

## The Enforcement of Copyright Law in the Field of Music and/or Song in the Framework of Digital Economic Development

Heru Mario<sup>1)</sup>, Mompang Lycurgus Panggabean<sup>2)</sup> & Rusdin Tahir<sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Universitas Kristen Indonesia, E-mail: [herumariobuhamin@gmail.com](mailto:herumariobuhamin@gmail.com)

<sup>2)</sup> Universitas Kristen Indonesia, E-mail: [mompanggabean@yahoo.com](mailto:mompanggabean@yahoo.com)

<sup>3)</sup> Universitas Padjadjaran, E-mail: [rusdin@unpad.ac.id](mailto:rusdin@unpad.ac.id)

**Abstract.** *The authorities (government) are obliged to strive to provide legal certainty to their citizens in a practical juridical manner by implementing copyright law enforcement in the field of music and/or songs in the context of developing the digital economy, therefore, in order for these ideals to be achieved, citizens need knowledge of statutory regulations, especially the Law. RI Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. The use of the internet in this digital economic era has increased drastically as evidenced by the rise or development of digital platforms which are mushrooming in Indonesia, apart from providing a good economic impact but also having the impact of violating copyright law, therefore problems arise (1) Is Copyright Law Enforcement in Indonesia based on positive law (*Ius constitutum*) is in accordance with the principles of justice and the welfare state, and (2) Why protection and fulfillment of copyright for music and/or song creators in the digital economy era must be carried out according to the Pancasila philosophy, and (3) How configuration of music and/or song copyright for the advancement of the digital economy in Indonesia as *ius constituendum*. This writing uses normative legal research methods, with descriptive research type and uses qualitative data analysis methods. Discussion about law enforcement, especially regarding complaints and differences with reports, what legal problems there are, what the advantages and disadvantages are. This writing will be useful so that the authorities can make new regulations so that in the future regulations will follow developments in the digital economic era.*

**Keywords:** *Copyright; Digital; Economy; Enforcement, Music.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is a country founded by the founding fathers through a long steep and uncertain journey<sup>1 2</sup> however, after sacrifices made by all societal levels during the

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<sup>1</sup> Subhan A Acim and Lalu Sumardi, 'Systematic, Substantive and Functional Comparison between the Holy Qur'an and Pancasila', *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, 79.2 (2023) <<https://www.ajol.info/index.php/hts/article/view/245507>> [accessed 6 September 2024].

<sup>2</sup> Khudzaifah Dimiyati and others, 'Indonesia as a Legal Welfare State: A Prophetic-Transcendental Basis', *Heliyon*, 7.8 (2021).

time of independence, which essentially aimed to establish equitable and fair well-being, this nation eventually attained freedom through perseverance and shared values<sup>3 4</sup>. Subsequently, the question is whether the next generation would be committed to creating fair and reasonable laws after the colonizers destroyed the nation's infrastructure or falsified its laws. The digital economy of today is characterized by the proliferation of various communication and technological tools across the globe that are not limited by time or location<sup>5 6 7</sup>. The online platforms are also often used to carry out various domestic and international business activities<sup>8 9 10</sup>.

Automatically, a nation joins forces with other nations' industries to develop technology capable of boosting economic growth through efficient production. Technology originating from Indonesia, which is a result of national development, is highly valued<sup>11 12</sup>. The internet has already made time, space, and reality more accessible to people and facts on new life experiences. People can engage in several activities that are difficult to do in the actual world due to time constraints and distance<sup>13 14 15</sup>. The Internet has

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<sup>3</sup> Stefan Danerek, 'Construction Sacrifice in Eastern Indonesia', *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 45.131 (2017), p. 88–107, doi:10.1080/13639811.2017.1247547.

<sup>4</sup> Nawiyanto and others, 'Controlling the Brantas River: Construction and Impact of Japan-Suported Irrigation Infrastructure on the Agricultural Economy and the Environment in East Java', *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 11.1 (2024), p. 2335756, doi:10.1080/23311983.2024.2335756.

<sup>5</sup> Supriti Malhotra, 'The Youtube Companion to Film Education', *Studies in Media and Communication*, 10.2 (2022), p. 320–34, doi:10.11114/smc.v10i2.5748.

<sup>6</sup> David I Tafler, 'Drawing Spirits in the Sand: Performative Storytelling in the Digital Age', *Religions*, 10.9 (2019), p. 492, doi:10.3390/rel10090492.

<sup>7</sup> Олег Александрович Кожевников and Марина Вячеславовна Чудиновских, 'Регулирование Труда Дистанционных Работников в России и За Рубежом', *Вестник Санкт-Петербургского Университета. Право*, 11.3 (2020), p. 563–83.

<sup>8</sup> Richard Apau and Felix Nti Koranteng, 'Impact of Cybercrime and Trust on the Use of E-Commerce Technologies: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior.', *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 13.2 (2019).

<sup>9</sup> Walfried M Lassar and Krishnan Dandapani, 'Media Perceptions and Their Impact on Web Site Quality', *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 21.1 (2003), p. 38–47, doi:10.1108/02652320310457794.

