

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 15 OF 2001
REGARDING
MARKS

WITH THE MERCY OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that in the era of global trade and in line with international conventions that have been ratified by Indonesia, the role of Marks has become more important, particularly in safeguarding fair business competition;
- b. that for the above mentioned matter, adequate administration regarding Marks is needed to provide improved services for the public;
- c. that based on the considerations in a and b, and taking into account the experiences in implementing the existing Marks Law, it is deemed necessary to replace Law No.19 of 1992 regarding Marks as already amended by Law No.14 of 1997.

In view of:

1. Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 33 of the Constitution of 1945;
2. Law No.7 of 1994 regarding the Ratification of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, (State Gazette of 1994 No.57, Supplementary State Gazette No.3564).

With The Approval of: THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DECIDES: To Enact: A LAW
on MARKS

CHAPTER I GENERAL
PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law the following meanings shall apply:

1. Mark is a sign in the form of a picture, name, word, letters, numerals, composition of colours, or a combination of said elements, having distinguishing features and used in the activities of trade in goods or

services.

2. Trade Mark is a Mark that is used on goods traded by a person or by several persons jointly or a legal entity to distinguish the goods from other goods of the same kind.
3. Service Mark is a Mark that is used for services traded by a person or by several persons jointly or a legal entity to distinguish the services from other services of the same kind.
4. Collective Mark is a Mark that is used on goods and/or services having the same characteristics that are traded jointly by several persons or legal entities to distinguish the goods and/or services from others of the same kind.
5. Application is the application for registration of a Mark that is filed in writing at the Directorate General.
6. Applicant is the party that files an Application.
7. Examiner is the Marks examiner who is an official who because of his expertise, is appointed by a Ministerial Decree and shall have the duty to examine Applications for registration of a Mark.
8. Proxy is a consultant of Intellectual Property Rights.
9. Minister is the Minister whose scope of duties and responsibilities includes guidance in the field of intellectual property rights, including Marks.
10. Directorate General is the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights under the department presided over by the Minister.
11. Filing Date is the date of receipt of an Application that has fulfilled the administrative requirements.
12. Consultant of Intellectual Property Rights is a person who has expertise in the field of Intellectual Property Rights and specifically provides services in filing and handling applications of patents, Marks, Layout Design of Integrated Circuits and other fields of Intellectual Property Rights and shall be registered at the Directorate General.
13. License is a permission granted by the owner of a registered Mark to another party by means of an agreement based on the grant of right (not the transfer of right), to use the relevant Mark, either for all or some of the kinds of goods and/or services that are registered for a certain period of time and certain requirements.
14. Priority Right is the right of an Applicant to file an Application originating from a member country of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property or the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization in order to get recognition that the Filing Date of the country of origin be the priority date in the country of designation that is also a member country of the two agreements, provided that the filing of the Application is made during the period prescribed in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
15. Day is a working day.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE OF MARKS

Part

One

General

Article 2

Marks as regulated under this Law shall include Trade Marks and Service Marks.

Article 3

The right to a Mark is the exclusive right granted by the State to the owner of a Mark which is registered in the General Register of Marks for a certain period of time, to himself use the said Mark or to grant permission to another party to use it.

Part Two

Marks that cannot be registered and Marks that are rejected.

Article 4

A Mark shall not be registered on the basis of an Application by an Applicant having bad faith.

Article 5

A Mark shall not be registered if it contains one of the following elements:

- a. Contradicts the prevailing rules and regulations, religious morals, or public order;
- b. Having no distinguishing features;
- c. Having become public property; or
- d. Constituting information or related to the goods or services for which registration is requested.

Article 6

- (1) An Application for registration of a Mark shall be refused by the Directorate General if the relevant Mark:
 - a. is similar in its essential part or in its entirety with a Mark owned by another party which has previously been registered for the same kind of goods and/or services.
 - b. is similar in its essential part or in its entirety with a well-known Mark owned by another party for the same kind of goods and/ or services.
 - c. is similar in its essential part or in its entirety with a known geographical indication.
- (2) The provision referred to in paragraph (1) b is also applicable to goods and/or services which are not of the same kind, provided that it fulfils certain conditions that will be further regulated by Government Regulation.
- (3) An Application for registration of a Mark shall also be refused by the Directorate General if:
 - a. it constitutes or resembles the name of a famous person, photograph, or the name of a legal entity belonging to another party, except with the written consent of the entitled party;
 - b. it constitutes an imitation or resembles a name or abbreviation of a name, flag or coat of arms or a symbol, or an emblem of a state, or of a national or international institution, except with the written consent of the competent authority;
 - c. it constitutes an imitation or resembles an official sign or seal or stamp used by a state or a government institution, except with the written consent of the competent authority.

**CHAPTER III APPLICATION FOR
REGISTRATION OF MARK**

**Part One Requirements and
Procedure of Filing**

Article 7

- (1) An Application shall be filed in writing in Indonesian at the Directorate General by stating:
 - a. the date, month and year;
 - b. complete name, nationality and address of the Applicant;
 - c. complete name and address of the Proxy, if the application is filed through a Proxy;
 - d. colours, if the Mark uses colour elements;
 - e. country and Filing Date of the original Application, if the Application is filed with Priority Right.
- (2) The Application shall be signed by the Applicant or his Proxy.
- (3) The Applicant referred to in paragraph (2) may comprise of a person or several persons jointly together or a legal entity.
- (4) The Application shall be furnished with the receipt of payment of fee.
- (5) Where the Application is filed by more than one person who are jointly entitled to the Mark, the name of the persons shall be included by choosing one address as their address.
- (6) In the case of the application as referred to in paragraph (5), the Application shall be signed by one of the Applicants entitled to the Mark and be furnished with the written consent of the other entitled holders.
- (7) Where the Application referred to in paragraph (5) is filed through a Proxy, the Power of Attorney for this purpose must be signed by all parties entitled to the said Mark.
- (8) The Proxy referred to in paragraph (7) shall be a Consultant of Intellectual Property Rights.
- (9) Provisions regarding the requirements for appointment as a Consultant of Intellectual Property Rights shall be further regulated by Government Regulation whilst the procedure of appointment shall be further regulated by Presidential Decree.

