No.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (DGIPR),
MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS,
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

STUDY
ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ADMINISTRATION THROUGH UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

MAIN REPORT

MARCH 2007

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

UNICO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

FUJITSU LIMITED

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JR
07-028

Preface

In response to the request from Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a study on Intellectual Property Rights Administration through Utilization of Information and Communication Technology and entrusted to the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA selected and dispatched a study team headed by Mr. Tetsuo INOOKA of UNICO International Corporation and consists of UNICO International Corporation and Fujitsu Limited between June, 2005 and March, 2007.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and conducted field surveys at the study area. Upon returning to Japan, the team conducted further studies and prepared this final report.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of this project and to the enhancement of bilateral relationship between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for their close cooperation extended to the study.

March 2007

Tadashi Izawa
Vice President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

March 2007

Mr. Tadashi Izawa,
Vice President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Dear Mr. Izawa,

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit to you the final report on the Study on Intellectual Property Rights Administration through Utilization of Information and Communication Technology in the Republic of Indonesia. The report contains as major sections "Basic design of Intellectual Property Digital Library (IPDL) System", "Recommendation on IT-related human resources capable of operation, maintenance and administration of the System", and "Recommendation on utilization of IT for further enhancement of the intellectual property administration".

The Indonesian Government has made continuous efforts to enhance protection of intellectual property rights, and provide better services in the area of information publication.

This Study was conducted to assist development of the IPDL, which contributes to enhancement of information publication service, a part of the vital administrative service provided by government officials in charge of intellectual property administration. The usefulness of the pilot IPDL system, which was developed as part of the Study, was confirmed and it has been decided to be open to the public for use. Training of the IT-related personnel, which was deemed one of the essential components of the Study, has been conducted throughout the Study process. Thus, we are certain that the Study has provided the basis for DGIPR to utilize the IPDL system in their work providing administration service.

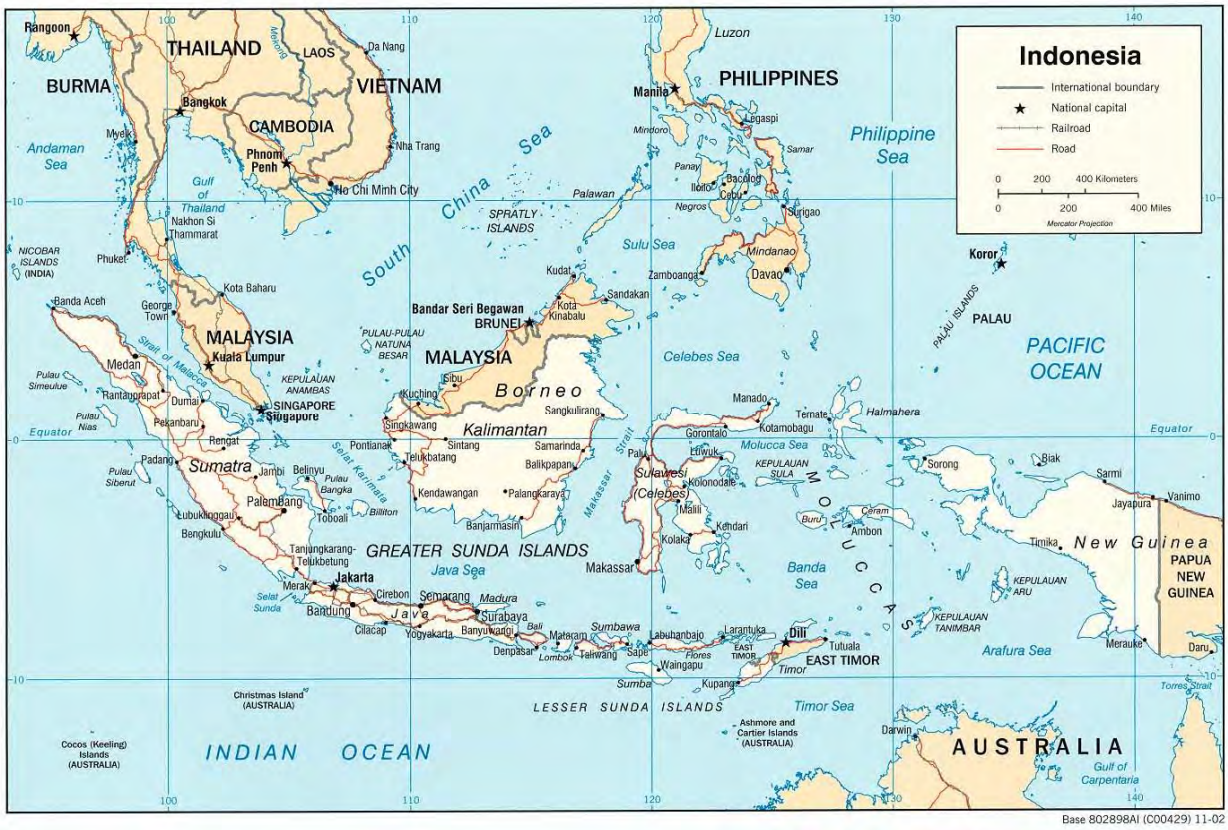
We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to your Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, and Trade and Industry, and the Japan Patent Office, among others, for valuable advice and support provided from the start of the study. We also wish to express our deep gratitude to DGIPR and other Indonesian

authorities concerned for the close cooperation and substantial assistance rendered to us during the performance of this study.

Very truly yours,
UNICO International Corporation

Tetsuo Inooka
Team Leader, the Study on Intellectual Property Rights Administration through Utilization of Information and Communication Technology in the Republic of Indonesia

Map of Indonesia



Abbreviations

BKPM	Investment Coordinating Board, Ministry of Commerce
DB	Database
DGIPR	Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights
DTS	Data Transformation Services
EPO	European Patent Office
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GB	Gigabyte
GRDP	Gross Domestic Regional Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Internet Data Center
IIPS	Indonesia Intellectual Property Societyy
IP	Intellectual Property
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPDL	Intellectual Property Digital Library
IPMO	Intellectual Property Management Office
IPO	Intellectual Property Office
IT	Information Technology
ITB	Institute of Technology Bandung
JODC	Japan Overseas Development Corporationn
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KB	Kilobyte
KCI	Indonesia Copyrights Collecting Agency
LAN	Local Area Network
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia
LTO	Linear Tape-Open
MITI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
MS SQL	Microsoft Structured Query Language
PC	Personal Computer
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
PDF	Portable Document Format
RISTEK	State Ministry of Research and Technology
S/W	Scope of Work
TMNS	Trademark New System
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
USPTO	US Patent and Trademark Office
VB	Visual Basic
WBPS	World Bank-Project Assisted System
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
XML	Extensible Markup Language

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I Outline of the Study, and Structure of the Report

1 Background, Objective and Scope of the Study

1.1 Background of the Study

Protection of intellectual property rights has played a vital role in: (1) protecting technology and creativity that could form the basis of economic development and growth; and (2) making the fruits of technological development available to everyone as global resources in return for an appropriate compensation.

In recent years, economic globalization has prompted the establishment of international rules on protection of intellectual property. Countries are increasingly urged to comply with such international rules and harmonize their national IP protection systems with the international ones. In fact, compliance with the international IP protection rules and the level of harmonization are increasingly viewed by foreign investors as one of the important criteria to evaluate the investment climate of the country when they make investment decisions.

The Indonesian government, realizing the need for promotion of foreign direct investment in the country, has been making efforts to reinforce IP protection within the country and upgrade the quality of administrative service in the field of IP rights. In particular, the administrative process of filing, examination and registration of IPR applications, which had been handled and processed manually, was computerized as of September 2003 with assistance from the World Bank. However, service relating to publication of IP information, which has recently been started using the Web site of DGIPR, still remains at insufficient levels in terms of scope and contents as well as limited period covered by the information. Also, the Gazette, which is the official means of publication, is limited in its circulation and is difficult to use, particularly for foreign applicants who account for a major portion of patent applications in the country.

Against the above background, the Indonesian government has requested the Japanese government for technical cooperation in the effective use of IT for upgrading information publication service, and IT personnel training in DGIPR for ensuring provision of such service by the DGIPR.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The objective of the Study is to enhance the ability of the Indonesian government to provide IP-related administrative service through the use of IT and the development of human resources necessary for the service. To be more specific, DGIPR will be able to

make available, through the Intellectual Property Digital Library (IPDL) that information on IPR which can be made open to the public, and the status of applications, as well as related laws and regulations. As a result, stakeholders will be able to collect information on the scope of registered IPRs freely through the IPDL. Thereby it is expected that potential investors and related parties can understand the scope and situation of IPRs accurately and efficiently in the process of assessment of the investment climate. At the same time, patent attorneys and other agents for IP applications, and officers of DGIPR in regional offices can monitor the examination status.

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the Study, agreed in "the Scope of Work" between JICA and DGIPR on January 17, 2005, is as follows.

The Study had been planned to be implemented in two phases.

Phase 1 includes the stages of overall review of the present system and situation on intellectual property rights administration in DGIPR, preparation of the basic design of the pilot IPDL, study of the system for sharing information with regional offices, and drafting of a human resources development (HRD) plan for the utilization of ICT.

Phase 2 includes preparation of policy recommendations for IT utilization in the DGIPR's administration area, the development of the pilot IPDL, and IT-related HRD activities based on the result of Phase 1.

Before the Study advances to Phase 2, DGIPR and JICA were required to confirm the successful completion of Phase 1, and mutually agree on the detailed scope of Phase 2.

In Phase 1, the Study shall cover the following items:

(1) Review of the present situation
  (1-1) Review of the present administration and examination processes including computer systems for each category of intellectual property rights in DGIPR such as patent, trademark, industrial design, layout design of integrated circuit, and copyright and related rights
  (1-2) Review of the role of the head quarter, regional offices of DGIPR, IP related institutions/organizations and IP consultants
  (1-3) Review of the present human resource development activities on ICT related to intellectual property rights administration in DGIPR, identification of problems and necessary developments

(2) Basic design of the pilot IPDL system
  (2-1) Basic design of intellectual property rights database including information on patent, trademark, industrial design, layout design of integrated circuit, copyright and related rights, and intellectual property laws / regulations
  (2-2) Basic design on data utilization system of existing electronic information and also paper document information
  (2-3) Basic design of IPDL information access from outside of DGIPR
(3) Consideration on basic design on information sharing system between the head quarter of DGIPR and regional offices
  (3-1) Basic design of the system for remote monitoring of progress of examinations of applications in the head office of DGIPR from regional offices
(4) Basic design for the capacity building program for human resource development of ICT for intellectual property rights administration and system maintenance

Note: In Phase 1, regarding the basic design of the system, its sustainability and feasibility shall be strictly verified, such as that if the running cost of the system can be maintained by the DGIPR.

Draft scope of Phase 2 is as follows:

(1) Development of the pilot IPDL including both hardware and software based on the result of the Phase 1
  (1-1) Detailed design
  (1-2) Pilot IPDL development
(2) Implementation of capacity building activities on ICT for intellectual property rights administration and system maintenance based on the result of Phase 1
(3) Policy recommendations on further utilization of ICT and human resource development for DGIPR

The DGIPR and the Study Team agreed the objectives and the Scope of Work of the Phase 2, as follows, at the end of the Phase 1.

(1) The objective of the Phase 2 of the Study
  1 Development of a pilot IPDL system to enhance the service of DGIPR in the field of information publication
  2 Cooperation in capacity building of DGIPR for enhancement of ICT use, and
  3 Policy recommendation with regard to use of ICT for further enhancement of intellectual property rights administration

(2) Phase 2

In order to achieve the above objective, Phase 2 shall cover the following:

1 Development of the pilot IPDL including both hardware and software based on the Basic Design included in Progress Report 2 with amendments included in Minutes of Meeting on Progress Report 2, agreed on February 15, 2006.

1-1 User interface design

1-2 Detailed system design

1-3 Program design

1-4 Program development including unit tests and integrate tests

1-5 Preparation of manuals for operation and maintenance, jointly with the Indonesian side

1-6 Support for plan and implementation of operation test, and reflection of the test results on the Pilot system

1-7 Support for data migration, and implementation of the Pilot system

1-8 Study on effectiveness of the Pilot system for information publication

2 Implementation of training programs for IT-related staff of DGIPR, based on the plan in Progress Report 2 in Phase 1.

2-1 Basic and intermediate courses on element information technologies

2-2 Advanced courses for application of element information technologies to IPR administration:

2-2-1 Mini-workshops on system analysis and development

2-2-2 Lectures and practices on project management focusing on schedule planning and monitoring, and acceptance test

2-2-3 Practical training in the course of the IPDL development on administration, maintenance and updating of the IPDL system

2-2-4 Practical training for user training on system operation including joint preparation of operation manual, and implementation of user training by the Indonesian side

3 Recommendation on future plan for further utilization of IT in IPR administration, and IT-related human resource development in DGIPR, based on the findings through the Study (Phases 1 and 2).

2 Outline of Implementation Process of the Study, and Structure of the Report

2.1 Outline of Implementation Process of the Study

The Study is composed of Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 began with the First Fieldwork in June 2005 following preparatory work in Japan, and was completed with the Fourth Fieldwork (and Fourth Home-office Work in Japan) in February 2006.

During the period, the following were implemented:

1) Study on the current system of Intellectual Property Rights, their administration process and use of IT in the process
2) Analysis of requirements of IPDL system
3) Development of conceptual design and basic design of the IPDL system, and confirmation on the scope of IPDL development with the counterpart based on the basic design
4) Preparation for detailed design (particularly development of user interface prototype)
5) Design of IT personnel training program to take advantage of the system, and enhance the system maintenance skills

In Phase 2, the Study were completed up to Seventh Fieldwork in January, 2007, being started with the 2nd part of the Fourth Home-office work in Japan in April 2006. The studies carried out during this period were:

1) Design and confirmation of user interface
2) System design and program design
3) Implementation of basic trainings for IT related staff
4) Program development, data migration, and system and operation test
5) IT personnel training

Finally, the study team has made presentation of the Draft Final Report to DGIPR, and had a seminar to disseminate the study outcome in the Eighth Fieldwork in February 2007.

The outlines of the field works implemented so far are as follows:

(1) First Fieldwork

The First Fieldwork was carried out during the period between June 26 to August 20 in 2005 (the team member who are based in Indonesia completed his works on September 14). The works implemented are:

1) Presentation of the study policy, methodology and schedule to the Indonesian counterpart for discussion based on the Inception Report
2) Study on the current state of the IP administration system in the DGIPR
3) Study on the needs for IPDL of the government agencies which provide IP related administrative services, IP agents, and IP centers of universities
4) Study for IT personnel development plan, focusing on responsibilities and job descriptions of IT staff, IT related trainings and their work experiences, and the existing IT personnel training programs and participation records
5) Study on the administrative processes of IP applications, and needs for IPDL services of the DGIPR's regional offices (Bandung)
6) Study on the current state of IT related infrastructure development and their future plans in view of establishment of networks with regional offices, and the current access capacity of users to IPDL

(2) Second Fieldwork

The Second Fieldwork was carried out during the period from September 12 to November 3 in 2005. The works implemented are:

1) Discussion on the conceptual design
2) Detailed study for the basic design of IPDL development particularly; collection and confirmation of detailed data required to develop the basic design
3) Study on the administrative process, and needs for IPDL services at DGIPR's regional offices (Medan, Makassar, Semarang, Surabaya, Denpasar)
4) Discussion with the C/P on the IT personnel development concept
5) Preparation and submission of Progress Report (1)

(3) Third Fieldwork

The Third Fieldwork was carried out during the period between November 9 to December 21 in 2005 (the team members who are based in Indonesia, completed on January 30, 2006). The works implemented are:

1) Presentation and discussion of the draft basic design to finalization
2) Collection of data to examine the costs and system to maintain the IPDL pilot system
3) Proposal and discussion of the detail IT personnel development program

4) Discussion on the place to install and the preparation for environmental requirements for use of the study equipments, based on the procurement plan presented by the study team

(4) Fourth Fieldwork

The Fourth Fieldwork was carried out during the period between February 1 to February 21 in 2006. The works implemented are:

1) Presentation and discussion on Progress Report (2) which focused on the IPDL basic design and details of the IT personnel development program, and confirmation of the completion of Phase 1 study
2) Agreement of the study framework of Phase 2

(5) Fifth Fieldwork

The Fifth Fieldwork was carried out during the period from May 9 to July 25 in 2006. The works implemented are:

1) Presentation of the study policy, procedure and schedule of Phase 2 study
2) Mini-workshops on system analysis and development process, and system development planning and progress management as a part of applied IT training programs
3) Confirmation and finalization of the user interface design
4) Design of the infrastructure of the IPDL system such as servers, networks, and DB, and start of their construction
5) Start of the detail design of the system
6) Basic IT trainings

(6) Sixth Fieldwork

The Fifth Fieldwork was carried out during the period from August 6 to October 23 in 2006. During this period, the detailed design of the system was completed, and the works related to system transfer to the C/P were commenced, including preparation of testing plan and manuals, and development of data migration program. The works implemented were:

1) Submission and presentation of Interim Report
2) Continuation of design and construction of infrastructure
3) Confirmation of detailed design
4) Program development
5) Preparation and confirmation of test plan

(7) Seventh Fieldwork

The Seventh Fieldwork was implemented during the period from October 29, 2006 through January 31, 2007, including New Year Holiday break between December 29, 2006 through January 3, 2007. The major works done during the period were:

1) System development, testing, and preparation for operation

1. Continuation of the integrated tests
2. Implementation of system test
3. Continuation of manual preparation (operation manual and maintenance and administration manual)
4. Implementation of trainings
    - Operation training for users
    - System maintenance and administration training
5. Preparation and confirmation of operation test plan
6. Implementation of the operation plan
7. Program debugging
8. Finalization of operation manual and maintenance and administration manual
9. Data migration to the IPDL

2) System transfer and Study recommendation

1. Basic design of the IPDL on the basis of the pilot system development
2. Recommendation on IT-related HRD plan of DGIPR
3. Recommendation on further use of IT in IP administration

3) Preparation of Draft Final Report

(8) Eighth Fieldwork

The Eighth Fieldwork was implemented during the period of February 1, 2007 through March 1, 2007 for the following:

1) Presentation and discussion of the Draft Final Report
2) Transfer of the pilot IPDL system to the Indonesian side with implementation of follow-up training of system operation, maintenance and administration
3) Seminar for dissemination of the IPDL system

2.2 Structure of the Report

The Report composed of Main Report and Summary, and compiles all the study results. The Main Report consists of six Parts, as follows:

I Outline of the Study and Structure of the Report
II Current IPR System in Indonesia, and Background Information Related to Promotion of IT Utilization in the IPR Administration
III IPR System and Administrative Process under DGIPR for Filing, Examination and Registration of IPR Applications
IV Development of the IPDL System
V IT-related HRD in DGIPR
VI Recommendation on Utilization of IT for IPR Administration by DGIPR, and IT-related HRD

The Study focused on the field of information publication of intellectual property rights, or development of IPDL, assuming that whole administrative process of DGIPR were computerized. The Study included the needs study of the IPDL, development of the pilot IPDL system for validation, and recommendation on the basic design of the IPDL system on the basis of the study and development. Part IV of the Report summarizes the results of the study and system development. Part III analyzes the intellectual property rights administration system and procedures in DGIPR, in detail, as the basis for the study and the system development. Part V summarizes the result of the study on IT-related HRD in DGIPR, which is the requirement for DGIPR to utilize IT in the administration. Finally, Part VI presents recommendations on further IT use by the DGIPR for their administration, and their IT-related HRD.

Following will be submitted to JICA as the outcome of the Study, besides the current Report:

1) Detailed design documents
2) Program design specifications
3) Test plan
4) Operation manual
5) System maintenance and administration manual
6) Source code in CD-ROM

II Current IPR System in Indonesia, and Background Information Related to Promotion of IT Utilization in the IPR Administration

1 Social and Economic Background

1.1 Key Social and Economic Indicators

The key socio-economic indicators in Indonesia are as follows:

Geographic concentration of population and economy

Indonesia has a population of approximately 221 million. About 60% (120 million) resides in Java, while 21% does in Sumatera and 7% in Sulawesi. The population concentrates on the Java island, especially Jakarta in which the population density is 12,635 per square km. This over concentration to Java island is observable in business activities as well. The Gross Domestic Regional Product of Java including DKI Jakarta is more than Rp.650 billion, which accounts for 58% of the total.

Table II-1-1 Key Social and Economic Indicators (1)

Island	Population (thous. Persons)	GDRP1) current (billion Rp.)	GDRP (% of total)
Sumatera	43,310	257.2	22.0
DKI Jakarta	8,389	188.0	16.1
Java (except Jakarta)	112,963	490.3	42.0
Bali	3,151	16.5	1.4
Nusa Tenggara	7,962	18.3	1.6
Kalimantan	11,332	118.6	10.2
Sulawesi	14,946	52.3	4.5
Maluku	1,991	4.5	0.4
Papua	2,221	20.7	1.8

Note: All figures are in 2000

1) GRDP stands for Gross Domestic Regional Product

Source: Statistics Indonesia

Scale and growth of economy

The country's GDP records Rp.1,749,546.9 billion in 2005, which grew at 5.6% from the previous year. The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the economy, accounting for about 30% of the total. Comparing to the other ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand), the Indonesia's economic size is larger than the others. Due to the large population, however, the GNI per capita is the lowest level among the four countries.

The relatively lower growth rate against the population size leads high unemployment rate, 10% in 2003 and 2004.

Table II-1-2 Key Social and Economic Indicators (2)

	2003	2004[1)]	2005[2)]
Population (mil. Persons)	215	218	221
Labor force (mil. Persons)	103	105	107
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	10	10	-
Real GDP (% change)	4.7	5.1	5.6
National product			
GDP by sectors (Rp. billion)			
Agriculture	240,387.3	248222.8	254391.3
Mining and quarrying	167,603.8	160100.4	162642
Manufacturing	441,754.9	469952.4	491699.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	10,349.2	10889.8	11596.6
Construction	89,621.8	96333.6	103403.8
Trade, hotel, and restaurants	256,516.6	271104.9	294396.3
Transportation and communication	85,458.4	96896.7	109467.1
Financial, rental, and business services	140,374.4	151187.8	161959.6
Services	145,104.9	152137.3	159990.7
Gross Domestic Product	1,577,171.3	1,656,825.7	1,749,546.9
GDP by expenditures (Rp. billion)			
Consumption	1,077,998	1,130,358	1,180,230
Private	956,593	1,004,109	1,043,805
Government	121,404	126,249	136,425
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	309,431	354,561	389,757
Statistical discrepancy	-26,896	23,502	4,324
Change in stock	45,997	12,902	48,483
Exports of goods and services	599,516	680,466	739,007
less Import of goods and services	428,875	544,963	612,254
Balance of payment (USD million)			
Current account (I)	8,108.0	1,563.0	341
A. Goods, net	24,564.0	20,152.0	22,323
Export f.o.b	64,110.0	70767	86,179
Import f.o.b	-39,546.0	-50615	-63,856
B. Services (net)	-11,727.0	-8811	-10,792
C. Income (net)	-6,218.0	-10917	-12,447
D. Current Transfers (net)	1,489.0	1139	1,257
Capital and financial account (II)	-3,080	1,852	-2,579
A. Capital account	-	-	333
B. Financial account	-3,080.0	1852	-2,912
1. Direct investment	-597.0	-1512	3,042
2. Portfolio investment	2,252.0	4409	4,236
3. Other investment	-4,735.0	-1045	-10,190
Error and omissions (III)	-3,503.0	-3106	2,684
Bank of Indonesia reserve net (I+II+III)	1,525.0	309.0	446

Note 1) Preliminary figure for National Account
2) Very preliminary figure for National Account and preliminary figure for BoP
Source: World Bank and Bank of Indonesia

Table II-1-3 Key Social and Economic Indicators (3)

	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand
Population (mil. Persons)	221	25	83	64
GDP (current billion US$)	287	130	98	177
GDP growth (annual %)	6	5	5	4
GNI per capita (current US$)	1,280	4,960	1,300	2,750

Note: All figures are in 2005
Source: World Bank

1.2 Needs of Publication of Information related to Intellectual Property Rights

1.2.1 International trends in intellectual property rights protection and administration

Protection of intellectual property rights has played a vital role in: (1) protecting technology and creativity that could form the basis of economic development and growth; and (2) making the fruits of technological development available to everyone as global resources in return for an appropriate compensation.

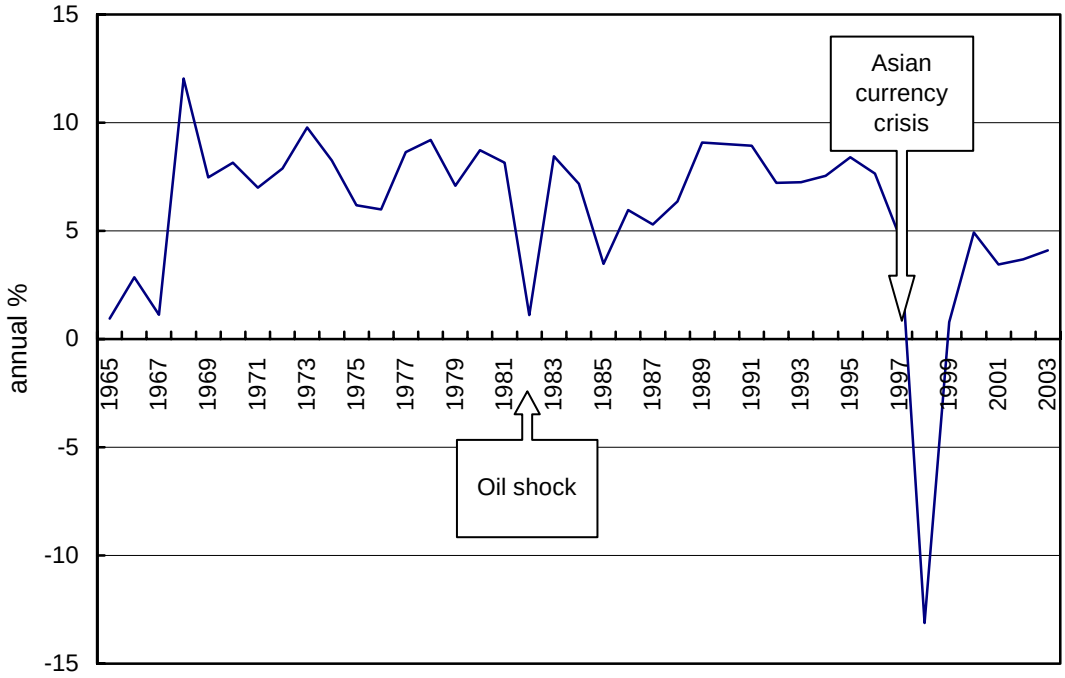
In recent years, economic globalization has prompted the establishment of international rules on protection of intellectual property. Countries are subject to growing demand to comply with such international rules and harmonize their national IP protection systems with the international ones. In fact, compliance with the international IP protection rules and the level of harmonization are increasingly viewed by foreign investors as one of the important requirements when they make investment decisions.

1.2.2 Decline in FDI in Indonesia

Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Indonesia has played a vital role in its economic development in the past. The FDI, however, has declined conspicuously in the developing countries in Asia following the outbreak of economic crisis in the Region in 1997. The recovery of FDI has not been significant in Indonesia, despite the fact that most of the Asian countries have achieved a significant recovery after the economic crisis.

Indonesia had maintained the high economic growth of 7% on annual average for 30 years from the mid 1960's to 1997 when the crisis affected influences on the growth (Figure II-1-1).

Figure II-1-1 GDP Growth in Indonesia



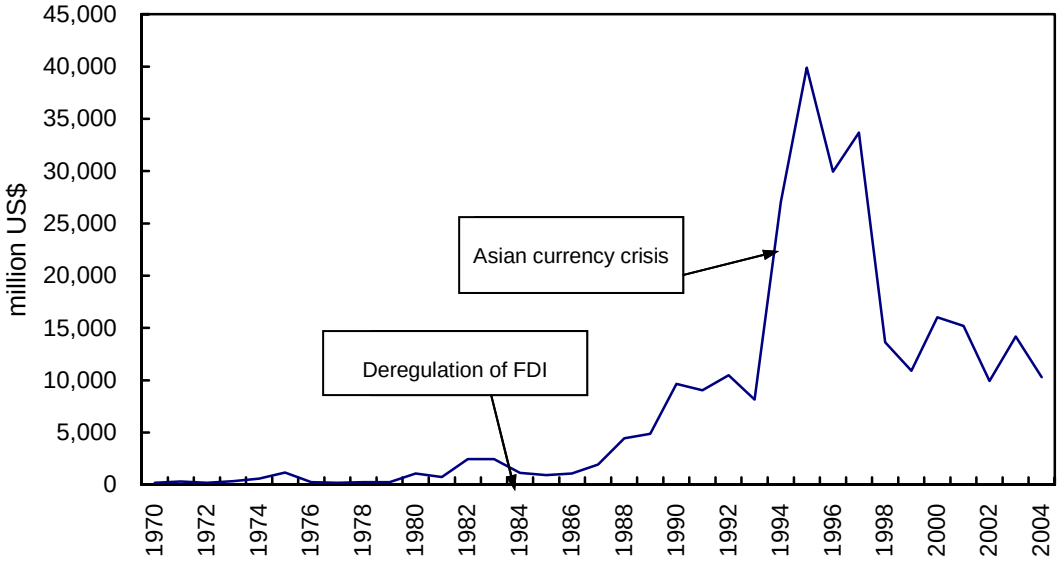
Source: The World Bank

The Indonesia enjoyed relatively higher economic growth than neighboring countries until hit by the economic turmoil, which led the nosedive in economy. The country has still been affected in view of complete recovery.

Figure II-1-2 shows the amounts of approved foreign direct investments during the period between 1970 and 2003. The inflow of foreign direct investments increased sharply following the marginal growth until 1986, achieving its highest record of US$ 3.98 billion in 1995. Due to the economic turmoil in 1997, the inflow plummeted and the net inflow went negative and has not showed stable upward trends.

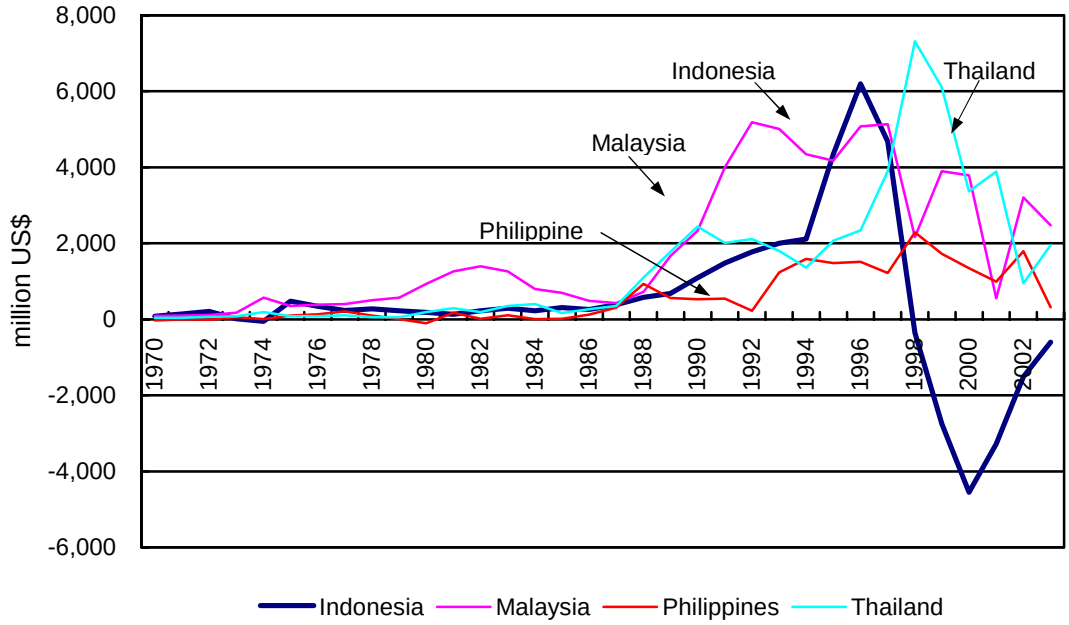
Comparing with Thailand, Philippines, and Malaysia, the FDI net inflow of Indonesia is apparently stagnating (Figure II-1-3). Those three countries have maintained positive net inflow, while Indonesia still in negative.

FigureII-1-2 Approval of Foreign Direct Investments in Indonesia



Source: BKPM

Figure II-1-3 FDI Net Inflow in Some Asian Countries



Source: The World Bank

1.2.3 Investment environment in Indonesia in view of foreign capital

The FDI in other Asian countries, where the economic environment to receive FDI has been improved in the recent years, has achieved a significant recovery, in contrast to the case of Indonesia.

For example, the Business Competitive Index, which is issued by the World Economic Forum, ranked Indonesia 60th in 2003, which was lower than Singapore (8th), Malaysia (8th), and China (46th) and slightly higher than Philippines (65th). But, in 2004, the ranking of Indonesia was sharply improved and recorded 44th, which was higher than China's (47). This implies that investors acknowledged the improvement of the Indonesia's investment climate.

The World Bank (2003)[1] points out three problems in the investment climate confronted by investors such as unstable macro economy, uncertain government policies, and corruption. The first issue, unstable macro economy, may be attributed to the memory of the currency collapse in the Asian crisis. The second, uncertain government policy, implies the lack of legal consistency due to the democracy and decentralization. The third, corruption, is the problem inherited to both the central and local governments.

Under such circumstances, development of a system for IP information publication and improvement of the relevant administrative services is expected to be an important factor, which will contribute to improvement of the investment conditions in this country.

[1] World Bank (2003), *Indonesia: Beyond Macroeconomics Stability*, Report No. 27374-IND. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

2 Overview of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) System and its Administration in Indonesia

2.1 Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Indonesia

The system of protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Indonesia, relevant laws, and accession to the relevant international treaties may be summarized as follows.

Intellectual Property Rights		Law (enforcement and amendment)	Accession to the relevant international treaties
Industrial Property Rights			Paris Convention (accession in 1950)
	Patents (*1)	Law of Patents (enforced on 08.01.1991, amended law enforced on 08.01.2001)	PCT (accession in 1997)
	Industrial Designs	Law of Industrial Designs (enforced on 12.20.2000)	
	Marks (*2)	Law of Marks (enforced on 04.01.1993, amended law enforced on 08.01.2001)	Trademark Law Treaty (accession in 1997)
Copyrights (*3)		Law of Copyrights (enforced on 09.19.1987, amended law enforced on 03.27.2002)	Berne Convention (accession in 1997)
Trade Secrets		Law of Trade Secrets (enforced on 08.01.2000)	
Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits		Law of Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (enforced on 08.01.2000)	

Notes:

(*1) Patent Law protects simple patents as well.

(*2) Mark Law protects not only trademark and service mark, but also geographical indication and mark of origin.

(*3) Copyright Law protects not only art works and written works, but also computer programs as well as related rights such as image recordings and their reproductions of performances.

In addition to the above treaties and conventions, Indonesia has joined the following:

- WIPO convention (1979)
- WTO/TRIPS agreement (1995)

2.2 Overview of Application Trends for IPR

Table II-2-1 shows the trends of applications for IPR in Indonesia.

Table II-2-1 The Number of Filed Applications in Indonesia, 2001-2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Patents	3,926	3,843	3,300	3,669	4,304
Simple Patents	221	205	192	208	195
Mark	28,425	30,004	36,340	49,311	54,641
Industrial Designs	1,403	2,868	3,154	4,394	5,114
Copyrights	1,535	1,898	2,098	2,998	4,269

The number of applications filed for trade secrets is only one in 2002, while there has been no application for layout design of integrated circuits.

The proportion of domestic applications for copyright, which achieves almost 99%, is the highest among all domains, followed by industrial design (88% in yearly average) and mark (73% as a weighted average in the period from 2001 to 2004). In contrast, many of the applications for patent come from abroad, which domestic applications account only for around 6%.

As for the local applications, though the information to specify the feature of them is limited, more than 99% of applications for industrial design are filed by non SMEs (either large or foreign companies), while many of applicants for mark are estimated to be SMEs, according to the DGIPR.

The number of applications filed at regional offices is only 372 for marks and 2 for patents in 2003.

2.3 Organizations Assumed in the Intellectual Property Right Laws

2.3.1 Overview

The IPR laws assumes a Minister responsible for the guidance in the field of IPR, and a Directorate General responsible for administration of the IPR under the department presided over by the Minister. The Minister means the Minister for Justice and Human

Rights, and the Directorate General means the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DGIPR).

Laws of Marks and Patents define examiner as an official who is appointed by the Minister to conduct examination on the applications with using his expertise.

Those laws also stipulates Appeal Commissions to which an applicant may file an appeal petition against the refusal decision of his application. The Commission is an independent body, within the Ministry. The members are composed of experts in the necessary fields of the IPR and senior examiners. The DGIPR has the secretariat office in each responsible directorate.

In addition to investigating officers at the State Police, IPR related laws grant special authority to the specified officials of the DGIPR as investigator to conduct an investigation of criminal offences in the respective IPR fields.

