

Research Horizon

ISSN: 2808-0696 (p), 2807-9531 (e)

Research Horizon

Volume: 04

Issue: 05

Year: 2024

Page: 77-86

Analysis of Business Actors' Perceptions of Intellectual Property Legal Protection in Digital Business

Bahrul Fawaid^{1*}, Ahmad Fikal Manan², Indriyanto³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Wahid Hasyim, Semarang, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: Bahrul Fawaid (bahrulfawaid@unwahas.ac.id)

Abstract

The increasing problem of copyright and patent infringement in digital business has become a serious concern in recent years. This research explores the perceptions of digital business actors in Indonesia regarding the legal protection of intellectual property, particularly through criminal law enforcement against copyright and patent violations. In rapidly developing digital businesses, intellectual property such as copyrights and patents have become crucial assets for companies to maintain their competitive advantage. However, copyright and patent infringement in digital business presents serious challenges, especially with increasing technological advances and internet penetration. This research uses qualitative methods that focus on an in-depth analysis of the perceptions of digital business actors in Indonesia regarding criminal law enforcement on copyright and patent violations. Data collection was carried out through interviews with digital business actors using a semi-structured interview guide. Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis. The research results show that digital business actors have a high awareness of the importance of IPR protection, but they still face big challenges related to protection that is not yet effective and often does not provide an adequate deterrent effect against copyright and patent infringement.

Keywords

Copyright, Patent Violation, Digital Business, Intellectual Property, Legal Protection

1. Introduction

In the era of rapid globalization and digital transformation, digital business has become one of the main pillars of the global economy. With the rapid development of information and communication technology, intellectual property, such as copyrights and patents, has become a valuable asset for companies in maintaining their competitive advantage (Sari & Amanda, 2023). However, new challenges arise with the existence of digital businesses, where copyright and patent violations often occur online without clear geographic boundaries (Hariyani et al. 2024). Therefore, business people need to understand how legal protection of intellectual property, especially through criminal law enforcement, can affect the digital business ecosystem as a whole (Rohid, 2024). Copyright and patent infringement in digital business have become a serious concern in recent years (Wulandari, 2024). Especially with advances in technology and increasingly widespread internet penetration, cases of violations have increased significantly. Although this continues to develop, there is still significant legal uncertainty and less effective protection of intellectual property in the digital realm (Lubis, 2024). This has a significant negative impact, not only for rights holders but also for the digital economy as a whole, even business people. This inadequate protection has the potential to harm innovation motivation, reduce research and development investment, and damage business people's confidence in digital markets. Another challenge is in terms of law enforcement, where the existence of illegal practices is often difficult to identify and act on because digital spaces are anonymous and cross-national borders. Therefore, a deep understanding of this phenomenon is crucial in dealing with the problem of the legal protection of intellectual property in the digital business era (Widijowati, 2023; Tiasono et al. 2024).

According to a report from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the number of cases of online copyright infringement continues to increase every year, reaching an alarming number. In addition, a survey conducted by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) found that most business people consider copyright and patent infringement to be a serious threat to the continuity of their business in the digital era. This problem also occurs in Indonesia, where according to data from the National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency, there were 958 cases of intellectual property rights violations during 2016-2021. This figure includes, among other things, trademark infringement (650 cases), copyright (243 cases), and patents (18 cases). Of the 958 cases, 169 of them continued to prosecution. The rest were revoked or transferred to other agencies. In this context, understanding and perceptions of business actors regarding the legal protection of intellectual property, especially through criminal law enforcement, is very important to understand more deeply. In Indonesia, regulations for the legal protection of intellectual property are regulated in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning Patents. Criminal law enforcement against intellectual property violations is carried out by the National Police and Civil Servant Investigators. Efforts to increase public awareness regarding the legal protection of intellectual property are carried out through technical consultations and education carried out by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, as has been done by the Directorate of Copyright and Industrial Design.

