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Article Title

**Implementation of Book Copyright Protection under Copyright Law: A Case Study of Pirated Book Sales on the Shopee Marketplace**

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## ABSTRACT

*This research aims to understand the implementation of Law Number 28 of 2014 in addressing pirated book sales on Shopee. This study uses an empirical legal research method, adopting a virtual ethnographic approach to understand the legal behavior of internet users. The results show that the implementation of Law Number 28 of 2014 in addressing the sale of pirated books on Shopee is still not optimal, especially regarding monitoring and law enforcement. Effective law enforcement is necessary to strengthen copyright protection and restore losses that have occurred, including removing illegal content, civil lawsuits, and applying criminal fines as consequences for negligence. Therefore, it is recommended that various parties selling books on Shopee enhance their copyright protection efforts. First, Shopee should proactively improve its monitoring system to identify and remove infringing content before transactions occur. Second, Shopee sellers should ensure that their products comply with copyright requirements. Third, consumers should raise their awareness of the importance of purchasing legitimate products and support copyright protection efforts by reporting pirated books they find on the marketplace. Lastly, copyright holders are advised to actively monitor the distribution of their work and collaborate with marketplaces like Shopee to prevent copyright infringements and utilize available legal mechanisms to take action against violations. Through coordinated cooperation among all these parties, a fairer and more just environment in the digital market can be expected.*

*Keywords:* Copyright; Legal Protection; Pirated Book; Shopee.

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, a developing country, stands at a critical crossroads regarding copyright protection. Due to evolving times, the recognition and safeguarding of intellectual works are necessary and a mandated duty (Natalia & Rodica, 2022). Every original work, whether a book or a painting, should receive guaranteed protection. This applies to everyone who has invested time, thought, effort, and resources to create these works (Effendy & Prasetyo, 2024).

Globally, Indonesia has strengthened its commitment to Intellectual Property Rights protection by joining several international agreements. One such involvement is in the [WTO Agreement](#), including TRIPs, ratified through [Law Number 7 of 1994](#) (Hasyim et al., 2023). Indonesia's commitment extends further with the ratification of the [Berne Convention](#) through [Presidential Decision Number 18 of 1997](#), the [WIPO Copyright Treaty](#) through [Presidential Decision Number 19 of 1997](#), and the [WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty](#) through [Presidential Decision Number 74 of 2004](#).

To align national policies with international standards, [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) was enacted considering the interests of various stakeholders. This law aims to protect the interests of creators, copyright holders, or related rights owners while considering the broader societal needs. Thus, [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) accommodates relevant international agreements and ensures national interests are preserved. These efforts reflect Indonesia's dedication to enhancing copyright protection in a global

context, ensuring domestic creations receive adequate recognition and protection internationally (Simbolon, 2023).

Law Number 28 of 2014 defines copyright as an exclusive right granted to creators for tangible creations, arising directly and automatically at creation. This right encompasses various works, from books and music to visual arts, computer programs, and architectural works. The exclusive rights include two main components: economic and moral rights. Economic rights allow creators to benefit financially from their works, including the right to authorize or prohibit reproduction, distribution, and adaptation (Darmanto & Delliana, 2023). Moral rights protect the personal interests of creators, allowing them to retain their names and maintain the integrity of their works (Auralita, 2023). These rights provide a robust foundation for creators to control and utilize their works while ensuring legal protection (Fitrianda et al., 2024).

A concrete example of this protection is in the context of books and literary works. As media for expressing creators' ideas and thoughts, books receive extensive protection under Law Number 28 of 2014. Book authors control how their works are used and traded, enabling them to profit from their book sales. This protection extends beyond the creator's life for seventy years posthumously, providing economic assurance to the creator's heirs and promoting the continuation of cultural and intellectual legacies (Susanto et al., 2023).

In today's digital era, online marketplaces facilitate significant changes by easing interactions between sellers and buyers (Firdausy & Mahanani, 2021). Platforms like Shopee, BukaLapak, TokoPedia, and Elevenia have become crucial to Indonesia's trading ecosystem (Sulistiyawati & Widayani, 2020). However, these technologies also present new challenges, particularly regarding copyright infringement. The circulation of pirated books through these platforms reflects one of the negative impacts of uncontrolled technological advancement (Oktana et al., 2023).

IKAPI (2021) has uncovered various copyright infringements on digital platforms that have significantly impacted the book industry. Data shows that 54.2% of publishers found pirated physical book sales from their works on various marketplaces. Furthermore, 20.8% identified pirated PDF book sales of their works also sold on marketplaces, while 25% found free distribution of pirated PDF book files on various digital platforms. These incidents compromise intellectual property integrity and cause substantial economic losses. Eleven publishers reported to IKAPI that the potential financial losses due to copyright infringement reached IDR 116.05 billion in 2019 (Wisnu, 2021). These figures illustrate the scale of losses impacting individual creators and the entire book industry. This data underscores the urgency to formulate and implement more effective copyright issue strategies, particularly in the current digital distribution medium.

