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ALSA LEGAL ENGLISH GLOSSARIUM # 2

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INTRODUCTION

ALSA Legal English
Glossarium #2

I. Introduction to Legal English

The majority of documents created nowadays use specialized language, much of which contains terminology. Undoubtedly, terminology aids in our understanding of a given subject. Using the right terminologies can help people from different industries communicate more effectively, especially in the case of creating quality legal products. Effective language use decreases ambiguity and improves clarity, making it a crucial component of quality. This includes the legal field as well.

In the study of law, language has great importance. As the world's most commonly spoken language, with 1.34 billion people worldwide using it either as a first or second language,¹ having basic English skills has become crucial in the legal field. The specialized variety of the English language used by legal practitioners is particularly referred to as legal English according to the Language of the Law (1963). Legal English (or often referred to as “legalese”) includes distinctive words, meanings, phrases, and expressions that are often very different from ordinary English.² In regard to the many specializations of law, legal English encompasses other fields as well such as business English, medical English, and technology English. This is due to the fact that understanding the legal issues from those fields requires the comprehension of terminologies specific to them as well. Hence, a proper understanding of legal English and its usage in various fields is integral in avoiding mistranslations due to the complex nature of the language.³

Understanding legal English brings numerous advantages such as broadening international exposure, and understanding academic sources, regulations, and law-related documents. Furthermore, it enriches legal writing by

¹Cindy Mutia Annur, “Inilah Bahasa yang Paling Banyak Dipakai di Dunia, Bagaimana Bahasa Indonesia?,” <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/11/01/inilah-bahasa-yang-paling-banyak-dipakai-di-dunia-bagaimana-bahasa-indonesia>, accessed May 3rd 2023.

²Richard Nordquist, “What Is Legal English?,” <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-legal-english-1691106>, accessed on May 4th, 2022.

³Nyoman N. Dananjaya, “Analysis of the Misuse of Legal English Terminology in Legal Scientific Work Abstracts” *Udayana Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. 2 No. 1, (February 2018), Page 5.

utilizing international references (such as treaties, conventions, and academic journals) which commonly use complex law terminologies. Using the correct terminology avoids any potential misunderstandings or unintentional loopholes with the use of vague language. According to a comparative study in four European Union countries, over 50% of legal professionals and non-legal professionals agreed that legal English is necessary to improve their skills and qualifications, and increase their value on the job-seeking market.⁴

Without a doubt, Legal English aids us in fully comprehending specific topics related to law. This shows that understanding and using well-defined Legal English terminology can help people across various industries communicate more effectively, making it critical for us as future legal practitioners to master the complicated language.

II. What is ALSA Legal English Glossarium #2?

Asian Law Students' Association ("ALSA") is an international nonpolitical and nonprofit organization for law students all around Asia. ALSA has 16 National Chapters including ALSA National Chapter Indonesia ("ALSA Indonesia"), which has 15 Local Chapters. ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Indonesia ("ALSA LC UI") is one of the 15 Local Chapters in ALSA Indonesia. ALSA LC UI provides various work programs and opportunities for members to develop their legal skills. In regard to that, the English Development Division of ALSA LC UI creates a publication named "ALSA Legal English Glossarium".

ALSA Legal English Glossarium is an alphabetical list of terminologies in the legal field. ALSA Legal English Glossarium aims to implement one of the four pillars of ALSA, which is *legal skilled*, by expanding the legal vocabularies of the readers. This year's theme will center around Cyberlaw, an area of law which deals with the legal aspect of the internet and digital landscape. The rapid expansion of technology has integrated itself in every aspect of life from business,

⁴ Halina Sierocka, et al., "Addressing The Needs of Lawyers in Legal English: A Comparative Study in Four European Union Countries," *Comparative Legilinguistics*, Vol. 33 No. 1 (2018), Page 65.

healthcare, and now even the law. Issues such as data protection and E-commerce have brought an abundance of new terminologies absent from traditional legal textbooks. Future legal professionals must familiarize themselves with not only legal terms, but also new technological terminologies to enhance their legal skills in the digital age. Henceforth, ALSA Legal English Glossarium #2 seeks to bridge the gap in knowledge with the new technological vocabularies and develop modern Jurists to face the modern legal landscape.