<sup>10</sup> Anna Katharina Provasnek, Erwin Schmid, and Gerald Steiner, 'Stakeholder Engagement: Keeping Business Legitimate in Austria's Natural Mineral Water Bottling Industry', *Journal of Business Ethics*, 150 (2018), p. 467–84, doi:10.1007/s10551-016-3121-y.

<sup>11</sup> Samuel Paulus Ratag and others, 'The Local Wisdom in Agroforestry Systems: The Case Study in Wanga Village, East Motoling Sub-District, South Minahasa Regency, Indonesia', *Revista De Gestão Social E Ambiental*, 18.4 (2024), p. e04658–e04658, doi:10.24857/rgsa.v18n4-075.

<sup>12</sup> Taufik H Simatupang and others, 'Salak from Indonesia: Legal Protection, Potential Geographical Indications and Development Practices toward International Markets', *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10.1 (2024), p. 2341963, doi:10.1080/23311886.2024.2341963.

<sup>13</sup> Ivan Guevara and others, 'Edge IoT Prototyping Using Model-Driven Representations: A Use Case for Smart Agriculture', *Sensors*, 24.2 (2024), p. 495, doi:10.3390/s24020495.

<sup>14</sup> Ayatulloh Michae; Johari, Razana Juhaida; Sobirov, Bobur; Oli, Mario Colega; Rahmi; Afriadi, Bambang Musyaffi, 'Examining Initial Trust in Adoption of Digital Banking Platform: A Personal Innovativeness and Security Perspective', *Journal of System and Management Sciences*, 14 (2024), p. 67–86.

<sup>15</sup> Anastasia Suslow and others, 'Impact of Information and Communication Software on Multiprofessional Team Collaboration in Outpatient Palliative Care—a Qualitative Study on

brought forth new developments for humanity, including the development of a digital economy where transactions are conducted digitally to ensure efficiency in terms of time and money. We can engage in business transactions<sup>16 17</sup>, conversations<sup>18 19 20 21</sup>, expenses<sup>22 23</sup>, learning<sup>24 25 26</sup>, and various other activities that are typical of everyday life.

As the internet grew, the general public became more and more accustomed to the conveniences offered by the digital economy. Nevertheless, there are negative consequences associated with the music industry, particularly music copyright. The user of the internet can easily obtain music from websites that offer download services, then convert and save the music in digital format without considering the ethical and financial

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Providers' Perspectives', *BMC Palliative Care*, 22.1 (2023), p. 19, doi:10.1186/s12904-023-01141-4.

<sup>16</sup> I Bhuvaneshwarri and V Ilango, 'An Online Blockchain Based Sustainable Logistics Management System (OBSLMS) Enabled by the Internet of Things for the Textile Industry', *Industria Textila*, 74.6 (2023), p. 660–66, doi:10.35530/IT.074.06.202364.

<sup>17</sup> Fatemeh Stodt and Christoph Reich, 'Introducing a Fair Tax Method to Harden Industrial Blockchain Applications against Network Attacks: A Game Theory Approach', *Computers*, 12.3 (2023), p. 64, doi:10.3390/computers12030064.

<sup>18</sup> Charlotte Blease and John Torous, 'ChatGPT and Mental Healthcare: Balancing Benefits with Risks of Harms', *BMJ Ment Health*, 26.1 (2023), doi:10.33168/JSMS.2024.0105.

<sup>19</sup> Zhicong Chen, Xiang Meng, and Cheng-Jun Wang, 'The Dark Web Privacy Dilemma: Linguistic Diversity, Talkativeness, and User Engagement on the Cryptomarket Forums', *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10.1 (2023), p. 1–11, doi:10.1057/s41599-023-02424-0.

<sup>20</sup> Michael Robert Haupt and others, 'Detecting Nuance in Conspiracy Discourse: Advancing Methods in Infodemiology and Communication Science with Machine Learning and Qualitative Content Coding', *Plos One*, 18.12 (2023), p. e0295414, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0295414.

<sup>21</sup> Razia Fakir Mohammad and Mahwish Kamran, 'Examining the Efficacy of Online Learning in Nurturing Students' Learning: An Analysis of Students' Experiences', *Asian Association of Open Universities Journal*, 18.3 (2023), p. 218–32 <<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/AAOUJ-11-2022-0163/full/html>> [accessed 6 September 2024].

<sup>22</sup> I Abu-ALSondos and others, 'Customer Attitudes towards Online Shopping: A Systematic Review of the Influencing Factors', *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 7.1 (2023), p. 513–24, doi:10.5267/j.ijdns.2022.12.013.

<sup>23</sup> Carmen Llorente-Barroso, María Sánchez-Valle, and Mónica Viñarás-Abad, 'The Role of the Internet in Later Life Autonomy: Silver Surfers in Spain', *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 10.1 (2023), p. 1–20, doi:10.1057/s41599-023-01536-x.

<sup>24</sup> Somsubhra Gupta and others, 'Technology Enhanced Learning Driven Music Inspired LEARN with NOODLE Model for Inclusive Education.', *Journal of Engineering Education Transformations*, 37.Special Issue 2 (2024).