Article 8

- (1) An Application for 2 (two) or more classes of goods and/or services may be filed in a single Application.
- (2) The Application referred to in paragraph (1) shall mention the kinds of goods and/or services that are covered by the class applied for registration.
- (3) The classes of goods or services referred to in paragraph (1) shall be further regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 9

Provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for filing shall be further regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 10

- (1) An Application that is filed by an Applicant who resides or permanently domiciles outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must be filed through a Proxy in Indonesia.
- (2) The Applicant referred to in paragraph (1) shall state and choose the address of his Proxy as his legal address in Indonesia.

Part Two Application for Registration of Mark with Priority Right

Article 11

An Application with a Priority Right shall be filed within a period of no more than 6 (six) months, commencing from the first Filing Date of the Application in another country, which is a member of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property or a member of the World Trade Organization.

Article 12

- (1) In addition to fulfilling the provisions referred to in Part One of this Chapter, an Application with a Priority Right must also be furnished with evidence on the receipt of the Application for the first time which gives rise to the said Priority Right.
- (2) The evidence of Priority Right referred to in paragraph (1) shall be translated into Indonesian.
- (3) Where the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) have not been fulfilled within a period of at most 3 (three) months after the expiry of the right to file an Application with a Priority Right as referred to in Article 11, the Application shall be processed but without a Priority Right.

Part Three Examination on the Completeness of Requirements for Registration of Mark

Article 13

- (1) The Directorate General shall conduct an examination of the completeness of requirements for registration of a Mark as referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, and Article 12.
- (2) Where there are deficiencies in the completeness of requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), the Directorate General shall request that such deficiencies be remedied within a period of no more than 2 (two) months from the date of dispatch of the letter from the Directorate General requesting the completion of such deficiencies.
- (3) Where such deficiencies pertain to the requirements referred to in Article 12, the period for remedying the deficiencies in said requirements shall be no more than 3 (three) months from the date of expiry of the period of filing of an Application with a Priority Right.

Article 14

- (1) Where deficiencies in the requirements have not been fulfilled within the period referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2), the Directorate General shall notify the Applicant or his Proxy in writing that the Application is deemed withdrawn.
- (2) Where an Application is deemed withdrawn referred to in paragraph (1), all fees that have been paid to the Directorate General cannot be reimbursed.

Part Four Period of Receipt of an Application for Registration of Mark

Article 15

- (1) Where all administrative requirements referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, and Article 12 have been fulfilled, the Application shall be given a Filing Date.
- (2) The Filing Date of the Application referred to in paragraph (1) shall be recorded by the Directorate General.

Part Five Amendment and Withdrawal of an Application for Registration of Mark

Article 16

Amendment of an Application shall only be allowed for the change of name and/ or address of the Applicant or his Proxy.

Article 17

- (1) As long as an Application has not been decided by the Directorate General, it can be withdrawn by the Applicant or his Proxy.
- (2) Where the withdrawal of the Application as referred to in paragraph (1) is made by the Proxy, it must be made on the basis of a Special Power of Attorney for the purpose of the said withdrawal.
- (3) Where an Application is withdrawn, all fees that have been paid to the Directorate General cannot be reimbursed.

CHAPTER IV REGISTRATION OF MARKS

Part One Substantive Examination

Article 18

- (1) The Directorate General shall conduct a substantive examination of an Application within a period of no more than 30 (thirty) days from the Filing Date referred to in Article 15.
- (2) The substantive examination referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted with due regard to the provisions of Article 4, Article 5, and Article 6.
- (3) The substantive examination referred to in paragraph (1) shall be completed within a period of no more than 9 (nine) months.

Article 19

- (1) The substantive examination shall be conducted by the Examiner at the Directorate General.
- (2) The Examiner shall be an official who, due to his skills and qualifications, is appointed and dismissed as a functional official by the Minister on the basis of certain requirements.
- (3) The Examiner shall be given a functional rank and allowances in, addition to other rights in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.

Article 20

- (1) Where the Examiner concludes as a result of the substantive examination that an application can be approved for registration, the Directorate General with the approval of the Director General shall announce the Application in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (2) Where the Examiner concludes as a result of the substantive examination that an Application cannot be registered or shall be refused, the Directorate General with the approval of the Director General shall notify in writing the Applicant or his Proxy stating the reasons therefore.
- (3) Within a period of no more than 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of notification, the Applicant or his Proxy may submit an objection or a comment, stating the reasons therefore.
- (4) Where the Applicant or his Proxy does not submit any objection or comment referred to in paragraph (3), the Directorate General shall decide on the refusal of the Application.
- (5) Where the Applicant or his Proxy submits an objection or a comment referred to in paragraph (3) and the Examiner concludes that such objection or comment can be accepted, the Directorate General with the approval of the Director General shall announce the relevant Application in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (6) Where the Applicant or his Proxy submits an objection or a comment referred to in paragraph (3) and the Examiner concludes that such objection or comment cannot be accepted, the Directorate General with the approval of the Director General shall decide on the refusal of the Application.
- (7) The refusal referred to in paragraphs (4) and (6) shall be notified in writing to the Applicant or his Proxy, stating the reasons therefore.
- (8) Where an Application is refused, all fees that have been paid to the Directorate General cannot be reimbursed.

Part Two Announcement of Application

Article 21

Within a period of no more than 10 (ten) days as of the date of approval for registration, the Directorate General

shall announce the Application in the official Gazette of Marks.

Article 22

- (1) The announcement shall last for 3 (three) months and be conducted by:
 - a. placement in the Official Gazette of Marks that is published periodically by the Directorate General, and/or
 - b. placement in a special medium, which can be easily and clearly seen, provided by the Directorate General.
- (2) The date of commencement of the announcement shall be recorded by the Directorate General.

