

LEGAL CERTAINTY OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS FOR UNREGISTERED CREATORS IN COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

This writing aims to analyze, identify, and elaborate on the legal protection of the economic rights of copyrighted works in Indonesia, based on the UUHC (Undang-Undang Hak Cipta or Copyright Law), and the legal certainty of economic rights for creators who are not registered with the Collective Management Institute after the enactment of PP (Peraturan Pemerintah or Government Regulation) Number 56 of 2021 concerning the Management of Copyright and/or Music Royalties. This study employs normative research with a statutory approach and analysis of legal concepts. The results indicate that the protection of creators' economic rights under the UUHC is regulated by Article 9, paragraph 3, which states that "any person without the permission of the creator or copyright holder is prohibited from copying and/or commercial use of the work." Copyright infringement will result in the perpetrator being classified as committing a criminal act in accordance with Article 113, paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the UUHC. Additionally, repressive protection can be pursued through litigation and non-litigation means. To address the decarbonization related to exclusive rights between the UUHC and PP No. 56 of 2021, the resolution involves vertical harmonization, which requires the alignment of one law with the provisions of other laws and regulations that occupy different hierarchical positions.

Keywords: *Legal Certainty, Economic Rights, Collective Management Institutions*

1. INTRODUCTION

Intellectual property is an inherent right stemming from the intellectual efforts of individuals. This work is the product of creative thinking or human creativity, involving investments of energy, time, and finances, resulting in various creations such as art, literature, and scientific advancements. This right pertains to intangible assets, known as intellectual property, which are created through creative and reasoned use of the mind (Dharmawan, 2018). Intellectual property rights, including copyrights, are exclusive and receive legal protection. Within copyright law, economic rights and moral rights are distinguished. Moral rights encompass two main types: the right of integrity, which protects the work's original form, and the right of attribution, which ensures proper credit is given to the creator

The right concerning the dignity and integrity of a creator is known as the right of integrity. This right prohibits altering, diminishing, or damaging the creation, thereby preserving the creator's integrity. In contrast, the attribution right under moral rights necessitates attaching the creator's personality to the creation, either by name or pseudonym. However, under certain circumstances, the creator may choose to waive their attribution rights, allowing their creation to be anonymous (Ernatudera et al., 2023).

The economic rights contained in IPR are economic rights for a person who creates or discovers according to the law to the results of his creation or work and also his intellectual abilities (Suhartini & Rudy, 2021). The economic right is the property right

of the creator for the benefits of his creation, while the inventor will have an exclusive right to obtain economic benefits from the works created both in the form of art and culture including traditional ones, where this right is known as economic rights (Sapteno et al., 2024). The economic rights are in the form of announcement of the creation and reproduction of the creation. This economic right is in the form of profit that has a value that is obtained because there are parties who use the rights to their creation either used by themselves or used by other parties based on the license given by the creator. The license granted by the creator to the other party is in exercising a right related to the economic rights to the creation and products of related rights with certain conditions given (Suhayati, 2016).

The license agreement is important for the licensor because in the agreement the licensee pays royalties. As a form of administration, the Directorate General of IPR manages royalties and copyright records. In Indonesia, the law governing copyright is Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright (hereinafter referred to as UUHC). Regarding economic rights, their management is governed by the provisions of the UUHC (*Undang-Undang Hak Cipta* or Copyright Law) stipulated in Articles 87 to 93, which establish the National Collective Management Institute (hereinafter referred to as LMKN). Based on these legal provisions, economic rights or royalties received by users for commercial purposes are overseen by LMKN, which has the authority to collect, manage, and distribute these royalties.

Before the existence of UUHC related to the Collective Management Institution (hereinafter referred to as LMK), there had previously been established by private parties or based on personal civil law subjects, namely parties who wanted to help creators who had difficulty in obtaining their rights. The non-profit legal entities are, Yayasan Karya Cipta Indonesia (YKCI), Wahana Musik Indonesia (WAMI), and others (Sihombing & NPM, 2017). However, the existence of LMK is hampered or not as expected due to differences in understanding between the creator, namely LMK, and the producer, namely LMK (Respati et al., 2016). LMKN, which is the coordinator of LMK, has existed before, and its existence is still recognized in this case as a legal entity that aims at license users for optimal use of information technology.