Research on the legal protection of intellectual property in digital business reveals several significant gaps. There are still many digital businesses people, including lecturers and academics, who do not understand the importance of protecting intellectual property. This causes many intellectual works to not be legally protected (Sulistianingsih & Kinanti, 2022). Apart from that, current legal regulations do not specifically regulate intellectual property protection in the

context of digital business. Existing regulations are still general and have not adapted to the rapid development of digital technology (Mardiana & Meilan, 2023). There is still a gap between existing legal regulations and implementation in the field. Many cases of intellectual property violations do not receive adequate legal protection (Sinaga, 2020). Another thing that is highlighted is the lack of understanding regarding the procedures and mechanisms for registering intellectual property in digital businesses, causing many business actors to ignore the registration process. So, this research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of business actors' perceptions of intellectual property legal protection in the context of digital business, especially through criminal law enforcement against copyright and patent violations. This research is expected to make an important contribution to providing better insight into how business actors in the digital environment understand and respond to the legal protection of their intellectual property. By understanding the perceptions of business actors, this research can help formulate more effective policies for improving legal protection and promoting innovation in digital business.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Intellectual Property Legal Protection

Intellectual property legal protection is a series of laws and regulations that grant exclusive rights to rights holders over intellectual works created or discovered (Rizkia & Fardiansyah, 2022). This aims to encourage innovation, creativity, and investment in the field of intellectual property by providing incentives and legal protection to creators and rights owners. Intellectual property legal protection covers several main aspects, such as copyright which protects works of art and writing, patents which provide rights to new inventions, trademarks which protects brands and logos, trade secrets which protect confidential company information, and industrial designs which protect aesthetic aspects and product functionality. This is an important legal framework to ensure that innovation is rewarded and protected fairly, as well as to promote economic growth through increased protection of intellectual property rights (Neves et al., 2021; Ardiansyah et al., 2024).

2.2. Digital Business

Digital business is a type of business that uses digital technology and online platforms as the main foundation for carrying out operations, interacting with customers, and carrying out transactions (Hartatik et al., 2023). Digital business includes buying and selling online, as well as business processes carried out electronically. A digital startup business means a business that utilizes digital technology through online media which is usually called e-commerce. Digital business is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. Article 1 number 2 of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions defines electronic transactions or e-commerce as legal acts carried out using computers, computer networks, and other electronic media (Wahyuningsih, 2023; Ramadhan et al., 2023). Digital business includes several aspects, namely business actors, such as organizations, producers or companies, suppliers, business partners, consumers, and others.

2.3. Criminal Law Enforcement

Criminal law enforcement is an effort made by law enforcement officials to ensure legal certainty, order, and legal protection in society in the current era of modernization and globalization (Fernando, 2021). In general, law can be interpreted as the act of applying certain legal means to impose legal sanctions to

ensure the structuring of established provisions (Harefa, 2019). Efforts to prevent and overcome crime using criminal law means are also called penal policy (Silaen & Siregar, 2020). Criminal law policy is not only limited to making laws and regulations that regulate certain matters. But more than that, criminal law policy requires a comprehensive approach involving various legal disciplines (Ariyanti, 2019).

2.4. Copyright and Patent Infringement

Copyright and patent infringement refers to actions that violate the exclusive rights that copyright or patent holders have over their intellectual works. Copyright infringement occurs when a copyrighted work is used without permission from the copyright owner (PC & Simangunsong, 2023). Meanwhile, patent infringement occurs when an invention or innovation produced by a patent holder is used, produced, or sold by another party without permission (Neltje et al., 2023). In Indonesia, copyright and patents are regulated in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright (Copyright Law), and states that Copyright is the exclusive right of the creator which arises automatically based on the declarative principle after creation is realized in real form without prejudice to restrictions by statutory provisions. The dimensions of copyright and patent infringement include legal, economic, and social aspects. From an economic perspective, this violation can be detrimental to copyright or patent holders because it reduces the potential profits they can obtain from their work or innovation (Werung, 2022).

