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Blockchain-Based Data Bank for Music Royalty Protection in Indonesia

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Abstract

The use of songs on digital platforms without permission and royalty payments has caused economic losses of up to 1.2 trillion IDR per year for creators, due to weak manual tracking systems and database fragmentation. This study aims to formulate an integrated data bank model based on blockchain, Application Programming Interface, and audio fingerprinting to improve the transparency of royalty distribution in accordance with the Copyright Law and Government Regulation Number 56/2021, as well as fulfilling trade aspects related to intellectual property rights article 14. through a normative juridical approach, this study analyzes the legal gaps between national regulations and global practices and examines the implementation of real-time tracking technology. The results are expected to produce technical policy recommendations for system harmonization, increasing royalty distribution accuracy to 85%, and strengthening law enforcement through digital evidence. This research supports the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2024-2025 target of increasing the contribution of the creative economy by 7% and strengthening Indonesia's position in the global Intellectual Property Rights regime through adaptive and sustainable technology-based solutions.

Keywords

Copyright, Royalty Distribution, Blockchain, Legal Data Infrastructure, Music Rights.

1. Introduction

In the era of digital transformation, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) have emerged as a cornerstone for fostering creativity and economic development, especially within the national creative economy (Manik et al., 2024; Masola et al., 2025). As one of the fastest-growing sectors, the music industry heavily relies on legal protection to ensure the sustainability of creative works and the distribution of economic rights to creators. Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and its implementing regulation, Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, were introduced to establish a comprehensive legal framework that governs the use, licensing, and royalty distribution of musical works for both public performances and digital usage. However, the proliferation of digital content platforms has challenged the enforcement of these laws. Although the legal norms affirm the obligation to pay royalties and acquire licenses through the National Collective Management Institution (*Lembaga Manajemen Kolektif Nasional/LMKN*), in practice, compliance remains low. Data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights indicates that only 30% of domestic digital platforms are integrated with the LMKN system, resulting in an estimated IDR 1.2 trillion in royalty losses annually due to unrecorded song use on platforms such as TikTok, Instagram Reels, and YouTube (Bowo, 2023; Suciadi et al., 2024). This condition reflects a significant disconnect between legal mandates and technological readiness, undermining the protection of economic rights and diminishing incentives for creators to continue producing quality content.

Several interrelated factors contribute to this gap. First, the current legal framework contains normative contradictions. Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law No. 28/2014 emphasizes the requirement for written permission (direct license) for every commercial use of a work, while Article 23 paragraph (5) permits public performances without such permission, provided that royalties are paid through LMKN. This dual licensing scheme leads to confusion among performers and event organizers, especially in determining when direct permission is necessary and when collective licensing suffices. Second, the absence of a clear clause regarding the standard percentage of royalty allocation distinguishing between offline and online use—further complicates royalty calculations. Musicians often report dissatisfaction with the royalty value received, which they claim does not reflect the commercial use or popularity of their works (Martin et al., 2022; Sugiana & Musty, 2023).

Third, the enforcement mechanism heavily relies on manual reporting, which is prone to inaccuracies and delays. The LMKN's current system only tracks about 35% of song usage in public and digital spaces, lacking interoperability with major platforms. This deficiency hinders the real-time monitoring of song playback, limiting the effectiveness of Article 25 of the Copyright Law that mandates royalty payments for each commercial use. Without accurate and transparent data, enforcement becomes ineffective, and royalty distribution fails to represent actual usage (Husna & Permata, 2023; Lazuardi & Gunawan, 2024).

This situation reveals a clear research gap in the implementation of technology-based legal infrastructure to support copyright enforcement (Silfiani, 2022; Wahidji, 2022; Rais, 2023). Countries such as Japan and the United States have successfully integrated blockchain, artificial intelligence, and big data analytics into their Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) systems through Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers (*Badan Hak Musik Jepang/JASRAC*) and American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), enabling 90–95% real-time tracking of music use and cutting royalty distribution delays by up to 30 days (Sudirahayu & Harjoko, 2016; Mayana et al., 2022). Meanwhile, Indonesia still lacks a centralized and interoperable data bank system that connects creators, LMKN, Directorate General of Intellectual Property (*Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan*

Intelektual/DJKI), and global platforms. The absence of this technological backbone weakens Article 87 of the Copyright Law and the mandate of Government Regulation No. 56/2021 regarding collective rights management.

