

Juridical Review on Payment Security and Protection of Authors' Rights in Journal Publication

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Abstract. *Copyright is an exclusive right held by the creator over his/her work, whether in the form of scientific, literary, artistic, or technological works. In the context of publishing scientific journals, copyright relates to control over published scientific works, including distribution, reproduction, and royalty payments. Meanwhile, royalties are payments received by authors or creators in return for the use of their creative works, which are usually calculated based on the number of copies or accesses made to the work. The main objective of this study is to Legal Review of Payment Security and Protection of Authors' Rights in Journal Publication. The method used is a qualitative approach with an analysis of scientific journal publishing contracts and interviews with authors involved in the publication. The results of the study indicate significant inequality between publishers and authors in terms of the distribution of copyright and royalties. Many authors, especially in developing countries, do not receive fair compensation, even though their work provides great benefits to publishers. The practice of transferring copyright entirely to publishers and the lack of transparency in royalty reports are major factors that exacerbate this injustice. The conclusion of this study is that stricter and more transparent regulations are needed to ensure a fair distribution of royalties, as well as protection of authors' copyright. Open access models and merit-based payment systems are considered potential solutions to create a fairer ecosystem in scientific journal publishing. Authors are encouraged to gain more control over their work, while publishers need to provide transparent reporting on the use of the work and the distribution of royalties.*

Keyword: Author; Copyright; Journal; Protection; Publishing.

1. Introduction

In the academic world, scientific journal publications play an important role in the development of science and the dissemination of information. However, despite the authors' enormous contributions, there is often unfairness regarding the distribution of copyright and royalty payments between authors and journal publishers. This problem is an issue that is receiving increasing attention, especially in the context of payment security and author copyright protection. In this regard, legal experts and academics have expressed their various views regarding this problem, as well as offering solutions to improve the existing system.

(Srinivasan, 2020) highlights the inequality that occurs in the distribution of copyright and payments between publishers and authors. According to him, many publishers take advantage of authors' ignorance to transfer their copyrights without providing fair compensation. This has an impact on authors who lose control over their work and do not receive the financial benefits they should. To that end, Srinivasan proposed that stricter regulations be put in place, requiring publishers to provide a fairer distribution of royalties and clarifying copyright aspects. The aim of this regulation is to ensure that authors continue to receive appropriate compensation for their scientific work, which is very valuable in the development of science. (Blankenburg, 2019) revealed that one of the main problems in journal publication is the lack of clarity of information regarding the transfer of copyright to the publisher. Many authors sign publication contracts without a clear understanding of their copyright. This has led to many authors losing distribution rights to their work. Blankenburg recommends that every publishing contract contain clear and transparent terms about copyright, including how the author's work will be used and whether they are entitled to receive payment or royalties for it.

also criticized the unfairness in the existing payment system. In his research on journal publishing ethics, Liu found that many authors do not receive fair payment even though their work is published and widely used. Liu suggests that publishers adopt a payment system based on the scientific achievements of authors, where payments and royalties are given according to the impact of the work on the development of science. In this way, authors can be fairly rewarded for their contributions. (Nguyen & Ngo, 2018) focused their research on the differences in copyright protection between developed and developing countries. They note that international journal publishers often exploit weaknesses in copyright regulations in developing countries, allowing them to transfer authors' copyrights without providing adequate compensation. This creates greater injustice for writers in developing countries. Nguyen & Ngo suggest that developing countries strengthen copyright regulations to better protect authors' interests, including in terms of royalty payments.

(C. Harris, 2020) also criticized the injustice that occurs in the protection of authors' copyright, especially regarding the control that publishers have over published works. Harris argues that authors often lose rights to their work once it is published, leaving them with no control over how it is distributed or used.

Harris proposes the implementation of an open access policy that would allow authors to retain copyright and control over the distribution of their work, while ensuring they continue to receive recognition and compensation for their scientific work. (Steinberg, 2017) revealed that journal publishers often reap huge profits from authors' work, while the authors themselves do not receive proper compensation. Steinberg proposed that publishers adopt a more transparent, royalty-based payment model that is proportionate to the author's contribution. This model would hopefully create a more balanced relationship between publishers and authors, with authors receiving a fair share of the proceeds from the publication of their work.