Each law defines an IP Consultant as a person who has expertise in the fields of IPR and provides services on behalf of filing of applications and subsequent application processing. The consultant is required to register at the DGIPR.

According to the laws, an applicant or proxy can file an application. The applicant who resides outside of Indonesia should file an application through a proxy, who is limited to IP Consultant.

2.3.2 Administrative organization

The responsible administrative institute is the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DGIPR) under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which supervise the six domains of IPRs (patent, trademark, industrial design, copyright, trade secret, and layout design of integrated circuit). There are 27 regional offices of the Ministry, which have the section responsible for IPR.

The DGIPR is composed of five directorates, namely, three IP Directorates, an IT Directorate, a Development and Cooperation Directorate, as well as Secretariat of the Directorate General, and an Appeals Commission (the detail of the three IP directorates and IT directorate will be described in Chapters 1 to 4 of Part III and Chapter 2 of Part V).

2.3.3 IPR related institutes and organizations

(1) Overview

The IPR related institutes and organizations are classified into government agencies, bodies affiliated with universities (IP Clinics), IP Consultants (private sector), and other IPR related organizations. Table II-2-2 shows a summary of those organizations' activities. As is evident, the main activity of the IP Consultant is to file applications as a proxy for foreign companies. On the other hand, that of IP Clinic of universities and of the government agencies is to support researchers to file applications and to promote awareness of IPR.

Table II-2-2 IPR Related Institutions and Organizations and Their Main Activities

		Proxy application / Support				Awareness campaign
		Domestic companies / Individuals			Foreign companies	
		Researchers/ academics	SMEs	Large companies		
IP Consultant				△	○	
IP Center of University		○	△			○
Government agency	MOI DGSMSI IP Clinic		○			
	LIPI	○				○
	RISTEK		○			
Others	IIPS					○

Note: ○: Main activities △: Minor activities

(2) Government agency

Apart from the DGIPR, there are several government agencies which promote applications and awareness of IPR such as IP Clinic of the Directorate General of Small and Medium Scale Industries under the Ministry of Industry, the State Ministry of Research and Technology, RISTEK) and the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI).

1) IP Clinic of the Directorate General of Small and Medium Scale Industries under the Ministry of Industry

The mission of IP Clinic is to support application of IPR and to promote awareness of IPR. The number of staff is 22 and their major duties are as follows.

1. Financing all expenses of SMEs to apply IPR
2. Applying as a proxy for SMEs
3. Monitoring the progress of filed applications.

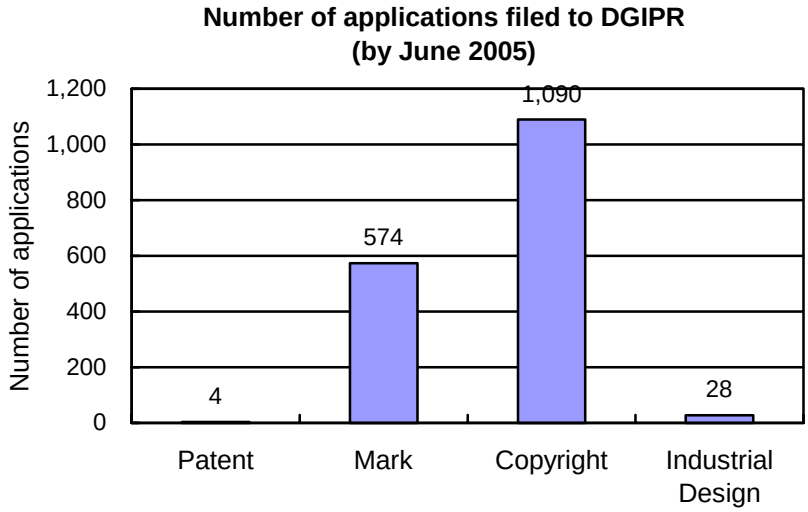
The number of applications to be filed from the Clinic is constrained by its budget. As shown in Table II-2-3, the Clinic filed 1,651 applications during the period from 1999 to 2004. 1,104 applications out of them was filed in 2004. All applications which were submitted through the Clinic and completed their examination are registered. As Figure II-2-1 shows, the applications are concentrated on trademark and copyright, which occupies more than 60% of all applications during the period from January to June in 2005. The applications in regional areas are submitted at the Industry Service Section (DINAS) of Provincial Government. The IP Clinic selects those applications and files them to the DGIPR. They received totally 5,000 applications in January and February 2005, filing only 45 applications out of them to the DGIPR.

Table II-2-3 Number of Filed and Registered Applications through the IP Clinic

Year	Received	Certified	Not certified yet
1999	119	119	-
2000	7	7	-
2001	63	63	-
2002	88	80	8
2003	270	108	162
2004	1,104	-	1,099
Total	1,651	377	1,269

Source: IP Clinic of the Directorate General of Small and Medium Scale Industries under the Ministry of Industry

Figure II-2-1 Number of Applications Filed through the IP Clinic by Fields of IPR (by June 2005)



Source: IP Clinic of the Directorate General of Small and Medium Scale Industries under the Ministry of Industry

The procedure to apply through the IP Clinic is that, first, an applicant submits an application as well as required documents to the DINAS of his province. The DINAS, then, transfers them to the IP Clinic which examines the adequacy of the application as IPR. Upon the examination, the Clinic searches registered IPRs to examine the originality of the application. They file the applications to the DGIPR only which pass this examination procedure with bearing all the expenses of application, examination, and registration. All the notifications issued by the DGIPR are transferred to the applicant through the IP Clinic.

2) Deputy Minister for Utilization of IPR and Standardization of RISTEK

The IP Clinic of the Ministry of Industry handles applications mainly for trademark and copyright as mentioned above, while RISTEK does patent and industrial design. The mission is to protect IPR on inventions by universities and research institutes and to promote their registrations. They have similar duties with the IP Clinic. The number of applications through them is constrained by their budget as same as the IP Clinic. They filed totally 250 applications to the DGIPR since commencing their operation in 1999 until 2004, all of which were submitted at the IP Centers of respective universities. An applicant is required to submit an application as well as required documents to the IP Centers of respective universities. They transfer those documents to RISTEK, which examines the applications to be filed to the DGIPR

based on originality and economic value. RISTEK bears all the costs of application, examination, and registration. All notifications issued by the DGIPR are transferred to the applicant through the IP Center, which send the duplicates to RISTEK.

3) Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)

LIPI is an affiliated body of the State Ministry of Research and Technology. It has three different sections in charge of IPR; Center for Scientific Documentation and Information, Innovation Center, and IP Center. The Center for Scientific Documentation and Information is responsible for collecting and publishing IPR related information and organizing IPR related seminars. It digitized 2,000 full documents of and 5,000 front page data registered patents, delivering domestic relevant institutes as CD-ROM. The Innovation Center is in charge of managing IPRs belonging to LIPI, which has filed 80 applications so far. The IP Center carries out support services of IPR application for researchers outside of LIPI.

(3) IP Consultant

Currently 43 IP Consultant are registered to the DGIPR. Not many consultants, however, work actively. Table II-2-4 shows the number of applications filed by IP Consultants during the period between 1991 and 2004. During the period, only 24 consultants filed more than 10 applications. There are only 9 Consultants who did more than 100 applications. The largest number of applications by one consultant in a year is 460. As IPR laws stipulates that non resident applicant is allowed to file application only through an IP Consultant, more than 90% of clients of IP consultant is foreign companies from such as Japan, United States, and EU. Some IP Consultants, however, handle trademark for which domestic applications are dominant. One of such consultants has 40% of their clients as domestic companies. Due to administration fee, the number of SMEs clients is few.

Table II-2-4 Applications Filed by IP Consultant

Consultant	Number of applications		
	(1991-2003)	(2004)	Total
1	0	220	220
2	4,053	30	4,083
3	6,921	459	7,380
4	89	6	95
5	1,003	111	1,114
6	8,861	130	8,991
7	96	6	102
8	9	449	458
9	455	67	522
10	7,292	204	7,496
11	165	10	175
12	2,564	179	2,743
13	91	2	93
14	0	0	0
15	151	23	174
16	3,221	211	3,432
17	343	20	363
18	96	0	96
19	297	14	311
20	63	0	63
21	123	7	130
22	272	56	328
23	8	0	8
24	46	1	47
25	243	19	262
26	17	29	46
27	522	0	522
28	0	10	10
29	10	0	10
30	0	0	0
31	49	0	49
32	10	0	10
33	1,619	67	1,686
34	311	4	315
35	134	9	143
36	17	1	18
37	7	5	12
38	294	47	341
39	210	33	243
40	108	61	169
41	126	20	146
42	0	0	0
43	114	0	114
	2,174	254	2,428
Total	42,184	2,764	44,948

Source: DGIPR

The existing IP Consultants are the ones who was selected and registered in 1999. Since then, no additional consultant has been registered. New regulation on IP Consultant, which was issued in 2005, introduced a new system of IP Consultant registration. According to that, a person is allowed to carry out IPR application works as IP Consultant after completing training course of educational institutes such as universities designated by the DGIPR. It is expected, thereby, that new consultants will come into the market in 2005. The IP consultants who file less than 10 applications in a year will be canceled their registration.

The main duties of the IP consultant are as follows:

1) A proxy to apply the DGIPR
2) Objection on registration
3) Appeal petition
4) Lawsuit

Upon the request from a client, IP consultant conducts prior art search and investigates filed and/or registered applications. Since 90% of patent applicants are filed with priority rights, IP Consultant is not much necessary to conduct prior art search for domestic patents. The DGIPR, which put emphasis on examination results by foreign patent offices for applications from abroad, on the other hand, adopts semi-examination procedure. Under the procedure, IP Consultants needs to present the search results of foreign IPDL to accelerate examination procedure, and thereby it is more important for him than that of domestic patents. Apart from patent, it is important for industrial design and trademark to search filed and registered domestic applications. Currently, neither gazettes nor online DB on the DGIPR HP cover latest registration information. IP Consultant, thereby, has to contact the DGIPR directly to collect that information.

(4) IP Center of University[1]

IP Centers of universities have been established since 1999 by the support of the State Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK). There are 89 centers throughout Indonesia. IP Center has mainly three roles. The first is to manage IPRs belonging to each university. The second is to provide search services of IPR related information and to promote awareness of IPR. The final role is to file applications as a proxy for researchers belonging to each university and local companies as well as individuals. The target clients of the proxy service are different among IP Centers. Some centers handle applications only of academics belonging to their own universities, the others do

[1] There are two types of names; IP Center or IP Clinic.

researchers outside of their own universities, individuals, institutes, and companies as well.

The major activities of IP Center are:

1) Applying as a proxy for academics belonging to own university
2) Providing search services of IPR related information such as prior arts
3) Protecting IPRs belonging to own university and promoting commercialization (licensing)
4) Providing support services of filling up documents such as application form
5) Organizing IPR related workshops for business sector

The following section describes activities of major IP centers, IP Management Office of Bundung Institute of Technology (ITB) and IP Center of University of Indonesia.

The former has the general structure as university's IP Center, affiliated body of the university. The later does different structures, center belonging to Law Department.

IP Management Office (IPMO) of Bundung Institute of Technology

The Center was established in 1999 as an organization to manage IPRs belonging to ITB. It has filed 70 applications of patents and 10 of industrial designs, and 7 patens and 10 industrial designs were registered. The IPMO bears all expenses of applications for academics of ITB. The IPR on their inventions belong to the ITB. The share of royalty (net) on the patents to the ITB and to the researchers (inventor) is fixed as shown in the following table.

	< 100mill./yr	100-500mill./yr	> 500mill./yr
Researcher	40%	1/3	30%
The researcher's institute	30%	1/3	20%
ITB	30%	1/3	50%

IP Center of University of Indonesia

The IP Center of University of Indonesia, which belongs to the Department of Law, has functions not only to manage IPRs and promote awareness of IPRs for the university, but also to conduct research activities on IPR related law and provide information. The Center has a plan to start digitizing court decisions related to IPRs within 2005 to disclose the public through IPDL. It also actively engages into the activities to disseminate IPR related information. The Center operates IPR related information search center with the equipments donated by JODC. In addition, it is accredited by WIPO as the IP promotion organization in Indonesia, allowed to access

various information. The Centre has registered 1 simple patent, 9 trade marks, and 6 copyrights, while 8 patents, 3 trade marks, and 6 copyright applications are under examination.

(5) Other relevant organizations

1) Indonesia Intellectual Property Society (IIPS)

IIPS was established in 1996 for the mission of cooperating with the government in the field of IPR. It has 120 members, composed of persons who have interests in copyrights such as scholars, government officials, IP Consultants, and artists. Currently, they have a meeting once two months.

IIPS does not engage into practical IPR works such as prior art or registered application searches. The activities are as follows:

1. Promoting to acquire IPR related knowledge
2. Coordinating recommendations of the members to the Government
3. Taking lobby activities of IPR protection to police
4. Organizing seminars to promote IPR protection
5. Taking actions to introduce IPR related law and regulations

2) Indonesia Copyrights Collecting Agency (KCI)

KCI is the non profit organization to protect copyrights of music. It has totally 2 million members including those belonging to foreign affiliated organizations. Currently, KCI manages 85,000 copyrights by contracts with right holders such as domestic lyricists, composers, and music companies. It also collects fees from the copyright users to distribute to the right holders. It also acts as an arbitrator in disputes on copyrights, although its decision has no legal power.

KCI maintains a data base of copy rights which they manage by contracts. It contains only bibliographic information, not including copy right work themselves.

2.4 Publication of Information on IPR Administration

IPR related information contains latest information on technology, which are useful in revealing coverage of the respective IPRs. That information enables companies to find clues of new inventions, designs, or marks, to avoid double investments by figuring out progress of other development and trends of applications, and to avert unnecessary disputes. Many countries, thereby, tends to develop environment in which people can use various IPR related information in easy way.

IPR related information is useful not only for applicants or users, but also to promote application and examination procedures by IPR enforcement organizations, and to improve transparency of work procedures of responsible organizations.

IPR related information has been provided and published as a gazette in conformity with respective IPR related laws. Because of the recent technology development, such information are digitized and provided with CR-ROM so as to make search works easier. As the Internet prevails, many of that information tends to provide at digital library on the web according to prevailing the Internet. In future, even private companies will start providing much more high value added information than what they do currently. Corresponding to this, the patent offices of various countries ought to disseminate information with using more advanced technology of data format with more advanced media.

In Indonesia, IPR related information is provided in the form of paper documents, that is, the Gazette. There are many constraints imposed on its use, because the number of copies published is limited and very few organizations keep cumulative copies of it.

The DGIPR also provides the published information on the Web, although it does not cover all data in so doing, and the data are not updated regularly. Furthermore, the search function is not well developed.

Some of the IP Consultants provide search services, constructing their own DB with data from paper documents.

LIPI has begun to make a CD-ROM compilation of the patent information based on the Gazette of registered patents (Publication B) mainly for researchers, but has not completed it yet.

3 Use of IT in IPR Administration by DGIPR

3.1 Current Use of IT in the Administration with the History of Introducing Systems

3.1.1 Trademarks

The trademark law was revised and became effective in 1992. All the administrative processes in the DGIPR were carried out by manually from 1922 to 1995. In 1995, DGIPR introduced a database called “Clipper”, in which character data of applications and the formality examination results were recorded electronically.

In 2003, the World Bank-Project Assisted System (WBPS) was introduced for the administrative processes from receiving filed applications to formality examination including recording scanned images of trademarks. In spite of this, the DGIPR had to make and print its Gazettes and certifications with using the MS Word “Mailmates” function. The operation manual of the WBPS covers the operations for reception, data entry, formality examination, substantial examination, Publication A, grant, and certification. However, the DGIPR, which has believed that the application programs of WBPS were susceptible to malfunction, has never used it for substantial examinations and procedures.

Due to the unsatisfactory performance of WBPS, the DGIPR decided to request a local software company to develop a new IT system for Trademarks, TMNS (Trademark New System), and then stopped using WBPS for trademark administrative works. The TMNS, however, only covers the operations from filling applications at reception to formality examination. The operations afterwards still rely on use of personal computers and MS Word.

3.1.2 Patents

Based on the new patent law enforced in 1991, which requires substantive examination, the DGIPR started keeping records of Publication A without image data, in the MS-SQL database. Certifications were made and printed using MS Word just like the case for trademarks.

In 1995, the DGIPR introduced WBPS for the operations of filling applications that has been received, data entry, formality examination, and Publication A. The operation manual covers not only the operations of data entry and formality examination, but also outbound letters, Publication A, request for examination, and substantial examination.

The Directorate, however, has not used the system for the latter operations due to the same reason as for trademarks. In producing Publication A, the staff re-enters necessary data because they can not retrieve stored data on the WBPS.

3.1.3 Industrial Designs

The application system for industrial designs was started in 1991. The DGIPR produced Publication A, certification, and Publication B, using MS Word.

In 2003, the DGIPR employed WBPS to process applications for industrial designs. The system covers the operations of filling applications tat have been received, data entry, formality examination, and Publication A. The operation manual of the WBPS includes not only those operations but also those of outbound letters, Publication A, substantial examination, certification, and Publication B. The DGIPR, however, has not used the system for the latter operations due to the same reason as for trademarks. In producing Publication A, the necessary data can be retrieved from the database.

3.1.4 Copyrights

The application system for copyrights was started in 2001, and at the outset all operations were carried out manually.

In 2003, the DGIPR started using WBPS to process applications for copyrights, which system covers the operations of filing applications that have been received, data entry, and formality examination. The operation manual of WBPS includes operations of those in the above, substantive examination, notice of refusal, certification, and Publication B. The DGIPR, however, has not used the system for the latter operations due to the same reason as for trademarks.

3.2 Recent Trends of IT Use in DGIPR

The DGIPR's plans for the introduction of IT in their administrative work are as follows.

1) On-going projects (approved in the budget of FY2006)
   1. Development of new processing systems for administration (one each for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs)
   2. Development of an application processing system for the regional offices ("Electric Filing System")
   3. Development of a new portal site
   4. Automation of the Secretariat Office of Director General

2) Forthcoming projects (to be budgeted in FY2007)

1. Development of a new processing system of administration (for copyrights)
2. Electronic Gazette

(1) Development of new processing systems for administration

The new processing systems for administration are to cover whole range of administration processes from receiving applications to issuing certificates as well as mutations of registered information. As of January 2007, the three different vendors, who had contracted with the DGIPR to develop the systems for patent, trademark, and industrial design respectively, commenced the development works. According to the DGIPR's planned schedule, it will start using the system first with reception of filed application by April 2007 and complete to installation for the other activities by the middle of 2007. The copyright system will be put out to tender in FY 2007.

The new system allows the staff to enter and read data with web application such as Internet Explorer on their personal computers. Applicants are requested to file the applications in paper form at the reception as it does currently, and the reception staff enters the data into the new system.

The DGIPR plans to migrate all the data in the WBPS and TMNS as well as in the individual computers into the new system[1].

(2) Development of the application processing system for the regional office ("Electric Filing System")

The system aims at enabling regional offices, which have personal computers, to convert the application information into electronic data in order to transfer them to the DGIPR in an electronic file. Applicants are requested to file applications in paper document form at the time of reception as they do currently. Then the regional office's staff enters the data into the web-base system and scans all the application documents, converting them into PDF format, except for full documents of patent applications. They will send those data stored in recording media such as floppy disks or CD-ROMs, or through email to the DGIPR. At the same time, the application documents will be

[1] The system will have a function to covert its data into Common Update Format and thereby to migrate them automatically to the IPDL with the same process applied to the WBPS and TMNS. The vendors are requested by the DGIPR to obtain the detail structure of Common Update Format from the Sutdy Team. As of January 2007, the Study Team has provided the information to the vendors developing the patent and industrial design systems upon their request.

sent to the DGIPR. The DGIPR will enter the received data into their new application processing system and use them in its administration process. However, it should be noted that the electronic data is used only for administrative purposes, while the filed documents sent by mail remain as the original application documents.

The DGIPR is expected to use the system from April 2007.

(3) Development of a new portal site

The DGIPR is under the development of a new portal site which will replace the current home page of DGIPR. The system will allow internal users/staffs to conduct searches over the on-online IPR's database site in other countries as well as the public IPDL of the DGIPR.

(4) Automation of the Secretarial Office administration

This is the project to automate the administration procedures of the Secretariat Office of Director General.

(5) Electronic Gazette

This project is to convert the contents of the Gazette that are for announcement of applications and registrations, which is currently issued as a printed document, into electronic data format so as to enable users to search the contents. The Electronic Gazette will be made available in media such as CD-ROM for wide distribution and convenience of use. The DGIPR plans to put out this system development to tender in 2007.

III Intellectual Property Right (IPR) System, and Administrative Process under DGIPR for Filing, Examination and Registration of IPR Applications

1 Patent (and Simple Patent) System, and Administrative Processes of Filing, Examination and Registration of Patents (and Simple Patents) Application

1.1 Current Laws and Regulations, and Related International Laws and Treaties

(1) Current Law and Regulation

A full-blown patent system was introduced in Indonesia by Law No. 6 regarding patents, enacted in 1989. Revision was made thereto by Law No. 13 in 1997 along with PCT entry, and the current Patent Law was enacted as Law No. 14 in 2001. Government Regulations regarding patents were established under the Law No. 6 in 1991, but neither revision nor new Regulation was introduced in conformity to revisions of Patent Law thereafter. As a result, there are some obscurities in determining detailed procedural standards in DGIPR.

(2) Approach to International Framework regarding Patents

The current situation of the Republic of Indonesia regarding accession to international treaties related to patents is as follows:

- Paris Convention, since 1950
- WIPO Convention, since 1997
- WTO (including TRIPS Agreement), since 1995
- PCT, since 1997

Indonesia adopted from the beginning Patent Law having early-publication coupled with request-for-examination systems, which is consonant with international standards. This led smooth revision of Patent Law in conforming to PCT, and thereafter Indonesian regional phase patent applications out of PCT international applications have steadily increased. Today, PCT regional phase applications account for the major part of patent applications originated from foreign countries. With respect to PCT international application, IPR currently functions only as a receiving office, as its present documentation status does not fulfill Minimum Documentation requirements, and it is difficult to implement function of International Search Authority. PCT international applications originated from Indonesia and filed in DGIPR are simply transferred to International Bureau. Therefore there are very few such PCT international applications.

In regard to patent classification, although Indonesia has not joined in Strasbourg Agreement, DGIPR uses the latest version of International Patent Classification (IPC 7th Edition).

1.2 Status and Transition of the Volume of Patent Applications and Grants

The number of applications for patents and simple patents (hereinafter collectively mentioned as Patent(s) unless as otherwise expressly discriminated) and grants of Patents yearly since enactment of 1989 Patent Law is as shown in the following Table III-1-1.

Table III-1-1 Patent Applications and Grants and Their Yearly Breakdowns

Year	Patent Applications Filed								
	Patent				Simple Patent			Total	Cumulative
	Domestic	Foreign	PCT	Sub Total	Domestic	Foreign	Sub Total		
1991	34	1,280		1,314	19	3	22	1,336	1,336
1992	67	3,905		3,972	12	43	55	4,027	5,363
1993	38	2,031		2,069	28	43	71	2,140	7,503
1994	29	2,305		2,334	33	60	93	2,427	9,930
1995	61	2,813		2,874	61	71	132	3,006	12,936
1996	40	3,957		3,997	59	76	135	4,132	17,068
1997	79	3,939		4,018	80	80	160	4,178	21,246
1998	93	1,608	145	1,846	109	32	141	1,987	23,233
1999	152	1,051	1,733	2,936	168	19	187	3,123	26,356
2000	157	983	2,750	3,890	213	38	251	4,141	30,497
2001	212	813	2,901	3,926	197	24	221	4,147	34,644
2002	234	633	2,976	3,843	157	48	205	4,048	38,692
2003	202	478	2,620	3,300	163	29	192	3,492	42,184
2004	235	647	2,787	3,669	179	29	208	3,877	46,061
Total	1,633	26,443	15,912	43,988	1,478	595	2,073	46,061	

The number of disposals made by DGIPR with respect to Patent applications and the number of pending patent applications awaiting examination are shown in the following Table III-1-2.

Table III-1-2 Prospect of Patent Applications and Grants in Future

Year	Filed	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn	Waiting	Cumulative Grant
1991	1,336				1,336	
1992	4,027			51	5,312	
1993	2,140	18	13	207	7,214	18
1994	2,427	92	19	388	9,142	110
1995	3,006	440	88	1,097	10,523	550
1996	4,132	960	215	670	12,810	1,510
1997	4,178	1,021	196	861	14,910	2,531
1998	1,987	1,380	42	1,338	14,137	3,911
1999	3,123	1,301	65	2,417	13,477	5,212
2000	4,141	1,074	138	1,509	14,897	6,286
2001	4,147	1,398	103	1,354	16,189	7,684
2002	4,048	2,557	123	1,946	15,611	10,241
2003	3,492	2,911	99	1,484	14,609	13,152
2004	3,877	2,742	74	1,778	13,892	15,894
Total	46,061	15,894	1,175	15,100		

While patent applications have generally increased in the last several years, disposals by DGIPR through examination have increased significantly, and accordingly, the number of pending cases awaiting examination has leveled off. The reason of this trend seems to reside in the fact that PCT regional phase applications in DGIPR based on PCT international applications designating Indonesia became the major part of patent applications filed in DGIPR, with this fact contributing to acceleration of examination on patent applications. Since the increase of PCT applications is nowadays found worldwide and this trend seems to continue in the foreseeable future, it is expected that the acceleration of examination on Patent applications in DGIPR will proceed.

1.3 Outline of Indonesia Patent Law and System

1.3.1 Requirements and application

Substantive patentability requirements under the current Patent Law in Indonesia include novelty and inventive steps (Article 2), industrial applicability (Article 5), and eligibility or subject-matter patentability (Article 7), as is consistent with international standards. The features of those requirements are as follows:

(1) Novelty

Novelty standards are public knowledge or announcement worldwide. Any earlier patent or simple patent application filed in Indonesia shall destroy the novelty of inventions in later filed applications, and thus has prior status as an early filed application. In other words, a whole content approach is adopted (Article 3). This approach applies to two conflicting applications filed by the same applicant, causing so called "self-collision".

Grace period or exception to loss of novelty is restrictive and only limited to officially recognized exhibition and experimentation (Article 4).

(2) Inventive Step

Inventive step is determined by obviousness (Article 2).

(3) Industrial Applicability

No further specific requirement is stipulated for industrial applicability (Article 5).

(4) Eligibility (Patentable Subject Matter)

In the definition (Article 1), an invention is defined in essence to mean an idea of solution to problem in technological fields to be embodied in the form of a product or process. In addition, itemized exceptions are provided (Article 7). Non-patentable subject matters excluded are those against public order or morality, medical process, scientific or mathematical theories, and living creatures and biological process except for micro-organism.

For simple patent applications, only novelty and industrial applicability are checked (Article 105). Though no specific provision is found, two track pursuits by filing both a patent application and a simple patent application for the same invention simultaneously are not permitted.

Under Indonesia patent law, a separate patent application must be filed for each one invention or inventions constituting unity (Articles 21).

For filing a Patent application, an applicant or its IP Consultant (hereinafter collectively mentioned as Applicant) must submit the following items written in Indonesian language to DGIPR (Article 24):

	Minimum requirement
a. Date, month and year of the application	X
b. Address of the applicant	X
c. Name and nationality of the inventor(s)	
d. Name and address of the IP consultant (when application is filed by the IP consultant)	
e. Special power of attorney (when the application is filed by the IP consultant)	
f. Request for Patent	X
g. Title of the invention	
h. Claim(s)	X
i. Description containing complete information of method for exercising the invention	X
j. Drawing(s) referred to in the description	X
k. An abstract of the invention	

All the documents containing the above items except for the special power of attorney must be filed in triplicate.

A filing fee is required to be paid for filing. The amount of the fee for a patent application is 575,000 rupiah, and that for a simple patent application is 475,000 rupiah under the fee schedule for the fiscal year 2005. Payment of the fee and submission of the minimum requirement documents must be submitted in order to be assigned a filing date (Article 30). Other items may be submitted after the filing date. If a subsequent completion is made due to deficiencies in the minimum requirements, that date becomes the filing date of the application. The application is deemed to be withdrawn unless the deficiencies are fulfilled within the certain period, and in this case, the DGIPR issues a letter to notify the applicant of the decision.

Other documents than those discussed above such as a certificate for a priority application may be filed without duplicate. General power of attorney practice has not been adopted yet, and accordingly, a special power of attorney must be submitted for each application. Where the applicant is a corporate, DGIPR requires the Applicant to submit some documentary evidence indicative of the identity of the applicant such as a copy of registration of the corporate, though laws and regulations do not specifically require such proof.

As for the requirement for disclosure of the invention, express provision is found only in the item i explained above, and no other detailed requirement is stipulated. However, detailed disclosure of the invention in practice must be included as in any other major

countries. As for claims, it is DGIPR's current policy that the law allows inclusion of only one independent claim for each category in order to ascertain the unity of the invention.

1.3.2 Publication of patent applications

A patent application is made open to public soon after 18 months have passed from the filing date and upon completion of the formality examination. Where the application includes a foreign priority claim, the 18 months period for publication is counted from the priority date claimed. PCT regional phase applications based on PCT international applications are also published. Usually, PCT based applications are published as soon as the formality examination is completed. Simple patent applications are made open to public after three months have passed from the filing date and after completion of the formality examination (Article 42).

Publication period is provided for inviting oppositions and comments by any third party. This period is six months for patents and 3 months for simple patents from the publication date (Articles 44 and 45).

As exception to the early publication, there may be some Patent applications which are not made open to public by the order of the related Government authority as containing information relevant to the national security (Article 46).

1.3.3 Substantive examination

Patent application cases are transferred to the Substantive Examination Division, after the publication period has elapsed and request for examination has been received.

Namely, as request-for-examination system has been adopted, any Applicant may file a request for examination for his/her patent application any time until 36 months from the filing date, together with the fee (Article 49). The period of request for examination for simple patent applications is six months from the filing date (Article 105). For applications originated from foreign countries, it is DGIPR's current position that the date on which the period starts is not the foreign priority date, but the filing date, which is the actual receipt date at DGIPR or the international filing date in case of PCT.

According to the fee schedule for fiscal year 2005, examination fee is comprised of basic fee of 2,000,000 rupiah (up to 20 claims) plus surcharge of 40,000 rupiah per claim for any extra claims beyond 20 claims.

Examination fee for simple patent applications is included in the filing fee and no extra fee is required. Accordingly, request for examination is, as a matter of course, made for

every simple patent application.

During the substantive examination, various requirements for substantive patentability are examined. Inventive step is checked for patent applications, but not for simple patent applications. For simple patent applications, only novelty and industrial applicability are checked (Article 105).

When any deficiency of patentability is found in a patent application, the examiner reports to patent director, and DGIPR sends to the applicant a deficiency notice letter containing the reasons and grounds of the un-allowability. The Applicant may submit comments and/or amendment within the period designated by DGIPR. Limitation to amendment is not to enlarge the scope of the invention (Article 35). If no response is made by the Applicant within the period, the application will be deemed withdrawn.

Where the patent application is accompanied by a foreign priority claim, the examiner may request information regarding the result of the examination on the foreign priority patent application (Article28). Also, other information relevant to determination of patentability such as novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability of the invention of the patent application under examination may be requested to the applicant. By the same token, the examiner may request the applicant to submit information of the result of the examination of any other foreign counterpart patent application.

Substantive examination must be finished within 36 months for patent cases and 24 months for simple patent cases form its initiation, and upon completion of the examination a decision of either grant or refusal must be made. This examination period starts after either the end of the publication period, (which elapses 24th month for patent cases and 6th month for simple patent cases from the filing date,) or the receipt of request for examination, (which may be submitted anytime within 36 months for patent cases and six months for simple patent cases from the filing date,) whichever occurs later (Article 54).

Applicant may file an appeal against the decision of refusal within three months from the date of the decision (Articles 60 and 61). If such an appeal is filed, DGIPR will decide within nine months whether to affirm or reverse the original decision. Against the decision on appeal, the applicant may file a legal action in the Commercial Court within three months from the decision (Article 62). For this purpose, DGIPR establishes Patent Appeal Commission (Article 64).

1.3.4 Patent grant

Where the result of the substantive examination is affirmative or allowed, DGIPR sends the applicant a grant notice letter and then issues a Patent Certificate in due course. Issuance of a Patent Certificate is announced in the Official Gazette for patents except for the cases designated not to be announces for reasons related to national security (Article 55). The Patent Law does not specifically stipulate anything requiring DGIPR to implement Patent General Register.

1.3.5 Patent term, lapse and extension

The term of a patent is 20 years from the filing date. The term of a simple patent is 10 years. The Patent once granted is deemed to exist from the filing date. Accordingly, it is DGIPR's position today that a cumulative annual fee must be paid for the year of the filing date through the year of the grant within one year after the application is granted.

The first due date is one year from the date of grant, and the cumulative annual fee may be paid anytime by this due date. Subsequently, annual fee may be paid by the same date of the subsequent year. Delayed payment is acceptable within the period of two more years if 2.5% monthly interest is added to the fee. If total three years elapse without payment of annual fee, the patent will lapse.

Extension of patent term is not possible even for otherwise conceivable cases, such as cases involving issues of compensation for delayed commercialization of patented pharmaceutical products due to the time required for the government approval process, for instance.

1.3.6 Post grant events including revocation, transfer, and license (mutation)

Post grant events enumerated below must be registered and announced by DGIPR. Without registration through request by the patent holder or other party having interest, no legal effect will be accorded to such mutations against a third party.

(1) Transfer

Transfer of a patent by either agreement or inheritance must be registered and announced by DGIPR with payment of fee (Article 66). With regard to Prior User Right (Article 13), transfer of the right is permissible only through inheritance, and registration and announcement are necessary as well (Article 67).

(2) License

License agreement between the patent holder and a licensee also must be registered and announced by DGIPR (Article 72). If the patent invention is not practiced in Indonesia within three years from the grant, a compulsory license may be granted upon request to DGIPR (Article 75). Such a compulsory license also must be registered and announced by DGIPR (Article 80). In relation to such a compulsory license, any significant changes such as revocation, termination of the license, or transfer by inheritance through a request to and decision by DGIPR must be recorded and announced by DGIPR likewise.

(3) Revocation

A Patent can be revoked before expiration of its maximum life period by the following three causes:

i. Non-payment of the annual fees;
ii. Request by the patent holder to DGIPR to revoke the patent; or
iii. Revocation decision by the Court through revocation lawsuit by a third party.

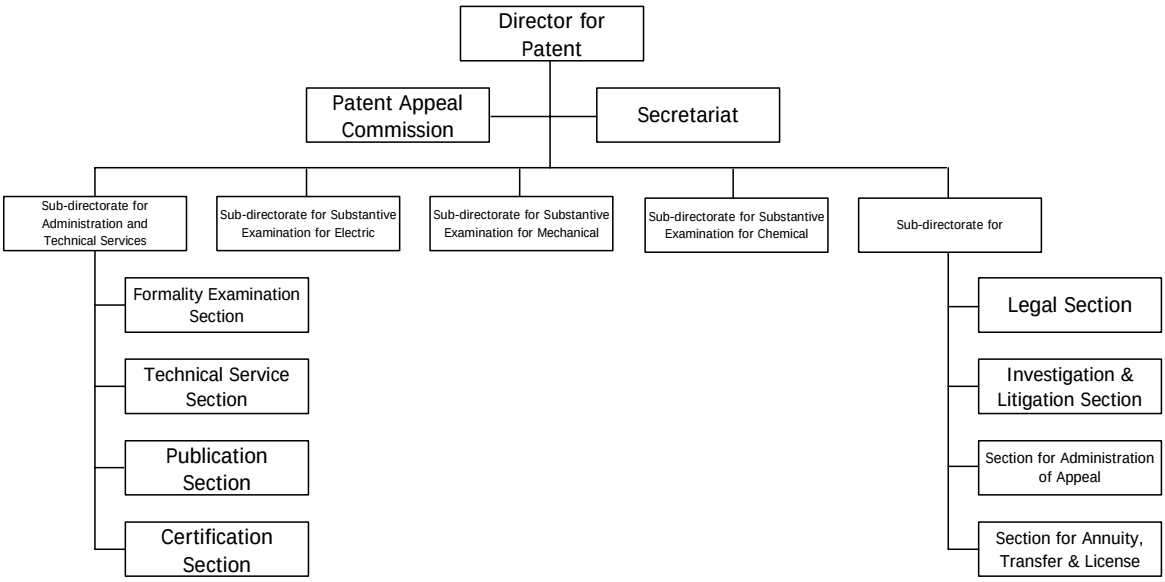
The revocation by any reason must be recorded and announced.

1.4 Organization, Staff, and Function of Patent Directorate

(1) Organization of Patent Directorate

The current organization of the Patent Directorate of DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-1-1.

Figure III-1-1 Organization Chart of the Patent Directorate



(2) Staffing of Patent Directorate

In total 120 staff employees including 15 for the Certification Section and seven for the Publication Section belong to the Directorate for Patents. 71 examiners undertaking substantive examination on patent applications, belong to either one of the Sub-directorates for Substantive Examination for Electric, Mechanical and Chemical areas.