Article 23

The announcement shall be made by mentioning:

- a. the full name and complete address of the Applicant, as well as the full name and address of the Proxy;
- b. the class and kind of goods and/or services for which registration of the Mark has been requested;
- c. the Filing Date of the Application;
- d. the name of the country and the Filing Date of the first Application, if the Application is filed with a Priority Right;
- e. a sample of the Mark label, including information concerning its colors, and if the Mark label uses a foreign language and or letters other than the Latin alphabet and or numerals which are not commonly used in Indonesian, it must be furnished with its translation in the Indonesian, using the Latin alphabet or numerals which are commonly used in Indonesian, as well as its pronunciation in Latin spellings.

Part Three Objection and Rebuttal

Article 24

- (1) During the period of announcement referred to in Article 22, any person or legal entity may file an objection to an Application, in writing to the Directorate General.
- (2) The objection referred to in paragraph (1) may be filed where there is sufficient reason accompanied by evidence that the Mark for which registration is requested is a Mark, which under this Law shall not be registered or shall be refused.
- (3) In the case of an objection referred to in paragraph (1), the Directorate General shall within a period of no more than 14 (fourteen) days from the date of receipt of the objection send a copy of the letter containing the said objections to the Applicant or his Proxy.

Article 25

- (1) The Applicant or his Proxy shall be entitled to file a rebuttal to the objection referred to in Article 24 at the Directorate General.
- (2) The rebuttal as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be filed in writing within a period of no more than 2 (two)

months from the date of receipt of the copy of the objection sent by the Directorate General.

Part Four
Re-examination

Article 26

- (1) In the case of an objection and/or comment, the Directorate General shall use the objection and rebuttal as material to be considered in the re-examination of the Application that has been announced and referred to in Article 21.
- (2) The re-examination of the application as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be completed within a period of 2 (two) months from the date of expiry of the announcement.
- (3) The Directorate General shall notify in writing to the party that has filed the objection about the result on re-examination referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2).
- (4) Where the Examiner concludes as a result of the examination that the objection can be accepted, the Directorate General shall notify the applicant in writing that the application cannot be registered or is refused; and in such a case, the Applicant or his Proxy may file a request for an appeal petition.
- (5) Where the Examiner concludes as a result of the examination that the objection cannot be accepted, with the approval of the Director General, the Application shall be registered in the General Register of Marks.

Article 27

- (1) Where there are no objections referred to Article 24, the Directorate General shall issue and grant a Mark Certificate to the Applicant or his Proxy within a period of no more than 30 (thirty) days from the date of expiry of the announcement period.
- (2) In the case that an objection that cannot be accepted referred to Article 26 paragraph (5), the Directorate General shall issue and grant a Mark Certificate to the Applicant or his Proxy within a period of no more than 30 (thirty) days commencing from the date the relevant Application was approved for registration in the General Register of Marks.
- (3) The Mark Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain:
 - a. the full name and address of the owner of registered Mark;
 - b. the full name and address of the Proxy, where the application is filed based on Article xo;
 - c. the date of application and Date of Filing;
 - d. the name of country of and the first Filing Date, where the Application is filed with Priority Rights;
 - e. the specimens of registered Mark, including the illustration of the colors if the Mark uses color elements, and if the Mark uses a foreign language and/or letters other than Latin and/or figures that are not commonly used in Indonesian, it shall be furnished with the translation in Indonesian, Latin letters and figures that are commonly used in Indonesian, and the spelling in Latin;
 - f. Number and date of registration;
 - g. Class and type of goods and/or services of the registered Mark; and h. Period of validity of the Mark registration.
- (4) Any person may file a request for the official excerpt of a Mark Certificate that is recorded in the General Register of Marks.

**Part Five Period of Protection of
Registered Marks**

Article 28

A registered Mark shall have legal protection for a period of 10 (ten) years from the Filing Date and the protection period can be extended.

**Part Six Appeal
Petitions**

Article 29

- (1) A petition for appeal may be filed against the refusal of an application on the grounds of substantive matters referred to in Article 4, Article 5, or Article 6.
- (2) A petition for appeal shall be filed in writing to the Trademark Appeal Commission by the Applicant or his Proxy and a copy thereof shall be sent to the Directorate General, with payment of the prescribed fee.
- (3) An appeal petition shall be filed by describing in detail the objection to the refusal of the Application as the result of substantive examination.
- (4) The grounds as referred to in paragraph (3) must not constitute corrections or completions of the refused Application.

Article 30

- (1) An appeal petition shall be filed within a period of no more than 3 (three) months from the date of notification of refusal of the Application.
- (2) Where the said period referred to in paragraph (1) has lapsed without an appeal petition, the refusal of the Application shall be deemed accepted by the Applicant.
- (3) Where the refusal of the Application has been deemed accepted as referred to in paragraph (2), the Directorate General shall record this fact in the General Register of Marks.

Article 31

- (1) The decision of the Trademark Appeal Commission shall be made within a period of no more than 3 (three) months commencing from the date of receipt of the appeal petition.
- (2) In the event the Trademark Appeal Commission approves the appeal petition, the Directorate General shall conduct the announcement referred to in Article 21 except for Applications that have already been announced in the General Register of Marks.
- (3) In the event the Trademark Appeal Commission refuses the appeal petition, the Applicant or his Proxy may bring an action to the Commercial Court within a period of no more than 3 (three) months from the date of receipt of the refusal.
- (4) Upon the decision of the Commercial Court referred to in paragraph (3), an Applicant may only file a

cassation.

Article 32

The procedure for the appeal petitions and examinations as well as the settlement of appeals shall be further regulated by Presidential Decree.

