

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SHORTCOMINGS IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION AGAINST ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED DIGITAL PLAGIARISM IN INDONESIA

Zulkifli¹, Nasrianti², Sofyan Jafar³, Muhibuddin⁴, Teuku Yudi Afrizal⁵

Universitas Malikussaleh

zulkifli@unimal.ac.id, nasrianti@unimal.ac.id, sofyan.jafar@unimal.ac.id,

muhibuddin@unimal.ac.id, teukuyudiafrizal@unimal.ac.id

Received: 15/11/2025 | Revised: 02/12/2025 | Accepted: 20/12/2025 | Published: 29/12/2025

Abstract

Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology have brought about significant changes in the digital creative industry, particularly in the production and distribution of digital content. AI-based systems are now capable of generating text, images, music, videos, and various other digital works quickly and on a massive scale. However, these technological advancements have also raised new legal issues in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), particularly regarding digital plagiarism through the unauthorized use of copyrighted works within AI systems. In practice, many AI systems utilize digital data and creative works without explicit consent from the original creators, potentially causing economic and moral harm to copyright holders. This study aims to analyze the weaknesses of intellectual property rights protection against digital plagiarism in the era of artificial intelligence in Indonesia and to evaluate the effectiveness of copyright regulations in addressing developments in digital technology. The study employs a normative legal research method using a legislative approach, a conceptual approach, and a case study approach. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources obtained through a literature review and analyzed qualitatively. Research findings indicate that intellectual property protection in Indonesia has not yet fully addressed the issue of AI-based digital plagiarism. Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright does not specifically address the legal status of works generated by AI, the limits on the use of digital data by AI systems, or the liability of AI developers for copyright infringement. Furthermore, weak digital oversight, rapid technological advancements, and the digital public's limited legal understanding also impact the effectiveness of copyright protection in Indonesia. The novelty of this research lies in its analysis of the shortcomings of intellectual property protection in cases of AI-based digital plagiarism, as well as the urgent need for legal reform to create copyright regulations that are better adapted to advancements in modern digital technology.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright, Digital Plagiarism, Artificial Intelligence, Legal Protection.

INTRODUCTION

Advances in information and communication technology have brought about major changes in various aspects of modern society, including the economy, education, the creative industries, and the dissemination of digital information. The rapid pace of digital transformation has led to society's activities becoming increasingly reliant on internet-based technologies. One of the most significant technological developments in recent years is the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is capable of performing various activities automatically, including generating digital works in the form of text, images, music, video, design, and even computer programming (Russell & Norvig, 2021). Advances in Artificial Intelligence technology have sparked a new revolution in the digital creative industry. Generative AI systems such as ChatGPT, Midjourney, and DALL·E are capable of producing digital works in a very short time by leveraging vast amounts of digital data obtained from the internet. The presence of this technology offers many benefits, such as improving the efficiency of digital content production, aiding creative activities, and supporting the development of the modern digital economy (Bostrom, 2017). However, on the other hand, the development of AI technology has also raised various new legal issues, particularly in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). One of the most widely discussed legal issues is the practice of AI-based digital plagiarism. In practice, AI systems operate by collecting and analyzing millions of pieces of digital data from various sources on the internet, including copyrighted works. This data is used as training data to generate new works that bear a resemblance to the original works. This situation raises legal issues regarding the unauthorized use of copyrighted

works, infringement of the creator's moral rights, and the lack of clarity regarding legal liability for works produced by AI systems (Samuelson, 2023). Digital plagiarism is essentially the act of taking, using, or imitating another person's work in digital form without giving proper credit to the original creator. In the era of Artificial Intelligence, the practice of digital plagiarism has become increasingly complex because technology is capable of generating new works that are difficult to distinguish from human creations. In fact, in some cases, AI systems are capable of producing text, images, or designs that bear a high degree of similarity to the original work, potentially infringing on the copyright of the work's owner (Goldstein & Hugenholtz, 2019). This problem is becoming increasingly serious because digital technology is advancing at a much faster pace than the legal regulations governing it. According to Satjipto Rahardjo (2000), the law must fundamentally be able to keep pace with societal developments and the social changes brought about by technological advancements. However, in practice, the law often lags behind in responding to new technological developments, thereby creating a legal vacuum in the digital society.