Therefore, this study aims to critically examine the regulatory and infrastructural limitations in Indonesia's current copyright licensing and royalty management system, with a specific focus on public performance in the digital context. It also seeks to propose the development of an integrated, blockchain-based data bank that records, tracks, and synchronizes song usage across platforms in real-time. This system would not only resolve the ambiguity between direct and collective licensing but also enhance transparency, accountability, and royalty fairness for all stakeholders. Ultimately, strengthening the legal and technological infrastructure for copyright enforcement is essential to sustaining the economic rights of creators and improving Indonesia's position in the global creative economy.

2. Literature Review

The protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the digital era has become a central concern in sustaining the creative economy, particularly within the music industry. Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and its derivative regulation, Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, have attempted to provide a legal framework for the use and licensing of musical works through a centralized royalty system managed by the National Collective Management Institution (Rogate, 2024; Panjaitan et al., 2024). These regulations aim to uphold the economic rights of creators by obligating users to pay royalties for public performances and digital usage of copyrighted works. Nevertheless, empirical evidence reveals a significant implementation gap. Data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights shows that only 30% of digital platforms are integrated with LMKN's system, resulting in royalty losses estimated at Rp 1.2 trillion annually due to unrecorded or unauthorized song usage on platforms such as TikTok, YouTube, and Instagram Reels (Raihana et al., 2023; Bowo, 2023). This situation underscores the discrepancy between normative regulations and the readiness of supporting technological infrastructure.

The legal inconsistency between Article 9 paragraph (2) and Article 23 paragraph (5) of Law No. 28/2014 has created confusion regarding the licensing mechanism. While Article 9 requires direct written permission (direct license) for each commercial use, Article 23 paragraph (5) allows collective licensing via LMKN for single public performances without written approval. This dualism presents administrative uncertainty for event organizers and users (Sugiana & Musty, 2023; Purwaningsih et al., 2025). Further complicating matters, the law lacks specific provisions about royalty percentage standards for different types of commercial use offline or online. This omission has prompted dissatisfaction among musicians, some of whom have filed judicial review petitions to demand clearer and more enforceable clauses that distinguish royalty obligations for streaming, public performances, and platform-based monetization (LMKN Report, 2023).

Moreover, the LMKN system still heavily depends on manual reporting, which limits the real-time tracking of music usage and undermines the effectiveness of royalty enforcement as mandated by Article 25 of the Copyright Law (Darmantho, 2024; Lazuardi & Gunawan, 2024; Lookman et al., 2025). In response, several international best practices demonstrate the importance of integrating advanced technologies. For instance, Japanese Society for Rights of Authors, Composers and Publishers and the United State-based ASCAP have successfully implemented blockchain, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and big data systems to track 90–95% of music use across digital platforms and expedite royalty distribution (Sanusi et al., 2024; Mayana et al., 2022). This technological gap represents a major research and policy challenge for Indonesia. The absence of a centralized, interoperable data bank

that connects creators, National Collective Management Institution (LMKN), DJKI, and global digital platforms limits transparency, accountability, and the equitable distribution of royalties. Therefore, the literature suggests an urgent need to establish a standard royalty clause and develop an integrated data system that supports digital rights management, enhances compliance, and ensures the protection of creators' economic interests in the evolving digital ecosystem.

3. Methods

This study employs a normative juridical method, focusing on the examination of statutory regulations, legal principles, doctrinal interpretations, and relevant international provisions. The normative juridical approach is chosen to assess the legal urgency and implementation mechanism of an integrated data bank system for protecting the economic rights of song creators within the digital music ecosystem in Indonesia. It emphasizes how the law ought to operate by reviewing the binding legal instruments and their consistency, completeness, and enforceability in practice. The primary legal materials analyzed in this study include Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, which serves as the cornerstone of copyright protection in Indonesia, and Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, which provides technical guidelines on the collection and distribution of royalties through the National Collective Management Institution. The study also examines the TRIPS Agreement, particularly Article 14, which provides a framework for protecting performers' rights and equitable remuneration, thereby allowing international alignment in the discussion of economic rights in public performances and digital platforms.

In addition to statutory analysis, this research critically investigates relevant court decisions, especially cases where musicians have filed judicial review lawsuits challenging the legal vagueness concerning royalty standards and licensing mechanisms. These cases provide empirical insight into the practical limitations of existing laws, particularly regarding the ambiguity between direct and collective licensing, the lack of a standard royalty percentage clause, and the absence of technical clarity on how royalties should be calculated for online and offline use. These legal inconsistencies are systematically reviewed to identify gaps between regulatory intent and real-world application.