Part Seven The Mark Appeal Commission

Article 33

- (1) The Mark Appeal Commission is a special independent body under the Department responsible for Intellectual Property Rights.
- (2) The Mark Appeal Commission comprises a Chairman who is also acting as a member, a Deputy Chairman who is also acting as a member, members comprising some experts in the necessary field, and senior Examiners.
- (3) The members of the Mark Appeal Commission referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appointed and dismissed by the Minister, for a service term of 3 (three) years.
- (4) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be elected from and by members of the Mark Appeal Commission.
- (5) To examine appeal petitions, the Mark Appeal Commission shall form a council in an odd number of at least 3 (three) people, one of whom is a senior Mark Examiner that is has not conducted a substantive examination on the Application.

Article 34

The structure of organization, duties and functions of the Mark Appeal Commission shall be further regulated by Government Regulation.

Part Eight Extension of Period of Protection of a Registered Mark

Article 35

- (1) The owner of a registered Mark may file a request for the extension of the protection period for the same duration.
- (2) The request for extension referred to in paragraph (1) shall be filed in writing by the owner or his Proxy within a period of not more than 12 (twelve) months before the expiry of the protection period of the said registered Mark.
- (3) The request for extension referred to in paragraph (2) shall be filed at the Directorate General.

Article 36

A request for the extension of the protection period shall be approved if:

- a. the relevant mark is still used on the goods or services as stated in the Mark Certificate; and
- b. the goods or services referred to in letter a are still produced and traded.

Article 37

- (1) A request for the extension of the protection period shall be refused by the Directorate General if it does not fulfil the provisions referred to in Article 35 and Article 36.
- (2) A request for the extension of protection period shall be refused by the Directorate General, if the relevant Mark has similarities in its essential part or its entirety with a well-known Mark of another person, taking into account the provisions referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1)b and paragraph (2).
- (3) The refusal of a request for the extension of the protection period shall be notified in writing to the Mark owner or his Proxy, stating the reasons therefore.
- (4) Any objections on the refusal as referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) may be filed at the Commercial Court.
- (5) Upon the decision of the Commercial Court referred to in paragraph (3) the Applicant may only file a cassation.

Article 38

- (1) An extension of the period of protection of a registered Mark shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (2) The extension of the period of protection of a registered Mark shall be notified in writing to the Mark owner or his Proxy.

Part Nine Change of Name and/or Address of a Registered Mark Owner

Article 39

- (1) A request for the change of name and/or address of a registered Mark owner to be recorded in the General Register of Marks shall be filed at the Directorate General, with payment of the prescribed fee and accompanied by a valid copy of the evidence of the said change.
- (2) The change of name and/or address of a registered Mark owner which has been recorded by the Directorate General shall be announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

CHAPTER V TRANSFER OF RIGHTS OF A REGISTERED MARK

Part One Transfer of Rights

Article 40

- (1) The rights to a registered Mark may be transferred by:
 - a. inheritance;
 - b. testament;
 - c. donation;
 - d. agreement; or
 - e. other reasons recognized by law.
- (2) The transfer of rights to a registered Mark referred to in paragraph (1) must be filed at the Directorate General to be recorded in the General Register of Marks.
- (3) The transfer of rights to a registered Mark referred to in paragraph (2) shall be accompanied by supporting documents.
- (4) The transfer of rights to a registered Mark which has been recorded by the Directorate General shall be announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (5) The transfer of rights to a registered Mark which is not recorded in the General Register of Marks shall not have legal consequences to any other party.
- (6) The transfer of rights to a Mark referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted with payment of the prescribed fee as regulated in this Law.

Article 41

- (1) A transfer of rights to a registered Mark may be accompanied by the transfer of goodwill, reputation or other things related to the Mark.
- (2) The right on a registered service Mark that cannot be separated from the ability, quality, or skills of the party rendering the service can be transferred provided that there is a guaranty on the quality of service to be rendered.

Article 42

The transfer of rights to a registered Mark may only be recorded by the Directorate General if it is accompanied with a written statement from the receiver of rights that the relevant Mark will be used for trade of goods and/or services.

Part Two

Licensing

Article 43

- (1) The owner of a registered Mark shall be entitled to grant a license to another person with an agreement that the licensee will use the Mark either in whole or parts of the kinds of goods or services.
- (2) A licensing agreement shall be valid for the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia, unless agreed otherwise, for a period not exceeding the period of protection of the registered Mark concerned.
- (3) The recording of a licensing agreement must be requested at the Directorate General with the payment of

the prescribed fee and the legal consequences of the recording of the licensing agreement shall apply to all parties concerned and to any other third party.

- (4) A licensing agreement referred to in paragraph (3) shall be recorded by the Directorate General in the General Register of Marks and shall be announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

Article 44

The owner of a registered Mark who has given a license to another person referred to in Article 43 paragraph (1) shall continue to be allowed to himself use or to give a License to another third party to use said Mark, unless agreed otherwise.

Article 45

A licensing agreement may provide that the licensee may give further Licenses to third parties.

Article 46

The use in Indonesia of a registered Mark by a licensee shall be deemed to be the same as the use in Indonesia of said mark by the owner of the Mark.

Article 47

- (1) A licensing agreement shall not contain any provisions, which may directly or indirectly damage the Indonesian economy or to contain restrictions that obstruct the ability of the Indonesian people to master and develop the technology in general.
- (2) The Directorate General must reject any request for the recording of a licensing agreement which contains prohibited provisions referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) The Directorate General shall notify the owner of the Mark or his Proxy and the licensee in writing of the rejection referred to in paragraph (2), stating the reasons therefore.

Article 48

- (1) A good faith licensee of a Mark that is subsequently cancelled on the basis of a similarity in principle or in its entirety with another registered Mark shall be entitled to execute the licensing agreement until the expiry of the period of said licensing agreement.
- (2) A licensee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall no longer be obligated to continue the payment of royalties, which would still properly be due to the licensor of the cancelled Mark, but instead shall be obligated to make the payment of royalties to the owner of the Mark that has not been cancelled.
- (3) Where a licensor has already received royalties as a lump sum from the licensee, said licensor shall be obligated to surrender a portion of the royalties he has received to the owner of the mark that has not been cancelled, in proportion to the remaining period of the licensing agreement.

