Problematics Intellectual Property Rights of Music Industrialization Indonesia After The Easy Trying of Creating Work

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Abstract
Since the Government of Indonesia through President Joko Widodo ratified regulations regarding job creation (ciptaker) in 2020 which is expected to boost the Indonesian economy. However, instead of being supported, this regulation was opposed because it was projected that it would harm some people, especially in terms of Intellectual Property Rights (HaKI). Although basically the Copyright Act itself has reached the protection of intellectual property rights, but not in full. This creates a phenomenon that occurs in the music industry today which is experiencing many problems, including various copyright infringements committed by cover singers through the Youtube application. This research is a normative research using a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of this study show that the Government Regulations that were formed in relation to the ease of doing business have not been able to ensnare business actors on Youtube who plagiarize songs created through national music industry companies. The government should revise Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Song and Music Royalties in Indonesia to ensure legal protection for songwriters in Indonesia from piracy of the works of cover singers through the Youtube application.

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A. Introduction

The ease of doing business in Indonesia is currently the country’s latest policy in improving the business ecosystem, both locally, nationally, multinational and internationally. Increasing the business competition ecosystem is not a relatively new problem in Indonesia, various regimes from the New Order regime to the reform regime, economic issues are always included in the regulation of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the National Medium Long Term Development Plan (RPJMPM). Through the ratification of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, the Indonesian government through President Joko Widodo is really serious in addressing aspects of the national economy that must continue to be developed. The Job Creation Act, which was formed through a government initiative, aims to solve national economic problems for business actors who have difficulty doing business through bureaucratization of business licensing, overlapping central and regional regulations related to business licensing to the weakness of legal protection for small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). In fact, the Job Creation Act was drafted through the "Omnibus Law" method, which is a method of combining various laws and regulations into a law. The formulation of this kind of legislation model is known and applied in countries that adhere to the "Common Law" system such as the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and others. In contrast to Indonesia, Germany, France and the Netherlands, which adhere to the 'Civil Law' system, they do not apply the concept of Omnibus Law, but instead apply the concept of codification or the amalgamation of various "similar" laws and regulations in one law. Regardless of the application of the Omnibus Law concept that is not in accordance with the Civil Law legal system, the Indonesian government is trying to make legal breakthroughs in ensuring legal certainty, business protection and accelerating Indonesian business competition globally through the instrument of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.¹

However, the regulation of the Job Creation Law has not resulted in new problems in the Indonesian business world. The ease of doing business policies regulated in the Job Creation Act actually results in unfair business competition. One of them is business competition which violates Intellectual Property Rights a lot through music art elements that harm music industry business actors through the use of Youtube social media. Currently, many people have benefited greatly from music covers previously published by the music industry, such as Musica Studios, Trinity Optima Production, Republik Cinta Management and other music producers. As a result of the advancement of the use of social media Youtube by the public, making Youtube one of the big business industries in the world. Currently, Youtube International has carried out monetization (royalties) for Youtube users who can get a certain number of Subscribers, Likes and Viewers for content on Youtube users' channels, earning royalties. For example, in the "Felix Official" channel, as of April 2021 the channel has reached 4.21 billion subscribers and the channel has published 486 videos, all of which are cover videos for national and international songs. Through Youtube Official, the details of the distribution of video royalties in one Youtube channel detail the distribution of royalties calculated based on the number of viewers and the amount of content. Google will pay 68% of their AdSense revenue, so for every US$ 100 that advertisers pay, Google pays US$ 68 to Youtubers. The actual rates advertisers

pay vary, typically between US$ 0.10 to US$ 0.30 per view, but average out at $0.18 per view. The average YouTube channel can receive $18 per 1,000 ad views. This equates to US$ 3 - US$ 5 per 1000 video views. If a channel can get its entire 1,000,000 fanbase to watch two new videos per week, the channel owner will receive each week: US$ 18 x 1,000 x 2 = $36,000 per week from AdSense alone. That is, from one of the examples of the cover singer above, who has 4.21 billion subscribers with 486 video content, the income achieved by one video content publication reaches Rp. 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah). If in just a week the cover singer can publish 4 video content, the profits obtained are estimated to reach Rp. 120,000,000.00 (one hundred and twenty million rupiah).²