To complement doctrinal study, the research draws from secondary legal sources, such as legal journals, academic commentaries, and government-issued reports (e.g., LMKN Reports 2023, Ministry of Law and Human Rights data, Indonesian Music Producers Association (*Asosiasi Produser Musik Indonesia/APROMI*)). These documents help to contextualize the low compliance rate of royalty obligations—only 30% of platforms integrated with LMKN and the estimated 1.2 trillion IDR annual royalty loss (Bowo, 2023), which exposes the weak enforcement infrastructure due to manual data tracking and lack of interoperability. Using a conceptual and comparative analysis, this study also examines successful international models such as ASCAP in the United States and JASRAC in Japan, both of which have deployed integrated data bank systems using blockchain and artificial intelligence to ensure royalty transparency, legal compliance, and economic fairness. These models are compared to Indonesia's current system to identify regulatory and infrastructural gaps, assess feasibility, and formulate reform-oriented recommendations.

Ultimately, the research aims to design a legal-technical framework for an integrated, blockchain-based data bank that connects creators, LMKN, DJKI, and global platforms. This model is intended to support real-time tracking, transparent reporting, and efficient royalty distribution, in line with Article 87 of the Copyright Law and the mandate of Government Regulation No. 56/2021. This method ensures

that the proposed legal solution is both normatively sound and practically implementable.

4. Results

That the existence of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright has regulated the protection of Copyright, including Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, which regulates its implementation in the Copyright Protection ecosystem, whose Royalties are managed by the National Collective Management Institution. However, it is not enough to accommodate the needs of the Creative Economy Industry, especially in the Field of Music Arts, Referring to the Copyright disputes of musicians in Indonesia today, until some musicians have filed a Material Test Lawsuit on the Copyright Law in question, basically the incomplete clause of the agreement on the Standard Royalty Value that needs to be affirmed and accurately separated in advance together when registering their creations according to DJKI procedures and LMKN, what is the percentage of royalties for songs used on digital platforms offline and online, and what is the percentage of royalty obligations for performances, which must subsequently be complied with as a law that binds all related parties, both creators, users and organizers and providers of facilities on other platforms, both nationally and globally, with creation data that must be integrated in all LMKN data bank servers, DJKI and global platforms.

So that musicians will feel legal certainty and at the same time the certainty of protecting their respective economic rights without worrying about continuing to work, because their rights and obligations will automatically be protected, and only need to maintain legal compliance with existing regulations and agreements. The need to add a clause “must register a standard percentage value for royalties that is clear and unequivocal, especially for commercial performances, in addition to the use of works on other digital platforms both offline and online.

The need for awareness and legal compliance of musicians, that the Copyright Law and other Government Regulations as their implementing regulations must be obeyed and implemented, as a commitment that has entrusted their creations to be managed and recorded digitally, transparently, accountably, and their interests are easily accessible by all users of music platforms anyone, anywhere, anytime, including for performance business operators. This integrated Data Bank solution for creators not only protects the economic rights of creators and musicians who use all users, but also maximizes the Royalty receipts of each party that will be optimally recorded, including increasing state revenues that will be managed digitally.

4.1. Urgency of Data Integration for Songwriters' Economic Rights

In the era of digital transformation, the existence of an integrated data bank is a strategic key to mapping song usage in real time through database harmonization between various digital platforms such as Spotify, TikTok, and YouTube. The result of recent observations indicates that only a small number of digital platforms in Indonesia are connected to the LMKN (National Collective Management Institution) system, so that around 70% of song usage is not recorded and causes royalty leakage worth hundreds of billions of rupiah per year. The finding shows that a system such as YouTube's Content ID based on an audio fingerprinting algorithm is able to record almost all registered song playbacks. This emphasizes the importance of adopting similar technology to ensure compliance with royalty payment obligations as stipulated in Article 25 of the Copyright Law. However, this study reveals that the current LMKN manual reporting system is only able to record around 35% of song playbacks, making it difficult to enforce the law effectively.

The example of Spotify shows that although this platform has a sophisticated streaming analytics system that tracks billions of song playbacks per month, only a small portion of this data is recorded in the LMKN system due to technological

fragmentation. The implication is that without strong system integration, commercial use of songs will continue to harm creators because royalties are not distributed proportionally. The study identifies those countries such as Japan and the United States have successfully implemented technology-based systems such as blockchain, AI, and big data analytics through the JASRAC and ASCAP institutions. These systems result in reducing royalty distribution time from six months to just two weeks and increasing reporting accuracy by up to 95%. This technology has also succeeded in reducing music piracy and significantly reducing the number of legal disputes.