Article 49

Provisions regarding requirements and procedure of filing the request for the recording of a licensing agreement and provisions regarding licensing agreements referred to under this Law shall be further regulated by Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER VI COLLECTIVE MARKS

Article 50

- (1) An Application for registration of a Trade Mark or a Service Mark as a Collective Mark shall only be accepted if it is clearly stated in the said Application that the Mark will be used as a Collective Mark.
- (2) In addition to the affirmation on the use of a Collective Mark referred to in paragraph (1), the said Application must be accompanied by a copy of the agreement on the use of said Mark as a Collective Mark, signed by all the relevant Mark owners.
- (3) The agreement on the use of a Collective Mark referred to in paragraph (2) must contain, at least:
 - a. the nature, the general characteristics, or the quality of the goods or services to be produced and traded;
 - b. provisions for the owner of the Collective Mark to conduct effective supervision of the use of said Mark; and
 - c. sanctions for violations of the regulation on use of the Collective Mark.
- (4) The provisions referred to in paragraph (3) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

Article 51

An Application for registration of a Collective Mark shall be subject to an examination of the completeness of requirements as referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 12, and Article 50.

Article 52

The substantive examination on the Application for registration of a Collective Mark shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, Article 19, and Article 20.

Article 53

- (1) Any change in the agreement on the use of a Collective Mark must be filed at the Directorate General for recordation, accompanied by a valid copy evidencing said change.
- (2) The change referred to in paragraph (1) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (3) The change in the agreement on the use of a Collective Mark shall apply to any third parties after it has been recorded in the General Register of Marks.

Article 54

- (1) The right to a registered Collective Mark may only be transferred to recipients capable of conducting effective supervision in accordance with the agreement on the use of the Collective Mark.
- (2) The transfer of rights to a registered Collective Mark referred to in paragraph (1) must be filed to the

Directorate General for recordation, with the payment of the prescribed fee.

- (3) The transfer of rights referred to in paragraph (2) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

Article 55

A registered Collective Mark may not be licensed to any other third party.

CHAPTER VII GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION AND SOURCE OF ORIGIN

Part One Geographical Indications

Article 56

- (1) Geographical Indication shall be protected as a sign which indicates the place of origin of goods, which due to its geographical environment factors, including the factor of the nature, the people or the combination of the two factors, gives a specific characteristics and quality on the goods produced therein.
- (2) Geographical Indication shall be protected after registration, based on an Application filed by:
- a. an institution that represents the society in the area which produces the goods concerned, which consists of:
 - 1) parties who undertake business on goods of natural products or natural resources;
 - 2) producers of agricultural products;
 - 3) people who make handicraft or industrial products; or
 - 4) merchants who sell the goods concerned.
 - b. an institution that is given the authority to do so; and
 - c. groups of consumers of the goods concerned.
- (3) The provisions concerning the announcement referred to in Article 21, Article 22, Article 23, Article 24, and Article 25 shall also apply mutatis mutandis to the announcement of Application for registration of Geographical Indication.
- (4) An Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication shall be refused by the Directorate General, if the sign concerned:
- a. is against religious morals, public order, likely to deceive or mislead people as of the characteristics, such as features, quality, source of origin, process of production or the usage;
 - b. does not qualify to be registered as a Geographical Indication.
- (5) An appeal petition may be filed against the refusal referred to in paragraph (4).
- (6) The provisions on appeal petitions in Article 29, Article 30, Article 31, Article 32, and Article 33, and Article 34 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any appeal petitions referred to paragraph (5).
- (7) A registered Geographical Indication enjoys legal protection, which persists as far as the features and or

the quality on which the protection has been conferred still exist.

- (8) Where prior to or on the date of Application for registration of a Geographical Indication, a sign has been used in good faith by another party who has no right to register pursuant to the provisions referred to in paragraph (2), the party who has been acting in good faith may continue to use the sign concerned for a period of 2 (two) years as from the date of its registration as a Geographical Indication.
- (9) Provisions concerning the procedures for registration of Geographical Indication shall be further regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 57

- (1) The Right Holder to a Geographical Indication may file a lawsuit against an unlawful user of the Geographical indication, in the form of claim for damages and an order for stopping the usage as well as disposal of labels of the Geographical Indication concerned that have been unlawfully used.
- (2) To prevent any further loss on the party whose right has been infringed, a judge may order the infringer to cease any activities of producing, multiplying, and may order to destroy labels of the Geographical Indication which have been unlawfully used.

Article 58

The provisions regarding the provisional decision by the Court as referred to in CHAPTER XII of this Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the implementation of the rights to Geographical Indication.

Part Two Source of Origin

Article 59

Source of Origin shall be protected as a sign which:

- a. complies with the provisions of Article 56 paragraph (1), but has not been registered; or
- b. solely indicates the origin of certain goods or services.

Article 60

The provisions as referred to in Article 57 and Article 58 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the right holder to Source of Origin.

CHAPTER VIII DELETION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A MARK

Part One Deletion

Article 61

- (1) The deletion of Mark registration from the General Register of Marks may be made by the Directorate General either on its own initiative or on the request of the owner of the Mark concerned.
- (2) The deletion of a Mark registration on the initiative of the Directorate General may be made if:
 - a. the Mark has not been used for 3 (three) consecutive years in the trade of goods and/or services from the date of registration or of the last use, except where there is an excuse which is acceptable to the Directorate General; or
 - b. the Mark is used for the kind of goods and or services which is not in accordance with the kind of goods or services for which the Mark Application for registration was filed, including the use of Mark which is not in accordance with the registered Mark.
- (3) The reasons as referred to in paragraph (2)a are:
 - a. import prohibition;
 - b. the prohibition related to the permit for the distribution of goods using the Mark concerned or any temporary decision from the competent authority;
 - c. other similar prohibitions imposed by Government Regulation.
- (4) The deletion of a Mark registration referred to in paragraph (2) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (5) Any objection against the decision on the deletion of a Mark registration referred to in paragraph (2) may be submitted to the Commercial Court.

