



Juridical Review Of The Case Of Alleged Plagiarism Of The Song "Apa Sih" By The Band Radja Against The Song "APT" By Rosé BLACKPINK *Feat.* Bruno Mars According To Law Number 28 Of 2014 Concerning Copyright

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Abstract: This research is a juridical perspective on the case of alleged plagiarism of the song "Apa Sih" owned by Radja Band against the song "APT" owned by Rosé BLACKPINK feat. Bruno Mars within the framework of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. The development of digital technology has revolutionized the music industry, making it easier to reproduce and distribute works, and increasing the risk of copyright infringement. Plagiarism in musical works-including melodies, arrangements, lyrics, and audiovisual elements-is a copyright infringement that is legally categorized as a tort. This research uses a normative juridical method by analyzing statutory provisions, particularly Law No. 28 of 2014, to assess the scope of protection for musical and audiovisual works, as well as to examine the legal implications of alleged unauthorized duplication. The results show that there are significant similarities in the musical and visual components of the two songs that can be interpreted as a violation of the creator's economic and moral rights. Although the legal framework has provided strong protection, the implementation of copyright in the field still faces various challenges, such as subjectivity in assessing musical similarity, low public legal awareness, and the need for clear standards of proof. This research recommends strengthening the implementation of copyright law, public education related to intellectual property rights, and stricter supervision of digital platforms to maintain the originality of copyrighted works.

Keyword: : Copyright, IPR, Plagiarism, Song, Law No. 28 of 2014, Legal Sanctions, etc.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the rapid development of technology, especially the internet, the music industry also underwent a major transformation after the 2010s. In the current era, technologies such as *YouTube* and *Spotify* are increasingly affecting the power of label companies, allowing

musicians to abandon conventional production and distribution methods and work independently. In the modern era, digital technology has changed the world, including Indonesia. Music is one of the industries affected by digital technology. The advancement of digital technology makes it very easy for us to listen to music wherever and whenever we want. Directly, today's technological advancements also make downloading and listening to music freely easier (IrkaMedia, 2023)

In Anglo Saxon legal literature, *Intellectual Property Rights* is known. The term "Hak Kekayaan Intelektual" is then translated into Indonesian, but the author believes that "Intellectual Property Rights" would be a better translation. The term "property rights" is already widely used in legal literature, which explains why. As a matter of fact, not all intellectual property rights are actually property rights. It may take the shape of rental rights, the right to reproduce exclusively, the right to use it in specific products, or other rights resulting from contracts like broadcast rights, licensing, and so on.

Further investigation reveals that intellectual property rights are a component of intangible (or immaterial) items. The division of objects into tangible and intangible categories is one of the ways that things can be categorized within the framework of civil law. This demonstrates the restrictions of objects outlined in article 499 of the Civil Code, which states that, in accordance with the law, "objects" refers to any item or right that is subject to property rights (Saidin, O.K., 2007).

The definition of intellectual property rights (IPR) can be deduced from the meaning of each individual word in the term. Harsono Adisumarti claims that the term "intellectual" refers to intellectual pursuits that are grounded in creativity and mental capacity and manifest as artistic, scientific, and creative expressions as well as inventions as intangible objects (Riswandi, Budi Agus, 2009). The word *Property* itself in the opinion of G.W.A Paton has several meanings, namely:

...its mean sometimes ownership or title and sometimes the res over which may be exercised."

...the term property is frequently used in a board sense to include assets which the technique of law would regard as more rights personam." (Riswandi, Budi Agus, 2009).

Finally, the word *rights* can be interpreted as rights. The word rights itself in the General Indonesian Dictionary means the rightful power over something or to claim something. From the explanation of each word, it can be understood as something that can be demanded for the results of human work, passion and creation, in the domains of science and the arts as well as in the form of to every human creation and invention. This property right covers all new creations and inventions in the fields of science, technology, commerce, industry or other fields, including creations and inventions that are a combination between these fields (Riswandi, Budi Agus, 2009).

