

Article Title Relevant to the Substance, Maximum 18 Words, Written in Book Antique Bold font (16 pt), Align Left

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Abstract

(Abstracts are written in English. Writing abstract title using bolds for abstract substance written Book Antiqua, 10 pt, italic, 1 space, max 300 words).

Introduction: Briefly explain the background and significance of the constitutional, administrative, public-law, governance, or other legal issue or research problem addressed by the study.

(max 50 words)

Purposes of the Research: Clearly state the main purpose or objective of the research, including the principal research question, legal issue, or governance problem examined where appropriate.

(max 40 words)

Methods of the Research: Briefly explain the research method and approach used in the study. The description should identify the principal research design or methodological approach, such as normative/doctrinal, empirical, comparative, socio-legal, historical, theoretical, or interdisciplinary research, as appropriate.

(max 50 words)

Results / Main Findings / Novelty/Originality of the Research: Present the principal findings of the research and explain its novelty, originality, or substantive contribution to the development of scholarship in Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Public Law, or Governance. The findings component does not need to present all findings obtained in the research; it should focus on the findings most relevant to the research objective and the nature of the study. For comparative research, the principal comparative findings should be clearly identified. Research concerning island and archipelagic societies should, where applicable, clearly identify its contribution to understanding constitutional, administrative, public-law, or governance issues in such contexts.

(max 110 words)

Conclusion: Briefly state the principal conclusion drawn from the research and, where appropriate, its significance, implications, or contribution to the development and understanding of Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Public Law, or Governance.

(max 50 words)

Keywords: Legal Protection; Traditional Knowledge; Sui Generis

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How To Cite: Ronny Soplantila, Muchtar Anshary Hamid Labetubun "A Legal Awareness of Copyright on Regional Song Creators." *Jurnal Saniri* 6 no. 1 (2026): XXX-XXX. <https://doi.org/10.47268/saniri.v6i1.XXXXX>

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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.¹ 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.² 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 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?.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

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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

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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>

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>.

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:

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.

C. 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

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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>.

² 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 Logging in Maluku Province." *Cepalo* 3, no. 2 (2019): 141–52. <https://doi.org/10.25041/cepalo.v3no2.1848>.

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Footnotes:

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

² Irwansyah, *Penelitian Hukum; Pilihan Metode dan Praktik Penulisan Arikel*. (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2020), p. 164–65.

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

Berlianty, Teng. *Hukum Organisasi Perusahaan*. Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawa, 2019.

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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-ugm?page=all>.

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