In Indonesia, the protection of intellectual property rights is governed by Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright. This law provides protection for creative works in the fields of science, art, and literature. Such protection encompasses the economic and moral rights of creators over the works they produce. However, these regulations do not yet specifically address the use of digital works by Artificial Intelligence systems, the legal status of works generated by AI, the limits on the use of digital data as training data, or the liability of AI developers for copyright infringements occurring through digital systems (Barkatullah, 2019). The lack of specific regulations regarding the use of AI in the creative industry has led to a weakening of legal protections for creators of digital works. Many content creators, writers, illustrators, photographers, and musicians have complained about the unauthorized use of their works for AI training purposes. In some cases, AI-generated works bear a striking resemblance to the original works, causing both economic and moral harm to the creators (WIPO, 2020).

In addition, the growth of social media and digital platforms has further increased the risk of intellectual property rights infringements. The dissemination of digital works via the internet allows for the rapid copying, modification, and distribution of such works without adequate oversight. This situation makes digital plagiarism increasingly difficult to control, especially when infringements are committed through AI-based automated systems (Miru, 2013). One international case illustrating this issue involves a lawsuit filed by several authors and creators against a generative AI developer for allegedly using copyrighted works without permission in the training process of its AI system. Additionally, some media companies and creative industry stakeholders have begun calling for stricter regulations regarding the use of digital works in the development of AI technology. These cases demonstrate that the development of Artificial Intelligence has created new legal challenges regarding the protection of Intellectual Property Rights in various countries (Gervais, 2022).

According to Philipus M. Hadjon (2011), legal protection is an effort to safeguard the rights of the public through legal mechanisms that are both preventive and repressive. In the context of Intellectual Property Rights, legal protection is necessary to guarantee creators' rights to their works and to prevent copyright infringement in the digital environment. However, weak digital oversight, low public legal awareness, and suboptimal regulations regarding AI have resulted in the protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Indonesia not yet functioning effectively. Previous research has generally focused only on copyright protection in digital transactions or copyright infringement in general. Meanwhile, research specifically analyzing the weaknesses of intellectual property protection against AI-based digital plagiarism remains relatively limited. Therefore, this study offers a novel perspective by focusing its analysis on the weaknesses of Indonesia's intellectual property regulations in addressing digital plagiarism in the era of Artificial Intelligence, as well as the urgency of legal reforms that are more adaptable to the advancements of modern digital technology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are exclusive rights granted to an individual or legal entity over intellectual works produced through intellectual ability, creativity, and innovation. The protection of Intellectual Property Rights aims to provide legal certainty to creators so that their works are not used unlawfully by others. According to Saidin (2015), IPR protection is closely linked to the development of the creative economy because intellectual works hold significant economic value in modern society. Under Indonesia's legal system, copyright protection is governed by Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright, which provides protection for works in the fields of science, art, and literature. Advances in digital technology have presented copyright protection with new and increasingly complex challenges. The ease of internet access allows for the rapid copying, distribution, and modification of works without adequate oversight. According to Miru (2013), the development of digital technology increases the risk of intellectual property rights infringement because works can be widely disseminated through electronic media in a short period of time.

These conditions make it increasingly difficult to control copyright infringement, especially in an ever-evolving digital environment. The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has further amplified the challenges of protecting intellectual property rights in the digital age. Generative AI technology is capable of automatically generating text, images, videos, music, and various other forms of digital works by utilizing large amounts of digital data as training data. According to Russell and Norvig (2021), AI is a computer system designed to mimic human intellectual capabilities through data learning and automation. The presence of this technology offers benefits in enhancing the efficiency of digital content production, yet it also raises various new legal issues. One of the main issues is the practice of AI-based digital plagiarism. In practice, many AI systems use digital works available on the internet without explicit permission from the copyright holders for system training purposes. As a result, AI-generated works often bear a resemblance to original works created by other creators. Samuelson (2023) explains that the development of generative AI has created serious challenges for copyright protection systems because the technology is capable of producing new works that are difficult to distinguish from human works. Additionally, Goldstein and Hugenholtz (2019) state that the development of digital technology has caused the boundaries between creativity, modification, and copyright infringement to become increasingly blurred.

