



Legal Protection for Football Broadcasting License Holders Against Illegal Streaming in Indonesia

George Muhammad Maulana Helmy Gozali^{1*}, Muhammad Zahran Al-Gibran², Sabili Casba Arrusd³, Ikhwan Aulia Fatahillah⁴

¹⁻⁴ UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

email: georgegozali@gmail.com¹

Article Info :

Received:
25-02-2026
Revised:
03-03-2026
Accepted:
17-03-2026

Abstract

This study examines the legal protection available to football broadcasting license holders against illegal streaming practices in Indonesia through a normative juridical approach. The research relies on primary legal materials consisting of Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright, Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, Government Regulation Number 36 of 2018 concerning the Registration of Intellectual Property Licensing Agreements, and other relevant regulations, complemented by scholarly literature and doctrinal studies. The analysis demonstrates that football broadcasting licenses possess a legally protected position within the framework of copyright and related rights, granting license holders authority to commercially exploit broadcasting content and to seek legal remedies against unauthorized retransmission. Illegal streaming constitutes an infringement of economic rights and neighbouring rights while simultaneously violating broadcasting regulations governing the dissemination of audiovisual content. Existing protection mechanisms include preventive measures through license registration, regulatory supervision, and public legal awareness, as well as repressive measures through civil litigation, criminal prosecution, and alternative dispute resolution. The findings indicate that Indonesian law provides a relatively comprehensive normative framework, although challenges associated with digital technology, platform accountability, and enforcement effectiveness continue to affect the practical realization of legal protection. Strengthening institutional coordination and adaptive digital governance remains essential for improving future protection.

Keywords : Broadcasting Rights, Copyright Protection, Digital Piracy, Football Streaming, Intellectual Property.



©2022 Authors.. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License.
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

The rapid transformation of the global digital media ecosystem has fundamentally reshaped the commercialization, distribution, and consumption of sports broadcasting content, particularly football competitions that constitute one of the most valuable segments of the contemporary entertainment industry. The expansion of internet infrastructure, subscription based streaming platforms, and cross border digital broadcasting technologies has enabled rights holders to monetize football content through increasingly sophisticated licensing arrangements while simultaneously exposing such content to unprecedented risks of unauthorized dissemination. Football broadcasting rights have evolved from conventional media assets into strategic intellectual property resources that generate substantial economic value through exclusive transmission agreements, advertising revenues, and subscription models. Within this context, illegal streaming has emerged as a transnational challenge that undermines the exclusivity of licensed broadcasting arrangements and weakens the economic foundations of the sports media industry. The increasing dependence of audiences on digital platforms for accessing football matches has intensified tensions between technological accessibility and intellectual property protection, particularly in jurisdictions where regulatory adaptation struggles to keep pace with technological innovation. The Indonesian experience reflects this broader global phenomenon, where the proliferation of unauthorized streaming platforms and digital retransmission practices has generated significant concerns regarding the effectiveness of legal mechanisms designed to protect broadcasting license holders and preserve the integrity of intellectual property regimes (Viera et al., 2023).

Existing scholarship has extensively examined the relationship between digital broadcasting technologies, intellectual property rights, and unauthorized content distribution, producing important insights into the legal and economic consequences of piracy in the digital environment. Studies have demonstrated that illegal streaming creates direct financial losses for copyright owners and broadcasting institutions by diverting audiences from legitimate platforms and reducing the commercial value of exclusive broadcasting agreements (Sajogo et al., 2023). Research concerning football broadcasting markets further indicates that consumer behavior is increasingly influenced by platform quality, accessibility, and subscription satisfaction, suggesting that legal consumption patterns are closely linked to the perceived value offered by authorized services rather than merely the existence of legal prohibitions (Samudro et al., 2024). At the same time, analyses of football broadcasting rights in Indonesia reveal that broadcasting licenses constitute legally protected economic interests that entitle rights holders to seek remedies against unauthorized commercial use (Setiawan et al., 2025). The cumulative implication of these studies is that legal protection cannot be understood solely as a matter of formal statutory recognition because the effectiveness of protection depends upon the interaction between technological environments, market incentives, enforcement capacities, and user behavior.

