies in ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights in the digital age.

## II. Methods

This article employs a normative juridical method to address the legal issues under examination. The analysis is conducted through the review of relevant legal literature and documents that are closely related to the subject matter. A descriptive qualitative approach is adopted to identify the urgency of revising the Copyright Law in response to technological advancements and the ongoing industrial revolution, which have significantly influenced societal behavior and technology usage. This approach is deemed appropriate in facilitating the author's analysis throughout the writing process. The data presented in this article are obtained through literature review, including scholarly articles, books, and academic journals pertinent to the topic. In addition, data concerning real-world cases or issues emerging in society are gathered from credible online sources to support the

theoretical findings. The article is structured in a coherent manner and employs accessible language, with the aim of providing a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and legal issues surrounding intellectual property violations in the digital era, as well as the need for regulatory reform to address the rapid evolution of technology.

### III. Result and Discussion

The advancement of time has led to an expanded role for intellectual property rights in promoting technological progress, ensuring its ability to adapt to societal changes. This issue is evidenced by the increasing number of applications for copyrights, patents, trademarks, and even industrial designs submitted to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property. As such, this trend should be a matter of concern for governmental bodies tasked with addressing these challenges<sup>3</sup>. Referring to various forms of intellectual property, one of the major challenges faced in the digital era concerning intellectual property violations is Copyright. Copyright is defined as a special right granted to the creator of a work or the recipient of the right, allowing them to expand and promote their creation while permitting such actions, subject to the limitations set forth in applicable legal regulations. A work that is eligible for protection is one that possesses a unique form or distinct characteristics and can be held accountable for its originality as a personal creation. A work that qualifies for protection is the result of intellectual effort in fields such as science, art, and literature, which is not merely an idea but a tangible creation that can be proven to be original and attributed to an individual, thus making it personal.

As a state governed by the rule of law, Indonesia is fundamentally anchored in the 1945 Constitution (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945), which serves as the foundational legal framework guiding all legal actions and state

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<sup>3</sup> Nanda Dwi Rizkia dan Hardi Fardiansyah. *HAK KEKAYAAN INTELEKTUAL SUATU PENGANTAR*. (Bandung : Widina Bhakti Persada : 2022). Hlm 21.

conduct. The Constitution functions as a mechanism to oversee and ensure that the administration of government adheres to prevailing legal norms, thereby preventing any misuse of authority or deviation from official duties and responsibilities. Furthermore, the Constitution guarantees the protection of citizens' rights across all aspects of life, with the ultimate aim of promoting welfare and ensuring legal certainty. These rights include, among others, the right to life, the right to a decent standard of living, the right to preserve life, the right to employment, the right to legal protection, and fundamental human rights. Accordingly, the Indonesian state bears the responsibility to ensure that these rights are duly upheld and that legal protection is provided in a clear, consistent, and enforceable manner<sup>4</sup>. In relation to the current state of intellectual property and its challenges in the digital era, the state is expected to provide adequate legal protection through the enforcement of appropriate regulations that are responsive to the continuous advancement of technology in society. Such legal measures are essential to ensure that the rights of individual creators remain protected and respected.

Copyright constitutes a fundamental component of intellectual property that must be safeguarded in order to protect the intellectual creations of individuals from unauthorized and detrimental use. The advancement of technology, particularly in the era of digitalization—commonly referred to as the Fourth Industrial Revolution—presents both opportunities and challenges in the realm of intellectual property. This transformation has significantly affected the processes through which creative works are produced, disseminated, and protected. Consequently, while such technological developments offer positive contributions, they are also accompanied by emerging legal and practical challenges. It is undeniable that technology has facilitated human endeavors and introduced

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<sup>4</sup>Sofia, Hari Sutra Disemadi, Agustianto. 2024. *Penegakan Pelanggaran Hak Cipta di Era Revolusi Industri: Studi Putusan*. Jurnal Pattimura Magister Law Review Volume 4 Nomor 3. Hal. 339

innovative mechanisms for copyright protection, including tools to assist in identifying ownership, the emergence of content recognition technologies, and automated systems embedded within social media and digital platforms to detect and remove content that potentially infringes upon or violates copyright<sup>5</sup>

### **1. *The Effectiveness of Copyright Law in Responding to Technological Developments in the Digital Era***

Indonesia currently has several legal instruments in place that serve as a legal framework to ensure the protection of its citizens, including in matters relating to copyright. The enactment of Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright signifies the State's commitment to granting legal protection for copyright within Indonesia. The previous legal regime governing copyright was Law Number 19 of 2002; however, over time, it was deemed insufficient to accommodate evolving societal and technological developments. In general, the current legislation provides protection for a wide range of original works, including literary, artistic, musical, cinematographic works, software, and other intellectual creations.