3. Methods

This research employs a qualitative approach focusing on an in-depth analysis of the perceptions of digital business actors in Indonesia regarding the enforcement of criminal law on copyright and patent violations. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews and documentation. The in-depth interviews were carried out using a semi-structured interview guide, aiming to gain comprehensive insights and perceptions from digital business actors on the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in protecting their intellectual property rights. Data analysis was performed using thematic analysis, a technique designed to identify key themes from the interviews and responses to open-ended questionnaires. The process began with coding the data, where each relevant segment of data was assigned a code or label. The next step involved identifying key themes based on the patterns that emerged from these codes. Following that, the relationships between the themes were analyzed to draw conclusions about the perceptions of business actors concerning law enforcement on copyright and patent violations. Thematic analysis allows researchers to uncover specific patterns in the respondents' perceptions and experiences, which are then used to explain the effectiveness or shortcomings of criminal law enforcement in the realm of intellectual property. Through this approach, the study aims to provide a clearer understanding of the challenges and opportunities in criminal law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in the digital business context and intellectual property violations. It also offers insights into how law enforcement can be improved to better protect intellectual property rights.

4. Results

The results of interviews with several digital business actors in Indonesia, it was found that the perceptions of digital business actors revealed several important issues related to the legal protection of intellectual property (Chen & Zhang, 2023). Most digital business people realize the importance of protecting intellectual property, both copyright and patents, to protect their innovation and

creativity. They understand that this protection not only provides legal security but also supports business continuity and competitiveness in the market because copyrights and patents are important assets that must be protected to avoid financial and reputational losses (Lucchi, 2005). One digital business player stated, Intellectual property protection is very important to us. As a technology company that continues to innovate, copyrights and patents are valuable assets. Without adequate protection, we risk losing our competitive advantage. Apart from that, digital business players also emphasize the importance of technology in supporting intellectual property protection (Terteanu et al., 2021). Several companies have adopted technologies such as blockchain to track and secure their copyrights and patents. However, they also realize that technology alone is not enough without being supported by strong regulations and strict law enforcement. A digital security manager from an e-commerce company explained, we use blockchain technology to track the copyright of our products. This technology is very helpful in ensuring that our copyright is protected and makes it easier for us to take action if there is a violation (Harnowo, 2022).

Digital business players also emphasize the importance of increasing public awareness and education regarding the importance of protecting intellectual property (Dong, 2022). They believe that by increasing public understanding, the rate of copyright and patent infringement can be significantly reduced. The online creative business actor stated that he hopes there will be increased awareness among the public and business people about the importance of intellectual property (Manurung & Heliany, 2021). The government must also be more serious in enforcing the law and providing strict sanctions for violations. Apart from that, many digital business actors in Indonesia feel that they do not receive adequate attention and support from the government and related institutions in efforts to protect their intellectual property rights. Based on the results of interviews with one of the digital e-commerce business players, he admitted that detailed information regarding procedures and mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights is often unclear and difficult to access (Tatawu et al., 2022). He stated, even though we understand the importance of copyright and patents, there is still a lot of confusion regarding the registration process and enforcement of those rights." He also said that the slow legal process and large costs were the main obstacles to taking legal action. According to him, the long and expensive legal process makes business people reluctant to sue copyright and patent violators, so we hope there will be significant changes in regulations and law enforcement to support digital businesses (Sulasno et al., 2024).

