
LEGAL CONSEQUENCES
FOR ACTORS DOWNLOADING ILLEGAL FREE SONGS VIA INTERNET

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ABSTRACT

Today, internet technology has developed rapidly, which can bring both positive and negative impacts. This study aims to answer the legal consequences that will catch the perpetrators of illegal song downloaders through the internet. This research is included in the type of normative research with a literature study approach and legislation related to copyright. The study results show that creators and copyright holders are given legal protection for their inspiration and creativity. Legal consequences for copyright violators for downloading songs illegally on internet media can be subject to civil and criminal sanctions. Based on Articles 96 and 99 of the Copyright Law, the creator or copyright holder is entitled to civil compensation for infringement of his work and the loss of economic rights. Criminally, violators may be subject to sanctions through imprisonment and fines.

Saat ini, teknologi internet telah berkembang pesat, yang dapat membawa dampak positif dan negatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab akibat hukum yang akan menjerat pelaku pengunduh lagu ilegal melalui internet. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan studi pustaka dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berkaitan dengan hak cipta. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa pencipta dan pemegang hak cipta diberikan perlindungan hukum atas inspirasi dan kreativitasnya. Akibat hukum bagi pelanggar hak cipta karena mengunduh lagu secara tidak sah di media internet dapat dikenakan sanksi perdata dan pidana. Berdasarkan Pasal 96 dan 99 UU Hak Cipta, pencipta atau pemegang hak cipta berhak mendapat ganti rugi perdata atas pelanggaran atas ciptaannya dan hilangnya hak ekonomi. Secara pidana, pelanggar dapat dikenakan sanksi berupa penjara dan denda.

Kata Kunci: *Copyright, Illegal Downloads, Legal Effects Legal Protection.*

A. PENDAHULUAN

The song is a work of art that will not be timeless. The development of songs from time to time is increasing rapidly and following the flow of human life. The presence of the internet currently supports the art of music. The rapid development of technology makes it easier to enjoy music. The increasingly sophisticated development of the internet also hurts the development of song civilization. The internet has a negative impact when there is a process of copyright infringement in using the internet to access

songs. This means that there will be losses that violate Intellectual Property Rights if there is the activity of illegally downloading, storing and sharing music on the internet (Kusno, 2016).

When referring to the Copyright Act, Article 58 letter d states that the Song is included in the intellectual property that is given protection. With this protection, musicians have material rights to songs that listeners like. However, copyrighted works can easily be reproduced in digital form, the effect of which is indistinguishable from the original. Because of this action, others can change the resulting copy and share it worldwide via the Internet.

The rapid development of the Internet makes it very easy to infringe on someone else's copyright to some extent. Still, it is tough for a copyright owner to know that an infringement has occurred and take legal action. The Copyright Law has regulated copyright protection about the development of information and technology as outlined in Articles 54, 55 and 56 UUHC. But until the Copyright Act was passed in 2014, many people were still creating sites to download songs for free (Surono, 2018). Musicians whose works are downloaded for free from the internet are significantly disadvantaged by these acts because many people can download their songs for free.

Along with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, the development of the music industry has shifted to other fields. The aroma of digitization has indeed been smelled since the appearance of cassettes. The compact Disc (CD) became a practical choice during the cassette era. It's just that, at that time, the CD player was still expensive. It is undeniable that humans always want comfort. Comfort is not just pleasure but acceptance. With the development of the internet, now everything can be obtained easily, quickly and for free, and can be done just by sitting in front of a computer without having to go anywhere, in just minutes (even seconds) (Anisa, 2022).

Same with technology, now the way to absorb and enjoy music has also developed. Enjoying music is now easy and fast by simply searching for songs on the Internet, downloading and playing them. Free music content on the Internet (labeled as MP3 free downloads) is mostly provided by blogs or websites that specialize in providing free content. Not only downloading MP3s for free, now there are thousands of other applications that voluntarily provide free content to listeners without charging any fees. Examples of these applications are spotify, resso and joox. But the drawback is that customers will find advertisements where these advertisements will be used to pay royalties to song owners. This is why the application is still inferior to websites providing free download links.