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GENERAL CYBERLAW

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General Cyberlaw

According to Black's Law dictionary, Cyberlaw is defined as an area of law that applies to computers and various activities in the digital landscape such as the internet.⁵ This broad definition implies that any rights and obligations of subjects that involve cyberspace or technology is the object of Cyberlaw. Jonathan Rosenoer stated that the general scope of Cyberlaw encompasses Intellectual Property, Defamation, Criminal Liability, Consumer Protection, Duty Care, and other electronic services.⁶ To face the rapid development of technology, these areas of Cyberlaw have been integrated within the national regulatory framework. Hence, a proper comprehension needs to be understood regarding these general terms.

General Cyberlaw Terminologies				
No	Terminology	Translation	Explanation	Example
1.	Access	<i>Akses</i>	Any activity of making interaction with independent or network electronic systems.	Customers can access the company's website through the link in their social media.
2.	Access Code	<i>Kode akses</i>	Any figure, letter, symbol, other character, or a combination thereof, which is a key to enable Access to computers and/or other electronic systems.	Indonesian callers are identified by the access code +62.

⁵ Black's Law Dictionary, s.v. "Cyberlaw", <https://thelawdictionary.org/cyberlaw/>, accessed 15 May 2023

⁶ Jonathan Rosenoer, "Cyberlaw - The Law of Internet" (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1997), Page 22.

3.	Cyberspace	<i>Dunia Maya/Ruang Siber</i>	The environment formed by physical and non-physical components to store, modify, and exchange data using computer networks.	People online are able to interact through cyberspace such as Instagram and Twitter.
4.	Database	<i>Basis Data</i>	The internet address of a state administrator, person, business entity, and/or the society that can be used for communication over the internet, in the form of unique character codes to identify a certain location on the internet.	Databases such as MySQL are used for data warehousing and e-commerce purposes.
5.	Domain Name	<i>Nama Domain</i>	The internet address of a state administrator, person, business entity, and/or the society that can be used for communication over the internet, in the form of unique character codes to identify a certain location on the internet.	People on the internet are able to access ALSA LC UI's website through its domain name, alsalcui.org.
6.	Electronic Device	<i>Perangkat Elektronik</i>	A device that is designed for and is capable of communication across the	By using tablets as an electronic device, people are able to access the internet,

			computer network with other computers or devices for the purpose of transmitting, receiving, or storing data, including, but not limited to, a cellular telephone, tablet, or other portable device designed for and capable of communicating with or across a computer network and that is used for such purpose.	send emails, and download mobile applications.
7.	Internet Protokol	<i>Protokol Internet</i>	A communication protocol that delivers packets from the source host to the destination host solely based on the IP addresses in the packet headers.	IPs are identified by their numbers, an IP for an internet control message is identifiable by the number 1.
8.	Internet Protocol (“IP”) Address	<i>Alamat Protokol Internet</i>	A unique identifier for a device on an IP network, including the Internet.	IP addresses are normally expressed in dotted-decimal format, with four numbers separated by periods, such as 192.168.123.132. ⁷
9.	Sender/ Originator	<i>Pengirim</i>	A legal subject that sends electronic information and/or	When needed by the law, Telkomsel functions as a

⁷Cory Mitchell, “IP Address Definition: How It Works and Examples,” Investopedia, January 13, 2023, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/ip-address.asp>.



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DATA PROTECTION LAW

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Data Protection Law

Data Protection includes every method and rule by which personal or official data is prevented from being wrongly used.⁸ Hence, Data Protection Law is a legal instrument that aims to ensure the fair and proper use of data as a fundamental right to privacy. Many countries have adopted various legal frameworks governing the usage of data by both the government and private sector.⁹ Based on international best practice, these laws typically regulate the collection, storage, and use of personal information. The arrival of Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection (“*Perlindungan Data Pribadi*”) introduced the harmonized regulation on Data Protection, along with its new terminologies to be understood.

No	Terminology	Translation	Explanation	Example
Data Protection Law Terminologies				
1.	Automated Decision Making	<i>Pengambilan Keputusan Otomatis</i>	The action of executing a decision or action without any human involvement.	Instagram incorporates Automated Decision Making with Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) and machine learning to filter and remove offensive posts. ¹⁰
2.	Data Controller	<i>Pengendali Data</i>	The natural or legal person, public authority, agency, or other body which, alone or jointly with others,	Tokopedia is a company that utilizes user’s personal data and information for their application. ¹¹ Thus as the data

⁸ Cambridge Dictionary, s.v. “Data Protection”, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/data-protection>, accessed 29 April 2023.