Other digital business players also identified several main obstacles in enforcing criminal law for intellectual property violations, including complex bureaucratic processes, as well as a lack of coordination between relevant institutions. Complicated bureaucracy and lack of coordination between institutions make the legal process more difficult, so based on the results of interviews and data analysis, digital business actors recommend several steps to improve criminal law enforcement related to intellectual property, including increasing the capacity and knowledge of law enforcement officials, simplifying bureaucratic processes, and increasing cooperation between related institutions (Baranyanan, 2021). They also proposed developing regulations that are more adaptive to technological developments and digital business trends. Apart from that, digital business players also want a more intensive socialization and education program regarding the importance of copyright and patents and their protection procedures. Digital business players also hope for reforms in the law enforcement system to make it faster and more efficient. Slow and expensive legal processes often make them reluctant to report violations that occur (Ramadhani, 2021). They also suggested that the government provide easier and more affordable access to legal services,

including legal consultation and assistance, to assist them in handling cases of intellectual property rights violations. In addition, increasing cooperation between related institutions, such as the police, courts, and intellectual property institutions, is considered very important to ensure that handling cases of intellectual property rights violations is carried out more effectively and efficiently.

5. Discussion

This research reveals various perceptions and experiences of digital business actors regarding the legal protection of intellectual property and criminal law enforcement against copyright and patent violations. Based on the interview results, it can be seen that although there is a high awareness of the importance of intellectual property protection, many challenges are faced in its implementation. Digital business players generally realize that intellectual property protection is an important component in maintaining the innovation and sustainability of their business. Copyrights and patents are seen as valuable assets that protect ideas and innovations from theft and unauthorized use (Zafar, 2020). However, this awareness is not always matched by practical knowledge of how to protect intellectual property and the steps to take if infringement occurs. The general perception among business people is that criminal law enforcement for violations of intellectual property rights has not been effective and has not provided an adequate deterrent effect against violators. Slow legal processes and high costs often hinder legal action against violations that occur. They feel that the current legal process is too slow, expensive, and ineffective. The long and bureaucratic process means that many business people choose not to report violations, relying on internal solutions or technology as alternative solutions. This reflects the urgent need for reform in a more responsive and efficient law enforcement system.

Enforcement of criminal law against copyright and patent violations faces various obstacles, including a lack of knowledge and understanding among law enforcers, lengthy legal processes, high costs, and a lack of coordination between institutions which can cause law enforcement to not run optimally. This shows that knowledge related to intellectual property rights is very important to have (Sinaga, 2020). Apart from that, there is also a need for better training and education for law enforcement officials as well as improvements in the bureaucratic system to speed up the legal process. Previous research also highlights that effective law enforcement requires good coordination between agencies and a deep understanding of the issues at hand. Additionally, the use of technology, such as blockchain, in tracking and securing copyrights and patents is recognized as a useful tool by digital businesses (Zhu et al., 2021; Marsela et al., 2024). This technology helps ensure the authenticity and ownership of intellectual property, as well as making it easier to identify infringement. However, this technology cannot replace the need for strong regulation and effective law enforcement. Thus, a combination of advanced technology and a strong legal system is necessary to provide optimal intellectual property protection.

In the context of protecting intellectual property rights for business people in the digital sector, criminal law enforcement plays an important role as an instrument for enforcing rules and providing a deterrent effect against violations of intellectual property rights. The application of criminal law can be an effective means of cracking down on violations of intellectual property rights that are detrimental to digital business actors in Indonesia. Strict legal action can have a deterrent effect on parties who have the potential to commit violations, thereby providing better protection for the intellectual property rights of digital business actors. However, the main obstacles faced are the slow legal process and high costs, which often make digital business players reluctant to take legal action. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the efficiency and accessibility of the criminal justice

system. This can be done through legal reform which aims to speed up the process of handling cases of intellectual property rights violations, as well as developing legal mechanisms that are more affordable for digital business actors in Indonesia. Apart from that, increasing the capacity of law enforcement in handling cases of violations of intellectual property rights is also important, both through special training and strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies and other related parties. Thus, criminal law enforcement can be an effective instrument in protecting the intellectual property rights of business actors in the digital sector, as long as it is supported by improvements to the criminal justice system and increased law enforcement capacity.