<sup>25</sup> Mushoffan Prasentianto, Rizkiana Maharddhika, and Syakilla Eka Putri Lestari Trimus, 'The Digital-Mediated Extensive Reading on English Language Learning of Agriculture Students', *Journal of Education and Learning (EduLearn)*, 18.1 (2024), p. 107–15, doi:10.11591/edulearn.v18i1.21176.

<sup>26</sup> Nurassyl; Postolache, Octavian; Mansurova, Madina; Belgibaev, Baurzhan; Kunelbayev, Murat; Sarsembayeva, Talshyn Zholdas, 'Development of a Wearable Monitor to Identify Stress Levels Using Internet of Things', *Indonesian Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (IJECS)*, 33.3 (2024), p. 1486–99, doi:10.11591/ijeecs.v33.i3.p1486-1499.

implications<sup>27 28 29</sup>. The general public listens to the music that is being released without paying royalties to the performers. Indonesia is one of the countries where many people use the internet to download songs. This of course has implications for the legal protection of copyright for songs downloaded on the internet because musicians' creative works are freely available to the public without considering the economic rights of the songwriter<sup>30 31</sup>.

The Phenomenon of Copyright Law Enforcement in the Field of Music and Songs in the Framework of Digital Economy Development is a very relevant topic in today's digital era. With the development of technology and the ease of access to music content online, the challenges in enforcing copyright law have become increasingly complex. Key phenomena related to copyright law enforcement in the field of music in the framework of the development of the digital economy:

1. Digital Music Distribution and Streaming: (a) Business Model Change: The shift from physical sales to digital streaming and downloads has changed the music industry landscape. These new business models often involve paying royalties differently than traditional models; (b) Artist and Song Creator Rights: In the digital economy, songwriters and artists often face the challenge of getting fair compensation from streaming platforms. This sparked a debate about a fairer royalty distribution model.
2. Piracy and Copyright Infringement: (a) Increasing Online Piracy: Music piracy through torrent sites, file-sharing platforms, and illegal streaming is still a big problem. This reduces revenue for creators and copyright owners; (b) Complicated Law Enforcement: Copyright enforcement in the digital world is often complicated due to jurisdictional limitations and the anonymity of infringers.
3. Role of Technology in Law Enforcement: (a) Use of Digital Rights Management (DRM) Technology: DRM technology is used to protect digital content and prevent illegal use. However, the technology also faces criticism for sometimes restricting legitimate consumer rights; (b) AI and Machine Learning: The use of AI and machine learning technology in detecting copyright infringement on digital platforms is increasing, helping to enforce the law more effectively.
4. Regulations and Policies: (a) International Policy Development: With a global digital platform, international cooperation is needed to address cross-border copyright infringement; (b) Local and Global Initiatives: Many countries have begun to strengthen copyright regulations in the digital age, including Indonesia which has

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<sup>27</sup> Kyoung-Joo Lee, 'The Coevolution of IT Innovation and Copyright Institutions: The Development of the Mobile Music Business in Japan and Korea', *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 21.3 (2012), p. 245–55, doi:10.1016/j.jsis.2012.04.001.

<sup>28</sup> Yanghuan Li and others, 'A Decentralized Music Copyright Operation Management System Based on Blockchain Technology', *Procedia Computer Science*, 187 (2021), p. 458–63, doi:10.1016/j.procs.2021.04.084.

<sup>29</sup> Qinqin Liu and Jianlin Qiu, 'Digital Audio Watermarking Algorithm in Copyright Protection of Music Works', in *Third International Conference on Computer Science and Communication Technology (ICCSCT 2022)* (SPIE, 2022), , 57–62, doi:10.1117/12.2662650.

<sup>30</sup> Tao Jiang, Keqing Dai, and Moaiad Khader, 'Copyright Protection of Original Online Music Products Based on Applied Statistical Mathematics—Take Music Trade Network as an Example', *Applied Mathematics and Nonlinear Sciences*, 7.2 (2022), p. 975–84 <<https://sciencedirect.com/article/10.2478/amns.2021.2.00209>> [accessed 6 September 2024].

<sup>31</sup> Paschal Preston and Jim Rogers, 'Social Networks, Legal Innovations and the "New" Music Industry', *Info*, 13.6 (2011), p. 8–19, doi:10.1108/14636691111174225.

- introduced several updates in copyright law to adapt to technological developments.
5. Creative Economy and Innovation: (a) Content Creator Empowerment: The digital economy also provides new opportunities for songwriters and artists to distribute their work independently and earn income through digital platforms such as YouTube, Spotify, and others; (b) Monetization Model Innovation: Innovations in monetization models such as crowdfunding, Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), and digital merchandise sales open up new opportunities for the music industry.

Thus, Enforcement of copyright law in music in the era of the digital economy is a complex challenge involving technological, legal, and policy aspects. With the continuous development of new technologies and business models, an adaptive and collaborative approach is needed between governments, industry players, and consumers to ensure fair and sustainable copyright protection.

Intellectual Property is a tool for achieving and developing the economy, in the narrow sense of the creator or inventor himself, and in the broad sense of improving the country's economy as a source of foreign exchange. For example, one thing that has the potential to be developed in the current creative economy era is works of art.

