

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND TIK TOK IN PROVIDING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR CREATORS AGAINST COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT FOR RE-SHOWING CINEMATOGRAPHIC WORKS ON THE TIK TOK APPLICATION

Sasmitha Fitriana Agustin^{1*}
Anajeng Esri Edhi Mahanani²

¹Prodi Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Prodi Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract

Based on the Copyright Law, cinematographic works are defined as creations in the form of moving images, including documentary films, advertising films, reportages or story films made with scenarios, and cartoon films. In this modern era, the entertainment industry is also experiencing modernization in its broadcast media. Now you can easily find legal applications for enjoying cinematographic works on smartphones. Apart from using this convenience in a positive way, it turns out that there is still a gap for someone to commit a crime from the existing convenience, such as copyright infringement on cinematographic works. If this violation has occurred, what about legal protection for the creator of his work?

The research used in this research is normative legal research or doctrinal law. Normative legal research is a type of legal research whose process is based on the logic of legal science from its normative side. In this research, researchers took a legislative approach by analyzing the relationship between one legal regulation and other regulations related to the problems that occurred.

The results of this research explain the forms of copyright infringement against re-displays of cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application and the role of the government and Tik Tok in providing legal protection for creators against copyright violations for re-displays of cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application.

Keywords: Cinematographic Works, Copyright Infringement, Government, Legal Protection, Tik Tok

^{1*}Corresponding author, email: safasmitha@gmail.com

Citation in APA style: Agustin, S. F., & Maharani, A. E, E. (2024). The Role Of The Government And Tik Tok In Providing Legal Protection For Creators Against Copyright Infringement For Re-Showing Cinematographic Works On The Tik Tok Application. *JOSAR (Journal of Students Academic Research)*, Vol. 9. No. (1):160-173.

Received:
March, 1st 2024

Revised:
March, 15th 2024

Published:
March, 31st 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35457/josar.v9i1.3554>

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization has long spread to all corners of the world, including Indonesia. With globalization, all aspects of life in society are experiencing modernization. The large number of people who use electronic goods such as computers and cell phones proves this. One aspect that is experiencing rapid progress is the entertainment aspect, especially in the field of cinematography. The progress that can be seen is the change in the media in which cinematographic works themselves are displayed. In the past, to enjoy a cinematographic work, one could choose between seeing it in a cinema or on a television screen. However, with existing advances, cinematographic works can be enjoyed through available legal streaming applications such as Netflix, Iflix, WeTV, VIU, and other similar applications. With these changes, people can enjoy cinematographic works more easily and more efficiently.

However, this progress is considered a double-edged sword. Because, it not only provides convenience in the positive aspect but also provides convenience in the negative aspect. Convenience in the negative aspect means illegal acts involving the use of copyright without permission, for example an uploader who re-uploads a cinematographic work on the Tik Tok application without the creator's permission or without a license agreement with the creator as the copyright holder. One example of copyright infringement is the distribution of cinematographic works carried out by Tik Tok users in the form of scene fragments that are uploaded periodically in many parts.

Such copyright violations of course result in losses for the creator because re-broadcasting cinematographic works violates the creator's moral and economic rights. Utilization of economic rights without permission or agreement with the creator of course results in economic losses, because there is no agreement regarding the distribution of royalties on profits obtained from the re-broadcast.

Based on this description, the author is encouraged to research and analyze the methods used by the government and Tik Tok to protect artists from copyright violations resulting from re-broadcasting cinematographic works in the Tik Tok application.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Copyright

An explanation of the definition of copyright is regulated in the Copyright Law Article 1 number 1. This article provides the meaning of copyright which means

"Copyright is a special right given to the creator as the right holder when the results of his creativity have been expressed into a tangible form, without reducing the limits in accordance with legal requirements."

Even though it can be obtained immediately after the work has been transformed into a tangible form, there are other conditions that must be met so that the work has full copyright. Creations must have originality, this aims to provide recognition of copyright ownership and show that the work really comes from the creator.

