

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi informasi telah mengubah cara masyarakat menciptakan, mengakses, dan menyebarluaskan karya cipta melalui media digital. Namun, Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta belum mengatur secara rinci mekanisme penyebarluasan karya cipta digital, khususnya melalui *Automatic Public Transmission*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perlindungan hukum terhadap karya cipta digital melalui konsep *Automatic Public Transmission* dalam *Copyright Act of Japan* serta merumuskan model tata kelola melalui pendirian lembaga/organisasi nirlaba sebagai perlindungan karya cipta digital di Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan perbandingan yang dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Jepang telah mengatur *Automatic Public Transmission* secara komprehensif sehingga memberikan kepastian hukum terhadap karya cipta digital. Sebaliknya, pengaturan di Indonesia masih bersifat umum. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini mengusulkan pengaturan mengenai *Automatic Public Transmission* dalam Undang-Undang Hak Cipta serta pembentukan lembaga bantu pemerintah yang bersifat independen dan nirlaba untuk menjalankan fungsi pemantauan, verifikasi, koordinasi, dan edukasi guna memperkuat perlindungan karya cipta digital di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Automatic Public Transmission*, Hak Cipta Digital, Pembajakan Digital, *Content Overseas Distribution Association*.

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of information technology has transformed the way copyrighted works are created, accessed, and disseminated through digital media. However, Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright does not specifically regulate the mechanism for the digital dissemination of copyrighted works, particularly through Automatic Public Transmission. This study aims to analyze the legal protection of digital copyrighted works through the concept of Automatic Public Transmission under the Copyright Act of Japan and to formulate a governance model through the establishment of a non-profit institution/organization to strengthen the protection of digital copyrighted works in Indonesia. This research employs a normative legal research method using both the statute approach and the comparative approach, with legal materials analyzed qualitatively through library research. The findings indicate that Japan has comprehensively regulated Automatic Public Transmission, thereby providing greater legal certainty for digital copyrighted works. In contrast, Indonesia's Copyright Law still regulates this issue only in general terms. Accordingly, this study proposes the incorporation of provisions concerning Automatic Public Transmission into Indonesia's Copyright Law, as well as the establishment of an independent, non-profit government auxiliary body responsible for monitoring, verification, coordination, and public education in order to strengthen the protection of digital copyrighted works in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Automatic Public Transmission, Digital Copyright, Digital Piracy, Content Overseas Distribution Association.*