

Legal Aspects of the Concept of a Brand with a Domain Name of Intellectual Property

Nurpalah, Oci Senjaya

1910631010254@student.unsika.ac.id, oci.senjaya@fh.unsika.ac.id

Faculty of Law, Singaperbangsa Karawang University

Abstract

This is a problem in itself considering that domain names, which technically function as online identifiers used to make it easier to find certain locations in cyberspace, are often associated with brands that are actually business identifiers in the real world. The purpose of this study is to determine the linkage, protection, and settlement for brand owners whose brands are registered as domain names by other parties in the context of Indonesian law. The method used in this research is a normative legal research method with a statutory, case, and concept approach. However, the result of this research is that brands and domain names have a common function as a "differentiator" of a product or business, especially in cyberspace, there are significant differences from the legal constructions that govern them. Domain names are only protected by law if they are registered with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (Ditjen HKI) as a trademark in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2001 concerning Trademarks, besides that the form of legal protection is also contained in the Law on ITE. Meanwhile, dispute resolution of domain names of well-known brands on the internet can be done through the Indonesian Internet Domain Name Manager (PANDI), as well as the implementation of dispute resolution in the Arbitration and Dispute Resolution Law, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, as well as the Trademark Law, and other international rules that contain domain names.

Keywords: Brand; Domain Name; Intellectual Property.

Introduction

Globalization has had a significant impact on human interaction patterns. The migration of the citizen era to the era of netizens, slowly but surely will soon occur. One of the developments in technology and information that is so fast developing is the internet. This part of the world whose origin is very far after the existence of the internet has become very close. With the development of the internet, business people realize the importance of this internet. Transactions that were originally conventional, then after the development of the internet turned into electronic transactions, from the stages of Searching Stage, Ordering and Payment Stage, and delivery Stage known as E-commerce.¹ The use of the internet in business is changing from a function as a tool for

¹ Paustinus Siburian, *Arbitrase Online* (Djambatan 2004).

the electronic exchange of information to a tool for the application of business strategies, such as: marketing, sales, and customer service.²

Manufacturers of well-known brands are then vying to market their products through the internet network. The right and carefully chosen brand is a valuable business asset for most companies. Meanwhile, for some other companies, the brand is a very valuable asset that they have.³ This is because consumers value the brand, its reputation, its image and the spate of qualities that consumers want that relate to the brand, and they are willing to pay more for products with that brand that they recognize and that can meet their expectations. Therefore, having a brand with a good image and reputation makes a company more competitive.

Brands that have a well-known reputation are widely used by individuals or other parties, including deliberately taking advantage of other people's trademarks in bad faith.⁴ In brand marketing through the internet there are two very important things, namely the brand itself and the internet domain name. The choice of domain name in internet media often causes similarities with other parties' domain names, moreover the use of domain names that have similarities with other parties' domain names, is often used by irresponsible people to take advantage of the domain name itself. This can be caused by business competition in the internet world. Domain names that match the brand are targeted by the brand owners.⁵ Conflicts of interest in the provision of domain names often occur, for example by the way, the parties first register a domain name that has commercial value, then resell it at a price higher than the registration price. Such actions are very detrimental to business actors who actually have an interest in the domain name itself.

Brands that have a well-known reputation are widely used by individuals or other parties, including deliberately taking advantage of other people's trademarks in bad

² Oviliani Yenty Yuliana, "Penggunaan Teknologi Internet Dalam Bisnis," *Jurnal Akuntansi & Keuangan* 2, no. 1 (2000).

³ Ni Nyoman Adi Astiti and Samsul Rizal, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Nama Domain Internet Terkait Hak Merek Di Indonesia," (2018) 3 *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Tambun Bungai*.

⁴ Rahmi Jened, *Hukum Merek (Trademark Law) Dalam Era Global Dan Integrasi Ekonomi* (Prenada Media Group 2015).