This issue indicates that copyright regulations in various countries, including Indonesia, have not yet fully kept pace with advancements in Artificial Intelligence technology. Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright does not specifically address the use of digital works as training data, the legal status of works generated by AI, or the legal liability of AI developers for copyright infringements committed through automated systems. According to Barkatullah (2019), the development of digital technology requires more adaptive legal regulations so that legal protection can continue to provide legal certainty to the digital community. The effectiveness of the law in protecting intellectual property rights is also influenced by the capacity of law enforcement to keep pace with developments in digital technology. According to Soerjono Soekanto (2014), the effectiveness of the law is influenced by legal substance, law enforcement officials, resources and facilities, society, and legal culture. In practice, weak digital oversight, low public legal awareness, and limited regulations regarding AI have resulted in copyright protection in Indonesia not yet functioning optimally. Previous research has generally addressed copyright infringement in digital media in general, whereas studies on the shortcomings of intellectual property protection against AI-based digital plagiarism remain relatively limited. Therefore, this study offers a novel perspective by focusing its analysis on the shortcomings of intellectual property regulations in addressing digital plagiarism in the era of artificial intelligence, as well as the urgency of legal reforms that are more adaptable to advancements in modern digital technology.

METHOD

This study employs a normative legal research method using the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, and the case approach. The statutory approach involves examining various regulations related to Intellectual Property Rights, specifically Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright, Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, as well as various regulations concerning data protection and digital technology. The conceptual approach is used to understand the concepts of legal protection, copyright, digital plagiarism, and the development of Artificial Intelligence from a modern legal perspective. Meanwhile, the case approach is used to analyze several national and international cases related to the unauthorized use of digital works in Artificial Intelligence systems. The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources. Primary legal materials include legislation and official legal documents related to intellectual property rights. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, research findings, academic articles, and expert opinions relevant to the research topic. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting sources that help explain legal terms and concepts in the research.

The method of collecting legal materials was conducted through library research by examining various legal literature, scientific journals, official documents, and academic sources related to the protection of intellectual property rights and AI-based digital plagiarism practices. Subsequently, all legal materials were qualitatively analyzed using a descriptive-analytical method to gain an understanding of the weaknesses in legal protection against digital plagiarism practices in the era of Artificial Intelligence, as well as the urgency of reforming Intellectual Property regulations in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Development of Artificial Intelligence and the Risk of Digital Plagiarism

Advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology have brought about significant changes in the production, distribution, and consumption of digital works across various sectors of the modern creative industry. Generative AI technology is now capable of automatically producing various forms of content such as academic papers, news articles, graphic designs, digital illustrations, music, videos, animations, photography, and even computer programs through the processing of large volumes of digital data. The presence of this technology has a positive impact on improving work efficiency, accelerating content production processes, and supporting the development of the global digital economy. However, on the other hand, the development of AI technology has also raised new and highly complex legal issues in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), particularly regarding the practice of digital plagiarism.

Essentially, generative AI systems operate through a process of data collection and machine learning, leveraging the millions or even billions of digital data points available on the internet. This data is used as training data so that the system can recognize specific patterns and generate new works that resemble human creativity. Legal issues arise when the data used comes from works protected by copyright, such as digital books, scientific articles, works of art, illustrations, music, graphic designs, or other creative content used without the copyright owner's consent. The use of digital works as training data without the creator's permission raises serious issues regarding the protection of intellectual property rights. Many digital creators feel they are being wronged because their works are being used for the development of AI systems without compensation or clear consent. Furthermore, works generated by AI often bear a high degree of similarity to the original works, raising suspicions of digital plagiarism and copyright infringement.