6. Conclusion

Based on an in-depth review of the perceptions of digital business actors in Indonesia regarding the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), it can be concluded that although digital business actors have a high awareness of the importance of IPR protection, major challenges are still faced regarding effective protection. Although entrepreneurs recognize the strategic value of copyrights and patents in securing their business innovation and creativity, the lack of in-depth understanding of IPR protection procedures and mechanisms creates difficulties. Business people hope for reforms in the law enforcement system that are more efficient and effective, as well as increasing public awareness and education regarding intellectual property. The recommendations provided include increasing the capacity of legal officers, simplifying bureaucratic processes, and using technology, which is expected to strengthen IPR protection in the digital era. Thus, through collaboration between the government, related institutions, and digital business players, it is hoped that more effective protection of IPR can be realized, to create a fair business environment and stimulate innovation in the ever-growing digital era.

References

- Ardiansyah, D., Muharram, N. I., Utama, R. S., Bukhori, R. A., & Efendi, R. B. P. (2024). Aspek Hukum Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Dalam Hak Cipta Indonesia. *Causa: Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan*, 2(2), 51-60.
- Ariyanti, V. (2019). Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 6(2), 33-54.
- Baranyanan, S. D. (2021). Simplification of law regulations in copyright criminal act settlement. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 1(2), 80-91.
- Chen, Q., Qi, Y., & Zhang, G. (2023). Digital economy, government intellectual property protection, and entrepreneurial activity in China. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, 1-19.
- Dong, B., Guo, Y., & Hu, X. (2022). Intellectual property rights protection and export product quality: Evidence from China. *International Review of Economics & Finance*, 77, 143-158.
- Fernando, Z. J. (2021). Due Process of Law dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana di Indonesia. *Majalah Keadilan*, 21(1), 67-89.
- Harefa, S. (2019). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Di Indonesia Melalui Hukum Pidana Positif Dan Hukum Pidana Islam. *University Of Bengkulu Law Journal*, 4(1), 35-58.
- Hariyani, I., Serfiyani, C. Y., & Purnomo, R. S. D. (2024). *Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Sebagai Jaminan Kredit*. Penerbit Andi.
- Harnowo, T. (2022). Law as Technological Control of the Infringement of Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Era. *Corporate and Trade Law Review*, 2(1), 65-79.