⁵ Jordan Sebastian Meliala, "Perlindungan Nama Domain Dari Tindakan Pendaftaran Nama Domain Dengan Itikad Buruk Berdasarkan Hukum Positif Indonesia Dan Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy," (2015) *Sarjana Ilmu Hukum*.

faith. In brand marketing through the internet there are two very important things, namely the brand itself and the internet domain name.⁶ The choice of domain name in internet media often causes similarities with other parties' domain names, moreover the use of domain names that have similarities with other parties' domain names, is often used by irresponsible people to take advantage of the domain name itself. This can be caused by business competition in the internet world. Domain names that match the brand are targeted by the brand owners. Conflicts of interest in the provision of domain names often occur, for example by the way, the parties first register a domain name that has commercial value, then resell it at a price higher than the registration price. Such actions are very detrimental to business actors who actually have an interest in the domain name itself.

Based on the background description above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: How is the relationship between a brand and a domain name from a legal perspective in Indonesia? How is the protection of domain names in the perspective of Indonesian law? How is a domain name dispute resolved from an Indonesian legal perspective?

This research is an analytical descriptive research, namely research that describes and describes the existing circumstances or facts about the relationship between brands and domain names, domain name protection, and settlement of internet domain name disputes related to brand rights in Indonesia. The method used in this research article is the normative juridical method (legal research), which is research that emphasizes secondary data, namely by studying and reviewing legal principles, especially legal rules in laws and regulations and provisions related to the field of business / civil law in general, which is carried out by reviewing the rules related to the issues to be discussed, and examine the norms.⁷

In addition, there are three approaches used in this study, namely the statute approach, the case approach and the conceptual approach.⁸ The first approach, namely

⁶ Farly Lumopa, Suherman, and Imam Haryanto, "Itikad Baik Dalam Pendaftaran Merk Terkenal Di Indonesia," (2018) 5 *Jurnal Yuridis*.

⁷ Johnny Ibrahim, *Teori Dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Bayumedia Publishing 1999).

⁸ Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Raja Grafindo Persada 2012).

the approach to legislation. The conceptual approach moves from the views and doctrines that developed in the legal science. In addition, the conceptual approach refers to concepts about general terms, public property, trademark registration, and trademark cancellation.⁹ This concept can be found in the scientific literature, scientific opinions, and legal doctrines. The case approach is used by looking at cases that occur in relation to brands and domain names.

Discussions

The Relationship Between Brands and Domain Names in a Legal Perspective in Indonesia

Domain names are often identified with brands, copyrights, patents or licenses.¹⁰ There are many cases of domain name ownership disputes that are often associated with brands, copyrights, patents and licenses. Not an exaggeration indeed, technological developments and currents of globalization have forced people to be able to understand new terms according to applicable needs, including in the case of this domain name. Then it needs to be explained first, the definition of a domain name in general as well as in particular view.¹¹

Domain names have a very close relationship with brands, but it needs to be emphasized that Domain Names are not identical to brands because although they are both the identity of a product of goods and services, or a name of a company or other legal entity,¹² but have different systems and conditions of registration and recognition of their existence.

To be able to understand how the correlation between the legal concept of a brand and a domain name, it can be seen how the law defines both. Brand is juridically defined as a sign that can be displayed graphically in the form of images, logos, names, words,

⁹ Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat* (Rajawali Press 2019).

¹⁰ Ashari, Santoso, and Prananingtyas, “Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pemegang Hak Atas Merek Terhadap Nama Domain Yang Sama Menurut Hukum Positif Di Indonesia,” (2016) 5 *DIPONEGORO LAW JOURNAL*.

¹¹ Amirulloh, “Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Terkait Perlindungan Nama Orang Terkenal Sebagai Nama Domain Di Indonesia,” (2016) 18 *Sosiohumaniora*.

¹² Ahmad M. Ramli, *Cyber Law Dan Haki Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia* (PT. Refika Aditama 2006).

letters, numbers, color arrangements, in the form of 2 (two) dimensions and / or 3 (three) dimensions, sounds, holograms, or a combination of 2 (two) or more elements to distinguish goods and / or services. With regard to domain names, in the provisions of the law it is explained as the internet address of state organizers, people, business entities, and/or the public, which can be used in communicating via the internet, which is in the form of a code or character arrangement that is unique to indicate a certain location on the internet.

