



Challenges in Enforcing Copyright Law Amid the Rise of Illegal Movie Streaming in Indonesia

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Article Info :

Received:
27-03-2025
Revised:
15-04-2025
Accepted:
24-04-2026

Abstract

The rapid development of digital technology has transformed the distribution and consumption of cinematographic works through online streaming services, while simultaneously increasing the prevalence of illegal movie streaming activities. This study aims to examine the legal protection of cinematographic copyrights, identify the forms and driving factors of illegal movie streaming, and analyze the challenges of copyright law enforcement in Indonesia. The research employed a normative legal method using statutory and conceptual approaches through an extensive library-based review of legal instruments, academic literature, and relevant scholarly studies. The findings indicate that cinematographic works are protected under Indonesian Copyright Law through moral rights, economic rights, and related rights granted to creators and rights holders. Copyright infringements occur in various forms, including unauthorized streaming, illegal hosting, hyperlink distribution, camcording, re-encoding, and the circumvention of digital protection measures. Law enforcement efforts remain constrained by technological developments, cross-border jurisdictional issues, institutional coordination challenges, and limited public awareness of copyright protection. Strengthening copyright governance therefore requires an integrated approach involving regulatory reform, technological safeguards, interagency cooperation, and public education to enhance legal compliance in the digital era.

Keywords: Copyright Law, Illegal Movie Streaming, Digital Piracy, Copyright Enforcement, Cinematographic Works.



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INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of internet infrastructure, digital platforms, and Over-The-Top (OTT) services has fundamentally transformed the global circulation and consumption of cinematographic content, creating unprecedented opportunities for legal content distribution while simultaneously accelerating the proliferation of unauthorized movie streaming across national borders (Aziz, 2025). The digitalization of entertainment industries has altered traditional copyright enforcement paradigms because copyrighted works can now be reproduced, transmitted, and redistributed almost instantaneously through interconnected digital networks (Huda et al., 2023). In Indonesia, where internet penetration and mobile-based media consumption continue to increase, a significant proportion of users still access free streaming websites without adequately considering the legal implications of copyright infringement. Reports indicate that illegal streaming ecosystems generate substantial advertising revenues, illustrating how piracy has evolved from an isolated act of infringement into a sophisticated digital economy that undermines legitimate creative industries (Doyoharjo & Laksito, 2025). The growing dependence on digital media consumption has consequently intensified debates regarding the effectiveness of copyright protection mechanisms in safeguarding the economic and moral rights of creators. This development positions illegal movie streaming not merely as a legal issue but as a multidimensional social phenomenon involving technology, economics, public behavior, and regulatory governance (Hera et al., 2026).

Existing scholarship has extensively examined the legal dimensions of copyright infringement in digital environments and generally agrees that illegal streaming poses substantial threats to the sustainability of creative industries (Wiratama et al., 2022). Studies have demonstrated that copyright violations increasingly occur through unauthorized streaming, content hosting, live broadcasting, re-

uploading, and digital redistribution practices that challenge conventional enforcement mechanisms (Udytama et al., 2023). Research further suggests that the effectiveness of copyright protection depends not only on statutory regulations but also on technological safeguards such as Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems and digital monitoring frameworks (Khansa & Safiranita, 2025). Investigations into telematics law enforcement have revealed persistent difficulties in detecting, tracing, and prosecuting offenders operating through digital platforms (Nurdiyanti & Prastyanti, 2025). Several scholars have also highlighted the growing complexity of legal accountability among website operators, content distributors, and end users within contemporary streaming ecosystems (Kalistasari & Gunawan, 2026). Collectively, these studies indicate that copyright enforcement in the digital era requires a combination of legal, technological, and institutional approaches rather than reliance on punitive measures alone.