So, where is the form of loss for Indonesian music industry players such as Musica Studios, Sony Music Entertainment, Trinity Studios, Republik Cinta Management and other music producers. The disadvantage lies in the imbalance of business competition between music industry companies and personal content creators (cover singers). Moreover, cover singers often violate the copy rights of songs created by singers (musicians) in the music industry. Cover singers don't ignore such copyright infringement, because the most important thing for them at this time is not in the works of music that are created, but how much profit they (cover singers) get through using Youtube. As a result, industrial business actors have to compete with individuals on Youtube social media, this is inevitable because only Youtube is currently the only place for global music industry competition. Unlike before Youtube became a forum for industrialization, in the past, music industry business actors did not have to worry about business competition because the realm of business competition was not through the Youtube channel, but through the number of copies of songs produced and distributed through public services (Supermarket, Minimarket, Music Market and etc). One of the reasons for this imbalance in business competition is the impact of the Employment Copyright Act, which does not regulate the phenomenon of new business law in today's industrial world. Indeed, the regulation regarding Intellectual Property Rights has been regulated in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyrights, but with the current of global economic industrialization development, especially for the national and international music industry, the Copyright Law has not reached legal certainty for the perpetrators. His efforts. Originally, the Job Creation Act was designed to cover these areas, but unfortunately this hope did not emerge.

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the author will discuss issues related to the first, how is the problem of intellectual property rights for music industry business actors in Indonesia after the regulation of the Job Creation Law and second, how is the scope of the Job Creation Law regulating the Intellectual Property Rights of Business Actors The Music Industry in Indonesia in the ease of doing business. This study uses a normative research method with a statutory approach (statute approach) and conceptual (conceptual approach). In this study, the author will present a discussion on the importance of regulating the protection of intellectual property rights for music industry business actors through song publication permits issued by industrial businesses and songwriters as part of copyright protection which is part of human rights. Indeed, at this time the government has issued Government Regulation Number 56 of

² “KAJIAN YURIDIS TERHADAP HAK KEKAYANAN INTELEKTUAL HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN INVESTASI,” LEX PRIVATUM 7, no. 5 (2020).
2021 concerning Management of Song or Music Royalties in Indonesia, but the Government Regulation has not touched the aspect of using Youtube content as public industrialization.

B. Discussion

This section is the most essential part of your Article. Analysis and Discussion must be described clearly and briefly. The result must sum findings (scientific) rather than providing data in details. Please keep in mind to highlight the differences between results or your findings with previous publication by other researchers.


Intellectual Property Rights are a person's copyright in publishing a work that can be commercialized. Intellectual Property Rights when interpreted contextually are one part of the global human rights regulatory instruments. In general, copyright is a human right which is classified as a form of economic rights of a human being, where in that right, the creator of the work is entitled to economic benefits that cannot be violated by other people in any form. Indonesia itself has ratified the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in accordance with Law Number 7 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. International recognition and guarantees of Copyright are not only regulated in the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, but are also regulated in the Universal Copy Rights Convention Geneva 1952. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has also regulated the guarantee of Intellectual Property Rights (Copyrights), where the regulation of Article 28 E paragraph (3) guarantees that everyone has the right to express their expression and the arrangement of Article 28 H paragraph (4) where everyone must protect their personal rights and cannot be taken arbitrarily by others. Indeed, in the Indonesian Constitution there are restrictions on the regulation of Human Rights, where the arrangements must be regulated in laws and regulations.  