Despite these contributions, the literature remains fragmented in several important respects. Many studies focus primarily on copyright piracy involving films, music, or general audiovisual content while providing limited attention to the distinctive legal characteristics of football broadcasting licenses as a specific category of related rights and commercial assets (Sajogo et al., 2023). Existing analyses of football broadcasting piracy frequently emphasize economic losses and technological challenges but often treat broadcasting license holders and broadcasting institutions as interchangeable legal subjects, creating conceptual ambiguity regarding the scope of rights, standing, and available remedies under Indonesian copyright law (Viera et al., 2023). Similarly, scholarship examining compensation claims and economic rights protection has concentrated on procedural mechanisms for rights enforcement without sufficiently addressing how the legal status of illegal streaming itself shapes the availability and effectiveness of preventive and repressive protection measures for license holders (Putri et al., 2024). This situation has produced an incomplete understanding of the relationship between licensing arrangements, copyright protection, and digital enforcement strategies in the context of contemporary football broadcasting.

The unresolved nature of these issues becomes increasingly significant as digital piracy continues to evolve through platform diversification, algorithmic dissemination, and cross platform retransmission mechanisms that complicate traditional enforcement approaches. Recent discussions concerning the governance of digital content and technology driven royalty systems suggest that emerging technological environments are generating new forms of intellectual property exploitation that require corresponding developments in legal protection frameworks (Serfiyani et al., 2026). Simultaneously, broader studies on cyber related offenses demonstrate that the effectiveness of legal norms is often constrained by enforcement limitations, jurisdictional complexities, and the adaptive behavior of digital offenders who continuously exploit technological loopholes to evade accountability (Purba & Abduh, 2026). These developments indicate that the challenge of illegal football streaming extends beyond ordinary copyright infringement because it raises fundamental questions regarding the adequacy of existing legal doctrines, institutional enforcement mechanisms, and regulatory responses in safeguarding the economic interests of broadcasting license holders within increasingly complex digital ecosystems.

Against this background, the present study positions itself within the intersection of intellectual property law, digital media governance, and sports broadcasting regulation by critically examining the legal protection available to football broadcasting license holders against illegal streaming practices in Indonesia. Unlike previous studies that have tended to analyze piracy, copyright infringement, or compensation mechanisms in isolation, this research integrates these dimensions into a comprehensive legal analysis that evaluates the juridical status of illegal football streaming, the legality of unauthorized retransmission activities under Indonesian copyright law, and the forms of protection afforded to broadcasting license holders as distinct legal actors. By focusing specifically on the normative relationship between broadcasting licenses, economic rights, and enforcement mechanisms, this study seeks to clarify conceptual ambiguities that persist within existing scholarship while contributing to a more coherent understanding of how copyright law operates in the context of digital sports broadcasting (Putri et al., 2024; Setiawan et al., 2025).

This research aims to analyze the legal status of illegal football streaming under Indonesian copyright law, to examine the legality of unauthorized streaming activities involving licensed football broadcasts, and to evaluate the preventive and repressive forms of legal protection available to broadcasting license holders. The study contributes theoretically by developing a more integrated framework for understanding the relationship between broadcasting licenses, related rights, and digital copyright enforcement within contemporary sports media markets. Methodologically, it contributes through a normative legal approach that systematically combines statutory analysis and conceptual examination to generate a comprehensive assessment of legal protection mechanisms in the digital broadcasting environment.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a non empirical legal research design based on a normative juridical approach to examine the legal status of illegal football streaming, its legality under Indonesian copyright law, and the forms of legal protection available to football broadcasting license holders. The research relied exclusively on documentary and library based sources consisting of primary legal materials, including Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright, Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, Government Regulation Number 36 of 2018 concerning the Registration of Intellectual Property Licensing Agreements, and other relevant regulations governing copyright and related rights. Secondary legal materials were obtained from scholarly journal articles, academic books, legal commentaries, court decisions, and authoritative publications addressing copyright protection, broadcasting rights, digital piracy, and intellectual property enforcement. Sources were selected based on their relevance to the research objectives, legal authority, academic credibility, and contribution to understanding the relationship between broadcasting licenses and illegal streaming practices. The analytical framework integrated statutory and conceptual approaches to assess the normative position of broadcasting licenses, the legal characterization of unauthorized streaming activities, and the preventive as well as repressive protection mechanisms recognized within Indonesian intellectual property law.