Despite these important contributions, the existing literature remains fragmented in its analytical focus and often examines copyright infringement through isolated legal perspectives without adequately integrating technological, institutional, and sociocultural determinants of enforcement effectiveness (Candrasari & Adhari, 2025). A considerable body of research concentrates on normative interpretations of copyright legislation while paying limited attention to how enforcement challenges emerge from cross-border digital infrastructures and platform-based content circulation (Khoirudin et al., 2022). Studies addressing film piracy frequently emphasize website blocking policies but provide inconsistent conclusions regarding their long-term effectiveness in reducing illegal consumption behaviors (Muhammad et al., 2024). Research on broadcast rights violations and unauthorized live streaming has similarly focused on specific forms of infringement without explaining their broader relationship with digital piracy ecosystems (Mufidah & Rahayu, 2025). Legal analyses of cinematographic piracy have generally prioritized doctrinal discussions rather than empirically examining the interaction between public awareness, enforcement capacity, and technological adaptation (Oktaviona & Setiawati, 2025). The literature therefore reveals a conceptual gap concerning how multiple structural factors collectively shape the persistent difficulty of enforcing copyright law against illegal movie streaming in Indonesia.

The unresolved nature of these issues carries significant scientific and practical implications because ineffective copyright enforcement not only weakens legal certainty but also threatens the long-term development of Indonesia's creative economy (Anggraini et al., 2025). The persistence of illegal streaming websites demonstrates that regulatory interventions alone have not successfully disrupted the economic incentives sustaining digital piracy networks. Contemporary forms of infringement increasingly involve transnational operations, foreign-based hosting services, anonymous payment systems, and rapidly changing domain structures that complicate investigative processes and judicial responses (Dinata et al., 2026). Public tolerance toward unauthorized access to copyrighted content further exacerbates the problem because low levels of copyright awareness continue to normalize piracy practices among internet users (Nandiansyah et al., 2022). Emerging debates concerning legal responsibility in unauthorized digital retransmission also indicate the need to reassess existing enforcement frameworks within rapidly evolving platform environments (Najiib et al., 2026). The urgency of addressing these challenges extends beyond copyright protection itself because the effectiveness of intellectual property governance increasingly influences broader social stability, innovation capacity, and public trust in the rule of law (Oktavia, 2025).

Within this scholarly landscape, the present study positions itself at the intersection of copyright law, digital governance, and social behavior by examining the challenges of enforcing copyright law amid the rise of illegal movie streaming in Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that predominantly emphasize statutory interpretation or technological protection tools, this research seeks to analyze enforcement barriers as a multidimensional phenomenon shaped by regulatory limitations, institutional capacity, technological developments, and societal attitudes. Such an approach is particularly relevant because the operation of illegal streaming platforms frequently exploits inconsistencies between copyright regulations, electronic transaction laws, and digital content governance frameworks (Kaloko et al., 2026). Recent discussions concerning Electronic Copyright Management Systems (ECMS) also suggest that technological innovation alone cannot guarantee effective protection without corresponding institutional readiness and legal coherence (Simanungkalit & Safiranita, 2026). Critical evaluations of telematics law reform further emphasize the necessity of developing integrated enforcement models capable of responding to increasingly sophisticated forms of digital infringement

(Sidiq et al., 2025). By synthesizing these dimensions within a single analytical framework, this study addresses an important gap in the current literature regarding the interconnected nature of copyright enforcement challenges in Indonesia's digital environment.

This study aims to examine the major challenges encountered in enforcing copyright law against illegal movie streaming activities in Indonesia and to explore how legal, technological, institutional, and social factors interact in shaping enforcement outcomes. The research contributes theoretically by developing a more integrated understanding of copyright enforcement that moves beyond purely normative legal analysis and incorporates broader governance perspectives. Methodologically, it contributes by employing a comprehensive analytical framework capable of capturing the multidimensional nature of digital copyright violations within contemporary streaming ecosystems. The findings are expected to provide a stronger foundation for future scholarship on digital intellectual property governance while also offering insights for policymakers seeking more adaptive and sustainable enforcement strategies. Such contributions are particularly important in ensuring that copyright protection remains effective within an increasingly complex and rapidly evolving digital society.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a normative legal research method focusing on the examination of legal norms governing copyright protection and the enforcement of copyright law against illegal movie streaming practices in Indonesia. The research was initiated through a systematic identification of problems arising from the rapid growth of digital streaming technologies, particularly the increasing prevalence of unauthorized movie distribution through online platforms. To address these issues, the study adopted both a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach was utilized to analyze relevant legal instruments, primarily Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and related regulations governing digital content and intellectual property protection. The conceptual approach was applied to examine legal doctrines, theories of copyright protection, digital rights governance, and law enforcement in the digital era. The implementation of the research was conducted through an extensive library-based investigation involving the collection, classification, and examination of legal materials relevant to copyright infringement in online streaming environments.