⁹ The World Bank, “Practitioner’s Guide”, <https://id4d.worldbank.org/guide/data-protection-and-privacy-laws>, accessed 29 April 2023.

¹⁰ Bernard Marr, “The Amazing Ways Instagram Uses Big Data And Artificial Intelligence” <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/03/16/the-amazing-ways-instagram-uses-big-data-and-artificial-intelligence/?sh=56499a245ca6> accessed 14 May 2023.

¹¹ Kiki Safitri, “Pastikan Keamanan Data Pengguna, Tokopedia Terapkan Perlindungan Berlapis” <https://money.kompas.com/read/2021/07/21/181502126/pastikan-keamanan-data-pengguna-tokopedia-terapkan-perlindungan-berlapis>, accessed 30 April 2023.

			determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data.	controller, they must ensure safety and privacy regarding the usage of their customer's personal data within their database.
3.	Data Processing	<i>Pemrosesan Data</i>	Any operation or set of operations performed in personal data such as collection, storage, retrieval alteration, and erasure.	Google Analytics collects user's data from websites in data processing to create reports regarding that website. ¹²
4.	Data Processor	<i>Prosesor Data</i>	Natural, legal person, public authority, agency, or other body which processes data on behalf of the controller. Hence, data processors serve the interests and instructions of the data controller rather than their own.	Payment service providers such as Gopay uses QRIS for QR code payments. QRIS, managed by Bank Indonesia, processes payment data from Gojek users, but Gojek still determines the use of the users' data. Hence, Bank Indonesia is the data processor in this case.
5.	Data Protection	<i>Pelindungan Data Pribadi</i>	Every means of protecting and guarding personal data from unlawful processing as a constitutional right.	WhatsApp's end-to-end encryption ensures data protection by making sure only you and the person you're communicating with

¹² Google, "How Google Analytics Work"
<https://support.google.com/analytics/answer/12159447?hl=en>, accessed 14 May 2023.

				can read and hear the messages sent. ¹³
6.	Data Protection Authority (“DPA”)	<i>Lembaga Pelindungan Data Pribadi</i>	Public authorities that supervise and enforce data protection compliance through expert advice, policies, and administrative sanctions.	Personal Data Protection Commission (“PDPC”) is the DPA in Singapore which regulates and promotes data protection throughout the nation. ¹⁴
7.	Data Protection Impact Assessment (“DPIA”)	<i>Penilaian Dampak Pelindungan Data Pribadi</i>	An evaluation regarding the potential impact of data processing which likely results in a high risk to the rights of the data subject.	Large banks must perform a DPIA when screening their clients’ credit score on a large scale as it holds sensitive data regarding a user’s financial record.
8.	Data Protection Officer (“DPO”)	<i>Pejabat yang Melaksanakan Fungsi Pelindungan Data pribadi</i>	A person appointed by the controller and processor to ensure, support, and supervise data protection compliance. They will be chosen based on professionalism, knowledge on law, and data protection expertise.	Aisyah, as a DPO of Microsoft, is responsible in ensuring the company protects the users’ data according to the data protection law.

¹³ WhatsApp, “About end-to-end encryption” <https://faq.whatsapp.com/820124435853543>, accessed 14 May 2023.

¹⁴ IMDA, “About the Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC)” <https://www.imda.gov.sg/about-imda/data-protection/personal-data-protection>, accessed 10 May 2023

9.	Data Subject	<i>Subjek Data Pribadi</i>	Any living person that can be identified directly or indirectly through an identifier. This identifier is personal data that is collected, stored, or processed.	Every time someone creates a new social media account, they are then data subjects over personal data such as their name, email address, and phone number within that social media app.
10.	General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”)	<i>Regulasi Umum Pelindungan Data</i>	GDPR is the European Union’s agreed legal standards for data protection. It is also used as a reference for Indonesia’s data protection law. It gives consumers more control over their own data by mandating organizations and companies to use data with accountability and safety.	-
11.	General Personal Data	<i>Data Pribadi yang Bersifat Umum</i>	Non-sensitive, basic, or common information regarding an individual.	Information such as name, gender, religion, and citizenship are general personal data because they are broad and commonly obtained.