Article 62

- (1) A request for the deletion of registration of a Mark by the Mark owner or his Proxy, either for all or for part of the kinds of goods and/or services, shall be submitted to the Directorate General.
- (2) Where the Mark referred to in paragraph (1) is still bound by a valid licensing agreement, the deletion may only be made with a written consent of the licensee.
- (3) Exception as to the consent of the licensee requirement referred to in paragraph (2) may only be made where the licensee clearly agrees to waive such consent in the licensing agreement.
- (4) The deletion of registration of a Mark referred to in paragraph (1) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

Article 63

Any third party shall also be able to file a request for the deletion of the registration of a Mark on the grounds referred to in Article 61 paragraph (2) a and b in the form of a claim filed at the Commercial Court.

Article 64

- (1) Upon the decision of the Commercial Court as referred to in Article 62 the Applicant may only file a cassation.
- (2) A copy of the decision of the Court referred to in paragraph (1) shall be forwarded by the Clerk of the Court concerned to the Directorate General after the date on which the decision is made.
- (3) The Directorate General shall execute the deletion of the Mark concerned from the General Register of

Marks and announce it in the Official Gazette of Marks where the decision of the Court referred to in paragraph (1) has been awarded and is legally binding.

Article 65

- (1) The deletion of the registration of a Mark shall be executed by the Directorate General by crossing out the Mark concerned in the General Register of Marks and noting the reasons for and the date of the said deletion.
- (2) The deletion of the registration of a Mark referred to in paragraph (1) shall be notified in writing to the Mark owner or his Proxy, stating the reasons therefore and stressing that as of the date of deletion from the General Register of Marks, the relevant Mark Certificate shall be declared to be null and void.
- (3) The deletion of registration of a Mark shall cause the termination of the legal protection on the relevant Mark.

Article 66

- (1) The Directorate General may delete the registration of a Collective Mark on the basis of:
 - a. a request from the owner of Collective Mark with the written consent from all users of the Collective Mark;
 - b. sufficient evidence that the Collective Mark has not been used for three years consecutively for the date of registration or from the date of the last use, except where there is an excuse that is acceptable to the Directorate General;
 - c. sufficient evidence that the Collective Mark is being used for the kind of goods and or services which is not in accordance with the kind of goods and or services applied for in the registration, or
 - d. sufficient evidence that the Collective Mark has not been used in accordance with the agreement on the use of the Collective Mark.
- (2) The request for the deletion of registration of a Collective Mark as referred to in paragraph (1)a shall be filed at the Directorate General.
- (3) The deletion of registration of a Collective Mark referred to in paragraph (2) shall be recorded in the General Register of Marks and announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.

Article 67

A request for the deletion of registration of a Collective Mark can also be filed by any third party in the form of a lawsuit at the Commercial Court on the grounds referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1)b, c, and d.

Part Two

Cancellation

Article 68

- (1) A lawsuit for the cancellation of a registered Mark may be filed by any interested party based on the grounds referred to in Article 4, Article 5 or Article 6.
- (2) An owner of unregistered Mark may file a lawsuit referred to in paragraph (1), after filing an Application at

the Directorate General.

- (3) The lawsuit for cancellation referred to in paragraph (1) shall be filed at the Commercial Court.
- (4) Where the plaintiff or the defendant resides outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the lawsuit shall be filed at the Commercial Court in Jakarta.

Article 69

- (1) A lawsuit for cancellation of the registration of a Mark shall be filed within a period of 5 (five) years after the date of Mark registration.
- (2) A lawsuit for cancellation may be filed without time limit if the Mark concerned is contrary to religious morals, ethics and public order.

Article 70

- (1) Upon the decision of the Commercial Court referred to in Article 68 paragraph (4) an Applicant may only file a cassation.
- (2) A copy of the decision of the Court referred to in paragraph (1) shall be forwarded by the Clerk of the Court concerned to the Directorate General after the date on which the decision is made.
- (3) The Directorate General shall execute the cancellation of the Mark concerned from the General Register of Marks and announce it in the Official Gazette of Marks where the decision of the Court referred to in paragraph (1) has been awarded and is legally binding.

Article 71

- (1) The cancellation of the registration of a Mark shall be executed by the Directorate General by crossing out the Mark concerned in the General Register of Marks and noting the reasons for and the date of the said cancellation.
- (2) The cancellation of registration of a Mark referred to in paragraph (1) shall be notified in writing to the owner of Mark or his Proxy, stating the reasons therefore and stressing that as of the date of deletion from the General Register of Marks, the Mark Certificate concerned shall be declared to be null and void.
- (3) The crossing out of the registration of a Mark in the General Register of Marks referred to in paragraph (1) shall be announced in the Official Gazette of Marks.
- (4) The cancellation and the crossing out of a Mark registration shall result in the termination of the legal protection of the relevant Mark.

Article 72

In addition to the grounds referred to in Article 68 paragraph (1), a request for the cancellation of registration of a Collective Mark may also be filed at the Commercial Court, if the use of the Collective Mark is contrary to the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1).

CHAPTER IX ADMINISTRATION OF MARKS

Article 73

The Directorate General shall conduct the administration of Marks as regulated under this Law.

Article 74

The Directorate General shall implement a national network system of Mark documentation and information, which is capable of providing information to the public as widely as possible.