Moreover, the law recognizes and protects two fundamental categories of rights: moral rights and economic rights. Moral rights are inherent and perpetual, entitling the author to the right of attribution, the right to make modifications to the work in accordance with social propriety, and the right to preserve the integrity of the work. Economic rights, on the other hand, refer to the right of the author to derive financial benefit from their creation, typically through licensing arrangements.

The legislation also provides for the duration of copyright protection, stipulates exceptions and limitations to exclusive rights, and sets forth provisions concerning copyright infringement and the imposition of

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<sup>5</sup> Lilik Prihatin, Maria Yosepin Endah Listyowati, dan Thomas Ichfan Hidayat. (2024). *Perlindungan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual: Sebuah Esensial Hak Cipta Pada Era Revolusi Industri 4.0*. Unnes Law Review Vol. 6, No. 4, Juni. Hlm 11323

sanctions for unlawful acts. Furthermore, it regulates the management of copyright through authorized collective management organizations (Lembaga Manajemen Kolektif or LMK), and includes specific protections for traditional cultural expressions<sup>6</sup>

The advancement of the digital era has significantly influenced the operation and utilization of social media and other digital platforms as mediums for self-expression, the exhibition of artistic works, and the promotion of products or entrepreneurial endeavors. This transformation has garnered particular attention among content creators, as the process of producing and disseminating creative works has markedly shifted from pre-digital practices. For instance, the manner in which music is accessed has evolved from limited physical formats to highly accessible digital streaming platforms; creators now find it easier to share their talents, reach broader audiences, and market their works more efficiently. Nonetheless, alongside these conveniences introduced by the industrial revolution and technological progress, new legal and regulatory challenges have emerged. In the digital age, the nature of infringement has also evolved, whereby intangible digital goods have increasingly become objects of violation. This is evident in cases such as the remixing and public dissemination of songs via platforms like TikTok without proper authorization from the original creators, or the uploading of film clips on unofficial accounts that are not affiliated with the copyright holders or their licensed distributors<sup>7</sup>, as well as the issue of e-book sales facilitated through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

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<sup>6</sup> JDIH, Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta: Perlindungan dan Pengaturan Karya Kreatif di Indonesia, 26 Februari 2025, <https://jdih.semarangkota.go.id/berita/view/undang-undang-nomor-28-tahun-2014-tentang-hak-ci-pa-perlindungan-dan-pengaturan-karya-kreatif-di-indonesia> diakses pada 24 April 2025

<sup>7</sup> Layla Mazidatus Sa'adah, dkk. *ANALISIS PELANGGARAN HAK CIPTA TERHADAP KETIDAKETISAN PENGGUNAAN MEDIA SOSIAL TIKTOK*. 2024. JATI(Jurnal Mahasiswa Teknik Informatika) Vol 8 No 4. Hlm 7640-7641.



The current advancements in technology and information demonstrate that existing regulations are insufficient to protect the rights of creators and to adapt to the realities of the digital era. The complex changes occurring, along with the government's efforts to strengthen and reform the applicable legal regulations, present a pressing issue that must be addressed promptly. This is particularly evident from the significant number of intellectual property registration applications submitted to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property, which correspond with and in some cases are exceeded by the rising incidence of intellectual property rights violations<sup>8</sup>. This situation indicates that the current Copyright Law has not yet been effective or optimal in providing legal certainty and protection for creators, authors, or rights holders in addressing the challenges posed by the digital transformation. The gap between the existing legal framework and its enforcement has resulted in a legal vacuum or disparity. Despite amendments and revisions to the Copyright Law (UUHC) as part of the government's efforts, in practice, there remain significant shortcomings—particularly in responding to the dynamics of the digital era—which have led to the ineffectiveness of protection mechanisms for creators and rights holders. As stipulated in Article 15B of the Copyright Law, works utilized through information technology and data transmission must obtain authorization from the creator. This provision should ideally serve as a legal basis for protecting creators against potential intellectual property infringements, including unlawful acts on digital platforms. However, the practical implementation diverges significantly from the legal text, primarily due to the inherently transboundary nature of the internet. Consequently, international cooperation, more robust efforts, and comprehensive planning are required to achieve effective and assertive enforcement. This can be further enhanced by strengthening national legal