When it comes to a song creation, the songwriter may not have access at all to the use of his song creation after a sound recording, and may not get an economic return from someone who aims commercially in the context of utilizing his song, then the protection of the songwriter's economic rights is neglected, this is where the important role of the LMK or internationally called, Collective Management Organization (CMO), Performing Right Society (PRS), and Collecting Society (CS) (Respati et al., 2016). LMK aims in an effort to take a reward for the creator, or copyright holder against people who use and utilize the copyright into a public consumption with the aim of getting a profit or commercial, so that the creation created by the creator can be utilized collectively.

In 2021, precisely in March, the government issued Government Regulation No. 56 of 2021 concerning the Management of Copyright and/or Music Royalties (hereinafter referred to as PP No. 56 of 2021), making the Regulation with consideration of its purpose in order to fulfill the legal objectives of providing legal protection and a legal certainty of a creator, holder of a right, namely copyright, as well as the owner of rights which in this case is related to the rights of the creator's economic rights, as well as any party who uses it commercially for his creation. Article 12 paragraph (1) of PP No. 56 of 2021 states that

"LMKN collects royalties from people who commercially use songs and / or music in the form of commercial public services for creators, copyright holders, and owners of related rights who are already members of LMK." In addition, paragraph (2) provides an explanation that "LMKN will also withdraw royalties for creators, copyright holders, and owners of related rights who are not yet members of the LMK." In other words, LMKN can withdraw a royalty belonging to the creator of the intellectual property, or copyright holders and owners of related rights without the consent of the creator. Things done by the LMKN creates a conflict with the basic concept of Copyright described in the explanation section of Article 4 UUHC which states "copyright as an exclusive right reserved for the creator, so that no other party can make use of these rights without the permission of the copyright owner / creator."

The study has been conducted in 2023 by Labib Rabbani, who conducted a study namely "The Role of the National Collective Management Institution as a Royalty Manager for Copyright Songs and Music" In this study, the focus of the study is related to the role of LKMN which manages the royalties of a song or music which raises the consequences of the law against someone who uses the song or music but does not pay a royalty, In 2023, research related to LMK was conducted by Wahyu Jati Pramanto (2022) to study "Optimizing the Withdrawal and Distribution of Copyright Royalties by the National Collective Management Institution". In this study, the focus of the author's study is the necessity of paying a royalty, this is because there is a double billing in this case carried out by the National Collective Management Institution or in this case carried out by an individual, namely the LMK, which basically does not have the right to withdraw the royalty.

Comparing this research with several previous studies reveals similarities in the topics discussed, particularly regarding the role of LMK in managing creators' economic rights. However, this study places a distinct emphasis on the exclusive rights outlined in the UUHC and the administration of royalties for creators who have not registered as LMK members following the enactment of Government Regulation 56/2021 (PP 56/2021).

This paper aims to address two main questions: (a) How is the legal protection of the economic rights of copyrighted works in Indonesia based on Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright? (b) What is the legal certainty of economic rights for creators who are not registered with the Collective Management Institute after the enactment of Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 concerning the Management of Copyright and/or Music Royalties? The purpose of this paper is to deeply analyze, identify, and elaborate on these issues, focusing on the legal protection of economic rights under the UUHC and the implications for creators not registered with the LMK following the implementation of PP No. 56 of 2021.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Normative research is used as the foundation of the method in this research, with a statutory approach and analysis of legal concepts. Normative research in this case by analyzing and reviewing a document that is carried out based on the collected documents based on data collection, namely using literature studies, with other supporting documents related to journals and then explained descriptively based on a problem that exists or that

occurs in society. This descriptive analysis technique is used in order to analyze the problems of a study to provide answers to these problems (Diantha, 2016).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Protection Legal protection of economic rights of copyrighted works in Indonesia Based on Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright

Registration of copyrighted works not only has the meaning of an evidence for the creator which is very strong, and gives the right in the form of property rights (Dalimunthe et al., 2022). When an object that is public in nature is registered it will give rise to property rights. If the registration has not been done then the meaning of the object for the private party that is considered not to "know" on the change of legal status of the rights in question (Hatikasari, 2018). The purpose of the registration of copyrighted works in order to get legal protection, if a creation has been registered, registration letters issued by the Directorate General of IPR will be easier to prove who the creator (Jannah, 2018).