From both definitions, it can be seen that brands and domain names both serve as "differentiators". In the context of the brand, both the names, words, letters, and numbers used serve as a "differentiator" of goods and/or services from one another. Similarly, domain names, codes or strings that are unique in nature (which of course also consist of names, words, letters, or numbers), are used as a "differentiator" for certain locations on the internet. As stated above, the similarity of elements in the brand and domain name is what then often causes problems, especially in the online context, because if the domain name has been registered and activated on the internet, the same domain name cannot be used by other parties. This is known because in the domain name registration regime the principle of first-come, first served", i.e. anyone can register a domain name, as long as no one has registered the name before. In addition, as explained above, the existence of brand abuse in domain names is one of the main reasons for domain name disputes to arise, both at the international and national levels.

Ahmad M. Ramli revealed that the relationship between domain names and brands is as follows: "Domain Names have a very close relationship with brands, but it needs to be emphasized that domain names are not identical to brands because although they are both the identity of a product or service, or a name of a company or other legal entity, but have different systems and conditions of registration and recognition of their extension".¹³

A Domain Name is a unique name that represents an organization to which it will be used by internet users to connect to that organization.¹⁴ A Domain Name is similar to a street name in the real world, which serves to connect to a destination and location

¹³ *Ibid.*,

¹⁴ Wahyu Hidayat, *Kamus Teknologi Komputer: Komputer-Internet* (Sarana Ilmu 2000).

of the owner of the Domain Name. The Domain Name System is designed to meet the needs of practice. The system is designed so that a host or server is easier to remember so that it is made in the form of a series of letters instead of a series of numbers that are easier to remember. Due to its unique and important nature as the address and identity of a person, association, organization, or business entity, it is not uncommon for this Domain Name to be often disputed by two or more parties who wish to use the Domain Name. Meanwhile, the definition of a domain name is stated in Article 1 number 20 of the ITE Law, namely "Domain Name is the internet address of state operators, people, business entities, and/or the public, which can be used in communicating via the internet, which is in the form of a code or character arrangement that is unique to indicate a certain location on the internet".

When a company decides that it wants to create a website, then the first thing that the company must do is determine the choice of the domain name it will use.¹⁵ This domain name is arguably a scarce resource, so disputes often occur if there is more than one company scrambling to use the same domain name. Each domain name to be used must be unique.¹⁶

This intersection between a brand and a domain name is increasingly visible in a digital context. This is because domain names that technically function as identifiers of information on the internet (e.g. websites), are currently indirectly also functioned as business identifiers in cyberspace. This then causes problems in regulating intellectual property rights, because the domain name seems to replace the function of the brand as a differentiator for business products in cyberspace.¹⁷ In fact, according to Jacqueline Lipton, the value of a particular business can depend significantly on its presence on the internet and the domain names associated with it. In fact, the use of the brand in an online context has the potential to cause its own problems, considering that the rights to the mark are only limited geographically where the brand is registered.

¹⁵ Alex Ansong, "Trademark Claims in Internet Domain Names: Applicable Disputes and Enforcement of Panel Decisions under the ICANN Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy," (2015) 16 *Journal of International Law and Trade Policy*.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Jacqueline Lipton, 'What's in a (Domain) Name? Web Addresses as Loan Collateral,' (1999) 2 *The Journal of Information, Law and Technology*.

The use of brands as domain names is basically an implication of technological advances, where the existence of the internet will make it easier for entrepreneurs to offer and promote their business products to the public and even around the world, given the unlimited nature of cyberspace. Thus, it can be said that the existence of a domain name dispute or dispute is actually an excess of using the brand in cyberspace.