Downloading music from free MP3 downloads on the internet is considered piracy because downloading music for free is illegal and violates Law no. 28 of 2014 concerning the Copyright Act (Dewatara & Agustin, 2019). Downloading songs from the Internet is fine as long as we have purchased or paid for legal compliance

procedures in advance. The process of downloading songs on the internet basically has one goal, namely to make it easy, practical and fast for music lovers to access any genre of music. The reality is different now, most of the websites, blogs or websites that allow you to download songs do not collaborate (associate/buy content) with the associated artist/singer/band/brand. Of course, this is copyright infringement. The increasing distribution of free music content through the medium of the internet is forcing the music industry to publicize these illegal downloads, as piracy will naturally increase. More specifically, illegal downloading is the act of copying digital content without the permission of the copyright owner (Sitepu, 2022).

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are exclusive rights in science, technology, literature and art, which require a sacrifice of money, thought and time. Intellectual property rights are not commodities but individuals' abilities to create intellectual property in the form of ideas and concepts. The opportunity cost that is sacrificed gives economic value to Intellectual Property Rights. The current economic value creates wealth for these intellectual creations (Ferdiana, Amirulloh, & Saleh, 2021). Intellectual Property Rights consist of several parts, one of which is Copyright; the subject matter of Copyright includes all literary, scientific and written artistic works (Jalilah, 2022). Copyright is the privilege of the creator; this right automatically appears after the creation is realized in raw or natural form, without restrictions, based on the provisions of the law; this right is defined in point 1 of Law 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright (Werung, Rumimpunu, & Roeroe, 2022).

The phenomenon in Indonesia finds that the internet is a fertile field provided by naughty persons to download songs or musical works illegally. In 2022, many unofficial websites provided features for downloading songs for free. If examined more deeply, the website is managed by rogue individuals who do not pay royalties to musicians, so they can be threatened with violating the Copyright Act. Even though the government has swept it, the website account has reappeared with a different domain.

Much research has been done on downloading intellectual property rights. For example, research by (Luh, Pande, Sari, Ardhya, & Setianto, 2021). he research focuses on the legal consequences for someone who uploads someone else's Copyright on an illegal or unlicensed platform. Meanwhile, the difference with this research is the focus of this research regards legal consequences for people who download copyrights from these illegal platforms. The study results show that the legal consequences for perpetrators can be subject to criminal and civil sanctions.

Second, a similar study was conducted by (Hasanah, Bachtiar, & Teresia, 2015). The focus of this research is the legal protection of song owners which is carried out by socializing laws and regulations by the Government, especially in Riau City. Meanwhile, the difference with this research, the focus of this research is regarding legal consequences for actors who download copyrights from illegal platforms.

Other research conducted by (Ayu, Ningrat, Gede, Mangku, & Suastika, 2020). The focus of this research is the legal consequences for people who download copyrights, especially songs from illegal platforms in terms of the Copyright Act and the Copyright Act (chapter 63 revised edition 2006). Meanwhile, the focus of this research is only to review the Copyright Law. The results of the study show that the legal consequences for perpetrators can be subject to criminal and civil sanctions.

Regarding this phenomenon, this study aims to analyze in depth what legal consequences arise from the activity of illegally downloading free songs via the internet. The expected benefit of this research is that it can provide suggestions for the Government to provide stricter regulations on the protection of Intellectual Property Rights for musicians in Indonesia.

B. METODE

The type of research in writing this proposal is a normative juridical research method whose other name is doctrinal legal research. Based on Soerjono Soekanto, normative juridical research known as library research or document study because this research is carried out or is aimed only at written regulations or other legal materials. The approaches used by researchers in compiling this research are the statute Approach; The case approach. Data collection was carried out through library research, meaning data and information collection techniques from several books, readings, and legislation related to the problem under study. This literature study was conducted in the library. The legal materials used in this study were obtained from searches through literature studies, namely collecting various legal materials, both in the form of laws and regulations, literature, scientific papers, results of previous research, documents, opinions of legal practitioners, journals, and various relevant books related to this research (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2007).