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<sup>8</sup> Maria Yeti Andrias , Najamuddin Gani, Abdul Rahman Upara, Mukti Stofel. *Hak Milik Intelektual dalam Era Globalisasi: Tantangan Hukum dan Kebijakan di Indonesia*. 2024. Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora, dan Politik Vol. 4 No.4. Hlm 751-752.

regulations and investing in digital monitoring and enforcement technologies.

## ***2. Legal Enforcement Challenges Under Copyright Law in Addressing Intellectual Property Infringement in the Digital Era***

The challenges faced by the government in implementing the Copyright Law and its correlation with digital developments are evidenced by the emergence of issues such as piracy, product counterfeiting, the involvement of artificial intelligence, copyright violations in the music industry, and other related infringements. These issues highlight the shortcomings of the current regulatory framework in responding effectively to the rapid transformations occurring in the digital era. One of the core reasons for these shortcomings lies in the limited capacity of law enforcement mechanisms—particularly in terms of human resources, competency, and inter-agency coordination. Legal protection of intellectual creations is hindered by these limitations, slowing efforts to safeguard the rights of creators and stalling innovation. This results in legal uncertainty regarding the ownership and protection of creative works. As previously discussed, the intellectual property challenges arising within digital platforms reveal significant deficiencies in the Copyright Law. First, the current legal framework has yet to fully adapt to the rapid societal and technological changes, especially those affecting artists, creators, and rights holders. The prevalence of infringements demonstrates a lack of legal coverage and certainty, giving rise to regulatory ambiguity. This ambiguity makes it difficult for creators to pursue legal action against violations on digital platforms, due to the absence of adequate legal mechanisms that ensure effective protection of their rights.

In addition, the complexity and lengthy legal procedures involved in securing justice for copyright infringements pose significant challenges. This situation is particularly detrimental to creators with limited resources.

When such cases proceed to or go through litigation, the associated costs and prolonged timelines often discourage creators from asserting their rights through legal means. Moreover, many creators remain unaware of the rights afforded to them under the Copyright Law, which leads to low levels of awareness and inadequate protection of their works.

The Copyright Law also tends to offer greater protection to those creators who possess the resources to enforce their rights, while independent creators are often marginalized. This imbalance contributes to injustice within the creative ecosystem, where only works backed by well-resourced entities receive optimal legal protection. The lack of effective coordination among institutions—due in part to the absence of clearly defined provisions in the law—further hinders efforts to maximize protection for creators in the digital era. Ideally, government institutions should be able to implement the provisions of the law efficiently. However, in practice, overlapping responsibilities, institutional fragmentation, and enforcement gaps impede the effective identification and resolution of emerging legal issues. The current Copyright Law is also insufficient in addressing copyright violations occurring in the digital industry. For example, in the digital music sector, which operates through advanced computer networks and often lacks transparent information, it is difficult to trace copyright infringers or obtain sufficient evidence for legal action. Furthermore, inconsistencies in international regulations—particularly across jurisdictions in the digital music industry—present additional barriers to copyright protection. These regulatory disparities enable individuals to commit infringements in other countries with relative ease, exploiting the weaknesses of existing legal frameworks. The numerous obstacles and deficiencies in current copyright regulation demonstrate an urgent need for a more responsive legal framework—one that addresses the realities of the digital age. However, the present Copyright Law has yet to fully meet these challenges.