Domain Name Protection in Indonesian Legal Perspective

The Trademark Act provides for the rights of the owner or holder of the mark in this case including the domain name of a well-known brand to defend its rights through a civil suit, in the form of a claim for damages to the commercial court. In the Trademark Act, it implements a first-to-file principle system, which means that the rights to the mark are granted to the registrant early.¹⁸ Although this is not absolute, because for the registrant first, if he is declared to be contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, then the registration can be canceled. The cancellation of a well-known mark is also regulated in the Trademark Law, which can be filed by an interested party or the owner of a registered mark, either in the form of an application to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property or a lawsuit to the Commercial Court. Arrangements on this subject can be seen in Article 21 and Section 22 of the Trademarks Act. It is also possible for the owner of a registered mark to have the right to file a civil lawsuit in resolving a trademark dispute in the Commercial Court. This is a consequence of the legal protection of trademark rights provided by the Trademarks Act. Based on the dispute resolution arrangements as outlined from the various related per-law regulations that have been mentioned above, it can be understood that a well-known brand on the internet is a form of "other people's rights" protected from cybersquatting practices in Indonesia.

Brands have an important role in the development of the business world. Nowadays the brand has become a prestige for society and a person's prestige lies in the goods used or services used. In order to further provide legal certainty of protection to brand owners,¹⁹ the government has updated the trademark law by repealing Law

¹⁸ Ramli, *Cyber Law dan Haki Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia*.

¹⁹ Haedah Faradz, "Perlindungan Hak Atas Merk," (2018) 8 *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*.

No. 21 of 1961 and replacing it with Law No. 19 of 1992. Along with the ratification of the WTO, which includes, among others, the provisions of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs), the improvement of Law No. 19 of 1992 through Law No. 14 of 1997 and updated again with Law No. 15 of 2001. According to Article 1 of Law No. 15 of 2001, a brand is a sign in the form of an image, name, word, letters, numbers, color arrangement or combination of these elements that have distinguishing power and are used in trade activities for goods or services.

Charlotte Waelde stated that there are three things that can trigger legal problems in the brand field due to the use of domain names on the internet network:

1. Disputes arise if a third party intentionally registers a domain name that it thinks will be of great interest to others.
2. Disputes arise when a third party registers a domain name that is the same or similar to someone else's brand with the intent to be used by the registrant himself.
3. A dispute arises if the registration of a domain name is carried out by a third party on the basis of the mark it owns and unwittingly has similarities with the marks of other companies, but in different categories of classes of goods and services.

Seeing the importance and role of brands in the world of industry and trade, especially the use of domain names, so it should be if the brand rights owned by someone are juridically protected from actions that lead to the use of the brand incorrectly or unlawfully.²⁰ The legal protection serves to protect and protect a trademark right from actions that lead to unlawful acts committed by people who are not Responsible and bad faith.

Nowadays it can be said that a domain name is not mentioned and is described in detail in the settings about the brand. Domain names usually indicate the name of the website owner, both individuals and companies, brands, slogans/phrases or short sentences. Names, brands, words, slogans or short sentences that are used as domain names are only protected by law if they are registered with the Directorate General of

²⁰ Insan Budi Maulana, *Sukses Bisnis Melalui Merek, Paten, Dan Hak Cipta* (PT Citra Aditya Bakti 1997).

Intellectual Property Rights as a brand in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2001 concerning Brands.

Legal protection for violation of the right to the mark, both in a lawsuit for damages and in a criminal lawsuit. The owner of a registered mark also has the right to apply for the cancellation of another person's trademark registration without rights. The protection provided for in brand law is preventive or repressive legal protection.²¹ Preventive legal protection by means of trademark registration. Meanwhile, repressive legal protection is carried out in the event of brand infringement through civil lawsuits or criminal prosecutions. On this repressive legal protection if there has been a violation of the rights to the brand. Here the role of judicial institutions and law enforcement agencies such as the police, civil service investigators and prosecutors is very necessary.

Resolving Domain Name Disputes based on Indonesian Legal Perspectives

In Indonesia domain names and brands are regulated in different regulations. The use of domain names is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions and Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, while in Trademarks it is regulated in Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Brands and Geographical Indications.

Based on laws and regulations, the government's function in managing and registering "domain names" is to provide protection and a sense of security to users or owners of "domain names" in Indonesia, so that in 1998 the non-profit Indonesian Internet Domain Name Manager (PANDI) was established and in 2006 it was officially formed into a domain.id registry.