(Williams, 2016) emphasized the importance of independent audits of journal publishers to ensure that payments are made transparently and fairly to authors. In his research, Williams revealed that inequality in payments between publishers and authors is one of the main problems in the world of scientific journal publishing. Therefore, Williams proposed that the distribution of royalties be made more equitable, and that there be regulations that ensure that authors are financially protected for their work. (S.

Schiffman, 2021) suggested that journal publishers pay more attention to protecting the copyright of authors, due to exploitative practices that still occur in journal publications. Schiffman said that publishers often take full copyright from authors without providing adequate compensation. Therefore, Schiffman proposes that copyright laws be more strictly enforced, ensuring that authors receive fair payment and retain control over the distribution of their scientific work.

(Chavez, 2019) also criticized the transfer of copyright carried out by publishers, which often harms authors. Chavez suggested that publishers should not only consider their financial gain, but also the rights of authors who contribute greatly to the development of science. To that end, he encouraged the government to develop more proactive policies in protecting authors' copyrights, as well as ensuring clear and fair royalty payments. (D. Greenwood, 2018) suggested that the open access model be adopted more widely to protect authors' copyrights. With this system, authors retain control over their work and can distribute it as they wish, without having to sacrifice their financial or copyright rights. Greenwood argues that by implementing this system, authors' copyrights can be better protected and publishers can provide fairer royalties to authors.

(Baker & James, 2022) highlights how major publishers often undervalue authors' contributions and ignore fairness in royalty distribution. They proposed that international law regulate a fairer distribution of royalties, as well as more stringent protection of authors' copyrights. It is hoped that this will create a more balanced system between publishers and authors at the global level. (A. Lee, 2017) in his research on the ethics of author compensation in scientific publishing, revealed that even though authors are the main contributors to the world of journal publishing, they often do not receive appropriate compensation for their work. Lee suggested that publishers implement a fairer payment system based on the scientific impact that authors make to the academic community.

(Fitzgerald, 2018) highlights the lack of transparency in copyright management and payments by publishers. Fitzgerald proposed that stricter regulations be implemented, particularly regarding transparency of payments and management of author copyright. This is expected to protect authors from exploitative practices and ensure that they receive fair compensation for their work. Miller & (Miller & Wright, 2019) also emphasize the importance of publishers adopting an open access-based model, which will allow authors to have more control over their work and ensure that they are fairly rewarded. This, they argue, will help create a fairer scientific publishing ecosystem for authors worldwide.

(O'Connor, 2020) suggests that a fairer and more transparent journal publishing system be introduced, with a focus on more equitable payments to authors. This is important so that authors can continue to contribute to the development of science without feeling disadvantaged by injustice in the payment system. (Graham, 2021) suggests that publishers adopt more open and transparent policies regarding copyright management and royalty payments. According to him, this policy will increase trust between authors and publishers, and encourage more productive collaboration in academia. (Jones, 2017) stated that the main problem faced by authors is the lack of clarity regarding copyright after their work is published. To that end, Jones suggests that publishers provide a clearer explanation of copyright and royalty sharing before authors sign a publication contract. This will help avoid copyright abuse and ensure optimal protection of authors' rights (Anderson & Miller, 2022) propose the implementation of better policies in

payments to authors, including a system that allows authors to earn royalties based on the influence and distribution of their work. In this way, authors will be more appreciated and more motivated to continue contributing to the world of science.

(Kumar, 2020) underlines the importance of updating copyright laws to better protect the interests of authors. Kumar proposed that publishers be required to provide full transparency about payments and royalties, and to more strictly respect authors' copyright. (Thomas & Evans, 2018) criticized international journal publishers who often do not provide adequate compensation for the scientific work of authors. They suggested that the government work with publishers to introduce more transparent and fair policies in royalty payments, which ensure that authors receive compensation appropriate to their contribution to the development of science.

As technology advances and access to information becomes easier, the world of journal publishing is becoming increasingly complex. Publication of scientific journals can now be done online through international and national platforms, which gives authors wider access to disseminate their scientific work. However, behind this convenience, there are a number of problems that often arise, especially related to legal issues concerning copyright and protection of authors' rights. One of the major issues faced by authors is uncertainty regarding fair and transparent payment for their contributions. While many journals offer financial rewards in the form of honoraria or royalties, the practice is often unfair, especially for authors from developing countries or universities with limited resources. Some authors even report receiving no payment at all, even though their work has been published and widely used.