The analysis was conducted through a qualitative legal interpretation process involving the identification, classification, and systematic examination of relevant legal norms, doctrines, and scholarly arguments. Legal provisions were interpreted in relation to their textual meaning, regulatory objectives, and practical implications for broadcasting license holders facing unauthorized digital retransmission of football matches. The study further employed doctrinal analysis to evaluate the coherence between statutory regulations, legal principles, and enforcement mechanisms governing copyright and related rights in the digital environment. To ensure analytical rigor and methodological reliability, the research applied source triangulation across legislative materials, judicial considerations, and academic literature while maintaining consistency in legal interpretation and argument construction. The findings were synthesized through a structured legal reasoning process that enabled the formulation of comprehensive conclusions regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of existing legal protection mechanisms against illegal football streaming in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Status of Football Broadcasting Licenses within the Indonesian Copyright and Broadcasting Framework

The normative analysis demonstrates that football broadcasting licenses occupy a distinctive legal position within the Indonesian intellectual property regime because they derive authority from copyright ownership while simultaneously generating independent legal interests for license holders. This dual character creates a legal relationship that extends beyond contractual obligations and enters the domain of statutory protection. Law Number 28 of 2014 recognizes economic rights as exclusive rights capable of being transferred through licensing arrangements. The existence of a valid license consequently establishes a legally protected interest that may be enforced against unauthorized third parties (Mulqi et al., 2025).

The conceptual foundation of broadcasting rights is closely associated with the doctrine of neighbouring rights, which protects broadcasting organizations against unauthorized reproduction and communication of broadcasts. Football matches themselves may not always qualify as original copyrighted works in a traditional sense. The audiovisual production, transmission process, and

commercial packaging of football broadcasts create protectable subject matter under copyright and related rights frameworks. This interpretation reinforces the position that broadcasting license holders possess legally recognized economic interests that deserve protection against unauthorized exploitation (Pulungan & Kaban, 2024).

From a statutory perspective, the legal status of football broadcasting licenses cannot be separated from the licensing mechanism established under Indonesian copyright law. A license functions as an authorization instrument through which economic rights are lawfully transferred for a specific duration and scope. Such transfer creates a legal entitlement that enables the license holder to commercially exploit broadcast content. The legal consequences of licensing become particularly important when unauthorized streaming platforms interfere with the exclusive rights granted through contractual arrangements (Adzkia, 2025).

The evolution of digital broadcasting technologies has expanded the commercial significance of football broadcasting licenses. Contemporary broadcasting ecosystems operate through interconnected television, webcasting, and subscription streaming services that rely heavily on exclusive content distribution. The legal value of a broadcasting license is directly linked to its capacity to maintain exclusivity within competitive digital markets. Unauthorized access and retransmission diminish this exclusivity and weaken the legal certainty upon which licensing agreements are based (Irawan & Rizieq, 2025).

The relationship between copyright protection and sports broadcasting has become increasingly complex due to technological convergence. Traditional distinctions between broadcasting institutions and digital content providers are becoming less clear as football matches are disseminated through multiple platforms simultaneously. Legal scholarship emphasizes that broadcasting and webcasting activities must be interpreted as integrated components of modern intellectual property protection. Such an interpretation strengthens the argument that football broadcasting licenses represent significant legal assets within the digital economy (Anisataqiyya, 2024).

Table 1. Normative Components of Legal Protection Attached to Football Broadcasting Licenses in Indonesia

Legal Component	Regulatory Basis	Legal Function	Relevance to License Holders
Economic Rights	Law No. 28 of 2014	Exclusive commercial exploitation	Revenue generation and market exclusivity
Neighbouring Rights	Law No. 28 of 2014	Protection of broadcasting activities	Control over retransmission
Licensing Agreement	Law No. 28 of 2014	Transfer of authorized use	Legal standing for exploitation
Broadcasting Authorization	Law No. 32 of 2002	Legitimate public transmission	Regulatory compliance
Registration Mechanism	Government Regulation No. 36 of 2018	Legal certainty toward third parties	Enforcement support

Source: Synthesized by the author from Law No. 28 of 2014, Law No. 32 of 2002, and Government Regulation No. 36 of 2018.

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that football broadcasting licenses derive protection from multiple legal layers rather than from a single statutory provision. Economic rights provide the commercial foundation for exploitation activities while neighbouring rights protect the broadcasting process itself. Licensing agreements create enforceable legal relationships and registration mechanisms strengthen protection against external parties. The interaction among these legal components demonstrates the multidimensional character of broadcasting rights within Indonesian law (Handiriono, 2023).