### ***3. The Role of the Government in Addressing Copyright Infringement in the Digital Era***

The emergence of intellectual property issues in the digital era, particularly copyright infringement, has drawn the attention of the government to take appropriate action. Several measures have been undertaken, including harmonizing existing regulations with current technological developments, enhancing the role of law enforcement in responding to intellectual property rights (IPR) violations, increasing public awareness of copyright and its significance in society, and engaging in international cooperation with other countries to strengthen IPR protection in Indonesia. One of the government's initial steps in addressing these challenges was the enactment of Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright, which serves as a legal update to accommodate the ongoing evolution of information technology. This reform aims to ensure greater legal certainty and protection for copyright holders, while also enhancing economic value through the transfer of economic rights and the introduction of fiduciary guarantees. The updated Copyright Law introduces several significant changes, including the ability to assign economic rights through fiduciary arrangements, thereby enabling creators or rights holders to transfer their rights through formal agreements. Furthermore, in establishing a more comprehensive legal framework, the Copyright Law provides for two distinct protection periods: moral rights and economic rights. In addressing copyright violations, business operators are prohibited from selling or distributing products that infringe on copyrights within their commercial premises. This provision responds to technological advancements, including the implementation of blockchain technology to protect digital works and the use of artificial intelligence in the creation and exploitation of such works. Articles 10 and 114 of the Copyright Law stipulate that digital applications must be capable of identifying and removing content uploaded to their platforms that infringes copyright. This obligation is consistent with Article 1 point 5 of the previous Law No. 19 of 2002 on Copyright, which

affirmed that digital content uploaded and distributed via the internet is subject to copyright protection. These legislative developments represent the government's effort to align legal enforcement with technological advancements in the digital age.

The government's role in protecting intellectual property rights, particularly copyright, in Indonesia extends beyond internal evaluation and includes various international efforts, such as the ratification of international agreements. Indonesia has ratified four international treaties related to copyright, including Presidential Decree No. 74 of 2004 on the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), which aims to enhance protection for digital works such as computer programs and data compilations, as well as the rights of distribution, rental, and public communication, and to ensure international recognition of copyrights. In addition, Indonesia has ratified the Beijing Treaty and the Marrakesh Treaty. The Beijing Treaty recognizes the moral and economic rights of audiovisual performers, ensuring they receive adequate protection and compensation for the use of their creative works. This ratification guarantees that performers in Indonesia are afforded the same rights as those in other WIPO member states that are party to the treaty. Meanwhile, the Marrakesh Treaty focuses on humanitarian and social development aspects. Its primary goal is to establish standards for copyright limitations and exceptions to support the needs of persons who are blind, visually impaired, or otherwise print-disabled. The treaty provides exceptions for the production, distribution, and access to printed works for use by these groups. Through these initiatives, Indonesia is striving to build a more comprehensive and responsive legal system capable of keeping pace with technological advancements, thereby ensuring stronger protection for copyright holders and promoting the growth of the national creative industry. In addition to these primary efforts, the government is also collaborating with the private sector to improve and modernize the copyright infringement reporting system, thereby increasing public awareness of copyright benefits and

available protection mechanisms. Furthermore, the government is strengthening the role of law enforcement in protecting copyrights, as reflected in the issuance of several key regulations. These include National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Criminal Investigation, which covers criminal investigations including cybercrime, and National Police Regulation No. 17 of 2017 on Criminal Investigation Management, which regulates procedures including the use of information technology in investigations. In this regard, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) operates the Directorate of Cybercrime (Dittipidsiber) under the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), which is specifically tasked with addressing cybercrime, including digital copyright infringement. This is supported by National Police Regulation No. 5 of 2017 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of Units at the National Police Headquarters, which formalizes the organizational structure and operational framework of Dittipidsiber. To further strengthen inter-agency coordination in copyright law enforcement, the government has established special units and engaged in collaborations with other national and international institutions. These efforts are intended to enhance the enforcement of cybercrime and digital copyright infringement laws. Relevant agencies include the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo), the National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN), and international organizations such as Interpol. Through such collaborations, government institutions are able to work together more effectively in addressing copyright violations, thereby enabling more integrated and efficient legal enforcement<sup>9</sup>.