Therefore, things are needed that can guarantee and protect the rights of creators for each of their works in the form of legal protection given to creators<sup>32 33 34</sup>. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright (after this referred to as "UUHC of 2014") explains about creators and creations. UUHC 2014 defines a creator as a person or several people who individually or together produce a creation that is unique and personal. The development of copyright law regulations, although there are shortcomings, in fact has followed the development of society and the interests of society, especially to protect the rights of creators relating to their creations as stated in the 2014 UUHC concerning Copyright regarding the exclusive rights granted to creators. Article 4 of the 2014 UUHC states that exclusive rights consist of moral rights and economic rights. Moral rights are rights that cannot be transferred, such as the right to prohibit changes to a work. Economic rights are rights that can be transferred, such as the right to publish and the right to reproduce. If someone reproduces a work without the creator's knowledge, that person has violated the creator's economic rights.

In enforcing copyright law contained in the 2014 UUHC, the provisions on offenses used in enforcing copyright law have been changed. In Article 120 of the 2014 UUHC, it is stated that criminal acts as referred to in the 2014 UUHC are complaints offenses. Thus, violations of criminal copyright law can be carried out if there is a prior report or complaint from the aggrieved party. Apart from enforcing criminal law, perpetrators of song copyright infringement can of course file civil lawsuits for actions that cause losses to the song creator. Different from previous law enforcement arrangements, especially in the criminal domain, as contained in Law Number 19 of 2002 concerning Copyright (hereinafter referred to as "2002 UUHC"), criminal acts as referred to in the 2002 UUHC

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<sup>32</sup> Gregory K Faulk, Robert P Lambert, and Clyde Philip Rolston, 'The Effects of Changing Technology and Government Policy on the Commercialization of Music', in *Government Policy and Program Impacts on Technology Development, Transfer, and Commercialization* (Routledge, 2013), p. 75–90.

<sup>33</sup> Andy Harrower, 'Copyright Issues in Internet Music', *Contemporary Music Review*, 24.6 (2005), p. 483–88, doi:10.1080/07494460500296151.

<sup>34</sup> Jiang, Dai, and Khader.

are reportable offenses, namely enforcement of criminal rights. Copyright can be implemented by law enforcement without waiting for a complaint from the victim or injured party.

Based on the above, in this writing with the title Copyright Law Enforcement in the Field of Music and/or Songs in the Context of Digital Economic Development, in this writing the problem formulation is identified as follows: (1) Is the enforcement of copyright law in Indonesia based on positive law (*ius constxitutum*) by the principles of justice and the welfare state?; (2) Why should the protection and fulfillment of copyright for music and/or song creators in the digital economy era be held according to the Pancasila philosophy?; (3) What is the configuration of music and/or song copyright for the advancement of the digital economy in Indonesia as an *ius constituendum*?

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

Research is an important way to develop science and technology. because this becomes and aims to find the ruth in an orderly way using a structured methodology and with consistent results <sup>35</sup>. This writing uses normative legal research methods so that everything written in statutory regulations or laws are rules or norms which are the benchmark for this writing. The type of research used by the author is descriptive research, where the author describes precisely the concepts related to the theme raised in this research <sup>36 37</sup>. In this writing, the author will use a lot of data from libraries and the internet and also collect data from related institutions. After obtaining the necessary materials and data, the author nalyzes the materials and data using qualitative data analysis methods which refer to primary legal materials and secondary legal materials.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A scientific theory is a rational explanation that is by the object it explains. An explanation, no matter how convincing, must be supported by empirical facts to be declared true <sup>38</sup>. For a theory to be accepted by scientists, a theory must go through a process of generalization and testing with a very broad scope, as discussed by many scientists, a theory is an elaborate hypothesis, and a law will be formed if a theory has been tested and accepted by scientists.

In the framework of this writing, several theories will be put forward that can provide guidance and direction for achieving the objectives of this research, which originate from the opinions of scientists and then several concepts will be prepared that come from various regulations and legislation that support the achievement of the objectives of this research. Creating a good and correct framework for thinking in research is important

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<sup>35</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, 'Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat', 2007.

<sup>36</sup> Rui Ma and others, 'Analysis of Hindering and Facilitating Factors of Help-Seeking Behavior in Schizophrenia Based on COM-B Model: A Descriptive Qualitative Study', *BMC Psychiatry*, 23.1 (2023), p. 770, doi:10.1186/s12888-023-05226-5.

<sup>37</sup> Edy Trihatmoko and others, 'Preserving Coastal Ecosystem through Micro-Zonation Analysis of Karimunjawa, Indonesia', *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 196.1 (2024), p. 88, doi:10.1007/s10661-023-12257-8.

<sup>38</sup> M Solly Lubis, 'Filsafat Ilmu Dan Penelitian', *Bandung: Mandar Maju*, 1994.

because this framework becomes the foundation and basis for the research<sup>39 40</sup>. Theories are useful to explain or explain why specific symptoms or certain processes occur and a theory must be tested by confronting it with facts that can show its untruth<sup>41 42</sup>. For a researcher, a theory or theoretical framework has various uses, and these uses include at least the following<sup>43</sup>: (1) Theories are useful for sharpening or further specifying the facts to be investigated or tested for truth; (2) Theory is useful in developing a fact classification system, building a structure of concepts, and developing definitions; (3) Theory is a summary of things that are known and whose truth is tested regarding the object to be studied; (4) Theories provide the possibility of predicting future facts because the causes of these facts are known and perhaps these factors will appear again in the future; (5) Theory provides clues to deficiencies in the researcher's knowledge.