The Patent Appeal Commission directly belonging to patent director is separate from these and currently consists of six external experts such as scholars and other Government officers plus five senior examiners of DGIPR.

(3) Function of Patent Directorate

Sub-directorate of Administration and Technical Service is responsible for administration of patent applications from receipt until certification. This Sub-directorate of Administration and Technical Service also governs formality examination and Publication A.

Three Sub-directorates for Substantive Examination undertake substantive examination on patent applications in the field of electrics, mechanicals and chemicals, respectively. Each examiner carries out substantive examination process on patent applications upon receipt of patent director's instruction via supervising Sub-director. The examiner is supposed to report to patent director via supervising Sub-director about the result of the examination upon completion.

Sub-directorate of Administration and Technical Service handles transmittal of various notices to the applicant about the result of the examination, issuance of Patent Certificates, and Publication B. This Sub-directorate, is also responsible for distribution and disposal of the application files (i.e. transfer of the files to the section handling custody and archives) after close of all the procedures.

If the applicant files an appeal or lawsuit against any decision made by DGIPR, subsequent administration and correspondence will be handled by Legal Section of Sub-directorate for Legal Service. This Sub-directorate includes Section for Maintenance, Transfer and License which handles administration of any post certification event (Mutation) including administration and recordation of annual fee payment, transfer of a patent, and registration of patent licensing, etc.

1.5 Processing of Patent Applications and Examination and IT System Therefore

(1) Outline

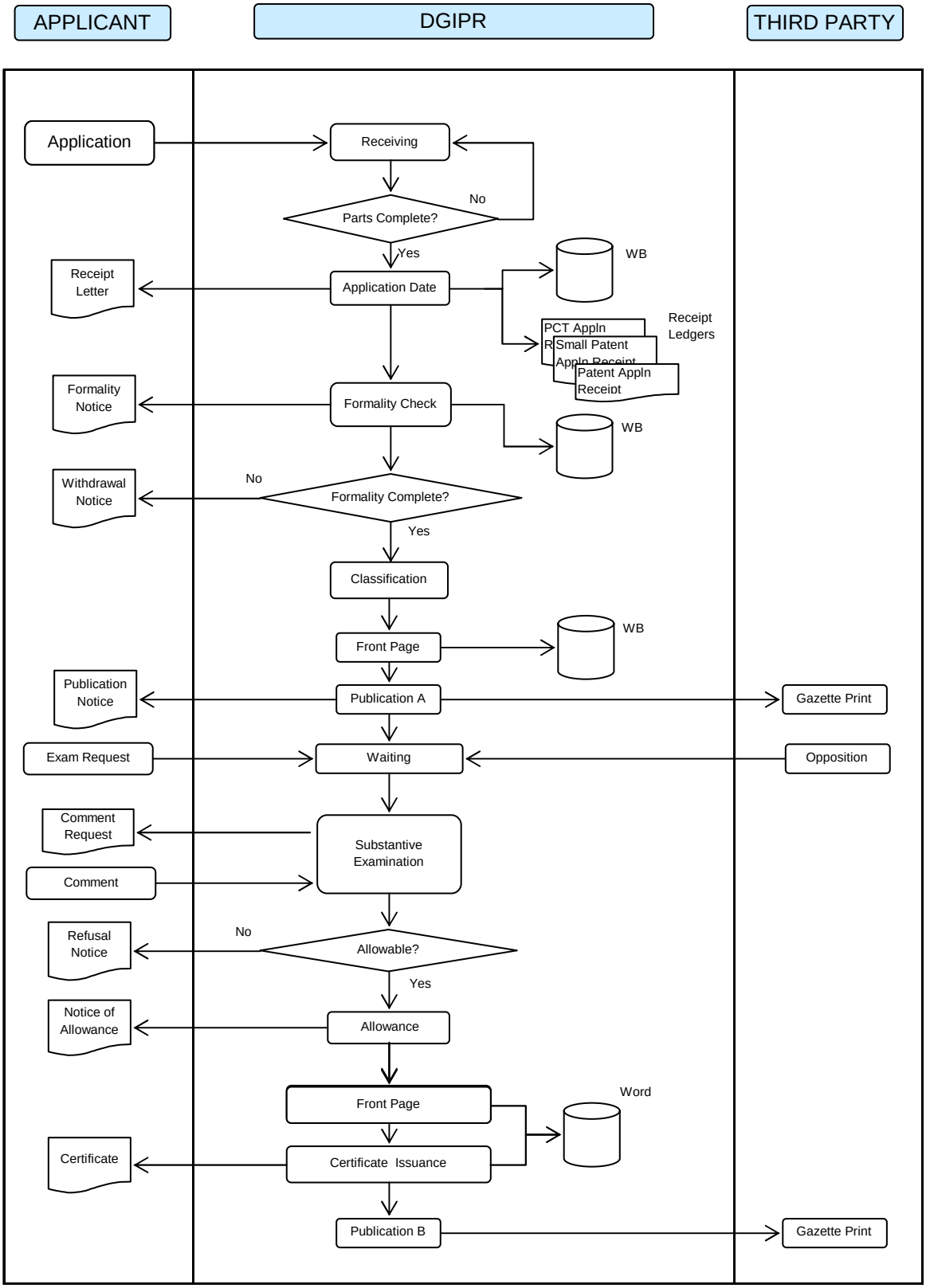
The processing flow for handling patent applications at DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-1-2.

Up until 1995, patent publication had been prepared by manual means and then MS SQL server was acquired for use for a system for preparation of patent publication, which did not contain any image database.

In 2003, a new system was furnished under the World Bank-Project Assisted System, by which the administration of formality examination and preparation for patent publication were carried out. Administration of any handling process downstream after the substantive examination stage is conducted without using this new system. Subsequently, for administration purposes, many handwritten ledgers, MS templates, Access and Excel files, and so forth are used.

Since 2003, DGIPR began to generate PDF image data of the full text of patent specifications by using high speed scanners and EPO Scan separately from the WBPS. The scanning operation is performed by the use of application files which is borrowed from the Library after completion of all application procedures, accordingly, currently worked files are as old as those filed in 1997. So far, full text data of 10,500 application cases have been created.

Figure III-1-2 Process Flow of Patent Applications



Generation, gathering and custody of various information data relating to Patents along the current processing flow at DGIPR are shown in Figures III-1-3 and III-1-4.

Figure III-1-3 Data Handling Flow in Administrative Process of Patent Application (1)

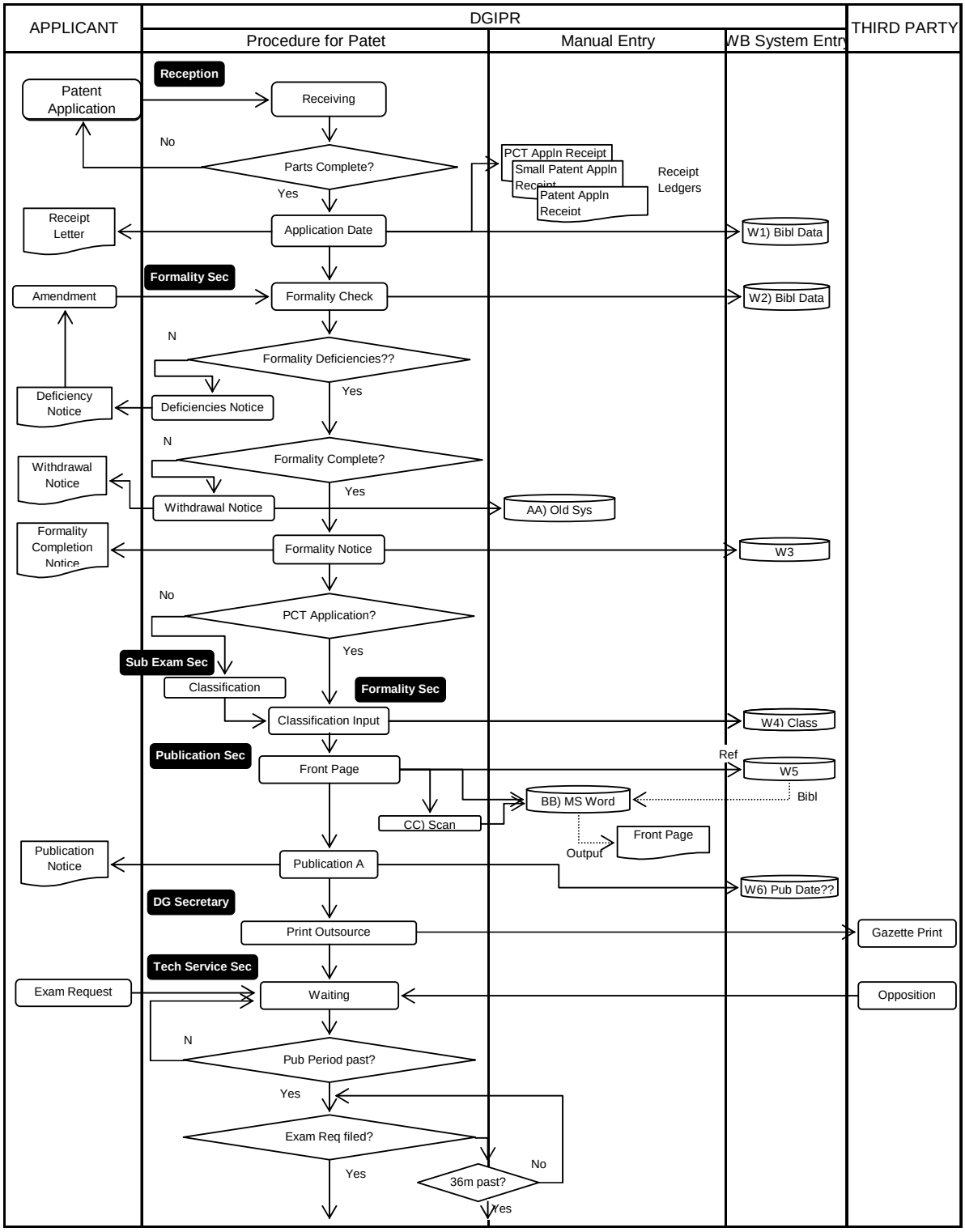
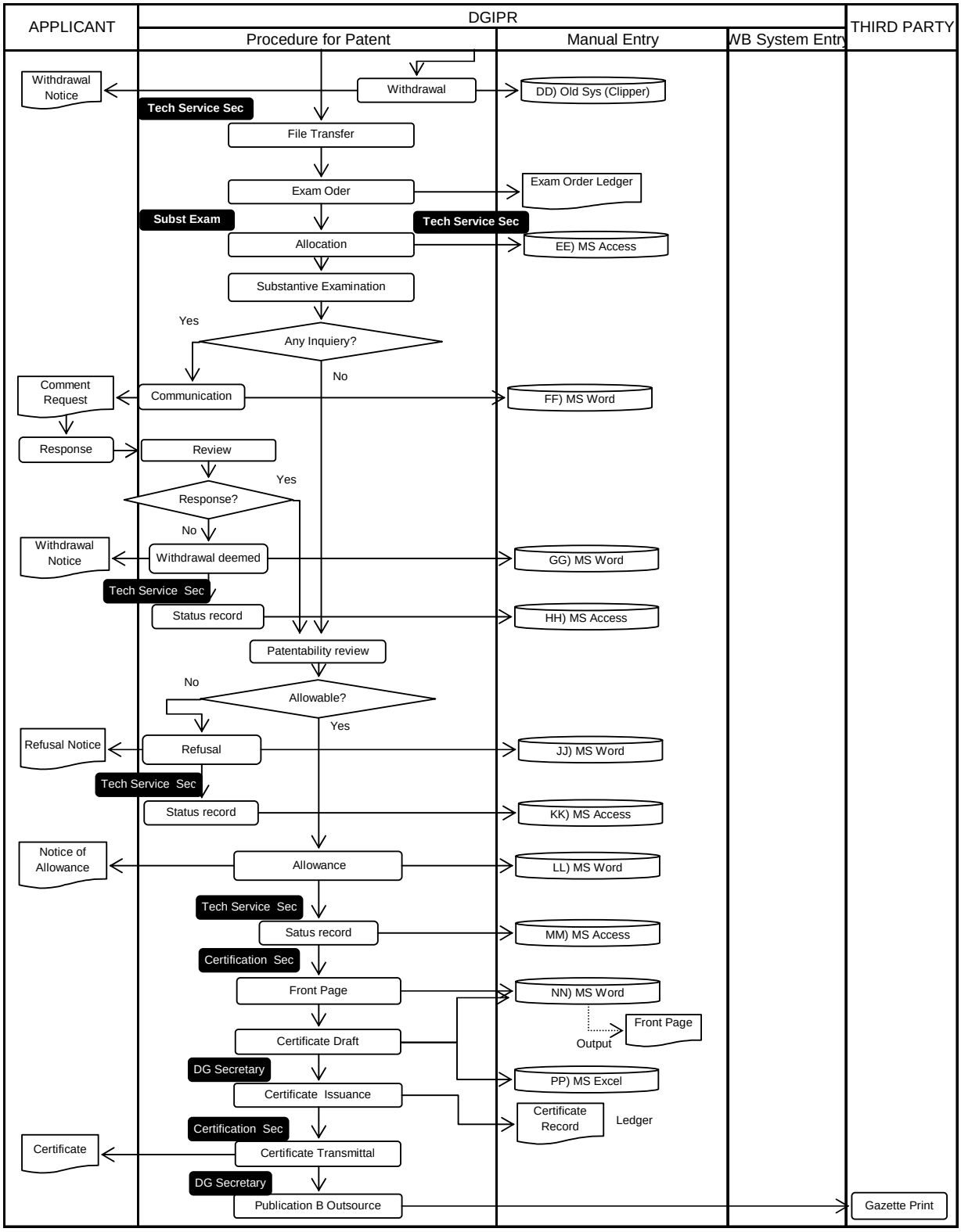


Figure III-1-4 Data Handling Flow in Administrative Process of Patent Application (2)



(2) Receipt of Applications

Among various paper documents to be submitted for a Patent application, a request for a Patent, description, claims, an abstract, and drawings (if accompanied) should be filed in triplicate. Payment of the application fee is to be made by submitting receipt of an adequate fee paid at the bank counter located adjacent to the application receipt counter of DGIPR.

At the reception counter accorded are application numbers in the formats of 2005xxxxx, S2005xxxxx, and W2005xxxxx for patent and simple patent applications and applications resulting from PCT applications, respectively.

Three sets of application files for publication (*), classification (**), and examination (***), respectively, are prepared, and the triplicate documents are placed in those files, respectively. Asterisks are marked on the front of the file jackets for easy recognition.

After inputting bibliographic data, application receipt letters are printed out in quadruplicate, then the receipt letters coupled with the fee receipt are passed on to the accounting staff, and after return of the receipt letters from the accounting staff with confirmation signature, one of the letters is given to the Applicant directly or via mail. One of the remaining receipt letter is kept by the accounting staff and two others are placed in the classification file (**) and the examination file (***), respectively. All the application files are then transferred to Formality Examination Section.

Process with computer system

Upon receipt of a Patent application, bibliographic data of the application are inputted into the WBPS at the reception desk. An application number is automatically accorded by the system.

The reception staff checks existence of all the necessary application documents required by law and also a power of attorney, an assignment of the invention, any certificate of priority application, etc., and then input data accordingly. Likewise, other data such as priority related information data, data of the numbers of claims, description pages and drawings are inputted into the WBPS at this stage. Immediately after the input, a receipt confirmation letter that should be eventually given to the Applicant is outputted from the WBPS.

(At the reception counter, three hand written ledgers (or books) are furnished for recording application numbers, applicants, IP consultants and so on for applications for patents and simple patents, and PCT based patent applications, respectively. Subsequently along the processing flow, many hand written ledgers are furnished, and each time application files are transferred between Sections, both transferring Section

and transferred Section make records of outgoing and incoming files by manual entry into such ledgers. Such practice is found throughout DGIPR at present. However, explanation of such data entries into manual ledgers will be mostly omitted hereunder.)

(3) Formality Examination

At Formality Examination Section, adequacy of all the bibliographic information and sufficiency of the necessary documents are checked at Formality Examination Section. When any deficiencies are found and Formality Examination Section sends a notice letter notifying the deficiencies to the Applicant, the Applicant may in response submit supplementary documents to rectify the deficiencies. If the deficiencies among minimum requirements are rectified in this way, the filing date will be determined as the date of such supplementary submission. If any deficiency is not rectified within 3 months period starting from the notice date, the application will be deemed withdrawn, and DGIPR will send a notice letter notifying the deemed withdrawal to the Applicant. During the formality examination, IPC Class and Subclass are accorded to each application. If IPC class and subclass are already accorded by some foreign authority as in the case of PCT regional phase applications, such class and subclass will be automatically adopted by Formality Examiners. In case where no official IPC information is found as in the most local or domestic applications originated in Indonesia, classification files (**) are temporarily transferred to pertinent Sub-directorate for Substantive Examination for determination of adequate IPC class and subclass. This is because Formality Examination Section lacks resource and capability of determining adequate IPC class and subclass.

Upon completion of formality examination, a report on the formality examination is issued, and the publication file (*) is transferred to Publication Section for carrying out A publication, a process of which will be explained later.

Technical Service Section keeps all the application files which are waiting after A publication until the publication period is over and a request for examination is submitted. If any request for examination is not filed during 36 months period, the application will be deemed withdrawn and a notice of withdrawal is sent to the Applicant. After receipt of a request for examination and after the lapse of the publication period, all three sets files of the application are transferred to the Sub-directorates for Substantive Examination.

Process with computer system

The minimum requirements for according a filing date are first checked by formality examination. If any deficiency for the minimum requirements is found and supplemented by the Applicant later, then the Formality Examiner will determine the date

on which the requirements fulfilled as the filing date, which is inputted into the WBPS. Other formality requirements are also checked through inspecting all the documents included in the application, and the checked result is inputted into the WBPS. When any deficiency is found, a notice letter containing the result of the formality examination is outputted by the WBPS and sent to the Applicant for rectification. If the Applicant submits any documents fulfilling the requirements, correction data will be inputted into the WBPS and a notice letter of formality examination is once again outputted by the WBPS. A duplicate of the notice letter of formality examination is placed in the application file.

IPC class is inputted into the WBPS by Formality Examination Section. For PCT based applications for which IPC classes have already been accorded, Formality Examination Section adopts the IPC classes and input same into the WBPS. Patent applications having no IPC classes officially accorded, which is the case for domestic applications originated in Indonesia, are transferred to Sub-directorates for Substantive Examination for determination of relevant IPC classes because Formality Examination Section lacks resource for classification. For this purpose, the classification files (**) are allotted among Substantive Examiners and eventually returned after determination of IPC classes. So determined IPC class information is handled by Publication Section which is supposed to undertake input of the data into the WBPS. However, for most of the instances, formality examination and formality data input are completed before return of the classification files. As the formality data input has been closed, Publication Section cannot validate the IPC class data in the WBPS. Therefore, newly accorded IPC class information is not available by the WBPS for most instances. Publication Section keeps newly accorded IPC class information in an MS Excel file temporarily for later use for Publication A.

In case Applicants make correction of bibliographic information after filing, Formality Section may have to input corrected information data, particularly for the following data items:

- Filing date;
- English title of the invention (if any);
- Name of inventor(s);
- Name and address of applicant(s);
- Name and address of IP consultant; and
- Priority data.

Among those, name of inventor(s) and priority data are not directly inputted into the WBPS by Formality Section staff, and assistance of IT Directorate staff is necessary for validating correction data input.

If a request for change of the applicant through assignment is filed with adequate documentary evidence during the processing stage before initiation of substantive examination, Sub-directorate for Administration and Technical Service should accept it and input the data about the new applicant into the WBPS. Sub-directorate also keeps the record of information about original and new applicants, date of the request, etc. in an MS Excel file which contains data of all cases involving change of the applicant received and processed by DGIPR after December, 2004.

Formality Section handles withdrawal of Patent applications where a request for withdrawal is filed by the Applicant or the 36 months period elapses without any examination request. However, the old Clipper system does not have any functionality of issuing a withdrawal notice letter, and accordingly, Formality Section staff are forced to input once again various bibliographic data into the old Clipper system in order to output a withdrawal notice letter.

Date of examination request can be entered into the WBPS, but currently, Technical Service Section does not consistently input the data of the examination request date into the system. Hand written ledgers are used to record the examination request by some of Technical Service Section staff. Hopefully, consistent data input should be made in the future. To supplement this information, Technical Service Section keeps various status data including dates of examination requests in an MS Access file for application cases moving to substantive examination.

(4) Publication A (Laid Open Publication)

After the formality examination, a front page for A publication is drawn up by Publication Section based on the publication file (*) transferred from Formality Section by staff of Technical Service Section. The front page of A publication includes the following information items, wherein the leading numerals are WIPO standard INID codes:

INID code	Information items
11	Publication number
12	Kind of publication
13	INID code of the publication
19	Organization issuing the publication
21	Application number
22	Filing date
30	Priority data
31	Priority application number

32	Date of the priority application
33	INID code of the country of the priority application
43	Publication date
51	IPC
54	Title of the invention
57	Abstract
71	Name(s) of the applicant(s)
72	Name(s) of the inventor(s)
74	Name of the IP consultant

Publication is carried out by posting a copy of the front page immediately after the 18 months period for publication on completion of preparation of the front page. Publication is renewed on every Monday and Thursday. At present, no significant delay occurs for posting of front pages for Publication A. However, issuance of Official Gazette of Patents containing 200 A publications is somewhat delayed as much as 4 to 5 months after the 18 months publication period because of the time consumed by processing and preparation of printing through an outsourced publisher.

Official Gazette of Patents is not issued at a regular interval, but usually one volume of Official Gazette of Patents is published per month and sometimes two volumes are published in a month. Copies of Official Gazette of Patents are distributed to all the DGIPR's local branch offices and to numerous public organizations including universities.

Process with computer sytem

A front page for Publication A is prepared by the use of the WBPS and partly by the Old System. Necessary bibliographic data are exported from the system into corresponding fields of an MS Word template which is used because the design appearance of the Publication A is much improved as compared to direct output prints from the WBPS. Text data of the abstract and graphic data of the drawing are in the manner explained below and pasted onto the MS Word template.

As for an abstract, a copy of an abstract placed in the publication file (*) is scanned, and the scanned data is converted into text data by OCR. Conversion error is corrected manually by Publication Section staff. When the abstract is short, Publication Section staff often input all the text data manually without using scanner. A drawing, if contained, is also scanned to create graphic data which is pasted onto the MS Word template. The Old System works coordinately with the scanner, and accordingly, for the cases where bibliographic data were inputted into the Old System, Publication Section

staff often use the Old System for preparation of Publication A. When the WBPS is used, scanned data is saved in a storage media like a floppy disk and is moved to the MS Word template. Eventually all Publication A will have to be prepared by the WBPS since bibliographic data for newly filed applications are available only by the WBPS.

By the way, all bibliographic data which had been inputted into the Old System have been reportedly exported to the WBPS.

While Publication A is prepared, a publication number and a publication date must be determined. A publication number is automatically generated when an operation of exporting bibliographic data from the World Bank (or old) system into the MS Word template is executed. The publication date is determined as the date of the immediately subsequent Monday or Thursday from the day when Publication A is prepared. Once the front page is completed, publication is certainly carried out by posting up a copy of the front page on the notice board at DGIPR, and accordingly, there is no substantial risk of discrepancy between the publication date appeared on Publication A and the actual date of publication.

Regarding IPC Class data, the WBPS cannot be referred to for retrieving necessary IPC information for most of the non-PCT application cases for the reason explained above. The Publication Section staff, therefore, refers to the MS Excel file keeping the IPC Class information accorded by Substantive Examiners when they need to input the IPC class data into the MS Word template manually for Publication A.

A notice letter informing the Applicant of the publication should be prepared and sent out. Such a letter is prepared by the use of an MS Word template where necessary bibliographic information is manually inputted.

Publication data of 40 to 50 thousands application cases in total received since 1993 are currently saved. The actual timing of the publication is 2 to 4 weeks after the 18 months period from the filing date or priority date, and no significant delay or backlog is found so far.

(5) Substantive Examination

Patent Director issues an order to conduct substantive examination for an application which is to be transferred to Sub-directorates for Substantive Examination, whereupon Sub-directorate allocates the application case with the order document to an appropriate Examiner, and the substantive examination starts. Actual distribution is made by handing out the application files to each Examiner once every three months from each Sub-Director via Heads of Examination Units.

At the beginning of the substantive examination, reference is made to the result of the examination on the foreign priority application, a PCT search report, or a PCT

preliminary examination report for foreign originated applications. In such instances, independent prior art search is not conducted by the Examiner at DGIPR. As long as conclusive assessment has been made in respect to patentability of the invention in any foreign country on any counterpart foreign application, independent review and assessment on patentability is not carried out by the Examiner at DGIPR either. This examination routine is called Semi-Examination at DGIPR.

Under Semi-Examination routine, if the contents of the application, particularly the claims, are made in conformity to the final text allowed in any foreign counterpart application, DGIPR will allow the application and grant a patent. Where allowances were made upon plural foreign counterpart applications in different countries, it is up to the Applicant's choice as to which result is used to obtain a grant at DGIPR.

As for domestic Patent applications originated in Indonesia, prior art search and independent assessment of patentability must be conducted by the Examiner of DGIPR. This routine is called Full-Examination. Prior art search for Full-Examination is usually carried out by accessing IPDLs at EPO, JPO, USPTO, etc. As search keys, IPC and keywords are often used. Abstracts, drawings and descriptions are checked after a batch of searched prior art is squeezed down to several to ten pieces.

Though definite examination standards have not been established yet, novelty is assessed by substantial sameness standard. Initially, novelty is examined by comparing the invention and relevant prior art under the narrow EPO novelty standards (i.e. directly and unambiguously derivable standards). Even though the claimed invention is not identical with the prior art under the narrow novelty standard, substantial sameness must be taken into account. If the difference of the claimed invention over the prior art does not amount to a substantially different invention, the application should be rejected for lack of novelty.

As for inventive step, although no established standards exist, problem-solution approach is usually adopted in analyzing inventive step of the claimed invention like EPO.

With regard to Indonesia Patent application information, DGIPR does not have any effective search means, and it is hard to carry out adequate search currently. Even though front page data is created for A publication at DGIPR, there is no search tools available to conduct text data search against abstract data included in front page data. Text data search is possible only for data of the title of the invention by using the WBPS. Obviously, such search functionality is insufficient for examination purposes. Since volumes of Official Gazette of Patents have not been broken down to sort out copies of the front pages into class by class arrangement for perusal, it is practically difficult to manually check the paper copies of the A publications.

If the Examiner finds any ground negating patentability of an application, a relevant

prior art reference for instance, DGIPR will sends to the Applicant a notice letter containing the ground of un-allowability and its explanation. Response period is usually designated as long as 3 months. Extension is usually granted upon request by the Applicant as far as 36 months examination period has not elapsed. Repetitive amendments are usually accepted flexibly unless the 36 months examination period is over.

If no response is made by the Applicant, the application will be deemed withdrawn. Old Patent Law did not allow such a disposal of deemed withdrawal against non-response by the Applicant until 1997 revision, and this is the significant reason why many Patent applications filed early 1990's still remain pending.

Personal interview is often used during examination especially on domestic Patent applications originated in Indonesia. It is easier for the Examiners to understand the invention technology by hearing Indonesian inventor's oral explanation directly.

All the pending application files must be kept within the booth of the Examiner in charge of the application.

If the conclusion of the substantive examination is allowance or affirmation of patentability, the Examiner in charge will put his or her initial sign on each and every page of the final text to be approved including description, claims and drawings at the right bottom corner of each and every page. At the end of the substantive examination, the Examiner prepares an examination report in triplicate. The cover page of this report containing conclusion of either grant, refusal or withdrawal constitutes a notice letter, and an accompanied page containing grounds and reason of the conclusion is kept in the examination file (***). The examination report is checked by two other Examiners including at least one Senior Examiner, and after checking their initial signs are added to the full signature of the Examiner in charge of the case.

The examination report is completed by approval and signature by Patent Director after approval and initial signature are made by the Sub-Director who is the superior to the Examiner in charge. The original of the triplicates bearing Patent Director's signature is sent to the Applicant, another is kept by the Secretariat to Patent Director, the other is placed in the examination file (***).

The notice of grant of a Patent as a result of the examination report substantially has a legal effect of granting a Patent right, and the date of issuance of the notice constitutes the grant date which is the starting date for the one year period for annual fee payment.

Technical Service Section takes charge of distribution of application files for which all procedures have been closed and exercises such operations as transfer of the files of the granted applications to Certification Section, and also transfer of the files of either refused or withdrawn applications to Library and Custody Section.

Process with computer system

Until recently, no consistent electronic data had been inputted and used for administration of Patent application cases once the cases had moved into substantive examination stage. Examiners use various tools such as memos, handwritten books, bookmarks, or the like arbitrarily for administration. For various notice letters, standard MS Word templates are commonly used to prepare the drafts by the Examiners, but after the validated letter is sent out through Technical Service Section, the Word data are mostly discarded and only a paper duplicate is saved in each examination file (***).

Since August, 2005 Technical Service Section began to consistently input various status information data of all the Patent applications newly moved into substantive examination stage into an MS Access file for administration. When Patent application cases are allotted to Examiners, Technical Service Section staff inputs the respective names of the Examiners in charge of the cases and dates and kinds of all the outgoing and incoming documents into this MS Access file in association with application numbers. Various events and status including not only disposals but also other pending status may be confirmed by reference to this MS Access file henceforth.

Formality Section is not responsible for the process after the application is sent to the substantive examination. The Formality Section, however, still prepares draft notice of withdrawal or deemed withdrawal, if it happens in the process of substantive examination. The Formality Section is not involved in the withdrawal at all in this stage, instead, the substantive examiner is responsible for drafting of the withdrawals. Nevertheless, the Formality Section prepares it because of the fact that all the relevant data relating to the withdrawal still remain in the old Clipper System, which is under the Formality Section.

(6) Certification

After grant, a front page that should be attached to a Certificate of a Patent is prepared on the basis of the final text in due course. IP consultant, if used for the application procedure, will be notified of the draft of the front page for confirmation beforehand. Subsequently, a Certificate of a Patent is prepared in duplicate. During this process, all the changes and amendments made to the bibliographic information during the examination of the application are checked and entered to the draft of the front page and the Certificate. The format of the Patent number is ID 00xxxxx, and the lower five digits form a serial number. The draft Certificate is perforated with the Patent number, and then to the original of the draft Certificate, a copy of the front page is attached and also a copy of the finally approved claims, description and drawings which do not bear

the Examiner's initial signatures are attached with a ribbon. After Patent Director approves issuance of a Certificate by putting his signature on it, the Certificate is sealed or embossed with an official seal and is finally completed. The original Certificate is sent to the Applicant, and a duplicate Certificate is kept in the examination file (***) together with a copy of the front page. The timing of issuance of Certificates is irregular, but ordinarily Certificates are issued once a week.

At present, issuance of Publication B containing content of the Patent invention is stopped. A copy of the front page should have been included in Official Gazette of Patents as Publication B unless delay of the preparation of the front page became so significant as to disturb the early issuance of Official Gazette of Patents which is crucial for Publication A. This change of the form of the public notice about issuance of Patents was made recently as a result of the significant delay occurred between grant and certification in the last few years. Instead, a list of Patent numbers coupled with the associated application numbers is contained in the Official Gazette of Patents for the purpose of public notification of issuance of Patents.

Process with computer system

A Patent Certificate is issued, accompanied by a front page containing an abstract and a drawing. This front page which also should be used for Publication B is prepared independently from Publication A by scanning the drawing and inputting various bibliographic data into an MS Word template. During the substantive examination the claims, description and drawings as well as bibliographic data may have been amended, and information of such amendment can only be confirmed by inspection of paper documents in the examination files (***).

At present, there is no means to consistently create and to systematically input any electronic data indicative of the information contained in various incoming paper documents from the Applicants. In case an IP consultant handles the Patent application, DGIPR requests him to submit electronic data of the finally approved text of the application after grant of a Patent. Most IP consultants cooperate with DGIPR in such occasions and submit electronic date usually in the form of floppy disks. The electronic data of abstracts thus obtained is used to prepare the front page. If graphic data of the drawings is submitted, it is also used rather than the scanning operation. Where the applicant himself conducts the application procedure, such electronic data is not usually obtainable, and Certification Section staff must conduct scanning of the abstract and drawing found in the examination file (***). The MS Word data prepared in the past is saved in PCs furnished at Certification Section.

A draft Certificate for a Patent is prepared by use of an MS Word template, with various bibliographic data inputted for preparation of the front page commonly utilized. The necessary bibliographic information is printed on a blank format paper specially designed for a Certificate. After the draft Certificate is made ready for final approval by Patent Director with his signature with the front page attached thereto, completion of the preparation of issuance of a Certificate is recorded in an MS Excel file. A list of cases is printed out by using this MS Excel data. On top of a bundle of draft Certificates, the list of the cases contained in the bundle is placed. The bundle is then forwarded to Patent Director via Secretariat for Patent Director for approval and signature.

Until recently, copies of the front pages was gathered after the issuance of Certificates and sent to an outside publisher so that these front pages were contained in the adequate volume of Official Gazette of Patents as Publication B. However, because of the significant delay of issuance of Certificates and preparation of copies of in the last few years which disturbed the quick issuance of Official Gazette of Patents, DGIPR stopped inclusion of copies of front pages in Official Gazette of Patents for B publication. Currently, only a list of Patent numbers with application numbers is included in Official Gazette of Patents for announcement of issuance of Patents.

Issuance of Certificates at present is made to the cases for which grant was made around January, 2004, thus forming a backlog of about a year and half.

(7) Post Certification Procedures Including Administration of Annuity Payment

Administration of annual fee payment is undertaken by Sub-directorate for Legal Service. First annual fee payment must be made within one year from the date of the grant. First payment must cover all the cumulative fees for the first year which is the year of the filing date until the year in which the grant date falls. This is because the Patent right is deemed to exist from the filing date. Thereafter, the annual fee may be paid anytime on or before the date and month of the grant in the subsequent year. Grace period of 2 years may be permitted if monthly 2.5% interest is added up to the month of the delayed payment. If no payment is made before the lapse of this period, the Patent will lapse or be revoked. In such cases, the Patent lapses after non payment of annual fees for total 3 years, and accordingly, the Patent holder is indebted to DGIPR for the annual fees of the last 3 years. The grace period is not available for the last 3 years of the maximum 20 years of the life of a Patent.

A Patent may lapse on account of a request for revocation by the Patent holder. The lapse or revocation of a Patent on whatever cause is notified in writing to the Patent holder by DGIPR.

Currently, some Applicants make first annual fee payment even before issuance of a Certificate and accordingly before receiving a Patent number because issuance of a Certificate is so prolonged after grant.

In addition to administration of annual fee payment and lapse or revocation of Patents, Sub-directorate began to take charge of administration of recording and announcing transfer and license of Patents in accordance with the change of the organization and function introduced in March of 2005. Since then no actual case for transfer or license has been brought, and accordingly detailed work flow has not been established yet.

Process with computer system

The main tool for administration of annual fee payment and notification of revocation or lapse of Patens is a hand written ledger, and an MS Excel file is used to double check the correct entry of the payment data. The Excel file contains data of Patent numbers, applicant(s), IP consultant, date of grant, date of payment for Nth year annual fee and so on.

This file contains data entries for all the Patents granted in the past, and data of payment dates have been inputted since 2003. A revocation notice, which should be sent to the Patent holder after the Patent is revoked or lapses on account of non-payment of annual fee, is prepared by the use of an MS Word template.

Administration of other post certification activities which must be handled by Sub-directorate for Legal Service has not been established yet. Implementation of the definite workflow and accordingly creation of necessary administration data is the task to be achieved in the near future.

2 Trademark System, and Administrative Process of Filing, Examination and Registration of Trademark Application

2.1 Current Law and Regulations and Accession to International Treaties

(1) Current law and regulation

Marks are protected in Indonesia under the Law No. 15 of 2001, which was enacted and put into effect in July 2nd 2001. The Law is the amended version of the Law No. 19 of 1992 so as to meet the requirements of the TRIPS. Law No. 19 was the first full-blown law for marks in Indonesia, replacing the law enacted in 1961 which had not been in effect. The government ratified the Trademark Law Treaty in 1997, and the Law No. 19 of 1992 was amended in the same year 1997 accordingly.

(2) Accession to international framework regarding mark

Indonesia is the signatory to the following treaties and international organizations related to mark protection;

- Paris Convention in June 5, 1997;
- Trademark Law Treaty in June 5, 1997; and
- TRIPS in January 1, 1995.

The Paris Convention is composed of two parts; one is for administrative provisions (from article13 to 30) and another is for substantial provisions for protection of patent, industrial design, and trademark (from article 1 to 12). Indonesia ratified the latter part in June 5, 1997.

Indonesia has not been a signatory of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks and Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, while the administrative procedures for trademarks follows the Nice classification in practice.

2.2 Trends of the Trademark Applications and Grants

The numbers of filed applications as well as registered marks are revealed in Table III-2-1, while the numbers of domestic and foreign applications are in Table III-2-2. As Table III-2-2 indicates, the domestic applications occupies more than 70% of total applications. The number of filed applications shows increasing trends year by year.