An explanation regarding the definition of creator is stated in the Copyright Law Article 1 number 2 which basically states that,

"A creator is one or a group of people who create a work either individually or collaboratively and the creation has unique characteristics and is personal in nature."

In Copyright there are several rights contained in it, including:

1. Moral Rights

Moral rights are special rights that attach to the creator, meaning that only the creator can control these rights. In other words, moral rights will still exist even if the copyright has been transferred to another person. Apart from being special, moral rights are also eternal, which means that moral rights will always remain with the creator and will be inseparable during the lifetime of the creator.

According to Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law, moral rights include, among others, the right to include or not include one's name; the right to use a real or pseudonym name; the right to modify the work according to community norms; the right to change the title or subtitle; and the right to protect his creation in the event of distortion, mutilation or modification or other actions that cause harm to his dignity or good name..

2. Economic Rights

Economic rights are rights that provide profits to the creator or copyright holder thanks to their ownership of their intellectual property. The purpose of economic rights is to give authority to the creator or copyright holder in terms of allowing or not allowing other people to reproduce or utilize their creation for commercial purposes.

In the Copyright Law, Article 9 classifies the actions that can be carried out by the creator or copyright holder for his work, including publishing; double; translate; adapt, arrange, or transform; distribute; demonstrate; announce; communicate; and renting out work.

There are a number of theories that explain the importance of providing protection for Intellectual Property Rights, including:

1. Reward Theory

In this theory, it is explained that awards will be given to the creator or inventor of all the efforts they make in making a creation or discovery. One form of appreciation received by creators or inventors is recognition of their creations or discoveries thanks to their intellectual abilities.

2. Recovery Theory

In this theory, it is explained that the creator or inventor will get back whatever was spent in the process of making a creation or discovery.

3. Incentive Theory

In this theory, it is explained that the creator or inventor needs an incentive that provides benefits in the form of motivation and funds. These incentives will later be useful in implementing and developing new creations or discoveries.

4. Risk Theory

This theory explains that risks will always exist during the process of creating a work. Intellectual property rights are intellectual works that have the risk of being plagiarized or taken by others. Therefore, it is very natural for the law to provide

protection for the process of creating intellectual works because this aims to overcome existing risks.

5. Economic Growth Stimulus Theory

In this theory, it is explained that it is natural for creators or inventors to receive protection for the creations they produce, because these works originate from the creator's intellectual abilities which have the benefit of increasing economic development in Indonesia.

Apart from protection theory, Property Rights also provide principles that explain the importance of protection for intellectual property, including:

1. Principle of Justice (The Principle of Natural Justice)

This principle states that a person who is able to create works as a result of his thoughts naturally gets benefits in the form of material and non-material, a kind of sense of calm caused by the protection and recognition of his creation.

2. Economic Principles (The Economic Principle)

This principle explains that intellectual property rights are rights that originate from human thoughts which are realized and announced to the general public. And the results of this thinking can be categorized as a type of wealth for creators. From this ownership, the creator can make a profit.

3. Principles of Culture (The Cultural Argument)

This principle explains that endorsement of an intellectual work is an effort made to protect copyright ownership. Because this recognition can provide motivation to creators to create new works or discoveries.

4. Social Principles (The Social Argument)

This principle explains that any right recognized by law is not only beneficial for their needs but also for the needs of all society.

2.2 Movies

An explanation of the meaning of film is stated in Law Number 33 of 2009 concerning Film Article 1 number 1 explains that,

"Film is a creation that is part of a social institution and functions as a means of mass communication which in its creation is based on the concept of filmography which uses or does not use sound and can be shown."

In the explanation of the Copyright Law, Article 40 paragraph (1) letter m explains that,

"Cinematography is work in the form of moving images such as documentaries, cartoons, advertising, reporting, or films that are done using a script."