A theoretical framework is a framework of thoughts or opinions, theories about a case or problem that become a comparison and theoretical guide in scientific research<sup>44 45</sup>. A theoretical framework aims to present ways to organize and implement research results and relate them to previous results<sup>46</sup>. Within this framework, several concepts or understandings are expressed that will be used as a basis for legal research. The function of a theory in scientific research is to align directions or instructions and predict and explain observed phenomena<sup>47</sup>.

Welfare State Theory notes that a state is an area inhabited by people and has a government that must be obeyed by every citizen living in that area. The definition of a state is that "it is the highest organization among a group of people who have the same ideals to live unitedly in one area and who have a sovereign government"<sup>48</sup>. Where in a country consists of<sup>49</sup>: (1) The people (population) are the ones who form and establish

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<sup>39</sup> Olga Navickienė and others, 'The Expression of the Country's Modernisation in the Context of Economic Environmental Sustainability: The Case of Lithuania', *Sustainability*, 15.13 (2023), p. 10649, doi:10.3390/su151310649.

<sup>40</sup> Chengming Wang and others, 'The Moderating Effect of Creativity on Entrepreneurial Intention of Chinese Vocational College Students', *Applied Mathematics and Nonlinear Sciences*, 8.2, p. 3383–92 <<https://sciencedirect.com/article/10.2478/amns.2023.2.01136>> [accessed 6 September 2024].

<sup>41</sup> Claudia Lament, 'Useful Untruths: Another Look at Pluralism in the Clinical Setting', *The Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, 89.2 (2020), p. 195–218, doi:10.1080/00332828.2020.1715690.

<sup>42</sup> Claudia Lament, 'Useful Untruths: A Plea for the Necessity of Pluralism in Child Analysis', *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, 74.1 (2021), p. 105–17, doi:10.1080/00797308.2020.1859282.

<sup>43</sup> Suryono Sukanto, *Ringkasan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Empiris* (Ind-Hill, 1990).

<sup>44</sup> Michael Flavin, 'A Disruptive Innovation Perspective on Students' Opinions of Online Assessment', *Research in Learning Technology*, 29 (2021), doi:10.25304/rlt.v29.2611.

<sup>45</sup> Marta Makowska and others, 'Perception of Medical Humanities among Polish Medical Students: Qualitative Analysis', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20.1 (2022), p. 270, doi:10.3390/ijerph20010270.

<sup>46</sup> Burhan Ashshofa, 'Metode Penelitian Hukum', 2007.

<sup>47</sup> Jianzhong Lin, Shanliang Zhang, and James A Olson, 'Numerical Prediction of Fiber Motion in a Branching Channel Flow of Fiber Suspensions', *Acta Mechanica Sinica*, 21.4 (2005), p. 322–29, doi:10.1007/s10409-005-0047-5.

<sup>48</sup> Rebecca Richards and Robert Smith, 'Playing in the Sandbox: State Building in the Space of Non-Recognition', *Third World Quarterly*, 36.9 (2015), p. 1717–35, doi:10.1080/01436597.2015.1058149.

<sup>49</sup> Elidar Sari, *Ilmu Negara* (BieNaEdukasi, 2015).

a country, because a country would not exist if there were not a group of people who inhabit it and have the same ideals and goals; (2) Territory, is a place of residence inhabited by a group of people by a determined geographical location consisting of land, sea, and air as one unit; (3) Government is the one that carries out the management and implementation of policies in running the wheels of government and national and state order by forming various institutions.

Meanwhile, the definition of the welfare state in the "Collin Colbuid English Dictionary" as quoted by Safri Nugraha states: "The welfare state is a system in which the government provides free social services such as health and education, as well as giving money to people when they are unable to work, for example, because they are old, unemployed, or sick." In essence, it can be seen in the statement that "The Welfare State is a government system that provides social services free of charge (free of charge) in terms of health, education and financial assistance for citizens who are unable to work due to age. further, poverty or illness"<sup>50</sup>.

The Theory of Legal Purpose as stated by Gustav Radbruch said that the law must fulfill various works referred to as the basic values of law<sup>51 52</sup>. The basic values of the law are justice, legal certainty, and utility. Although these three are the basic values of the law, between them there is a Spannungsverhältnis (tension), because between the three basic values of the law, each has different demands from the other, so the three have the potential to contradict each other.

Satjipto Rahardjo, between harmony and conflict, society needs to achieve order. Public order can be achieved if society is able to manage its habits and moral values. Habits are behavior that originates from natural human instincts that emerge as an interest, while moral values originate from something outside humans, such as religious values. This habit is often not by moral values<sup>53</sup>.