According to Dicky R. Munaf, IPR is a right that derives from the work, work, and creation of humans because it is born from the ability of human intellect and is the outcome of human creativity, which is communicated to the public in a variety of ways and has both economic worth and advantages in sustaining human life. The existence of a specific creation is the most crucial component of each aspect of IPR. The creation's actual shape can be found in the domains of science, technology, literature, and the arts (Riswandi, Budi Agus, 2009).

According to Article 1 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 28 of 2014, copyright itself is the exclusive right of the creator that arises automatically based on the declarative principle after a creation is realized in real form without reducing restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Another definition of copyright is the exclusive right for the creator or recipient of the right to publish or reproduce his creation or give permission for it without reducing restrictions according to applicable laws and regulations (Sutedi, Adrian, 2009). With the development of science and technology, piracy of music and songs on

recorded music is increasingly widespread, because it is easily hijacked or multiplier works of VCD, CD, MP3 and cassette to be circulated so that it can benefit easily (Syarifuddin, 2013). Plagiarism is the act of plagiarizing or taking someone else's essay, opinion, etc. and making it look like one's own. Plagiarism does not only refer to written works but also works of music, design, etc. Plagiarism can be considered a criminal offense because it steals other people's copyrights. Plagiarism violates copyright and ethics (Soelistyo, 2011).

In Indonesia, especially what has recently happened is the case of alleged plagiarism of the song "Apa Sih" by Band Raja which is said to resemble the song "APT" performed by Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars. In addition to the music, the MV or video clip of the song "Apa Sih" by Band Radja is also considered to imitate the concept and visual style of the MV "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars. Vadel Badjideh and his brother, Bintang Badjideh, appear in a style that is said to resemble Bruno Mars, and Cinderella's appearance using a two-pinned hairstyle and a black leather jacket in the "Apa sih" music video is also reminiscent of Rosé BLACKPINK in MV "APT". This of course made a riot and conversation on all social media and news. This allegation even made the song "Apa Sih" withdrawn from music streaming platforms such as *Spotify* and *Apple Music*. Agung Damarsasongko as the Director of Copyright and Industrial Design (DJKI) stated that any use of copyrighted works for commercial purposes without the permission of the creator or rights holder can have serious legal consequences. A music observer, Wendi Putranto also stated that these two songs have similarities. Then in a press conference uploaded via the Insertlive YouTube channel on Friday, December 27, 2024 Moldy as the guitarist of the band Radja, gave a response regarding the allegations of plagiarism of the song "Apa Sih." *He openly stated that the song was indeed plagiarized.* He openly stated that the song was indeed inspired by the song "APT." owned by Bruno Mars and BLACKPINK's Rosé. And according to him, there is nothing wrong with imitating while imitating the good not the bad, this statement shows that he recognizes the element of similarity, even though he did not directly state that he had plagiarized.

Legally speaking, this is consistent with the clauses included in Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, which declares that the sole authority to publish, reproduce, and authorize the use of one's product belongs to the creator or copyright holder. This implies that obtaining consent from the original author is a prerequisite for using some or all of a song's melodies, lyrics, or arrangements. A song or piece of music is one kind of protected creation that is governed by Law Number 28 of 2014 respecting Copyright, specifically Article 40, paragraph 1 letter (d). Thus, a song is regarded as a full copyrighted work that contains the melody, lyrics, or poetry, and notation. All of these elements are seen as a unity that cannot be separated in copyright protection. And Article 40 paragraph 1 letter (m) which reads "cinematography", although not fully explained in law number 28 of 2014 paragraph (1) letter (m), but the video clip of the song "APT" legally obtained copyright protection because cinematographic works are creations that combine visual and audio elements, including films, music videos, and other audiovisual works and video clip of the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars falls into that category (Crismantara, I. B. N. A., & Dewi, N. K. R. K., 2021).

In light of the discussion above, this study attempts to examine whether there are elements of alleged copyright infringement in the case of the song "Apa Sih" by Band Radja against the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars, based on the provisions of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, assesses the extent to which applicable laws and regulations provide legal protection for musical and audiovisual works and examines how legal liability can be applied if copyright infringement is proven based on the provisions of Law Number 28 of 2014.