According to Himawan Pratistwa, in film making there are several film structures, including:

1. Shoot is the process of taking pictures. This process usually begins when the cameraman has recorded an event until the recording is complete.
2. Scene is a scene that shows the path of a story. In this process there are characters, time, setting, and other elements that explain the narrative or plot of the film. Usually, when making a scene, you have to take several shots.
3. Sequence is a complete event which usually includes shots and scenes to produce a plot. The sequence contains many interrelated scenes

2.3 Tik Tok

Tik Tok is an application that came from China and was first released in September 2016. Tik Tok was first given the name Douyin, which in its development has attracted many users in just 1 year. Finally, the developer expanded outside China with the name we now know, namely Tik Tok.

Tik Tok is an application that has interesting and unique features that make it easy for users to create short videos. The Tik Tok application provides facilities in the form of many music recommendations that help users create various videos with themes that are creative, unique and inspiring for those who see them. However, on the other hand, many Tik Tok users abuse the application by making negative videos or videos that violate applicable regulations.

2.4 Legal Protection

Setiono provides the understanding that legal protection is an action that aims to defend the public interest from the arbitrary actions of those in power that are contrary to the rule of law, and to achieve order and peace so that a person can maintain his or her dignity as a human being.

According to Mushin, legal protection is an action aimed at providing protection to legal subjects through applicable legal restrictions and in its implementation imposing sanctions to overcome violations. Legal protection can be classified into two categories, including:

- 1. Preventive Legal Protection**

This type of protection aims to prevent violations before they occur. Deterrence can be demonstrated by enforcing laws with the aim of restricting someone from carrying out an action.

- 2. Repressive Legal Protection**

This type of protection is categorized as a last resort. Because, this protection is implemented after a violation occurs. The protection provided can be in the form of penalties such as fines, imprisonment and other additional penalties.

3. METHODS

The methodology used is normative legal research which is often known as doctrinal law. Normative legal research is legal study that adheres to the logic of legal science from a normative point of view. Normative legal research is a legal study that focuses on the assessment of statutory regulations and literature reviews. The method used is a descriptive analysis method which requires an explanation of the secondary data that has been collected. Next, the collected data will be compiled, explained and studied to obtain conclusions and solutions regarding the problems discussed in this research.

The data used in this research is only secondary data which is composed of three types of legal materials, including primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The primary legal material itself consists of several statutory regulations, including, the (Civil) Law Book, Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, and Ministerial Regulations Communication and Informatics Number 5 of 2020 concerning Private Electronic System Operators. The secondary

materials used are legal books and journals, while the tertiary legal materials used are non-legal books and journals that are still related to the topic of discussion.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Forms of Copyright Violation for Re-Showing Cinematographic Works on the Tik Tok Application

Re-broadcasting of cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application by uploaders is something that can be considered illegal because it violates the creator's copyright. This violation can occur when the uploader broadcasts it without permission or a license agreement between him and the creator.

Some examples of Tik Tok accounts that re-screen films illegally include an account with the username @irfanshadina which has broadcast excerpts from the drama series "Imperfect The Series" by Naya Anindita as director and Ernest Prakasa as producer. Then there is an account with the username @barbieslebeww which has broadcast excerpts from a collaborative web series between BCA with Imaginari and Ernest Prakasa entitled "Nurut What Mama Says".



Figure 1. Replay made by the irfanshadina account
Source: Ernest Prakarsa's upload on the Twitter application

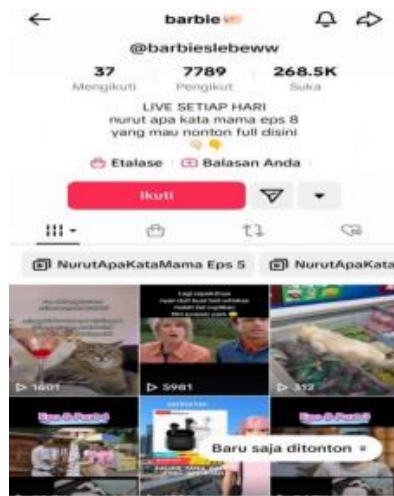


Figure 2. Reruns made by the barbieslebeww account
Source: Screenshot of the Tik Tok application page

Responding to the violations that occurred, Ernest Prakarsa as producer objected that his work had been broadcast again by Tik Tok accounts without his permission and knowledge. Ernest believes that Tik Tok as an application does not care about violations that occur. Not only that, Tik Tok also seems to provide facilities for perpetrators to commit other violations due to the lack of strict regulations regarding copyright infringement on Tik Tok.