The analytical process emphasized critical reflection on the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks in responding to the challenges posed by illegal movie streaming activities. Primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials were systematically reviewed to identify recurring enforcement obstacles, regulatory gaps, and emerging trends in digital copyright violations. Sustainability was addressed by formulating recommendations aimed at strengthening legal protection mechanisms, improving institutional coordination, and enhancing public awareness regarding copyright compliance in digital spaces. The study also incorporated perspectives from scholarly communities, legal practitioners, policymakers, and previous academic discussions documented in the literature to ensure a participatory and comprehensive understanding of the issue. Through qualitative descriptive-analytical techniques, the research generated an integrated assessment of the legal, technological, and social dimensions influencing copyright law enforcement in Indonesia's evolving digital ecosystem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Copyright Protection Framework for Cinematographic Works in Indonesia

Cinematographic works occupy a distinctive position within Indonesia's copyright regime because they embody both cultural expression and economic assets that contribute significantly to the development of the creative industry. Under Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, films are recognized as protected intellectual creations encompassing documentaries, feature films, animations, advertisements, and other forms of moving visual content. Legal protection arises automatically upon the fixation of a work, reflecting the declarative principle adopted by Indonesian copyright law. This protection is particularly important because film production involves substantial investments, collaborative creative processes, and complex distribution networks that require legal certainty to ensure sustainability. The growing integration of digital technology into film production and distribution has further increased the relevance of copyright protection as unauthorized access to copyrighted content can occur rapidly and on a large scale through online platforms. Legal scholarship

consistently emphasizes that strong copyright protection serves as a fundamental instrument for maintaining innovation and competitiveness within creative sectors (Huda et al., 2023).

The legal structure governing cinematographic works is built upon the recognition of both moral rights and economic rights. Moral rights protect the personal connection between creators and their creations, including the right to attribution and the preservation of artistic integrity. Economic rights, in contrast, grant exclusive authority to reproduce, distribute, communicate, perform, and commercially exploit copyrighted works. This distinction demonstrates that copyright law seeks not only to secure financial benefits for creators but also to preserve their creative identity and reputation. Contemporary discussions regarding intellectual property governance suggest that the effectiveness of copyright protection depends upon the balanced recognition of these two dimensions, particularly within increasingly digitalized creative environments (Aziz, 2025). Such a framework reinforces the understanding that copyright is not solely a commercial mechanism but also a means of safeguarding cultural and intellectual contributions.

The protection of cinematographic works extends beyond individual creators and encompasses various rights holders involved in film production and distribution. Producers, broadcasting entities, and distributors possess related rights that are closely connected to the commercial exploitation of copyrighted content. This arrangement reflects the collaborative nature of the film industry, where multiple stakeholders contribute financial, technical, and creative resources throughout the production process. The existence of related rights strengthens legal protection by ensuring that investments supporting film production receive adequate legal recognition. Analyses of copyright protection in the film sector indicate that recognizing the interests of both creators and supporting industries is essential for sustaining a healthy creative economy (Wiratama et al., 2022). The legal framework consequently establishes a comprehensive protection system that accommodates the diverse actors participating in cinematographic production.