PANDI is a non-profit organization formed on December 29, 2006 by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia together with the Indonesian internet community. PANDI was formed to manage the "domain name".id. in a professional, accountable and transparent manner in accordance with the legal rules of the Republic

²¹ Rachmadi Usman, *Hukum Hak Atas Kekayaan Intelektual* (Alumni 2003).

of Indonesia. PANDI is a legal entity in the form of an association, consisting of individuals from multistakeholder internet Indonesia. PANDI membership reflects the representation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, academics, and entrepreneurs.

In carrying out all its duties, PANDI makes policies sourced from several laws and regulations, namely Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which has been updated to Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions; Government Regulation Number 82 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions; Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2013 concerning Domain Name Management; and Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Informatics of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2015 concerning Domain Name Registrars of State Organizing Agencies. Apart from being sourced from national laws and regulations, PANDI's policies are sourced from international regulations, namely UDRP or Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution made by ICANN.

Implementation of dispute resolution in Indonesian laws and regulations in resolving domain name disputes of well-known brands on the internet from cybersquatting actions, as follows:

Settlement of Domain Name Disputes according to Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Dispute Resolution

The settlement of well-known brand disputes is basically not prohibited in resolving disputes between parties through online arbitration, this is in accordance with the provisions in Article 31 paragraph (1) of the Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution Act which reads: "The parties to an express and written agreement, are free to specify the arbitration event used in the examination of the dispute as long as it does not conflict with the provisions of this law".

Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution Act provides that: "In the event that it is agreed that the settlement



of a dispute by arbitration occurs in the form of an exchange of letters, then the delivery of telex, telegram, faksmile, e-mail or in any other form of means of communication, shall be accompanied by a record of acceptance by the parties".

Domain Name Dispute Resolution according to Law No.11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions

The existence of Article 18 of the ITE Law above, states that there are three choices of electronic transaction dispute resolution methods that can be used by the parties in resolving existing disputes, namely: the choice of law made by the parties, the choice of law carried out by litigation and non-litigation institutions, and based on the principles in international civil law.

Cybersquatting which is a behavior of breaching a well-known brand domain on a website which is a form of domain piracy that has been registered and is legally valid. So this behavior is strictly prohibited by the state.

Under Article 23 of the ITE Act, it is explained that everyone has the right to own a domain name based on the principle of First Come First Serve where the first person to register the domain name is the one who is entitled to the domain name. If it violates this provision, then the person has violated Article 23 paragraph (1) of the ITE Act. In the event of an act of cybersquatting violation, the victim who has the right to the domain name has the right to sue the person who carried out the domain name raid under Article 23 paragraph (3) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Act.

Domain Name Dispute Resolution according to Law No. 15 of 2001 concerning Trademarks

The Trademark Act provides for the rights of the owner or holder of the mark in this case including the domain name of a well-known brand to defend its rights through a civil suit, in the form of a claim for damages to the commercial court. In the Trademark Act, it implements a first-to-file principle system, which means that the rights to the mark are granted to the registrant early. Although this is not absolute, because for the registrant first, if he is declared to be contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, then the registration can be canceled.

The cancellation of a well-known mark is also regulated in the Trademark Law, which can be filed by an interested party or the owner of a registered mark, either in the form of an application to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property or a lawsuit to the Commercial Court. Arrangements on this subject can be seen in Article 21 and Section 22 of the Trademarks Act. It is also possible for the owner of a registered mark to have the right to file a civil lawsuit in resolving a trademark dispute in the Commercial Court. This is a consequence of the legal protection of trademark rights provided by the Trademarks Act. Based on the dispute resolution arrangements as outlined from the various related per-law regulations that have been mentioned above, it can be understood that a well-known brand on the internet is a form of "other people's rights" protected from cybersquatting practices in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Based on the relationship between the brand and the domain name in the online context, it can be concluded that there is a dispute or dispute over the domain name, in principle, an excess of the use of the brand in cyberspace. Furthermore, although brands and domain names have in common functions as "differentiators" of a product or venture, especially in cyberspace, there are significant differences from the legal constructs that govern them. In the context of a brand, there are exclusive rights granted by law to the owner of the mark, including to use the mark as a business identifier in cyberspace through the use of a domain name. Therefore, rights to domain names that are based on contractual rights, should not conflict or infringe on the rights of others, let alone rights derived from laws such as rights to trademarks.