The theory of the legal system which consists of legal substance, legal structure and legal culture, was put forward by Lawrence M. Friedman in the expression that these three things are like factories, where the "legal structure" is a machine, the "legal substance" is what is produced or done by the machine and the "legal culture" is whatever or whoever decides to turn the machine on and off and decides how the machine is used<sup>54 55</sup>. In a legal system, the aspect of law enforcement is the center of "activity" in legal life. Law Enforcement in a broad sense includes activities to implement

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<sup>50</sup> Safri Nugraha and Sri Mamudji, *Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Center for Law and Good Governance Studies, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas ..., 2007).

<sup>51</sup> Ridwan Arifin and others, 'A Discourse of Justice and Legal Certainty in Stolen Assets Recovery in Indonesia: Analysis of Radbruch's Formula and Friedman's Theory.', *Volkgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, 6.2 (2023), doi:10.24090/volkgeist.v6i2.9596.

<sup>52</sup> Rahmat Hidayat and Pujiyono Suwadi, 'Measuring the Criteria for Notary Accountability in the Use of Online Media as a Means of Notary Promotion in Indonesia', *Revista de Gestão Social e Ambiental*, 18.5 (2024), p. e05597–e05597, doi:10.24857/rgsa.v18n5-074.

<sup>53</sup> Satjipto Raharjo, 'Ilmu Hukum, Citra Aditya Bakti: Bandung', *Salim Dan Erlies*, 2014.

<sup>54</sup> Hasyim Sofyan Lahilote, 'The Effectiveness of Mobile Court Implementation in Manado Religious Court', *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 7.1 May (2023), p. 55–74.

<sup>55</sup> Fokky Fuad Wasitaatmadja and Wasis Susetio, 'Philosophical Sufism and Legal Culture in Nusantara: An Epistemological Review', in *L-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan* (Fakultas Syariah UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2020), XX, 75–86, doi:10.24857/rgsa.v18n5-074.



and apply the law as well as taking legal action against any violations or deviations from the law committed by legal subjects, either through judicial procedures or through arbitration procedures and other dispute resolution mechanisms: like alternative disputes or conflicts resolution<sup>56 57</sup>. Meanwhile, in a narrow sense, law enforcement involves taking action against every violation or deviation from statutory regulations<sup>58</sup>.

Is the enforcement of copyright law in Indonesia based on positive law (*ius constxitutum*) by the principles of justice and the welfare state?

The definition of copyright is formulated in Article 1 point (1) of the 2014 UUHC, namely, Copyright is the exclusive right of the creator. However, historically Copyright is a translation of copyright in English which literally means "right to copy"<sup>59</sup>. Criminal enforcement of copyright law in the 2014 UUHC can only run by waiting for someone's complaint, for example Via Vallen who did not ask for permission when performing the song "Sunset di Tanah Anarki" at the 2017 off air event, even though she had committed copyright infringement, but because there was no report and so the criminal case could not be processed (era.id, 30 March 2024). Via Valen's legal problem is due to the 2014 UUHC changing the provisions of the offense used in copyright law enforcement, Article 120 of the 2014 UUHC states that the criminal act as referred to in the 2014 UUHC is a complaint offense. The legal problem is due to the 2014 UUHC changing the provisions of the offense used in copyright law enforcement, Article 120 of the 2014 UUHC states that a criminal act as referred to in the 2014 UUHC is a complaint offense. Thus, violations of the copyright criminal law can be carried out if there is a report or complaint first from the aggrieved party. In addition to criminal law enforcement, the perpetrator of song copyright infringement can file a civil lawsuit for actions that bring losses to the songwriter, which in the 2002 UUHC regulates copyright law enforcement as a reporting offense.

A complaint is a complaint that can only be sued if there is a complaint by a party who feels aggrieved<sup>60 61</sup>. In addition, it can be said that the complaint is a restriction on the prosecutor's initiative to prosecute. That way, whether or not there are charges against the perpetrator depends on the consent of the aggrieved party. There are 2 (two) types of complaint offenses, namely absolute complaint offenses (*absolute klachtdelicten*) and relative complaint offenses (*relatieve klachtdelicten*). Absolute complaint delicacies are delicacies that are determined to be prosecuted only if there is a complaint from the

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<sup>56</sup> Jacek Kudła and Alfred Staszak, 'Kontrola Operacyjna w Systemie Informatycznym (Postulaty de Lege Ferenda)', *Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*, 30.2 (2021), p. 263–84.

<sup>57</sup> Yulia Razmetaeva, Yurii Barabash, and Dmytro Lukianov, 'The Concept of Human Rights in the Digital Era: Changes and Consequences for Judicial Practice', *Access to Just. E. Eur.*, 2022, p. 41.

<sup>58</sup> Felix Maultzsch, 'Paradigms of EU Consumer Law in the Digital Age', in *The Law of Global Digitality* (Routledge, 2022), p. 144–61.

<sup>59</sup> Cut Vera Shilvia and Azkiya S Sabrina, 'THE CONCEPT OF COPYRIGHT IN CIVIL LAW AND ISLAM', *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah*, 3.2 (2022), p. 126–52.

<sup>60</sup> Syabbul Bachri and others, 'The Criminalization of Polyamory Perspective Islamic Penal Law and Indonesian New Penal Code', *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 8.2 November (2023), p. 406–40, doi:10.29240/jhi.v8i2.7221.