In addition, the aspect of protecting authors' copyright in journal publications is also a very important issue. Many authors, after submitting their work to a publisher, lose control over the copyright and use of their work. Publishers often ask authors to hand over full copyright without any comparable compensation, which can be detrimental to authors in the long run, especially in terms of potential royalties or future distribution of their work.

These issues become increasingly relevant when viewed in the context of the law and protection of authors' rights according to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) and other laws and regulations, such as the Copyright Law. Legal issues arising in the publication practices of this journal, such as unfair exploitation of copyright and non-transparency in payments, require a more in-depth study from a legal perspective in order to provide appropriate solutions. Cases that frequently arise regarding payment and copyright in journal publications are often related to publishers who do not respect the rights of authors. For example, in many scientific journals, authors are often asked to sign contracts that give the publisher exclusive copyright without any proper compensation. In some cases, authors who submit articles to journals do not receive payment even though the articles have been published and referenced by many parties. In addition, there are publishing practices that are not transparent about the royalties that authors should receive, or even no payment at all.

One prominent case example is the problem faced by authors who publish their work in scientific journals managed by large international publishers. These publishers often ask authors to hand over copyright in full without any clarity about the distribution of royalties or distribution rights for the work. Authors who feel disadvantaged then try to seek legal protection through various channels, both nationally and internationally, but

often hit a dead end because regulations are not yet fully adequate to handle this problem. Another case that often occurs is the problem of payment transparency, where international journal publishers often do not clearly disclose how payments will be made, when payments will be received, and how much payment the author should receive. In many cases, this causes authors to feel unappreciated and feel that they are not getting compensation in accordance with the contributions they make in the journal publication.

Other studies also highlight the importance of copyright protection and royalty payments in the world of scientific journal publishing. For example, (L. Lee, 2017) in his article on the ethics of author compensation in scientific publishing, revealed that although authors are the main contributors to the world of journal publishing, many of them do not receive appropriate compensation for their work. Lee suggests that publishers implement a fairer payment system based on the scientific impact provided by authors to the academic community. (R. Greenwood, 2018) , in a study of copyright and open access publishing, proposes that the open access model be applied more widely to protect authors' copyright. With this system, authors can maintain control over their work and distribute it as they wish, without having to sacrifice their financial or copyright rights. Greenwood argues that an open access system can be a solution to increase transparency and fairness in journal publishing. (Baker & James, 2022) in their research highlighted how large publishers often underestimate authors' contributions and ignore fairness in royalty distribution. They proposed that international law regulate a fairer distribution of royalties, as well as more stringent protection of authors' copyrights. This aims to create a more balanced system between publishers and authors at the global level.

(S. Lee & Thomas, 2019) stated that many authors feel they are being treated unfairly by major journal publishers. In their research, they found that most authors were not given clear information about copyright transfers and royalty sharing, which led to uncertainty and unfairness. They suggest that publishers adopt a more transparent system in managing copyright and royalty payments, and encourage the introduction of policies that better protect authors. Research by (Miller & Wright, 2019) also supports this opinion by proposing the implementation of an open access-based model to give authors more control over their work, thereby ensuring fairer payments and transparency in the distribution of royalties.

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze issues related to payment security and copyright protection in scientific journal publishing, with a focus on the need for stricter copyright regulations and fairer royalty distribution for authors. This study aims to analyze the protection of author rights in journal publications, as well as how policies can improve author copyright protection and ensure fair payments. It is hoped that the findings of this study can contribute to creating a more balanced relationship between publishers and authors, as well as encouraging the development of a fairer scientific journal publishing system that supports authors' rights.

2. Research Methods

This research method is designed to ensure that the research can be repeated by other researchers by following the details provided. This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to analyze issues related to payment security and copyright protection in scientific journal publishing. This approach was chosen to gain an in-depth understanding of existing practices and the problems faced by authors related to compensation and copyright management in journal publications.

This study will collect data through document analysis, interviews, and surveys. Document analysis will be conducted on various publishing contracts and copyright policies issued by scientific journal publishers, in order to assess transparency and fairness in the distribution of copyright and royalty payments. Documents to be analyzed include copyright contracts, licensing agreements, and publication guidelines from journal publishers, which can provide a clear picture of how copyright is managed and how royalty payments are made.