Gambar 3. Tanggapan Ernest Prakarsa terkait pelanggaran di aplikasi Tik Tok

Sumber: Tangkapan layar halaman aplikasi Twitter

Figure 3. Ernest Prakarsa's response regarding violations in the Tik Tok application
Source: Screenshot of Twitter app page



Figure 4. Joko Anwar's response regarding illegal access to films
Source: Screenshot of Twitter app page

This re-broadcasting has caused violations of the creator's rights, including moral rights and economic rights. If seen from the form of action, re-broadcasting in the form of cut scenes can be classified as a violation of the creator's moral rights. This is based on the Copyright Law Article 5 Paragraph (1) letter c concerning moral rights which explains that "Creators have the authority to change their work in accordance with societal norms".

According to the contents of this article, the only person who can change a work of creation is the creator. However, in this case the uploader before uploading the cinematographic work on Tik Tok had distorted the work by cutting the entire work into several parts. Apart from violating moral rights, this action also violates the economic rights of the creator. Economic rights are special rights given to creators and copyright holders in order to obtain financial benefits from their work. The act of reposting to the Tik Tok application can be categorized as an act of duplicating and announcing a work. According to the Copyright Law, this act is a violation of economic rights, more precisely, it violates the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (1) letter b regarding duplication and Article 9 paragraph (1) letter g regarding announcements.

The definition regarding duplication itself is explained in the Copyright Law Article 1 number 12 which explains that, "The act of copying a work in any form, whether temporarily or permanently is known as duplication". Then, the meaning of the word announcement itself is explained in Article 1 number 11 of the Copyright Law which explains that, "Announcement is defined as every act of displaying, broadcasting, or reading a work of art so that it can be seen, heard, or read by other people."

The choice of the Tik Tok application as the media used for re-broadcasting cinematographic works is not only due to the large number of users, but also due to the features provided by the application. On Tik Tok there is a gift or video gift feature which is a means for viewers to show reactions and appreciation for the content they see. Prizes that can be given by the audience are in the form of emojis that have a varied range of coins.



Figure 5. Gift feature in the Tik Tok application
Source: Tik Tok App Screenshot

The nominal value of the prizes that can be converted into cash varies greatly with the smallest coin being 1 coin which when converted into rupiah is IDR 250, and the largest coin is 34,999 coins which when converted into rupiah is IDR 8,749,750. With this feature, perpetrators can earn income just by taking other people's cinematographic works without any permission or agreement from the parties concerned such as the creator or copyright holder.

Based on the award theory, the creator or inventor will be given an award for all the efforts made during the process of creating or discovering the creation. In this case, the award that can be given is royalties to the creator as a form of appreciation for his hard work in producing cinematographic works. Royalty fees are profits paid to creators and copyright holders as compensation for the use of economic rights in their works. However, in the example of the case, the creator did not receive the award because the perpetrator himself did not have a licensing agreement, one of the contents of which discussed royalties..

Not only does it violate the provisions of the Copyright Law, the act of re-broadcasting cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application violates Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) Article 25 which explains that, "Based on the regulations that In effect, electronic data and/or documents compiled into intellectual works, websites and intellectually protected works contained therein are protected as intellectual property rights."

The re-showing of cinematographic works is considered to have violated the ITE Law because this activity can be categorized as an electronic transaction activity. Where the electronic information being transacted is in the form of intellectual work whose distribution does not have permission from the creator.

4.2 The Role of the Government and Tik Tok in Providing Legal Protection for Creators for Copyright Infringement of Re-Shows of Cinematographic Works on the Tik Tok Application

Based on the award theory, the creator or inventor will be given an award for all the efforts made during the process of creating or discovering the creation. Copyright protection is one of the scope of intellectual property rights that protects literary, artistic and scientific works. The fundamental basis for intellectual property protection is the recognition of creative works and the ability to monopolize these works for a certain time.