Indonesia has also regulated regulations relating to Copyright in which Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright was established with the aim of protecting intellectual property rights which includes science, art and literature which also includes computer programs. The Copyright Law is the government's response to fulfill intellectual property which is part of Human Rights. The development of global industrial technology today causes many violations of intellectual property rights to gain business profits. So, theoretically a country must respect, protect and fulfill a human right. Sure enough, in its development, the flow of global music industrialization has brought many changes in commercial terms. The global music industry currently uses the social media application Youtube as a public commercial means to achieve maximum profit. In Indonesia alone, there are not a few artists who create various musical works of art, big names such as Chrisye, Ahmad Dhani, Anang Hermansyah, Iwan Fals, Ahmad Albar with his Godbless, Dewa Budjana, Agnes Monica, Anggun C. Sasmita and others. others are major musical performers whose names are already worldwide. In creating musical works, these big names have never attempted to hijack songs from other musicians. If it is calculated, these big names have received a lot of royalties from the works they formed, making their

names worldwide and automatically raising the name of Indonesia in the global music scene. However, in the last few years, cover singers have emerged who earn a large monthly income through the Youtube application. As with one example of a cover singer that the author has mentioned in the introduction, the personal profit earned per week can reach Rp. 120,000,000.00 (one hundred and twenty million rupiah). One of the reasons for this huge income is the ease with which the government ignores doing business. In fact, ease of doing business is a separate policy in increasing Indonesia's business competition in the global arena, in any business field. But unfortunately, the Indonesian government does not see the phenomena of human rights violations due to the ease of doing business.

Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which was established at the initiative of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, does regulate the ease of doing business, especially in terms of the ease of registration for the administration of business intellectual property rights. However, the regulation does not rigidly explain the categories of business actors who are required to register and obtain permits for intellectual property rights. As a result of the incomprehensive regulation of intellectual property rights, the Job Creation Law has legal implications for the inequality of competition in the music industry nationally. Before the Youtube application exploded into one of the largest forums for the global economy, music industry business players developed their musical works by making copies of songs in an album of singers or musicians. Then, the copies of the album were commercialized through public business services such as Supermarkets, Minimarkets, Music Markets, public telecommunications facilities (radio, television) and others. So in the past, competition in the music industry did not lie in copyright, but rather on the substance of the work created by each music industry business actor. It is estimated that the more music industry players create song albums, the greater the distribution will automatically be and the potential to generate large profits through the sale of these albums through business services. Not only among industrial business actors who compete for profit, business actors compete with independent (indie) singers who are not under the auspices of a national music company. Say like the singer Iwan Fals who was an indie singer before the reformation (new order). In the past, during the New Order era, Iwan Fals composed a lot of songs critical of and satire on various policies of the authoritarian Suharto government, so automatically Iwan Fals chose an independent path rather than joining a national music company. Why is that, because in the new order era, business actors in any field, including in the music sector, were heavily controlled by the government. If there is a music company that publishes songs against the government, the government will revoke its business rights and may result in criminal penalties. However, since the reform era, precisely in 2001, Iwan Fals officially joined Musica Studio Production because after the reformation, the company was able to develop its business without strict control from the government. Since joining a music company, Iwan Fals' name has grown and he has benefited greatly from his work being published by the Musica Studio Production company.

Then the question arises, what is wrong with the current condition of the company having to compete with singers outside the company. Currently, there are many irresponsible people who plagiarize songs (without permission) by Indonesian music companies such as Musica Studio, Trinity Production, Sony Musica Studio, Republik Cinta Management and others. Many cover singers have benefited greatly from plagiarizing song copyrights in the Youtube application. The current state of technological development makes Youtube one of the major media that
earns massive income through global advertising services. Various international, multinational, national and local companies use the Youtube application as a means of advertising services. This arises because currently, almost all people use the Youtube application as the main means of information. The current progress of Youtube also has an impact on radio and television business actors who have to compete to market their works and information through Youtube as well. As a result, at this time Youtube has become a big business industry in the world that can be used by everyone to get the maximum profit. The legal consequences of Youtube as a business tool have resulted in many copyright violations, because nowadays people who make Youtube their main job (Youtubers) are used as a means to find their main profit. The Youtube application makes today's artists not oriented to the work they create, but rather to how much income they earn through Youtube. The orientation of using information applications makes people's mindsets shift, causing various legal problems, including copyright infringement. It's only natural that currently business actors are overwhelmed by the presence of cover singers on Youtube, the class of large companies in which there are company management, company establishment capital, business distribution and others have to compete with individuals who copy their songs. So automatically, national music companies no longer ignore copyright values that are violated by cover singers, but now music industry companies must continue to publish their work on Youtube as well. The table below will describe the concept of competition inequality in the music industry in the country:

**Tabel 1. Konsep Ketimpangan Persaingan Usaha Industri Musik Indonesia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Perusahaan Industri Musik</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
<th>Publikasi</th>
<th>Penyanyi Cover</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
<th>Publikasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Musica Studio’S</td>
<td>3.21 Miliar</td>
<td>1 Minggu 10 Video</td>
<td>Felix Official</td>
<td>4.21 Miliar</td>
<td>1 Minggu 3 Video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trinity Optima Productions</td>
<td>4.98 Miliar</td>
<td>1 Minggu 8-9 Video</td>
<td>Hanin Dhiya</td>
<td>3.89 Miliar</td>
<td>1 Minggu 4 Video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Republik Cinta Management</td>
<td>61.9 Triliun</td>
<td>1 Minggu 13 Video</td>
<td>Michella Thea</td>
<td>8.3 Miliar</td>
<td>1 Minggu 6-8 Video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above is one form of the concept of inequality in competition in the national music industry through the Youtube application. From the table above, we can see three examples of national music companies having to upload more than five video publications to get the number of subscribers that reaches more than 1 billion subscribers. National music companies that pay a lot of money for songwriters, singers (solo/band), employees and others are really struggling to get profits (royals) from the results of their own songs. Not to mention, these companies are required to pay royalties to songwriters and their heirs as a form of appreciation for the songs that have been made. It's different with cover singers who only publish no more than 5 video songs every week, but get subscribers comparable to the music industry companies above. In fact, from the published videos, many cover (plagiarism) from various singers from different labels. That is, this kind of business competition inequality is an implication of the unregulated regulation regarding copyright royalties for cover singers to songwriters through national music
industry companies. Even more dangerous, the cover singers not only plagiarize the songs of national singers, but also plagiarize the songs of international singers. From the table above, we can see three examples of national music companies having to upload more than five video publications to get the number of subscribers that reaches more than 1 billion subscribers. National music companies that pay a lot of money for songwriters, singers (solo/band), employees and others are really struggling to get profits (royals) from the results of their own songs. Not to mention, these companies are required to pay royalties to songwriters and their heirs as a form of appreciation for the songs that have been made. It's different with cover singers who only publish no more than 5 video songs every week, but get subscribers comparable to the music industry companies above. In fact, from the published videos, many cover (plagiarism) from various singers from different labels. That is, this kind of business competition inequality is an implication of the unregulated regulation regarding copyright royalties for cover singers to songwriters through national music industry companies. Even more dangerous, these cover singers are not only plagiarizing national singers' songs, but also plagiarizing international singers' songs.


The issue of copyright piracy has long emerged in Indonesian society. Many parties say that the emergence of piracy cannot be separated from the socio-economic conditions that exist in society. Such a statement seems undeniable. In every area, piracy adorns various shopping centers, some are in malls, supermarkets, traditional markets and even street vendors. As a result, the creator suffers an economic loss. When the creator is able to create a work then there are economic rights. Economic rights are rights owned by an author to obtain economic benefits from his creation in the form of money which are usually called royalties. This means that the creator will get royalties for the work of his creation. Royalty rights of the creator are given according to its terms. However, with the proliferation of piracy, the right to receive royalties is no longer obtained by the creator. Copyright is a legal term that describes the rights granted to creators for their works of art and literature. Through his abilities and expertise, a songwriter produces works that are a personal expression of his thought and creative power. The state gives appreciation to the creators, because in producing a work not only requires ability and expertise, but also requires the sacrifice of time, effort and even funds. Through his abilities and expertise, a songwriter produces works that are a personal expression of his thought and creative power.