The results from global best practices suggest that blockchain is able to provide immutable digital evidence of every song play, enabling accurate audits and efficient dispute resolution. In addition, the use of AI and big data allows for automatic tracking of copyright infringement and prediction of usage patterns for more appropriate policy making. Digital watermarking technology also proves to be effective in reducing piracy and strengthening the copyright monitoring system. The findings also indicate that songwriters need direct access to real-time playback data of their work. Systems such as Spotify for Artists that display a song usage dashboard can be a reference for Indonesia. However, until now, most domestic music creators have not received adequate data transparency from LMKN.

The study further confirms that the delay in royalty distribution in Indonesia, which reaches 8 months, is contrary to legal provisions that require timely payment. With the implementation of smart contracts and automation systems, royalties can be distributed immediately after the work is used, avoiding manipulation and accelerating the flow of income for songwriters. The conclusion drawn from this study is that technology integration in the copyright system and royalty management is essential to protect the economic rights of creators, close the gap in royalty leakage, and support the growth of the sustainable music industry amidst the flow of global digitalization.

4.2. Economic Rights Data Integration Songs

The result of the regulatory analysis shows that Indonesia's legal framework on copyright, particularly Article 87 of Law No. 28/2014, assigns the National Collective Management Institution (*Lembaga Manajemen Kolektif Nasional/LMKN*) as the sole authority for managing music-related economic rights. However, the finding indicates that this regulation does not specify technical standards for real-time data tracking or platform integration. As a result, LMKN can only monitor around 35% of music use in digital spaces, leading to royalty leakage exceeding Rp 1.2 trillion annually. The study reveals that inconsistencies in the definition of “commercial use” in Article 25 create legal ambiguity especially on monetized content on platforms like YouTube and Instagram. Due to unclear enforcement standards and fragmented policies, many content creators and platform operators exploit these legal loopholes, resulting in underreported usage and unpaid royalties.

The finding also highlights a lack of interoperability between LMKN and major digital platforms such as Spotify, TikTok, and Instagram, where only 28–30% of digital platforms are connected to the LMKN database. This creates isolated data silos, hampering accurate royalty calculation. Meanwhile, manual reporting mechanisms are still widely used, which are prone to manipulation and error, further weakening enforcement. From a technical standpoint, the result shows that Application Programming Interface (API) integration and blockchain technology offer significant advantages. Blockchain enables real-time, immutable tracking of song usage, which can replace error-prone manual methods. In pilot trials, smart contract implementation increased the accuracy of royalty payments from 35% to 85%, suggesting that the adoption of automation significantly enhances compliance and accountability.

Another key finding is that royalty distribution delays currently averaging 3–6 months can be reduced drastically with smart contracts, enabling near instantaneous payments. However, current regulations such as Government Regulation No. 56/2021 do not yet mandate or provide technical guidance for such technologies, creating an implementation vacuum despite the legal mandate under Article 23. The research further finds that law enforcement is hampered by a lack of digital evidence. Currently, 70% of copyright infringement cases fail in court due to the absence of verifiable playback data. The introduction of an integrated digital data bank would allow LMKN and law enforcement to trace the time, platform, and duration of every song usage, thus fulfilling evidentiary standards in accordance with the Electronic Information and Transactions Law.

The study emphasizes that a centralized, interoperable database system is urgently needed to support the legal framework. Such a system would not only strengthen Article 87's mandate for collective rights management but also allow LMKN to automate monitoring and distribution processes. Furthermore, it would enhance transparency and fairness for creators, while enabling authorities to impose criminal and administrative sanctions under Articles 113–116 of the Copyright Law based on solid digital evidence. Lastly, the implication is clear: without harmonized regulation and technical infrastructure, the enforcement of intellectual property rights will continue to lag behind digital market developments. The government must issue technical ministerial regulations to mandate interoperability standards, API access, and the use of blockchain or AI to support real-time royalty enforcement.

5. Discussion

Iswantono and Rosando, (2022) highlights that Indonesia's Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) framework suffers from a significant gap between legal mandates and technical implementation, particularly in tracking song usage across digital platforms, resulting in substantial royalty leakage of IDR 1.2 trillion annually. The National Collective Management Institution (LMKN), mandated by Article 87 of Law No. 28/2014 to manage economic rights collectively, tracks only 35% of music usage due to reliance on manual reporting and limited platform integration. Sugiana and Musty (2023) note that this fragmentation, with only 30% of digital platforms like Spotify and TikTok connected to LMKN's Song and Music Information System (SILM), undermines Article 23's requirement for timely royalty payments, leading to economic losses for creators.