The legal significance of broadcasting licenses has also been confirmed through various legal disputes involving unauthorized commercial use of sports broadcasts. Judicial reasoning in intellectual property cases consistently emphasizes the necessity of respecting exclusive broadcasting rights

acquired through lawful licensing arrangements. Courts have increasingly recognized that license holders suffer measurable legal and economic harm when exclusivity is undermined by unauthorized retransmission. Such recognition reflects the broader principle that intellectual property protection serves both private and public economic interests (Setiawan et al., 2025).

Comparative developments within international sports law further reinforce the growing importance of audiovisual rights as strategic commercial assets. Recent disputes concerning football audiovisual rights demonstrate that broadcasting rights are no longer viewed merely as technical transmission privileges. They have become central components of sports commercialization and media governance. This transformation requires legal systems to provide stronger protection mechanisms capable of preserving the economic value embedded in exclusive broadcasting arrangements (Mentari et al., 2024).

The analysis also reveals that football broadcasting licenses share conceptual similarities with other forms of intangible commercial property. Just as trademarks, copyrights, and publicity rights derive value from exclusivity, broadcasting licenses obtain economic significance from controlled access and restricted distribution. Unauthorized streaming directly interferes with this exclusivity by enabling unauthorized parties to appropriate market value without obtaining legal authorization. The resulting harm extends beyond contractual violations and enters the broader domain of intellectual property infringement (Pamungkas & Hulwanullah, 2025).

Normative interpretation of Indonesian copyright and broadcasting regulations confirms that football broadcasting licenses constitute legally protected economic interests supported by statutory rights, contractual legitimacy, and regulatory recognition. Their legal status cannot be reduced to ordinary commercial agreements because they operate within a broader intellectual property framework designed to secure exclusive exploitation rights. The combination of copyright protection, neighbouring rights protection, and broadcasting regulation creates a coherent legal basis for recognizing license holders as subjects entitled to comprehensive legal protection. This legal characterization becomes essential for assessing the legality of illegal streaming practices and the corresponding enforcement mechanisms available under Indonesian law (Limbong, 2025).

Legal Characterization of Illegal Football Streaming Under Indonesian Copyright and Broadcasting Law

The normative analysis indicates that illegal football streaming constitutes a legally prohibited act because it involves the unauthorized retransmission of protected broadcasting content through digital channels. Indonesian copyright regulation treats football broadcasts as protected subject matter whose economic exploitation is restricted to authorized parties. Unauthorized streaming interferes with the exclusive rights granted by statutory provisions governing copyright and related rights. Contemporary scholarship further emphasizes that digital retransmission without authorization satisfies the essential elements of copyright infringement in the online environment (Doyoharjo & Laksito, 2025).

From a doctrinal perspective, the legal characterization of illegal streaming extends beyond simple unauthorized access to content. The decisive legal issue concerns the act of reproducing, communicating, and disseminating broadcasts to the public without lawful authorization. Such conduct creates a direct conflict with the regulatory objectives of intellectual property protection that seek to preserve incentives for content investment and distribution. Similar observations have been advanced in studies examining unauthorized sports broadcasting in Indonesia and other digital media sectors (Sajogo et al., 2023).

The infringement of economic rights represents one of the principal legal foundations for classifying illegal football streaming as an unlawful activity. Commercially motivated retransmission enables operators to obtain financial benefits through advertising revenue, subscription payments, traffic monetization, or other indirect economic mechanisms. Even where users are not charged directly, the operator may derive measurable economic value from audience engagement and platform exposure. Research concerning digital piracy consistently identifies commercial exploitation as a central factor in determining the seriousness of copyright violations (Viera et al., 2023).

The legal consequences become more significant when unauthorized streaming interferes with the commercial broadcasting ecosystem established through exclusive broadcasting arrangements. Football broadcasting rights often involve substantial contractual investments and strategic market

positioning. Unauthorized retransmission undermines the exclusivity that forms the economic basis of such arrangements. This interpretation is consistent with analyses highlighting the relationship between sports broadcasting markets and copyright protection mechanisms (Kasim et al., 2024).

The infringement also encompasses violations of neighbouring rights held by broadcasting institutions. Indonesian copyright law recognizes the authority of broadcasting organizations to control the communication and retransmission of their broadcasts. Unauthorized streaming platforms effectively appropriate the broadcast signal and redistribute it to a new audience without consent. Legal scholarship has repeatedly identified signal piracy as a direct violation of broadcasting related rights rather than merely a secondary copyright issue (Pulungan & Kaban, 2024).