On the other hand, the numbers of registered and refused applications, which fluctuate through the years, does not shows constant growth trends. This has caused to expand the residual number of the filed applications after deducting the numbers of registered, refused and withdrawn applications between 1990 and 2005. The number especially in 2004 surged to 23,064 from 7,984 in 2003. As of 2005, it reached 137,171. This number is expected to keep increasing as the number of filed applications rises. Although it can not say that all of these are backlogs, it should be necessary for DGIPR to improve the efficiency of the administrative procedures for mark applications.

Table III-2-1 The Number of Filed Applications and Registered Marks

Year	Filed	Registered	Refusal	Withdrawal
1992	15,284	15,312	7,778	-
1993	42,026	7,848	1,167	-
1994	43,803	16,469	1,878	-
1995	24,643	23,943	2,747	211
1996	28,189	22,249	2,675	517
1997	28,339	34,533	1,507	20
1998	23,160	8,897	3,947	1,060
1999	23,335	15,002	2,520	149
2000	31,675	22,098	923	180
2001	41,152	35,878	3,969	146
2002	42,416	31,530	3,052	80
2003	46,947	35,353	3,527	83
2004	49,311	23,187	3,044	16
2005	54,641	28,404	3,563	94
Total	479,637	305,391	34,519	2,556

Source: DGIPR

Table III-2-2 The Number of Domestic and Foreign Applications

Year	Foreign	Domestic	Total
2001	12,520	26,128	38,648
2002	7,090	22,914	30,004
2003	8,023	28,317	36,340
2004	13,685	35,626	49,311
2005	10,082	30,734	40,816

Source: DGIPR

2.3 Outline of the Trademark Law and System

2.3.1 Requirements and application

The Mark Law defines that a Mark means a sign in the form of a picture, name, word, letters, numerals, composition of colors, or a combination of said elements, used in the activities of trade in goods or services (Article 1(1)). A sound, a smell, and a color thus are not able to be registered as a Mark.

The Law defines Trademark, Service Mark, and Collective Mark as (Article 1).

1) Trademark to mean 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;
2) Service Mar to mean a Mark that is used for services traded by a person or by several persons jointly or a legal entity to distinguish the goods from other services of the same kind
3) Collective Mark to mean 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

The protection of a Mark under the existing Mark Law follows the principle of registration, first-to-file, and examination. The Law prescribes a Mark that can not be registered or rejected.

First, a Mark is not registered on the basis of an application by an applicant having bad faith. (Article 4).

Second, a Mark is not registered if it contains one of the following elements (Article 5):

1) Contradicting with the prevailing rules and regulation, morality of religion, or public order;
2) Providing no distinction
3) Having become public property; or
4) Constituting information or related to the goods or services for which registration is requested.

The DGIPR refuses an application for registration of a Mark if the relevant Mark (Article 6 (1)):

1) has a similarity in its essential part or in its entirety with a Mark owned by another

party which has been registered for the same kind of goods and /or services;

2) has a similarity in this essential part or in its entirety with a well known Mark owned by another party for the same kind of goods and/or services; and
3) has a similarity in its essential part or in its entirety with a known geographical indication.

The provision 2) above mentioned 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 (Article 6 (2)).

Moreover, the Law provides that the DGIPR also refuses the following application for a Mark (Article 6 (3)):

1) it constitutes or resembles with the name of a famous person, photograph, or the name of a legal entity belonging to another party, except with a written consent of the entitled party;
2) it constitutes an imitation or resembles with 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 a written consent of the competent authority; or
3) it constitutes an imitation or resembles with an official sign or seal or stamp used by a state or a government institution, except with a written consent of the competent authority.

An applicant files one application together with three copies while attaching the receipt of payment of fee. An application for two or more classes of goods and/or services may be filed in a single application, specifying the kinds of goods and/ or services to be registered (Article 8). As a matter of practice, however, the DGIPR requires that one application for each class, though the Law does not explicitly provide any rule of one application for one Mark.

An application with a priority right must be submitted with one evidence on the receipt of the application for the said priority right (Article 12 (1)).

The DGIPR conducts an examination of the completeness of formality requiems. When finding deficiencies in the completeness of requirements, it requests to the applicant by issuing a notification to remedy the deficiencies (Article 13 (1)). The DGIPR notifies the applicant in writing that the application is deemed to be withdrawn if he/she does not correct the deficiencies at the latest two months from the date of dispatching the notification of remedy from the DGIPR (Article 14). Where the application satisfies all administrative requirements, the DGIPR gives a filling date (Article 15).

2.3.2 Substantive examination

The DGIPR conducts a substantive examination of an application within a period of 30 days at the latest from the filing date (Article 18 (1)).

The examination relies on provisions of a Mark which can not be registered or is rejected. The examination is necessary to be completed in the period of nine month at the latest (Article 18).

When an examiner concludes not to allow an application to register as the result of the examination, the DGIPR notifies in writing the applicant with stating the reasons (Article 20 (2)). The applicant is entitled to submit an objection or a comment within a period of thirty days at the latest from the date of receipt of the notification (Article 20 (3)). The DGIPR concludes to refuse the application if it does not receive any objection or comment from the applicant (Article 20 (4)). If the examiner accepts the objection or comment submitted by the applicants, the DGIPR announces the relevant application in the Official Gazette of Marks (Article 20 (5)).

2.3.3 Announcement of application

The DGIPR makes open to the public of the application approved to announce in the Official Gazette of Marks within a period of at the latest 10 days from the date of the approval (Article 21). The announcement lasts for three months (Article 22), and during the period, any person can file an objection to an application in writing to the DGIPR (Article 24). Receiving an objection, the DGIPR sends a copy of the letter containing said objections to the applicant within a period of at the latest fourteen days from the date of receipt of the objection (Article 24 (3)). The applicant is entitled to file a rebuttal to the objection within a period of at the latest two months from the date of receipt of the copy of the objection (Article 25). In the case of an objection, the DGIPR conducts re-examination and concludes within a period of two months from the date of expiry of the announcement (Article 26).

When the DGIPR concludes to refuse the application with accepting an objection, the applicant is still entitled to file an appeal petition within a period of at the latest three months from the date of notification of refusal of the application (Articles 29 and 30). The DGIPR makes its decision within a period of three months at the latest from the date of receipt of the appeal petition. The applicant who is discontented to a refusal decision by the DGIPR can bring an action to the Commercial Court within a period of three months at the latest from the date of receipt of the refusal (Article 31).

2.3.4 Registration

The DGIPR issues and grants a Mark certification to the applicant within a period of 30 days at the latest from the date of expiry of the announcement period if his/her application does not receive any objection or an objection against his/her application is rejected (Article 27).

There are very limited provisions for the General Register of Marks. One provision mentions that the DGIPR's register the application in the General Register of Marks if the examiner concludes that an objection can not be accepted (Article 26). Another provision says that any person can file a request for the official excerpt of a Mark Certification that is recorded in the General Register of Marks (Article 27).

2.3.5 Mark term, lapse, and extension

The Law provides that legal protection for a registered Mark lasts for a period of 10 years from the filing date and protection period can be extended (Article 28).

The owner of a registered Mark is required to file a request for extension of the protection period within a period not more than 12 months before the expiry of the protection period. (Article 35). A request for the extension is approved if the relevant Mark is still in use on the goods or services as stated in the Mark Certification (Article 36). The owner of a registered Mark whose requests for the extension is rejected is still entitled to file an objection at the Commercial Court (Article 37). The DGIPR records an extension of the period of protection of a registered Mark and announces in the Official Gazette of Marks (Article 38).

2.3.6 Post grant events including deletion and cancellation, transfer, and license

(1) Transfer of rights

The owner of a registered Mark can transfer the right by submitting supporting documents for the right transfer with payment of fee. The transfer of a right to a registered Mark which is not recorded in the General Register of Marks does not have legal consequences to any other party (Article 40).

(2) License

The owner of a Registered Mark is entitled to grant a license to another person within the protection period. The DGIPR records a license agreement in the General Register

of Marks and announces it in the Official Gazette of Marks (Article 43).

(3) Deletion and Cancellation

The owner of a Mark can delete the registration from the General Register of Marks before the expiration by requesting this of the DGIPR. In addition, a Mark can be deleted by the initiative of the DGIPR or by any third party filing a request at the commercial court if (Article 61 and 63):

1) The Mark has not been used for three consecutive years in the trade of goods and/or service; or
2) The Mark is used for the kind of goods and or services which is not in pursuant to the kind of goods or services for which the Mark application was filed.

The DGIPR records the deletion of Mark registration in the General Register of Marks and announces in the Official Gazette of Marks (Article 61).

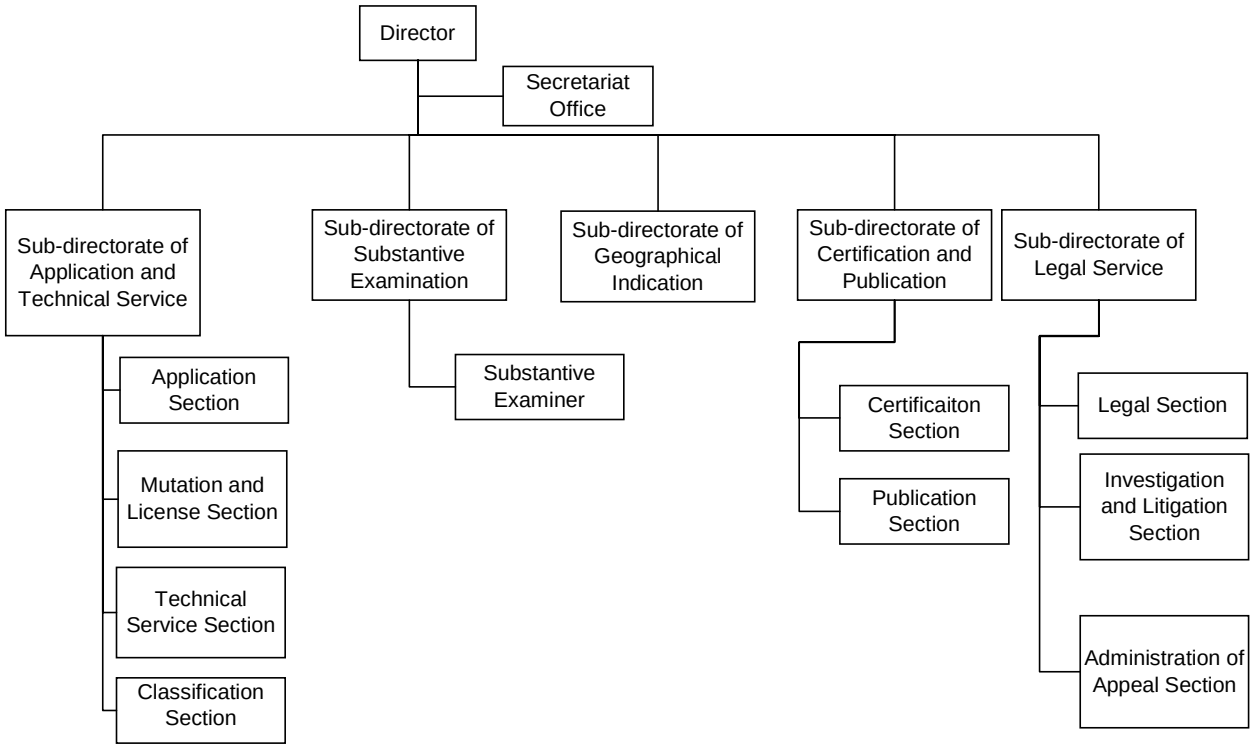
Meanwhile, any interested party can file a lawsuit for the cancellation of a registered Mark at the Commercial Court within a period of five years after the date of Mark registration (Articles 68 and 69). The Lawsuits for the cancellation is necessary to be based on the provisions of a Mark which can not be registered or is rejected as mentioned in 2.3.1. The Commercial Court forwards a copy of the decision of the court to the DGIPR which executes the cancellation of the Mark accordingly and announce it in the Official Gazette of Marks (Article 70).

2.4 Organization, Staffing, and Function of Trademark Directorate

Under the Director, there are five Sub-directorates; the Sub-directorate of Application and Technical Service, the Sub-directorate of Substantive Examination, the Sub-directorate of Geographical Indication, and the Sub-directorate of Certification and Publication, and the Sub-directorate of Legal Service. The Figure III-2-1 shows the structural organization of the directorate.

In the administration of Mark, the Application Section is responsible for receiving an application and examines on the formality requirements. The Section comprises of three groups; one is the Reception which receives an application; one is the Back Office which scans the image data of a Mark filed at the Reception; and one is formality examination group. The applications complete with the formality examination goes to the Technical Service Section which classifies them into six categories and transferees them to the Sub-directorate of Substantive Examination.

Figure III-2-1 Organization Chart of Trademark Directorate



There are 42 examiners who are divided into six groups. Each group has one team leader and all examiners must report the results of their examinations to their own leaders.

A certification of a Mark is issued at the Certification Section, while a Publication A and B are prepared by the Publication Section.

The number of the staff in each section is:

- Application Section: 3 staffs for the Reception, 6 staffs for the Back Office, and 3 staffs for formality examination
- Technical Service Section: 3 staffs
- Sub-directorate of Substantive Examination: 42 staffs
- Certification Section: 11staffs
- Publication Section: 5 staffs.

2.5 Administrative Procedure of Application, Examination, and Registration, and Their Computerized Process

Processing flow of handling Trademark applications at the DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-2-2, while Generation, gathering and custody of various information data relating to Mark along the current processing flow at the DGIPR are shown in Figure III-2-3.

(1) Application

An applicant is required to file an application at the Reception of the DGIPR with three copies and 25 sets of the image of a Mark applied for registration. The applicant also submits a receipt of the payment of fee to the application which the bank counter in the DGIPR issues in exchange for the payment.

The Reception issues an agenda number, which have a structure of:

- D 00 2005 xxxxx xxxxx for a Trademark; and
- J 00 2005 xxxxx xxxxx for a Service Mark.

The two-digit integer following D or J stands for the office received the application. "00" implies that the application is filed at the DGIPR, and other numbers imply an application at a regional office. The four-digit integer, which is 2005 in the above examples, shows the year of the application filed. New agenda number structure of D 00 2005 xxxxxx has been introduced since April 2005.

The Reception hands a letter of receipt and a copy of the application to the applicant. After then, they put three copies of the application with attached documents into three different files by each. One file is for announcement of application, one is for classification, and one is for examination. The files for classification and examination are transferred to the Application Section, and that for publication goes to the Publication Section.

Process with computer system

The Reception inputs the bibliographic data of a filed application into the New System, issuing a letter of receipt. The inputted data are verified by the Back Office with referring to the application documents. They also inputs the classification and the scanned image of a Mark filed.

(2) Formality Examination

The Application Section conducts a formality examination of an application. If deficiencies in the bibliographic information or attached documents are found, an

examiner requests to the applicant by a notification to remedy the deficiencies. If the applicant does not respond within a period of two months as provided under the Law, the Application Section notifies to his/her that the application is deemed to be withdrawn. As a matter of practice, however, they wait for the correspondence from an applicant more than two months.

In the formality examination, the examiner checks whether the kind of goods or services filed for registration conforms to the class defined in the Nice classification mentioned in the application. The DGIPR, relying on the Nice classification version 8, requests applicants to use the name of the kind of goods and services which appears on the classification.

Figure III-2-2 Processing Flow of Handling Trademark Applications

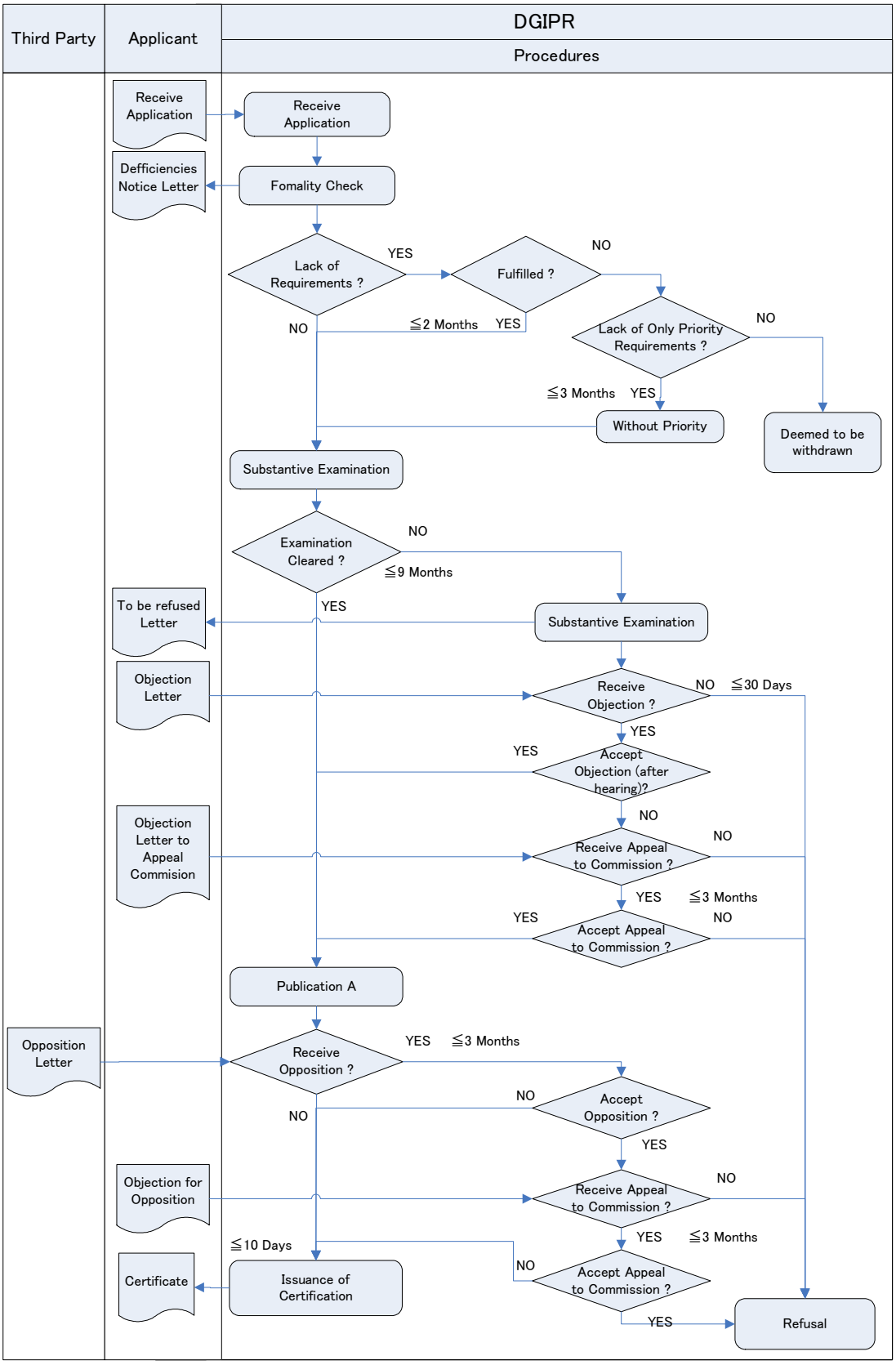
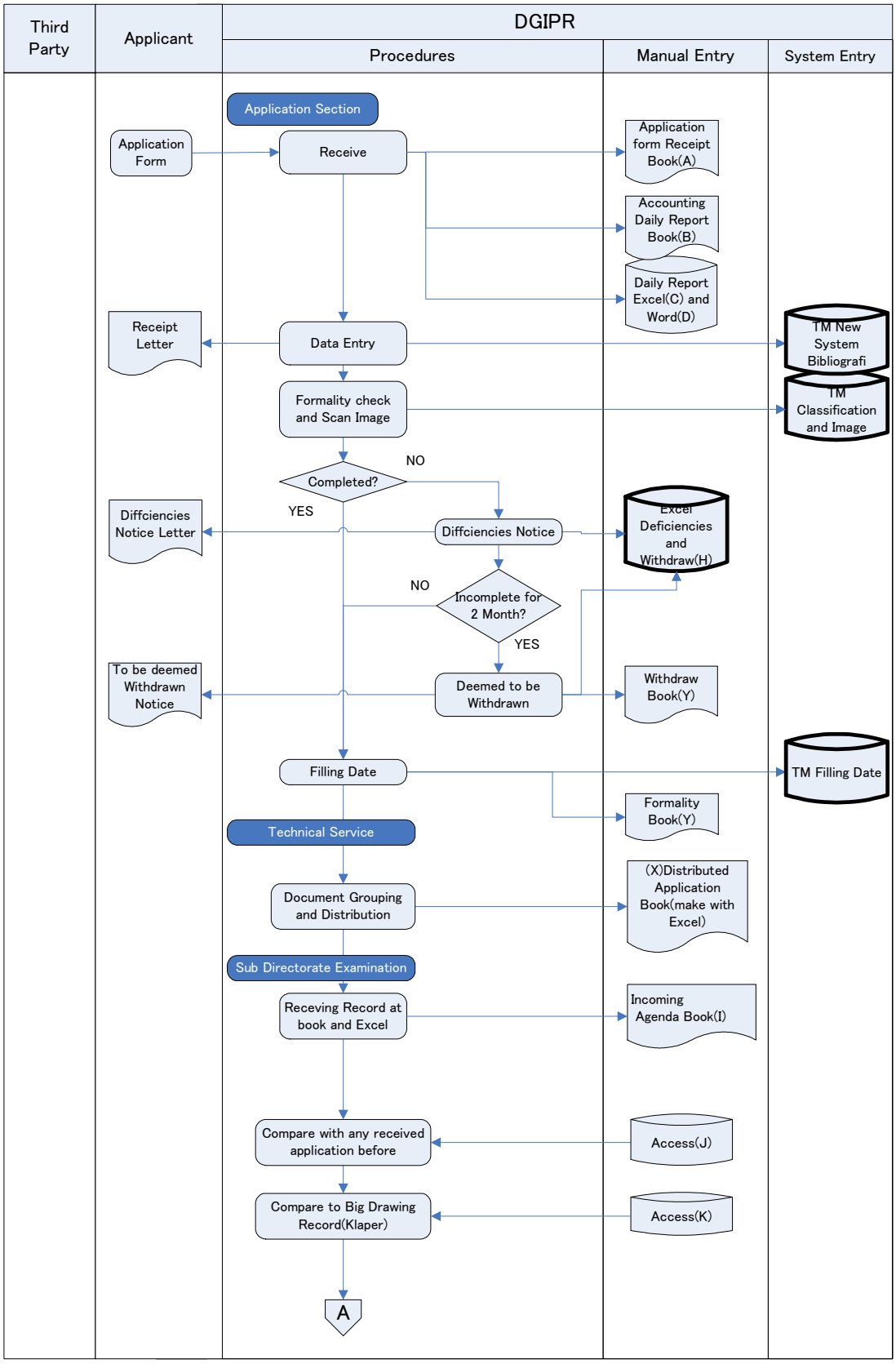
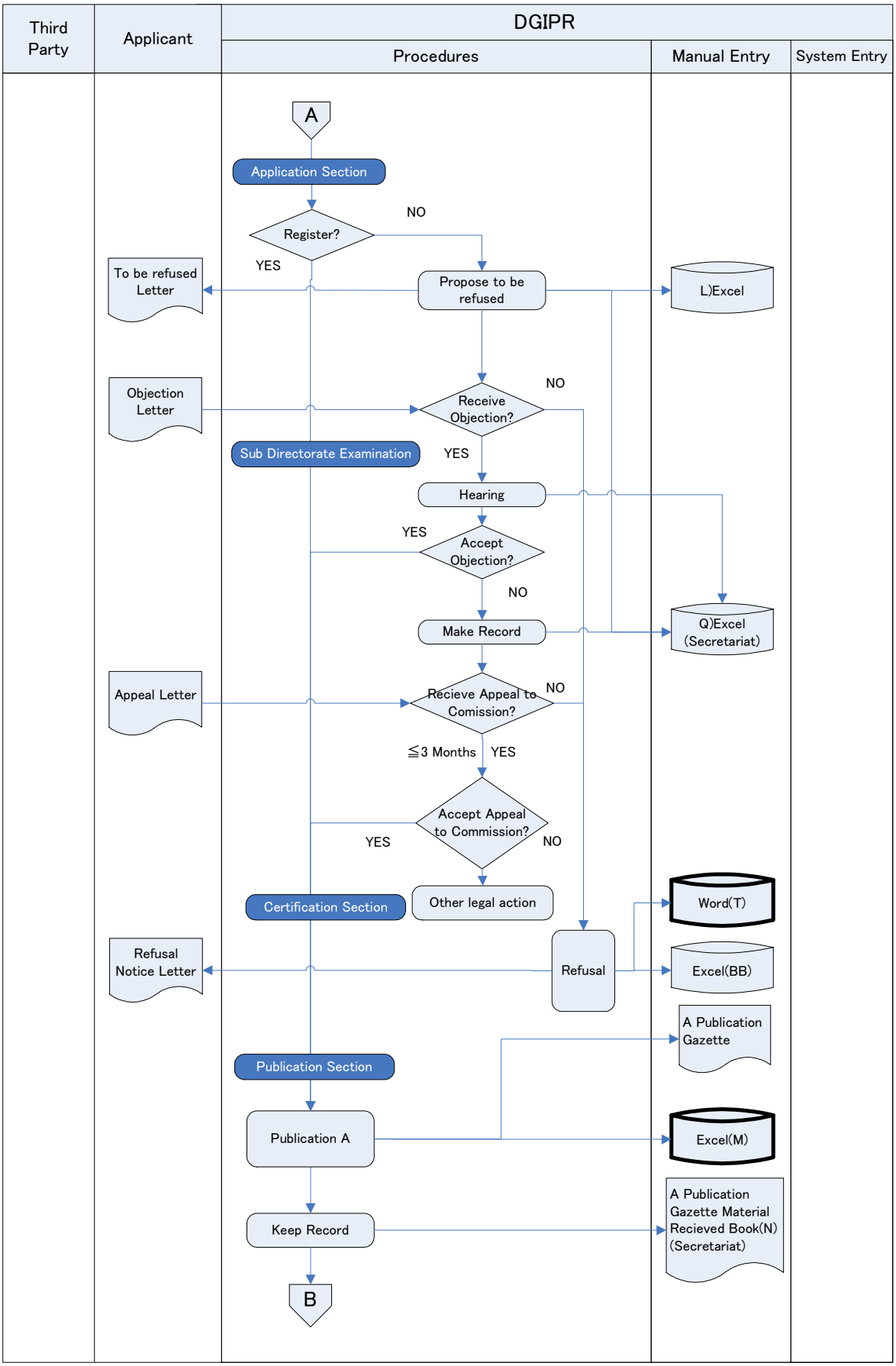
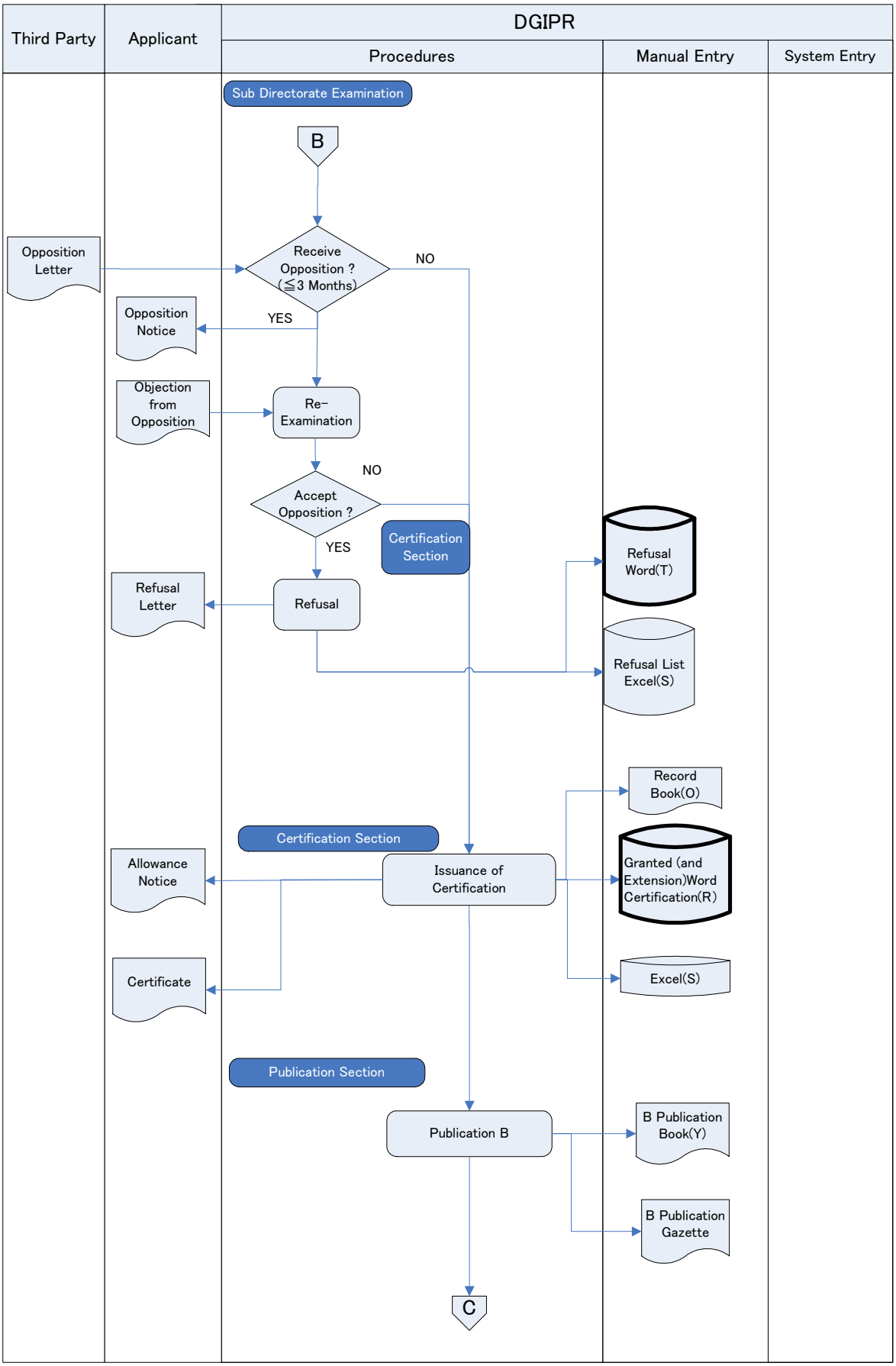
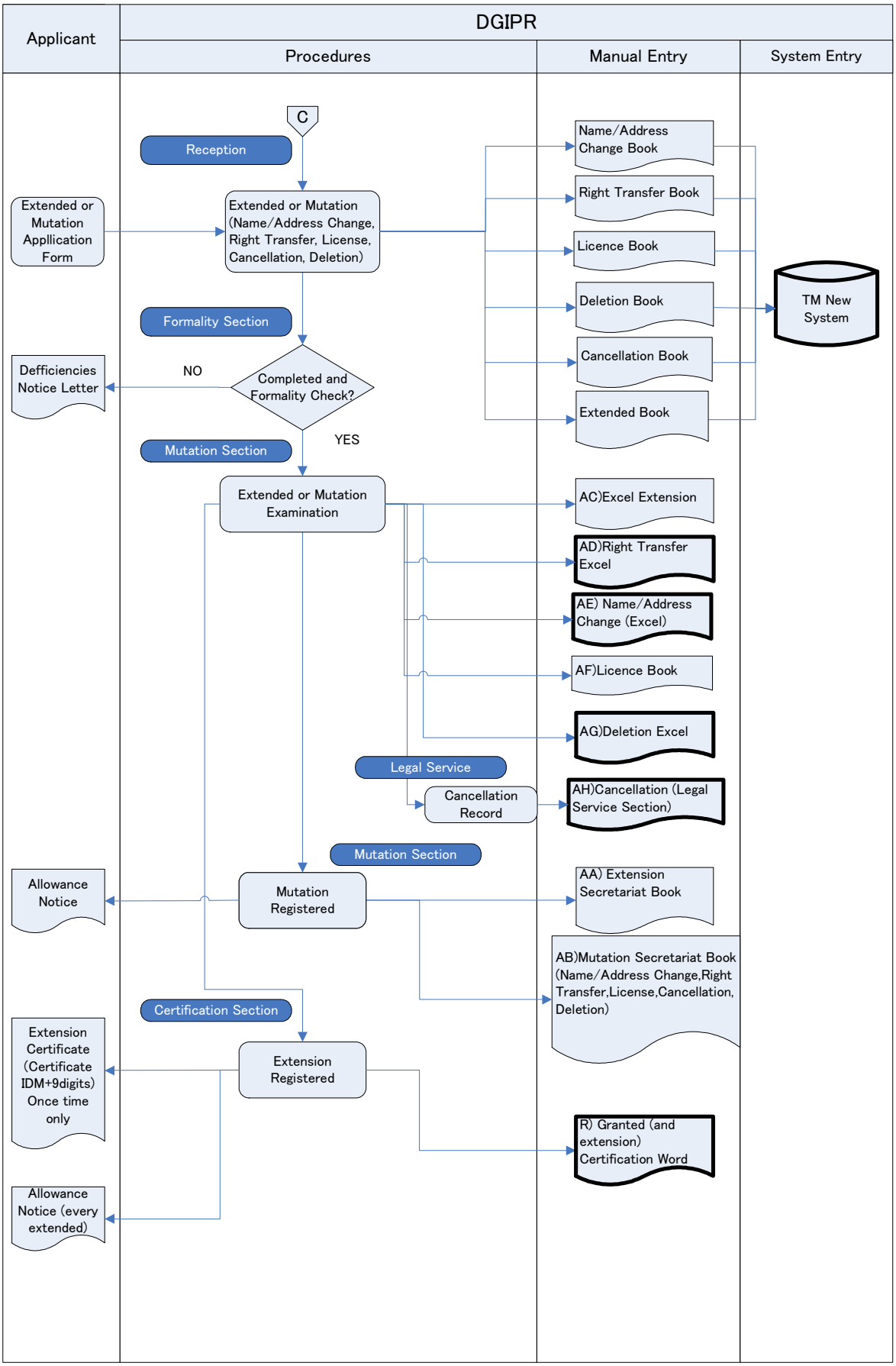


Figure III-2-3 Generation, Gathering and Custody of Various Information Data




Third Party
Applicant
DGIPR
Procedures
Manual Entry
System Entry
A
Application Section
Register?
NO
YES
To be refused Letter
Propose to be refused
L)Excel
Objection Letter
Receive Objection?
NO
Sub Directorate Examination
YES
Hearing
YES
Accept Objection?
NO
Make Record
Q)Excel (Secretariat)
Appeal Letter
Recieve Appeal to Comission?
NO
≦3 Months
YES
Accept Appeal to Commission?
YES
NO
Certification Section
Other legal action
Word(T)
Refusal Notice Letter
Refusal
Excel(BB)
A Publication Gazette
Publication Section
Publication A
Excel(M)
A Publication Gazette Material Recieved Book(N) (Secretariat)
Keep Record
B


Third Party
Applicant
DGIPR
Procedures
Manual Entry
System Entry
Sub Directorate Examination
B
Opposition Letter
Receive Opposition ? (≦3 Months)
NO
YES
Opposition Notice
Objection from Opposition
Re-Examination
NO
Accept Opposition ?
YES
Certification Section
Refusal Word(T)
Refusal Letter
Refusal
Refusal List Excel(S)
Record Book(O)
Certification Section
Allowance Notice
Issuance of Certification
Granted (and Extension)Word Certification(R)
Certificate
Excel(S)
Publication Section
Publication B
B Publication Book(Y)
B Publication Gazette
C


Applicant
DGIPR
Procedures
Manual Entry
System Entry
C
Reception
Extended or Mutation Appllication Form
Extended or Mutation (Name/Address Change, Right Transfer, License, Cancellation, Deletion)
Formality Section
Defficiencies Notice Letter
NO
Completed and Formality Check?
YES
Mutation Section
Extended or Mutation Examination
Legal Service
Cancellation Record
Mutation Section
Allowance Notice
Mutation Registered
Certification Section
Extension Certificate (Certificate IDM+9digits) Once time only
Extension Registered
Allowance Notice (every extended)
Name/Address Change Book
Right Transfer Book
Licence Book
Deletion Book
Cancellation Book
Extended Book
TM New System
AC)Excel Extension
AD)Right Transfer Excel
AE) Name/Address Change (Excel)
AF)Licence Book
AG)Deletion Excel
AH)Cancellation (Legal Service Section)
AA) Extension Secretariat Book
AB)Mutation Secretariat Book (Name/Address Change,Right Transfer,License,Cancellation, Deletion)
R) Granted (and extension) Certification Word

The list of goods and services in Indonesian, however, is based on the Nice classification version 6, which was produced in 1992. The DGIPR thus accepts even a classification with different expression from the Nice classification version 8 if it appearently correspond to the Nice classification.