INDEF (2024) also described the role of digital platforms in developing MSMEs in Indonesia. In 2023, Shopee was the largest marketplace, dominating the market with a 56.04% share, surpassing competitors like Lazada with 32.72%, Tokopedia with 12.80%, and TikTok with 8.29%. These figures highlight Shopee's dominance in the digital market and its significant potential to influence market dynamics, including copyright aspects.

On the other hand, addressing pirated book sales in marketplaces presents a complex, multifaceted challenge. The concept of user-generated content, allowing users to upload content and sell products independently (Mu & Zhang, 2021), is often exploited by some to distribute copyrighted material (Dhityaenggarwangi & Purnamasari, 2021). Marketplaces like Shopee, while offering significant opportunities for sellers and buyers, also introduce substantial risks for the spread of pirated books. This freedom is frequently misused, and existing monitoring systems sometimes fail to detect or stop illegal content distribution.

Moreover, market participants' and consumers' involvement in copyright infringement complicates law enforcement. Many consumers may not realize they are purchasing or downloading pirated PDF book files, especially if offered at prices lower than official rates (Jayasundara, 2022). Conversely, some market players consciously exploit legal loopholes and inadequacies in monitoring systems to profit from pirated book sales (Putra, 2023). This situation highlights an urgent need to enhance copyright awareness and impose stricter infringement penalties.

Although Law Number 28 of 2014 has established a legal framework to protect copyrights and regulate online trade, practices in the field often indicate infringements. Many cases where the aggrieved parties, be it creators (Gudinavičius & Grigas, 2022), copyright holders (Bodó et al., 2020), or consumers (Gadjong, 2023), face difficulties accessing justice or securing legal certainty. This issue calls for improved monitoring and law enforcement mechanisms in marketplaces to ensure creators' rights are protected, and consumers receive legitimate products.

Based on the description above, this research aims to understand the implementation of Law Number 28 of 2014 in addressing pirated book sales on Shopee. Additionally, the research will analyze the extent of legal protection afforded to book creations and assess Shopee's accountability in handling pirated book issues in accordance with Law Number 28 of 2014. The benefits of this research include providing a deep understanding of the current copyright policy's effectiveness and developing practical recommendations to strengthen copyright enforcement and reduce the prevalence of pirated books in marketplaces. The expected outcomes will enhance legal certainty for creators, copyright holders, and consumers in the digital era.

## METHOD

This study uses an empirical legal research method, adopting a virtual ethnographic approach to understand the legal behavior of internet users, both individuals and legal entities (Gibbs & Hall, 2021). The types and sources of data in this research include primary and secondary data. Data was collected by observing and documenting user behaviour in online forums, product reviews, and customer discussions on the Shopee marketplace. The acquired data was then analyzed using qualitative analysis by detailing the gathered data, identifying behavioural patterns, and interpreting the meanings behind these interactions based on existing legal theories (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). This approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of legal behavior in cyberspace and ultimately yields a conclusion.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Implementation of Law Number 28 of 2014 Regarding the Sale of Pirated Books on Shopee

The discussion of the results presented by Anom Wibowo highlights a negative trend in copyright infringement that requires serious attention. In recent years, the Intellectual Property Operational Task Force has handled 53 copyright infringement cases, an increase from the previous year's 46 cases (DGIP, 2024). Despite enforcement efforts, many similar cases remain undisclosed or unresolved. This situation reveals that copyright piracy needs more comprehensive management strategies. In this context, Article 1 point 23 of Law Number 28 of 2014 explains that:

*"Piracy means any unauthorized Reproduction of Works and/or Related Rights products and distribution of goods resulting from extensively to gain economic benefits."*

In Indonesia, book piracy is a notable example of infringement. This activity violates the copyright of authors or related rights holders, such as publishers, and generates economic profit for the pirates. Ironically, despite harming the creators, the industry of pirated books continues to thrive, and pirated book products are still freely sold in both conventional markets and online platforms.

Electronic markets or marketplaces provide more significant opportunities for the trade of pirated products due to structures involving multiple parties, including the online market platform providers. Unlike traditional e-commerce, which involves direct interactions between consumers and sellers, marketplaces facilitate broader and more complex interactions, including those with third parties (Ingarasi & Suwigno, 2022). Pirates often exploit this condition to expand their

market reach and gain significant profits, even though it contravenes existing legal regulations. Therefore, implementing effective policies and stringent supervision of marketplaces is crucial to reducing the practices of piracy occurring in Indonesia.