If you look at history, since the Dutch era, copyright has been regulated in the auteurswet in 1912 Stb. No. 600. Thus, the first copyright law (UUHC) to apply in Indonesia was UUHC dated September 23, 1912, which originated from the Netherlands. A few years later, namely in 1982, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia was only able to make a national copyright law as outlined in Law No. 6 of 1982 concerning copyright. This law has undergone many changes and additions to implementing regulations. For the first time after

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Indonesia's independence, copyright is regulated in Law no. 6 of 1982, which was later amended by UUHC No. 7 of 1987, subsequently amended again by UUHC No. 12 of 1997 concerning Copyright. Then UUHC No. 19 of 2002. This law was issued to realize the mandate of the Outline of State Policy (GBHN) in the context of development in the field of law, to encourage and protect creators and their creations. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation is the result of a combination of various arrangements regarding the ease of doing business. It includes the merger of the Manpower Act, the Environmental Law, the Investment Law, the Banking Law, the Copyright Law and others. The purpose of the establishment of the Job Creation Act itself is to formulate various laws and regulations covering business aspects in it.

The Job Creation Act was passed as a solution for the government to make new breakthroughs and innovations in handling and improving the national economy. This Job Creation Act is a law that combines all economic and investment aspects that were previously scattered in various laws and regulations into a single law (Omnibus Law method). Several clusters related to the economy are regulated in the A-Quo Law including labor, land, environment, coastal areas, food, social security, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), electricity and others. However, the ratification of this law has not resulted in pros and cons in various circles. Even in last October after the ratification of the Draft Law on Job Creation into Law, there were many rejections carried out in various forms such as demonstrations, criticism through social media and others. Some parties who are against the view that the Job Creation Act is not in accordance with the concept or method of forming the law in a civil law state. In addition, many parties think that this Law is not in favor of the interests of the workforce and only in favor of the interests of investors. Globalization that is happening at this time is actually a necessity that continues to grow, especially in the economic field because it will affect all areas of people's lives. The implications of the occurrence of economic globalization have led to the globalization of law. Legal globalization is not only based on international agreements, but also requires an understanding of the differences in legal and cultural traditions between the west and the east and leads to integration between countries. So, the rule of law is very important to regulate so that globalization has positive benefits for the country. The link with international standards needs to be a concern so that national companies or industries have competitiveness in the era of globalization.5

Legal reform must take into account the demands of globalization, such as the openness of national laws to international legal norms. In economic activities, law is indispensable because of limited economic resources, on the one hand, and unlimited demand or need for economic resources, on the other. As a result, there will often be conflicts between residents in fighting over these economic resources. The main factor for the law to be able to play a role in economic development is whether the law is able to create stability, predictability, and justice. The first two are prerequisites for an economic system to function. Included in the scope of stability, is the legal potential to balance and accommodate competing interests. The need for predictability of law is important for a country where most of the people, for the first time, enter into economic relations beyond the traditional social environment. Aspects of justice, such as equal treatment

and standardized patterns of government behavior, are needed to maintain market mechanisms and prevent excessive bureaucracy. Legal infrastructure for investors is an important instrument in securing their investment. Law provides security, certainty and predictability for investors’ investments. The better the legal conditions and laws that protect their investments, the more conducive the investment climate of the country is considered to be. The role of the Government in creating an investment climate is needed to overcome market failures or failure to achieve efficiency. To overcome these failures, the Government intervened through laws and regulations. Related to economic activities, business actors need certainty to make economic decisions. Business people will always think about the importance of certainty.

In order to examine and analyze the violation of competition law, several theoretical approaches are known that are used as the basis for determining the action of violations in the Anti-Monopoly Law. There are two main theoretical approaches used in Business Competition Law, namely the Per Se Illegal theory and the Rule of Reason theory. Per se illegal an approach where an agreement or business activity is prohibited because the impact of the agreement has been deemed clear and certain to reduce or eliminate competition. In this approach, the reporting business actor does not need to prove the impact of an agreement made by his competing business actor. The evidence required is that the agreement in question is true or that the business activity in question has actually been carried out by a competing business actor. The Rule of Reason approach is a doctrine that is built on the interpretation of the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act by the United States Supreme Court. This approach is the opposite of the per se illegal approach. The rule of reason approach is an approach that determines that even though an act has fulfilled the formulation of the law, if there is an objective reason that can justify the act, then the act is not a violation. This means that the application of the law depends on the consequences, whether the act has given rise to monopolistic practices or unfair business competition, because the emphasis is on the material element of the act. So the application of law in the rule of reason approach considers the reasons why an action is taken by a business actor. The regulation of business competition as regulated in Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition was established in order to encourage fair competition so that the business climate is more fair and conducive to ensure that a competitive industry can grow and develop as well as improve the welfare of the community.