It is the DGIPR's principle of one application for one class in practice. An examiner thus requests an applicant to cross out the kinds of goods and services, which do not belong to one specific class appeared in the application. In such a case, the applicant can file another application of the deleted kinds of goods and services; but the DGIPR does not give the same filing as the first applications retroactively. Meanwhile, on the ground of aforementioned principle, the DGIPR accepts an amendment to add the kind of goods and services which was not specified in the application, but belongs to the same Nice classification as that specified in the application. Such an amendment does not cause to take down the filling date already given to the application.

When an applicant provides only a comprehensive class of goods or services, an examiner will request him/her to specify the kind of goods and services. Furthermore, the examiner will ask the applicant to delete the kinds or file another application for the kinds if the kinds of goods and services are set out in the different Nice classification stipulated in the application. In the meantime, the group of the kinds of goods and services may be added so long as they belongs to the same Nice class.

An application which is found complying with the formality requirements is given a filling date, and transferred to the Technical and Service Section. The Section sorts out the application files into 6 categories based on an past government regulation:

1) Chemical;
2) Machine;
3) Attire;
4) Service;
5) Food and beverage; and
6) Household articles

The sorted out application files are sent to the Sub directorate of Substantial Examination.

Process with computer systems

An examiner inputs the filling date of an application, which satisfies the minimum requirements, into the New System. If deficiencies are found, the examiner urge the applicant to remedy them with sending a result report. The report is created with MS Word template. The Application Section keep a record of the transaction on a MS Word table, while the template data is overwritten with new data. Meanwhile, when the

applicant does not respond to the request, they notify his/her in writing that his/her application is deemed to be withdrawn. The Application Section records the data of issuing them in a MS Word table, but not the data of notification letters. On the other hand, in the case of voluntary withdrawal, the Application Section issues a notice letter of withdrawing the said application to the applicant. The letter is created with MS Word template. They do not save the data, while keeping a record of issuing the letters. Despite of these process no data has recorded so far on the MS Word table because the number of deemed withdrawal cases are few. However, they are ready to record the data if they have such a case.

The Application Section manages the information of the applications which have deficiencies and are deemed to be withdrawn, by keeping records of their agenda numbers, the application dates, using a MS Word table and an MS Excel file which are developed by themselves. The MS Word table has been introduced recently, whereas the Excel file was used before the MS Word file was introduced.

(3) Substantive Examination

In a substantive examination, firstly, a junior examiner conducts an examination of an application transferred from the Application Section from a viewpoint of appearance, appellation, and concept, referring the prior applications. A senior examiner then verifies the result of the examination. He/she confirms the status of registration of the prior application which is deemed to be similar with the said application, and concludes either refusal or acceptance accordingly. The application which the senior examiner concluded to refuse is transferred to the Application Section with the reasons of the refusal and signatures of the group leader and the section chief as well as a copy of a similar Mark. The Application Section creates a notification of the reason of the refusal, and sends it with the signature of the Director to the applicant. On the other hand, the application finally accepted goes to the Publication Section after receiving signatures of the group leader and the section chief and a signature of the Director for publication instruction.

An Access file, which contains information on character string and color of filed applications, is the major tool to examine similarities in appellation. The examiners search similar Marks using search function of Access on character string.

Decision of refusal comes up if a Mark under the examination contains similarities to a registered Mark and the kinds of goods and services of the two Marks fall on the same class partially or completely. The applicant whose application is refused is still entitled to submit an objection to the result, while he/she can to avoid the refusal decision by deleting the kinds of goods or service which coincide with that of a registered Mark.

A substantive examination also goes through prior applications which have not been registered yet. The application which contains similarities with such a prior application, has to wait for result of the examination on the prior application. If the prior application is rejected, the examination of the said application is resumed and verifies whether the same reasons of the refusal are applicable.

The scope of search for an application in the substantive examination is limited to the registered Marks or prior applications which fall on the same Nice class with the said application. The examination does not care similarities of Marks in different classes in practice.

Furthermore, according to the current examination practice it does not make a refusal decision if the application has similarities with a registered Mark which is filed for a same class but for different kinds of service and goods. The lack of regulations for the Article 6 (2) of the Mark Law causes such an administrative operation.

The Vienna Code is not applied at present for a figurative Mark. The Substantive Section refers Klaver, which collects samples of registered figurative Marks. There are about 50 volumes of such books. The classification applied in these books are classified in so rough and less accurate manner. Furthermore, figurative samples of differ classifications are filed in one book. The Substantive Section is considering introduction of the Vienna Code in the future.

Despite the provisions of Article 6 (1), the current substantive examination does not carry out the examination of well known Marks. There are no established definitions and criteria of well-known Marks. They do not prepare the typical examples of well-known Marks, which situation makes it difficult to verify similarities to well-know Marks. The DGIPR does not thus reject an application which has similarities to well-know Marks not registered in Indonesia. Some applications of a figurative Mark may provide distinctive resemblances to a registered or a well-known figurative Mark. In such cases, the Substantive Examination Section rejects those applications relying on the Article 4 in practice, inferring that the applicant has bad faith.

Process with computer system

The Substantive Examination Section records the information of the application transferred from the Technical Assistant Section in Incoming Ledger. After then, an examiner conducts an examination, using the Access file which contains prior applications' bibliographic and image data inputted at the Reception and the Back office of the Reception respectively. The examiner also refers another Access file as supplementary information which holds registered Mark data. The registered Mark data base is manually updated by the Substantial Examination Section.

An examiner conducts a search of the Access file of prior application information for the alphabetic notation of the said application, using the function of character string search. If similarities with a prior application of a Mark is found, the examiner goes through the legal status of and the kinds of goods and services of the prior application in the Access file, and then makes his/her decision.

For the prior application, data of the Access file are imported from the New System, covering all the application data since June 2001. The upload is conducted by the time of the examination commenced. The examiner starts searching after confirming that data of all the prior applications, which filing dates are earlier than that of the application subject to his/her examination, has already been imported into the Access file.

The information on extension of registered Marks is included neither in the Access file containing prior application information nor in the Access file of registered Marks. The Section, thus constructed an additional Excel file which includes the extension information. The examiners refer the file to find whether the registration of a Mark is still in effect. Some of examiners rather refer mainly books so called Alphabet Klaver, which records status information such as registration and extension of prior applications. The Alphabet Klaver differs from the Klaver which contains image data of figurative Marks.

Once the substantive examination concluded to refuse an application, the Application Section creates a notification of rejection by MS Word template, and input the agenda number etc. into a MS Word table and an Excel file. Since the notification data prepared with the MS Word template is overwritten with new data, it does not remain in the file.

(4) Publication

The Publication Section produces a Publication A for applications which fulfilled substantive requirements, binding 300 sets of those applications which were transferred from the Reception.

The announcement lasts for three months. In case of an objection from a third party, the Publication Section notifies to an applicant in writing that his/her application received an objection, after receiving the letter of the objection from the Reception. Such an objection is examined by the Substantive Examination Section within a period of two months from the date of expiry of the announcement. If the examination concluded to accept the objection, the application is rejected. The Registration Section then issues a notification of rejection to the applicant. On the other hand, if there is no objection to an application or if there is an objection, but an examination results in rejection of the objection, then the file of the application goes to the Registration Section.

Process with computer system

The Publication Section does not use any system to issue the publications, while keeping information in an Excel file including agenda number, gazette number, and so on of applications which was announced on the publication.

(5) Registration

The Registration Section produces the Mark certification for an application allowed to registration, together with one copy. They send the certification to the applicant, and file the copy and the front page of the application in the office. Registration number has a structure of IDMxxxxxxxxx since April 2004. The nine-digit x of the registration number is a serial number. Before the structure was introduced, the registration number is just a six-digit integer.

The section outsourcers the binding of Publication B. A printing company edits the format of certifications, and binds them.

Process with computer system

The Registration Section scans the image of a Mark allowed to registration. They input the bibliographic information and scanned image of the application into a MS Word Table in order to produce a certification. The New System has been introduced to the Section in September 2005, while it is still under trial operation.

(6) Post Grant Event; Deletion and Cancellation, Lapse, Extension, Transfer, and License

The administrative procedure is same for extension, deletion by the owner of the Mark concerned, transfer of right, and giving license. Once a request is filed at the Reception, it is transferred to the Mutation Section. The Mutation Section, first, confirms whether the applicant is the owner of the Mark concerned, referring to the General Register of Marks. If they are verified, the Section notifies to the applicant in writing that his/her request is accepted. After then, the said request is transferred to the Publication Section to be announced in Publication B, except for requests of license which will not be announced.

Any third party is able to file a request for deletion and cancellation of the registration of a Mark by filing the claim at the Commercial Court. The Commercial Court is supposed to notify the DGIPR of its decision according to Act 64. Despite of the Law, there are a few cases where the DGIPR does not receive a court decision. In the meantime, an accuser may also request deletion or cancellation of the registration of a Mark to the DGIPR with sending the copy of a court decision sometimes.

The Litigation and Investigation Section of the Sub directorate of Legal Service handles a request of deletion or cancellation. If the Section receives a court decision, the Section notifies it to the owner of the Mark concerned. Further, they produce a piece of paper containing the registration number, the date of deletion or cancellation, and the number of the Commercial Court decision etc, putting it on the General Registration of Marks, which is kept in the Substantial Section. They request the Publication Section to announce the deletion or cancellation on a Publication B. The information on deletion or cancellation of the registration of a Mark is also announced on the DGIPR website.

Process with computer system

The Reception inputs the bibliographic information on the request for extension, deletion by the owner of the Mark, transfer, or giving license, into the New System. The procedures after the reception do not use any system. The Litigation and Investigation Section has keeping a list of deleted or cancelled registrations, which are initiated by third party, in an Excel file. The Excel fie is sent to the Directorate of IT in order to publish on the homepage. The Section has no other system inputs.

3 Industrial Design System, and Administrative Process of Filing, Examination and Registration of Industrial Design Application

3.1 Current Industrial Design Law and Regulation, and Accession to International Treaties

(1) Current law and regulation

Full-blown industrial design system was introduced in Indonesia by Law No. 31 regarding industrial design enacted in 2000. Before enactment of the law, industrial designs are handled as copyrights according to laws for copyrights.

(2) Approach to international framework regarding industrial design

Indonesia is the signatory to the following treaties and international organization.

- Hague Agreement, since 1950
- Paris Convention, since 1950
- WIPO Convention, since 1979

Indonesia is affiliated with WIPO Convention, and requirements for industrial design application follow WIPO standards.

Although Indonesia is not an accession country of the Locarno Agreement, Indonesia has adopted the Locarno International Classification for industrial design applications.

As far as Hague Agreement concerned, Indonesian law and operations in DGIPR comply only with the revised law in 1960, and they cannot practice domestic procedures based on the 1934 Act in London. Therefore, DGIPR is preparing resignation from the 1934 Act.

3.2 The trends of the Industrial Design Application and Registration

The trends of applications of industrial design since the law enactment in 2000 are shown in Table III-3-1.

Table III-3-1 Industrial Design Application

Year of application	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2001	1, 092	311	1,403
2002	2,496	372	2,868
2003	2,791	363	3,154
2004 (Jan. to July)	2,313	278	2,591
Total	8,692	1,324	10,016

The charge in number of processed and registered industrial design applications is shown in Table III-3-2.

Table III-3-2 Number of Processed and Registered Industrial Design Applications

Year	Application	Registration	Refusal	Withdrawal	Processing completed	Pending	Accumulated total of registration
2001	1,403	77	0	0	77	1,326	77
2002	2,868	1,704	84	0	1,788	2,406	1,781
2003	1,892	2,966	119	2	3,087	1,211	4,747
2004	4,391	2,697	250	7	2,954	2,648	7,444
Total	10,554	7,444	453	9	7,906		

Following the order by Director of industrial design, the DGIPR has commenced substantive examination of all industrial design applications since April in 2004. This combined with the sharp increase of the number of applications as well as the examiner shortage (currently eight examiners only) has caused the large number of backlog of unprocessed applications.

3.3 Outline of the Industrial Design Law and System

3.3.1 Requirements and application

Substantive requirements for industrial design registration under the current Industrial Design Law in Indonesia include industrial applicability (Article 1) and novelty (Article 2). The features of those requirements are as follows:

1) Industrial Applicability

   Industrial Design shall mean a creation on the shape, configuration, or the composition of lines or colors, or lines and colors, or the combination thereof in a three or two dimensional form which gives aesthetic impression and can be realized in a three or two dimensional pattern and used to produce a product, goods or an industrial commodity and a handy craft (Article 1).

2) Novelty

   Novelty standards are public knowledge or announcement worldwide. Any earlier industrial design application filed in Indonesia shall destroy novelty of inventions in later filed applications, thus having an enlarged position of early application. In other words, whole content approach is adopted (Article 2). This approach applies to two conflicting applications filed by the same applicant, causing so called “self-collision”. Grace period or exception to loss of novelty is restrictive and only limited to officially recognized exhibition and experimentation (Article 3).

No requirement is provided for creation easiness.

An Application can only be filed for one Industrial Design, or several Industrial Designs that constitute a unity of an Industrial Design, or that have the same class (Article 13).

An applicant or its IP Consultant (hereinafter collectively mentioned as Applicant) must submit the following items written in Indonesian language (Article 11):

1) An application form filled out with the following items:
   - the day, month, and year of application;
   - the name, complete address and nationality of the designer;
   - the name, complete address and nationality of the applicant;

- the name and address of the IP consultant (when application is filed by the IP consultant); and
- the name of country and the priority date, if the application is filed with priority right,

2) A physical sample (if possible) or drawing or photograph and the description of the industrial design being applied for registration
3) A statement that the Industrial Design being applied for registration is the property of the Applicant or the property of the Designer
4) Deed of transfer
5) Additionally if the Application is filed with a Priority Right, the following items should be submitted:
   - verified translation of priority application document
   - priority certificate
6) A special power of attorney, if the Application is filed by an IP consultant
   The applicant is required to submit one part of attorney to every application.

Filing fee is required. The amount of the fee for an industrial design application is 300,000 rupiah for medium and small size companies, 600,000 rupiah for large size companies under the fee schedule for the fiscal year 2005.

Minimum requirements must be met in order to obtain the filing date (Article 18). The item 1) and item 2) mentioned above, and payment of the filing fee are the minimum requirements. Other items can be submitted after the filing date. Other documents such as a certificate for a priority application may be filed without duplicate. General power of attorney practice has not been adopted yet, and accordingly, a special power of attorney must be submitted for each application.

Where there are deficiencies in fulfilling the requirements for an Application, the DGIPR shall notify the Applicant that the deficiencies be remedied within the period of three months as of the date of sending of the notification. The period can be extended for one month at the maximum, upon a request from the Applicant (Article19). Where the deficiencies have not been remedied after the period, DGIPR shall notify the Applicant in writing that his Application is deemed withdrawn (Article 20).

The right to industrial design shall not be granted if an industrial design is contrary to the prevailing laws and regulation, public order, religion, or morality (Article 4). Therefore, in addition to the formality requirements, DGIPR examine in the formality examination if the application is contrary to the prevailing laws and regulation, public order,

religion, or morality. If any thing is contrary to the prevailing laws and regulation, public order, religion, or morality, DGIPR shall notify the Applicant regarding the refusal of the application.

The Applicant shall be given a chance to file an objection against the refusal or the assumption of withdrawal as referred above within 30 days as of the date of receipt of the notification. Where the Applicant does not file any objection, the decision on the refusal or the withdrawal by DGIPR shall be permanent. Upon the decision on the refusal or withdrawal by DGIPR, the Applicant can bring a lawsuit at the Commercial Court (Article 24).

3.3.2 Publication

That an industrial design application has been made open to the public for three months at a maximum soon after the filing date (Article 25). As exception to the announcement, at the time of filing the application, the Applicant may request in writing that the announcement of the Application be deferred. Such deferral of the announcement shall not exceed 12 months from the filing date or from the priority date (Article 25).

Publication period is provided for inviting oppositions and comments by any third party. Starting from the commencement of the announcement, any party may file an opposition that includes substantive matters in writing at DGIPR (Article 26).

3.3.3 Substantive and examinations

For substantive examination of industrial design application, industrial design law stipulated that the examiner shall conduct a substantive examination only when there is an opposition against an application. However, in practice, examiners have conducted substantive examinations to every application since April of 2004 by order of Director.

An industrial design application is sent to substantive examination along with Publication A after formality examination.

During the substantive examination, examiners check only novelty by investigating prior art and earlier industrial design application with foreign IPDL via Internet. They do not make a decision about similarity. However, identity with immaterial detail shall be refused.

During the publication, DGIPR shall notify the received opposition to the Applicant. The Applicant may submit a counter against the opposition at the latest three months as of the date of sending of the notification by the DGIPR. DGIPR shall use the opposition and the counter that had been submitted as material for consideration in examining whether to

register or to refuse the application. DGIPR shall be obligated to produce a decision whether to approve or to refuse the opposition within a period of six months from the date of the termination of the Publication A period. And the decision of DGIPR shall be notified in writing to the Applicant at the latest 30 days from the date of issue of the decision (Article 26).

An Applicant may submit a written objection against the decision of refusal to DGIPR stating the reasons thereof. An Applicant whose Application has been refused may also file a lawsuit at the Commercial Court within the period of three months at the latest as of the date of the refusal notification (Article 28).

3.3.4 Registration

If there is no opposition against an application by the time of termination of the Publication A period, DGIPR will issue and grant a Certificate of industrial design at the latest 30 days from the date of termination of the Publication A period (Article 29).

3.3.5 Registration term, lapse and extension

The protection of industrial design rights are granted 10 years from the filing date. The industrial design rights once granted are deemed to exist from the filing date.

Extension of registration term is not possible.

3.3.6 Post grant events including transfer, license and cancellation

Post grant events enumerated below must be registered and announced by DGIPR. Without registration through request by the right holder to industrial design or other party having interest, no legal effect will be accorded against a third party.

1) Transfer

Transfer of an industrial design right by either agreement or inheritance must be registered and announced by DGIPR with payment of fee (Article 31).

2) License

License agreement between the right holder to industrial design and a licensee must be registered and announced by DGIPR (Article 35).

3) Cancellation

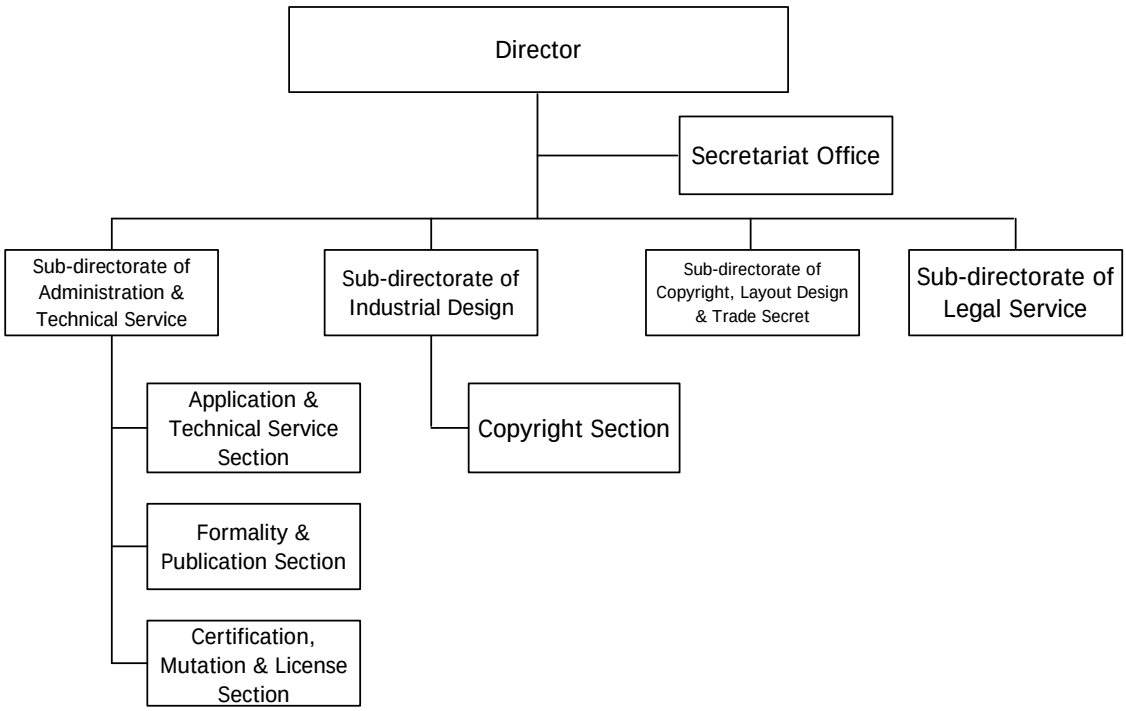
DGIPR may cancel a registered industrial design upon a written request from the right holder to industrial design (Article 37).

In addition, a lawsuit on the cancellation of registration of an industrial design may be filed by any interested party to the Commercial Court. DGIPR shall cancel the registered industrial design according to the decision of the Commercial Court (Article 38).

3.4 Organization, Staff, and Function of Copyright, Industrial Design, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits Directorates

The current organization of Copyright, Industrial Design, and Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits Directorate of DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-3-1.

Figure III-3-1 Organization Copyright, Industrial Design, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (LDIC) Directorate



Industrial design is under the responsibility of Directorate of Copyright, Industrial Design, and Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (LDIC). The Directorate consists of three sub-directorates, namely, Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate, Industrial Design Sub-directorate, and Copyrights and LDIC Sub-directorate.

Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate consists of Application and Technical Service Section, Formality Examination and Publication Section, and Certification, Mutation & License Section. The Application and Technical Service Section has the function to manage applications for industrial design. The Formality Examinations and Publication Section are in charge of formality examinations and publication, while Certification, Mutation & License Section is responsible for issuance of certification of registration and events after registration.

Industrial Design Sub-directorate carries out substantive examinations. There are 10 Substantive Examiners in this sub-directorate. Each examiner receives instructions from Director and carries out substantive examinations. Examiners are not grouped with his/her specialized field. Each examiner carries out examination of every field. After substantive examination, they report the result to Director through Sub-director's approval.

After substantive examination, in Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate they issue notification or certificate to Applicant according to the substantive examination result. After completion of certification or substantive examination result notification, they transfer the finished application dossiers to Documentation Division.

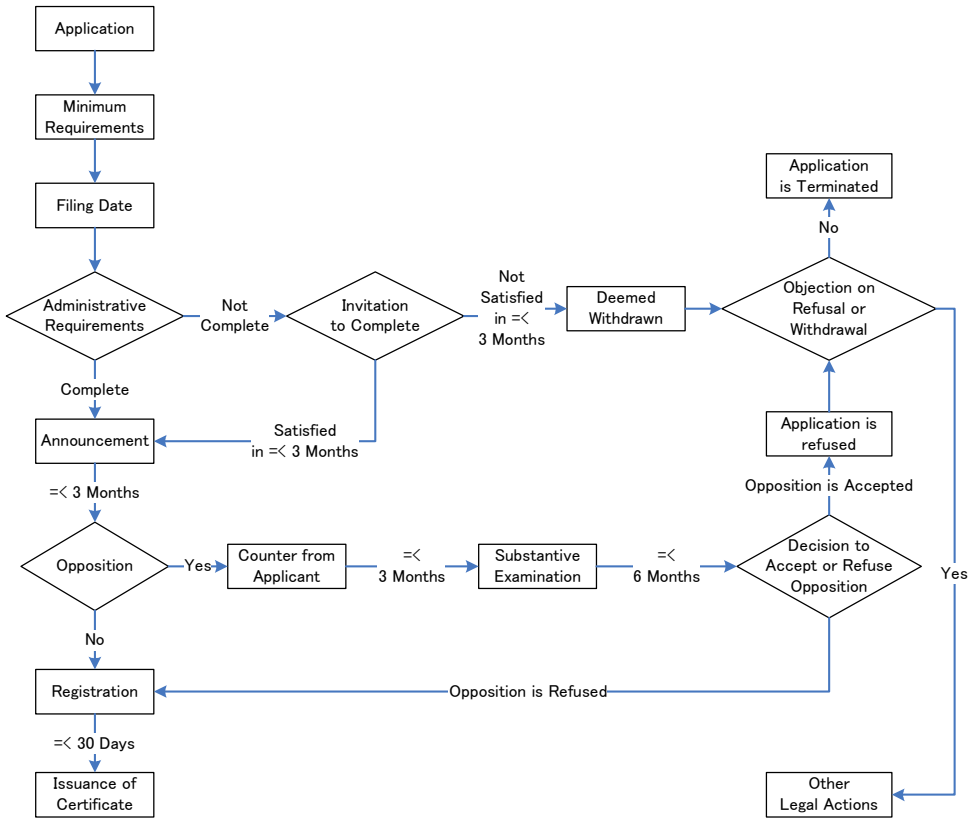
Legal Service Sub-directorate handles objections to the examination result, lawsuit by Applicants.

3.5 Processing of Industrial Design Applications and Examination and IT System

(1) Outline

The processing flow of handling Industrial Design applications at DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-3-2. And current status of gathering and custody of information along with the operation flowchart is as shown in Figure III-3-3.

Figure III-3-2 Administrative Process of Industrial Design Application

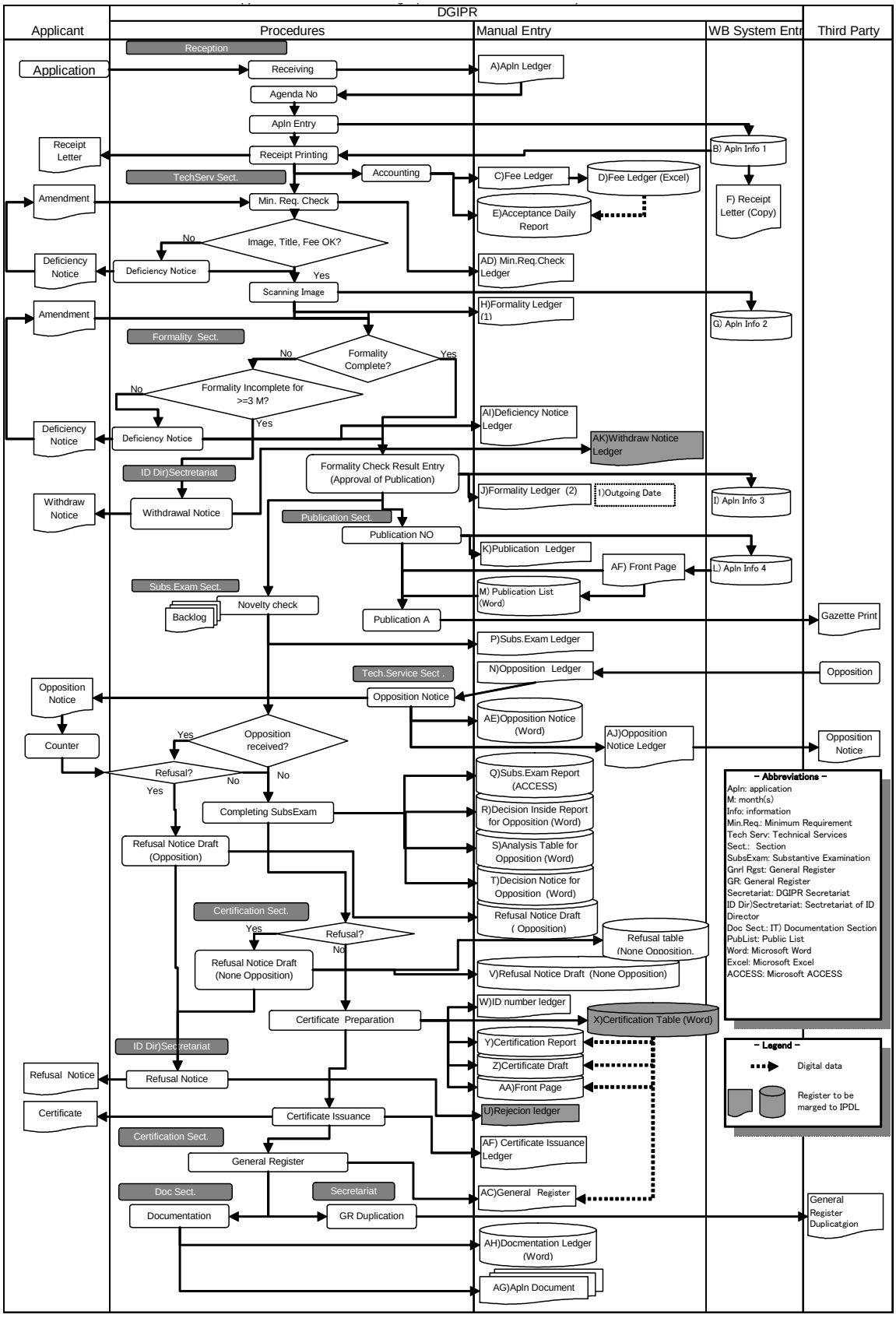


In the process of industrial design application and examination, they use World Bank-Project Assisted System only for reception, formality examination and Publication A work. In the operation of these works, they input bibliographic data and images into the WBPS and utilize the data for administration and printing documents like receipt letter to be sent to the applicant or front-pages. However, they do not use the WBPS for substantive examination and issuance of certification or examination result notices. They discretely use books for hand-written, Microsoft Word templates, simple databases by Microsoft Excel or Access.

The reasons why they do not use the WBPS are as follows:

- Some reports and tables like Analysis Table and Substantive Examination Report cannot be created and printed by the WBPS.
- Although they sometimes need to revise the data in the WBPS in Certification/Mutation Section, they cannot revise the data in the WBPS in the section under the current system design.

Figure III-3-3 Data Handling Flow in Administrative Process of Industrial Design Application



(2) Receipt of industrial design applications

The following items must be submitted in triplicate at reception counter:

- application form
- description of industrial design
- sample (if possible) and drawings

Payment of application fee is proved by the receipt issued by the payment counter in DGIPR.

Application number in the form of Axx2005xxxxx is given at the reception counter.

Receptionist sets three kind of dossier, Publication File (*), Formality Examination File (**), Substantive Examination File (***).

After inputting bibliographic data and existence of the proof of payment into the WBPS, receptionist prints 4 copies of receipt letter and transfers them with the application fee receipt to Accounting Section. In the Accounting Section, they check and stamp the 4 copies as a proof of payment, and keep the 1 copy in Accounting Section for custody. Receptionist hands or sends a copy of the receipt letter to the Applicant and input the remaining 2 copies into Formality Examination File (**) and Substantive Examination File (***) one by one. Receptionist sends those three dossiers to the Formality Examiner.

Process with computer system

Bibliographic data are input into the WBPS at the reception counter, together with application number and availability of attached documents.

After completion of the data input, receptionist prints out receipt letter with the WBPS.

After the reception, application dossiers are sent to Application/Technical Service Section. And then, drawings are scanned and the data input by receptionist are checked again there.

Along the processing flow, many hand written ledgers are furnished, and each time application files are transferred between Sections, both transferring Section and transferred Section make records of outgoing and incoming files by manual entry into such ledgers. Such practice is found throughout DGIPR at present. However, explanation of such data entries into manual ledgers will be mostly omitted hereunder.

(3) Formality Examination

Formality Examiner checks deficiency of application document. If there is any deficiency, Formality Examiner sends deficiency notice to the Applicant. If there is any deficiency for minimum requirements and the application is completed later, the date of

completion is decided as filing date. If the deficiencies have not been remedied after within the period of 3 months as of the date of sending of the notice, Formality Examiner notifies the Applicant in writing that his/her Application is deemed withdrawn.

If the minimum requirements are completed, Formality Examiner sends Publication File (*) to Publication Group to start Publication A. DGIPR start Publication A even if the formality requirements are not completed.

When the formality requirements are completed, Formality Examiner writes about it on dossiers of Formality Examination File (**) and Substantive Examination File (***), and send the Substantive Examination File (***) to Industrial Design Sub-directorate.

Process with Computer Systems

Formality Examiner checks if there is any deficiency in the application and inputs the result into the WBPS. If there is any deficiency, Formality Examiner prepares deficiency notice manually with Microsoft Word template and sends the notice to the Applicant. When an application is completed later, Formality Examiner revise the data of the WBPS as need arises. After the check and revision of data in the WBPS, Formality Examiner transfer the data to the next process, Publication A, in the systems. The result of formality examination is written on the dossier of Formality Examination File (**). Status of formality examination is not input into the WBPS but written on a small paper and the paper is put on Formality Examination File (**). Such uncompleted Formality Examination File and Substantive Examination File are categorized by application date and kept in the room.

Notice of the deemed withdrawal cannot be printed with the WBPS. Therefore, Formality Examiner manually prepares the notice with Microsoft Word template.

(4) Publication A

In Publication Group of Formality/Publication Section, they check and revise the data in the WBPS according to the Publication File (*). After the revision of data of the WBPS, they print out front-page for gazette with the WBPS. Currently the items printed on the front-page for Publication A are as follows:

The lead numbers are INID code of WIPO standard.

(22) Filing date
(21) Application Number
(71) Name and address of applicant
(86) Nationality of the owner
(87) Domicile of the owner

(88) State in which the owner(s) has(have) a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment
(74) Name(s) and address(es) of the representative(s)
(72) Name(s) of designer(s)
(28) Number of industrial design included in the application
(54) Title of the industrial design
(51) Class and sub-class of Locarno International Classification
(81) Country code for international application of Hague Agreement

Front-pages are posted at the 1st floor of DGIPR soon after the front-page is printed every Tuesday. It is starting of publication. Gazette is published holding together 100 front-pages. As it takes time to print gazette by third vendor, publication of gazette is about 2 or 3 months later than the posting of front-pages.

Gazettes are issued irregularly, but almost every months. The Gazettes are distributed to all branches, universities and other institutions.

Process with Computer Systems

The front page for Publication A is produced with using the WBPS. Data of the published 10,300 front-pages since 2003 are stored and kept in the WBPS.

(5) Substantive Examination

Substantive examinations are started with Director's direction and allocation of applications which are sent to the Industrial Design Sub-directorate in order for substantive examination. Environment and outline of substantive examination are as follows:

- Every examiner uses a PC
- Examiners refer to home pages of WIPO, Australia IPO and so on
- Examiners refer to domestic applications with the published gazette (Paper or database). They use the WBPS to search and refer to front-pages being published.
- Examiners are utilizing the published gazettes categorizing with Locarno International Classification. They have finished digitizing gazettes from gazette number 1 to 160, and they use the digitized gazettes with PC.
- Examiners check the date of first application in foreign country for right of priority.

Substantive examination is executed on a parallel with Publication A. Examiners must finish substantive examination by the end of Publication A if no opposition filed during the Publication A. After substantive examination, examiners put examination report into Substantive Examination File (***) and send the file to Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate.

If any opposition is filed during the Publication A, examiners start examination of the opposition at the time when the examiners receive the opposition. Outline of substantive examinations for the application to which opposition(s) are filed are as follows:

1) Preparing a check list.
2) Preparing Analysis Table (Microsoft Word) of comparison the application with the opposition and other similar industrial designs
3) Preparing substantive examination reports
4) Preparing Decision Notice
   - Preparing Decision Notice for internal work of DGIPR, the Applicant, and the opponent.
5) Sending the 2 Decision Notices for the Applicant and the opponent to Secretariat of Industrial Design Director. Those Decision Notices are dispatched after approval of Director.
6) Putting the Decision Notice for internal work of DGIPR into Substantive Examination File (***), and sending the Substantive Examination File (***) to Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate

Process with Computer Systems

Each Substantive Examiner is input status and result of the examination into a database of Microsoft Access (hereinafter referred to as Examination Result DB) in his/her PC. Although Examination Result DB is a common form data base using a common program in the entire Industrial Design Sub-directorate, each examiner has the database respectively. Integrated management of the entire data has not been tried.

Examiners prepare document from Examination Result DBs with Access form or Word template as follows:

- Access form: Examination report
- Word template: Decision Notices and Analysis Table

Final decision of substantive examination is made by Industrial Design Director prior to dispatching Decision Notice. Therefore, records of reexamination are not kept in Examination Result DBs.

Final result of substantive examination is written manually on dispatch register books of official notice in Secretariat of Industrial Design Director as records of dispatching refusal notice or certificate.

(6) Registration

According to substantive examination result, certificate is prepared at Certificate/Mutation Section, Administrative/Technical Service Sub-directorate.

All of Publication File (*), Formality Examination File (**) and Substantive Examination File (***) are gathered at Certificate/Mutation Section by the time of completion of substantive examination, and certain applications to be registered are numbered with "ID number" in the form of IDxxxxxxx. ID number is proper for certification number.

After approval signature of Industrial Design Director, certification is completed with emboss, perforation and ribbon attachment at Certificate/Mutation Section. Then, the completed certificate and its original front-page are dispatched to the Applicant.

The front-pages are prepared in four sets, and sent or kept besides the applicant, as follows:

1) Sub-director for Administrative and Technical Service
2) Certification, License & Mutation Section of Administrative and Technical Service Sub-directorate
3) Filed in Substantive Examination File (***)

Certificate of industrial design is periodically issued every one or two weeks. After certificate issuance, general register is printed from the database mentioned above at Certificate/Mutation Section. General register is kept in Certificate/Mutation Section.

Gazette of the registered industrial design is not published.

Process with Computer Systems

Although the WBPS stores the data contained on the front-page, all the application information including image data are re-entered manually to the Microsoft Word Database, without using the WBPS. This is because of the fact that the WBPS cannot reflect any change which might occur in the examination process.