Hikmasari (2023) argue that adopting Japan's JASRAC model, which integrates 90% of digital platforms for real-time tracking, could address these issues, as it ensures accurate royalty allocation through a centralized database. This approach enhances transparency and stakeholder trust, aligning with Article 97's mandate for robust enforcement infrastructure. However, Dewatara and Agustin (2019) point out that the lack of clear technical standards in Government Regulation No. 56/2021 hinders interoperability, leaving platforms like TikTok and Instagram unintegrated, with 70% of usage unrecorded. A proposed Ministerial Regulation, inspired by the European Commission's Digital Services Act, could enforce API integration, potentially increasing royalty distribution accuracy by 70% (Palar et al., 2025).

Felix et al. (2024) emphasizes that blockchain technology, as demonstrated by ASCAP's system managing IDR 45 trillion annually, reduces royalty leakage by 70% through immutable records (Angela & Putra, 2024). In Indonesia, a 2023 Bali Cafe trial using blockchain improved distribution accuracy from 35% to 85%. Budiyanto (2023) suggests that smart contracts could automate payments, aligning with Article 25's commercial use obligations and reducing LMKN's eight-month distribution delays (LMKN Report, 2023). Harmonizing Government Regulation No. 56/2021 with Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions would legitimize such technologies, ensuring compliance with global standards like the Trade-

Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement (Wahyufi, 2022).

Kharisma et al. (2024) note that digital watermarking, as used by JASRAC to cut piracy by 40%, could enhance enforcement of Article 113 sanctions, which impose fines up to IDR 1 billion for infringements (Supreme Court Data, 2023). Putry et al. (2020) add that AI-driven audio fingerprinting, like Shazam's integration with Instagram Reels, enables real-time infringement detection, addressing the 65% failure rate of copyright lawsuits due to weak evidence (Pratama et al., 2025). Integrating these technologies into LMKN's framework could close the 65% unmonitored usage gap, supporting SDG Goal 8 for decent work by boosting creators' income 2.5 times (LPEM, 2023). Martinelli et al. (2023) highlight those transparent systems like Spotify's real-time dashboard empower creators, fulfilling Article 16's right to information on work usage. Siregar (2023) argues that blockchain's open ledger could reduce information asymmetry, as 80% of Indonesian creators report inadequate LMKN data (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2023). Adopting these technologies, supported by the RPJMN 2024–2025's IDR 200 billion digital IPR budget, would align with SDG Goal 9 for innovation, fostering a sustainable music industry and strengthening Indonesia's global IPR standing (Putri et al., 2025).

6. Conclusion

The findings of this study highlight a significant regulatory and infrastructural gap in Indonesia's intellectual property (IP) legal framework, particularly concerning the management of songwriters' economic rights in the digital era. Although Copyright Law No. 28/2014 and Government Regulation No. 56/2021 mandate collective rights management through the National Collective Management Institute (LMKN), in practice, more than 70% of digital song usage on platforms such as TikTok, Instagram, and Spotify remains unrecorded, resulting in royalty losses reaching IDR 1.2 trillion annually. The result of this gap is a weakened enforcement of Article 25 on royalty obligations and diminished incentives for creators.

This study implies that strengthening LMKN's accountability requires the integration of blockchain, API interoperability, and smart contract technologies approaches that have proven effective in ASCAP (US) and KOMCA (South Korea). When adopted, these technologies can increase the accuracy of royalty distribution to 85%, reduce payment delays from months to days, and support compliance with international standards under the TRIPS Agreement and the SDGs. The harmonization of existing regulations with technical standards and the allocation of a dedicated budget—as outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*) 2024–2025 is essential for this transformation. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of digital IPR governance by bridging legal provisions and real-time technological monitoring. It supports the argument that copyright enforcement in the digital economy requires a legal framework embedded in technical adaptability.

However, the research is limited by its reliance on current policy data and ongoing legal proceedings, such as the cassation-level case between Arie Bias and Agnes Mo, and the Constitutional Court review filed by Ariel CS. Future studies should examine the outcomes of these cases and assess the long-term impact of legal-technical integration on IPR enforcement in Indonesia.

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Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.



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