CHAPTER X

FEEES

Article 75

- (1) A fee, the amount of which shall be prescribed by Government Regulation, shall be paid upon the filing of an Application or a request for the renewal of a Mark, a request for excerpt of the General Register of Marks, a request for the recording of the transfer of right, a request for recording the change of name and/or address of owner of a registered Mark, a request for the recording of a licensing agreement, a request for the objection on an Application, a request for an appeal petition, and other matters regulated in this Law.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements, periods and methods of payment of prescribed fees referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Presidential Decree.
- (3) The Directorate General with the approval from the Minister and the Minister of Finance may use the income generated from the fees referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XI SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 76

- (1) The owner of a registered Mark may file a lawsuit against any other party that unlawfully uses his Mark for goods and services which is similar in its essential part or its entirety with his Mark, in the form of:
 - a. claim for compensation, and/or
 - b. the termination of all acts that are related with the use of the relevant Mark.
- (2) The lawsuit referred to in paragraph (1) shall be filed at the Commercial Court.

Article 77

The lawsuit against the infringement of Mark referred to in Article 76 may also be filed by a licensee of a registered Mark either by himself or together with the owner of the relevant Mark.

Article 78

- (1) Upon a request of the owner of a registered Mark or the licensee of a registered Mark as the plaintiff, a judge may order the defendant to cease the production, distribution and/or trade of goods or services which use the said Mark without right thereto during the hearings and to prevent greater damages.
- (2) Where the defendant is also demanded to surrender the goods which use the Mark without right thereto, a judge of the Commercial Court may order that the surrender of the goods or the value of the goods be carried out after the decision of the Court has become final and legally binding.

Article 79

Appeals upon the decision of the Commercial Court may only be filed as cassation.

Part Two Procedure of a Lawsuit at the Commercial Court

Article 80

- (1) A lawsuit for the cancellation of registration of a Mark shall be filed with the Head of the Commercial Court within the legal jurisdiction in which the defendant lives and domiciles.
- (2) Where the defendant domiciles outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the lawsuit shall be filed with the Head of the Commercial Court of Central Jakarta.
- (3) The Clerk of the Court shall register the lawsuit for cancellation on the date it is filed and produce a receipt signed by him with the same date with the registration date of the lawsuit.
- (4) The Clerk of the Court shall deliver the lawsuit to the Head of the Commercial Court no later than 2 (two) days after the registration date of the lawsuit.
- (5) Within a period of no more than 3 (three) days after the registration date, the Commercial Court shall study the lawsuit and determine the date for a hearing.
- (6) The examination on a lawsuit shall be conducted within the period of 60 (sixty) days after the registration date of the lawsuit.
- (7) The summons of parties concerned shall be made by the Confiscation Clerk no later than 7 (seven) days after the registration date of the lawsuit.
- (8) A decision on the lawsuit shall be made no later than 90 (ninety) days after the registration date of the lawsuit and may be extended for no more than 30 (thirty) days with the approval of the Head of the Supreme Court.
- (9) The decision referred to in paragraph (8), which contains a complete legal reasoning as the basis of the decision, shall be stated in an open court session and may be implemented in advance, even though a legal action may be filed against the decision.
- (10) The decision referred to in paragraph (9) shall be delivered by the Confiscation Clerk to the parties no later than 14 (fourteen) days after the date of issuance of the decision.

Article 81

The procedure for filing a lawsuit as provided for in Article 80 shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any lawsuit as provided for in Article 76.

Part Three

Cassation

Article 82

Appeal upon the decision of the Commercial Court referred to in Article 80 paragraph (8) may only be filed as cassation.

Article 83

- (1) The request for a cassation referred to in Article 82 shall be made no later than 14 (fourteen) days after the date of the decision, by registering with the Clerk of the Court that has made a decision in the lawsuit.
- (2) The Clerk of the Court shall register the request for a cassation on the date it is filed and produce a receipt signed by him, with the same date with the registration date.
- (3) The applicant for a cassation shall deliver the brief for the cassation to the Clerk of the court within a period of 7 (seven) days commencing from the date of filing of request for a cassation referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) The Clerk of the Court shall deliver the request for a cassation and the brief for the cassation referred to in paragraph (3) to the defendant of the cassation no later than 2 (two) days after the request is filed.
- (5) The defendant of the cassation may submit a counter against the cassation to the Clerk of the Court no later than 7 (seven) days after the date the defendant received the brief for cassation referred to in paragraph (4), and the Clerk of the Court shall deliver the counter against the cassation to the applicant of the cassation no later than 2 (two) days after he received the said counter.
- (6) The Clerk of the Court shall deliver the request for cassation, the brief for cassation and the counter against the cassation as well as the relevant documents to the Supreme Court no later than 7 (seven) days after the termination of the period referred to in paragraph (5).
- (7) The Supreme Court shall study the request for cassation referred to in paragraph (6) and determine the date for a hearing no later than 2 (two) days after the request was received.
- (8) The examination hearing on the request for cassation shall be conducted no later than 60 (sixty) days after the date on which the Supreme Court received the request.
- (9) A decision on the cassation shall be made no later than 90 (ninety) days after the date on which the Supreme Court received the request.
- (10) The decision on a cassation referred to in paragraph (9) that contains a complete legal reasoning as the basis of the decision shall be stated in an open court session.
- (11) The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall deliver the decision of cassation to the Clerk of the Commercial Court no later than 3 (three) days after the decision was made.
- (12) The Confiscation Clerk of the Court shall deliver the decision of the cassation to the applicant of the cassation and the defendant of the cassation no later than 2 (two) days after the decision was received.

Part Four Alternative Dispute

Resolution

Article 84

In addition to the settlement of disputes referred to in Part One of this Chapter, the parties concerned may settle their dispute through arbitration or alternative dispute resolution.

CHAPTER XII PROVISIONAL DECISION BY THE COURT

Article 85

On the basis of adequate evidence, the party whose rights have been infringed may request the judge at the Commercial Court to issue a provisional decision regarding:

- a. the prevention of entry of goods allegedly infringing the right on Mark;
- b. the keeping of evidence relating to the infringement of the relevant Mark.

Article 86

(1) The request for a provisional decision shall be filed in writing at the Commercial Court by:

- a. enclosing/attaching evidence on the ownership of Mark;
- b. enclosing/attaching evidence providing a strong indication of the infringement of Mark;
- c. stating clearly the goods and/or documents requested, sought, collected and kept for the purpose of evidencing;
- d. stating a doubt or worry that the party allegedly committing the infringement of the Mark will be able to easily eliminate evidence; and
- e. paying a guarantee in the form of cash or bank guarantee.