The emergence of digital distribution models has transformed the mechanisms through which copyrighted films are marketed and consumed. Traditional distribution channels such as cinemas and television broadcasters are increasingly complemented by Over-The-Top (OTT) services that provide on-demand access to audiovisual content. These platforms operate through licensing agreements that determine territorial restrictions, distribution periods, and revenue-sharing arrangements. Licensing has therefore become a central component of copyright governance because it regulates how economic rights are transferred and exercised within digital marketplaces. Legal examinations of OTT services reveal that inconsistencies in licensing implementation may generate vulnerabilities that facilitate unauthorized content dissemination and weaken copyright protection efforts (Kaloko et al., 2026). The expansion of digital streaming services has consequently increased the importance of adaptive legal frameworks capable of responding to technological developments.

Another significant aspect of copyright protection concerns the incorporation of technological protection measures aimed at preventing unauthorized access and reproduction. Digital Rights Management (DRM), encryption systems, and other access-control technologies are increasingly utilized to secure audiovisual content distributed through digital platforms. These measures complement legal protection by creating technological barriers against piracy and unauthorized distribution. The effectiveness of digital copyright protection is often influenced by the degree to which legal mechanisms and technological safeguards operate in a coordinated manner. Research on copyright governance in digital streaming environments indicates that technological protection measures can substantially strengthen enforcement efforts when supported by appropriate legal and institutional frameworks (Khansa & Safiranita, 2025). This relationship highlights the evolving nature of copyright protection in response to changing patterns of media consumption.

Indonesia's copyright framework also provides civil and criminal remedies against infringement, reflecting the seriousness with which unauthorized exploitation of cinematographic works is treated under the law. Violations involving commercial exploitation of copyrighted films may result in substantial fines and imprisonment, demonstrating the state's commitment to protecting intellectual property rights. The availability of sanctions serves both compensatory and deterrent functions by providing legal recourse for rights holders while discouraging potential offenders. Normative analysis of existing regulations suggests that Indonesia possesses a relatively comprehensive legal foundation for protecting cinematographic works within contemporary digital environments (Oktaviona & Setiawati, 2025). Despite the existence of these protections, the continuing proliferation of illegal movie

streaming indicates that legal adequacy does not automatically guarantee enforcement effectiveness, making it necessary to examine the forms and underlying drivers of copyright infringement in greater detail.

Forms and Driving Factors of Illegal Movie Streaming

The expansion of digital technology has significantly altered the patterns through which audiovisual content is accessed and distributed, creating new opportunities for both legitimate consumption and copyright infringement. Illegal movie streaming has evolved into a complex digital phenomenon that extends beyond conventional piracy practices, involving various methods of unauthorized reproduction, dissemination, and public communication of copyrighted works. The increasing accessibility of internet-based platforms has enabled infringing content to circulate rapidly across different jurisdictions, often beyond the immediate reach of domestic law enforcement authorities. This transformation has challenged traditional copyright protection mechanisms because unauthorized content can be replicated and redistributed almost instantly. Legal scholars argue that digital piracy has shifted from individual acts of infringement toward organized and technologically sophisticated operations that generate substantial economic benefits for their operators (Doyoharjo & Laksito, 2025). Understanding the forms of illegal streaming practices is therefore essential for identifying the legal and structural challenges that hinder effective copyright enforcement.

The most common form of copyright infringement occurs through unauthorized streaming websites and applications that provide public access to films without obtaining permission from copyright holders. These platforms often host or facilitate access to copyrighted content while generating revenue through advertising networks, subscription schemes, or other monetization mechanisms. Such practices directly violate the exclusive economic rights granted to creators and rights holders under Indonesian copyright law. In many cases, unauthorized streaming services imitate the appearance and functionality of legitimate platforms, making it difficult for users to distinguish between legal and illegal sources. Studies examining illegal streaming activities indicate that the commercial nature of these operations significantly increases the scale of economic losses experienced by film producers and distributors (Muhammad et al., 2024). The persistence of these platforms demonstrates how digital technologies can be exploited to circumvent conventional copyright protection systems.