This research begins with formulating the problem that will be studied: the legal consequences for perpetrators of downloading songs for free illegally via the internet. Data is collected through literature study and search for legal sources relevant to the problem under study. Furthermore, the data is processed and analyzed using legal hermeneutic techniques to understand better the legal material used. Legal hermeneutics is a philosophical teaching regarding matters of understanding/understanding something or a method of interpretation of texts in which the methods and techniques of interpreting them are carried out holistically within the framework of the interrelationships between text, context and contextualization (Taqiuddin, 2016).

After analyzing the data, a discussion was made on the results obtained by relating the research findings to the relevant legal concepts. The discussion discusses the legal ramifications for perpetrators of illegally downloading free songs via internet media. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the results of the research and discussion that

has been done. This conclusion summarizes the essential findings of the research and provides recommendations for overcoming the phenomenon of illegally downloading free songs via internet media.

C. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Copyright Law No. 19 of 2002 recognizes two types of rights to a creation, namely copyright and environmental rights. Both types of rights are exclusive industrial rights to the copyright owner. Meanwhile, the standard definition of copyright is regulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law, which is the exclusive right of the creator or right holder to publish or reproduce his work or grant licenses to parties who limit access to his work. Several experts have expressed their views on copyright, including Patricia Loughlan who defines copyright as a form of property that allows the right holder to monitor an intellectual work, including literature, drama, music and works, to use and use it (Triatmojo & Hamzani, 2021). While Mc Keoug and Stewart define copyright as a concept in which creators have the right to use their creations to prevent others from plagiarizing their work (Riyadi, Gunarto, & Hiban, 2022).

Copyright is a material right that is only owned by the creator or owner of a work or works engaged in science, art and literature. As a truly special right, the nature and characteristics of copyright are somewhat different from actual rights in general. Transferable or assignable rights are also clear evidence that copyright is a substantive right. This definition of copyright also shows that copyright which is part of intellectual property law is part of intangible objects.

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Legally, Article 2 paragraph (2) and Article 8 of the Copyright Law create a difference in terminology between creators and copyright owners. This distinction refers to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Copyright Act, which classifies copyrights as goods that the creator can transfer. Article 45 of the Copyright Act also allows copyright owners to license other parties to exercise their exclusive rights to works under a license agreement. In this case, the party who receives the copyright based on an inheritance, sale or licensing agreement is called the copyright owner.

Based on the legal facts specified in Article 3 paragraph (2) and Article 45, copyright owners, the Copyright Law also has the concept of copyright ownership based on the provisions in the articles of this Law. The subject of copyright law is the creator and owner of the copyright. In Article 1 paragraph 2, what is meant by "Author" is a

person or persons who jointly or individually create a creation that is unique and individual. Whereas in Article 1 paragraph (4), the copyright holder is the creator who, as the copyright owner, has received legal rights from the creator or other party who has received additional rights from the party who legally obtained the right.

According to Angela Bowne, Internet users infringe copyright if users download the content of the page they are viewing and save it to their computer's hard drive (Holy, 2020). In the copyright of the song there is a property right, namely the right to receive economic benefits from the intellectual property. They say it's property rights because intellectual property rights are something that can be valued in money. This economic right is considered because intellectual property rights can be used and/or exploited for the benefit of other parties in industry or trade (Maramis, 2014). Therefore, piracy by downloading via the Internet is clearly detrimental to the creator, because copyright gives free access to anyone to download or take songs from their copyrighted work without paying royalties to the creator. In terms of economic rights, creator rights are severely violated (Setiawan, Kusumaningtyas, & Yudistira, 2018).

The legal way to protect the copyright of songs downloaded from the Internet is legal protection, particularly enforcement of state administrative, criminal and civil law regarding registration and monitoring. Registering a copyright is a form of legal protection. This proves that the creator has the rights to his work. Article 64 paragraph (2) of the Copyright Law stipulates that the registration of works and works related to related rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is not a requirement for obtaining copyright and related rights. As explained in Article 64 paragraph (2) of the Copyright Law, Registration of Works and related rights is not a requirement for Authors, Copyright Holders or Related Rights Holders (Maramis, 2014).

