# *RINGKESAN*

 Kamekaran téknologi kacerdasan jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence)* geus mawa pangaruh anu kacida gedena kana sagala rupa widang kahirupan, kaasup oge dina widang perlindungan hak kakayaan intelektual (HKI). Di Indonésia, sistem hukum masih keneh nyekel prinsip yén nu nyiptakeun karya cipta kudu manusa, saperti anu diatur dina Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Taun 2014 ngeunaan Hak Cipta. Munculna rupa-rupa karya nu dijieun ku AI, sapertos musik, lukisan, jeung teks sastra, ngabalukarkeun masalah hukum anyar ngeunaan status AI anu mibanda nilai moral jeung ekonomi salaku nu nyipta. Teu ecesna aturan ngeunaan hal ieu nyababkeun kaayaan hukum anu teu pasti sarta nyiptakeun potensi teu adil pikeun nu miboga hak cipta aslina, sabab karyana bisa wae dipaké tanpa idin dina proses palatihan AI. Identifikasi masalah utama dina panalungtikan ieu ngawengku, kumaha kedudukan kacerdasan jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence)* nurutkeun sistem hukum di Indonésia; kumaha dampak hukum anu timbul tina kacerdasan jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence)* dina nyieun karya cipta nurutkeun sistem hukum di Indonésia, sarta kumaha konsép kacerdasan jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence)* dina perlindungan hak kakayaan intelektual anu adil di Indonesia.

 Panalungtikan ieu ngagunakeun metode pendekatan yuridis normatif kalayan spesifikasi panalungtikan deskriptif-analitis. Penelusuran dilakukeun ngaliwatan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, jeung perbandingan pikeun ngulik masalah hukum anu timbul akibat ayana karya cipta anu dihasilkeun ku sistem kacerdasan jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence).* Teknik ngumpulkeun data dilakukeun ngaliwatan studi pustaka jeung wawancara jeung narasumber anu relevan. Bahan hukum primer, sekunder, jeung tersier dianalisis sacara kualitatif kalayan pendekatan deduktif, pikeun ngagambarkeun jurang atawa kasenjangan antara norma hukum anu lumaku di Indonesia jeung kamekaran teknologi AI dina nyiptakeun karya anu boga nilai ekonomi jeung moral.

 Teu diakuanana AI minangka subjek hukum atawa nu nyiptakeun nyababkeun kakosongan hukum jeung kabingungan tanggung jawab. Ku kituna, peryogi aya reformulasi hukum pikeun ngatur peran jeung wates AI dina nyieun karya, sarta nyaluyukeun prinsip kaadilan dina perlindungan HKI. Perlindungan HKI nu adil dina konteks AI kudu bisa nyayagikeun kapastian hukum, ngajaga hak ékonomi nu nyipta manusa, sarta ngarojong inovasi téknologi nu etis jeung tanggung jawab.

Kecap Konci:

Kacerdasan Jieunan *(Artificial Intelligence*), Hak Kakayaan Intelektual, Perlindungan Hukum.

# ABSTRAK

 Perkembangan teknologi kecerdasan buatan *(Artificial Intelligence)* telah membawa dampak signifikan terhadap berbagai aspek kehidupan, termasuk dalam ranah perlindungan hak kekayaan intelektual (HKI). Di Indonesia sistem hukum masih berpegang pada prinsip bahwa pencipta karya cipta haruslah manusia, sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta. Munculnya karya-karya yang dihasilkan oleh AI seperti musik, lukisan, dan teks sastra memunculkan persoalan hukum baru terkait kedudukan AI yang bernilai moral dan ekonomis. Ketidakjelasan pengaturan ini menimbulkan ketidakpastian hukum dan potensi ketidakadilan bagi para pemilik hak cipta asli yang karyanya dapat digunakan tanpa izin dalam proses pelatihan AI. Identifikasi masalah utama dalam penelitian ini mencakup bagaimana kedudukan kecerdasaan buatan *(Artificial Intellligence)* menurut sistem hukum di Indonesia, bagaimana dampak hukum yang timbul dari kecerdasaan buatan *(Artificial Intelligence)* dalam menciptakan karya cipta berdasarkan sistem hukum di Indonesia dan bagaimana konsep kecerdasan buatan *(Artificial Intelligence)* dalam perlindungan hak kekayaan intelektual yang berkeadilan di Indonesia.

 Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan yuridis normatif dengan spesifikasi penelitian deskriptif-analitis. Penelusuran dilakukan melalui pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan perbandingan untuk mengkaji permasalahan hukum yang timbul akibat keberadaan karya cipta yang dihasilkan oleh sistem kecerdasan buatan *(Artificial Intelligence).* Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi kepustakaan dan wawancara dengan narasumber yang relevan. Bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier dianalisis secara kualitatif dengan pendekatan deduktif, guna menggambarkan kesenjangan antara norma hukum yang berlaku di Indonesia dan perkembangan teknologi AI dalam menciptakan karya yang bernilai ekonomi dan moral.

 Hasil panalungtikan nunjukkeun yen sistem hukum di Indonesia can cukup nyayagikeun pangaturan ngeunaan kadudukan AI salaku nu nyipta atawa subjek hukum, ku kituna nyababkeun kakosongan hukum jeung teu ecesna tanggung jawab hukum kana palanggaran hak cipta. Kaayaan ieu ngajawab tilu identifikasi masalah utama, nyaeta kahiji, AI can diaku salaku nu nyipta dina sistem hukum Indonesia alatan hukum positif anu ngan ukur ngaku manusa salaku nu nyipta, kadua ayana AI dina nyiptakeun karya cipta ngabalukarkeun potensi palanggaran kana hak moral jeung ékonomi ti nu nyipta manusa tanpa aya aturan anu cukup, jeung katilu konsep perlindungan HKI anu adil dina konteks AI merlukeun reformulasi hukum anu bisa ngajamin kapastian hukum, ngajaga hak-hak nu nyipta manusa, sarta ngadukung inovasi teknologi anu etis jeung tanggung jawab.

Kecap Konci:

Kacerdasan Buatan *(Artificial Intelligence),* Hak Kakayaan Intelektual, Perlindungan Hukum.

# *ABSTRACT*

 *The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including the field of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection. In Indonesia, the legal system still upholds the principle that the creator of a copyrighted work must be a human, as regulated in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. The emergence of various works created by AI such as music, paintings, and literary texts has given rise to new legal issues regarding the status of AI, which possesses both moral and economic value, as a creator. The lack of clear regulation in this area has led to legal uncertainty and the potential for injustice against original copyright holders, whose works may be used without permission in AI training processes. The main problems identified in this research include: (1) how the legal status of artificial intelligence is understood within the Indonesian legal system; (2) what legal impacts arise from the use of AI in creating copyrighted works under Indonesian law; and (3) how the concept of artificial intelligence should be framed in the fair and just protection of intellectual property rights in Indonesia.*

 *This research employs a normative juridical approach with a descriptive-analytical specification. The investigation is conducted through statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches to examine legal issues arising from the existence of copyrighted works generated by artificial intelligence (AI) systems. Data collection was carried out through literature study and interviews with relevant stakeholders. Primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using a deductive approach to illustrate the gap between the existing legal norms in Indonesia and the advancement of AI technology in producing works with economic and moral value.*

 *The results of the study indicate that the legal system in Indonesia has not yet adequately regulated the position of AI as a creator or legal subject, resulting in a legal vacuum and ambiguity in legal responsibility for copyright infringement. This situation addresses three main problem identifications: first, AI is not yet recognized as a creator under Indonesia's legal system due to the positive legal framework that only acknowledges humans as creators; second, the presence of AI in the creation of copyrighted works creates the potential for violations of the moral and economic rights of human creators in the absence of sufficient legal regulation; and third, the concept of fair intellectual property rights protection in the context of AI requires legal reform that ensures legal certainty, protects the rights of human creators, and promotes ethical and responsible technological innovation.*

*Keywords:
Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property Rights, Legal Protection*