Regarding the implementation of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#), Shopee, one of Indonesia's most prominent marketplaces, exhibits significant copyright infringement by selling pirated books. Rintik Sendu, an affected author, has expressed her disappointment through her social media account [@ntsana\\_](#) regarding the prevalence of pirated books on this marketplace. She states that this phenomenon is not new and calls on Shopee to improve its sales systems to avoid facilitating the sale of pirated books. Her comments reflect the frustration felt by many authors whose work is bought and sold without legal permission, depriving them of the economic and intellectual rights they should receive.



Figure 1. [@ntsana\\_](#)

Regrettably, Rintik Sendu is not the only author whose books or literary works are pirated and sold on Shopee. The sale of pirated books on Shopee occurs in various ways, including listing descriptions such as "reproduction, non-original book, imitation or fake book." This practice is not only conducted covertly; some sellers even openly admit to buyers that the products they sell are pirated when asked through chat services. Observations of several sellers have revealed a list of stores that explicitly sell pirated books, including [Market\\_Novel](#), [Berkah Book](#), [Books Official](#), [Galeri Buku Kwitang](#), and [Ageng\\_Store02](#). These stores even offer books at prices far below the original, often only half or less.



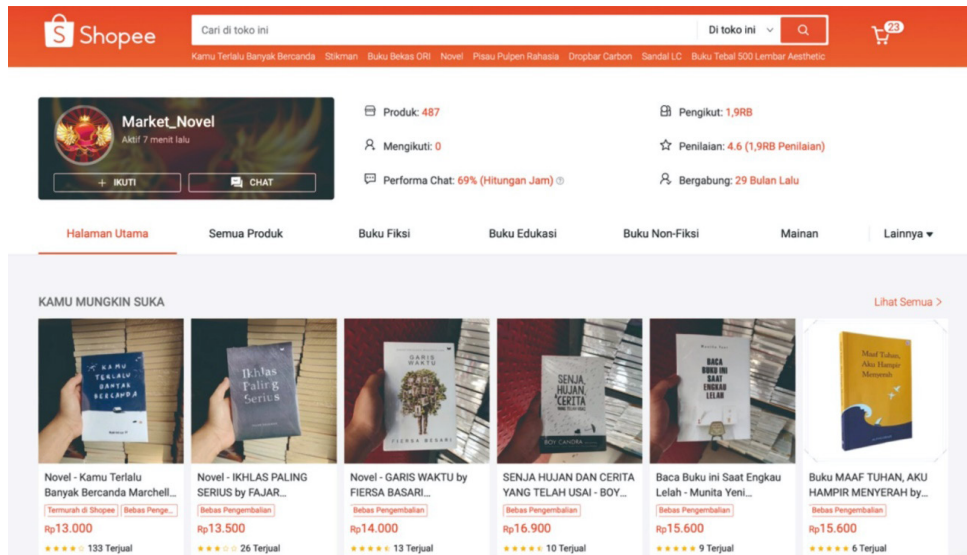


Figure 2. Market\_Novel

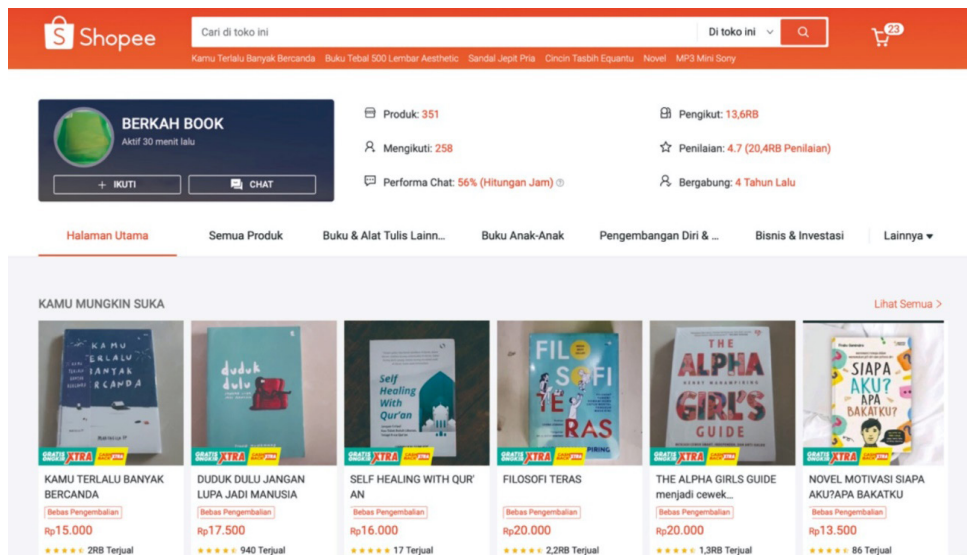


Figure 3. Berkah Book

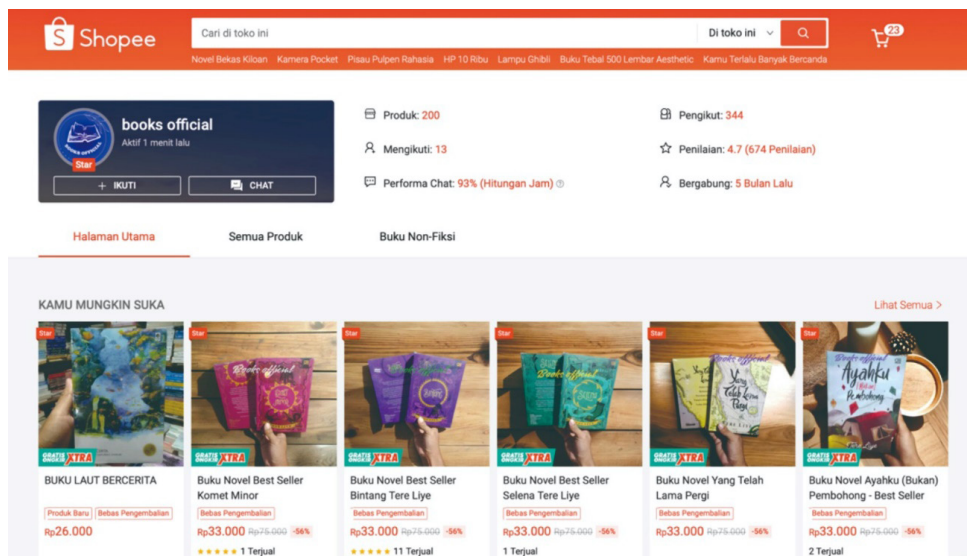


Figure 4. Books Official

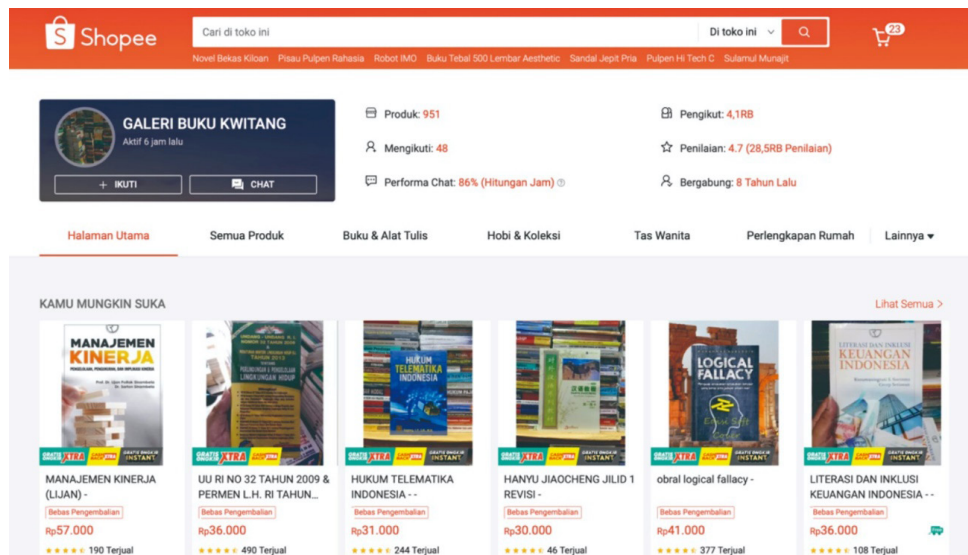


Figure 5. Galeri Buku Kwitang

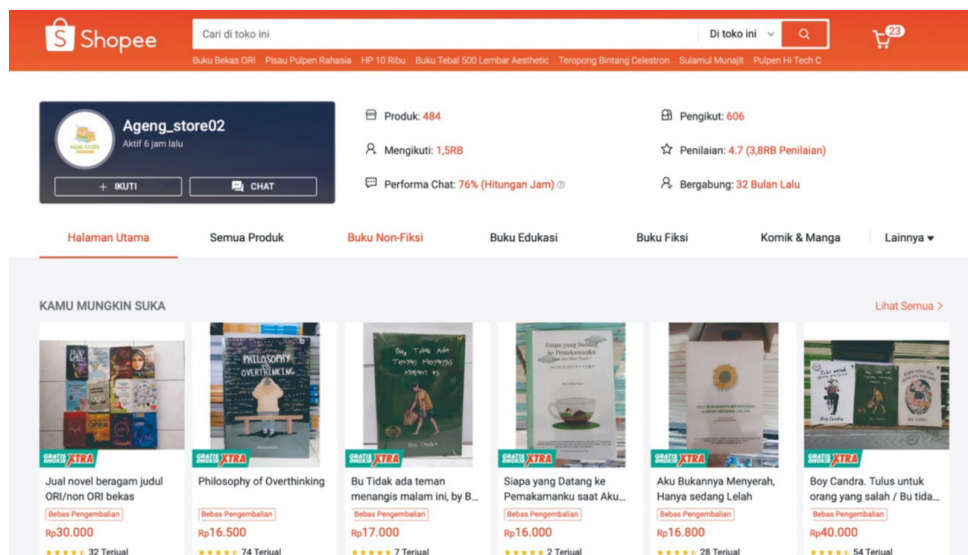


Figure 6. Ageng\_Store02

Further, evidence of this copyright infringement is clear from buyer reviews in the product review columns. Many consumers comment that the books they purchased are not original products. Additionally, the honest responses from some sellers when asked about the authenticity of products indicate an open awareness of the dubious legality of the goods they sell. This situation highlights weaknesses in the marketplace's oversight and enforcement of rules against merchants who use their digital platform for illegal activities, particularly regarding book copyrights.

On the other hand, selling pirated books on Shopee indicates complex consumer behavior. High buyer interest in pirated books suggests that price reduction is a significant factor in their purchase decisions (Maulana et al., 2022). Although some buyers know that the books they purchase are pirated, many still feel satisfied with their purchase as long as the price is lower, even if the physical