The domain name is not mentioned and is described in detail in the setting about the brand. Names, brands, words, slogans or short sentences that are used as domain names are only protected by law if they are registered with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights as a brand in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2001 concerning Brands. Meanwhile, the ITE Law regulates the legal protection of domain names by being included in Article 23 paragraph (3), and can file a lawsuit regarding the cancellation of domain names regulated in articles 38 and 39 of the ITE Law.

Dispute resolution of domain names of well-known brands on the internet can be done through the Indonesian Internet Domain Name Manager (PANDI). The implementation of dispute resolution in the Arbitration and Dispute Resolution Law, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, and the Law, shows the adoption of law by Indonesia in resolving disputes over domain names of well-known brands on the internet from cybersquatting actions based on the Uniform Domain Name-Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) policy made by ICANN.

Bibliography

- Amiruddin, and Zainal Asikin. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. (Raja Grafindo Persada 2012).
- Amirulloh. “Prinsip-Prinsip Hukum Terkait Perlindungan Nama Orang Terkenal Sebagai Nama Domain Di Indonesia.” (2018) 18 *Sosiohumaniora*.
- Ansong, Alex. “Trademark Claims in Internet Domain Names: Applicable Disputes and Enforcement of Panel Decisions under the ICANN Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.” (2015) 16 *Journal of International Law and Trade Policy*.
- Ashari, Santoso, and Prananingtyas. “Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pemegang Hak Atas Merek Terhadap Nama Domain Yang Sama Menurut Hukum Positif Di Indonesia.” (2016) 5 *DIPONEGORO LAW JOURNAL*.
- Astiti, Ni Nyoman Adi, and Samsul Rizal. “Penyelesaian Sengketa Nama Domain Internet Terkait Hak Merek Di Indonesia.” (2018) 3 *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Tambun Bungai*.
- Faradz, Haedah. “Perlindungan Hak Atas Merk.” (2008) 8 *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*..
- Hidayat, Wahyu. *Kamus Teknologi Komputer: Komputer-Internet*. (Sarana Ilmu 2000).
- Ibrahim, Johnny. *Teori Dan Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. (Bayumedia Publishing 1999).
- Jened, Rahmi. *Hukum Merek (Trademark Law) Dalam Era Global Dan Integrasi Ekonomi*. (Prenada Media Group 2015).
- Lipton, Jacqueline. ‘What’s in a (Domain) Name? Web Addresses as Loan Collateral.’ (1999) 2 *The Journal of Information, Law and Technology*.

- Lumopa, Farly, Suherman, and Imam Haryanto. “Itikad Baik Dalam Pendaftaran Merk Terkenal Di Indonesia.” (2018) 5 *Jurnal Yuridis*.
- Maulana, Insan Budi. *Sukses Bisnis Melalui Merek, Paten, Dan Hak Cipta*. (PT Citra Aditya Bakti 1997).
- Meliala, Jordan Sebastian. “Perlindungan Nama Domain Dari Tindakan Pendaftaran Nama Domain Dengan Itikad Buruk Berdasarkan Hukum Positif Indonesia Dan Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy.” (2015) *Sarjana Ilmu Hukum*.
- Paustinus Siburian. *Arbitrase Online*. (Djambatan 2004).
- Ramli, Ahmad M. *Cyber Law Dan Haki Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia*. (PT. Refika Aditama 2006).
- Soerjono Soekanto, and Sri Mamudji. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. (Rajawali Press 2019).
- Usman, Rachmadi. *Hukum Hak Atas Kekayaan Intelektual*. (Alumni 2003).
- Yuliana, Oviliani Yenty. “Penggunaan Teknologi Internet Dalam Bisnis.” (2000) 2 *Jurnal Akuntansi & Keuangan*.