The database which is developed by Certificate/Mutation Section is not linked to the WBPS. They manually accumulate information of registered industrial design from the Substantive Examination File (***) into the database separately from the WBPS.

There is no documented procedure and they depend on memory of the person in charge of the database regarding the operation and maintenance.

All Microsoft Word data of certificate, front-page of registered industrial design and general registered applications, from the first registration to the latest one, are stored on the PC of Certificate/Mutation Section.

4 Copyright System, and Administrative Process of Filing, Examination and Registration of Copyright Application

4.1 Current Laws and Regulations, and Related International Laws and Treaties

(1) Current law and regulations

Copyright in Indonesia is protected under the Copyright Law No. 19 of 2002, which was put into effect on 29 July 2002. The government has still not issued regulations of the Law, and the administrative procedures of Copyright thus follow old regulations.

The current law is the amended version of Law No. 12 of 1997 so as to meet the requirements of the TRIPS. Until the government enacted Law No. 6 of 1982, the copyright law introduced in 1912 under the rule of the Netherlands had been in effect. Law No. 12 of 1997 replaced Law No. 6 of 1982, which had been amended by the Law No. 7 of 1987.

(2) Approach to international framework regarding copyrights

Indonesia is a signatory to and a member country of the following treaties and international organizations related to copyright protection.

- Berne Convention since September 5, 1997
- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) since December 18, 1979
- TRIPS since January 1, 1995

It should be noted that Indonesia has not been a member of the Universal Copyright Convention.

4.2 The Trends of the Copyright Applications and Grants

The number of the copyright applications and grants and the applications by categories between the period of 1992 and 2003 are show in Tables III-4-1 and III-4-2.

Table III-4-1 Number of the Copyright Applications and Grants

Year	Applications		Grants		Refusal	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1992	2,887	93	1,919	69	939	20
1993	3,591	128	2,356	121	1,055	7
1994	3,738	209	2,366	143	1,093	61
1995	4,373	184	3,134	114	1,245	70
1996	4,646	294	2,869	195	1,147	38
1997	2,065	120	595	42	223	5
1998	580	26	311	6	222	20
1999	684	14	678	14	138	-
2000	1,026	23	608	10	5	-
2001	1,501	34	-	-	-	-
2002	1,877	21	-	-	-	-
2003	2,097	24	-	-	-	-

Source: DGIPR

Table III-4-2 The Copyright Applications by Categories

Year	Art	Knowledge	Literature	Computer Program
2004	2,340	356	269	33
2005	3,630	350	156	133

Source: DGIPR

More than 1,000 domestic applications are filed in every year except the year of 1998 and 1999, while the numbers are varied among years. The applications of Art records the largest number, which accounts for almost 80% of the total application in 2004. The foreign applications have been filed continuously, although the number is less significant which occupied only 1% of the total applications in 2003. 60% to 70% of them, however, have been registered.

The number of the copyright applications in Indonesia had showed an upward trend since 1992. It plummeted in 1998, but after that has increased aging. The DGIPR started accepting applications of computer program and the number of applications of industrial design such as Batik has grown up. That fact suggests that the number of applications of copyright will increase furthers.

4.3 Outline of the Copyright Law and System

4.3.1 Requirements and application

Indonesia does not require registration of a work for copyright. A copyright thus is generated automatically once one creates a work (Article 2 (1)). The law provides protection for works including (Article 12 (1)):

(a) books, computer programs, pamphlets, typological arrangement of published works, and all other written works;
(b) sermons, lectures, addresses and other works of utterance;
(c) visual aid made for educational and scientific purposes;
(d) songs or music with or without lyrics;
(e) dramas, musical dramas, dances, choreographic works, puppet shows, pantomimes;
(f) all formats of art, such as paintings, drawings, engravings, calligraphy, carvings, sculptures, collage, and applied arts;
(g) architecture;
(h) maps;
(i) batik art;
(j) photographic works;
(k) cinematographic works;
(l) translations, interpretations, adaptations, anthologies, data-base and other works as a result of changing of form of mode.

Those works are protected under the law even if they are not or have not been published but have already been put in a form to be capable of reproduction (Article 12 (3)).

The law of copyright explicitly mentions that the following works does not have copyrights (Article 13):

(a) Any result of open meetings of state institutions;
(b) Laws and regulations;
(c) State addresses or government official speeches;
(d) Court decisions and judicial orders; and
(e) Decisions of arbitration boards or of other similar agencies

Applicants are required to submit two copies of an application in the proper form with samples of the work and the payment of the fee (Article 37 (2)). The number of the

required samples and the amount of application fee are different among the classification of copyright. If the work is a book, two copies of it are necessary. If it is a logo or a batik motif, 12 copies of the image are submitted. If it is a computer program, two sets of the program with a manual are required. The application fee is Rp.150,000 for a computer program and Rp.75,000 for other copyright works.

Upon receiving an application with the necessary requirements satisfied, the DGIPR issues an application date and an agenda number to the applicant. When the filed application has deficiencies, the DGIPR returns the application to the applicant.

The DGIPR conducts a formality examination of the received application, while the existing law does not prescribe any rule on the examination. The formality examination verifies whether the form of the received application and the attached documentations have no deficiency. When finding deficiencies in the requirements, the DGIPR notifies it to the applicant in writing. The applicant received the notification is required to fulfill the deficiencies in a period of three months.

4.3.2 Announcement of application

The law of copyright does not required announcement of application.

4.3.3 Substantive requirements and substantive examination

The DGIPR conducts a substantive examination of an application for which the formality requirements, while the copyright law does not prescribe any rule on conducting such an examination. The examination is conducted only on the works of logos and batik motifs. It examines similarities of the work with registered copyright-protected works.

4.3.4 Registration

The DGIPR are required to make its decision on registration of an application within a period of at the latest nine months computed from the date when it receives the complete application (Article 37 (3)).

Once the application completed substantial examination, the DGIPR registers the work. A certification of registration is issued and sent to the applicant, while the DGIPR records the bibliographic data of the application (Article 39). The DGIPR is obliged to announce the registration in the official Gazette.

Amendment

The author or applicant whose name is recorded on official Gazette can amend its name or address by a written request to the DGIPR. The DGIPR records the change in the official Gazette.

4.3.5 Copyright term, lapse and extension

The validity term of copyright varies among works. The extension of copyright is not allowed. The law does not provide any rules for lapse of an application during processing.

Duration	Categories of Copyright
50 years after the author's death (Article 29)	(a) books, pamphlets, and all other written works (b) dramas, musical dramas, dances, choreographic works (c) all forms of arts, such as paintings, engravings, sculptures (d) batik arts (e) songs or music with or without lyrics (f) architectures (g) sermons, lecturers, addresses, and other works of utterance (h) visual aids for education and scientific purposes (i) maps (j) translations, interpretations, adaptations, and anthologies
50 years as of the first publication (Article 30)	(a) computer programs (b) cinematographic works (c) photographic works (d) data-bases (e) works resulting from adaptations (f) typographical arrangement of published works

4.3.6 Post grant events including cancellation, transfer, and license

The legal force of the registration will become in effective due to (Article 44):

(a) Cancellation upon the request of an author or a Copyright holders whose name is recorded on official Gazette;
(b) Expiration of the validity; and
(c) Invalidation by a court decision.

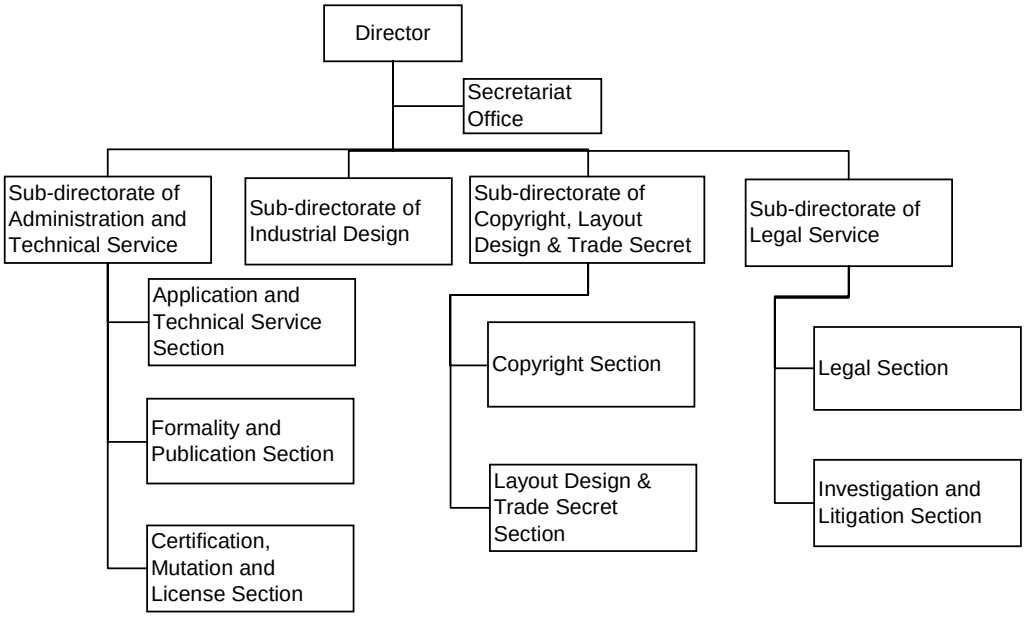
The law assures that a copyright holder has the right to give a license to another party. The license agreement is necessary to be recorded at the DGIPR in order to have legal force (Article 45).

Meanwhile, the Law does not prescribe any rule for transfer of right.

4.4 Organization, Staff and Function of the Copyright Directorate

Under the Directorate, there are four sub-directorate; the Sub-directorate of Administration and Technical Assistant, the Sub-directorate of Industrial Design, the Sub-directorate of Copyright, Layout Design of IC & Trade Secrete, and the Sub-directorate of Legal Service. The Figure III-4-1 shows the structural organization of the directorate.

Figure III-4-1 Organization Chart of Copyright, Industrial Design and Layout Design of IC Directorate



In copyright administration work, the Technical Assistant Section of the Sub-directorate of Administration and Technical Service is responsible to receive applications, while the Formality and Publication Section of the Sub-directorate conducts a formality examination. The Copyright Section of the Sub-directorate of Copyright, Layout Design of IC & Trade Secret is responsible for substantive examination, although the Law does not require substantive examination and assumes that examiners of copyright. The Certification and License Section of the Subdirectories handle registration work. The number of staffs of each section is:

- Technical Assistant Section 8 staffs
- Formality and Publication Section 9staffs
- Copyright Section 10 staffs

- Certificate and License Section 8 staffs

All the staffs of the Technical Assistant Section and the Certificate and License Section deal with both copyright and industrial design applications, while among 8 staffs of the Formality and Publication Section 2 staffs alone are in charge of the copyright.

4.5 Outline of the Administrative Procedures of Application, Examination, and Registration: Flowchart and Summaries of each Process

The processing flow of handling copyright applications at the DGIPR is as shown in Figure III-4-2, while Generation, gathering and custody of various information data relating to copyright along the current processing flow at the DGIPR are shown in Figure III-4-3.

Figure III-4-2 Processing Flow of Handling Copyright Applications

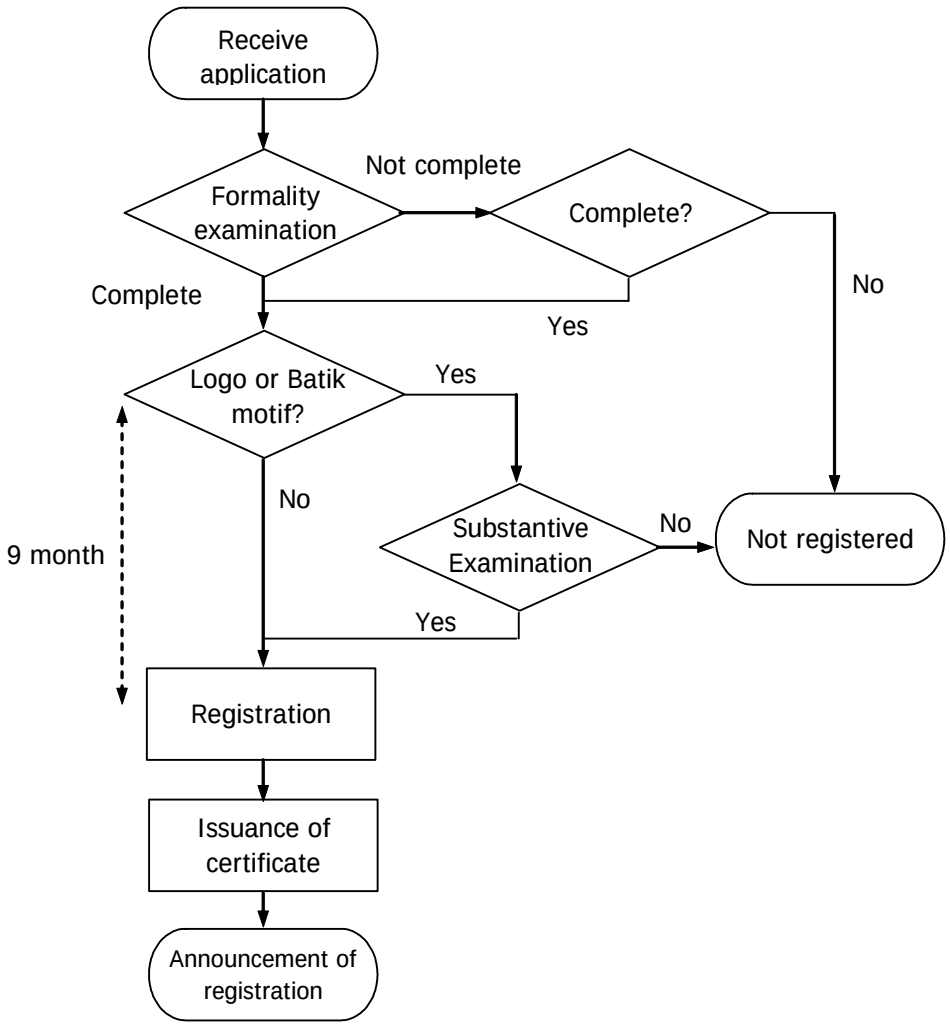
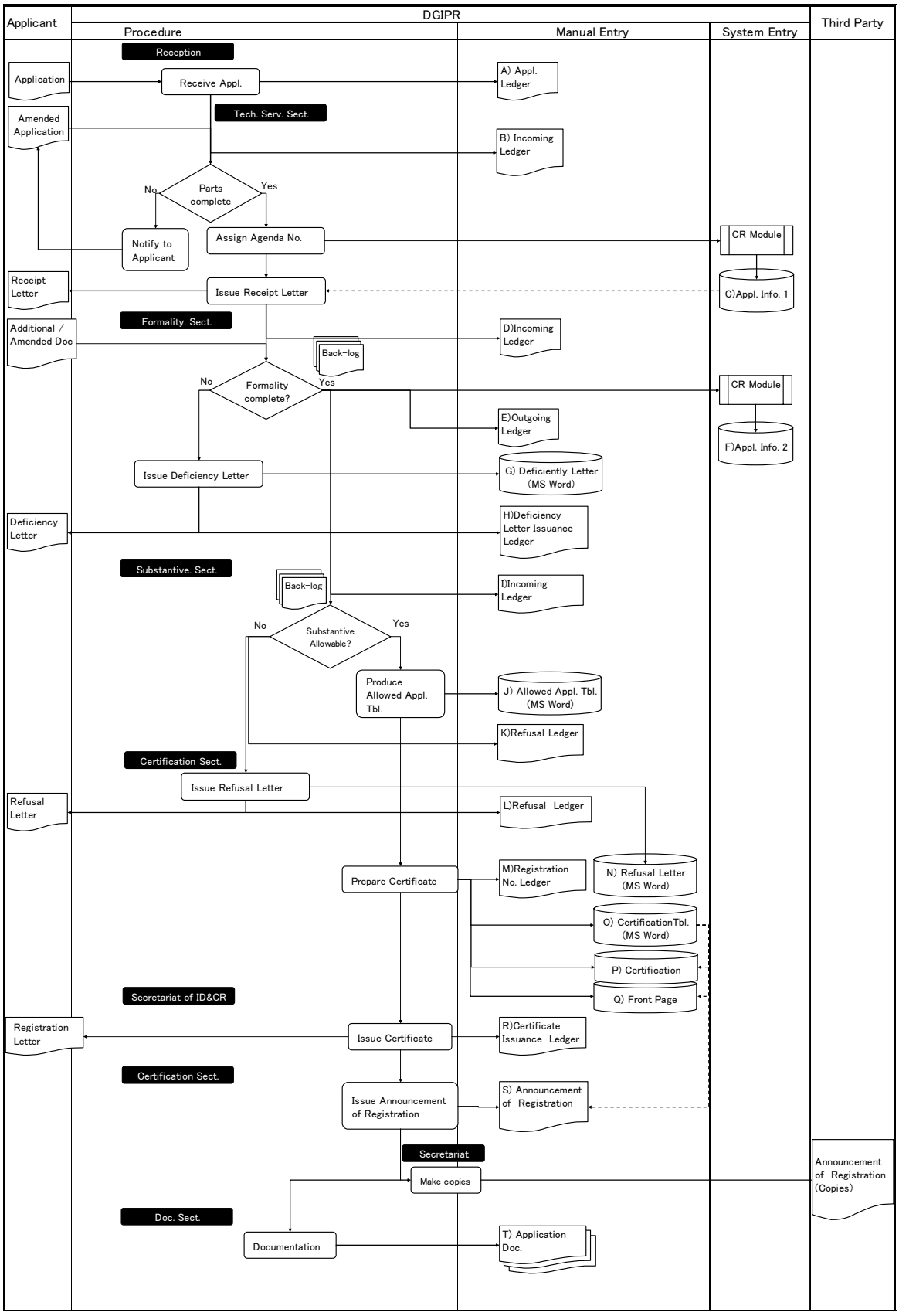


Figure III-4-3 Generation, Gathering and Custody of Various Information Data



There is a computerized administration system, developed under the cooperation of the World Bank (hereafter, referred as World Bank-Project Assisted System or WBPS). This system is used by the Technical Assistant Section and the Formality and Publication Section employ. The other sections do not use the system at all. The Certification and License Section utilizes a MS World table with insertion function developed by them in order to produce certifications and keep records of registered applications.

(1) Application

A copyright application is handled by the reception of the DGIPR in the first place. The section is only responsible to receive the applications, not issuing an application number. An applicant submits two copies of an application for registration of a work and samples of the work. In addition, the applicant is required to attach a receipt of the payment of the application fee, a receipt which the bank counter in the DGIPR issues in exchange for the payment.

It is the Technical Assistant Section to give an acceptance to the received applications. The application submitted at the reception is transferred to the Technical Assistant Section. Then, the Section makes a decision of accepting the application with following two criteria:

1) Whether all the necessary documents are completed; and
2) Whether the submitted application is deemed as a work which can be protected by the copyright law.

The Technical Assistant Section gives an acceptance to the application which meets the two requirements, issuing an application date and an number. If an application is rejected, the Section returns all the filed documents to the applicant. The application number has a structure such as C 00 2005 xxxxx-xxxx, of which each component stands for as follows:

1) C: Copyright application
2) 00: application filled at the DGIPR
3) 2005: the year of receiving the application
4) xxxxx: serial number of the application filed at a regional office
5) xxxx: serial number of application

The application date and application number are written down on the Incoming Ledger as well as the cover of the file wrapper. It should be noted that the application date is recorded as the registration date once the DGIPR registers the application (Article 40).

Applicants should prescribe the proper category of the submitted work in applying to the DGIPR. Because of the lack of any specific categories of copyright, the DGIPR expects them to choose one of the items mentioned in the Article 12. The Technical Service Section corrects the category specified by an applicant in line with the article, if any.

Process with computer system

The Technical Assistant Section enters the bibliographic date of received an application and its application date and application number in the Incoming Ledger. Furthermore, they enter the same data into the WBPS in order to issue a notice letter of acceptance to the applicant.

(2) Examination

1) Formality Examination

All received applications are examined by the Formality and Publication Section whether they complete formality requirements, unless applicants request to withdraw their applications. The formality examination focuses on; (a) if all the applications have omissions or errors; and (b) if all necessary documents are submitted. When an application does not complete the formality requirements, the Section issues a notification of request to remedy to the applicant.

Process with computer systems

Receiving the file of an application, first, the Formality and Publication Section records the bibliographic data as well as application date and application number in the Incoming Ledger. Then, they conduct formality examination of the application. The bibliographic data of applications which completes the requirements are again recorded in the Outgoing Ledger. The Formality and Publication Section uses separate ledgers each to keep records not only of incoming and outgoing applications but also of issuing notifications to applicants. After finishing all the necessary procedures, the section ticks the box of yes or no in the WBPS about;

a) Whether the category and title of an application are correct;
b) Whether the description is attached; and
c) Whether the other necessary documents are attached.

Two staffs conduct examinations and data entries with PCs shared by staffs in charge of industrial design. They enter those data into the system not at when an examination completes, but at when they can make time to do it. This entry enables the Certification and Publication Section to precede certification and publication

procedures. The Certification Section, however, does not utilize the WBPS.

2) Substantive examination

Applications which completed with the formality requirements are transferred to the Copyright Section. The section conducts a substantive examination of an application of logo or batik motif, while transferring applications of the other works to the Certification and License Section without examination. The substantive examination verifies whether an application has any similarity with registered works by referring sixty one volumes of books which file registered copyright works in sequential order without categorized. And thereby, the staffs have to refer all the books one by one. In order to make the examination more efficient, those staffs are considering to create own classifications.

When similarities are found, the staff transfers the application with a copy of the similar registered work to the section chief and asks for his judgment. The section chief concludes whether the application is accepted or rejected with getting authorization of the Sub-directorate. Once the application is judged to have no similarity, the section requests the Certification and License Section by a letter to issue a certification. They transfer each 50 sets of accepted application files to the Section. When a staff concludes to reject an application, he requests the Certification and License Section to issue a letter of rejection.

Process with computer system

The Copyright Section does not use the WBPS at all. They do not conduct data base search for the examination. They use a MS Word table to create a list of allowed applications in order to request the Certification and Publication Section to produce certifications.

3) Registration and announcement

The Certification and License Section issues a registration number to and prepare a certification of registration of an application which meets the formality requirements and complete the other examinations. Transferred from the Certification and License Section to the Secretariat Office, a certification with the director's signature is sent to the applicant. After then, the Certification and License Section records the application to the General Register of Works, which is in a MS Word format and contains registration number, registration date, and bibliographic data. The Law prescribes to publish the registered works in the official Gazette of works. The Gazette has not been issued regularly. Frequency of the announcement depends on the budget

allocated to the Certification and License Section. Usually, it is once a two year or four year. The latest publication was issued in 1991.

Process with computer systems

The Certification and License Section use a MS Word table with insertion function, which the section created, instead of the WBPS. They input registration number and registration date as well as bibliographic data of the granted applications into the table.

(3) Back log

There is no backlog in the Technical Assistant Section because the section processes applications within the day of receiving. The formality section, however, has thousands of backlogs due to the limited number of staffs. The number of backlogs is increasing, though the exact number is uncertain.

IV Development of the IPDL System

1 Objective and Outline of the Study

This study aims at clarifying the concept, requirements and specifications of an appropriate IPDL system, which will be effective for users to collect information related to IP, through development of the pilot IPDL system. The IPDL assumed here is to enable the DGIPR to provide published IPR-related information, and information on the status of IP applications under examination.

In order to achieve the above objective, the following are investigated and analyzed, and requirements and limiting factors for development of the system were identified.

- Users' needs on IPR related information.
- Current IPR law and regulations, and administrative procedures (especially computerized system for administrative processing)

Based on them, the study developed the concept design and basic design of the IPDL system in Phase 1. In Phase 2, detail design was carried out followed by development of the pilot system, and recommendation related to IPDL system.

The current law system and administrative procedure are descried in Chapters 1 to 4 of Part III.

2 Proposed Concept of the IPDL

2.1 Analysis of Users of the IPDL, and Their Objectives in Using the IPDL

2.1.1 General

IPDL is to promote dissemination of the IPR registration system, protection of the IPRs, and use of IPRs, providing information related to IPR to the general public. The IPDL will increase reliability of people on IP administration, improving transparency of the administrative process of IP registration.

Further, the IPDL will be effective for improved efficiency and comprehensiveness of IP examination, since the information provided with the IPDL may also be useful for examination.

The information to be provided with the IPDL will be defined as (1) those which will meet the needs of potential users of the IPDL, and (2) those which are available from the administrative process of DGIPR, and not prohibited to be made open to the public by the relevant laws and regulations. The following analyzes the potential users of IPDL and their objectives to use IPDL[1].

The expected users of IPDL are primarily applicants and potential applicants for IPR. In addition, with regard to the information related to applications filed in Indonesia, examiners of DGIPR are expected be the potential users of IPDL, considering the fact that the information available for examination is limited.

In the case of Government Agencies responsible for enforcement, however, there will be no need of using IPDL. Their enforcement activity is basically carried out based on an independent system of in-advance declaration.

In the case of IP Consultants, demand for IP information is particularly high for trademarks, followed by patents and industrial designs. Most of applications filed in Indonesia have been made by foreign applicants, and the information required for the applications have been obtained by the applicants through the IP consultants in Indonesia.

As for the local applications, the applicants of big firms usually apply through the IP Consultants, whereas the applicants of SMEs apply directly to DGIPR, or through its

[1] The study team gathered opinions and views of related organization, associations and private enterprises on the DGIPR's services and the uses, related problems, and expectations. The team interviewed the following organizations: 1) IP Consultants, and IP-related organizations such as Intellectual Property Association of Indonesia, 2) IP Clinic of Ministry of Industry, 3) IP Centers/Clinics of universities, 4) Foreign chambers of commerce and industry, and 5) Custom department as an IP enforcement agency

regional offices, or IP Clinics of MITI including IP Clinics of their regional offices. The services provided by the IP Consultants to their clients are almost similar for overseas clients and local clients in terms of contents. The SME applicants obtain necessary information through the organizations they apply. There are many IP Centers over the country operated by universities. Researchers of the universities, and enterprises located near the universities use these centers in obtaining the necessary IP information.

According to the interview survey of IP Consultants, which was conducted in the course of the Study, on needs of IPDL, following are the major cases when the IP Consultants require IP information:

- Prior art search for patents and simple patents
- Title search before application, or before request for substantive examination in the case of patents
- Confirmation of application status
- Information on change of owners of IPRs registered by others
- Information on filed objections to registered IPRs which are registered by others

In addition to the above information, IP Consultants are found expecting updated information on laws, regulations, and guides, etc. relating to IPR. Further, basic guides and information on IPR, including FQA on IPR seem to be useful, in that many local applicants have asked consultation on kinds of IPR they should apply for, before their application.

2.1.2 Required information on IP for applicants and potential applicants (or their proxies)

(1) Prior art search

As for the applications for patents, simple patents and industrial designs, existence of prior arts which are similar to the application, affects decisive influences on possibility of registration. Therefore, there is a need for applicants to search the prior arts before their application, covering the information on publicized applications. However, since the prior arts, which will influence the possibility that registration will be successful, are not limited to those in Indonesia, but are considered to be worldwide; the major public information to be searched are those in Japan, the US, and EU countries.

Actually, there is limited demand for a prior art search function currently from the applicants through IP Consultants. This is because of the fact that more than 90% of patents are applied for by foreign applicants. Most of them apply for the same patents in countries other than Indonesia, particularly the US, Japan and EU countries, at the same

time. They can access the IPDLs in these countries for information on the prior arts.

The prior art search particularly on the patents registered in Indonesia is performed for researchers in Indonesia. In the case of researchers at universities and research institutes, particularly in the case of Government-run institutes, they are requested to make the prior art search in advance of start of their research to avoid duplication with already filed and registered inventions.

Nevertheless, the proposed IPDL of DGIPR could be useful in view of the possibility that the applicants and IP Consultants may obtain the necessary information from the IPDL in Bahasa Indonesia without using English.

For the prior art search, at minimum, abstracts, claims, and drawings are required, besides bibliographic data.

In the case of patents, full texts is required for the prior art search. The full texts of patents filed through PCT, and those claiming priority are available in IPDL in foreign countries. However, for other cases, namely patents to be registered only in Indonesia, provision of full texts in the IPDL is desirable. Currently, LIPI has prepared CDs which include full texts of patents registered in Indonesia, in cooperation with DGIPR. It is in a halfway for completion.

(2) Search of prior applications and titles

This search is to search whether the intellectual property to apply is already filed or registered by others or not. The applicants can make judgment on the needs for application, or needs for request for examination, through the search before making the application or the request. Particularly, in the case of trademark application, the existence of trademarks registered at DGIPR is the decisive factor for possibility for registration. Prior registration in other countries do not affect the possibility. In this context, the demand for the search is quite high. This type of search has been one of the major objectives for IP consultants to obtain IP information.

Another major objective of search on prior applications and registered rights is to prevent risk of infringement of rights of others. This type of search is conducted before the applicants use the application for business, or apply for new products. The demand for this type of search is expected to increase in the future, considering the fact that interest of IP Consultants on registered claims is increasing also in Indonesia.

1) Patents and simple patents

90% of applicants for the patents and simple patents are from abroad. The information necessary for the title search has been obtained through the IP Consultants in Indonesia. Applicants usually obtain the detailed information for the patents

registered in countries other than Indonesia from IPDL overseas, such as EPO. For the patents to be registered only in Indonesia, there is little demand for full texts so far. The IP consultants, however, have the opinion that the bibliographic information available currently from the Gazette is insufficient, and that it should include abstracts and drawings. They are also expecting the IPDL to provide claims, since the analysis of claims is indispensable for a survey on possible infringement of rights. However, few of them expect full texts.

Some IP consultants have built up their own database using the official Gazette, to meet the needs of their clients.

2) Trademarks and industrial designs

Title searches have been requested by applicants not only through IP consultants, but also directly by the applicants or through the IP Clinic of MITI, etc., because of the fact that significant number of applications have been applied locally (70% in the case of trademarks, for example).

According to the IP consultants, around 70% of intended trademark applications have been found to have already been registered. Therefore, the potential demand for title search of registered trademarks seems to be high, and the potential demand is expected to be realized once the title search becomes easy with introduction of IPDL.

Those who request a title search of industrial design and trademarks require images in addition to bibliographic data. Further, users expect updated information, since the publication of information with the official Gazette is delayed.

As for the bibliographic data, some IP consultants have built up their own database using the official Gazette, to meet the needs of their clients.

3) Copyrights

Needs for information on the registered copyrights is insignificant. This may be partly due to the fact that the acquisition of copyrights does not depend on registration. At the same time, the fact that a large part of copyright registration in Indonesia has been done by local (regional) governments, or organizations to collect and register traditional motifs which are unique to the local community and have been used in the community, may be another reason.

Information on registered copyrights becomes necessary at time of infringement disputes, rather than at the time of application.

Basically, bibliographic data is sufficient for a title search of copyrights.

Nevertheless, as for the information of the traditional batik motifs to be kept in the IPDL, entry of image data may be recommendable for the purpose of possible use in

the future as a database of traditional motifs, not to speak of the value of immediate exposure of the images to the public, considering the importance as in all countries of protection of traditional resources.

(3) Information on the status of applications

Information on the status of application is one of the major information, which the clients request supply to their IP Consultants. Applicant sometimes needs the information on the current progress and expected final disposal of their applications including the timing of final disposal. Particularly when the applicant wants to use the IP for business, this information becomes critical.

The need for these information is at a high level for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Need is particularly high for patents as applicants are eager to know monitor the advance of the examination process, since it takes long time until the examination is completed. As for the copyrights, the law does not assume any notices for the applicants on the progress during its administration process, and needs of applicants for such information is not common. Nevertheless, some IP Consultants are expecting the IPDL to provide the status information also for copyrights.

Currently, status information is available at the completion of formality examination. However, applicant and IP Consultants have found difficulty in obtaining the status information in the processes after the formality examination. They have applied for the information through direct contact with DGIPR, or telephone. The immediate response, however, seems difficult for the DGIPR, since they have to chase the file of application checking books one by one, which record the receipt and dispatch of application files. Further, status information will not be available if the application is in the mid of a process.

Most IP consultants have the common opinion that the information on the status of an application as presently required by law, namely whether the application is at the step of examination or registration, is adequate. A file tracking system, which would enable an applicant to locate a specific file in the administrative process, is not necessary.

The information is demanded in English, in addition to Bahasa Indonesia, particularly for patents, which are mostly applied for by foreigners.

(4) Information related to objection, status of rights, or change in contents of rights

The need for information on objections against the published applications or registered rights, and information on the status of the rights or the change in contents of the rights, are relatively high for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Particularly, the demand for a function to enable users to refer to information on

objections, is quite high in view of the importance of confirmation of relevant IP information before launching on new projects or sales of new products, as the information obtained can prevent unnecessary conflicts and proper protection of the rights.

The high needs for information on the status and change in contents of registered rights stem from the needs of the third party, who intend to use the right, to know about the adequate information on the rights before utilizing it.

The concerned parties obtain those information currently with contacting DGIPR directly.

2.1.3 Information required by examiners

The primary objective of publication of IP information, or IPDL is not for use by examiners for their examination purpose, in general. In the case of Indonesia, however, use of IPDL by examiners is assumed as one of major objectives of IPDL, considering the fact that information conveniently available for examiners is very limited, and that no supporting tool is provided in the current computerized administrative process.

(1) Patents and simple patents

Application of patents and simple patents in Indonesia may be categorized, in view of required examination, as follows:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Category of application</th><th>Required type of examination</th><th>Number of application in 2004</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Application from abroad</td><td colspan="2">Application through PCT</td><td>Semi-Examination</td><td>2,787</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Non-PCT application</td><td>Application with priority claim</td><td>Semi-Examination</td><td rowspan="2">676
(29*)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Application without priority claim</td><td>Full-examination</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Local application</td><td colspan="2">Patents</td><td>Full-Examination</td><td>224</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Simple patents</td><td>Full-Examination</td><td>179</td></tr>
</table>

Notes:

- *Simple patents
- Substantive examination is conducted for applications, which are request for examination by the applicants (average ratio of applications which the substantive examination is requested, is around 70% of all the applications filed). All the simple patents are subject to substantive examination.
- Semi-Examination: Examination which will be conducted without making own search and decision, only referring to examination results of applications filed in other countries, including international searches and preliminary examinations under PCT. In other words, only full-examination requires information on local applications.

Since the patent registration system in Indonesia requires that the invention, which the patent is to be granted, should not be a public knowledge world-wide, the prior art search for substantive examination is conducted using IPDLs in foreign countries (mainly of EPO, USTPO and JPO), regardless of the origin of the application. In actuality, however, most of the substantive examinations are completed referring to examination results of the same patents in foreign countries, without searching and decision making by an examiner (semi-examination). This case is applicable to the applications through PCT and applications claiming priority.

As for the local applications in Indonesia, or overseas applications without claiming priority, full-examination is conducted. The full-examination includes prior-art search on involvement of an inventive step using IPDL in foreign countries, and search of locally filed applications on the novelty. This is because of the fact that patents registration system in Indonesia takes whole content approach, and that the prior applications, which are not yet disclosed, could be regarded as novel to the application being substantively examined.

Practically, no search tool for local applications is available for examiners in Indonesia, which can be used for their substantive examination, and many of the examiners feel their novelty examination incomplete. If the IPDL, which is under planning in Indonesia, can make the search of examiners on local applications easy, it will improve completeness of patent and simple patent examination in Indonesia significantly.

In the case of simple patent application, since the fee for examination is included in the application fee, substantive examination is conducted practically for all the applications. In the substantive examination, prior art search is conducted to confirm novelty of the application, without examining involvement of inventive steps. However, the search on the prior applications is hard to be conducted due to short period allowed for the examination by the law, which allow 3 months from the filing date for request for examination, and 24 months from the filing date for completion of examination.

The search on the prior applications is carried out mostly by referring manually to the part of the Official Patent Gazette for public announcement. Most of the time, however, publication of the Gazette, takes place almost 24 months from the filing date, and thus is too late for the examination. Further, the applications are not categorized in the Gazette, making the Gazette difficult for use in search for examination information.

Materialization of the needs of examiners for search of the prior applications is significantly important in view of the fact that complete examination leads to realization of DGIPR's mission of promotion of IP rights, and further development of local industries.

(2) Trademarks

The trademark examination is conducted to prevent duplicated registration of the same trademarks, searching the registered trademarks in Indonesia. All the trademarks are subject to substantive examination in Indonesia on possibility of registration. The trademarks which are approved for registration as a result of the examination are announced through preliminary registration notices placed in the Gazette. In case of objection for a trademark as a result of the announcement, re-examination will be conducted.