Protection of copyrighted works is very important because it has a meaningful economic value for the creator, the protection of copyright in Indonesia ratified through the provisions of the Berne Convention and the TRIPs Agreement. The provisions of the international convention are an important basic principle enforcing copyright, where the link between copyright and the resulting creation is present as a work of creation in real form. In the international convention (Berne Convention) there is a proposition of exclusive rights which is related to the protection of a right in the form of copyright, as Article 6bis (1) Berne Convention:

“Independently of the author's economic rights, and even after the transfer of the said rights, the author shall have the right to claim authorship of the work and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of, or other derogatory action in relation to, the said work, which would be prejudicial to his honor or reputation”

Furthermore, concerning the exclusive rights of copyright, these can be observed in Articles 9(1) and 9(2) of the TRIPs Agreement. These articles stipulate that member states of the TRIPs Agreement must adhere to and enforce the provisions outlined in the Berne Convention. They also recognize the protection afforded to creations that result from the creator's self-expression. In relation to copyright implementation, the TRIPs Agreement upholds principles that include moral rights as part of these exclusive rights.

Copyright is a right that is born automatically granted exclusively to a creator based on a principle that is the principle of declarative to the creation of a real form by reducing restrictions but still in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 number 1 UUHC. The elements that exist in the Copyright, namely:

- a. Exclusive Rights, which means, there is no party who gets the justification for the utilization of a right that in this case is done without the permission of the creator or the person who holds the copyright.
- b. The exclusive right comes automatically after the announcement, with the aim of providing confirmation of the economic rights of the copyright.

- c. The existence of restrictions under the law, which indicates that copyright has a function that is social in nature.

Related to the protection, the UUHC is also given the kinds of creations which are protected by the provisions of Article 40 paragraph (1) of the UUHC is "copyrighted works that are already owned by a person, so it is prohibited when duplicating copyrighted works and the use of such works without the permission of the owner or copyright." Furthermore, the provisions of Article 41 also mentioned "against any copyrighted work that is not protected by copyright, in addition to the work that can be protected by copyright." Any party can make an announcement or in this case do a multiplication of a work regardless of the need, because basically the creation is not in the name of a private individual. Article 41 of the UUHC states that "Unprotected creations include:

- a. Inventions that are not yet tangible;
- b. Any concept, principle, idea, procedure, system, method, invention or data even if it has been expressed, combined, stated, described, or explained in a Creation; and
- c. Tools, objects, or products that have been created only to solve technical problems or whose form is only intended for functional needs

Article 42 UUHC, there is no copyright on works in the form of:

- a. Results at open meetings by state institutions;
- b. Statutory provisions;
- c. State speeches/speeches by government officials;
- d. Court decisions or rulings; and
- e. Holy books or religious symbols

Legal protection is related to protection by statutory provisions that have applied to legal subjects and their implementation has sanctions, in legal provisions that have a preventive nature or that have repressive properties, written or in unwritten form. So with the protection of the law can also be said to be an expectation or image related to the function of the law, which is the existence of a law related to order, certainty, usefulness, and peace that can support the growth of the country's economy, it is necessary to enforce the law on intellectual property, one of which is the protection and enforcement of statutory provisions on copyright (Rahayu & Taufik, 2024).

In addition, the aim of preventing violations before they occur requires preventive protection in this case carried out by the government, which can be seen in the provisions of a law with the intention of preventing and limiting an obligation. With the provisions related to this, it will provide a foundation for the party to realize the ideals of the law.

Against the protection in the UUHC related to economic rights set out in Article 9 paragraph 3 of the UUHC which states that "*any person without the permission of the creator and copyright holder is prohibited from duplicating and commercial use of the work.*" Parties who commit violations can be called perpetrators of criminal offenses in accordance with Article 113 paragraph (1) to paragraph (4) of the UUHC. Organ of an intellectual property is the copyright is intangible, in this case it means that copyright is the result of a human mind or intellectual creation of an abstract nature, so it requires a protection with a limited period of time, if the time period has expired then the copyright belongs to the general public is no longer private ownership.