Illegal movie streaming also encompasses several related forms of infringement, including unauthorized hosting, hyperlink distribution, camcording, re-encoding, and the circumvention of technological protection measures. These activities differ in their operational methods but share a common characteristic: the unauthorized exploitation of copyrighted content for public access or financial gain. The principal forms of infringement identified through the literature review are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Typology of Illegal Streaming Violations and Their Contributing Factors

Form of Violation	Characteristics	Legal Implications
Unauthorized Streaming	Broadcasting films without permission	Violation of economic rights
Illegal Hosting	Storing pirated content on servers	Facilitating copyright infringement
Hyperlink Distribution	Sharing links to illegal content	Supporting unauthorized access
Camcording	Recording films in cinemas	Unauthorized reproduction
Re-encoding	Modifying or converting pirated files	Unauthorized adaptation and distribution
DRM Circumvention	Removing technological protection measures	Violation of digital copyright protection

The typology presented in Table 1 illustrates that copyright infringement in digital environments is no longer limited to direct reproduction but increasingly involves intermediary activities that facilitate

broader access to unauthorized content. Hyperlink distribution, for example, may not involve direct hosting of copyrighted works, yet it significantly contributes to the circulation of infringing materials by connecting users with illegal sources. Similar concerns arise regarding DRM circumvention, which undermines technological safeguards designed to protect digital content from unauthorized access. Legal analyses have emphasized that these practices create substantial enforcement difficulties because they blur the boundaries between direct infringement and contributory liability within digital ecosystems (Udytama et al., 2023). The diversity of infringement methods demonstrates the adaptive nature of piracy operations in response to technological developments and regulatory interventions.

The continued proliferation of illegal movie streaming is influenced by multiple interconnected factors that extend beyond legal considerations. Economic motivations remain among the most significant drivers because many users perceive illegal platforms as cost-free alternatives to subscription-based streaming services. The availability of high-quality content without direct financial expenditure encourages recurring use despite the existence of legal alternatives. Technological developments further facilitate access by enabling users to locate unauthorized content through search engines, social media platforms, and messaging applications with minimal effort. Research on public perceptions of copyright protection suggests that many internet users continue to underestimate the legal and ethical implications of accessing pirated content, particularly when no immediate financial gain is involved (Nandiansyah et al., 2022). Such perceptions contribute to the normalization of copyright infringement within digital environments.

Institutional and regulatory factors also play an important role in sustaining illegal streaming activities. Website blocking measures implemented by authorities often produce temporary effects because infringing platforms can quickly migrate to new domains, servers, or hosting providers. The transnational nature of many piracy networks further complicates enforcement efforts by creating jurisdictional barriers that limit the effectiveness of domestic legal interventions. Studies examining copyright violations in digital environments indicate that enforcement challenges frequently arise from the interaction between technological innovation, economic incentives, and regulatory limitations rather than from any single factor alone (Khoirudin et al., 2022). The persistence of illegal movie streaming therefore reflects a multidimensional problem requiring responses that address not only legal enforcement but also the broader social, technological, and economic conditions that enable copyright infringement to flourish.

Challenges in Enforcing Copyright Law Against Illegal Movie Streaming

The enforcement of copyright law against illegal movie streaming in Indonesia faces increasingly complex challenges as technological developments continue to outpace regulatory adaptation and institutional capacity. Although Indonesia has established a relatively comprehensive legal framework through the Copyright Law and supporting regulations, the practical implementation of these provisions frequently encounters obstacles that reduce their effectiveness. Digital piracy operates within an environment characterized by rapid technological change, anonymous online interactions, and cross-border content circulation, all of which complicate conventional enforcement mechanisms. The persistence of illegal streaming platforms despite repeated enforcement actions suggests that the existence of legal norms alone is insufficient to ensure compliance. Contemporary scholarship highlights that copyright enforcement in digital environments requires not only legal authority but also technological readiness, institutional coordination, and societal support (Candrasari & Adhari, 2025). These interconnected dimensions create a multifaceted enforcement landscape that cannot be adequately addressed through punitive measures alone.