The law on marks allows an application of trademark to be filed in more than one classifications of goods and/or services (Article 8). In practice, however, DGIPR requests applicants to file applications one by one according to the classification, in the case of applications covering more than one classification. At this time, the actual trademark examination does not take into account any similarity of the application to registered trademarks and applications for similar ones. Further, Section 2 of Article 6 defines that an application, which has similarity with a registered trademark, can be rejected even if the application is for goods and/or services which are not of the same kind. Again, however, the examination neglects it because of lack of the regulation in actual, and rejects only application which has similarity to the goods and/or services in the same kind. Therefore, the scope of search for the registered trademarks in the trademark examination process is fairly limited, and thus, search functions provided by IPDL will be effective for improved efficiency of examination, even if the functions are limited.

The current search of registered trademarks is based on a word search function, and as a process is still incomplete. The examiners, therefore, carry out a countercheck referring a book which lists the registered trademarks by classification.

Major factor attributable to the incomplete search is the fact that the search is conducted in word search, using a database which is prepared with entering words and color information of trademarks applied manually, instead of using a database which is designed to receive the data from the administrative process systematically.

Except for trademarks with figurative elements, the word search function alone will be significantly useful to improve completeness of trademark examination, since the

applications are required to attach notation in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the IPDL will definitely contribute to ease of examiner's workloads and shortening of time required for examination, if it provides a database which accumulates data in Bahasa Indonesia with search functions by words and appellation, together with status information of applications.

As for the trademarks with figurative elements, no systematic code or index is available so far, including the Vienna classification. Currently, DGIPR is entering some words which indicate features of the figures, to the computerized administrative system upon receiving application to improve examination procedure, although there is no definite rule in selecting the words. However, there is no function in the system to search the words. In the actual substantive examination, examiners are searching trademarks visually in the books in which the applied trademarks are shown. There are more than 50 volumes of these books, classifying the figurative trademarks with rough classifications. The classification is not defined in an organized manner, and wrong-classified figures are also found in the books. The substantive examination section is planning to introduce Vienna classification in the near future.

The examination of applications for similarity to well-known marks is almost impossible in the current examination environment in DGIPR. Definition and examination criteria of "well-known" marks has yet to be established. There is no list of cases of "well-known marks", which can be used for the examination. Examples of cases of "well-known marks" had been collected by the DGIPR before the amended law in 1997 was enforced. Currently, however, applications similar to "well-known marks" are not rejected by the examiners except when a well-known mark that has been registered in Indonesia is involved. In other words, the current examination does not take into account of the refusal factor, which is regulated in "b" of Section (1), Article 6. Analysis of the administrative process of trademark examination alone will not yield the right solution as to what information to be provided with the IPDL to improve such a situation. Rather, it is the matter of policy relating to trademark registration system in Indonesia.

(3) Industrial designs

The Law on Industrial Designs assumes substantive examination only for the applications, against which objection is filed based on announcement. Nevertheless, in fact, the DGIPR has conducted the substantive examination on all the filed applications since April 2004, based on the Director's order.

In the process of substantive examination, only the novelty of applications are checked mainly with prior art search accessing to IPDLs in foreign countries, search

through internet access on publicized designs world-wide, and examination of prior applications and registered designs in Indonesia. The application which is the same in effect as the prior applications or registered designs, will be refused to be registered., but the similarity of application with the prior applications or registered designs is not examined.

The IPDL of Australian IP Office and web site of WIPO are the most frequently accessed information sources for the examination. Use of the IPDL of JPO is not common yet among the examiners, since most of examiners are not accustomed to its operation. The search through the internet is to confirm the existing designs appeared in brochures of products. However, such search method has limitation in view of consistency and completeness of the search.

In the case of prior application search, examiners use Gazettes. The Gazettes No.1 through 160 are available on CD-ROMs. The Gazettes No.161 through 206, however, are available only in printed on paper form, and examiners have perforce made many efforts to devise search tools for use in their examination, photo-copying the Gazettes, classifying applications, and compiling them in classified files. Further, the search function available for the CD-ROM based Gazettes is very poor in terms of user-friendliness, also resulting in high work-loads for examiners. Thus, information to be provided by the IPDL is highly expected to contribute to reduction of the workload of examiners.

(4) Copyrights

Copyright law in Indonesia assumes no formality in emergence of copyrights. Copyright emerges at the time of creation of the work. Nevertheless, the DGIPR examines applications in terms of originality, though only in the case of logos and batiks. The examination section keeps 61 volumes of books, which contain design images of registered logos, for examination by the examination staff (not examiners) for visual comparison.

The proposed IPDL is expected to contribute to reduction of the workload required for examination, eliminating the manual work of comparing the applications with the design images included in the books, and is also expected to provide a search function of bibliographic data of registered copyrights.

In addition, if the image data of registered copyrights are provided by the IPDL, it will contribute further to improved efficiency of the examination. However, the image data will be made public through the Internet, if it is provided with the IPDL, resulting in fear of infringement of copyrights. Since the copyright law governs that it does not violate the law to use the publication by the government, the copyrights works on the

government publication may be free the copy without infringing the copyrights. This could be avoided with limiting the publication of information to those within DGIPR.

Based on above arguments fact, the copyright image data should not be published through the IPDL for the viewpoint of copyright protection. In fact, the copyright data base on HP of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan contains bibliographic information only.

(5) Others

As for the protection of layout design of integrated circuits, there has been no application as of August 2005, since the law was enforced in December 2000. The needs for publication of information with IPDL is yet to be identified in this context.

2.2 Application and Information Publication in Regional Areas, and Needs for Information Sharing with Regional Offices

2.2.1 General

(1) Overview of applications at the regional offices

There are four routs of application from the provinces such as:

a) Through the regional offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MOLHR);
b) Through the IP Centers of universities in the respective provinces;
c) Through the IP Clinic of the Ministry of Industry (MOI); and
d) Directly to the DGIPR including applications by attorneys.

According to the number of applications from the regional offices and figures obtained from the IP Centers which the Study Team visited, the number of trademark applications is the largest. The regional offices accepted 456 applications in year 2004. The number of copyright applications to the regional offices is the second largest, and reached 57, and is disproportionately high in specific regions as mentioned below. The number of patent applications to the regional offices is just 16. As seen below, however, the actual numbers should be larger than those presented because patent applications including those from private companies mainly come through universities rather than through the regional offices.

The proportion of applications at the regional offices to the total number throughout is minute. Even trademark applications, for which the largest numbers are recorded, accounts for less than 1% of the overall applications (49,311) in 2004. SMEs and

individuals occupy almost 90% of all applicants at the regional offices.

(2) The roles of the regional offices of Ministry of Law and Human Rights for applications from the regional areas

Regional offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights are located in 27 provinces. The IPR related functions of the offices in are to promote IPR, to receive IPR applications, and to detect violations of IPR law.

In addition to application related services, the regional offices provide IPR related information publication and collection services. The major inquiries on IPR administration and procedures which they often receive are such as:

1) Fees
2) Requirements and procedures of application
3) Time frame for completing registration
4) IPR domain to be applied (this implies that many applicants does not understand IPR domains to be applied)

Corresponding to those inquiries, the officers in charge provide answers or advices based on current laws and regulations. The SMEs have that limited knowledge of IPR and seem to be failed to distinguish IPR (especially trademark) registration and company registration.

The regional offices also frequently receive inquires on status information of applications.

The officers in charge of IPR in the regional offices play a positive role in promoting IPR by providing advisory services to applicants in their own regions. Considering this situation, how to supply information including training to those officers is an important issue.

The role of the regional offices, however, has not been defined clearly. In a sense they tend to compete with IP Centers, Clinics of universities and the IP Clinic of the MOI in receiving applications. Moreover, applicants do not recognize the advantage of applying to the regional offices, such as convenience. This implies that it is necessary to sort out the role of the regional offices with consideration given to those relationships.

Furthermore, it is necessary to redefine the role of the regional offices, in particular, in considering that they can provide facility for application of universities' IP Centers. In the meantime, because the regional offices are incapable to grasp the trends of applications in the jurisdictions, it should be considered to establish a feedback system on such information from the DGIPR to the regional offices.

Facilities for information communication and collection of all regional offices are not at all sufficient. There is almost no equipment specifically for IPR administration.

Speaking generally, SMEs in the provinces do not have personal computers. It should be necessary to consider enhancing the information and communication facilities of the regional offices so as to provide services to those clients.

2.2.2 Application in the provinces

It should be notified that the number of all applications from the provinces or the figures by application routes is not available. The available information is the number of applications through the MOLHR regional offices to the DGIPR.

According to the number of applications from the regional offices and figures obtained from the IP Centers which the Study Team visited, the number of trademark applications is the largest. The regional offices accepted 456 applications in year 2004. The number of copyright applications to the regional offices is the second largest, which reached 57, and disproportionately high in specific regions as mentioned below. The number of patent applications to the regional offices is just 16. As seen below, however, the actual numbers should be larger than those presented because patent applications including those from private companies mainly come through universities rather than through the regional offices.

(1) The number of applications by regional offices

The trends of application are shown in the Table IV-2-1. According to the figure, the major applications to the regional offices are trademark and copyright[2]. Meanwhile, there are only a dozen patent applications in each year.

[2] Result of the answers from 17 regional offices to the questionnaire survey in which the questionnaire was sent to 27 offices.

Table IV-2-1 Application Trends of the Regional Offices

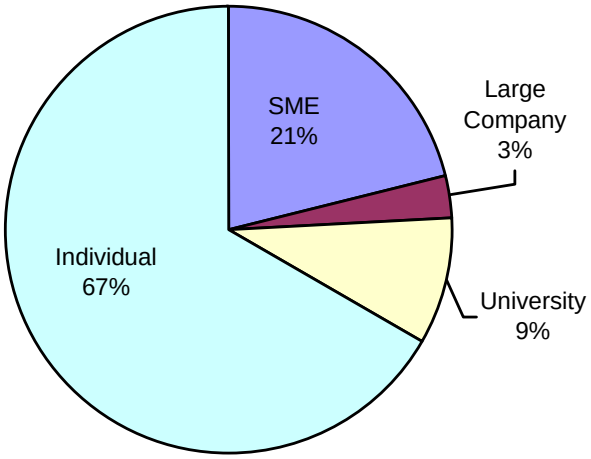
	2002				2003				2004			
	PA	TM	ID	CP	PA	TM	ID	CP	PA	TM	ID	CP
(Aceh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sumatera	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	13	0	0
W. Sumatera	0	1	0	2	0	20	0	2	0	4	0	2
S. Sumatera	0	14	0	3	0	25	0	5	0	4	0	2
(RIAU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampaung	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1
DKI Jakarta	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
W. JAWA	1	51	0	27	0	47	0	0	1	12	0	0
C. JAWA	5	99	0	16	3	103	0	31	6	217	9	13
E. JAWA	0	63	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	52	0	0
(W.Kalimantan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Kalimantan	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
E. Kalimantan	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	10	0	16	0	2
(C. Kalimantan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sulawesi	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	0
S. Sulawesi	0	21	0	2	0	41	0	12	0	21	0	3
(S.E.Sulawesi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C. Sulawesi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bali	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	14	0	1
E.Neusa.Tenggara	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Maluku)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Irian Jaya)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Jambi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Bengkulu)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yogyakarta	4	53	0	7	0	73	0	16	1	71	0	18
W.Neusa Tenggara	2	3	1	1	0	17	0	1	8	20	5	15
Bangka. Belitung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	323	1	60	4	400	0	82	16	456	14	57

Note PA: Ptent; TM:Trademark; ID: Industrial Design; CP: Copyright; N: North; E: East; S: South; W: West; C: Central.
Parentheses of province names indicate provinces which did not reply to the questionnaire.
Source: the Study Team compiled based on its questionnaire survey

The proportion of applications at the regional offices to the total number throughout is marginal. Even trademark applications, which recorded the largest numbers, accounts for less than 1% of the overall applications 49,311 in 2004. The figures in 2003 and 2002 were also less than 1%. The share of copyright applications at the regional office to the total is as small as that of trademark applications, which were 1.9% in 2004, 3.9% in 2003, and 3.2% in 2002.

The Figure IV-2-1 shows the share of applicants by types. It reveals that SMEs and individuals occupy almost 90% of all applicants at the regional offices.

Figure IV-2-1 The Share of Applicants at the Regional Offices by Types



Source: the Study Team compiled based on its questionnaire survey

Trademark

The major trademark applicants are SMEs. In province wise, Central Jawa recorded the largest number of trademark applications in 2004, 217 applications, followed by Yogyakarta, 71 applications. Another province which showed more than 40 applications was only East Jawa, 52 applications.

Copyright

Central Jawa and Yogyakarta have maintained large number of applications. Yogyakarta is the major producer of Batik, and hence copyright applications to register Batik motifs are dominant. As explained below, many applications of Batik motifs are also submitted to the IP Clinic of the MOI.

Patent and Industrial Design

The number of patent applications, which is relatively high in Central Jawa, is marginal. The major patent applicants in the provinces are universities. There are several applications by private companies, although many of them are submitted not at the regional offices but through the IP Centers of universities.

(2) Applications through IP Center or IP Clinic of universities

IP Centers were established in respective universities with support of the State Ministry of Research and Technology (RISTEK) since 1999. There are currently 89 centers throughout Indonesia. The IP Centers play three roles. Firstly, the centers manage intellectual property rights (IPR) belonging to their own universities. Secondly, the centers provide search services of IPR related information and conducts activities to enhance awareness of IPR. Finally, the centers provide application services to academics of its university, local companies as well as individuals. The recipients of the services differ among the centers. Some of them provide the services only for academics belonging to them, others handle applications not only by their own academics but also outside researchers, individuals, institutions, as well as private companies.

Table IV-2-2 provides a comparison between the number of applications to the IP Centers which the Study Team made interview surveys and that to the regional offices which locate in the same provinces as those centers. The Study Team visited one university in each following province, Central Jawa (Semarang), East Jawa (Surabaya), West Jawa (Bandung), and South Sulawesi (Makassar).

Bandung Institute of Technology, located in West Jawa, applied 70 patents and 10 industrial designs since its establishment in 1999. The IP Center of Diponegoro University in Semarang, Central Jawa, where recorded the largest number of trademark applications to the regional office, submitted 250 trademark applications of private companies and individuals.

Table IV-2-2 Number of Applications through Universities' IP Centers and the Regional Offices

		Patent	Trademark	ID	Copyright
W. Jawa (Bandung)	Regional Office	2	110	0	27
	Bandung Institute of Technology	70	0	10	0
C. Jawa (Semarang)	Regional Office	14	419	9	60
	Diponegoro University	0	250	0	0
E. Jawa (Surabaya)	Regional Office	0	163	0	0
	Airlangga University	6	7	2	5
N. Sumatera (Medan)	Regional Office	0	26	0	1
	University of Sumatera Utara	2	0	0	0
S. Sulawesi (Makassar)	Regional Office	0	83	0	17
	Hasanuddin University	0	4	0	0

Note: The number of applications through the universities is the sum of all applications since their establishments in 1999. Meantime, the number of applications to the regional offices is the sum of applications in 2002, 2003, and 2004.
Source: the Study Team compiled based on its questionnaire survey

(3) Applications through the IP Clinic of the Ministry of Industry

Applications handled by the IP Clinic of the MOI are firstly submitted at a DINAS by applicants, a subordinate agent of local municipality. When a DINAS receives applications, it transfers all applications to the IP Clinic without screening. Then, the clinic checks whether those are deemed to be IPR applications. The purpose of these cheeks are not to conduct examination, but to manage the number of applications from the clinic. Because it disburses all the expenses of application, examination and registration to the DGIPR, it needs to keep the costs within the budget. The applications passed the screening procedures are submitted to the DGIPR from the clinic.

The total number of applications through the IP Clinic is shown in the following Table IV-2-3. The number of applications from the provinces is not available.

Table IV-2-3 Number of Applications and Grants through the IP Clinic of MOI

	Filed application	Granted	Not decided
1999	119	119	-
2000	7	7	-
2001	63	63	-
2002	88	80	8
2003	270	108	162
2004	1,104	-	1,099
2005	45	-	39
Total	1,696	377	1,308

Source: IP Clinic, MOI

According to the Table, trademark and copyright applications are dominant. The major trademark applicants are SMEs. For copyright applications, the major applicants are local governments. They apply to the IP Clinic for local organizations (or committees) who collect traditional local motifs in order to preserve and utilize them.

2.2.3 The regional offices of the MOLHR and their roles in application from the provinces

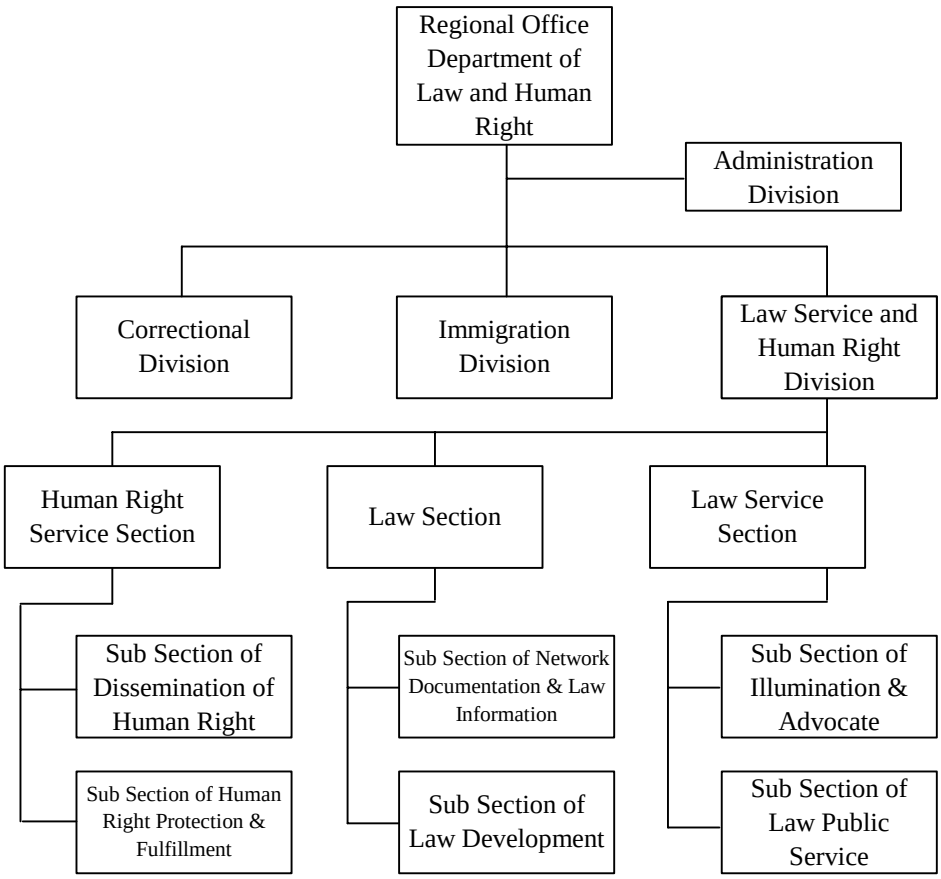
(1) Organization of the regional office

The regional offices of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights are located in 27 provinces as shown in the Table IV-2-1 shown before. The IPR related functions of the offices in IPR are to promote IPR, to receive IPR applications, and to detect the violation of IPR law. The Figure IV-2-2 reveals the organization structure of the regional office, which is common to all offices.

The division handling IPR services is the Sub Section of Law Public Service, Law Service Section. The section is responsible not only for IPR related service, but also for fiducial service and legal service. The responsible section of law dissemination is the Sub Section of Network Documentation and Law Information under the Law Service Section.

The number of officers of regional offices is between 20 to 30, which are varied among the offices. Out of them, the number of officers in charge of IPR is between 1 to 3. In many offices, these officers are responsible not only for IPR services but also for fiducial services.

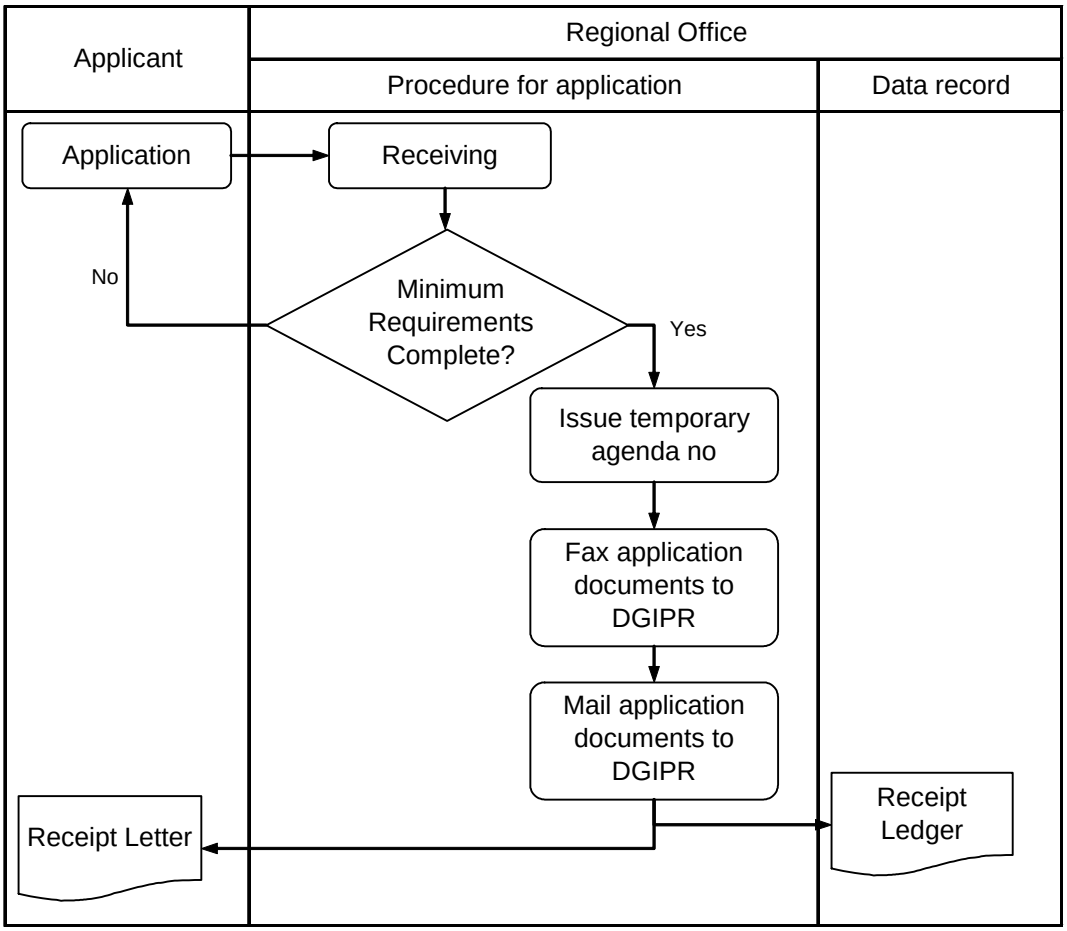
Figure IV-2-2 Organization Structure of the Regional Office



(2) Administration of receiving and handling applications

The regional offices have been allowed to receive IPR applications since 2001 by the presidential decree. The application operations follow the guideline provided by the DGIPR.

Figure IV-2-3 IPR Administration Flow in the Regional Offices



The Figure IV-2-3 shows the administration flow of IPR applications in the regional offices. An applicant submits an application document at a regional office counter. Then, an officer in charge of IPR checks the following points:

1) Similarities with prior arts or already granted rights;
2) Whether tickets, which are drawings of trademark or copyright, are attached;
3) Whether it is legally deemed to be an IPR application (or satisfies minimum statutory requirements as IPR application), and provide advices to the applicant if any;
4) Whether it accompanies with a description if it is patent application;
5) Attachment of bank receipt for application fee payment; and
6) Incomplete form such as omission of name, addressee, and so on.

The officer may ask to the applicant to resubmit the application form if the application does not satisfy the above mentioned points. The complete application is given a temporary application number. Then, the regional office sends the application to the DGIPR via fax and posts within two days from the receiving date. Because of budget

limitation, some regional offices posts applications without faxing in advance.

The regional office sends a notification of receiving application to the applicant, and writes the following items down on a book:

1) Application date
2) Temporary application number
3) Name(s) and address(s) of applicant (s)
4) Name and address of consultant
5) Images for trademark application
6) Invention title for patent application

Some regional offices store those item information on PCs to create statistical data.

The application data and number to those applications received at the regional offices an issued by the DGIPR. The responsibility of the regional offices is just to receive the applications, and the process afterwards such as formality examination are handled by the DGIPR.

(3) Information publication and needs for information sharing

In addition to application related services, the regional offices provide IPR related information publication and collection services. The understanding of SMEs to IPR registration systems is still limited. For example, confusing particularly trademark registration and company registration, they tend to consider that company registration automatically means completion of trademark registration as well. The major inquiries on IPR administration and procedures which they often receive are such as:

1) Fees
2) Requirements and procedures of application
3) Time frame for completing registration
4) IPR domain to be applied (this implies that many applicants does not understand IPR domains to be applied)

Corresponding to those inquiries, the officers in charge provide answers or advices based on current laws and regulations.

The regional offices also frequently receive inquires on status information of applications. The Table IV-2-4 shows information requested to the regional offices have been requested.

Table IV-2-4 Information Requested to the Regional Offices

	Patent	Trademark	Industrial Design	Copyright
Registered works	4	12	3	4
Status of applied works	5	13	6	12

Source: the Study Team compiled based on its questionnaire survey

The regional offices receive relatively many inquiries on registered trademarks and status of trademark applications, the number of which is huge. Most inquiries on registered trademarks are to ask the existence of similar registered marks prior to application. Trademark applications have actually high rate of rejection because of the similarities. Status information of trademark applications after formality completion is not available. This causes many requests on such status information. Inquiries on copyright, the second largest number of application, concentrate on status information of applications. This may be attributed to the current copyright system. The Copyright Law stipulates that a copyright emerges automatically once one creates it works, and thereby, the demands for registered works information are less than that for trademark.

The regional offices inquire to the DGIPR via fax about registered work information when they receive requests for such information. They charge for the service, and the clients are required to pay a certain amount to designated bank account.

If they receive a request for status information of an application witch examination process is still in a timeframe stipulated in the relevant law, they advice to the client without asking the DGIPR. On the other hand, if the request is for an application which is waiting for examination status more than time period stipulated in the relevant law, they ask the DGIPR.

In addition to those services, the regional offices engage activities to hold IPR related seminars, distribute materials on IPR, and promote IPR.

Each office keeps official Gazettes in their office, although they do not always have latest versions.

As mentioned so far, the officers in charge of IPR in the regional offices plays a certain role in promoting IPR by providing advisory services to applications in their own regions. Considering this situation, it is a critical issue how to supply information including seminars to those officers

The role of the regional offices, however, has not been defined clearly. In a sense they tend to compete with IP Centers, Clinics of universities and the IP Clinic of the MOI in receiving applications. Moreover, applicants do not recognize the advantage of applying to the regional offices, such as convenience. This implies that it is necessary to sort out the role of the regional offices with consideration given to those relationships.

Furthermore, it is necessary to redefine the role of the regional offices, in particular, in considering that they can provide facility for application of universities' IP Centers. In the meantime, because the regional offices are incapable to grasp the trends of applications in the jurisdictions, it should be considered to establish a feedback system on such information from the DGIPR to the regional offices.

(4) Facilities for information communication and collection of the regional offices

Facilities for information communication and collection of all regional offices are not at all sufficient. There is almost no equipment specifically for IPR administration.

No fax machines and PCs are allocated for IPR administration. The section in charge of IPR does not have own external telephone line. When the officers needs to use PCs for their IPR related works (in general as word processor), they have to use PCs belonging to the Sub Section of Law Pubic Service. No PCs are on line and have constant access to the Internet. Accordingly, the officers have to connect to dial-up service provided by P.T. Telekomnet with using external line belonging to the other division The regional offices, however, do not allocate telephone line budget for IPR related services and the officers are not free to connect to external line. Accordingly, some of the regional offices charge costs of phone call to Jakarta to applicants.

In the meantime, many officers in charge of IPR have used the Internet for private purpose at internet cafes and so on, and hence they possess knowledge of how to use the Internet.

Speaking generally, SMEs in the provinces do not have personal computers. It should be necessary to consider enhancing the information and communication facilities of the regional offices so as to provide services to those clients.

2.2.4 Needs for information in the other regional organizations

(1) IP Clinic of the MOI

There are many applications to the IP Center of the MOI because of the system of bearing all expenses for applications through the center. As of July in 2005, the center receives more than 5,000 applications. In order to reduce the financial burden, the

center conducts screening before submitting them to the DGIPR. It obtains necessary information for executing the screening such as granted work information by searching on the DGIPR web site or inquiring to the DGIPR.

The center looks after the applications submitted to the DGIPR, transferring notifications from the DGIPR to applicants and monitoring the examination status.

(2) IP Center of university

The IP Centers, Clinics of universities also play a role of IP consultant that handle application, especially trademark, by the local private companies or individuals. Having frequent opportunities to visit Jakarta as university staffs, they submit those applications directly at the DGIPR. The traveling expenses incurred by the services are charged to the applicants.

The Centers/Clinics also contact to the DGIPR via phone if any. Many of them have own PCs and collect IPR related information by themselves, except for some centers. Many centers tend to have no access to their universities' LAN, and hence dial-up access to the internet is common.

There are two reasons that the IP Centers directly apply to the DGIPR, not through the regional offices:

1) Applicants are likely to have an image that it takes longer time to complete the registration process if submitting at the regional offices than at the DGIPR
2) Applicants do not know the fact that the regional offices provide service of receiving application.

In addition, it is said that SMEs in the provinces are reluctant to submit applications at the regional offices because of the high application fee and slow application procedures.

In addition to application services, the IP Centers provide instruction services to the universities' researchers and companies of how to draft patent documents and fill out the application form.

Because of the importance of prior art information, academics conduct such searches by accessing USPTO, EPO or JPO web site. Supporting those activities, the IP Centers provide advisory services on how to search to own universities' researchers. The centers and academics have high expectation for the IPDL in order to conduct those searches.

For simple patent, it is not common to conduct searches for granted inventions, although the number of simple patent applications from academics and private companies

has increased.

In general the IP Centers of universities are prone to utilize internal resources for those services. Such movements, however, are still in the initial stage where they have not acquainted themselves with the way of drafting patent documents or do not have enough sources of information. As mentioned above, the IP Centers of universities have own PCs and access to the Internet, but they mainly use dial-up access with low speed. Facing such a constraint of information communication facilities, many of the centers express their demands to create own IPDL so as to make search activities easier. One solution for this problem is to provide comprehensive registered work data with CD from the DGIPR to the centers. This enables each center to construct and use simple IPDL with using those data.

3 Concept of IPDL System and Basic Design

3.1 Concept

(1) Assumed users and their objectives to use IPDL

The following IPDL users and their objectives are assumed.

Assumed users of IPDL	Objectives of use of IPDL
Applicants, and IP Consultants	1) Prior art search (for patents and simple patents) 2) Title search before application 3) Title search before request for substantive examination (for patents) 4) Confirmation of application status 5) Information on change of owners of IPRs, which are registered by others 6) Information on filed objection to registered IPRs, which are registered by others
Examiners of DGIPR (*)	1) Patent examiners: Mainly abstract search for examination of applications filed in Indonesia 2) Trademark examiners: Search and display of marks which have similarity in appellation and/or mark 3) Industrial design examiners: Search and display of industrial designs classified under the same category of classification 4) Copyright examiners: Confirmation of brief overview of registered copyrights

The information to be provided by the IPDL is decided on the basis of assumed users and their objectives as mentioned in the above table, which include those to be deemed useful in the future, if any.

The functions provided by the proposed IPDL for examiners do not cover all the functions required as a comprehensive tool for examiners. These functions are limited to those which can be provided additionally to the functions required for IP information publication.

(2) Data to be stored

Data to be stored in the IPDL are those which has already existed in the DGIPR, or those which will be provided as electronic data through the administrative process. The IPDL itself do not generate any data to be stored.

(3) Search function

The IPDL provides the users with a function to search its contents.

Search function of the IPDL was designed with the following basic policy:

- Searchable with entry of simple key-words
- Searchable with combination of more than one search conditions, to meet the search needs of DGIPR's examiners and IP consultants

Considering the convenience of examiners, the IPDL provides additional functions for examiners as follows:

1) Function to save search conditions
2) Function to keep historical record of search conditions
3) Authentication function

(4) User's operation

IPDL is designed respectively for internal users and external users. Internal IPDL requires a user to enter an ID and its password. When the ID and the password are authorized, the Top Screen appears. If the subject domain is selected at the Top Screen, the Search Condition Screen of the selected domain appears.

When the entry of search conditions is completed, the search server makes search and shows the search result. For the domains of trademark and industrial design, the result can be presented either in the form of list or in the form of thumbnails of image.

When one of items on the list is selected, the bibliographic data and publication data appear. For patent, scanned image data of full documents or publication can be displayed.

(5) System administrator's operation

1) Starting the IPDL system

Since the IPDL system consists of several servers, for the services to be effective, relevant networks, databases and application programs is necessary to be activated.

The programs activation will be carried out automatically according to the predetermined administration schedules, if such schedule is provided in advance. In the case of manual operation, icons are prepared for each program to be activated. ID and password are required in advance to activate them.

2) Data migration

The operator starts the Check Readiness of Files program by clicking the icon. The program finds files under the defined directories for updating and displays the list of

the files. The program prompts the operator to select “Convert” or “Cancel”. The program has the following functions.

1. Data conversion
2. Updating Archive DB
3. Updating IPDL

3) Back up

Data are backed up in magnetic tapes. Archive DB, Internal IPDL DB, and External IPDL DB are backed up.

(6) Data Migration from the current systems to the IPDL

1) Available Source Data

Data used in the IPDL are collected from the following sources.

- WBPS (World Bank-Project Assisted System)
- TMNS (Trademark New System)
- Local Files

Data stored in these files do not necessarily have uniformity because they are entered by staffs without standardizing the input format. Some data are stored in different format, while some application data are duplicated. In order to avoid confusion, the adoption of standardized format is necessary. The system provides normalization function which converts various types of format data into a standardized format data during the migration processes. The normalization is applied to application number, publication number, registration number, date, country name, and legal status.

2) Data modeling

To avoid confusion, Archive DB must reject unnecessary redundancy. All the data which are stored in Archive DB must be related to applications for registration, and are identified by application IDs.

3) Database architecture

Data building in IPDL is carried out in the following sequences:

- Gather data from Source Data files
- Convert the data into normalized Common Update Format
- Update Archive DB with data in Common Update Format files
- Update IPDL DB with data in Archive DB

4) Data migration

Data migration is carried out in the following way according to data types, their locations, and status of update.

1. One Time Operation
2. Monthly Operation
3. Operation as needed

Applications, which are decided to be published on Publication A, are extracted from Archive DB and transferred to the Public IPDL.

5) Legal status management

Taking into account the current operation in DGIPR, the IPDL adopts the status code system which consists of three digits.

(7) Data sharing with regional offices

PCs at the regional offices will be connected to the existing Network Management Server in DGIPR using dial-up telephone line. Since the Network Management Server can provide the virtual LAN environment to the PCs outside of DGIPR, the IPDL system can not distinguish between PCs in DGIPR and PCs outside of DGIPR, and provides all the functions available to PCs in DGIPR to the PCs outside of DGIPR.

Nevertheless, the regional offices are assumed to access to the IPDL for external users for the time being, since the PCs installed at the regional offices will be made available for the external users to access to the IPDL through the PCs for dissemination of the IPDL.

(8) System architecture

1) System architecture

IPDL servers are provided separately to the public users and the examiners in DGIPR.

Since the IPDL for the public users is accessed through the Internet, it should provide sufficient down link speed for the users to enjoy the practical services. Further, the IPDL is necessary to be isolated from the current systems of DGIPR to prevent malicious attacks through the Internet access.

The IPDL for the examiners are connected to the existing LAN of DGIPR. The services are provided also to the officers in the local offices connecting to the current network management server in DGIPR.

2) Hardware components

The IPDL system consists of an archive server, which functions also as a backup server, two application servers, two search DB servers, two Web servers, and one maintenance server.

3) Storage capacity

Required disk capacity for the data in IPDL is total of that of Archive DBs and PDF files. Currently it occupies 87.7GB (or 58.8GB + 28.9 GB), and is estimated to increase to 131.5GB (or 79.8 GB + 51.7 GB) in 2010.

Public IPDL contains the information which is made available for the public only. Patent information is made available to the public 18 months after the filing date. Since the data for the 18months requires 3.2GB, the public IPDL requires 3.2GB less than that of Internal IPDL. Therefore, the Public IPDL requires 84.5 GB (or 87.7 GB less 3.2 GB) currently, and it is estimated to increase to 128.3 GB (or 131.5 GB less 3.2 GB) in 2010.

4) PC for users

Since the internal users of DGIPR currently use the Microsoft Windows and Internet Explore for their daily operation, the operation environment of using the Microsoft Windows and Internet Explore will be provided for the PCs to be introduced in relation with the IPDL.

(9) Security

1) Internet Security

- Public IPDL Servers are separated from other internal systems.
- Internal Servers are not accessible from the Internet.
- Anti- Virus software is to be installed in every servers and PCs.

2) Authentication

There will be three authorization levels.

1. Level A: An authorized user of Level A can access all the records in IPDL.
2. Level B: An authorized user of Level B can access all the records of the domain where he/she belongs. An authorized user of Level B also can access the records which are already open to the public.
3. Level C: An authorized user of Level C can access the records which are already open to public.