Table 2. Legal Classification of Illegal Football Streaming Practices Under Indonesian Law

Legal Aspect	Relevant Provision	Legal Violation	Consequence
Unauthorized retransmission	Article 25 Copyright Law	Violation of neighbouring rights	Civil and criminal liability
Commercial exploitation	Article 9 Copyright Law	Violation of economic rights	Compensation claims
Illegal broadcasting	Broadcasting Law	Unauthorized dissemination	Administrative sanctions
Digital platform operation	ITE Law and Copyright Law	Facilitation of infringement	Liability exposure

Source: Compiled from Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright, Law Number 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, and doctrinal analysis based on Akib and Al Ghiari (2024), Doyoharjo and Laksito (2025), Kalistasari and Gunawan (2026), and Kasim et al. (2024).

Table 2 demonstrates that illegal football streaming frequently involves multiple overlapping legal violations rather than a single breach of copyright law. The interaction between copyright regulation, broadcasting regulation, and digital platform governance creates a layered liability structure. This structure reflects the increasing complexity of digital content distribution and the growing role of internet intermediaries in facilitating unauthorized access. Comparable trends have been observed in broader studies of online copyright enforcement and platform accountability (Kalistasari & Gunawan, 2026).

The relationship between the Copyright Law and the Broadcasting Law reveals an integrated regulatory framework for addressing unauthorized football streaming. Copyright regulation protects the economic and related rights associated with broadcasts, while broadcasting regulation governs the lawful dissemination of broadcast content within the national communications system. The two legal instruments operate complementarily rather than competitively. Scholarly assessments of Indonesian broadcasting governance similarly conclude that effective protection depends on the coordinated application of both regulatory regimes (Akib & Al Ghiari, 2024).

Another important dimension concerns the complaint based nature of copyright offenses under Indonesian law. Enforcement actions generally depend upon a formal complaint submitted by the injured rights holder before criminal proceedings can proceed. This legal structure places broadcasting rights holders in a central position within the enforcement process and affects the practical effectiveness of anti piracy measures. Similar concerns regarding complaint based enforcement have been identified in studies examining digital broadcasting violations and copyright litigation (Kasim et al., 2024).

The legal responsibility of website operators emerges when they intentionally manage, facilitate, or profit from unauthorized streaming activities. Website administrators often exercise control over content access, advertising arrangements, and technical infrastructure that enable the dissemination of infringing broadcasts. Such involvement strengthens the causal connection between platform operation and copyright infringement. Judicial and doctrinal analyses increasingly support the attribution of legal responsibility to operators who knowingly facilitate illegal streaming services (Kalistasari & Gunawan, 2026).

Digital platform liability presents additional challenges because contemporary streaming activities frequently occur through social media services, messaging applications, and online content

sharing platforms. The degree of liability depends on factors such as knowledge, control, responsiveness to infringement notices, and participation in content distribution. Regulatory discussions concerning intermediary responsibility continue to evolve alongside technological developments and changing modes of digital communication. Similar regulatory tensions have been identified in comparative studies addressing online content governance and platform accountability (Pradika et al., 2024).

The cases commonly associated with TVBERSAMA and Bolasiar illustrate how unauthorized football streaming can satisfy the legal elements of copyright infringement and broadcasting violations simultaneously. These platforms allegedly provided public access to football broadcasts without authorization from recognized rights holders while benefiting from audience traffic and commercial exposure. Their operational model demonstrates the convergence of unauthorized retransmission, economic exploitation, and digital dissemination. Academic evaluations of similar streaming services have emphasized the substantial legal risks generated by such practices (Viera et al., 2023).

Persistent enforcement difficulties remain evident despite the existence of relatively comprehensive statutory provisions. The cross border nature of digital networks, the rapid emergence of replacement websites, and the use of anonymous technological infrastructures complicate enforcement efforts. Regulatory effectiveness therefore depends not only on substantive legal norms but also on institutional capacity and technological adaptability. Contemporary legal scholarship consistently identifies digital enforcement challenges as one of the most significant obstacles to combating illegal streaming activities in Indonesia (Doyoharjo & Laksito, 2025).