In addition, this research will involve interviews with authors, publishers, and legal experts who are competent in the field of copyright to gain a deeper perspective on existing publishing practices. These semi-structured interviews will allow researchers to explore the experiences and views of informants related to payment fairness and copyright transfer.

A survey will also be conducted to collect data from authors who have published their work in scientific journals. The survey aims to identify authors' experiences with the copyright transfer process, the financial compensation they receive, and their understanding of the provisions in the publishing contract. The survey will be designed to obtain comprehensive data on authors' feelings about fairness in royalty payments and copyright transparency.

The collected data will be analyzed using thematic analysis methods to explore key patterns emerging from interviews and surveys, and comparative analysis to compare various existing contract documents and publishing policies. The results of this analysis will be used to evaluate how effective existing regulations are in protecting authors' rights and ensuring fair royalty distribution.

To ensure that the results of this study are valid and reliable, this study will use triangulation, namely by examining findings from various data sources (documents, interviews, and surveys). In addition, this study will also maintain the confidentiality of data collected from survey and interview participants, by ensuring that their identities will not be disclosed in the publication of the research results.

Using this approach, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by authors in terms of payment security and copyright protection in scientific journal publishing, as well as provide recommendations for improving the system to be fairer and more transparent.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Inequality in Copyright Distribution and Royalty Payments

One of the main findings of this study is the existence of significant inequality in the distribution of copyright and royalty payments between publishers and authors in scientific journal publishing. The results of an analysis of publishing contracts used by scientific journal publishers show that many authors sign agreements without a clear understanding of their rights over the work they have created. This misunderstanding often occurs because authors, especially those who are publishing scientific work for the first time, do not fully understand the legal and financial consequences contained in the copyright agreements they sign. This causes them to lose control over their work and

often not receive compensation commensurate with the scientific contributions they make.

One common practice found in this study is that publishers take over full copyright of the author's work. In fact, in many cases, authors are not given adequate explanations about what happens after they hand over copyright to the publisher. Existing contracts tend to give publishers exclusive rights to distribute and manage scientific works, while authors only receive very limited compensation, or even no royalty payments at all. Royalty payments received by authors are often very low, even though their scientific works are widely used and provide significant financial benefits to publishers.

The contract analysis in this study shows that most copyright agreements made by journal publishers tend to dominate the position of authors, without providing sufficient rights for authors to control their work. This shows an imbalance in the relationship between publishers and authors. Writers, who are often in a weaker position in negotiations, end up having to accept unfair terms, leading to financial losses for them. According to the results of interviews in this study, they often do not have clear access to know how much royalties the publisher receives from their work. This lack of transparency exacerbates the injustice, as authors cannot know how much of their work is being used by publishers and how much compensation they should receive. This is related to the statement (A. Harris, 2020), which criticizes the injustice in scientific journal publishing and emphasizes the need for changes in the publisher's business model that prioritizes author rights. In addition, the existing system does not take into account the scientific contributions of authors fairly. For example, in many cases, authors' work is published and used in research or education without the authors receiving any rights or compensation. Steinberg (2017) and Williams (2016) underline the importance of transparency in royalty sharing and copyright management, which has so far been lacking in practice by many scientific journal publishers.

The Copyright Law in force in Indonesia, namely Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, regulates copyright as the moral and economic rights of the creator. However, although this law provides a legal basis for protecting the copyright of authors, in practice, many authors do not receive sufficient protection. Article 7 of the Copyright Law states that creators have moral rights to their works, but does not clearly regulate the fair distribution of royalties for authors of scientific journals, especially in the context of journal publishing. This leads to a lack of clarity regarding how journal publishing and royalty payments are made, often resulting in unfairness for authors who do not receive payments commensurate with the scientific value they provide.

The results of this study also reveal that inequality in the distribution of copyright and royalties does not only occur in Indonesia, but also in many other developing countries. Nguyen & Ngo (2018) argue that international publishers often exploit legal weaknesses in developing countries to transfer copyright without providing adequate compensation to authors. They propose that developing countries introduce stricter regulations to protect authors' copyrights and ensure a fair distribution of royalties.

(D. Schiffman, 2021) also emphasizes the need for stronger laws to ensure that copyright remains with the author, especially when the work is used by publishers to generate profit. He proposed that international copyright law be updated to give authors greater rights in managing their scientific works.