quality of the book—such as paper thickness and print clarity—is not as good as the original. It is evident from buyer reviews praising delivery speed and quality “according to price,” which illustrates a high tolerance for products that do not fully meet authenticity standards.

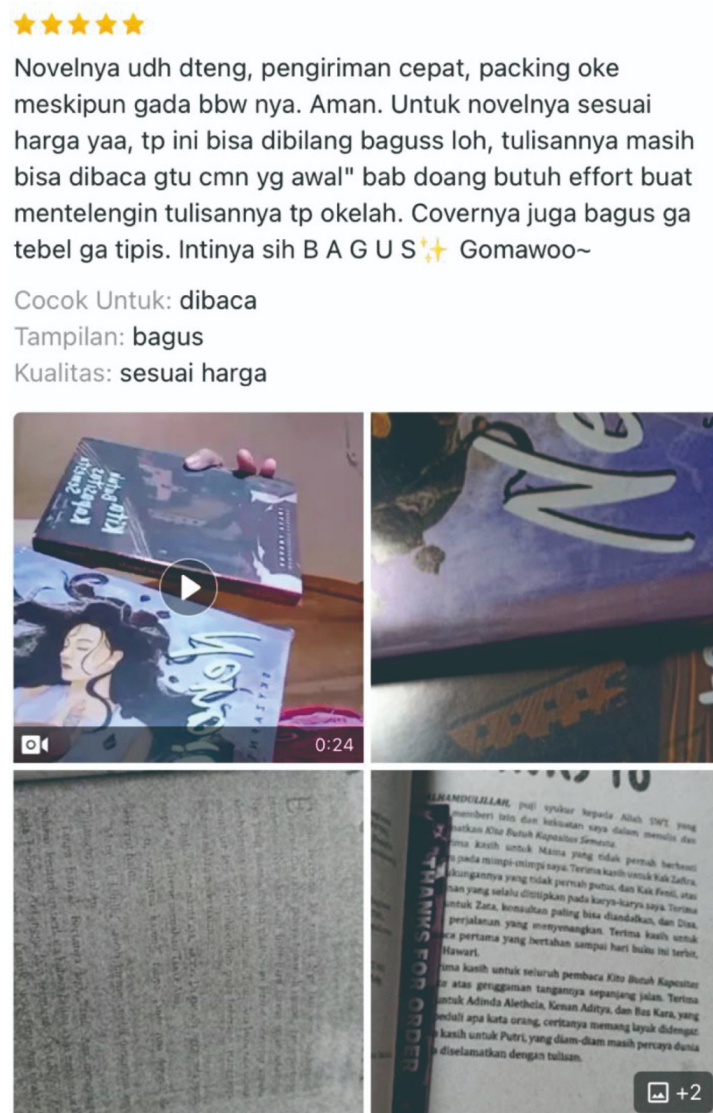


Figure 7. Review of the Novel *Nero in* at *Novel Pelajar*

The widespread availability of pirated books receiving positive reviews indicates recurring copyright infringement on Shopee. It reflects a significant gap between existing regulations and their implementation. Although [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) and related regulations, such as [Joint Ministerial Regulation Number 14 of 2015/Number 26 of 2015](#) have established mechanisms for removing copyright-infringing content in electronic systems, the practice of selling pirated books still frequently occurs. The main reasons are the lack of decisive action against pirates and arbitration and settlement processes that tend to favour the perpetrators by giving them a chance to settle, thus weakening protection for creators and rights holders. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of legal standing for buyers to

report copyright infringement, leaving them only able to rely on [Law Number 8 of 1999](#) when they discover a counterfeit purchased book.