Protection of a work begins when the work exists or is carried out, not with registration. This means that Works, both registered and unregistered, are still protected (Margono, 2012). To register a creation with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, applicants can submit an application through three alternatives, namely through the General Department of Intellectual Property (Ditjen HKI), Regional Office of the Republic of Indonesia. Legal advisor registered through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and intellectual property rights advisor. The stages in registering a copyright are as follows (Yustisia, 2015).

To obtain the registration of work at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, an applicant can apply in three ways, namely: - Through the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (Directorate General of Intellectual Property), - Through the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, - Through registered Intellectual Property (IC) attorneys. The steps applying to recording a work of creation several stages that the applicant must go through to receive proof of

having applied to the recording of a work of creation. The steps for a request for the registration of a work of creation are described as follows:

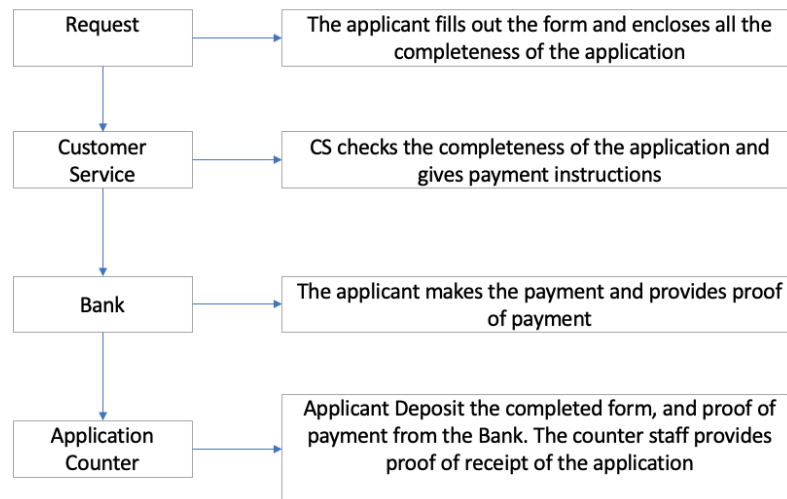


Figure 1. Steps for an application for registration of a work

Therefore, recording or copyrighting a song is not a requirement for the creator to register it, but if the songwriter registers his copyright, he must obtain stronger legal evidence that your copyright has been registered by the government. With a song copyright registered by the creator, it's easy to find out who owns the copyright to the song. The Copyright Law regulates the enforcement of copyrights through criminal and civil law instruments. Criminal instruments related to the use of Internet copyrights for music tracks or downloading songs from the Internet under Article 113(3) UUHC, which states.

"Anyone who without rights and/or without the permission of the Author or Copyright holder violates the economic rights of the Author as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter e, and/or letter g for Commercial Use shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah)."

Based on the description above, Article 113 paragraph (3) of the Copyright Law, a criminal law tool to enforce copyrights on songs downloaded via the Internet, can be applied to anyone downloading these songs from the Internet. However, the use of the song is for commercial purposes, namely for personal gain by downloading songs from the Internet. This is where digital media, such as the Internet, sometimes make it difficult to prove that a song has been downloaded for personal or commercial use. How song piracy must be proven is for commercial purposes.

Apart from being regulated by its own laws and regulations, copyright is also regulated by the Electronic Information and Transaction Law 11 of 2008 (Megahayati, Amirulloh, & Muchtar, 2021). In the case of illegal downloading, if illegal downloading

is carried out in bulk and then used for commercial purposes, this constitutes piracy. If illegal downloading is only for private collections and in small quantities, then it is still a copyright infringement because it is tantamount to taking other people's work without the permission and knowledge of the copyright owner, even if it is not for sale commercially (Suci, 2020).

The process of downloading free music from the Internet is a retrieval operation in which the perpetrator of the lost music downloader transfers the file to their mobile phone or hard drive without removing the original file on the download page. It is known that downloading music also involves copying, as it adds the amount of music to two files on the website, including the download result. In fact, the illegal site that does not pay for music distribution does not contain complete information, only mentioning the title and year of release of the song without other information.