12.	Personal Data	<i>Data Pribadi</i>	Data or information relating to an identified or identifiable natural personal. An individual could be identified directly or indirectly through an identifier or set of identifiers such as name, IP address, or phone number.	Social media apps such as Twitter would require personal data such as your name, phone number, and email when signing up for a new account. ¹⁵
13.	Profiling	<i>Pemrofilan</i>	Any form of automated personal data processing that involves analyzing or predicting behaviors, health, location, and other aspects of a natural person.	TikTok's <i>For You Page</i> uses algorithms in their profiling to analyze your viewing habits to provide a personalized page according to your interests. ¹⁶
14.	Security Breach	<i>Kegagalan Pelindungan Data Pribadi</i>	The failure or violation of data protection which suggests that the integrity, availability, or secrecy of the personal data has been compromised. This can be done whether intentional or unintentional.	The Social Security Administrator for Health ("BPJS Kesehatan") of Indonesia experienced a massive security breach that saw millions of Indonesian citizens' names, phone numbers, and health card numbers sold in the dark

¹⁵ Twitter, "Signing up with Twitter" <https://help.twitter.com/en/using-twitter/create-twitter-account>, accessed 14 May 2023.

¹⁶ Alex Hern, "How TikTok's algorithm made it a success: 'It pushes the boundaries'" <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/oct/23/tiktok-rise-algorithm-popularity>, accessed 10 May 2023.

				web. ¹⁷
15.	Specific Personal Data	<i>Data Pribadi yang Bersifat Spesifik</i>	Personal data that may result in a greater impact (harm and discrimination) on the data subject.	Financial records, criminal records, and medical records are considered specific personal data as the disclosure of the data may result in a significant impact such as discrimination.

¹⁷ Petir Garda Bhwana, "BPJS Kesehatan Massive Data Breach Investigation Update" <https://en.tempo.co/read/1469740/bpjs-kesehatan-massive-data-breach-investigation-update>, accessed 14 May 2023.



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ELECTRONIC INFORMATION & TRANSACTION LAW

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Electronic Information and Transaction

Electronic Information and Transaction includes all legal acts that are committed using computers, computer networks, and/or other electronic media. The usage of electronic information and transactions function to give better efficiency and effectiveness in handling public security. The usage of electronic information and transactions was first regulated in Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transaction (*Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik*) and was later changed in Law No. 19 of 2016. This law functions as the base pioneer that controls the usage of electronic information and transaction.

Electronic Information and Transaction Terminologies				
No	Terminology	Translation	Explanation	Example
1.	Electronic Agent	<i>Agen Elektronik</i>	Any automated electronic method that is used to initiate actions to certain electronic information, which is operated by a person.	Electronic Data Capture (“EDC”) is an electronic agent which is designed for the collection of clinical data in electronic format to use in human clinical trials. ¹⁸

¹⁸Christine Urquhart et al., Information Systems: Process and Practice (London: Facet Publishing, 2018), 241.

2.	Electronic Certificate	<i>Sertifikat Elektronik</i>	An electronic-based certificate that contains an electronic signature and identity, demonstrating a status of a legal subject of parties to an electronic transaction issued by the electronic certification service provider.	In an online competition, participants are given electronic certificates issued by the committee.
3.	Electronic Certification Service Provider	<i>Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik (“PSrE”)</i>	A legal entity that acts as a reliable party, issues, and audits electronic certificates. ¹⁹	As an electronic certification service provider, PrivyID can be used for services such as opening bank accounts and to apply for credit cards. ²⁰
4.	Electronic Contract	<i>Kontrak Elektronik</i>	An agreement of parties entered by means of electronic systems.	Electronic contracts are used when two parties from different continents are making an agreement without being physically present in the signing of the

¹⁹“Mengenai Tentang Layanan Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik (PSrE) Indonesia,” Kominfo Penyelenggara Sertifikat Elektronik, accessed May 16, 2023, <https://tte.kominfo.go.id/apaitu>.