The scope of the Copyright Act should cover aspects of the protection of intellectual property rights in the music industry in Indonesia. After the ratification of the Job Creation Act was passed, various Government Regulations regarding the ease of doing business have been issued. In Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Song or Music Royalties in Indonesia, it has regulated various aspects of giving royalties to creators and musicians in Indonesia which are carried out by restaurant, cafe, hotel and other public business services through the National Collective Management Institute (LMKN). However, in the Government Regulation related to music royalty, there is no guarantee of copyright (intellectual property rights) obtained by songwriters and musicians for song covers made by cover singers through the Youtube application. Indeed, more broadly the government should realize that the Youtube application has now become the newest business industry that provides various information and entertainment business collaborations. The government should, through the regulation of the

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Job Creation Act, be able to make Youtube as one of the business industry companies that must pay application production taxes to the state, so Youtube must automatically sort out what content should be published in its application. If the policy is regulated by the government, then Youtube will not publish any video content of its users. Currently, Youtube has set a policy that content published does not touch things related to pornography, religion, ethnicity and race. However, Youtube has not regulated the publication of the Intellectual Property Rights policy for the content it publishes. Indeed, the copyright license that has been regulated in the Government Regulation concerning Indonesian Music Royalties can be used as the basis for Youtube industry business actors in publishing their video content. This means, if cover singers want to publish their video content on the Youtube page, they must first obtain a license through LMKN. If the license has been issued, then the cover singer may apply for the publication of video content to Youtube. If a policy innovation like this is carried out by the government, then Youtube will automatically issue the same policy, if Youtube business actors are not able to show a work license published by LMKN then Youtube will automatically reject the publication of video content that will be carried out by Youtube business actors. The important thing to note in this case is, Youtube is one of the international media industries operating in Indonesia, if Youtube does not issue a policy in line with the government, the government of the Republic of Indonesia can revoke Youtube's business license in Indonesia, and if this happens then automatically Youtube is automatically categorized as an illegal industry operating in Indonesian media.

C. Conclusion

Intellectual property rights are part of Human Rights which are classified as economic rights. The Indonesian Constitution has regulated various arrangements regarding Intellectual Property Rights for all its citizens. The problem of ease of doing business in business competition in the music industry is a new phenomenon in the course of Indonesian law. Through the Youtube application, anyone can publish various works that are minimally restricted by Youtube, including cover singers in Indonesia who violate the protection of copyright for songs that have been published by national music industry business actors. Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation actually regulates convenience for business actors in various industrial fields, but the Job Creation Law which was formed as a hope of perfecting the intellectual property rights of industrial business actors in Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, it turns out that it has not formulated the regulation of the competition aspect of the music industry nationally. Youtube application business actors (Youtubers) cannot be charged with any punishment for plagiarizing music industry songs that are plagiarized through the Youtube application. From the business aspect, there is also an imbalance in music industry business competition through the Youtube application between national music industry business players and cover singers. Indeed, the Copyright Act has reached legal protection for the intellectual property rights of business actors (property rights) through the establishment of Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Song or Music Royalties in Indonesia. But unfortunately, the Government Regulation on Music Royalties does not regulate royalty payments made by cover singers to songwriters.

The suggestion that I can convey is that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia can revise Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning Song or Music Royalties in Indonesia by regulating royalty payments for cover songwriters to songwriters to the National Collective Management Institute (LMKN). If the revision is made by the government, Youtube
will automatically follow the government's policy not to publish video content for Youtubers in music content without first showing the work license issued by LMKN. Of course, Youtube will follow government policies because of the consequences if Youtube does not issue a similar policy, Youtube's business license will be revoked by the government which makes Youtube an illegal information media application in Indonesia.

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