Registration is considered a fundamental aspect for acquiring copyright, although it is not mandatory for creators, as stipulated in Article 64, paragraph (2) of the UUHC, which states that "registration is not a prerequisite for acquiring Copyright and Related Rights. However, in case of a dispute in court regarding registered and unregistered works, the judge will consider the actual creator based on the evidence." To prepare for potential disputes, creators are advised to register their creations, especially those that are unregistered. This advice was also emphasized by Dientje, a presenter at the socialization event for Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, as reported on the website of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office of East Nusa Tenggara. Dientje noted, "For artists in Kupang and DPC PAPPRI, it is advisable to register copyrighted works with the DJKI to obtain a registration certificate as a legal basis for claiming royalties owed or in case of a copyright dispute."

Legal protection against copyright violations can be pursued through repressive measures including litigation and non-litigation avenues. Litigation involves both criminal and civil paths; criminal law imposes severe sanctions on individuals found guilty of criminal acts. In civil law, cases of piracy can be addressed through the commercial court, which issues decisions related to compensation. The compensation that has been decided arises because there is an irresponsible party who commits an unlawful act. The decision related to the compensation must be fulfilled by the offending party because of the proof of the elements of unlawful acts, the existence of a wrongdoer where the wrongdoing has the effect of harming other people.

3.2. Legal Certainty of Economic Rights for Unregistered Creators Post-Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021

LMK is a body that already exists before the enactment of UUHC, as stated above that there are parties who feel that copyright protection is important, the protection of copyright in Indonesia so that the establishment of LMK, as well as YKCI or KCI which is an institution related to seeking the rights of creators of the song collectively. After the enactment of the UUHC the role of the LMK on the UUHC can be seen in the provisions:

- a. Article 1 paragraph 22 of the UUHC which states "LMK as a non-profit legal entity authorized by creators, copyright holders, and/or owners of related rights to manage their economic rights in the form of collecting and distributing royalties."
- b. Article 23 paragraph 5 of the UUHC which states that any party may commercially use the creation of a performance without the need to seek prior permission from the creator by paying compensation belonging to the creator through the Collective Management Institution.
- c. Furthermore, specifically in Chapter XII, it is discussed about the LMK related to, its authority as Article 87, which is related to the licensing required by the LMK as Article 88, the establishment of a special Copyright LMK in the field of songs and / or music and the determination of the amount of royalties as Article 89, then the obligation to conduct financial audits and performance audits by LMK as Article 90, the allocation of a percentage of operational funds for LMK as Article 91, evaluation of LMK as Article 92, and the mandate for the establishment of Ministerial Regulations as further provisions regarding the procedures for application and issuance of operational licenses, and evaluation of LMK as Article 93.

Furthermore, the establishment of LMKN as the coordinator of LMK, LMKN carries out the withdrawal of royalties further regulated in PP No. 56 of 2021, which explains "LMKN can collect royalties from people who utilize or use songs commercially, the withdrawal of royalties is carried out by LMKN for creators or copyright holders who have joined as members of one of the LMK or who have not become members of the LMK." The wages received by the creator are referred to as royalties. In other words, the LMK will accommodate or represent the creator who registered himself as a member to the LMK with LMKN as the coordinator of the LMK for the withdrawal of royalties from the creator or copyright holder.

In Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, it is emphasized that royalties can be levied on commercial use of songs and/or music in public services conducted by LMKN. The regulation clearly outlines the types of commercial public services required to pay royalties in Article 3, paragraph (2), including: (a) seminars and commercial conferences; (b) restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, bistros, nightclubs, and discotheques; (c) music concerts; (d) airplanes, buses, trains, and ships; (e) exhibitions and fairs; (f) cinemas; (g) telephone waiting tones; (h) banks and offices; (i) shops; (j) recreation centers; (k) television broadcasting institutions; (l) radio broadcasting institutions; (m) hotels, hotel rooms, and hotel facilities; (n) karaoke businesses.