- Hartatik, H., Rukmana, A. Y., Efitra, E., Mukhlis, I. R., Aksenta, A., Ratnaningrum, L. P. R. A., & Efdison, Z. (2023). *tren technopreneurship: Strategi & Inovasi Pengembangan Bisnis Kekinian dengan Teknologi Digital*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Lubis, N. A. (2024). Tinjauan Hukum Tentang Pengaturan Perlindungan Hak Digital di Indonesia. *Tugas Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum*, 1(2).
- Lucchi, N. (2005). Intellectual property rights in digital media: a comparative analysis of legal protection, technological measures and new business model. *Buffalo law review*, 54(4), 1111-1191.
- Manurung, E. H., & Heliang, I. (2021). Forms Of Legal Protection Against Indonesian Msmes in the Field of Intellectual Property Rights. *International Journal of Economy, Education and Entrepreneurship (IJE3)*, 1(1), 11-21.
- Mardiana, N., & Meilan, A. (2023). Urgensi Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dalam Prespektif Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia*, 5(1), 16-23.
- Marsela, D., Yudhistira, Y., & Fawaid, B. (2024). Legal Protection of Consumers in Online Business: A Criminal Law Perspective in Handling Fraud and Identity Theft. *Research Horizon*, 4(3), 99-106.
- Neltje, J., Camelia, A., Laffaiza, N., Siregar, T. T., & Syahputra, D. H. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Pemegang Hak Paten Berdasarkan Uu No. 13 Tahun 2016 Tentang Hak Paten (Studi Kasus: No. 075 PK/PDT. SUS/2009). *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 7(3), 22125-22131.
- Neves, P. C., Afonso, O., Silva, D., & Sochirca, E. (2021). The link between intellectual property rights, innovation, and growth: A meta-analysis. *Economic Modelling*, 97, 196-209.
- PC, A. R., & Simangunsong, F. (2023, December). Penyelesaian Hukum terhadap Tindakan Spoiler Film di Media Sosial Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta. In *Seminar Nasional-Kota Ramah Hak Asasi Manusia* (Vol. 3, pp. 153-161).
- Ramadhan, M. C., Dewi, D. K., & Saragih, Y. M. (2023). The Legal Protection in Crime of E-Commerce Transactions. *Jurnal Akta*, 10(1).
- Ramadhani, R. (2021). Legal Protection for Land Rights Holders Who Are Victims Of The Land Mafia. *International Journal Reglement & Society (IJRS)*, 2(2), 87-95.
- Rizkia, N. D., & Fardiansyah, H. (2022). *Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Suatu Pengantar*. Penerbit Widina.
- Rohid, D. (2024). Implikasi Hukum Dari Penggunaan Teknologi Blockchain Dalam Bisnis di Indonesia. *Tugas Mahasiswa Fakultas Hukum*, 1(2).
- Sari, N. C. E., & Alamanda, A. E. (2023). Perspektif Hukum Terhadap Kasus Hak Kekayaan Intelektual dalam Bisnis Teknologi Ditinjau Menurut UU Nomor 16 Tahun 2016 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik. *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial Islam*, 5(2), 2383-2392.
- Silaen, F., & Siregar, S. A. (2020). Hubungan Kebijakan Kriminal Dengan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana. *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 28(1), 8-16.
- Sinaga, N. A. (2020). Pentingnya Perlindungan Hukum Kekayaan Intelektual Bagi Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Sasana*, 6(2), 144-165.
- Sulasno, S., Lestari, D., & Abdillah, F. (2024). Review Of Intellectual Property Law on Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprise Products Of Selar Fish Crackers In Warnasari Village, Cilegon City. *Journal of Social Science (JoSS)*, 3(8), 1644-1659.
- Sulistianingsih, D., & Kinanti, A. K. (2022). Hak Karya Cipta Non-Fungible Token (NFT) Dalam Sudut Pandang Hukum Hak Kekayaan Intelektual. *Krtha Bhayangkara*, 16(1), 197-206.
- Tatawu, G., Herman, H., Hasima, R., & Faisal, F. (2022). Legal Protection of Intellectual Property Rights for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Products in Kendari City. *Journal of Politics and Law*, 15(2), 1-13.
- Tertoreanu, p., gîngu, a. I., & țîțu, a. (2021). Counterfeiting and infringements upon intellectual property rights. *Review of Management & Economic Engineering*, 20(2).
- Tiasono, E. J., & Tarigan, M. T. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Kekayaan Intelektual Atas Pembajakan Film DiIndonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dan Dinamika Masyarakat*, 22(1), 18-26.

- Wahyuningsih, W. T. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Konsumen Dan Pelaku Bisnis Dalam Bisnis Digital E-Commerce. *Demagogi: Journal of Social Sciences, Economics and Education*, 1(1), 40-48.
- Werung, A. (2022). Sanksi Hukum Tentang Hak Cipta Terhadap Pengunduh Film Di Internet Secara Ilegal. *Lex Crimen*, 11(5).
- Widijowati, D. (2023). Preserving Artistic Legacies: Legal Safeguards for Intellectual Property Rights in the Music Industry. *Research Horizon*, 3(3), 164-171.
- Wulandari, F. (2024). Problematika Pelanggaran Hak Cipta di Era Digital. *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies*, 2(2), 99-114.
- Zafar, T. (2020). Intellectual property rights. *Biotechnology Business-Concept to Delivery*, 147-157.
- Zhu, P., Hu, J., Li, X., & Zhu, Q. (2021). Using blockchain technology to enhance the traceability of original achievements. *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, 70(5), 1693-1707.



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by->

[sa/4.0/](#)).