Preventive and Repressive Legal Protection for Football Broadcasting License Holders in the Digital Environment

The doctrinal analysis demonstrates that Indonesian copyright law provides a dual protection framework consisting of preventive and repressive mechanisms for football broadcasting license holders. Preventive protection seeks to minimize the possibility of infringement before legal disputes arise, while repressive protection focuses on remedies after violations occur. This structure reflects the broader objective of intellectual property law to balance legal certainty, economic incentives, and effective enforcement. Similar protection models have been recognized as essential components of broadcasting rights governance in contemporary digital environments (Handiriono, 2023).

A central preventive mechanism is the registration of licensing agreements as required under Article 83 of Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright. Registration strengthens the legal position of license holders by ensuring that licensing arrangements produce legal consequences against third parties. The requirement also contributes to transparency and facilitates the verification of lawful broadcasting rights in commercial practice. Studies examining broadcasting license disputes indicate that documented licensing arrangements provide stronger evidentiary support during enforcement proceedings (Adzkie, 2025).

Government Regulation Number 36 of 2018 further operationalizes the registration framework by establishing administrative procedures for recording intellectual property licensing agreements. The regulation transforms statutory obligations into a practical mechanism capable of supporting legal certainty and regulatory supervision. Administrative clarity becomes increasingly important as broadcasting transactions involve multiple stakeholders operating across digital platforms and territorial jurisdictions. Research on intellectual property governance emphasizes that effective registration systems contribute significantly to rights protection and dispute prevention (Setiawan et al., 2025).

The preventive function of registration extends beyond evidentiary value because it reinforces market confidence within the broadcasting ecosystem. Investors, content distributors, and broadcasting institutions rely upon legal certainty when allocating resources to acquire valuable sports content. A transparent licensing framework reduces transactional risks and supports sustainable commercial relationships. Similar observations have been highlighted in studies examining legal protection mechanisms within sports related investments and intellectual property transactions (Muthiurrohman & Adonara, 2025).

The effectiveness of preventive protection also depends upon public legal awareness concerning copyright compliance and digital ethics. Unauthorized access to football broadcasts often persists because users perceive digital content as freely accessible regardless of ownership rights. Educational initiatives targeting consumers, content creators, and digital communities can reduce infringement risks by strengthening respect for intellectual property norms. Legal culture scholarship consistently

identifies public awareness as a critical determinant of long term compliance with regulatory frameworks (Hardum, 2026).

Table 3. Preventive and Repressive Protection Mechanisms Available to Broadcasting License Holders

Protection Mechanism	Legal Basis	Objective	Expected Legal Effect
License registration	Article 83 Copyright Law	Legal certainty	Opposability against third parties
Public legal awareness	Copyright Law policy framework	Prevention of infringement	Reduced piracy
Civil litigation	Article 99 Copyright Law	Compensation recovery	Economic restoration
Criminal prosecution	Articles 113 and 118 Copyright Law	Deterrence	Punishment of offenders
Alternative dispute resolution	Article 95 Copyright Law	Efficient settlement	Conflict resolution

Source: Compiled from Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright, Government Regulation Number 36 of 2018, and doctrinal analysis based on Adzkia (2025), Handiriono (2023), Putri et al. (2024), Setiawan et al. (2025), and Hardum (2026).

Table 3 illustrates that Indonesian law provides complementary mechanisms aimed at both preventing infringements and restoring violated rights. The interaction between preventive and repressive measures indicates that legal protection is designed as a continuous process rather than a purely reactive response. Effective implementation requires coordination among regulatory agencies, law enforcement institutions, courts, and broadcasting stakeholders. The literature suggests that fragmented enforcement frequently reduces the practical effectiveness of otherwise comprehensive legal frameworks (Handiriono, 2023).

The role of regulators and government institutions remains fundamental in maintaining the integrity of broadcasting markets. Regulatory authorities are responsible for supervision, policy development, administrative oversight, and public education concerning lawful content distribution. Effective governance also requires adaptation to technological developments that continuously reshape patterns of digital consumption. Studies of Indonesian broadcasting policy highlight the importance of responsive regulation in preserving the legitimacy of media governance systems (Irawan & Rizieq, 2025).

Repressive protection becomes relevant when preventive mechanisms fail to prevent unauthorized exploitation of broadcasting content. Civil litigation before the Commercial Court enables rights holders to pursue compensation for economic losses resulting from infringement. Article 99 of the Copyright Law provides a legal basis for claims seeking damages and other remedies intended to restore the injured party's position. Research concerning copyright enforcement indicates that compensation mechanisms serve both restorative and deterrent functions within intellectual property law (Putri et al., 2024).