AI-based digital plagiarism has different characteristics compared to conventional plagiarism. In conventional plagiarism, the perpetrator directly copies or uses another person's work without permission. Meanwhile, in AI systems, the process of using a work occurs through highly complex algorithm-based automated mechanisms. AI systems not only copy works but also modify, combine, and generate new forms that bear a resemblance to the original work. This situation causes the line between creativity, inspiration, modification, and copyright infringement to become increasingly blurred in modern legal practice. Some forms of AI-based digital plagiarism currently on the rise include:

- The use of digital works as training data without the original creator's permission. AI development companies typically utilize millions of digital data points from the internet to train AI systems to generate new works. In practice, many of the works used are protected by copyright and are obtained without the consent of the copyright holders. This situation raises legal issues because creators lose control over the use of their works. Additionally, the unauthorized use of works may also infringe upon the creators' economic rights, as these works are utilized for the commercial development of AI technology.
- Reproduction of works that bear a resemblance to the original work. AI systems can generate new works that share similarities in style, structure, composition, or visual characteristics with the original works of specific creators. In some cases, AI-generated works are even difficult to distinguish from human-created works, raising suspicions of copyright infringement. This issue becomes increasingly complex because AI systems operate through automated processes that involve processing millions of data points simultaneously.
- Automatic modification of digital works without the creator's consent. AI technology enables a work to be automatically transformed into a new form without permission from the original creator. For example, digital illustrations can be modified into a specific style, text can be transformed into a new article, or music can be reworked into a new composition. Such practices potentially infringe on the creator's moral rights because the work's original identity and character may change without the copyright holder's consent.
- Mass dissemination of AI-generated works through digital platforms. The development of social media and digital platforms enables AI-generated works to be disseminated very rapidly to the general public. This situation increases the risk of copyright infringement because works resembling original works can circulate without adequate oversight. Additionally, the rapid dissemination of digital works also makes it difficult for creators to monitor the use of their works.
- The use of AI to automatically generate academic works. Advances in AI have also given rise to new forms of academic plagiarism through the use of automated systems to generate articles, papers, theses, and other scholarly works. In some cases, AI-generated works bear a resemblance to specific sources without clearly citing references, thereby raising issues of academic ethics and violations of scholarly copyright.

This issue highlights that advancements in AI technology have created new challenges for intellectual property protection systems. Current legal regulations have not yet been able to keep pace with the rapid pace of digital technology, meaning that legal protection for creators of digital works is not yet functioning optimally.

B. Weaknesses in Intellectual Property Rights Regulations in Indonesia

Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright essentially provides legal protection for creative works in the fields of science, art, and literature. This regulation governs the economic and moral rights of creators as a form of protection for intellectual works that possess both economic and moral value. However, the rapid development of digital technology, particularly the advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI), indicates that copyright regulations in Indonesia are still unable to address the various new legal issues emerging in modern digital society. One of the main weaknesses of intellectual property regulations in Indonesia is the lack of specific provisions regarding the use of digital works as training data in artificial intelligence systems. In practice, AI development companies use millions of digital data points obtained from the internet to train automated systems to generate new works. This data often originates from copyright-protected works such as e-books, scientific articles, illustrations, photographs, graphic designs, music, and various other forms of creative works. However, to date, copyright regulations in Indonesia have not provided clear guidelines regarding the legality of using such digital works for training AI systems.

This situation creates legal uncertainty regarding copyright protection in the digital age. Creators have no clear control over the use of their works within AI systems, while technology developers can exploit digital works extensively without adequate licensing mechanisms or compensation. As a result, creators' economic rights risk being overlooked, as their works are used for commercial purposes without the explicit consent of the copyright holders. Furthermore, intellectual property regulations in Indonesia have yet to provide clarity regarding the legal status of works generated by artificial intelligence. The Copyright Law essentially recognizes only humans as legal subjects who create works. However, the development of generative AI has led to the emergence of works that are entirely produced by automated systems without direct human involvement. This situation raises legal questions regarding who holds the rights to such works—whether the AI developer, the AI user, or whether no party can be legally recognized as the creator.