Based on the aforementioned efforts, it is evident that the government has taken steps aimed at providing legal certainty and protection for the public. However, in practice, these objectives have not

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<sup>9</sup> Sri Indrayani, Andhika Adhyaksa, dan Grahadi Purna Putra. *Strategi Pemerintah dalam Melindungi Hak Cipta di Era Globalisasi*. 2024. INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research Volume 4 Nomor 4.

been fully realized as expected. A change in regulation alone cannot be considered entirely effective in creating an environment that adequately protects intellectual property in the digital era. The implementation of oversight and cross-border enforcement, as mandated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Copyright Law, has become increasingly complex and has given rise to new issues in the context of digital transformation. Moreover, the Copyright Law, which should serve as the legal foundation for resolving copyright disputes, has proven problematic in the digital age, particularly when it comes to adjudication. Issues related to jurisdiction and available resources present significant challenges. Although the government has made various efforts to adapt to technological advancements, the core challenges lie in the effective implementation of the law, dispute resolution mechanisms, and the continuous evolution of law enforcement in the digital context. In addition, Indonesia's engagement with international trade forums must be approached with careful consideration of equitable balance, ensuring that the adoption of international standards does not harm national interests or the domestic economic system. From an intellectual property standpoint, regulatory frameworks should support innovation and the growth of national industries, rather than hinder them.

The Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright serves as the primary foundation for the protection of intellectual property in the field of copyright. However, this regulation does not clearly encompass issues related to traditional knowledge, necessitating a review and adjustment of policies to ensure that the protection of local wisdom and traditional knowledge belonging to indigenous communities is accommodated. This protection may include methods of cultural heritage, folklore, and traditional arts that embody significant historical and cultural values. In the effort to align intellectual property regulations with global developments, one important aspect is the protection of integrated circuit layout designs. In fact, Law Number 28 of 2014 has yet to provide an adequate legal framework for protecting this aspect, despite the crucial role that circuit

layouts play in the ever-evolving electronics industry. Therefore, a revision of this law is necessary to ensure optimal levels of protection.

Furthermore, to strengthen oversight and law enforcement in the field of intellectual property, an evaluation of the role of the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (BAPPEBTI) or other similar institutions is required. Given BAPPEBTI's role in ensuring compliance with legal regulations, particularly in the context of electronic commerce, this evaluation is a crucial step to guarantee the effectiveness of law enforcement in the rapidly changing digital era. On the other hand, within the intellectual property protection system that involves various legal aspects, updating regulations regarding dispute resolution and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms is also essential. Although Article 73 of Law Number 28 of 2014 provides a legal basis for copyright dispute resolution through mediation, arbitration, or court proceedings, it is necessary to examine whether these mechanisms are sufficiently adaptive to the dynamics of disputes in the digital era. Enhancing capacity and speed in handling online copyright disputes is vital to ensure swift and efficient access to justice<sup>10</sup>.

## IV. Conclusion

The rapid development of technology and information has significant implications for the existence of Intellectual Property, particularly Copyright, in Indonesia. The legal regulation that serves as the primary framework for Copyright is outlined in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright; however, it has not been able to adapt to the digitalization occurring in Indonesia, resulting in gaps or inconsistencies for rights holders. Issues such as piracy, product counterfeiting, the involvement of

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<sup>10</sup> Dian Utami Amalia, Bagos Budi, Fajar Falah, Noerma Kurnia. Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kekayaan Intelektual Dalam Era Digital Di Indonesia. 2024. TERANG : Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Sosial, Politik dan Hukum Volume 1 No. 1 Maret.



artificial intelligence, copyright infringement in the music industry, and others have emerged, further substantiated by reports from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) indicating a significant increase in the number of copyright infringement cases alongside the advancement of digital technology. Although the government has made efforts to address the challenges faced in the Intellectual Property sector, the existing legal regulatory barriers highlight the need for regulations that can effectively respond to these issues, taking into account the realities of the digital era. To date, the Copyright Law has not fully addressed these challenges or filled the legal void created by globalization and digitalization. There is a need for a review and refinement of procedures, including the availability of qualified mediators and arbitrators, to create a more responsive dispute resolution system. Additionally, the government should take a more active role in evaluating and researching the issues faced by the public, particularly rights holders in the digital era, and align these findings with existing legal regulations regarding the effectiveness of such regulations in addressing societal realities. Therefore, it is crucial to continuously monitor and evaluate the impact of technological changes on intellectual property law.

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