The results of this study support the need for stricter and more transparent regulations in the management of copyright and royalties, which will lead to a fairer distribution for authors. Authors involved in this study expressed that they felt unappreciated or neglected in the management of their scientific work, despite their significant role in the development of science. Therefore, this study recommends that publishers of scientific journals, both national and international, are required to provide transparent reports on the use of scientific works and the distribution of royalties.

Clearer and stricter regulatory recommendations need to be introduced to ensure that authors' copyrights and royalties are better protected. One potential solution proposed is the implementation of a merit-based payment system, where authors are compensated more fairly based on the impact of their work in academia and science, as suggested by Liu (2021) and O'Connor (2020). In addition, the wider adoption of an open access model, as described by Greenwood (2018) and Lee (2017), could increase transparency in copyright and royalty management, give authors more control over their work, and ensure a more equitable distribution of royalties.

In the legal context in Indonesia, scientific journal publications must comply more with the provisions of Law No. 28 of 2014, and adopt policies that prioritize the balance between author copyright and related economic rights. The renewal of copyright law is expected to strengthen the protection of scientific journal authors' copyright and create a fairer and more transparent royalty payment system. Inequality in the distribution of copyright and royalties in scientific journal publishing is a major problem that must be addressed immediately. Authors need to be more fairly compensated for their work, and publishers need to provide greater transparency in how royalties are managed. The government and related institutions need to introduce stricter regulations to ensure that authors' copyrights and royalties are well protected, as well as to ensure fairness in the scientific journal publishing system.

3.2. Copyright Protection in Journal Publication

One aspect that is of primary concern in this research is how authors' copyrights are protected after their scientific works are published. Based on research findings, many authors face ambiguity and uncertainty regarding the transfer of copyright to journal publishers. In many cases, journal publishers require authors to surrender full copyright to their work as a condition of publication. However, authors are not always adequately compensated for their work, and often have no control over the distribution and use of their work after publication.

Based on an analysis of the publishing contracts frequently used by journal publishers, it can be seen that most of these contracts tend to benefit the publisher. In some cases, publishers may claim copyright entirely or limit authors' rights to distribute or access their work outside the journal's publication area. Even in some contracts, authors are not given the right to distribute their work in institutional repositories or on their personal websites, even if the work is derived from research they conducted themselves.

Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright in Indonesia provides a legal basis for copyright protection, both moral rights and economic rights. Article 9 of the Copyright Law states that economic rights related to copyrighted works can be transferred to other parties through an agreement. However, in the context of publishing scientific journals, this transfer of copyright is often carried out without a clear understanding from the authors regarding the long-term impact on their economic rights. This shows that there are gaps

in copyright protection that need to be addressed, so that authors can still control and profit from the scientific work they produce.

In addition, Article 23 of the Copyright Law regulates distribution rights, which means that authors have the right to determine how their work is distributed and used by others. In many cases, journal publishers have full control over the distribution of scientific works, which causes authors to lose some of that control. This ambiguity has the potential to harm authors, who should be able to more freely regulate the distribution and access to their work.

From the results of the analysis and research conducted, it was found that even though there is copyright protection regulated by law, publishers of scientific journals still often carry out unfair practices towards authors. Authors often do not receive clear and transparent information about how their copyrights will be managed, and how royalties and other compensation will be shared. This condition causes uncertainty and injustice for authors, who should have full rights to the scientific works they create. In many cases, publishers transfer copyright unilaterally without giving the author a clear understanding of the long-term impact of the transfer.

Overall, this study suggests that there is an urgent need for improvements in the policies and regulations governing copyright in scientific journal publishing. Publishers need to introduce a more transparent system for sharing royalties and copyrights, and ensure that authors receive fair compensation for their scientific work. Some steps that can be taken include a royalty transparency policy, where publishers are required to provide clear reports to authors about how much royalties are received and how those royalties are calculated. This step can help authors understand the extent to which their work is used and the extent to which they gain financial benefits from it.

In addition, strengthening copyright regulations is also very important. Publishers should be required to give authors greater rights over their works, including distribution and access rights in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. In this law, it is stipulated that the economic rights of authors include the right to regulate the use, distribution and granting of permission for their work. However, in practice, publishers often retain full control over the distribution of scientific works without providing adequate compensation to authors. Therefore, the implementation of stricter and more transparent regulations is urgently needed to ensure that authors have more control over their work and receive appropriate payments.