In addition to LMKN being able to collect royalties, LMKN also has the task of collecting royalties by coordinating and making a determination on the amount of royalties based on the principle of justice. The royalties are used for matters relating to:

- a. LMK member is a creator or copyright holder.
- b. For funds, namely operations; and
- c. Funds that are reserves.

LMKN receives a report of the use of the song / music data on SILM which is then sent to the creator or in this case the copyright holder. But in practice this has not been implemented properly, because public awareness is still low coupled with the use of copyright is still lacking due to less than optimal socialization conducted by the LMK (Respati et al., 2016).

Regarding the withdrawal of royalties, the DJKI Kemenkumham, together with LMKN, aim to implement a one-stop system, as agreed upon during the Bali Declaration on Friday, April 26, 2019. The Declaration stipulated that "LMKN will be the sole institution authorized to attract, collect, and distribute royalties from commercial users." This policy aims to enhance the management of song royalties, fostering fairness, professionalism, transparency, and efficiency (Siahaya & Asri, 2022).

LMKN is a government agency that is non APBN based on the attribution authority of the UUHC is related to the withdrawal and distribution of royalties for the economic benefit of a creator in the field of songs / music. Related to the management carried out by the LMKN is very important because the concept of collective management of copyright is an important legal and administrative mechanism for the management, protection, and effective enforcement of copyright (Ola & Majekolagbe, 2024). LMKN is the party that withdraws royalties to creators who are members of LMK and Song Creators who in this case are not registered as members of LMK in accordance with Article 12 of PP 56 of 2021. Withdrawal of royalties to members who are not LMK raises

a conflict related to the basic concept of protection of a copyright in accordance with the provisions of the UUHC which in this case is exclusive.

The inequality related to exclusive rights in the UUHC causes the withdrawal of royalties by the LMKN based on PP No. 56 of 2021 to be inappropriate. The exclusive right means that only the owner can perform the provisions of copyright other than others without the consent of the right holder (Ramadhani & Tarina, 2023). In terms of legal expediency, there are principles that must be fulfilled by law according to Lon Fuller in his book *The Morality of Law*, which proposes 8 (eight) principles that must be fulfilled by law, which if not fulfilled, then the law will be considered to have failed to be called law, or in other words, it must have legal certainty, as follows (Maharani, 2022):

- a. A system made up of provisions, not based on perverse rulings on particular matters;
- b. The regulations are made public;
- c. Not apply retroactively, as this may undermine the integrity of the system;
- d. Made in a form that is easily understood by the general public;
- e. There must be no conflicting regulations
- f. Must not demand more than what can be done;
- g. Must not change frequently;
- h. There must be congruence between the rules and their daily implementation.

The lack of registration and the withdrawal of royalties by LMKN for creators who are not registered members under Article 12, paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, undermines the legal certainty of economic rights for these creators. Although Article 15, paragraph (1) of the regulation stipulates a two-year announcement period to inform creators and copyright holders, the essence of the exclusive rights guaranteed by the UUHC may be compromised. This situation results in a legal misalignment between the UUHC and Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, which serves as a technical regulation under the UUHC. Harmonization efforts are essential to align principles and legal systems, ensuring legal certainty and justice.

Harmonization of a law is a step to form a legislation so that the provisions do not conflict between one legal norm and another legal norm, so that with this, harmonious statutory provisions are formed, still have integrity, are fair, and of course are consistent and obey the principles. The function of harmonizing the law is to prevent and overcome the disharmony of law/norms (Maulana et al., 2023). Due to the disharmony between the UUHC and Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, the resolution lies in Vertical Harmonization, which involves aligning statutory provisions across different hierarchical levels. Additionally, attention must be paid to principles related to the formation of laws and regulations, known as "*beginselen van behoorlijk regelgeving*."

4. CONCLUSION

The protection of the economic rights of creators under the UUHC is governed by Article 9, paragraph 3, which prohibits any unauthorized duplication and/or commercial use of creations. Violators of copyright infringement are subject to criminal penalties under Article 113, paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the UUHC. Additionally, repressive

measures can be pursued through litigation and non-litigation means. Addressing the disharmony between the UUHC and Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021 involves vertical harmonization, ensuring legislative alignment within a hierarchical framework of differing natures.

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