One of the most significant challenges arises from the technological adaptability of illegal streaming operators. Many infringing websites are capable of rapidly changing domain names, relocating servers, or utilizing mirror sites to evade detection and blocking measures implemented by government authorities. Such strategies significantly reduce the long-term effectiveness of website-blocking policies because access to pirated content can often be restored within a short period after enforcement actions are taken. The decentralized nature of digital infrastructure further enables operators to exploit technological loopholes that complicate monitoring and investigative efforts. Research examining telematics law enforcement demonstrates that technological innovation frequently creates enforcement gaps by providing new mechanisms through which copyrighted content can be distributed beyond the reach of existing regulatory tools (Nurdiyanti & Prastyanti, 2025). The dynamic

character of digital piracy therefore requires enforcement approaches capable of adapting to evolving technological conditions.

Another major challenge concerns jurisdictional limitations associated with the transnational operation of illegal streaming platforms. Numerous piracy websites rely on foreign-based hosting services, offshore domain registration systems, and international content delivery networks that operate outside Indonesia's immediate legal authority. This situation creates difficulties in identifying responsible parties, obtaining digital evidence, and executing legal sanctions against operators located in different jurisdictions. The principal barriers identified in the literature are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Major Legal, Technological, and Institutional Challenges in Copyright Enforcement

Challenge Category	Key Issues	Implications for Enforcement
Technological	Domain migration, mirror sites, encrypted services	Reduced effectiveness of blocking measures
Jurisdictional	Foreign servers and cross-border operations	Difficulties in prosecution and evidence collection
Legal	Complaint-based offenses and procedural limitations	Delayed enforcement processes
Institutional	Limited coordination among agencies	Fragmented enforcement actions
Social	Low public awareness of copyright protection	Continued demand for illegal content

The information presented in Table 2 demonstrates that enforcement challenges emerge from multiple interconnected sources rather than a single legal deficiency. Jurisdictional barriers are particularly significant because digital piracy frequently operates through networks that transcend national borders, requiring cooperation among governments, law enforcement agencies, and international stakeholders. Legal policy analyses concerning film circulation in the digital economy indicate that traditional territorial approaches to law enforcement often struggle to respond effectively to transnational copyright violations (Dinata et al., 2026). These limitations reveal a structural mismatch between globally connected digital ecosystems and nationally bounded enforcement mechanisms.

The legal structure itself also contributes to enforcement difficulties. Indonesian copyright law continues to incorporate procedural mechanisms that may limit the speed and effectiveness of criminal enforcement, particularly when prosecution depends upon complaints submitted by rights holders. While this approach is intended to respect the interests of copyright owners, it may delay enforcement actions in situations where infringements spread rapidly across digital platforms. Questions regarding legal responsibility have become increasingly complex as copyright violations now involve multiple actors, including website administrators, hosting providers, content uploaders, and intermediary platforms. Analyses of legal liability in digital streaming environments suggest that ambiguities concerning the roles and responsibilities of these actors may create uncertainty in enforcement processes (Kalistasari & Gunawan, 2026; Najiib et al., 2026). Such conditions highlight the need for clearer legal standards capable of addressing the distributed nature of digital infringement.

Institutional coordination represents an additional obstacle affecting enforcement effectiveness. Copyright protection in digital environments requires collaboration among ministries, law enforcement agencies, judicial institutions, internet service providers, and copyright holders. In practice, differences in institutional priorities, technical capacities, and operational procedures may hinder the development of integrated enforcement strategies. The effectiveness of digital copyright governance is often determined by the extent to which these actors can coordinate information sharing, monitoring activities, and enforcement responses. Research on law enforcement and digital intellectual property protection emphasizes that fragmented institutional arrangements frequently weaken the overall capacity of states to respond to emerging forms of online infringement (Anggraini et al., 2025; Hera et

al., 2026). Strengthening institutional cooperation therefore remains an essential component of improving enforcement outcomes.