Previous copyright infringements on musical works were downloading music via optical discs in the form of CDs which were sold illegally on the free market. Over time, many violations of music copyright have occurred via the internet. that is (Luh et al., 2021):

1. Dissemination of music content through the website
2. Music downloading over the internet without permission
3. Download music or videos and broadcast them anonymously

The downside of illegal downloading is that royalties to copyright owners don't actually provide the creator with any income, even if their work is liked by others. Royalties are amounts paid for the use of assets, such as patents, copyrights or natural resources. For example, creators receive royalties when their work is produced and sold, authors can receive royalties when the books they write are sold (Ningsih & Maharani, 2019). In addition to financial losses, copyright owners also suffer emotional losses. The rise in illegal music downloading shows that neither the Copyright Act nor the ITE Law are fully enforced. One of the reasons for the large number of pirates in the public eye is because they have not been handled or dealt with seriously by law enforcement.

Article 7 Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual (TRIPS) Aspects Concerning the Stages of Intellectual Property Rights states the purpose of protection through enforcement of property rights, namely the purpose of protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights. Intellectual property is to encourage innovation, transfer of technology and diffusion, and achieve mutual benefits. between manufacturers and users. Creating technological knowledge, economic and social welfare, and creating a balance between rights and obligations. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Indonesia is obliged to comply with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. As an example of intellectual property rights, Indonesia itself has declared the protection of intellectual property rights based on the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, one of which is the Copyright Law (Wicaksono, 2020).

In the creative field, state intervention is needed with the aim of creating a balance between the interests of creators and society, as well as the interests of the state itself (Ningsih & Maharani, 2019). As is known, creators have the right to control the public when publishing and duplicating their work, on the other hand, citizens can use the work officially and avoid the distribution of infringing products, while in the interest of the state to operate smoothly and efficiently. Copyright enforcement and sanctions are usually carried out by copyright owners in a civil manner, but there are also criminal aspects (Adnan, 2022). Criminal penalties are imposed by law for serious counterfeiting activities, but in other cases they are becoming more common. The criminal threat of piracy in Indonesia is usually imprisonment for a minimum of one month to seven years, with or without a fine of at least one million to five billion rupiah (Sitompul, 2016).

The Copyright Law also forms a solid foundation for the Minister of Communication and Informatics in his efforts to prevent and eradicate piracy via the internet. Article 54 of the Copyright Law regulates the prevention of violations of copyright and related rights through information technology facilities, which are regulated in Article 54 of the Copyright Act, in particular:

1. Monitor the creation and distribution of content that violates copyright and related rights;
2. Cooperate and coordinate with domestic and foreign parties to prevent the creation and distribution of content that violates copyright and related rights;
And
3. Supervise the recording of Works and Related Rights using any data media at the venue. As explained in Article 54 UUHC, content means the content of a creation that is available in any media. Forms of content distribution include uploading content through internet media. Article 55 (1) Anyone who knows that there is a violation of copyright and/or related rights through the electronic system for commercial purposes can report it to the minister.

Therefore, the Copyright Law considers the benefits of internet copyright protection, so the government through the Ministry of Communication and Information must be more active in protecting sites that offer free song downloads. Reporting or complaints from the public to the Ministry of Communication and Informatics is also important regarding sites that offer free song downloads, but here the role of public legal awareness is involved, ownership of free songs is also important, meaning that songwriters are entitled to the royalties they receive. Efforts to protect musicians' copyright do not only block sites that offer free song downloads, but songs downloaded by the public via the internet can still be done by paying royalties to the music artist, but song royalties are paid at a more favorable price (Hamdani, 2022).

Another effort is the enforcement of statutory provisions stipulated in the Copyright Law by law enforcement officials. This is considered a violation of law under

Article 120 of the Copyright Act so it can be done based on prior notification from the injured party. Criminal prosecution of song piracy was carried out by investigators from the Indonesian National Police and several employees at the Ministry of Copyright Crimes. Changing the Copyright Act's 2014 regulation on copyright infringement to reporting of infringement is an ambitious goal, based on the fact that complainants are reporting that they want to be able to track their copyright. Because, with technological advances, especially in terms of copyright, many musicians benefit from posting their songs for greater public awareness. With today's advances in technology and information, musicians sometimes deliberately upload their work to the public for free access.