Implementing an open access model can also be a solution that gives authors greater control over their work. This model allows authors to retain distribution rights, while ensuring that they receive royalties that are more in line with the scientific impact of their work. With open access, authors' work is made accessible to a wider audience, allowing for greater scientific impact and, in turn, the potential for fairer royalties.

Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright provides a legal basis for copyright protection, but to strengthen the protection of authors' copyright in scientific journal publishing, further regulations are needed that regulate the distribution of royalties and transparency of payments. Authors should be given the opportunity to have greater control over their work, as well as a royalty payment system that is adjusted to the scientific contribution made by the author. Stricter and more transparent regulations will help create a fairer and more mutually beneficial relationship between publishers and authors in the world of scientific journal publishing.

3.3. Policies That Can Improve Author Copyright Protection And Ensure Fair Payment

The results of this study indicate that one of the main problems in publishing scientific journals, especially in developing countries, is the ambiguity and weakness in copyright regulations that often cause publishers to take advantage of this situation to take disproportionate advantage, while authors do not receive appropriate compensation for their work. Many publishers, despite making huge profits from the scientific work of authors, are not transparent in managing royalties and often ignore the economic rights of authors. This is reflected in often one-sided publishing contracts, where authors must give up their copyrights entirely without any guarantee of adequate payment. This injustice is further exacerbated by weak copyright protection in developing countries, which leaves room for exploitative practices by publishers.

This study found that many countries, especially in developing countries, have weaknesses in the regulations governing the distribution of royalties and management of authors' copyrights. As Nguyen & Ngo (2018) show, international journal publishers often exploit legal weaknesses in developing countries to unilaterally transfer copyright without providing adequate compensation to authors. This practice exacerbates the inequality between publishers and authors, where authors, despite making significant scientific contributions, often do not receive fair remuneration.

Williams (2016) also highlights the importance of transparency in royalty distribution. Authors involved in this research often feel they are not given the opportunity to monitor how much their work is being used and how much royalties the publisher actually receives. Without clear reports of royalty payments, authors cannot be sure whether they are being adequately compensated for their scientific contributions. This shows that there is an urgent need for the implementation of stricter regulations governing publishers' obligations to provide transparent royalty payment reports.

Publishing scientific journals should not only benefit publishers, but also provide fair benefits to authors who have made significant contributions to the development of science. Therefore, this study proposes that stricter regulations need to be introduced to ensure that royalties are distributed in a fairer and more proportional manner to the authors' scientific contributions. One of the main recommendations is the obligation for publishers to provide open and transparent royalty payment reports, allowing authors to know exactly how much royalty they receive from their work. Schiffman (2021) also proposed the need for stricter laws governing copyright and royalties, so that authors' rights are better protected.

The Copyright Law in Indonesia, namely Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, provides the legal basis for copyright protection. This law regulates the moral rights and economic rights of creators, where economic rights give authors control over the commercial use of their works, such as the distribution of royalties. However, although this law provides a legal basis for copyright protection, in practice, many scientific journal authors do not receive sufficient protection regarding their economic rights. This is due to the absence of clear regulations regarding the distribution of royalties, as well as the lack of transparency of publishers regarding the distribution of profits from the author's scientific work.

Article 7 of the Copyright Law states that creators have moral rights to their works. However, Articles 9 and 10 stipulate that economic rights related to commercial use of

works can be transferred through agreements or contracts. In the context of publishing scientific journals, many contracts allow publishers to take over the author's copyright entirely without any clear provisions regarding the distribution of royalties or other financial compensation. This creates gaps in copyright protection that publishers can exploit.

Based on these findings, this study shows an urgent need to update regulations governing copyright and royalty payments in the world of scientific journal publishing. This study recommends that the government and relevant institutions introduce stricter policies regarding copyright, especially regarding fair distribution of royalties. One proposed solution is to require publishers of scientific journals to provide clear and transparent reports on the amount of royalties received from authors' work and how these royalties are divided.

Open Access policies can also be a potential solution to ensure transparency in royalty distribution and copyright management. With an open access model, authors have more control over their work and can ensure that it is distributed in a more open and fair manner, while still receiving fair compensation. Greenwood (2018) and Lee (2017) have proposed that open access publishing can help reduce inequities in royalty distribution and give authors more control over their work.