METHOD

In order to analyze laws and regulations, particularly Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, and case studies pertaining to the purported plagiarism of the band Radja's song "Apa sih" on the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK featuring Bruno Mars, this study employs a normative research methodology.

One kind of legal research methodology is normative legal research, which rests its analysis on relevant laws and regulations that apply to the legal issues under investigation (Benuf, Kornelius, & Muhamad Azhar, 2020). The goal of normative legal study is to enable researchers to resolve current issues or situations and/or reach decisions by using the positive legislation that now exists. As a result, the research activities conducted here are essentially the same as what a judge would undertake when faced with a case that needs to be decided (Benuf, Kornelius, & Muhamad Azhar, 2020). In conducting the analysis, this research adopts two legal approaches, namely the statute approach and the case approach. When conducting research, the statutory approach gives legal materials—such as laws and regulations—priority as fundamental reference materials. The statutory approach is typically used to review laws and regulations that still have flaws or even encourage abnormal behavior in their technical or practical application. Examining the rules and regulations pertaining to the situation (legal issue) at hand is how this strategy is implemented. For instance, this statutory approach is used to examine the compatibility or consistency between the Constitution and the law, or between one law and another (Soekanto, Soerjono & Sri Mamuji. 2001). While the case approach is used to analyze how the application of the law to music plagiarism cases that occur, as well as to see the extent to which courts or other legal authorities apply these rules.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Arrangements Regarding The Alleged Plagiarism Case That Occurred Between The Song "Apa Sih" Owned By The Band Radja And The Song "APT" Owned By Rosé BLACKPINK Feat. Bruno Mars According To Law Number 28 Of 2014.

The Copyright Law does not specifically explain what is meant by copyright on songs and music. However, works such as songs and music are still included in the types of creations protected by the law.

Law Number 28 of 2014 on Copyright provides protection for various types of works, including arrangements, lyrics and music videos made by artists. This law protects authors from being copied or having their work misused. One definition of plagiarism, according to the major Indonesian dictionary (KBBI), is using someone else's essay (opinion, etc.) and passing it off as one's own, for example publishing someone else's written work under one's own name; plagiarism. Also according to the KBBI, plagiarism is plagiarism that violates copyright.

As an exclusive right, copyright has a time limit. The type of copyright itself determines the duration of its validity. Article 58 to article 60 of law No. 28 of 2014 confirms the legal protection of creations in the field of science, art and literature although the term and protection applies to exclusive and creative types, as well as the term of copyright creation is also mentioned, namely:

1. Copyright protection for certain works, as stipulated in Article 58, is valid for 50 years from the time the work is first made public. This means that from the moment the work is published, the exclusive right to its use is protected by law for half a century.
2. For copyrighted works that are more personal in nature, such as works of literature, music, and other arts that are closely related to the creator, the law provides longer protection. According to paragraph (1) of Article 58, copyright for such works is enforceable for the duration of the creator's life and will remain protected for 70 years following the creator's passing. If the work is made by more than one person, then the protection period is calculated since the last creator who died.

3. Meanwhile, works such as portraits, photography, films (cinematography), video games, computer programs, layout design, as well as translations, interpretations, adaptations, databases, arrangements, and modifications of traditional cultural expressions also receive copyright protection. The period is 50 years since the work was first published.

Then in article 35 of law No. 28 of 2014 also contains:

- a) Unless otherwise specified, the government agency that is regarded as the Creator is the copyright holder of Clptaan created by the Creator in official relations.
- b) The Creator and/or the Related Rights Holder will be compensated in the form of royalties if the Creation mentioned in paragraph (1) is used for commercial purposes.
- c) Government regulations will govern any additional clauses pertaining to the awarding of royalties for commercial usage mentioned in paragraph (2).

The article also states that using other people's works without permission is prohibited. This means that anyone is not allowed to utilize, duplicate, distribute, or display other people's works carelessly, without the permission of the copyright owner. In addition, when using the work legally, users are also required to give proper credit or recognition to the creator. This aims to respect the moral and economic rights of the creator, as well as prevent acts of infringement such as plagiarism or piracy.