In this way, they hope that their compositions can be easily presented and recognized by the audience so that they can feel the benefits. This means that both technological advances and information on the Internet violate musicians' copyrights. On the other hand, some musicians want the public to know about them by deliberately downloading their work to the broader community without feeling deprived. Therefore, reporting crimes in the Copyright Act should apply if the creator feels pressured and wants to report a loss. In addition, the government and the Copyright Agency are trying to inform the public about the importance of respecting copyrights because they have economic and moral values. Of course, by continuing to monitor websites that offer free song downloads. While providing knowledge of copyright.

Downloading songs via the Internet violates the property of the copyright owner, who has the exclusive right to exploit the proprietary rights contained in the copyright. The lawsuit filed under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code (KUHPer) relates to unlawful acts because Article 1365 stipulates that any unlawful act that harms another person forces that person to bear the consequences of an emission error. , compensate for the loss. If the act of downloading the song contains elements of an unlawful act, then the act of downloading the song can be considered invalid because it violates the creator's property rights by copying the song that was created or, of course, causes a loss so that the songwriter can claim compensation.

The impact of illegal downloading of music has been so great on the nation's life order (Feren Werung, Rumimpunu, & Roeroe, 2022). Parties that have the impact of losses as a result of this crime, among others (Raharja, 2020):

1. Creators do not get paid a sum of money that they should not get, and this crime is also a condition that can foster apathy and reduce the passion for creating in the fields of science, art and literature.
2. Consumers and society, for buying low-quality creations and not having the passion for creating something new and better. In a society as consumers, there is a growing attitude that no longer sees the need to question whether something results from a violation. There is growing indifference and indifference about what is good and what is evil, legal and what is not, even though our country is based on law.

3. The government because of the large number of copyright crimes, when viewed from the revenue sector or state income through the income tax from copyright, it is transparent that the state suffers a significant loss because it does not receive income or income from that sector which is quite potential as a source of funds for development.
4. International Relations, when it comes to foreign creations, criminal acts are allowed to drag on, so the interests of foreign countries are less protected in Indonesia regarding copyright. Even though the Copyright Law has been replaced with a new one, starting from the scope of copyright, including creators and even articles on crime, there are still many copyright infringements, such as announcements and the reproduction of musical works without permission. Indonesian people still think copyright infringement, especially downloading music for free, is mild. There are still many people who do it and need to realize that what they are doing violates the copyright holder's rights.

Compensation is the payment of money charged to the perpetrators of infringement of the Author's property rights, copyright owner and neighbouring rights holders based on court decisions in civil or criminal matters, resulting in legal damages and copyrights being borne by the Author. Owners and holders of related rights" (Article 1 paragraph (25) of the Copyright Law). Civil lawsuits are based on illegal acts aimed at compensating musicians. The drafters filed a lawsuit against the Commercial Court or the Intellectual Property Arbitration and Conciliation Court by Article 95 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Copyright Law.

Article 99, paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law states that the Author has the right to file a lawsuit with the Commercial Court for compensation for infringement of copyright or related rights. Based on the description of the legal provisions above regarding legal protection for musicians, perpetrators who download songs on the internet can be punished under Article 113 paragraph (3) of the Copyright Act and file civil lawsuits against perpetrators who use them for commercial purposes.

Settlements that musicians against copyright infringers can make can be carried out in 2 (two) ways if it is proven that they have committed violations based on the provisions of the Copyright Law, in particular through litigation (court proceedings), especially a trial in which the creator or owner of the copyright may sue the parties for violating or violating their rights through commercial, commercial courts and (out-of-court) proceedings such as arbitration or alternative dispute resolution.

D. SIMPULAN

Unreasonably downloading a song on the Internet is an act of breaking the law, which causes the creator of the work of art to suffer losses. The legal way to protect the copyright of songs downloaded from the Internet is legal protection, particularly the

enforcement of state administrative, criminal and civil law regarding the registration and monitoring of copyrights. The legal basis for copyright protection is regulated in Copyright Law no. 28 of 2014. Legal consequences for perpetrators of downloading songs illegally can be subject to both civil and criminal sanctions. Based on Articles 96 and 99 of the Copyright Law, creators or copyright holders are entitled to civil compensation for violations of their creations and those whose economic rights are impaired. Under Article 113 paragraph (3) of the Copyright Law.

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