Another issue that highlights the weakness of intellectual property regulations in Indonesia is the difficulty in determining legal liability for AI-based copyright infringement. In modern digital systems, copyright infringement is no longer carried out in a simple manner, such as direct copying by individuals, but involves automated systems operating through complex algorithms. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to determine which party is liable when copyright infringement occurs, particularly because numerous parties are involved, including AI developers, AI users, digital platform providers, and digital data owners. This regulatory weakness is further exacerbated by limited oversight of digital copyright infringements on the internet. The dissemination of digital works via social media and digital platforms occurs so rapidly that monitoring has become increasingly difficult. Many copyright infringements go undetected or are not effectively addressed due to the limitations of Indonesia's digital monitoring systems. This situation demonstrates that the development of digital technology is proceeding at a much faster pace than the legal regulations governing it.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo (2000), the law must be able to keep pace with societal developments and social changes resulting from technological advancements. However, in practice, intellectual property regulations in Indonesia remain conventional and have not yet fully adapted to modern digital technology. Consequently, legal protection for creators of digital works in the era of Artificial Intelligence has not been fully optimized and still leaves various legal gaps that could potentially harm digital creators in Indonesia.

C. Case Analysis and the Effectiveness of Legal Protection

The development of Artificial Intelligence has created new challenges for the effectiveness of intellectual property rights protection in various countries, including Indonesia. AI-based digital plagiarism is not only occurring on an international scale but is also beginning to emerge within Indonesia's creative and academic sectors. The use of AI to generate writing, designs, illustrations, and other digital works is on the rise because it is considered faster and more efficient than conventional creative processes. However, the use of this technology also increases the risk of copyright infringement and the unauthorized use of digital works without the original creator's permission. One international case that illustrates this issue involves a lawsuit filed by a number of writers, illustrators, and digital creators against a generative AI developer for allegedly using their works without permission in the AI system's training process. In some cases, the AI-generated works bear a high degree of resemblance to the original works, raising allegations of digital plagiarism and copyright infringement. This case demonstrates that the development of

AI has created a new conflict between the interests of technological innovation and the protection of intellectual property rights. In Indonesia, similar issues are beginning to emerge in the use of AI for academic purposes and the creative industry. Many users are leveraging AI to produce articles, designs, and visual works without understanding the legal boundaries of digital use. Furthermore, the use of AI in education is also starting to raise issues of academic plagiarism, as students and authors can automatically produce scientific papers without adequate research. This situation demonstrates that the development of AI technology is not only impacting the creative industry but also the academic integrity and legal culture of the digital society. The effectiveness of legal protection against AI-based digital plagiarism in Indonesia still faces various obstacles. One key factor is the weak legal substance, which is unable to specifically accommodate developments in digital technology. Current copyright regulations are still general and do not provide detailed provisions regarding the use of AI in the production of digital works. As a result, many legal issues lack a clear regulatory basis, creating legal uncertainty in practice. Furthermore, the capacity of law enforcement officials to address the development of digital technology is still relatively limited. Handling AI-based copyright infringement requires an understanding of the technology, algorithmic systems, and complex working mechanisms of AI. However, Indonesia's digital law enforcement capacity is currently not fully prepared for these technological developments. This situation makes the process of proving digital copyright infringement more difficult than conventional infringement.

Low public legal awareness is also a factor affecting the effectiveness of Intellectual Property Rights protection. Many digital communities still view the use of works on the internet as something that can be freely used without permission. A digital culture that prioritizes easy access to information has led to a decline in respect for copyright. As a result, the practice of digital plagiarism continues to thrive without adequate legal awareness among digital technology users. Based on the analysis, this study assesses that Intellectual Property Rights protection against digital plagiarism in the era of Artificial Intelligence is still ineffective. Existing regulations have not been able to keep pace with the rapid development of AI technology, while digital law monitoring and enforcement systems also face various limitations. Therefore, there is a need for reform of Intellectual Property Rights regulations that are more adaptive to the development of modern digital technology, strengthening oversight of the use of digital works in AI systems, increasing the capacity of digital law enforcement officers, and increasing public legal literacy regarding Intellectual Property Rights protection in the era of Artificial Intelligence.