A further challenge originates from the social environment in which illegal streaming continues to flourish. Many users perceive unauthorized movie streaming as a low-risk activity because they are consumers rather than direct distributors of copyrighted content. This perception contributes to the normalization of piracy and sustains demand for illegal platforms despite the availability of legal alternatives. Studies on copyright awareness indicate that limited public understanding regarding the economic and moral implications of copyright infringement remains a significant obstacle to compliance (Nandiansyah et al., 2022). The persistence of illegal streaming consequently reflects not only weaknesses in legal enforcement but also broader challenges related to digital literacy, ethical consumption, and public attitudes toward intellectual property. These conditions suggest that strengthening copyright enforcement requires a combination of legal reform, technological innovation, institutional coordination, and educational initiatives capable of addressing the root causes of infringement.

Strengthening Copyright Enforcement in the Digital Era

The persistence of illegal movie streaming despite the existence of comprehensive copyright regulations indicates that effective enforcement requires a more integrated approach that extends beyond conventional legal sanctions. Contemporary digital environments have transformed the nature of copyright infringement, making enforcement increasingly dependent upon the interaction between legal frameworks, technological mechanisms, institutional capacity, and public participation. A purely punitive approach often struggles to address the structural conditions that enable digital piracy to thrive, particularly when illegal platforms can rapidly adapt to enforcement measures. Recent studies emphasize that sustainable copyright protection must combine preventive and repressive strategies in order to reduce infringement while simultaneously encouraging compliance among digital content users (Oktavia, 2025). Strengthening enforcement therefore necessitates reforms that respond to the evolving characteristics of digital media ecosystems rather than relying exclusively on traditional legal instruments.

One important strategy involves improving the regulatory framework governing digital copyright protection. Although Indonesian copyright law already provides a substantial legal basis for addressing infringement, technological developments continue to generate new forms of unauthorized content distribution that challenge existing legal provisions. Regulatory adaptation is therefore necessary to ensure that legal norms remain responsive to emerging technological realities. Discussions concerning copyright governance in the digital era highlight the importance of developing legal provisions capable of addressing platform-based infringement, intermediary liability, and transnational digital piracy more effectively (Doyoharjo & Laksito, 2025). Regulatory reform should also focus on increasing legal certainty regarding the responsibilities of digital service providers and other actors involved in online content distribution. Such measures would contribute to a more coherent enforcement framework capable of responding to increasingly sophisticated forms of copyright violations.

Technological innovation constitutes another critical component of effective copyright enforcement. The growing use of Digital Rights Management (DRM), content identification systems, automated monitoring technologies, and electronic copyright management tools demonstrates the increasing role of technology in protecting digital content. These mechanisms allow copyright holders and platform operators to detect unauthorized distribution more efficiently and to respond more quickly to infringement activities. The principal strategies identified through the literature review are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Proposed Integrated Strategies for Strengthening Copyright Enforcement

Strategic Area	Main Measures	Expected Outcomes
Regulatory Reform	Updating copyright and digital regulations	Greater legal certainty and adaptability
Technological Protection	DRM, ECMS, automated content monitoring	Improved prevention and detection of infringement

Institutional Cooperation	Coordination among government agencies and industry actors	More effective enforcement processes
International Collaboration	Cross-border legal and investigative cooperation	Enhanced response to transnational piracy
Public Education	Copyright awareness campaigns and digital literacy programs	Increased legal compliance and ethical consumption

The strategies outlined in Table 3 demonstrate that effective enforcement requires the simultaneous development of legal, technological, institutional, and educational initiatives. Technological protection systems are particularly important because they provide proactive mechanisms that reduce opportunities for infringement before legal disputes arise. Research examining DRM implementation in Indonesia suggests that technological safeguards can significantly strengthen copyright protection when integrated with broader regulatory and institutional frameworks (Khansa & Safiranita, 2025). Similar findings have been reported regarding the implementation of Electronic Copyright Management Systems, which facilitate more efficient monitoring and management of copyrighted content in digital environments (Simanungkalit & Safiranita, 2026). These developments indicate that technological innovation should be viewed as a complementary component of enforcement rather than merely a supplementary tool.