²⁰Kominfo Penyelenggara Sertifikat Elektronik, accessed May 18, 2023, <https://tte.kominfo.go.id/>.

				contract.
5.	Electronic Data Interchange (“EDI”)	<i>Pertukaran Data Elektronik</i>	The intercompany communication of business documents in a standard format.	Through rigid standardization, EDI is able to transfer data with reduced error. This ensures that information and data are correctly formatted before they enter business processes or applications.
6.	Electronic Document	<i>Dokumen Elektronik</i>	Electronic information that is created, forwarded, sent, received, or stored in analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical form, visible, displayable and/or audible form via computers or electronic systems, including but not limited to writings, sounds, images, maps, drafts, photographs or the like, letters, signs, figures, access codes, symbols, or perforations having certain meaning or definition or understandable to person who is qualified to understand them.	The electronic document was received by the coordinator as a Portable Document Format (“PDF”) via email.

7.	Electronic Information	<i>Informasi Elektronik</i>	One or a set of electronic data, including but not limited to text, sounds, images, maps, drafts, photographs, EDI, electronic mails, telegrams, telex, telecopy or the like, letters, signs, figures, access codes, symbols, or perforations that have been processed for meaning or understandable to a person who is qualified to understand them.	Electronic information and communications require a particular safeguard and impose unique responsibilities on all users.
8.	Electronic System	<i>Sistem Elektronik</i>	A set of electronic devices and procedures whose function is to prepare, collect, process, analyze, store, display, announce, send, and/or disseminate electronic information.	The electronic system can be used to communicate with others online. For example, through applications such as LINE and WhatsApp.
9.	Electronic System Network	<i>Jaringan Sistem Elektronik</i>	An interlinked network of two or more electronic systems, which allows multiple electronic systems to connect in a more efficient manner.	Electronic system networks utilize basic internet functions such as newsgroups, text messaging, and live chat. ²¹

²¹“Penyelenggaraan Sistem Elektronik Bagi Badan Publik,” Business Law, accessed May 18, 2023, <https://business-law.binus.ac.id/2018/04/30/penyelenggaraansistem-elektronik-bagi-badan-publik/>.

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10.	Electronic Transaction	<i>Transaksi Elektronik</i>	The act of buying, selling, or sending money electronically.	Users are able to do electronic transactions on their phone by using e-wallet applications such as OVO.
11.	Information Technology	<i>Teknologi Informasi</i>	A technique to collect, prepare, store, process, announce, analyze, and/or disseminate information.	Modern information technology has given rise to the virtual workplace, which emphasized the importance of electronic access.
12.	Interception	<i>Intersepsi</i>	The action of stopping and catching something or someone before that thing or person is able to reach a particular place.	Data interception might take the form of unauthorized file viewing or copying.
13.	Internet Service Provider (“ISP”)	<i>Penyedia Jasa/Layanan Internet</i>	A company that provides internet access and other related services to individuals and organizations.	Indihome is an internet service provider that offers Wi-Fi and mobile internet services.

14.	Operation of Electronic System	<i>Penyelenggaraan Sistem Elektronik</i>	The utilization of the electronic system by the state administrators, persons, business entities, and/or the society.	When done by private parties, operation of electronic systems has to be registered to the Ministry of Communication and Informatics.
15.	Reliability Certification Institute	<i>Lembaga Sertifikasi Keandalan</i>	An independent institution that is formed by professionals which is acknowledged, certified, and supervised by the government, whose authority is to audit and issue reliability certificates for electronic transactions.	The reliability certificate of Indonesia's e-commerce blibli.com is issued by Symantec which is a reliability certification institute that is based in the United States. ²²

²²Nathania Tesalonica and Bernadetta Tjandra Wulandari, "Pencantuman Sertifikat Keandalan (Logo Trustmark) Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Konsumen e-Commerce Ditinjau Dari Peraturan Yang Berlaku," *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Dan Investasi* 13, no. 1 (2021): 79–96, <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v13i1.3874>, 84.