In the work of the band Radja "Apa Sih" which is suspected of plagiarizing the work of Rosé BLACKPINK feat. Bruno Mars "APT" can be categorized as a form of violation of the provisions of the Copyright Act, considering that the video clip belonging to the Indonesian artist shows striking visual similarities with the music video of the South Korean artist. The similarity is clearly visible in the artistic elements displayed, and has even been published openly through the YouTube platform. Thus, the dissemination of works that are considered to have significant similarities without the permission of the copyright owner can be said to be plagiarism and can have legal consequences in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition to the MV, the similarity between the two songs is also evident in the melody and arrangement, especially in the pre-chorus of the song "Apa Sih" performed by the band Radja. This section is considered to have a similar musical structure to the pre-chorus in the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK feat. Bruno Mars. The similarity raises the allegation that there are musical elements taken or adapted without permission from the original work. The work that allegedly contains elements of plagiarism can be classified as a form of adaptation, arrangement, or transformation of the original work as stipulated in the Copyright Law. In other words, the alteration or taking of certain elements of an existing work, if done without permission and still reflects the distinctive identity of the original work, can be considered as violating the exclusive rights of the creator of the work. This action has the potential to violate the exclusive rights/economic rights of the creator as described in Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, which states:

(1) According to Article 8, the Creator or Copyright Holder is financially entitled to:

- a. Publishing the Creation;
- b. Reproduce the Creation in All of its Forms;
- c. The Creation's Translation;
- d. Its Modification, Arrangement, And Transformation
- e. Its Distribution Or Copies Thereof
- f. Its Performance
- g. Its Announcement
- h. Its Communication; and
- i. Its Leasing

This article provides a clear legal basis that any use of copyrighted works, either in part or in whole, that fall into the mentioned categories, if done without the authorization of the creator or copyright holder, can be considered an infringement of their economic rights.

Then the allegation of plagiarism in Radja's "*Apa Sih*" music video is getting stronger when viewed from the similarity of visual elements, aesthetics, and production concepts with Rosé BLACKPINK's "*APT*" music video *feat.* Bruno Mars and the similarities between the two songs are quite evident in the aspects of melody and arrangement, especially in the pre-chorus and chorus of the song "*Apa Sih*" performed by the band Radja which is considered to have a similar musical structure to the pre-chorus and chorus in the song "*APT*" by Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars, both in terms of tonal flow, harmony, and the nuances that are built. This similarity becomes one of the important indicators in strengthening the allegation that there are elements of creation adapted without permission from the original work, so this can be considered as copyright infringement. This is in line with the terms of Law Number 28 of 2014's Article 40, paragraph (1), pertaining to copyright, which specify:

(1) Works in the domains of science, art, and literature are protected, and they include:

- a. books, pamphlets, the embellishments of published works, and any other written works;
- b. talks, speeches, lectures, and other like materials;
- c. teaching aids made for the purpose of education and science;
- d. songs and/or music with or without text;
- e. pantomime, puppetry, dance, choreography, musical theater, and drama;
- f. fine art pieces in all media, including collage, sculpture, calligraphy, engraving, painting, and drawing;
- g. applied art pieces;
- h. works of architecture;
- i. map;
- j. works of batik art or other motif art;
- k. photography pieces;
- l. portraits;
- m. motion pictures;
- n. translations, interpretations, adaptations, anthologies, databases, adaptations, arrangements, modifications, and other transformational works;
- o. traditional cultural expressions translated, adapted, arranged, transformed, or modified;
- p. compilation of data or works, regardless of whether it is in a computer program-readable format or another type of media;
- q. compilation of traditional cultural expressions as long as the compilation is an original work;
- r. video games; and
- s. Computer programs.

Particularly in letter (m) of Law Number 28 of 2014's Article 40, paragraph (1), on copyright, music videos are part of cinematographic works of art, namely forms of creation that combine audio and visual elements such as films, video clips, and other similar media. In this case, the music video "*APT*" of Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars also falls into this category and is legally protected by copyright. This protection includes prohibitions against plagiarism or unauthorized reuse of visual elements. Therefore, if there is a striking resemblance or use of visual elements from the "*APT*" video in Radja's "*Apa Sih*" music video without official permission, then it can be considered a form of copyright infringement on audiovisual works, in accordance with the provisions in Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright article 40 paragraph (1), especially in letter (m).