In the context of pirated book sales on Shopee, serious copyright violations have harmed creators and copyright holders of books. The unauthorized duplication and distribution of books by sellers in this marketplace infringe the exclusive rights that should only belong to the creators or rights holders, as regulated in Article 9 section (1) of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#). These exclusive rights include the right to announce, and reproduce creations, and grant permission for their use ([Mafulah, 2020](#)). These sales also violate Article 1 point 23 of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#). Moreover, Shopee, as a digital service platform based on user-generated content, can be qualified as violating Article 10 of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) by allowing this practice to occur on their digital platform.

Thus, the implementation of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) regarding the sale of pirated books on Shopee shows significant shortcomings in oversight and law enforcement. The ongoing sale of pirated books in this marketplace harms creators and copyright holders and indicates the weak application of existing regulations. Legal protection theory emphasizes the importance of legal effectiveness, which consists of legal norms and their practical application and enforcement in practice ([Senastri et al., 2022](#)). Based on this, increased cooperation among stakeholders, including the government, marketplaces, and the community, is crucial to strengthen preventive and enforcement actions against copyright infringement, thus providing better protection for creators and copyright holders in the digital era ([Saputra et al., 2024](#)).

## **B. Legal Protection of Copyrighted Works on Shopee**

The copyright laws in various countries explicitly recognize books as objects entitled to legal protection. According to Article 40 section (1) point a of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#), books are classified as creations in the realms of science, arts, and literature. This regulation underscores the importance of books as media for disseminating knowledge and culture. However, ironically, books are also among the types of works most frequently subjected to copyright infringement, indicating a gap between regulation and its implementation in the field.

The book publishing process involves multiple parties and requires substantial investment, from authors to distributors ([Sangster, 2021](#)). Authors, as creators and copyright holders, control the moral and economic rights associated with their work. They have the right to decide if their creations can be reproduced or made public. However, in today's digital era, technology has introduced new challenges in the form of increasingly frequent copyright infringements ([Perdana](#)

et al., 2021). Technological advancements have facilitated the illegal reproduction and distribution of works, thus harming creators.

One stark example of rampant book copyright infringement is the cases found on Shopee. These instances demonstrate that despite laws protecting copyrights, infringements still occur frequently, disregarding the economic and moral rights of creators. This situation demands an increase in legal awareness and tighter supervision in the use of digital technology, to ensure creators' rights are protected and infringements are minimized.

Shopee (2023), as a leading marketplace, has implemented a set of terms and conditions that all registered sellers must comply with. These terms include specific rules about what types of goods can and cannot be sold, including book products. In the context of copyright protection, Shopee explicitly prohibits the sale of pirated books, including physical reproductions or digital formats like PDFs. Sellers must agree to these terms and conditions when registering, marking their initial commitment to comply with intellectual property laws.

Furthermore, Shopee (2023) not only regulates but also enforces strict sanctions against sellers who violate these provisions. Sellers proven to sell pirated books will incur penalty points, which can result in the termination of their exclusive benefits from the marketplace. If infringements recur, these sellers risk further restrictions on their accounts, including possible suspension. This enforcement mechanism reflects Shopee's efforts to maintain the integrity of their market from illegal practices that harm creators and copyright holders.

Additionally, according to Article 10 of Law Number 28 of 2014, Shopee also has a legal obligation to actively ensure that products sold on their digital platform do not infringe on others' intellectual property rights. This responsibility is not limited to enforcing internal rules but also includes monitoring and verifying the products sold by vendors (Muryatini & Dinar, 2022). This initiative is vital to ensure that all transactions on Shopee occur within the legal framework, protecting both sellers and buyers in the digital ecosystem.

Constitutional Court Decision Number 84/PUU-XXI/2023 has established new norms for Article 10 of Law Number 28 of 2014. Through this decision, the Constitutional Court declared that Article 10 of Law Number 28 of 2014 is contrary to the 1945 Constitution and is not legally binding unless interpreted:

*"Managers of business premises and/or User Generated Content (UGC) based Digital Service Platforms are prohibited from allowing the sale, display, and/or reproduction of goods resulting from Copyright and/or Related Rights infringements in the premises and/or Digital Services under their management."*

According to this decision, marketplace managers have a legal duty to monitor and control content uploaded by users, to ensure that no copyright infringements occur. It means that Shopee and other similar marketplaces must implement stricter verification and monitoring systems for content sold or displayed on their digital platforms. These actions not only protect copyright holders' rights but also strengthen user trust in using marketplaces as safe and legal transaction venues.