To support the appreciation theory, it also contains basic principles for the protection of intellectual property rights. The first is the principle of justice (the principle of natural justice). According to this principle, it is normal for creators to receive compensation which can be in the form of tangible benefits such as economic benefits or intangible benefits such as recognition and legal protection. The second is the economic principle. This principle explains that intellectual property rights can be categorized as a form of property for creators. From this ownership, the creator can make a profit.

Intellectual property rights have provided a basis for legal protection to their subjects through the theories and principles contained therein. Based on these principles, the law

should protect creators from copyright violations that occur. In this case, the government acts as a legal entity capable of creating legal products with the aim of protecting the interests of society, while Tik Tok acts as a platform or media used by uploaders to commit violations.

1. The Government's Role in Providing Legal Protection for Creators Against Re-Screening Cinematographic Works.

a. Preventive Legal Protection

Based on Law Number 28 of 2014 (Copyright Law) Article 1 number 1 clearly states that, "Copyright is a special right that arises naturally when an invention is made real and announced to the general public." From the words of this article, it can be concluded that without having to register with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DJKI), the creator has received recognition of copyright ownership in his creation. Apart from that, the creator also has monopoly rights over his creation, meaning that the creator can prohibit anyone from using his creation without his permission or approval. However, in reality there are still cases of violations that occur. The violation that occurred was the re-display of cinematographic works on social media, especially Tik Tok. This violation began to occur when Tik Tok became known and loved by the Indonesian people.

As a result of the actions taken by several of these accounts, the creators and copyright holders suffered losses because the public could see pieces of cinematographic works broadcast by the perpetrators without a licensing agreement between themselves and the creators. Based on reward theory, creators should receive awards for their creations. However, the creator did not get all of these things from the activity of re-showing cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application. From here the creator may be able to take this violation to legal action. However, the first step that creators must take is to first register their creation with DJKI.

Based on the Copyright Law Article 64 paragraph (2) which states that, "Ownership of copyright and related rights is not based on the recording of the discovery or results of the related rights". However, registration with DJKI provides legal certainty to creators regarding the ownership of their intellectual works. Not only that, registering the creation with DJKI will help the creator to simplify the process of documenting the results of his creation. In addition, registration documents can be used as legal evidence in the event of a copyright infringement dispute.

b. Repressive Legal Protection

The act of re-showing a cinematographic work is categorized as an unlawful act, meaning that there has never been a written or verbal agreement between the perpetrator and the creator or copyright holder. Apart from that, it is considered unlawful because it has caused harm. Based on Article 1365 of the Civil Code, it is explained that, "Anyone who oversteps the law and harms other people, should be responsible for the misfortune caused by his actions."

Repressive legal protection for violations of moral rights is regulated in the Copyright Law article 98 paragraph (1) which states that, "The transfer of copyright for all works to another party does not reduce the ability of the creator or his heir to sue anyone who intentionally, without knowledge or permission, violates the moral rights of the creator as stated in Article 5 paragraph (1)". This article explains that moral rights

belong to the creator and can only be transferred to the creator's heirs if he dies. Then, if there is a violation of the moral rights of the creator or his heirs, they can file a lawsuit even though there has been a transfer of copyright

Repressive legal protection for violations of economic rights is regulated in Article 96 paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law which explains that, "Creators, copyright holders, owners of related rights, or their heirs who have lost their economic benefits are entitled to compensation." It can be concluded that if someone uses their economic rights, the creator, copyright holder or heir has the right to claim losses resulting from the existing violation. Creators, copyright holders or related rights owners can ask not only for compensation, but they can also ask for an interim decision from the Commercial Court to confiscate all tools used as a medium for announcement or copying and ask for a stop to announcement, distribution, communication or copying activities. which was done illegally

Based on the Copyright Law, Article 95 paragraph (1) explains that, "Copyright issues can be handled by alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, or in court." This article concludes that conflict resolution efforts can be achieved through non-litigation and litigation steps. Non-litigation conflict resolution refers to efforts that take place outside the courtroom. This path is also referred to as an alternative conflict resolution. Non-litigation is more commonly carried out in cases that fall within the scope of civil law because of their private nature. Non-litigation resolution includes negotiation, mediation, and arbitration.