Institutional cooperation also plays a crucial role in improving enforcement outcomes. The complexity of illegal movie streaming requires coordinated responses involving government agencies, law enforcement institutions, judicial authorities, internet service providers, digital platforms, and copyright holders. Effective information sharing and joint enforcement initiatives can enhance the ability of authorities to identify and address infringement activities more rapidly. Studies examining digital copyright governance emphasize that fragmented institutional responses often reduce enforcement effectiveness because copyright violations frequently span multiple regulatory and technological domains (Sidiq et al., 2025). Strengthening interagency collaboration would therefore contribute to a more comprehensive enforcement model capable of addressing both domestic and transnational dimensions of digital piracy.

International cooperation has become increasingly important due to the cross-border nature of illegal streaming operations. Many infringing websites rely on foreign infrastructure and operate across multiple jurisdictions, limiting the effectiveness of purely domestic enforcement measures. Cooperative agreements involving information exchange, mutual legal assistance, and joint investigations can improve the capacity of national authorities to address these challenges. Analyses of digital intellectual property protection indicate that transnational collaboration is becoming an essential element of contemporary copyright governance because digital piracy networks frequently exploit jurisdictional fragmentation to avoid accountability (Mufidah & Rahayu, 2025). Enhancing international cooperation would therefore strengthen the ability of Indonesian authorities to respond to increasingly globalized forms of copyright infringement.

Public participation remains equally important because long-term enforcement success depends not only on institutional action but also on changes in societal attitudes toward copyright compliance. Educational campaigns, digital literacy programs, and awareness initiatives can help reduce public tolerance for illegal streaming by emphasizing the economic and ethical consequences of copyright infringement. Efforts to expand access to affordable and high-quality legal streaming services may also reduce the incentives that encourage users to seek unauthorized content. Legal protection of intellectual property functions most effectively when supported by a culture that recognizes and respects creative rights (Aziz, 2025). Strengthening copyright enforcement in Indonesia therefore requires a holistic strategy that combines legal reform, technological innovation, institutional cooperation, international engagement, and public awareness in order to create a more sustainable digital environment for creators, rights holders, and consumers alike.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that cinematographic works constitute a form of intellectual property that receives comprehensive legal protection under Indonesia's copyright regime through the recognition of moral rights, economic rights, and related rights granted to creators, producers, and other rights holders. The analysis demonstrates that the development of digital technology, internet infrastructure, and Over-The-Top (OTT) services has fundamentally transformed the production, distribution, and consumption of films, creating both opportunities and challenges for copyright protection. Alongside the growth of legitimate digital streaming services, various forms of copyright infringement have also expanded, including unauthorized streaming, illegal hosting of copyrighted content, hyperlink distribution, camcording, re-encoding, and the circumvention of digital protection measures. These practices are sustained by a combination of economic considerations, easy access to digital technologies, the widespread availability of piracy platforms, and limited public understanding of the legal and ethical implications of copyright violations. Consequently, illegal movie streaming has evolved from an individual act of infringement into a complex digital phenomenon that threatens the sustainability of the film industry and undermines the economic rights of creators and copyright holders.

The study further reveals that the enforcement of copyright law against illegal movie streaming in Indonesia continues to face significant legal, technological, institutional, and social challenges. Rapid technological advancements enable piracy operators to continuously adapt through domain migration, foreign hosting services, mirror websites, and other mechanisms that complicate detection and enforcement efforts. At the same time, jurisdictional limitations, procedural constraints, and fragmented coordination among relevant institutions reduce the effectiveness of existing enforcement mechanisms, while low levels of copyright awareness contribute to the continued demand for unauthorized content. These findings indicate that legal provisions alone are insufficient to address the complexity of digital copyright infringement in contemporary media environments. Strengthening copyright governance therefore requires a multidimensional approach that combines regulatory reform, the implementation of technological protection systems, enhanced cooperation among government agencies and international stakeholders, and sustained public education initiatives aimed at promoting respect for intellectual property rights. Through the integration of these measures, Indonesia can develop a more adaptive and effective copyright enforcement framework capable of supporting the long-term growth of the national creative industry and responding to the challenges posed by an increasingly digitalized society.

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