

Volume 4 Issue 11 January, 2025: p. *X* - *XX*

E-ISSN: 2775-619X

https://fhukum.unpatti.ac.id/jurnal/tatohi/index doi: 10.47268/tatohi.v4i11.XXX

TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum

Article Title Relevant to the Substance, Maximum 16 Words, Written in Book Antique Bold font (16 pt), Align Left

La Ode Angga¹, Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun^{2*} (Full Name, Not Abbreviated)³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Law, Universitas Pattimura, Ambon, Indonesia.

: mahlabetubun@gmail.com Corresponding Author*



Abstract

(Abstracts are written in 2 languages, namely English and Indonesian. Writing abstract title using bolds for abstract substance written Book Antiqua, 10 pt, italic, 1 space, max 250 words)

Introduction: provides a brief introduction to the problem under study. For example: This article analyzes competition laws related to the abuse of market position. (50-60 words)

Purposes of the Research: briefly describe the purpose of this study, For example: The purpose of this article is to survey predatory pricing as a phenomenon both inside and outside the European Union. (50-60 words)

Methods of the Research: Briefly state the research method based on a focus of study, namely empirical research, or normative research, with the research approach used. (50-60 words)

Results / Main Findings / Novelty/Originality of the Research: What is new in this Research that may benefit readers and how it is advancing the existing knowledge or creating new knowledge in this subject. It is at the heart of a research report because a finding is what the reader is actually looking for. The findings component does not have to present all the things that are found in the research, it is presented that the findings are relevant to the nature of this research. For example: The results show that or The findings of this study prove that businesses that reached their dominant position before the recession had a significant advantage over small businesses. However, they cannot be compelled to act on the same basis for very long, which is why a more US-like model would be useful for controlling some of these business behaviors. (50-60 words).

Keywords: Legal Protection; Traditional Knowledge; Sui Generis

Submitted: 2025-01-27 Revised: 2025-02-27

Accepted: 2025-03-27

Published: 2025-04-30

How To Cite: La Ode Angga, Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun, and Rory Jeff Akyuwen. "A Legal Awareness of Copyright on Regional Song Creators." *TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4 no. 11 (2025): 184-189.https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v4i11.XXXX

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INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be clear and provide the issue to be discussed in the manuscript. Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing solutions, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what do you hope to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper. At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning identification of the issue and objective of the research. This article analyses the comparative competition law related to abuse of a dominant market position using strategy of predatory pricing by undertakings in the European Union (hereinafter 'EU'). For this purpose, a precise case study of the Valio case

¹ Our references uses the CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE 17th edition (full note). The citation quick guide can be found at: http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools-citationguide/citation-guide-1.html Example for Books references: Teng Berlianty, *Hukum Organisasi Perusahaan* (Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawara, 2019), p. 1.

² Example for Journal Articles references: Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun, "A Legal Awareness of Copyright on Regional Song Creators," *International Journal of Law Reconstruction* 5, no. 1 (2021): 49–61, https://doi.org/10.26532/ijlr.v5i1.15406

has been made.³ Antti Aine, Adjunct Professor of general competition law at the University of Turku as expert in field of European Competition Law, has been interviewed for this article.⁴ Also, EU law on predatory pricing has been compared to the United States' predatory pricing law.

Therefore, this article explores the following research questions; whether EU Competition law policy is already excessively restrictive, and if so, what is the effect on the business development of undertakings with only one nationally dominant market position and, whether the products, which are legally classified as belonging to different product markets, belong de facto to the same product market in case of being fully interchangeable with each other?

LITERATURE REVIEW (OPTIONAL)

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. This Method are optional, only for original research articles. Example of writing Research Methods: This paper uses normative legal research methods because the focus of the study departs from the blurring of norms, using approaches: statute approach, conceptual approach, and analytical approach. The technique of tracing legal materials uses document study techniques, as well as analysis of studies using qualitative analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writing of the Results and Discussion section contains the results or research findings (scientific finding) which is followed by a scientific discussion. The description of the discussion in the Results and Discussion chapter is descriptive, analytical and critical. The description of the discussion must be adjusted to the sequence of legal issues that are the main elements in the study. Theories included in the theoretical framework should be cited in this chapter. The state of art listed in the Introduction Section is also reviewed and elaborated in the Results and Discussion Section. The analysis in the Results and Discussion section can be supported by a table that is presented horizontally. Table presentation is equipped with "Table Title" and "Table Source." Each Table is followed by the author's review and comments as part of the analysis of the Tables presented. In addition to the table, the provisions of the Act or other regulations presented are accompanied by studies and opinions of the authors in strengthening and sharpening the analysis of articles submitted for publication.

Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

³ Finnish Administrative Supreme Court 12/2014, "Appeal statistics", accessed January 13, 2016, http://www.kho.fi/material/attachments/kho/aineistoa/tilastoja/d1DGRBo1H/KHO.fi.pdf.

⁴ Vinod Dhall, ed. Competition law today: Concepts, issues, and the law in practice. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007), 83.

⁵ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2007), h. 56. https://doi.org/340.072.

Table 1. Global Piracy: Actual and Attempted Piracy Attack in Different Regions, 2007-2016.

Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Southeast Asia	158	83	70	54	47	70	80	104	128	141
Far East	15	5	10	11	22	44	23	7	13	8
Indian Sub-continent	32	53	30	23	30	29	16	19	26	34
South America	45	29	21	14	37	40	25	17	18	5
Africa	71	61	120	189	266	259	293	150	79	55
Rest of World	8	8	12	3	8	4	2	0	0	2
Total	329	239	263	293	410	445	439	297	264	245

Source: Primary data, 2017 (Edited).

A. Main Heading of the First Analysis or Discussion

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

B. Main Heading of the Second Analysis or Discussion etc..

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers.

etc...

CONCLUSION

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the objectives of research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (OPTIONAL)

Recognize those who helped in the research, especially funding supporter of your research. Include individuals who have assisted you in your study: Advisors, Financial supporters, or may other supporter i.e. Proof-readers, Typists, and Suppliers who may have given materials.

REFERENCES

References in research articles and conceptual ideas contain all the references used in the study. References used in writing are sourced from publications and publications in the last 10 (ten) years. The composition of the reference list / bibliography is highly recommended to maximize the use of primary sources (60%) in the form of national journals, international journals, theses, dissertations, conference proceedings both nationally and internationally. Other sources (40%) can be books or other reference

sources. Each article submitted uses a minimum of 16 (sixteen) references by maximizing primary sources, and only references used as citations are written in the reference list, and are written in alphabetical order by the author.

The TATOHI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum uses the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition (full note) in the References at the end of the manuscript. Cite only items that you have read and written on footnotes. Please use Reference Manager Applications like EndNote, Mendeley, Zotero, etc. Use other published articles in the same journal as models. All publications cited in the text should be included in the References section and arranged alphabetically. For example:

Journal Article

Footnotes:

¹ Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun, "A Legal Awareness of Copyright on Regional Song Creators," International Journal of Law

Reconstruction 5, no. 1 (2021): 49–61, https://doi.org/10.26532/ijlr.v5i1.15406.

La Ode Angga et al., "Effectiveness of Law Number 41 the Year 1999 in the Case of Illegal Logging in Maluku Province," Cepalo 3, no. 2 (2019): 141–52, https://doi.org/10.25041/cepalo.v3no2.1848.

References (in alphabetical order):

Angga, La Ode, Barzah Latupono, Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun, and Sabri Fataruba. "Effectiveness of Law Number 41 the Year 1999 in the Case of Illegal Province." in Maluku Cepalo 3, (2019): 141-52. no. https://doi.org/10.25041/cepalo.v3no2.1848.

Labetubun, Muchtar Anshary Hamid. "A Legal Awareness of Copyright on Regional Song Creators." International Journal of Law Reconstruction 5, no. 1 (2021): 49-61. https://doi.org/10.26532/ijlr.v5i1.15406.

Book

Footnotes:

¹ Teng Berlianty, Hukum Organisasi Perusahaan (Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawara, 2019), p. 1.

² Irwansyah, Penelitian Hukum; Pilihan Metode dan Praktik Penulisan Arikel. (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2020), p.

References (in alphabetical order):

Irwansyah, Penelitian Hukum; Pilihan Metode dan Praktik Penulisan Arikel. Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2020.

Berlianty, Teng. Hukum Organisasi Perusahaan. Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawara, 2019.

Thesis, Online/World Wide Web and Others

Footnotes:

Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun, 'Perlindungan Hukum HaKI Atas Desain Industri Terhadap Produk Kerajinan Kerang Mutiara Dalan Pemberdayaan Usaha Kecil Di Kota Ambon' (Thesis: Universitas Brawijaya, 2010).

² Mahar Prastiwi, "23 Berita Hoax Seputar Covid-19 Dan Penjelasan Pakar Pulmonologi UGM," KOMPAS.com, 2021, https://www.kompas.com/edu/read/2021/03/25/080000171/23-berita-hoax-seputar-covid-19-dan-penjelasan-pakar-pulmonologi-ug m?page=all.

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Labetubun, Muchtar Anshary Hamid. "Perlindungan Hukum HaKI Atas Desain Industri Terhadap Produk Kerajinan Kerang Mutiara Dalan Pemberdayaan Usaha Kecil Di Kota Ambon." Universitas Brawijaya, 2010.

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The author(s) declares that research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationship that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest,

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