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

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Intellectual Property Law

Intellectual property law deals with regulations to protect and enforce rights of the creators and owners of inventions, writing, music, designs and other works. ²³Hence, the primary function of intellectual property rights (“IPRs”) is to protect and stimulate the development and distribution of new products and the provision of new services based on the creation and exploitation of inventions, trademarks, designs, creative content or other intangible assets.²⁴ Based on international best practice, these laws typically regulate usage and distribution of intellectual property. Currently, IPRs are regulated in Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright (*Hak Cipta*). This field of law is especially important considering that the usage of intellectual property has expanded to cyberspace.

Intellectual Property Terminologies				
No	Terminology	Translation	Explanation	Example
1.	Author	<i>Pencipta</i>	A person or several persons who individually or jointly produce works that are unique and personal.	As the author of Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling owns IPRs of the series.
2.	Broadcasting	<i>Penyiaran</i>	Transmission of a work or related rights produced by wireless means to be received by anyone in any location away from originated transmission.	The premiere of the new movie has been broadcasted through the media.

²³“Intellectual Property Law,” Intellectual Property Law, accessed May 14, 2023, <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/your-life-career/career-exploration-professional-development/for-jd-students/explore-legal-careers/practice-areas/intellectual-property-law/>.
²⁴“Benefits of IPR,” Trade, accessed May 14, 2023, https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/enforcement-and-protection/protecting-eu-creations-inventions-and-designs/benefits-ipr_en.

3.	Broadcasting Organization	<i>Badan Penyiaran</i>	Any organizer of broadcasting, including public broadcasting organization, private broadcasting organization, community broadcasting organization and subscription-based broadcasting organization who in performing the duties, functions and responsibilities complies with the provisions of laws and regulations.	<i>Televisi Republik Indonesia</i> (“ TVRI ”) is one of the oldest public broadcasting channel in Indonesia.
4.	Collective Management Organization	<i>Lembaga Manajemen Kolektif</i>	An institution of a non-profit legal entity that is authorized by the author, the copyright holder, and/or related rightsowner to manage their economic rights in the form of collecting and distributing royalties.	Starmusic is an Indonesian collective management organization that operates in the music industry.
5.	Commercial Use	<i>Penggunaan Secara Komersial</i>	Any use of works and/or related rights products with the purpose of gaining economic benefits from various sources.	The Adobe NFR version does not permit commercial use of the software.

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6.	Copyright	<i>Hak Cipta</i>	The rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works. Works covered by copyright range from books, music, paintings, sculpture, and films, to computer programs, databases, advertisements, maps, and technical drawings. ²⁵	A popular youtuber PewDiePie got a copyright strike due to his rendition of Luis Fonsi's song Despacito.
7.	Fair Use	<i>Penggunaan Secara Wajar</i>	A permit that lets a party use a copyrighted work without the copyright owner's permission for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.	Fair use allows youtubers such as Bart Baker to do parodies of other artists' works.
8.	Electronic Copyright Information	<i>Informasi Hak Cipta yang Bersifat Elektronik</i>	Copyright-related information that is available in digital or electronic format. It includes various aspects of copyright law, licensing, and ownership of intellectual property in the digital space.	Spotify uses digital rights managements ("DRM") to control access and usage of their content.

²⁵Copyright, accessed May 25, 2023, <https://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/>.

9.	Copyright Owner	<i>Pemilik Hak Cipta</i>	An individual or entity that holds the exclusive rights to a copyrighted work. They are the original creator of the work or the party to whom the rights have been transferred or assigned. ²⁶	As the creator and singer of the song All Too Well, Taylor Swift is one of the copyright owners of the song.
10.	Copyright Protection Period	<i>Masa Berlaku Perlindungan Hak Cipta</i>	The length of time in which the law allows copyright owners to hold the exclusive rights on their original works.	The copyright protection period of a computer program in Indonesia is 50 years after it was published.
11.	Distribution	<i>Distribusi</i>	The sale, circulation, and/or dissemination of works and/or related rights products.	The distribution of the works must be done with the correct license.

²⁶U.S. Copyright Office, "What Is Copyright?," What is Copyright? | U.S. Copyright Office, accessed May 25, 2023, <https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/>.