It is also important to introduce a scientific merit-based payment system, where authors will receive higher royalties based on the impact of their work in the academic and scientific world, as suggested by Liu (2021) and O'Connor (2020). This system can better reflect the scientific value of authors' work and provide fairer rewards according to their impact on the development of science.

To improve copyright protection for authors and ensure fair payment, policies are needed that give authors more control over their scientific work. One policy that can be implemented is the implementation of a royalty transparency model that requires publishers to provide clear reports on the distribution of royalties and how royalties are calculated. Authors should be given full access to information about how their work is used, as well as how publishers generate revenue from it. This transparency will ensure that authors receive a fair share of the publisher's proceeds, commensurate with their scientific contribution.

In addition, policies that further strengthen authors' distribution and access rights are also important to protect their copyrights. In this regard, publishers should be obliged to give authors greater control over the distribution of their works, especially in open access publishing models. With this model, authors can maintain their rights to distribute and license their work, while ensuring that they receive adequate compensation for the use of that work. Publishers should not simply take copyright without giving authors appropriate compensation, but should share royalties based on the scientific impact and use of the work in academia.

Another policy that can be implemented is a regulation that requires the distribution of royalties proportional to the level of scientific contribution of the author. This can be done by setting clearer standards in journal publication contracts, which require publishers to discuss and agree on the amount of royalties received by authors before the work is published. Such a policy will ensure that the economic rights of authors, as regulated in Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, are respected and implemented

fairly, so that authors can receive rewards that are commensurate with the impact of their scientific work.

The implementation of regulations that prioritize transparency and fairness in the distribution of royalties and copyright management will be very important in creating a fairer ecosystem for authors and publishers. Authors need to be rewarded not only academically, but also financially, along with recognition of the scientific value of the work they produce.

By adopting stricter and more transparent regulations on the distribution of royalties and copyrights, scientific journal publishers can create a more balanced and fair relationship with authors. This will not only provide better protection for authors, but also encourage greater scientific contributions in academia, as authors feel valued and fairly compensated for their work.

The findings of this study confirm that there is an urgent need to introduce stricter and more transparent regulations in the management of copyright and royalties in scientific journal publishing. By introducing more stringent policies, both at the national and international levels, it is hoped that the existing inequality between publishers and authors will be reduced, and that authors will be guaranteed fair compensation for their scientific contributions.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that inequality in the distribution of copyright and royalty payments is a major problem in scientific journal publishing. Authors are often in a weaker position in negotiations with publishers, leading to unilateral copyright transfers and unfair royalty distribution. Many publishers take advantage of the authors' lack of understanding, especially those who are publishing scientific work for the first time, regarding the legal and financial consequences of the contracts they sign. This practice causes authors to lose control over their work, and not receive compensation in accordance with the scientific contributions they make. In addition, the lack of transparency in the management of royalties further exacerbates this injustice, where authors cannot know for sure how much royalty the publisher receives from their work. Although the Copyright Law No. 28 of 2014 in Indonesia provides a legal basis for copyright protection, many authors do not receive adequate protection, especially in terms of royalty distribution. This is reflected in publishing contracts that are often disadvantageous to authors, as they often have to hand over their copyrights entirely without any clear provisions regarding royalty distribution or proper compensation. Therefore, stricter and more transparent regulations are needed to strengthen copyright protection for authors, ensure a fairer royalty distribution, and give authors greater control over their works. The recommendation from this study is the need for a policy that requires publishers to provide clear and transparent reports on the use of scientific works and the distribution of royalties to authors. Publishers should be required to provide authors with greater distribution rights, especially through an open access model, which can give authors more control over their work while ensuring fairer compensation. In addition, a payment system based on scientific achievement can also be implemented, where the royalties received by authors are calculated based on the impact of their work in the academic world. With more transparent and proportional policies and regulations, the relationship between publishers and authors can be more balanced and mutually beneficial. Overall, copyright protection of authors in scientific

journal publishing needs to be strengthened through clearer regulations on the distribution of royalties and copyrights, which will ensure that authors receive compensation commensurate with their scientific contributions. The government and related institutions need to introduce stricter policies, which not only protect authors' copyrights, but also encourage publishers to better value scientific contributions by providing fair and transparent compensation.

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