In the context of e-commerce regulations, Shopee, as a Provider of Electronic System Trading (PPMSE) operating both domestically and internationally, is required to comply with applicable Indonesian laws and regulations. This compliance is regulated explicitly in Article 17 of [Government Regulation Number 80 of 2019](#), which states that all PPMSEs, both local and international, must adhere to Indonesian laws and regulations. It demonstrates the government's commitment to regulating the e-commerce ecosystem to ensure its operations remain within the legal corridor, ensuring fairness and security for all parties involved.

Moreover, Article 22 section (1) of [Government Regulation Number 80 of 2019](#) regulates that domestic and foreign PPMSEs and Intermediary Facility Providers have a legal responsibility for the impact or consequences of illegal electronic information content on their digital platforms. This responsibility includes the need to take quick and appropriate actions such as removing links or illegal content once the provider becomes aware of its existence. It confirms that providers must be active in monitoring and controlling content on their digital platforms to avoid legal violations that can have serious consequences.

Thus, the legal protection of creative works on Shopee illustrates a comprehensive regulatory framework and clear responsibilities for marketplaces in addressing copyright infringements. These obligations are reinforced by [Constitutional Court Decision Number 84/PUU-XXI/2023](#) and [Government Regulation Number 80 of 2019](#), which demand that Shopee as a PPMSE not only passively wait for infringement reports but also actively supervise and ensure that the content they host is free from infringement. Restorative Justice Theory, which emphasizes restoring the rights of aggrieved copyright holders through preventive actions and cleaning up illegal content, is relevant in this context ([Lintaman, 2020](#)). This theory supports legal efforts that not only punish violators but also rectify the situation to restore trust and justice in the digital market. This conclusion shows that effective policy integration and strict execution are crucial to protecting copyrights in marketplaces like Shopee.

### **C. Shopee's Accountability for the Sale of Pirated Books under Law Number 28 of 2014**

Legal accountability serves as a crucial pillar in enforcing justice and providing legal certainty regarding book piracy. Although marketplace managers are not directly involved in copyright infringement, they play a crucial role in ensuring the integrity of the platforms they oversee. Article 10 of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) clearly prohibits managers from facilitating the sale or duplication of goods that infringe copyrights. Furthermore, it is expected that marketplace managers will not only passively face these infringements but will also proactively implement preventive measures. These include developing and implementing policies that minimize the risk of distributing infringing goods between sellers and buyers on their platforms. These steps should be viewed as part of the managers' social and legal responsibility in protecting creators' rights and ensuring that their platforms do not become conduits for spreading illegal content.

Copyright infringement on Shopee not only risks moral and economic damage to the rights holders but also brings serious legal consequences for Shopee as a legal entity. Shopee's status as a marketplace places it within a specific realm of legal responsibility in accordance with applicable regulations. This accountability is based on [Supreme Court Regulation Number 13 of 2016](#), which explicitly states that entities like Shopee can be subjected to legal processes, both criminal and civil, related to the infringements that occur on their platforms.

Moreover, Article 114 of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) imposes criminal penalties on managers of commercial venues who knowingly allow the sale or duplication of goods resulting from copyright infringement at their managed locations. In the context of Shopee, this means that if it is proven to facilitate transactions of infringing goods intentionally, Shopee could face a criminal fine of up to IDR 100,000,000. This provision underscores the importance of platform managers maintaining compliance with copyright laws to avoid potential penalties that could damage the company's operations and reputation.

In terms of civil legal accountability, Shopee managers could face clear liability under Article 1365 of the [Civil Code](#), which regulates that any action that violates the law and causes damage to another party must be accompanied by compensation for that damage. Several elements must be fulfilled to meet the criteria for this liability based on the actions taken by Shopee. *First*, there must be an element of unlawful conduct, such as Shopee's failure to monitor and control illegal electronic transaction content. It includes neglecting their obligations as a PPMSE, which are legally required to prevent the sale of infringing goods.



*Second*, Shopee's liability is also measured by its ability to demonstrate that its actions have caused damage to another party. For example, Publisher Mei suffered material losses when its translated book, "Failure to Become Human," was pirated and sold on Shopee. This resulted in decreased revenue as consumers opted to buy a similar but cheaper product. This situation affirms that Shopee could be held civilly liable if proven to have allowed the sale of pirated goods without adequate intervention.

On the other hand, Shopee managers' intentionality in allowing the sale of infringing goods plays a crucial role in determining their legal responsibility. This intentionality is declared through negligence or oversight in identifying and preventing the sale of pirated books on their platform ([Sudjiarto, 2022](#)). It is evident from the platform's capability to offer books at significantly below fair market value, an indication often associated with pirated products. Furthermore, the platform is equipped with keyword filters that should be able to detect products with suspicious or inappropriate descriptions for sale ([Marditia & Samosir, 2022](#)).