12.	Exclusive Rights	<i>Hak Eksklusif</i>	Rights that are solely intended for the author, accordingly no other party may take advantage of these rights without the permission of the author.	As the author of Percy Jackson & the Olympians, Rick Riordan holds the moral rights of a work. As it is an exclusive right of the author, and is not intended for the copyright owner.
13.	Fixation	<i>Fiksasi</i>	The embodiment of sounds, images, or both, which may be seen, heard, reproduced, or communicated through any device.	Fixation is needed to protect a work. Taylor Swift's song Speak Now was fixed when she finished the song's production.
14.	Joint Ownership	<i>Ciptaan Bersama</i>	A work that is created by two or more authors. Both authors hold ownership rights towards the intellectual property asset.	Paul McCartney and John Lennon have joint ownership of the song Years Roll Along.
15.	License	<i>Lisensi</i>	A written permission granted by the copyright holder or related rights owner to other parties to exercise exclusive rights over their works or related rights product under certain	Netflix is licensed to produce and distribute Bridgerton which is a popular series.

			conditions.	
16.	Patent	<i>Paten</i>	The legal right to be the only person or company to make or sell a product for a particular number of years. In general, the exclusive rights of a patent are only applicable in the country or region in which the patent has been filed and granted, in accordance with the law of that country or region.	Apple filed a patent for a single button mouse on the 19th of July, 1982.
17.	Piracy	<i>Pembajakan</i>	Any unauthorized use of works and/or related rights products and distribution of goods resulting from extensively to gain economic benefits.	Due to Indoxxi's movie piracy, Indonesia's movie industry has lost a total of 5 trillion in profit.
18.	Related Rights	<i>Hak Terkait</i>	A set of rights granted to individuals or entities who are not the original creators of a work but have a close connection to it. These rights are typically associated with specific types of works and include the rights of performers, producers of sound recordings,	Taylor Swift's music label, Republic Records has related rights therefore exclusive rights towards her songs such as Lover and Folklore.

			and broadcasting organizations.	
19.	Royalty	<i>Royalti</i>	Remuneration for the utilization of economic rights of works or related rights product received by the author or related rights owner.	John Green contracted a royalty rate of 15% for his best selling book “The Fault in Our Stars”.
20.	Technological Protection Measure	<i>Sarana Perlindungan Teknologi</i>	Any technology, device, or component designed to prevent or restrict unauthorized acts by the author, the copyright holder, the related rights owners, and/or those prohibited by laws and regulations.	YouTube uses a technological protection measure named Content ID to identify copyright-protected content.



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ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE LAW

ALSA Legal English
Glossarium #2

Electronic Governance Law

Electronic governance or E-governance is a practice of utilizing the internet by governments to provide government services.²⁷ This includes the improvement of government processes and access through electronic tools. The race towards digitizing conventional governance has been accelerated in recent years to increase the quality of governance.²⁸ For that reason, appropriate regulatory frameworks are needed to regulate the process of governance through the digital landscape. Indonesia itself has enacted Presidential Regulation No. 95 of 2018 on the Electronic-based Government System (*Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik or SPBE*) as a basis for Electronic Governance. Along with that, other legal instruments have been put in place regarding electronic public services. Hence, a proper understanding is required regarding the relevant terminologies.

Electronic Governance Terminologies				
No	Terminology	Translation	Explanation	Example
1.	Electronic Invoice (“ E-Invoice ”)	<i>Faktur Elektronik</i>	The exchange of documents between supplier and buyer through an electronic medium.	Mobile Internet Providers such as Telkomsel would send an E-invoice through your e-mail after you pay for their service.
2.	Electronic Procurement (“ E-Procurement ”)	<i>Pengadaan Elektronik</i>	The process of searching, planning, buying, selling, and delivering of goods and services for registered users using digital technology.	Bhinneka.com is an e-procurement website which provides goods and services from many registered vendors.

²⁷ Cambridge Dictionary, s.v. “e-governance”, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/e-governance>, accessed 11 May 2023.

²⁸ Veronika Linhartova, “The Role of E-Government in the Evaluation of the Quality of Governance in the Countries of the European Union” *Hrvatska i komparativna javna uprava*, Vol. 22 No. 22 (2022), Page 280.