Criminal sanctions provide an additional layer of protection by targeting conduct that seriously undermines the rights of broadcasting stakeholders. Punitive measures seek to discourage future violations and reinforce public respect for copyright norms. The effectiveness of criminal enforcement depends not only on statutory sanctions but also on institutional consistency in investigation and prosecution. Contemporary enforcement studies demonstrate that predictable application of criminal law contributes significantly to the development of a stronger legal culture (Purba & Abduh, 2026).

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms offer a complementary avenue for resolving conflicts involving broadcasting rights. Negotiation, mediation, and other consensual procedures may reduce procedural costs while preserving commercial relationships between parties. Such mechanisms are particularly valuable in complex digital environments where rapid resolution can be more beneficial than prolonged litigation. Future protection strategies may also integrate technological solutions such

as automated rights management and digital royalty monitoring systems that strengthen enforcement capacity in evolving media markets (Serfiyani et al., 2026; Limbong, 2025).

CONCLUSION

The study confirms that football broadcasting licenses constitute legally protected interests under Indonesian copyright and broadcasting law through the recognition of economic rights and related rights attached to broadcasting activities. Unauthorized football streaming is normatively characterized as an unlawful act that infringes exclusive exploitation rights, violates the legal interests of broadcasting organizations, and creates economic losses for license holders within the digital environment. The interaction between copyright regulations, broadcasting regulations, and digital governance frameworks establishes a legal basis for attributing responsibility to individuals, website operators, and digital intermediaries involved in unauthorized retransmission activities. Indonesian law provides both preventive and repressive protection through license registration mechanisms, regulatory supervision, civil compensation claims, criminal sanctions, and alternative dispute resolution procedures. Despite the existence of a relatively comprehensive legal framework, enforcement effectiveness remains constrained by technological developments, jurisdictional complexities, and the rapid evolution of online distribution systems. Future legal protection requires stronger institutional coordination, adaptive regulatory strategies, enhanced public legal awareness, and technology based enforcement mechanisms capable of responding to the continuing transformation of digital broadcasting ecosystems.

REFERENCES

- Adzkia, I. (2025). Legal Protection of Licensees of FIFA World Cup 2014 Brazil Broadcasting Rights Reviewed in the Study of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and Treaty Law. *Eduvest-Journal of Universal Studies*, 5(8), 10552-10566.
- Akib, M. R., & Al Ghiari, F. (2024). Tanggung Jawab Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Penyebaran Siaran Ilegal. *Legal Advice Journal Of Law*, 1(1), 35-40.
- Anisataqiyya, L. A. (2024). Perlindungan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual dalam Pertandingan Olahraga Sepak Bola di Indonesia: Studi tentang Penyiarannya Melalui Broadcasting serta Webcasting Ditinjau dari Hak Cipta dan Hak terkait dalam Kaitannya dengan Hak Siar. *Technology and Economics Law Journal*, 3(1), 4.
- Doyoharjo, A., & Laksito, F. H. B. (2025). Illegal Streaming Sites: Legal Analysis and Challenges in the Digital Era. *Jembatan Hukum: Kajian ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Administrasi Negara*, 2(3), 216-225.
- Fitria, Y., & Juwono, V. (2023). Typology of Public Service Innovations in Radio Station Permits for Fishermen Through the Maritime on The Spot Program (Study at the Directorate General of Postal and Information Resources and Equipment). *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 9(3), 217-227.
- Handiriono, R. (2023). Legal Protection Of Subscription Broadcasting Institutions Against Illegal Subscription Broadcasting Based On Law No 32 Of 2002 Concerning Broadcasting. *JILPR Journal Indonesia Law and Policy Review*, 4(2), 88-94.
- Hardum, S. E. (2026). Consistent Law Enforcement Creates An Anti-Gambling Legal Culture. *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, 6(3), 1804-1823.
- Irawan, A., & Rizieq, M. (2025). The Development of the Broadcasting Ecosystem in Indonesia, Evaluation of Media Policies, and Industry Adaptation to New Technologies. *Journal of Communicatio Et Cultura*, 1(1), 33-48.
- Kalistasari, R., & Gunawan, Y. (2026). Tanggung Jawab Hukum Pengelola Website Streaming Ilegal Menurut Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik Studi Kasus: Putusan No 420/PID. SUS/2020/PNBDG. *IBLAM LAW REVIEW*, 6(1), 66-74.
- Kasim, M. R., Karim, M. S., & Judhariksawan, J. (2024). Reviewing Criminal Law on Illegal Broadcasting of Paid Football Shows: Mola TV Case Study. *Journal of Development Research*, 8(2), 30-41.
- Limbong, A. H. (2025). ESPN's Broadcast Rights Protection in Intellectual Property Law Over World Cup Broadcast Piracy. *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, 5(4), 3106-3116.