<sup>61</sup> S Niederegger and others, 'Tatbeteiligte, Umfelddaten Und Strafverfolgung Bei Häuslicher Gewalt: Helffeldstudie an Allen Ermittlungsverfahren Eines Jahres in Thüringen', *Rechtsmedizin*, 33.4 (2023), p. 253–61, doi:10.1007/s00194-023-00642-z.

aggrieved party and what is complained of is only his act or crime<sup>62</sup>. The deeds and the perpetrators are considered as a unit. Meanwhile, relative complaint offenses are crimes that are actually not complaint crimes but specifically for certain things, which are actually needed as complaint offenses<sup>63</sup>. Criminal acts in the Criminal Code that are absolute complaint offenses include:

1. Insults, Articles 310 to 318 of the Criminal Code;
2. Adultery Article 284 (2) of the Criminal Code;
3. Morality, Article 293 (2) and Article 287 of the Criminal Code;
4. Confidential disclosure, Article 322 (2) and Article 323 (2) of the Criminal Code;
5. Eloping, Article 332 (2) of the Criminal Code;
6. Threats/chantage, Article 369 (2) of the Criminal Code;
7. Certain publications/printing, Article 485 of the Criminal Code.

Meanwhile, criminal acts that are accepted as relative complaint offenses include:

1. Theft in the family Article 367 of the Criminal Code;
2. Blackmail and threats within the family, Article 370 of the Criminal Code;
3. Embezzlement within the family, Article 376 of the Criminal Code;
4. Fraud within the family, Article 394 of the Criminal Code;
5. Damage to property in the family, Article 411 of the Criminal Code.

Regarding the time limit for filing a complaint, it is regulated in Article 74 paragraph (1) of the Criminal

Code which states that a complaint may only be submitted within a period of six months from the time the person entitled to complain becomes aware of the crime, if they reside in Indonesia, or within nine months if residing outside Indonesia. Meanwhile, the time limit for withdrawing a complaint is regulated in Article 75 of the Criminal Code, which states that the person who filed the complaint has the right to withdraw it within three months after the complaint is filed.

The problem of law enforcement is not a simple problem, not only because of the complexity of the legal system itself, but also the complexity of the relationship between the legal system and the social, political, economic and cultural systems of society. As a process, law enforcement is essentially a variable that has correlation and interdependence with other factors. The related factors that determine the law enforcement process, as expressed by Lawrence M. Friedman, are the substance, structure and culture components of these components include the scope of operation of law as a system. All of these factors will greatly determine the process of law enforcement in society and cannot be denied one another. Failure of one component will

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<sup>62</sup> Niederegger and others.

<sup>63</sup> Edmon Makarim, *Tanggung Jawab Hukum Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik* (Rajawali Pers, 2010).

impact other factors<sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup>. In fact, copyright is a very fundamental issue, where the work of the copyright holder or creator needs to be maintained. However, the rapid or high level of work produced by creators is not accompanied by legal certainty regarding the creator of the work, therefore many of their works are stolen or taken by individuals without the creator's permission. Based on what has been stated, copyright law enforcement has not yet reached the point of perfection for music and/or song creators with justice and prosperity.

Why should the protection and fulfillment of copyright for music and/or song creators in the digital economy era be held according to the Pancasila philosophy? With so much innovation existing today, copyright is also influenced by the innovation that continues to occur. This, among other things, is related to the problem of copyright infringement through digital media which continues to develop in terms of types of infringement. Economic actors in all business sectors must adapt to changes in activities, most of which can now be carried out digitally. Not only the economic sector, law enforcers also have to adapt to these developments. Especially in protecting intellectual property rights as one of the objects that is vulnerable to violation in this digital development. Technological developments not only have a positive impact on society. The internet and technology also bring harm in several aspects. An example of the weaknesses of the internet is where people can easily hack other people's work, plagiarize it, claim other people's work as their own, change other people's work, and so on. Thus, the high use of the internet has become a threat to the existence of copyrighted works and inventions made by creators<sup>67</sup>. This idea is confirmed by the fact that copyright violations, such as plagiarism, reproduction of works, and claiming the work of others are easily discovered today.

The above idea does not mean that one cannot fully utilize the work of others. As a copyright holder, a person can grant permission to others to use or exploit their work, and this is generally referred to as a license. Licenses for digital works and non-digital works are the same. Based on Article 1 (paragraph 20) of the 2014 UUHC, a license is defined as a permit that allows a person or other party to use the economic rights attached to the Creator, Copyright Holder or Owner of Related Rights. According to this article, it can be concluded that a license is a formal permission given by one party to another party under certain conditions to use the economic rights to a work or related rights product. Certain license restrictions are governed by law or by the terms of a license agreement between the licensor or creator and licensee.

In Indonesia, the right to perform and communicate to the public is managed by the Collective Management Institute (LMK) of the composer as the party with a power of attorney from the songwriter. Furthermore, LMK is part of the Creator National Collective Management Institute, forming the National Collective Management Institute. Definitively, LMK is located in Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Management of Song and/or Music Copyright and Minister of Law and Human Rights

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<sup>64</sup> Rosemonde M Guissou and others, 'The Impact of Anti-Malarial Markets on Artemisinin Resistance: Perspectives from Burkina Faso', *Malaria Journal*, 22.1 (2023), p. 269.