(2) Where the provisional decision referred to in Article 85 has been implemented, the Commercial Court shall immediately notify the party affected by the action and grant a chance to be heard.

Article 87

Where the Commercial Court has issued a provisional decision, a judge at the Commercial Court who has examined the relevant case shall decide whether to amend, cancel or reaffirm the decision referred to in Article 85 within a period of no more than 30 (thirty) days as of the date of issuance of the relevant provisional decision.

Article 88

Where a provisional decision has been:

- a. affirmed, the guarantee money that has been paid shall be returned to the party that has filed for the decision and the party may file a lawsuit referred to in Article 76;
- b. cancelled, the guarantee money party that has been paid shall be given to the party affected by the action as a compensation for the provisional decision.

CHAPTER XIII INVESTIGATION

Article 89

- (1) In addition to investigating officers at the National Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia, certain civil servants at the Directorate General shall be granted special authority as investigators referred to in Law No.8 of 1981 on Criminal Proceedings, to conduct an investigation of criminal offences in the field of Marks.
- (2) The civil servant investigator referred to in paragraph (1) shall be authorized:
 - a. to conduct examination of the truth of reports or information relating to criminal offences in the field of Marks;
 - b. to conduct examination of persons or legal entities suspected of committing criminal offences in the field of Marks;
 - c. to collect information and evidence from persons or legal entities in connection with incidents of criminal offences in the field of Marks;
 - d. to conduct examination of books, records and other documents relating to criminal offences in the field of Marks;
 - e. to inspect locations on which evidence, books, records, and other documents to be found, as well as to confiscate materials and goods resulting from infringements which can be used as evidence in the criminal trials in the field of Marks;
 - f. to request expert assistance in the scope of carrying out the duties of investigation of criminal offences in the field of Marks.
- (3) The civil servant investigators referred to in paragraph (1) shall inform the investigating officers at the National Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia about initiating an investigation and the results thereof.
- (4) The civil servant investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall forward the results of an investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the investigating officers at the National Police Force of the Republic of Indonesia in view of the provision of Article 107 of Law No.8 of 1981 on Criminal Proceedings.

CHAPTER XIV CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 90

Any person who deliberately and without right uses a Mark which is similar in its entirety to a registered Mark of another party for the same kind of goods and/ or services produced and/or traded shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.1,000,000,000 (one billion Rupiah).

Article 91

Any person who deliberately and without right uses a Mark which is similar in its essential part to a registered Mark of another party for the same kind of goods and/or services produced and/or traded shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of Rp.800,000,000 (eight hundred million Rupiah).

Article 92

- (1) Any person who deliberately and without right uses a Mark which is similar in its entirety to a Geographical Indication of another party for the same kind of registered goods shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.1,000,000,000 (one billion Rupiah).
- (2) Any person who deliberately and without right uses a Mark which is similar in its essential part to a Geographical Indication of another party for the same kind of registered goods shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.800,000,000 (eight hundred million Rupiah).
- (3) The representation of actual origin of goods which result from an infringement or words which indicate that the goods concerned are the imitation of registered goods and protected under Geographical Indication shall not prejudice the applicability of provisions referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

Article 93

Any person who deliberately and without right uses a sign which is protected under Source of Indication on goods or services that are likely to deceive or mislead people as to the origin of the goods or services concerned shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.800,000,000 (eight hundred million Rupiah).

Article 94

- (1) Any person who trades goods and/or services that are known or shall be known that the goods and/or services resulted from the infringement referred to in Article 90, Article 91, Article 92, and Article 93 shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp.200,000,000 (two hundred million Rupiah).
- (2) The criminal offences referred to in paragraph (1) shall be considered infringements.

Article 95

The criminal offences referred to in Article 90, Article 91, Article 92, Article 93, and Article 94 shall be an offence that warrants complaint.

CHAPTER XV TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 96

- (1) Any application, the extension of the protection period of a registered Mark, the recordation of the transfer of right, the recordation of the change of name and address, the request for the deletion or the cancellation or a registered Mark that has been filed on the basis of Law No.19 of 1992 regarding Trademarks as amended by Law No.14 of 1997 however has not been finished on the date of effect of this Law, shall be finished in accordance with the provisions under the said Law.
- (2) All Marks that have been registered on the basis of Law No.19 of 1992 regarding Trademarks as amended by Law No.14 of 1997 and are still valid on the date of effect of this Law shall continue to be valid for the rest of the registration period.

Article 97

Upon a Mark as referred to in Article 96 paragraph (2), a claim for cancellation may still be requested at the Commercial Court referred to in Article 68, based on the grounds referred to in Article 4, Article 5 and Article 6.

Article 98

All disputes on marks that are still being processed in the Court by the time this Law becomes effective will be processed based on Law No.19 of 1992 as amended by Law No.14 of 1997 regarding Marks, until they are give a decision that is legally binding.

Article 99

All implementing regulations issued on the basis of Law No.19 of 1992 as amended by Law No.14 of 1997 regarding Marks in existence on the effective date of this Law shall be declared to be valid as long as they are not in contradiction to this Law or have not been replaced by new ones on the basis of this Law.

**CHAPTER XVI
CLOSING PROVISIONS**

Article 100

Upon the effectiveness of this Law, Law No.19 of 1992 as amended by Law No.14 of 1997 regarding Mark shall be declared to no longer be valid.

Article 101

This Law shall take effect on the date of its enactment.

In order that every person may know of it, the promulgation of this Law is ordered by placement in the State Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified In Jakarta,

On August 1, 2001

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

(signed)

MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

Promulgated in Jakarta,

On August 1, 2001

STATE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

(signed) MUHAMMAD
M. BASUNI

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2001 NUMBER 110