- Mentari, H. D. B., Narulita, T. A. W., & Putra, A. W. A. (2024). Legal analysis of final award of Court of Arbitration for Sport number CAS 2024/A/10310 about the FC Barcelona's audiovisual rights. *Indonesian Journal of Sports Law*, 1(02).
- Mulqi, T. A., Ramli, A. M., Hidayat, D. R., & Mayana, R. F. (2025). Regulation on Broadcasting Rights in Indonesia Based on Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright and Law No. 32 Of 2022 on Broadcasting. *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights (JIPR)*, 30(4), 403-414.
- Muthiurrohman, A., & Adonara, F. F. (2025). Literature Study: Analysis of Legal Protection for Indonesian Investors in Ownership of Football Clubs in the European League. *Fox Justi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 15(03), 1088-1101.
- Pamungkas, A. M., & Hulwanullah, H. (2025). Celebrity Persona: Can Intellectual Property Law in Indonesia Provide Adequate Protection?. *Jambura Law Review*, 7(1), 197-224.
- Pradika, M. F., Hidayat, L. T. T., Prakoso, A. H. D., & Khan, A. A. (2024). Study of online gambling promotion policy in Indonesia, Pakistan, and USA. *ETTISAL: Journal of Communication*, 9(1), 91-112.
- Pulungan, A. S., & Kaban, M. (2024). Legal Analysis Of Rights Related To Copyright (Neighbouring Rights) On Moral Rights And Economic Rights In Rebroadcasting The 2022 World Cup Aired By Television Stations In Indonesia. *Acta Law Journal*, 3(1), 51-62.
- Purba, M. T. B., & Abduh, R. (2026). Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Online Gambling Crimes by the Cyber Crime Division of the North Sumatra Regional Police Criminal Investigation Unit. *Fox Justi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 16(01), 201-210.
- Putri, N. A., Amirulloh, M., & Suryamah, A. (2024). Implementation of Economic Rights Protection for Broadcast Right Holders of Football Matches Through the Consolidation of Compensation Claims in Criminal Cases Based on Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright and Article 98 of Law No. 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure. *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities*, 5(1), 455-463.
- Sajogo, K. B., Sanda, Y. A., & Sudirgo, D. J. (2023). Legal Protection of Film Copyright Holders' Rights Against Media Piracy Through Illegal Streaming Websites. *Anthology: Inside Intellectual Property Rights*, 1(1).
- Samudro, B., Susilo, M. H., Armadito, M. R., Handayani, P. W., & Fitriani, H. (2024). Users' Satisfaction Regarding Continuance Intention of Subscription Video-on-Demand Platforms for Watching Football Matches: A Stimulus-Organism-Response Perspective. *Sage Open*, 14(4), 21582440241289685.
- Serfiyani, C. Y., Hermono, B., & Hasyyati, A. A. (2026). AI-Based Royalty Distribution Concept for Commercial Public Streaming of Songs and Music in Indonesia. In *Artificial Intelligence in Music Production: Innovations, Practices, and Industry Implications* (pp. 317-342). IGI Global Scientific Publishing.
- Setiawan, D., Muliono, J., Nurita, C., & Silaban, R. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pemegang Lisensi Hak Siar 2014 Fifa World Cup Brazil Di Areal Komersial Tanpa Izin (Analisa Putusan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 67K/Pdt. Sus-HKI/2020). *DIKTUM*, 4(1), 19-26.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1986 tentang Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara. (1986). Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1986 Nomor 77.
- Viera, J. J., Maryam, S., & Lilik Prihatini, S. H. (2023). Analisa Kejahatan Streaming Ilegal Liga Inggris: Tantangan Hukum, Ekonomi Dan Dampak Pada Studi Kasus ZAL TV. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence, Economic and Legal Theory*, 1(4), 989-997.