<sup>65</sup> David Tan and Lu Sudirman, 'Final Income Tax: A Classic Contemporary Concept to Increase Voluntary Tax Compliance among Legal Professions in Indonesia', *JLS*, 5 (2020), p. 125.

<sup>66</sup> Wang and others.

<sup>67</sup> Sutan Remy Syahdeini, 'Kejahatan & Tindak Pidana Komputer, Jakarta: Pt', *Pustaka Utama Grafiti*, 2009.

Regulation Number 9 of 2022 concerning Implementation of Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Management of Song and/or Music Copyright. These two regulations are the main support for the function and role of LMKN, which is not explained in the Copyright Law. A license is a permit given by LMKN as manager of the economic rights of creators or copyright holders in Indonesia and abroad to publish musical works and songs that have been used by users, so that it is hoped that LMKN can provide protection and fulfillment for creators so that they can make a contribution to the digital economy in Indonesia.

What is the configuration of music and song copyright for the advancement of the digital economy in Indonesia as an *ius constituendum*?

John Lock stated that a human's work and craft in creating will determine the differences that will be his, and it is the human's work that will determine whether the human has property rights and wealth or not. Copyright in Indonesia is regulated by statutory regulations in the form of laws. Laws as a form of statutory regulations are procedurally determined by the president with the approval of the people represented through the House of Representatives. This can be observed in the initial part of a statutory regulation in the form of a law which reads: "By the Grace of God Almighty, the President of the Republic of Indonesia... With the Joint Approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the President of the Republic of Indonesia". The 2014 UUHC was also promulgated using established procedures, namely promulgation through the official state gazette. The 2014 UUHC was published in the State Gazette. The Copyright Law is procedurally established in accordance with the standards for the formation of statutory regulations, so it has binding power for the Indonesian people. Rawls further wrote that it is unjust to sacrifice the rights of one or a few people just for the sake of greater economic benefits for society as a whole. He believes that this attitude is contrary to justice which requires the principle of equal freedom for everyone social decisions that have consequences for all members of society must be made on the basis of rights rather than on the basis of benefits<sup>68 69 70</sup>. In connection with the above, nowadays it is necessary to have a copyright configuration in strengthening the enforcement of copyright law in the field of music and/or songs, such as in the case of virtual music performances, which are broadcast via digital platforms, which are an alternative for holding new concerts that were previously less popular. in Indonesia. Likewise, regulations regarding the copyright of songs included in the musical repertoire performed on the show may not exist. Therefore, it is necessary to apply legal provisions following the nature and character of the use of copyrighted songs.

Theoretically, legal structures and technical means reinforce each other to support copyright protection.

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<sup>68</sup> John C Hayvon, 'Action against Inequalities: A Synthesis of Social Justice & Equity, Diversity, Inclusion Frameworks', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 23.1 (2024), p. 106.

<sup>69</sup> Luiz Oscar Machado Martins and others, 'Distributive Justice and Equity in Resource Allocation: A Temporal Analysis of Hospitalization Costs in Indigenous Populations in Brazil', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 23.1 (2024), p. 21.

<sup>70</sup> Gary Spruce, 'Knowledge and Social Justice in English School Music Education: Reflections on the Report "Questioning the Gap in Music Literacy"(McQueen 2020)', *Music Education Research*, 26.1 (2024), p. 21–36.

Copyright law acts as a counterbalance to infringement in technical protection mechanisms, and technical measures act as a dynamic and first precursor to defense in the event of infringement. This allows copyright holders, manufacturers and industry to sell their work to the public and safely protect their investment. In practice, this does not go according to plan, developing countries are still improving their means of technological control to protect their property. High-tech computers, vast amounts of storage media, and all the shareable digital content have combined to make it extremely difficult for rights holders.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The Phenomenon of Copyright Law Enforcement in the Field of Music and Songs in the Framework of Digital Economy Development is a very relevant topic in today's digital era. With the development of technology and the ease of access to music content online, the challenges in enforcing copyright law have become increasingly complex. Enforcement of copyright law in music in the era of the digital economy is a complex challenge involving technological, legal, and policy aspects. With the continuous development of new technologies and business models, an adaptive and collaborative approach is needed between governments, industry players, and consumers to ensure fair and sustainable copyright protection. Although the 2014 UUHC has followed developments, there are still regulations whose effect has not been maximized, especially regarding complaint offenses, which previously the 2002 UUHC was a report offense has an impact on the progress of a digital economy in Indonesia that is just and prosperous. Based on the presentation through this writing, the author provides the following suggestions or recommendations: (1) for law enforcement to provide benefits to society, a special discussion is needed regarding the shortcomings of the 2014 UUHC by the authorities of this country, (2) protection and fulfillment for creators in Indonesia in The era of the digital economy must be based on Pancasila, namely equality for all levels of society, (3) configuration and strengthening of existing regulations by the authorities is required, so that all levels can enjoy them.

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