Then for significant similarities in the arrangement structure, melody, and lyrics, especially in the intro, pre-chorus, and chorus of Radja Band's song "*Apa sih*" which is considered to strongly resemble Rosé BLACKPINK *feat.* Bruno Mars. It can be seen in Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, especially in letter (d), it is stated that songs and/or music with or without text are one type of creation protected by

copyright. In this context, the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK feat. Bruno Mars is included in this category and legally protects every creative element contained in it, including the arrangement, melody, and lyrics. Therefore, if significant similarities are found between the song "Apa Sih" owned by Radja Band and "APT", especially in the intro, pre-chorus, and chorus both in musical structure, tone, and lyrical content and the similarity occurs without official permission from the copyright holder, then such actions can be considered as copyright infringement of musical works, as stipulated in the provisions of Article 40 paragraph (1) letter (d) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.

From the perspective of copyright law, the Radja Band's claimed plagiarism of the song "Apa Sih" against the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK featuring Bruno Mars is very clear, according to the previously provided explanation. According to Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, this claimed infraction encompasses two crucial aspects of the protection of intellectual works.

First, there are significant similarities in musical aspects, especially in the intro, pre-chorus, and chorus sections which include elements such as arrangement, melody, and lyrics. These elements are included in the category of creations explicitly protected by Article 40 paragraph (1) letter (d), which states that songs and/or music, both with and without text, are part of the object of copyright protection.

Second, similarities are also evident in the visual aspect through the music video, which features artistic elements such as stage layout, aesthetics, production concept, and directing style that allegedly resemble the music video of "APT". In a legal context, music videos are classified as cinematographic works as stipulated in Article 40 paragraph (1) letter (m) which states that cinematographic works are one type of creation that receives legal protection against unauthorized reuse.

Furthermore, if the taking of creative elements of the work is done without the legal permission of the creator or right holder, then the action can be categorized as a violation of the creator's economic rights. This is in line with the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (1), which grants exclusive rights to creators to publish, duplicate, adapt, distribute, display, and communicate their works to the public.

Thus, based on the provisions of the Copyright Act, the act of copying the musical and visual elements in this case is potentially infringing copyright and may be subject to legal consequences. This strengthens the allegation that there is an unlawful act against the exclusive rights of the creator of the original work.

Legal Protection Of The Song "APT" By Rosé BLACKPINK Feat. Bruno Mars That Has Been Copyrighted

In the case of the alleged copyright infringement in the song "Apa Sih" by Radja Band, which has a lot of similarities to the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK featuring Bruno Mars, Radja Band has obviously violated copyright, especially in relation to Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014, which deals with exclusive rights and economic rights; Article 40 paragraph 1 letter (d) of Law Number 28 of 2014, which deals with the similarity of arrangements, lyrics, and melodies; and Article 40 paragraph 1 letter (m) of the same. As a result, there may be consequences for these acts. Andi Hamzah asserts that penalties can be seen as a form of retribution for those who break the law, meaning that they are coercive measures taken in response to noncompliance with laws, regulations, or directives (ADCO Law, 2025).

Criminal Sanctions

Law no 28 of 2014 on copyright also has its own criminal sanctions related to copyright infringement which consists as follows:

- a) Any individual who violates Article 7 paragraph (3) or Article 52 for Commercial Use without authorization faces a maximum fine of Rp300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) and/or two (two) years in prison.

The consequences of violations of copyrighted musical works are very serious, because copyright is an exclusive right that is only owned by the creator or legal right holder. This means that other parties are strictly prohibited from using, duplicating, distributing, or economically exploiting the musical work or song without permission. If this prohibition is violated, then the creator has the right to file a civil compensation claim, and the state can also process the violation criminally in accordance with the provisions listed in Article 113 of Copyright Law No. 28 of 2014 as follows:

1. A maximum fine of Rp 100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah) and/or one (1) year in prison await anybody who infringes the economic rights outlined in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter I for Commercial Use without authorization.
2. A maximum sentence of three (3) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) await anyone who violates the economic rights of the Creator as specified in Article 9 paragraph (1) letters c, d, f, and/or h for Commercial Use without the Creator's consent or permission.
3. Without the permission of the creator or copyright owner, anyone who violates the economic rights of the creator as outlined in Article 9 paragraph (1) letters a, b, e, and/or g for commercial use faces a maximum penalty of four (four) years in prison and/or a maximum fine of (1) (21 (3) Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).
4. Anyone found guilty of piracy who satisfies the requirements listed in paragraph (3) faces a maximum sentence of one hundred (10) years in prison and/or a fine of IDR 100,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

Then in Articles 116-118 it is also explained related to sanctions for violation of economic rights which are emphasized as follows:

Article 116:

1. Any individual who violates economic rights as specified in Article 23 paragraph (21 letter e) for Commercial Use faces a maximum fine of Rp100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah) and/or a maximum sentence of one (1) year in prison.
2. A maximum sentence of three (3) years in jail and/or a maximum punishment of Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) await anybody who willfully violates the economic rights mentioned in Article 23 paragraph (21 letters a, b, and/or f, for Commercial Use).
3. Any individual who violates the economic rights mentioned in Article 23 paragraph (2) letters c and d for commercial use without authorization faces a maximum penalty of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) in fines and/or four (four) years in prison.

Article 117:

1. A maximum punishment of Rp100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah) and/or one (1) year in prison are the penalties for anybody who willfully and without authorization violates economic rights as stated in Article 24 paragraph (2) letter c for Commercial Use.
2. Any individual who willfully and without authorization violates economic rights as specified in Article 24 paragraph (2) letters a, b, and/or d for commercial use faces a maximum penalty of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) in fines and/or four (four) years in prison.
3. Any individual who satisfies the requirements listed in paragraph (21) and engages in piracy faces a maximum penalty of 10 (10) years in jail and/or a maximum punishment of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 118:

1. Anyone who willfully and without permission violates economic rights as stated in Article 25 paragraph (2) letters a, b, c, and/or d for commercial use faces a maximum fine of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and/or four (four) years in prison.

Any individual who satisfies the requirements listed in Article 25 paragraph (2) letter d and engages in piracy with the purpose to do so faces a maximum penalty of 10 (10) years in jail and/or a maximum fine of Rp4,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

Civil Sanctions

In civil law, violators who have been found guilty will be given sanctions in accordance with their mistakes. Sanctions in civil law have the meaning of consequences or punishment, sanctions in civil law have many types, namely in the form of:

1. Compensation covers material and immaterial losses to the injured party.
2. Fines, in some cases can pay to the state or the injured party.
3. Revocation of contract, if one party breaches the contract then the other party can apply for revocation of the contract.
4. Injunction, the court issues an injunction to protect the rights of the aggrieved party, which may be temporary or permanent.
5. Prohibition, the court may issue a writ of prohibition to prohibit certain activities of a person/company.
6. Criminal liability may include imprisonment, fines, or a combination of both (INFOHUKUM. (2025)).

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussions above, from the perspective of Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright, there are significant similarities between the song "Apa Sih" by Radja Band and the song "APT" by Rosé BLACKPINK feat. Bruno Mars, both in terms of musical (melody, arrangement, and lyrics) and visual (cinematographic elements of the music video), can be categorized as copyright infringement. Law Number 28 of 2014 Copyright's Article 9 paragraph (1) and Article 40 paragraph (1) letters (d) and (m) are violated because using someone else's work without their consent can be interpreted as a breach of their moral and financial rights.

Rosé BLACKPINK's song "APT" feat. Bruno Mars legally according to law No. 28 of 2014 on copyright obtains copyright protection which includes exclusive rights to the use of music and videos. If it is proven that there has been an infringement by another party, as happened to the Radja Band, then the infringement can be subject to criminal sanctions as stipulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), especially in Article 380 and Articles 113, 116, 117, and 118 of copyright law No. 28 of 2014, can also be prosecuted civilly in the form of compensation, prohibition (injunction), or other forms of legal remedies to protect the interests of the creator or legitimate rights holder.

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