The legal penalties imposed on Shopee are based on the consequences of their failure to use these filters effectively. Product descriptions like "content is the same as the original, only the quality differs but is still very much worth reading" or the use of terms like "non-original, imitation, fake, and cheap price" should trigger the filtration system to flag and investigate these products before allowing them to be sold. Poor paper quality should also be considered another indicator of pirated products.

Shopee's legal responsibility in this context is underscored by its ability and obligation to implement an effective automatic detection system in the product registration process by sellers. Their failure to activate and utilize this technology to prevent the sale of pirated goods not only harms copyright holders but also shows negligence in performing their legal duties and responsibilities. Therefore, enhancing the verification system and control over content uploaded by sellers becomes crucial to avoid further legal sanctions and maintain user and stakeholder trust in the platform.

In the context of copyright enforcement, copyright holders have several legal options to address losses due to infringements on digital platforms like Shopee. According to [Harris et al. \(2020\)](#), out-of-court copyright dispute resolution typically includes non-litigation steps, such as submitting a take-down request for works uploaded without permission by platform users. This step is often an effective and quick initial response to address copyright infringements, avoiding lengthy and costly litigation processes.

Additionally, copyright holders can pursue criminal legal action if necessary. Based on Article 120 of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#), copyright infringement can be prosecuted through a complaint offence, allowing rights holders to file complaints against the infringers actively. It provides a means for creators to enforce their rights through formal legal procedures, offering the potential for more severe penalties for infringers.

There are also civil legal options, where creators or copyright holders can file civil lawsuits against the marketplace and the sellers or merchants involved in selling infringing goods. This step is essential to ensure that all parties involved in copyright infringement are held accountable. This approach is known as plurium litis consortium, which means filing a lawsuit against more than one party involved in actions that cause loss, to ensure justice and the effectiveness of case resolution ([Kartiko & Soegiono, 2024](#)). Involving all relevant parties in this lawsuit can strengthen the legal position of copyright holders in dealing with systemic and organized infringements on online platforms.

Thus, Shopee's accountability for the sale of pirated books under [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) shows that this platform is in a position that requires the implementation of stricter policies and supervision to prevent copyright infringements. The managers' intentionality in allowing the sale of infringing goods underscores the importance of implementing an effective and responsive filtering system for indications of infringement. Efforts to resolve disputes through both litigation and non-litigation routes, such as content take-down and civil lawsuits, are necessary mechanisms to address copyright infringements on digital platforms. Copyright infringement theory asserts that not only prevention is necessary, but also effective legal action in response to infringements, to strengthen copyright protection and restore the losses experienced by the rights holders ([Beniušis et al., 2020](#)). This conclusion supports the importance of integrating monitoring technology and existing legal frameworks to ensure that marketplaces like Shopee fulfill their responsibilities in protecting intellectual property and supporting a fair and legal digital trade ecosystem.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the implementation of [Law Number 28 of 2014](#) in addressing the sale of pirated books on Shopee is still not optimal, especially in terms of monitoring and law enforcement. The ongoing copyright infringements indicate the weak implementation of existing regulations, which not only harm creators and copyright holders but also reduce trust in the digital market. The integration of effective policies and strict execution is critical to ensuring that Shopee acts not only as a passive marketplace but also as an active monitor to prevent

infringements. Effective law enforcement, including the removal of illegal content, civil lawsuits, and the application of criminal fines as consequences for negligence, is necessary to strengthen copyright protection and restore losses that have occurred. Restorative justice theory and copyright infringement theory support this approach by emphasizing preventive and responsive actions to restore justice and trust in the digital market ecosystem.

Based on the above conclusions, it is recommended that various parties involved in the sale of books on Shopee enhance their copyright protection efforts. *First*, Shopee should improve its monitoring system to identify and remove infringing content before transactions occur proactively. It includes implementing advanced recognition technology and closer cooperation with copyright holders to implement a more efficient infringement detection system. *Second*, Shopee sellers should ensure that the products they offer comply with copyright requirements, avoiding the sale of pirated books by conducting stricter verification of the origins of goods. *Third*, consumers should raise their awareness of the importance of purchasing legitimate products and support copyright protection efforts by reporting pirated books they find on the marketplace. *Lastly*, copyright holders are advised to actively monitor the distribution of their work and collaborate with marketplaces like Shopee to prevent copyright infringements, as well as to utilize available legal mechanisms to take action against violations that occur. Through coordinated cooperation among all these parties, a fairer and more just environment in the digital market can be expected.

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