Dispute resolution by means of litigation is a type that requires it to be resolved in a courtroom. Based on the Copyright Law, Article 99 paragraph (1) which explains that, "Creators, copyright holders or related rights owners can submit claims for compensation to the Commercial Court for violations of copyright or related rights."

2. The role of Tik Tok in providing legal protection for creators regarding re-broadcasting of cinematographic works

a. Preventive Legal Protection

Tik Tok's preventive measures are evident in its terms of service and community guidelines which state that posting, publishing, or transmitting any content that infringes on another person's copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property rights is strictly prohibited.

However, in reality, this regulation does not work effectively, because there are still several copyright violations that are still scattered on Tik Tok. To optimize the implementation of these regulations properly, Tik Tok must first receive a report regarding any copyright violations committed by the uploader. This is in line with the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Private Electronic System Operators Article 10 paragraph (1) letter b and Article 10 paragraph (3) which basically states that "Private Scope PSEs are obliged to provide reporting facilities, which These facilities are available to the public."

This is clearly not an effective step, because this protection process is still done manually. Tik Tok, as an application that emerged in this era of globalization, should be able to maximize more modern features, such as the use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) or artificial intelligence which is able to automatically detect violations that are occurring.

In fact, if we look at the Minister of Communication and Information Regulation Number 5 of 2020, Article 9 paragraph (6) explains that, "Private sector PSEs that do not comply with the obligations outlined in paragraph (3) will have electronic system access terminated in accordance with this Ministerial Regulation." What is meant in Permenkominfo Number 5 of 2020 Article 9 paragraph (3) itself contains regulations that Tik Tok as a Private Scope PSE must ensure that its electronic system does not contain prohibited electronic information and does not provide facilities for disseminating prohibited information data.

b. Repressive Legal Protection

Tik Tok's repressive protection against re-broadcasting of cinematographic works consists of removing videos or content that infringes copyright. The removal of this content is a continuation of complaints or reports submitted by other Tik Tok users. Before any removal attempt is made, Tik Tok must first check whether the content being complained about is problematic or not.

This is in line with Minister of Communication and Information Regulation Number 5 of 2020 Article 10 paragraph (4) which basically explains that "Tik Tok is obliged to respond to complaints by checking the complaint with the relevant minister or institution. "Then the results of the examination will be notified to the user, such as approval of the complaint if it is proven guilty or rejection of the complaint if the complaint submitted is not proven guilty."

After carrying out an examination and it turns out that the complaint has been proven guilty, the next step that can be taken by Tik Tok is to delete the content that the user complained about to him as the media used to display cinematographic works by the uploader. Apart from deleting content or videos, Tik Tok also has the right to permanently deactivate accounts. This step is the final step that Tik Tok can take to overcome existing violations. Deactivating this account is in line with Minister of Communication and Information Regulation Number 5 of 2020 Article 13 paragraph (1) which basically explains that "Tik Tok is obliged to terminate access to prohibited electronic documents."

5. CONCLUSION

The re-broadcasting of cinematographic works on the Tik Tok application violates several regulations in the Copyright Law. Firstly, this activity has violated the creator's moral rights because his cinematographic work has been altered by the uploader as regulated in Article 5 paragraph (1) letter c. Secondly, this action has violated the economic rights of the creator by making announcements as regulated in Article 1 number 11, as well as duplicating them as regulated in Article 1 number 12.

The government's role in providing legal protection is divided into two types, namely preventive and repressive. Preventive protection from the government in the form of recording works with DJKI. Then repressive protection from the government in the form of dispute resolution through litigation and non-litigation channels. Furthermore, Tik Tok's role in providing legal protection is also divided into two types, namely preventive and repressive. Tik Tok's preventive protection is the availability of reporting facilities to report violations that occur. Then repressive protection from Tik

Tok takes the form of deleting and terminating content and accounts that commit violations

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