CONCLUSION

The development of Artificial Intelligence has created significant changes in the production and distribution systems of digital works in the modern era. Generative AI technology provides various benefits in increasing the efficiency and productivity of the digital creative industry, but on the other hand, it has also given rise to various new legal issues in the field of Intellectual Property Rights, particularly related to the practice of digital plagiarism. The use of digital works as training data without the creator's permission, the reproduction of works that bear similarities to the original work, and the difficulty in determining legal liability for copyright infringement indicate that the development of AI technology has created serious challenges to the copyright protection system in Indonesia. Research results indicate that Intellectual Property Rights protection in Indonesia is still unable to optimally accommodate the development of Artificial Intelligence. Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright does not specifically regulate the use of digital works in AI systems, the legal status of AI-generated works, or the legal responsibility of AI developers for digital copyright infringement. This situation has led to legal uncertainty in the protection of digital works in the era of Artificial Intelligence.

In addition to regulatory weaknesses, the effectiveness of legal protection against digital plagiarism is also affected by weak digital oversight, the limited capacity of law enforcement officials to address the development of AI technology, and low public legal awareness regarding the importance of protecting intellectual property rights. The rapid development of digital technology often results in legal regulations often lagging in responding to social and technological changes occurring in modern digital society. Based on the analysis, this study confirms that reform of Intellectual Property Rights regulations in Indonesia is an urgent need to address the development of Artificial Intelligence. The government needs to establish more adaptive and specific regulations regarding the use of digital works as training data, mechanisms for protecting the moral and economic rights of creators, and legal accountability for AI-based copyright infringement. Furthermore, strengthening the digital oversight system, increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers in the field of digital technology, and increasing public legal literacy are needed so that Intellectual Property Rights protection in the Artificial Intelligence era can be more effective and able to provide legal certainty for digital creators in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Barkatullah, A. H. (2019). *Hukum transaksi elektronik di Indonesia*. Nusa Media.
- Bostrom, N. (2017). *Superintelligence: Paths, dangers, strategies*. Oxford University Press.
- Gervais, D. J. (2022). Artificial intelligence and copyright law. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law*, 29(2), 145–167.
- Goldstein, P., & Hugenholtz, P. B. (2019). *International copyright: Principles, law, and practice* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Hadjon, P. M. (2011). *Perlindungan hukum bagi rakyat di Indonesia*. Peradaban.
- Indriani, Y. (2023). Perlindungan hak cipta terhadap karya digital dalam perkembangan teknologi kecerdasan buatan. *Jurnal Ius Constituendum*, 8(2), 215–228.
- Kusumadara, A. (2021). *Hukum hak kekayaan intelektual di Indonesia*. Setara Press.
- Lindsey, T., Butt, S., & Parasol, E. (2019). *Hak kekayaan intelektual: Suatu pengantar*. Alumni.
- Marzuki, P. M. (2021). *Penelitian hukum*. Kencana.
- Miru, A. (2013). *Prinsip-prinsip perlindungan hukum bagi konsumen di Indonesia*. Rajawali Pers.
- Muhaimin. (2023). *Metode penelitian hukum*. Mataram University Press.
- Rahardjo, S. (2000). *Ilmu hukum*. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Russell, S., & Norvig, P. (2021). *Artificial intelligence: A modern approach* (4th ed.). Pearson.
- Saidin, O. K. (2015). *Aspek hukum hak kekayaan intelektual*. Rajawali Pers.
- Samuelson, P. (2023). Generative AI and copyright implications in digital technology. *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology*, 36(1), 45–67.
- Shidarta. (2014). *Hukum perlindungan konsumen Indonesia*. Grasindo.
- Soekanto, S. (2014). *Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum*. Rajawali Pers.
- WIPO. (2020). *World intellectual property report 2020: Artificial intelligence and intellectual property policy*. World Intellectual Property Organization.
- Yunus, M. (2024). Tantangan perlindungan hak cipta di era kecerdasan buatan. *Jurnal Rechtsvinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional*, 13(1), 89–104.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik.