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## **Legal protection of song-creating works against piracy of musical artworks that can be downloaded for free on the website**

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**Abstract.** Advances in the field of technology and creativity over copyright will certainly have a negative impact that can cause considerable losses to the creator or copyright holder. The existence of violations in the field of copyright in the form of, among others, taking, quoting, broadcasting, reproducing, or announcing other people's creations either partially or completely carried out without seizing the creator or copyright holder, will certainly be contrary to Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. The purpose of writing this thesis is: 1) To know and analyze regarding the legal protection of song creation works against piracy of music artworks downloaded for free on the Website? and 2) To find out and analyze the inhibiting factors and efforts to carry out legal protection of song creation works against piracy of musical artworks downloaded for free on the Website. The research method used is the normative juridical method, namely by analyzing the provisions related to the problem. The results of the study found that the legal protection of song-creating works against piracy of music artworks downloaded for free on the Web site can be done through the steps contained in criminal law, civil law, and state administrative law. Factors are inhibiting and attempting to carry out legal protection of song creation works against piracy of musical artworks downloaded for free on the Website i.e. by preventive and repressive means.

**Keywords.** Legal Protection, Copyright, Song, Piracy, Artwork, Music, Downloaded, Free, Website

### **Introduction**

During the era of globalization, Indonesia experienced very rapid progress in the field of technology, which is evidenced by the existence of public thoughts that are in accordance with the times, especially in the fields of technology, information, and communication, making it easier to find information. As is the case in law which is dynamic, namely growing and developing according to changes and developments in human life. The law is a norm that must be followed when acting and behaving in association / society and if it violates it will be subject to sanctions (Kansil, 2011).

The Internet is a form of innovation from human life that is present during the times and technological developments, through the internet can change distance and time into an infinite where people can carry out various life activities (Wahid & Labib, 2010). The internet can have

a positive and negative impact, for negative impacts are the existence of crimes / criminal acts such as gambling, pornography, fraud, and crimes in the field of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) such as music or song copyrights, where through the internet media a song is easy to download. Songs are one of the protected copyrights and as the domain of IPR as regulated in Article 58 letter (d) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright which is hereinafter referred to as UUHC which states that "Copyright Protection of Song or music Creations with or without text". As protected by UUHC a songwriter/creator is entitled to his copyright and economic rights, where copyright and economic rights are an appreciation of the results of his creativity.

Indeed, law enforcement instruments are often shuffled when it comes to catching up with the rapid development of technology. But, in fact, this is not only the case in our country. The United States has also experienced it, when technological advances have not been fenced off with clear *Cyber Law* provisions. Various problems of criminality that developed due to digital world activities, were also experienced by the superpower. Perhaps you still remember how the long *Illegal Download* case between Metallica and the Napster site led to the court's dismissal of the rights owner, a victory for Metallica, as the aggrieved party at that time and swiftly, the US government made a number of clear legal tools, to protect the country's foreign exchange source, the majority of which came from the IPR element.

Based on the data, the number of illegal music or song downloaders this year has pretty much reached 2.8 billion downloads. And there are 23 illegal *websites* that have been closed, but the four *websites* turned out to be recurrent websites, which in the previous year were also closed. Problems that continue to develop in accordance with the development of science and technology. For example, there are many Copyright violations, such as the proliferation of pirated *Compact Disc* (CD) sales by the public which in the end is very detrimental to the real rights holder who has sacrificed the energy, cost and time to produce a copyrighted work. The events mentioned above have been going on for a long time, but have not been responded to proactively by officials or agencies related to referring to Law Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copyright.

The development of science and technology (IPTEK) achieved by the Indonesian people, especially in the fields of communication, transportation and information, has made relations between individuals, between legal entities, and between governments easier and smoother. This condition has more or less influence on copyright law.

Issues regarding Copyright will touch various aspects such as technological, industrial, social, cultural and various other aspects. But the most important aspect when connected with the protection of intellectual work is the legal aspect. The law is expected to be able to overcome various problems that arise related to copyright. The law must be able to provide protection for intellectual works, so as to be able to develop the creative power of society which ultimately aims at the success of Copyright protection.

### **Theoretical review**

(Raharjo, 2006) defining legal protection is to provide protection to the human rights of those who are harmed by others and that protection is given to society with the aim that they can enjoy all the rights granted by law. a protection can be said to be legal protection if it contains the following elements: 1) There is protection from the government against its citizens; 2) Guarantee of legal certainty; 3) Relating to the rights of citizens; 4) There are punitive sanctions for those who violate it. (Hadjon, 1987) The principle of protection for the people against acts of government rests on and stems from the concepts of recognition and

protection of human rights because historically in the West, the birth of the concept of recognition and protection of human rights was directed at the restriction and laying of obligations on society towards its rule.

Lili Rasjidi and I.B Wysa Putra argue that: "Law can be used to realize protection that is not only adaptive, and flexible, but also *predictive* and *antipative*" (Rasjidi & Putra, 1993). Legal protection is a description of the work of legal functions to realize legal goals, namely justice of expediency, and legal certainty. Legal protection is a protection provided to every subject of law according to the rule of law, be it *repressive*, written or unwritten, in order to enforce a legal regulation.

The known copyright term is the author's right according to the literal Dutch translation, *Auteursrecht*. It was not until the 2nd Indonesian Cultural Congress, October 1951 in Bandung, that the use of the term author's rights was questioned because it was seen as narrowing the meaning of copyright (Damian, 2009). Based on its substance, Intellectual Property Rights are closely related to intangible objects and protect intellectual works born from human creation, taste and taste (Utomo, 2009).

Formal juridically, Indonesia was introduced to copyright issues in 1912, namely at the time of the promulgation of *Auteurswet* (*Wet van 23 September 1912, Staatblad 1912 Number 600*), which entered into force on September 23, 1912.<sup>21</sup> After Indonesia became independent, the provisions of *auteurswet* 1912 were then still declared valid in accordance with the transitional provisions contained in Article II of the Transitional Rules of the 1945 Constitution, Article 192 of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and Article 142 of the Provisional Constitution of 1950. The enactment of *Auteurswet* 1912 is certainly temporary (Usman, 2003). The development of such copyright infringement activities is influenced by various factors. The causes of the onset of this situation are rooted in: 1) There is still no ethical need to respect someone's copyrighted work; 2) Lack of understanding of the meaning and function of copyright, as well as the provisions of copyright law in general, which is due to the lack of counseling on the subject. 3) Too light the threat prescribed in copyright law against copyright piracy .

Copyright infringement of a creation, especially those using the help of computer technology, is still going on as usual due to the following factors:

1. Creations in internet media can easily be duplicated and disseminated globally in a very short period of time and in very large quantities.

2. There is no limit on the place of the infringer because a domain name or website can be accessed by everyone globally.

3. The procedure for events between countries in dealing with violations of copyright on the internet, such as to determine who the perpetrators are and when they occur (*tempus delicti*) and determine the jurisdiction of the occurrence of violations (*locus delicti*) still vary.

4. Information, data, or a creation on the internet is vulnerable to being manipulated, altered, or modified by others even though it has been protected by technological means of control.

5. Not only *the economic rights* of the copyright holder are violated, but also the moral rights of the creator.

6. Advances in the field of technology are very fast and continuous allowing one to infringe copyright in various forms of modus operandi by using advanced technology.

7. Some trends of actions on the internet, such as framing or linking to a site that contains copyrighted works that violate copyright cannot be identified as copyright infringement.

### **Research methodology**

The specifications of writing this thesis include research that is descriptive in analysis, namely providing an overview and analyzing the legal protection of copyright works against piracy of music artworks downloaded for free on the Website based on Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.

The approach method used in this thesis is a normative juridical method, namely by analyzing the provisions related to the problem, this method is used because the problem under study is Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.

This stage of research uses normative juridical. The stages of such research are as follows:

a. Library research is secondary data research which includes:

1) Primary legal materials, namely binding legal materials, include laws and regulations such as the Criminal Procedure Code and Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.

2) Skunder legal materials are in the form of materials that are closely related to primary legal materials that can help analyze and understand primary legal materials, namely scientific papers of scholars in the field of law.

b. Field research (field research) is to find and find data on legal protection of copyrighted works against piracy of music artworks that are downloaded for free on the Website based on Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.

Data obtained through document studies (secondary data) that is collecting data analyzes documents that are the object of research. The data obtained are then analyzed using a qualitative normative method, which departs from the provisions of positive law and is compiled systematically without using mathematical models and systematic formulas.

### **Research results**

#### **Legal Protection of Song Artwork Against Piracy of Freely Downloaded Musical Artworks On The Website**

So far, people's rights in law are still not fulfilled, where people are faced with bureaucratic problems that tend to be convoluted. Copyright is a movable object that contains the concept that copyright can be transferred and licensed either orally or in writing through a notary or not that is adjusted to the boundaries of laws and regulations.

The creator of the song or music is the copyright holder and as the party who legally accepts the rights to his copyrighted work. There are 2 (two) systems in copyright registration, namely constitutive and declarative carried out by the Directorate General of IPR under the auspices of the Minister of Justice which is included in the list of creations and can be accessed by everyone. Institutions that register song or music copyrighted works are facilitative in nature, that is, the state provides and serves copyright creators who register their works. According to Article 58 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Copyright Act, it is stated that the protection of Song or Music Copyright applies during the life of the creator and is calculated for the year from the time the Announcement was first made and continues for 70 (seventy) years after the creator's death, starting from January 1 of the following year. Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright brings new progress in copyright protection, contained in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the UUHC states that: "Copyright is the exclusive right of the creator that arises automatically based on the declarative principle after a creation is realized in tangible form without prejudice to restrictions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations".

The declarative principle is a principle that states that a copyrighted work is not an idea but an expression of an idea that has protection since it is published, heard, and seen by all parties. The issue of conflict and copyright protection must be based on a declarative system. As the legal protection of song or music copyright in Indonesia is enforced by Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, namely the state protects exclusively the copyright holders of songs or music. As explained in the previous chapter, there has been a copyright violation of a folk song by downloading a song which is then commercialized in the form of a CD or VCD to be traded in Ende City, to the detriment of the folk songwriters. In traditional society a songwriter is a job of creating songs for the local community, where songs are joint creations and as property rights and as a national culture in the field of art and literature. Song art or music in the regional community and is a matter of pride for its creator if it is loved by the wider community, so that anyone can use it without minding it.

The tendency of the public to choose pirated products is used by the perpetrators of song or music piracy, Eman Bata Dede as the creator of Gawi Songs from Ende Lio with the title Doja du'a Lulu Wula and More Ngga'e Wena Tana (Gawi 2000) can be said to be a loss-making party because of the actions of The Beret Ende Shop who committed piracy by downloading and multiplying the song in the form of CDs and VCDs for commercial purposes by trade freely in society.

The involvement of law enforcement officials that are not optimal in handling copyright piracy cases leads to ineffective implementation of the Copyright Law and a lack of public participation in both preventive and repressive efforts in eliminating copyright infringement that is rampant in society. Downloading songs via the internet needs to be understood by the public if it does not want to be said to be an act against the applicable law in Indonesia. should first apply for permission to the songwriter to the owner or creator of the song to be downloaded and privately owned. Without realizing it, people in Indonesia commit unlawful acts if they download songs without asking permission from the creator of the downloaded song. People are less aware that songs are a form of art whose creation is not easy so songwriters need to be given legal protection.

Songs that can be downloaded via the internet prove that technology has developed with the existence of various sites providing free song download facilities, while these sites whether they have permission or not to circulate songs or music. The song creation consists of parts created by 2 or more people, and what is meant by the creator is the person who leads and supervises the entire completion of the song creation that cannot be harmed by the public for his copyrighted work.

Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright provides protection against problems that may occur in the field of copyright as contained in Article 38 which states that:

1. Copyright on traditional cultural expressions is held by the state.
2. The state shall inventory, maintain, and maintain traditional cultural expressions as referred to in paragraph (1).
3. The use of traditional cultural expressions as referred to in paragraph (1) must pay attention to the values that live in the development society.
4. Further provisions regarding Copyright held by the state for traditional cultural expressions as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by government regulations.

This condition causes musicians to often protest to the government to block sites that provide free *download* facilities , but with the lack of fast steps in blocking, it causes losses suffered by musicians in terms of economic losses (*royalty*) for their copyrighted works.

Article 4 of Law Number 28 of 2014 Challenges Copyright explains that "Copyright as referred to in Article 3 letter a is an exclusive right consisting of moral rights and economic rights". Article 4 states that Copyright is divided into moral rights and economic rights:

1. Moral Rights Moral Rights are rights inherent in the creator that cannot be eliminated or erased without any reason.

2. Economic Rights Economic Rights are the right to obtain economic benefits for copyrighted works. In relation to this economic right, the copyright holder will suffer economic losses for the act of piracy of his copyrighted work due to the absence of royalty payments from the piracy perpetrator, in addition, the piracy perpetrator will get greater economic benefits because the piracy perpetrator does not pay royalties to the copyright holder.

A royalty is a payment made for the use of a work to the Copyright holder where users must apply for permission and pay for the copyrighted work of the song used. Royalties are parties who perform songs and perform songs at activities of a commercial nature. If a copyrighted work is used for its own benefit there is no obligation to pay royalties. Based on Article 1 number 21 of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright which states that:

"Royalty is a reward for the utilization of the Economic Rights of a Creation or Related Rights Product received by the creator or owner of the relevant right".

Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright contains several articles that regulate copyright and are related to the protection of a protected copyrighted work found on the internet. In addition, Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions can also be used to protect song copyright holders for violations that occur on the internet.

Article 25 of Law Number 2008 of 2014 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions explains that:

"Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents compiled into intellectual works, internet sites, and intellectual works contained therein are protected as Intellectual Property Rights based on the provisions of laws and regulations"

The article above explains that all activities through the internet cannot be misused in using data on the internet including songs. Article 25 provides legal protection to the public in the use of data on the internet including the use of songs. The understanding of Copyright is not the same in everyone, this is due to different views and understandings of the meaning of copyright. Copyright consists of 2 words, namely rights, which is an authority that is free to be used or not by the rights holder, while the word copyright is the result of someone's creation which can be in the form of feelings, thoughts, knowledge, or experiences.

Copyright is based on one's creativity and activities and is the key to the realization of a copyrighted work and is an exclusive right. Legal protection of copyright in Indonesia began to be carried out since the time of the Dutch East Indies Government, because in the era of the kingdom in Indonesia there was no information or reference that regulated copyright protection.

According to Sitompul (Muhammad, 2007) states that:

"In the copyright of songs, there is an economic right, that is, the right to obtain economic benefits on intellectual property. It says economic rights because intellectual property rights are objects that can be valued with money. Economic rights are taken into account because IPR can be used/utilized by other parties in industry or trade that brings profit".

From the above opinions it can be said that the piracy of songs by downloading via the Internet is a detrimental act for songwriters because their works are easy to access and download without obtaining economic rights. According to Muhammad said that: "In the internet media providing protection against copyright this has difficulty because there has not been found a way that is completely safe from piracy or theft". Legal protection of copyright is essential to protect a person's creativity, since the creator of a work of art is given recognition that is said to be a moral right and an award as an economic right. With the legal protection of works of art including songs, it can enrich culture, knowledge and entertainment for the community.

### **Inhibiting Factors and Efforts in Carrying out Legal Protection of Song Copyright Works Against Piracy of Music Artworks Downloaded for Free on the Website**

The implementation of legal protection for copyright has several obstacles faced which result in the ineffectiveness of regulations on copyright law protection in Indonesia. Here are the obstacles facing the implementation of copyright protection re-sung for commercial purposes on the internet media:

1. People's views on copyright until now are different from the Copyright Law, people still view copyright as common property while the Law views copyright as the property of individuals. This difference of views is one of the causes of the rampant copyright infringement in society.

2. Lack of knowledge and lack of information owned by songwriters or the public about matters relating to copyright registration. Songwriters or the public have not paid enough attention to the importance of registering copyrights, this is also due to the lack of socialization and legal counseling carried out by interested parties such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

3. The copyright law is still not legal<sup>34</sup>, this happens because the public does not understand what copyright is. The public may not be aware of copyright laws.

4. The song cover actor does not understand the exclusive rights owned by the songwriter in the form of moral rights and economic rights. The cover artist thinks that asking the songwriter for permission is not that important, just including the creator's name and the title of the song is included as not violating copyright.

5. The lack of serious legal action for cover actors who violate the UUHC, so that if it is allowed to drag on, it will give rise to the attitude that re-singing songs for commercial purposes is considered normal.

6. Advances in technology and information that facilitate copyright infringement.

Protection efforts must be given to songs that are freely downloaded through the internet, the most important thing is the role of the government through preventive efforts. Here the government through the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemenkominfo) regulates sites or websites that provide song download features by blocking. So that internet users cannot freely access these sites. Blocking is carried out in two ways, namely, with complaints and with findings from the Ministry of Communication and Information itself. Complaints are usually made by people who find these prohibited sites by sending an e-mail from the Ministry of Communication and Information, then the Ministry of Communication and Information responds by contacting the admin of the owner of the site and providing a written warning.

Most of the site admins do not admit that the content on their site is illegal content so the admin refuses to remove the content. If it is like this, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics contacts the creator or licensee of the content, if there is really no permission, the Ministry of Communication and Information unilaterally directly blocks the site. This blocking is mandatory for the government, because the government is obliged to protect the works created by musicians who certainly have economic value and moral values. So that with the protection provided, musicians will not be afraid to work because later their musical works will be hijacked or used by others freely. The active role of the government through the Ministry of Communication and Information is actually highly expected by songwriters in the future.

Uuhc 2014 provides a strong foundation to the Minister of Communication and Informatics in his efforts to prevent and eradicate copyright infringement through the internet. Article 54 of the UUHC regulates the prevention of copyright infringement and related rights committed through information technology means, as stated in Article 54 of the UUHC, namely: To prevent violations of Copyright and Related Rights through information technology-based means, the Government is authorized to do:

1. Oversight of the creation and dissemination of copyright and related rights infringing content.
2. Cooperation and coordination with various parties, both domestic and foreign in preventing the creation and dissemination of content that violates Copyright and Related Rights.
3. Supervision of recording actions using any media against the Works and Related Rights products at the performance venue.

According to the explanation of Article 54 of the UUHC, what is meant by content is the content of the Basil of Creation which is available in any media. Forms of dissemination of content include uploading content through internet media. Article 55 states that:

1. Any Person who becomes aware of the violation of Copyright and/or Related Rights through an electronic system for Commercial Use may report to the Minister.
2. The Minister verifies the report as referred to in paragraph (1).
3. In the event that sufficient evidence is found based on the verification of the report referred to in paragraph (2), at the request of the complainant the Minister recommends to the minister administering government affairs in the field of telecommunications and informatics to cover up some or all of the content that infringes Copyright in the electronic system or makes the services of the electronic system inaccessible.
4. In the event that the closure of the Internet site as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in its entirety, within a maximum of 14 (fourteen) Days after the closure the Minister shall request a court determination.

Article 56 states that:

1. The Minister who organizes government affairs in the field of telecommunications and informatics based on the recommendations as referred to in Article 55 paragraph (3) may close the content, and/or access rights of users who violate Copyright and/or related rights in electronic systems and make electronic system services inaccessible.
2. Further provisions on the implementation of the closure of content and/or access rights of users who violate Copyright and/or Related Rights in electronic systems or make electronic system services as referred to in paragraph (1) are stipulated by a joint regulation

of the Minister and ministers whose duties and responsibilities are in the field of communication and informatics.

Thus, uuhc 2014 accommodates the interest of protecting copyright on the internet, so the government through the Ministry of Communication and Information is required to be more active in protecting sites that provide facilities to download songs for free. Public reports or complaints to the Ministry of Communication and Information are also very necessary regarding sites that provide free song download facilities, but here the role of public legal awareness is very necessary also in the event that the songs they get for free have economic rights, meaning that songwriters are entitled to royalties obtained. Efforts made to protect the copyrights of songwriters not only block sites that provide free downloading facilities for songs, but songs downloaded over the internet by the public can still be done by paying royalties for songwriters but by paying song royalties at a more affordable price than people buying in the form of DVDs/VCDs/MP3s. So it is hoped that the public will also be willing to appreciate the creator's song creation. Another effort is to enforce the rule of law regulated in the UUHC by law enforcement officials.

Law enforcement in the UUHC according to Article 120 is a complaint, so it can be done with a prior report from the aggrieved party. Criminal law enforcement of song copyright infringement is carried out by investigators of officials of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as well as certain Civil Servants within the ministry in the field of Copyright crimes. In addition, the change in the regulation of the 2014 UUHC regarding ordinary deliberations became a complaint, according to the author, this is more aspirational because the parties who feel aggrieved who actually report want to be followed up to sue for copyright. Because of the fact that this technological development, especially in copyright, is actually many musicians who benefit from uploading their own songs to be better known to the wider community.

The development of technology and information today, sometimes musicians deliberately upload their copyrighted works to the public for free access. That way they hope to be able to easily introduce song creation works and be known by the public, so that they actually feel that they are benefiting from this. This means that this advancement in technology and information on the Internet on the one hand violates the copyright of songwriters, but on the other hand there are songwriters who actually want to be known to the public by deliberately downloading their works by the wider community without feeling disadvantaged.

Thus, the application of the complaint is appropriately used in the UUHC in the event that the creator who feels aggrieved only wants to report a loss. In addition, the efforts made, namely the government and the Copyright Board, provide knowledge to the public about the importance of a person's copyright to be appreciated because it has economic and moral value in it. Of course, with constant supervision regarding sites that provide free song downloading services. Although in providing copyright knowledge, of course, awareness from the public is also needed to appreciate the importance of IPR. If we look at the practices carried out by the community, it can be said that law enforcement in the field of IPR in Indonesia is very weak. This is one of the reasons why Indonesia was included in the list of "*priority watch list countries*" by the United States (Syafrialdi, 2006).

## **Conclusions and suggestions**

### **A. Conclusion**

The conclusions obtained from the results of the discussion in the previous chapter are:

1. Legal protection of songwriting works against piracy of musical artworks downloaded for free on the Website can be done through the measures contained in criminal law, civil law, and state administrative law. In order for a work of art to be recognized and licensed, song copyright registration is carried out in accordance with state administrative law, namely through the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01-HC.03.01 of 1987 concerning Registration of Works and Decrees of the Directorate General of IPR Number H01. PR.07.06 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Acceptance of Intellectual Property Rights Applications, while by law criminal offenders who download songs or music can be subject to criminal penalties in accordance with Article 113 Paragraph (3) of the UUHC and civilly a civil lawsuit can be applied to perpetrators who accuse songs for commercial activities in accordance with Article 99 Paragraph (1) of the UUHC.

2. Inhibiting factors and efforts in carrying out legal protection of song copyright works against piracy of music artworks that are downloaded for free on the Website are preventive and repressive ways, where preventive efforts are the recording of copyrights on song copyright works, there are government efforts through the Ministry of Information and Technology to block sites that provide facilities for downloading /downloading songs / music for free, and counseling to the public about the importance of a copyright on the work of others to be appreciated because a copyrighted work has moral and economic value, while repressive efforts can be carried out through the enforcement of criminal law in accordance with Article 113 Paragraph (3) of the UUHC and civil law with a lawsuit against the perpetrator who downloads songs/music and is used for commercial purposes based on Article 99 Paragraph (1) of the UUHC.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that can be given regarding the results of this study are:

1. In order to protect the song and its creator from unlawful acts of persons or institutions, it must be based on the Copyright Act which needs to be carried out consequently because it has harmed the songwriter and the active role of institutions to supervise and monitor the license agreement of the creator and the song.

2. Every court decision in the case of song/music piracy by a person or institution must be able to understand in detail the applicable provisions so that it can provide legal protection and the decision does not make mistakes in its legal application which has an impact on losses for the creator /copyright holder both material and moral.

3. Legal protection of songwriters from unlawful acts must be strictly implemented in accordance with copyright provisions, namely Law Number 28 of 2014 and emphasize law enforcement so that law enforcement officials in dealing with any song copyright violations are firm and maximize the performance of collective institutions to supervise and monitor any song copyright violations.

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