3.	Open Government	<i>Pemerintahan Terbuka</i>	A government doctrine based on transparency, participatory, and accountability by giving access to government documents and proceedings.	<i>Apbd.jakarta.go.id</i> is a website which offers an open government process by allowing citizens to view and oversee the allocation of the regional income and expenditure budget. ²⁹
4.	Public Information Disclosure	<i>Keterbukaan Informasi Publik</i>	Government's responsibility to ensure access to public information are accessible for everyone to use, re-use, and redistribute.	<i>Data.go.id</i> is an Indonesia data portal which provides data such as demographic information from various government agencies. ³⁰
5.	Electronic Court ("E-Court")	<i>Pengadilan Elektronik</i>	A legal service that provides court proceedings processes such as registration, billing, and trial through digital technology.	Indonesia's supreme court provides E-Court which includes registering a case, court summoning, litigation, and court billing through their website <i>ecourt.mahkamahagung.go.id</i>
6.	Government to Business ("G2B")	<i>Pemerintah ke Bisnis</i>	Noncommercial online interactions between local and central governments	Online Single Submission ("OSS") is a G2B platform which provides business

²⁹ Smart Planning and Budgeting DKI Jakarta, "FAQ"
<https://apbd.jakarta.go.id/landingpage/faq>, accessed 14 May 2023.

³⁰ Bappenas, "Peluncuran data.go.id, Portal Satu Data Indonesia untuk Bagi Pakai Data"
<https://www.bappenas.go.id/berita/peluncuran-datagoid-portal-satu-data-indonesia-untuk-bagi-pakai-data-b2Xnt> accessed 14 May 2023.

			with businesses.	licensing and permits.
7.	Government to Citizen (“G2C”)	<i>Pemerintah ke Warga Negara</i>	Any online interaction between local and central government with its people or citizens.	Digital Korlantas is an app that allows citizens to renew their driver’s license online.
8.	Government to Government (“G2G”)	<i>Pemerintah ke Pemerintah</i>	Any online Interactions between governments bodies.	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen Daerah (“SIMDA”)</i> is an online G2G platform for local governments to send their financial reports with the central government.
9.	Government Service Bus (“GSB”)	<i>Bus Layanan Pemerintah</i>	An integrated system between government entities which allows ease of exchange of data and service between them.	Indonesia’s National Single Window is an online GSB platform which integrates trade related data and information among different government bodies.
10.	Information and Communication Technologies (“ICT”)	<i>Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi</i>	A diverse set of technological tools and resources used for the purpose of exchanging, storing, creating, and sharing information.	Digital Payment technology such as GoPay and OVO are payment ICT which allows users to send money or pay online.
11.	Digital Identity	<i>Identitas</i>	A set of information	<i>Identitas Kependudukan</i>

	(“Digital ID”)	<i>Digital</i>	regarding an individual, organization, or electronic device which exists online.	<i>Digital (“IKD”)</i> is a platform which transforms Indonesian citizens’ ID card into a digital ID in their mobile phones that is used in online or offline activities which requires ID.
12.	Electronic Democracy (“E-Democracy”)	<i>Demokrasi Elektronik</i>	The process of providing democratic processes such as participation and deliberation through the usage of ICT.	<i>Jakarta Kini (“JAKI”)</i> is a Jakarta’s super-app which provides public services such as JakSurvei for citizens of Jakarta to deliver inputs regarding the local government’s performance.
13.	Electronic Signature (“E-signature”)	<i>Tanda Tangan Elektronik</i>	An electronic indication that a party agrees to the content of a document or agreement. Digital documents such as contracts from emails can be signed with an E-signature.	PrivyID offers a secure and legally binding E-signature service that allows users to sign documents digitally through their app. ³¹ Digital documents such as contracts from emails can be signed with an E-signature to avoid paperwork.
14.	One-Stop-Shop	<i>Toko Serba Ada</i>	A business or organization that provides multiple different services or products under one roof or	The OSS is a one-stop-shop for various business licenses and permits as all the process is done in a single platform.

³¹ Privy, “FAQ” <https://privy.id/faq/general>, accessed 14 May 2023.

			platform.	
15.	Smart City	<i>Kota Pintar/Cerdas</i>	A city where ICT is integrated to help manage the city and its operations.	Bandung has begun Smart City Initiatives through the Bandung <i>Sadayana</i> Smart City app which provides public information and services such as real-time reports on the price list of basic needs in Bandung. ³²

³² Bandung Sadayana, "Public Services" <https://smartcity.bandung.go.id/services>, accessed 14 May 2023.

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