3) Access to the Update Folder

IT Directorate issues an ID and password to those who are in charge of updating, so that they can access to the Update Folder in the Archive Server.

4) Update Log

The system records the ID of the operator who uploaded, and date and time of upload, when Common Update Format data from the source file is uploaded to the Update Folder.

The system records the source file information stored in Common Update Format data, the operator's ID and updating date, when the Archive DB is updated using the Common Update Format data.

Update Log should be kept for 5 years to be audited.

5) Recovery

1. Hardware

Disk	All the data in servers are duplicated using a RAID 1 mechanism. Once one of the disks is damaged, it should be replaced immediately.
CPU and Memory	If the memory is damaged, equipment should be replaced immediately, interrupting the operations.

2. Data

Archive DB

- Data in Archive DB should be saved to the backup media after monthly operation.
- The saved data should be kept for at least 3 generations.

IPDL DB (Internal and Public)

- Data in IPDL should be saved to the backup media after monthly operation.
- The saved data should be kept for at least 2 generations.

Common Update Format Files

- Common Update Format Files are to be kept for 12 months equivalent in the backup media.
- Original Source Files are also kept for 12 months equivalent in the backup media.

3.2 Basic Design of IPDL

3.2.1 Specifications of the system

3.2.1.1 Functions

(1) Information to be provided

The information to be provided by the IPDL is decided on the basis of assumed users and their objectives in using the IPDL, which include the objectives deemed useful in the future, if any.

The information provided by the proposed IPDL for examiners, however, does not necessarily cover all the functions required as a comprehensive tool for examiners to use. This information is additional to that required for IP information publication.

(2) Search Function

The IPDL provides the users with a function for searching its contents.

The search function of the IPDL was designed according to the following basic policy:

- Searchable with entry of simple key-words
- Searchable with a combination of more than one search conditions, to meet the search needs of DGIPR's examiners and IP consultants

1) Combination of Search Keys

Each domain has its own available data items which are to be searched. These data items are displayed on the respective search condition screens.

Several words separated by space, "," (comma) or "." (period) can be entered in one field. The relation of the words can be specified by selecting "AND", "OR", "NOT".

Two search condition fields are provided for search of Abstract, namely, , Abstract1 and Abstract2. The words in Abstract1 and Abstract2 are connected always with "AND".

Example 1:

Abstract 1 Relation: AND Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: AND Keywords: none

Search condition: “car AND engine AND fuel”

Example 2:

Abstract 1 Relation: OR Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: AND Keywords: none

Search condition: “car OR engine OR fuel”

Example 3:

Abstract 1 Relation: AND Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: OR Keywords: “electric” “bio”

Search condition: (car AND engine AND fuel) AND (electric OR bio)

Example 4:

Abstract 1 Relation: OR Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: OR Keywords: “electric” “bio”

Search condition: (car OR engine OR fuel) AND (electric OR bio)

Example 5:

Abstract 1 Relation: NOT Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: AND Keywords: none

Search condition: NOT (car OR engine OR fuel)

Example 6:

Abstract 1 Relation: NOT Keywords: “car” “engine” “fuel”
Abstract 2 Relation: AND Keywords: “electric” “bio”

Search condition: NOT (car OR engine OR fuel) AND (electric AND bio)

2) Applicable Fields

Free Text

All the searchable data fields are searched with keywords entered in the Free Text field on the Search Condition Screen, connecting the keywords with “AND”, “OR”, or “NOT” depending on the search condition.

Abstract 1, and 2

Not only Abstract data, but also Claim data, and Detailed data, are searched with keywords entered in the Abstract1 field or Abstract2 field on the Search Condition Screen.

Currently, no data is stored in Claim data and Detailed data fields, but a Claim Table and a Detail Table are available in the Archive DB for future use.

3) Capital Letter and Small Letter

The keywords are used for search, normalizing capital letters and small letters.

For example, when a word “engine” is entered, applicable fields which contain words “Engine”, “ENGINE”, or “engine” are extracted and displayed.

(3) Functions for examiners

As a consideration of the convenience of examiners, the IPDL provides additional functions for examiners as follows:

1) Function to save search conditions

The data entered in Search Condition Screen of Patent can be saved and reused. Each examiner is allocated saving areas of 30 conditions. Examiner can name respective search conditions saved, so that the examiner can recall them easily.

2) Function to keep a historical record of search conditions

The system automatically saves search conditions used, when an examiner makes search, up to recent 30 conditions. These saved conditions can be retrieved with “History” button. The retrieved search condition can be displayed on the search condition screen and can be reused for search while the conditions can be revised if necessary.

3) Authentication function

Issuance of ID and Password

- IDs and Passwords are issued by Director of IT Directorate based on a letter requesting the issuance, prepared by Director of each Directorate. The request letter must contain the request of issuance of IDs for IPDL, users' names and their authorization levels.
- IT Directorate issues the IDs and the temporary passwords to the Director of Directorate who made request. Director conveys the ID and the temporary password to the examiners.

Change of Password

- The examiner who received an ID and its password can change the password by using Password Change Screen. A password must include more than 10 characters consisting of alphabets and numbers.

3.2.1.2 Operation by users

(1) Outline of operation

Internal IPDL requires a user to enter an ID and password. When the ID and the password are authorized, the Top Screen appears. When the ID and the password are not accepted, the user is prompted to reenter the ID and the correct password. When the user fails to enter the correct password 10 times, the ID expires immediately.

If the subject domain is selected at the Top Screen, the Search Condition Screen of the selected domain appears.

When the entry of search conditions is completed, the search server performs the search and shows the search result. For the domains of trademark and industrial design, the result can be presented either in the form of list or in the form of thumbnail images.

When one of items on the list is selected, the bibliographic data and publication data appear. For patent, scanned image data of full documents or publication can be displayed.

For detail, see Appendix 1.

(2) Screen Design

The IPDL provides screens as follows.

- Examiner Login Screen
- Top Screen
- Search Condition Screen
- Search Result List Screen
- Search Result Thumbnail Screen
- Information Screen
- Full Document Screen
- Search Words List Screen
- Save Confirmation Screen
- History Screen
- Password Change Screen

For detail, see Appendix 2.

3.2.1.3 Operation by the system administrator

(1) Starting the IPDL System

Since the IPDL system consists of several servers, for the services to be effective, relevant networks, databases and application programs must be activated.

Activation will be carried out automatically according to the predetermined administration schedules, if such schedule is provided in advance.

In the case of manual operation, operators click on icons for each program to be activated. ID and passwords are required to activate them.

ID and password are also required for operation of preparation check of the data migration, format conversion, updating of Archive DB, and updating of IPDL DB.

(2) Data Migration

Check Readiness of Files

The operator starts the Check Readiness of Files program by clicking the icon. The program finds files under the defined directories for updating and displays the list of the files. The program prompts the operator to select “Convert” or “Cancel”.

If “Convert” is selected, the convert program will be started, while selection of “Cancel” ends the operation.

Data Conversion

"Convert" leads to a screen where the operator is prompted to decide "convert all the files found" or "convert only selected files".

The program converts the target files into the Common Update Format. The result of each conversion is logged, and the conversion status and summaries are displayed on the screen.

Updating Archive DB

The operator starts Updating Archive DB program by clicking the icon. The program then updates Archive DB using Common Update Format files in the directories which are defined in advance. The result of each update is logged and the updating status and summaries are displayed on the screen.

Updating IPDL

The operator starts the Updating IPDL program by clicking the icon. The program then updates IPDL using data in the Archive DB. Data with last updated dates, which are later than the last updated date of IPDL, are updated.

The result of each update is logged and the updating status and summaries are displayed on the screen.

(3) Back Up

Data are backed up on magnetic tapes. Archive DB, Internal IPDL DB, and External IPDL DB are backed up.

The operations follow that of backup software to be used.

3.2.1.4 Data migration from the current systems to the IPDL

(1) Available Source Data

Data used in the IPDL are collected from the following sources.

- **WBPS (World Bank-Project Assisted System)**

  Data stored in Oracle DB in WBPS

- **TMNS (Trademark New System)**

  Data stored in Oracle DB in TMNS

- **Local Files**

  Data stored in PCs in the respective Directorates

Data stored in these files do not necessarily have uniformity because they are entered by staffs members without standardizing the input format. Some data are stored in a different format, while some application data are duplicated.

In order to avoid confusion, the adoption of a standardized format is necessary. The system provides normalization function which converts various types of format data into standardized format data during the migration processes.

The normalization is applied to application number, publication number, registration number, date, country name, and legal status.

Examples are shown below.

Notes:

- Common (Common Update Format) : Format stored in the database which contain all the information related to the application number
- IPDL Key: Essential part of the Common Update Format data, which enables the system to identify the data from other data
- IPDL Screen: Format to be displayed on the screen, which follows the current format of representation.

For the basic mechanism of normalization, see Appendix 3.

1) Application No.

Common:	**X**99-**YYYY**-123456-**223456**	
IPDL Key:	**XYYYY-223456**	
IPDL Screen:	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	
	Copyright:	C00-YYYY-12345-12345
	Design:	A00-YYYY-12345
	Patent:	X-YYYY-12345
	Mark:	X00-YYYY-123456

Examples:

	Source	Normalized
Copyright:	C00.YYYY.12345-12345	C00-YYYY-012345-012345
Design:	A00YYYY12345	A00-YYYY-000000-012345
Patent:	PYYYY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	PYY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	P-YYYY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	P-YY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	P00YYYY12345	P00-YYYY-000000-012345
	YYYY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	YY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	YYYY1234	P99-YYYY-000000-001234
	00YYYY12345	P00YYYY-000000-012345
	YYYY1234	W99-YYYY-000000-001234
	WYY1234	W99-YYYY-000000-001234
	W-YYYY1234	W99-YYYY-000000-001234
	W00YYYY12345	W00-YYYY-000000-012345
	SYYYY1234	S99-YYYY-000000-001234
	SYY1234	S99-YYYY-000000-001234
	S-YYYY1234	S99-YYYY-000000-001234
	S00YYYY12345	S00-YYYY-000000-012345
Mark:	DYY-12345	D99-YYYY-000000-0012345
	JYY-12345	J99-YYYY-000000-0012345
	D00-YYYY-12345-12345	D00-YYYY-0123456-012345
	00-YYYY-12345-12345	D00-YYYY-0123456-012345
	D00-YYYY-123456	D00-YYYY-000000-123456
	J00-YYYY-123456	D00-YYYY-000000-123456

2) Publication No.

Common: **X**99-YYYY-123456-**223456**

IPDL Key: **XYYYY223456**

IPDL Screen: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Copyright: C00-YYYY-12345-12345

Design:	A00-YYYY-12345
Patent:	123456S or 123456
Mark:	X-YYYY-123456

Examples:

	Source	Normalized
Copyright:	Non	Non
Design:	Non	Non
Patent:	123.456	P99-0000-000000-123456
	123456	P99-0000-000000-123456
	123.456S	S99-0000-000000-123456
	123456S	S99-0000-000000-123456
Mark:	Non	Non

3) Registration No

Common:	IDX123456789
IPDL Key:	IDX123456789
IPDL Screen:	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	Copyright: 123456
	Design: ID1234567
	Patent: ID1234567S or ID123456789
	Mark: IDM123456789 or 123456

Examples:

	Source	Normalized
Copyright:	123456	IDC000123456
Design:	ID1234567	IDD001234567
Patent:	ID1234567	IDP001234567
	ID1234567S	IDS001234567
Mark:	123456	ID0000123456
	IDM123456789	IDM123456789

4) Date

Common: YYYYMMDD

IPDL Screen: DD/MM/YYYY

5) Country name

Common: XX (2 Characters according to ISO Country Code)

6) Legal Status

Common: 999

IPDL Screen: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(2) Data Modeling

To avoid confusion, Archive DB must reject unnecessary redundancy.

All the data which are stored in Archive DB must be related to applications for registration, and are identified by application IDs. An application ID is generated by normalization process and then assigned to each application of registration.

There are applications other than applications for registration, such as applications for extension, applications for amendments, or so on. Those applications are related to the relevant applications for registration, without exception. No fresh application IDs will not be assigned to these applications, instead application IDs for the relevant registration are assigned to the applications.

(3) Database Architecture

Data building in IPDL is carried out in the following sequences:

- Gather data from Source Data files
- Convert the data into normalized Common Update Format
- Update Archive DB with data in Common Update Format files
- Update IPDL DB with data in Archive DB

1) Common Update Format

Common Update Format is used as an intermediary between source data files and the Archive DB. Common Update Format is capable to store any data of any source data file. It defines a common tag name for each data item in a source file. Common Update Format can be stored either in Relational DB, XML, or CSV.

The IPDL system uses the Relational DB.

For detail, see Appendix 4.

a) Common Update Format in Relational DB

A simple table structure was used for Common Update Format in relational DB. Although the simple table structure may not exploit the merit of relational DB well, it ensures transformability of various file format. Each item name in the table must correspond to the respective common tag name which corresponds to each item in the source data file. The relational DB for the Common Update Format must have capacity to handle around 200 items.

b) Common Update Format in XML

Common Update Format in XML is realized by assigning corresponding XML tag to each item of the source data file.

c) Common Update Format in CSV

Each item in CSV Common Update Format is identified by the order which appears in a record. The order of the items must be the same as that of the Common Update Format. In order to meet the case of record which might contain more than one items, such as classifications of patents, one record requires to contain more than one items, or other suitable structure is required to be devised.

2) Archive DB

The Archive DB contains all the information received via Common Update Format. The Archive DB consists of Basic Table, Applicant Table, Creator Table, Annual Fee Table, Extension Table, Keywords Table, Event Table, A classification Table, B classification Table, A priority Table, B priority Table, Other Information Table, Detail Information Table, and History Table.

The Archive DB adopts a single common format for all domains of Patent, Trademark, Industrial Design, and Copyright.

As Archive DB adopts a single architecture which is applicable for all the domains, management of IT in DGIPR is facilitated, resulting in increased capacity for using IT.

For detail, see Appendix 5.

3) Local File Item Name Table

The Local File Item Name Table is used to define the relation between items in source files and tags in Common Update Format. The Local File Item Table is

defined with using XML.

4) Image Data and Their Location

a) Image data in WBPS and TMNS

Relational DBs of WBPS stores image data of industrial designs, while TMNS stores the image data out of the relational DBs. Each image data of marks or designs occupies approximately 100 KB.

b) Image data in the Common Update Format File

All the image data are stored in TMNS in the case of Trademark. In the case of industrial designs, however, the image data prepared for issuance of certificate have been stored in a local file.

When a Common Update Format file is created from WBPS, TMNS or the local files, the file needs to work image data. In such cases, the Common Update Format file will contain the file name of image data and its directory name only, while the image data itself is stored in a different file, which file name is assigned as **XYYYY-123456**.jpg, where "X" represents domain, "YYYY" represents year, and "123456" represents sequential number of application.

c) Archive DB

The Archive DB contains basically character data only.

Full documents of PDF files (image data), and image data of trademarks and industrial designs, are not stored in the Oracle DB and the DB only manages name of files and directories where the files of images reside.

d) Search DB

Search DB does not contain any image data as it is designed to search character data only. Images of trademarks and industrial designs, and also PDF files of patents are stored outside of the DB and the DB only manages name of files and directories where images reside.

(4) Data Migration

1) One Time Operation

- A great volume of data already has been accumulated in the DBs of WBPS and TMNS. The one time operation transfers these data directories from Oracle DBs of the WBPS and TMNS to Oracle DB of Archive Server.
- Firstly, whole of WBPS DB and TMNS DB will be copied to Back-up Server

- Then, the normalization program normalizes the data of application number, registration number, and other items stored in the Backup Server, and registers the results to Common Update Format in the Backup Server.
- Then, the migration programs transfer each item in the Common Update Format to DBs in Archive DB.
- A designated file in the Monitoring Server records all the PC files used in the past, and the normalization program normalizes the application number, registration number, and other items, and register the results to the Common Update Format in Backup Server.
- Then, the migration programs transfer each item in the Common Updated Format to the Archive DBs.

2) Monthly Operation

There are two types of monthly operations. One is an operation to extract data from local files in personal computers for updating. The other is an operation to extract data form Oracle DBs for updating.

a) Operation for Local Files

- Assigned staffs of each Directorate copy the source files in PCs to the designated directories of Monitoring Server using the submission program.
- Common Update Format files are created after completion of the copy.
- The format is checked in the process of creating the Common Update Format, and error message is shown if the error is identified.
- If a data error is found, the error is corrected and registered again.
- IT Directorate checks whether all the files are stored in the designated directories.
- If all the files are not ready, IT Directorate expedite it and make them ready.
- The migration program is started automatically every day at night, and the contents of the Common Update Format are reflected to the Archive DB.

b) Updating of DBs

- A program to extract the updated data from DBs in WBPS and TMNS is started automatically every day at night, and a program to create a Common Update Format is started every month, and thus, the results are reflected to the Archive DBs.

3) Operation as needed

- Full documents of patents for publications are prepared in PDF format files.
- The name of existing scanned files consists of 14 characters, with the extension being “pdf”. The file name always starts with “id” and ends with one space and “a “. According to the current naming rule, for example, a file name “id 10015a .pdf” is generated when a registration number is “010015”.
- A batch of PDF files which are generated by EPO Scan should be prepared in the designated directory in order to be stored in Archive DB by operation as needed.
- The program of operation-as-needed generates the normalized registration number by converting the PDF file name. It searches an application number having the same registration number, and registers the location of the file to the Archive DB. When it is found, the legal status of the application is updated as “Granted”.
- PDF files are copied to the directories which are decided by the registration numbers. One directory contains 1,000 files.

Registration No	Directory Name
0000001-0001000	B0001
0001001-0002000	B0002
0002001-0003000	

…… ……

0050001-0051000	B0051
0051001-0052000	B0052
0052001-0003000	B0053

- In preparing PDF files of Publication A, the normalized publication numbers are generated using the file names first. Then, the files are stored in the directories which are decided by the publication numbers. At the same time, the Publication A information of the application data in Archive DB are updated.

Publication No	Directory Name
0000001-0001000	A0001
0001001-0002000	A0002
0002001-0003000	

…… ……

0050001-0051000	A0051
0051001-0052000	A0052
0052001-0003000	A0053

4) Policy on the data to be open to the public

- Applications, which are decided to be published as Publication A documents, are extracted from the Archive DB and transferred to the Public IPDL.

(5) Legal Status Management

Taking into account the current operation in DGIPR, the IPDL adopts a status code system which consists of three digits. The first digit represents the main status, consisting of:

1: Received
2: Filed
3: Formality Examination Finished
4: Published
5: Withdrawn
6: (Not used)
7: Substantive Examination
8: Granted, and
9: Rejected.

The second digit represents actions of applicants, which effects status of relevant applications, namely:

1: Request of Examination
2: Extension of Registration
3: Cancellation of Registration, and
4: Expired.

The third digit represents an action of the third parties or the courts, which effect the status of relevant applications, namely:

1: Objection Received
4: Lawsuit Arisen
5: Decision of the Court

Sub-Status / Main Status	Normal	Exam Req Received	Objection Received	Exam Req & Objection Received	Lawsuit	Court Decision
		X1X	XX1	X11	XX4	XX5
Unknown	000					
Received	100					
Filed	200	210				
Formality finished	300	310				
A Publication	400	410	401	411		
Withdrawn	500					
Under examination	700		701			
Granted	800				804	805
Refused	900				904	905
Extended	820				824	825
Canceled	830					
Expired	840					

Status ID	Status Name
000	Unknown
100	Received
200	Filed
210	Filed / Exam Req
300	Formality Finished
310	Formality Finished / Exam Req
400	A Pub
410	A Pub / Exam Req
401	A Pub / Objection
411	A Pub / Exam Req / Objection
700	Exam
701	Exam / Objection
800	Granted
804	Granted / Under Court
805	Granted by Court
820	Extended
824	Extended / Under Court
825	Extended by Court
830	Canceled
840	Expired
900	Refused
904	Refused / Under Court
905	Refused by Court

(6) Rules of Updating and Overwriting

- At the time of the update operation, if the Application ID in question does not exist in the Archive DB, a new Application ID is registered in the Archive DB and all the relevant data stored in Common Update Format file are transferred to the Archive DB.
- If the Application ID in question already exists in the Archive DB and there is no duplicated or conflicting information, all the relevant data stored in Common Update Format file are transferred to Archive DB.
- If the Application ID in question already exists in the Archive DB and there are duplicated or conflicting information, data are updated according to the following rules.
- The existing data in Archive DB is overwritten with the Common Updating Format data, if the Common Updating Format data is new compared with the existing data in Archive DB. The criteria to determine the data "new", and rule to update is shown in a table on the next page.

Notes: B: Bibliographic data is updated
S: Status data is overwritten by the number indicated
H: History data is added
E: Display Output Error message
X: Indicated part of Status remains unchanged
Z: Indicated part of Status is overwritten as instructed
N: No change made

DB Current Status / UpdateData	No Data	Unknown	Received	Filed	Formality	Request for Examination	A Publication	Withdrawn	Examination	Objection	Grant	Refused	Extended	Canceled	Expired
		000	100	200	300	X1X	4X0	500	70X	XX1	800,805	900,905	820,825	830	840
Unknown	B 000	B 000	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
Received	S,B 100	S,B 100	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
Filed	S,B 200	S,B 200	S,B 200	S,B 200	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
FormalityFinished	S,B 300	S,B 300	S,B 300	S,B 300	S,B 300	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
Request for Examination	S 010	S 010	S 110	S 210	S 310	S X10	S 410	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
A Publication	S,B 400	S,B 400	S,B 400	S,B 400	S,B 400	S,B 4X0	S,B 4X0	N	N	N	N	N	E	E	E
Withdrawn	S 500	S 500	S 500	S 500	S 500	S 500	S 500	N	S 500	S 500	E	E	E	E	E
Examination	S 700	S 700	S 700	S 700	S 700	S 700	S 7X0	N	S 70X	N	N	N	E	E	E
Objection	S,B 001	S 001	S 101	S 201	S 301	S XX1	S 4X1	N	S 701	S XX1	N	N	E	E	E
Grant	S,B 800	S 800	S 800	S 800	S 800	S 800	S 800	E	S 800	S 800	S 800	E	E	E	E
Refused	S,B 900	S 900	S 900	S 900	S 900	S 900	S 900	E	S 900	S 900	E	S 900	E	E	E
Certification	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	E	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	E	E	E
B Publication	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	E	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	S,B 800	E	E	E
Assignment	H 000	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	E	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	E	E
Amendment	H 000	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	E	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	H XXX	E	E
Extended	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	E	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	S,H 820	E	E
Canceled	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	E	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	S,H 830	N
Expired	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	E	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	S,H 840	N	S,H 840
Lawsuit	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	E	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	S,H 804,904, 824	E	E
Court Decision	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	E	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	S,H 805,905, 825	E	E
Error Amendment	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX	B XXX
Status Amendment	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ	S ZZZ

(7) Currently Available Data

Data files currently available in DGIPR are indicated by a P, M, D, or C in the following table. Whereabouts of these files are shown in Appendix 6. For the contents of the files, see Appendix 7.

Update Operation	Operation Code	Source File			
		Patent	Mark	Design	Copyright
Unknown	000				
Received	100				
Filed	200				
Formality Finished	300				
Request for Examination	310				
A Publication	400	P2	M5		
Withdrawn	500	P4	M4		
Complex from PC	600				
Complex from WBPS	610	P1		D1	C1
Complex from TMNS	620		M1		
Examination	700				
Opposition	401			D4	
Grant	800				
Refused	900		M3	D3,D4	
Certification	801	P6	M2	D2	C2
B Publication	802	P3			
Assignment	060		M7		
Amendment	070		M6		
Extended	820				
Annual Fee Payment	821	P7			
Canceled	830		M8		
Expired	840				
Appeal Received	902				
Appeal Granted	803				
Appeal Rejected	903				
Lawsuit	904				
Court Decision	970		M9		
Error Amendment	980	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared
Status Amendment	990	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared	To Be Prepared

3.2.1.5 Data sharing with local offices

Computers at the local offices are connected to the existing Network Management Server in DGIPR using dial-up telephone access. Since the Network Management Server can provide the virtual LAN environment to the computers outside of DGIPR, the IPDL system does not distinguish between computers in DGIPR and computers outside of DGIPR, and provides all the functions available to computers in DGIPR to the computers outside of DGIPR.

Since the computers at local offices do not have high speed line environment, guidance should be prepared for the staffs in the local offices not to use “image list search” so often, to keep the operational efficiency.

3.2.2 Components of the system

3.2.2.1 System architecture

IPDL servers are provided separately to the public users and the examiners in DGIPR.

Since the IPDL for the public users is accessed through the Internet, it should provide sufficient down link speed for the users to benefit from the services. Further, the IPDL must be isolated from the current systems of DGIPR to prevent malicious attacks through the Internet access.

The IPDL for the examiners is connected to the existing LAN of DGIPR. The services are provided also to the officers in the local offices connecting to the current network management server in DGIPR.

3.2.2.2 Hardware components

The IPDL system consists of an archive server, which functions also as a backup server, two application servers, two search DB servers, two Web servers, and one maintenance server.

Required power supply for the servers and equipments are as follows:

Archive server	500W	x 6	3,000 W
Maintenance server	270W	x 1	270 W
Firewall	80W	x 1	80 W
Scanner	220W	x 1	220 W
Display	40W	x1	40 W
UPS	130W	x 2	260 W
UPS	70W	x 1	70 W

Switching Hub	40W	x 3	120 W
LTO	130W	x 1	130 W
CRT/KB Switch	10W	x 1	10 W
PC	140W	x 17	2,380 W
Total			6,580 W

For detail, see Appendix 8.

3.2.2.3 Storage capacity

(1) Archive DB

According to the current application data, each application contains 20 KB character data and 100 KB image data respectively.

The capacity required for storing all the data is estimated 58.8GB for the data currently stored, and to be increased to 79.8G in the year 2010 with 664,000 applications.

Year / Domain	2005		2010	
	Number	Disk Occupancy	Number	Disk Occupancy
Patents	50,000	6.0 GB	80,000	9.6 GB
Trademarks	300,000	36.0 GB	550,000	66.0 GB
Industrial Designs	8,000	1.0 GB	23,000	2.8 GB
Copyrights	6,000	0.8 GB	11,000	1.4 GB
Total	364,000	58.8 GB	664,000	79.8 GB

(2) PDF

Currently 9,842 of full patent documents of Publication B are scanned and converted to PDF files, which occupy 13.5GB. If all of the around 15,000 of currently registered documents are scanned and converted, they will occupy 21.6 GB.

Among the patent documents publicized as Publication A, the most demanded documents for the public and examiners are those filed only in Indonesia. These documents account for 6% of all the Publication A documents, which require 4.3GB.

Disk capacity required for front page of 5,000 Publication B documents is 0.27GB, while Simple Patents require 0.192GB with 464 documents. The required disk capacity of one document of Simple Patents is equivalent to a third of that of Patents. Since the number of Simple Patents is small, the following table include the requirement of Simple Patents in that of Patents to simplify the capacity estimate.

	2005		2010	
	Number	Disk Occupancy	Number	Disk Occupancy
Full Document Publication A, Domestic	3,000	4.3 GB	8,000	11.5 GB
Front Page Publication A, Foreign	47,000	3.0 GB	72,000	4.6 GB
Publication B Full Document	15,000	21.6 GB	24,000	35.6 GB
Total	65,000	28.9 GB	104,000	51.7 GB

(3) Internal IPDL

Required disk capacity for the data in IPDL is the total of that of Archive DBs and PDF files. Currently it occupies 87.7GB (or 58.8GB + 28.9 GB), and is expected to increase to 131.5GB (or 79.8 GB + 51.7 GB) in 2010.

(4) Public IPDL

Public IPDL contains the information which is made available for the public only. Patent information is made available to the public 18 months after the filing date. Since the data for the 18months requires 3.2GB, the public IPDL requires 3.2GB less than that of Internal IPDL. Therefore, the Public IPDL requires 84.5 GB (or 87.7 GB less 3.2 GB) currently, and it is estimated to increase to 128.3 GB (or 131.5 GB less 3.2 GB) in 2010.

3.2.2.4 Computers for users

- There are two types of users; Internal users of DGIPR, and public users who access the IPDL through the Internet.
- Since the internal users of DGIPR currently use Microsoft Windows and Internet Explorer for their daily operations, the operation environment with Microsoft Windows and Internet Explorer will be provided for the computers to be acquired in connection with the IPDL.

3.2.2.5 Security

(1) Internet Security

- Public IPDL Servers are separated from other internal systems.
- Internal Servers are not accessible from the Internet.
- Anti-Virus software is to be installed in every server and computer.

(2) Authentication

There will be three authorization levels.

1) Level A: An authorized user of Level A can access all the records in IPDL.
2) Level B: An authorized user of Level B can access all the records of the domain where he/she belongs. An authorized user of Level B also can access the records which are already open to the public.
3) Level C: An authorized user of Level C can access the records which are already open to public.

(3) Access to the Update Folder

IT Directorate issues an ID and password to those who are in charge of updating, so that they can access to the Update Folder in the Archive Server.

(4) Update Log

The system records the ID of the operator who uploaded, and date and time of upload, when Common Update Format data from the source file is uploaded to the Update Folder.

The system records the source file information stored in Common Update Format data, the operator's ID and updating date, when the Archive DB is updated using the Common Update Format data.

Update Log should be kept for 5 years to be audited.

(5) Recovery

1) Hardware

Disk	All the data in servers are duplicated using a RAID 1 mechanism. Once one of the disks is damaged, it should be replaced immediately.
CPU and Memory	If the memory is damaged, equipment should be replaced immediately, interrupting the operations.

2) Data

Archive DB

- Data in Archive DB should be saved to the backup media after monthly operation.
- The saved data should be kept for at least 3 generations.
- When Archive DB gets damaged, the data should be recovered by using the media which contains the last generation.
- When the updated generation has serious problems, the Archive DB should be recovered to the previous generation.

IPDL DB (Internal and Public)

- Data in IPDL should be saved to the backup media after monthly operation.
- The saved data should be kept for at least 2 generations.
- When the updated generation has serious problems, the IPDL DB should be recovered to the previous generation.
- When necessary, IPDL DB should be rebuilt by using the Archive DB.

Common Update Format Files

- Common Update Format Files are to be kept for 12 months equivalent in the backup media.
- Original Source Files are also kept for 12 months equivalent in the backup media.

3.3 Outline of the Detail Design

3.3.1 Software architecture

There are two main steps to build IPDL system. The first is to collect data and build search DB. The second is to activate search engine and provide search services.

The first step is composed of five systems, which are DB Updating Data Transfer System (P2), PC Updating Data Collecting System (P1), PC Data Migration System (P3), Archive DB Updating System (P4), and IPDL Updating System. The second step provides search services by receiving the search key world and shows the results on the screen of PCs.

(1) DB Updating Data Transfer System (P2)

1) WBPS DB Migration

a) Oracle Replication

Any changes made on WBPS database are replicated in real time Replica WBPS by the Oracle Replication Agent function.

b) Oracle Stream

Oracle Stream function captures any changes on replica WBPS DB and sends it daily to WBPS processor to be processed.

c) Application Number Finder

Application Number Finder receives data from Oracle Stream, finds an application number and sends it to Normalization Process. Normalization Process returns the normalized application number.

d) Initial Migration WBPS Processor

This Processor collects all data of the normalized application number from WBPS Replica. Collected data are sent to Normalization Process one by one. Once the normalization process is completed, the relevant data are saved on Common Update DB.

e) Normalization Process

This process transforms data into a defined standard format.

2) TMNS DB Migration

a) MS SQL DTS

MS SQL has a standard tool for importing and exporting data called DTS (Data Transformation Services). With this tool a replicated MS SQL database can be regenerated.

b) Patent Processor

Patent Processor will be initiated called manually. It finds an application number in the DB and sends it to Normalization Process. Normalization process returns the normalized application number back to Patent Processor. Based on the normalized number, the patent processor retrieve relevant data from the MS SQL and normalized accordingly. Once the normalization process is completed, the all the data are saved on Common Update DB.

c) Normalization Process

This process is the same as the normalization applied to WBPS.

(2) PC Updating Data Collecting System (P1)

1) XML Configuration Reader

This module reads the application configuration/settings from the XML file. The XML file is located on each File Submission Client's PC.

2) File Submitter

This module submits file(s) to the Monitoring Server and display process log file from Monitoring Server. The submission itself will use FTP service. A warning pops up if any error occurs during submission.

3) Log File Writer

There are 2 kinds of log files. One is Process Log file which data are generated on Monitoring server and transferred to the client PC. Received Process Log is merged with the previous Process Log file received on the same day.

The other is a Client Log file created during file submission. Log File Writer will also write any status and message of reach record.

4) Log File Reader

This module will read Process Log file, parse it and display it.

Note: Client Log file (generated during submission) is not displayed.

5) Status Checker

This module keeps checking status of files processed in Monitoring Server and gets the Process Log file.

6) Supporting Module

Active Directory is used to support to check domain user and domain group.

(3) PC Data Migration System (P3)

When new file(s) copied to import folder, operating system notifies the application, which start processing files in import folder until no more file remain in folder.

- Application first reads the xml file which contains table mapping definition.
- Application finds a file in the import folder and checks file type to determine which library to be used to read the file. Application reads a file in import folder using file reader library. Data in file will be read row by row.

- Normalization will be performed for column Application Number, Publication Number, Certification Number, IPC Number, Date and Country using corresponding libraries.

In case, no error found in reading file, data will be inserted to Common Update Database and the file in import folder is moved to the success folder. In case error found in processing a file, application writes error code to error log, data are not be written on Common Update DB, and the file in import folder is moved to the error folder.

(4) Archive DB Updating System (P4)

1) Archive DB is updated using Common Update Format DB by a trigger of Command Scheduler (Cron).
2) Command scheduler initializes Application Manager.
3) Application Manager invokes XML Reader to read XML Configuration File and invokes Common Update Data Uploader.
4) Common Update Data Uploader starts to collect all data from Common Update DB. When loading the Common Update DB records, the data will be sorted in such a way to enable getting history data (sorted by Legal status, add number and sequential no).
5) The rules to update to Archive DB are defined in the rule table in the Internal DB. The rule table contains a pair of Common Update status and Archive DB status and the required action(s) flag.
6) Data Processor will use the rule table to determine the required actions, such as Insert, Update, Ignore, and copy image/PDF file. Data Processor transfers relevant data from Common Update to Archive DB structure. For those record that has Image or PDF file, the system will copy the file from Monitoring server under the directory of Archive DB server. The directory is determined by the application or registration number.
7) For ignored records, write it to log file for further audit requirement.

(5) IPDL Updating System (P5)

1) When the system starts, it initiates the Command Scheduler (Cron) which defines when to start Application Manager.
2) Command Scheduler initializes Application Manager.
3) Application Manager invokes XML Reader to read XML Configuration File and also invokes Archive DB Data Loader.
4) Archive DB Data Loader collects data from Archive DB based on the predefined rules.

5) Internal IPDL processor executes and transforms the result of query into XML data and accumulates as Shunsaku DB.
6) For updating, Internal IPDL processor stops Shunsaku program, delete current data, load the new data, and restart Shunsaku.
7) Public IPDL processor selects and generates XML data which are open to public.
8) Public IPDL processor stores the new Shunsaku DB, the relevant Image and PDF files to the defined location. At this moment, the update program for Public IPDL is also generated.
9) A staff of DGIPR manually copies the Shunsaku DB to DVD or CD-ROM.
10) After inserting the DVDs or CD-ROMs data into Public Director Server, run the update program is initiated. The program reads the new data from DVDs or CD-ROMs and stores updated data into Public Shunsaku Director Server and start Shunsaku.

(6) IPDL Search System

Any screen will be processed to and from Topjax Controller which basically has five components. XML, XSD and XSLT to draw the screen and put Java Script and also Screen Flow, Screen Button Flow to put any Java Code.

Main purpose of Shun Common module is to simplify the calling to Shunsaku API. Request pass from IPDL module is translated into Shunsaku API and returning result is then passed back to IPDL module. Shunsaku API received the request from Shun Common and construct necessary SQL statement to query the database. Returning result is passed back to Shun Common module. Query is sent to database and returning result set is passed back to Shunsaku API.

3.3.2 Allocation of resources

(1) Specification of Network configuration

There are two types of IPDL system, which are internal IPDL and public IPDL.

Public IPDL system consists of Web/Application Server, Director Server, and Search Server. Internet IPDL system requires Archive DB Server, Backup Server and Monitoring Server other than Web/Application Server, Director Server, and Search Server. Public IPDL is accessible from the internet, the only application protocol allowed is HTTP, and the only server allowed to be accessed is Web/AP server. Internal IPDL, which is not accessible from the Internet, can only be accessed from client PC within DGIPR. Updating Public IPDL requires manual operations of loading data into

Public IPDL database from the external media (CD/DVD).

The IP Standard defines specific address ranges for use by private network (intranets or network behind firewalls/gateway). For IPDL, IP Class C is used which have address range from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255.

1) Archive Server

Archive Server stores all the collected data of Patent, Trademark, Copyright, and Industrial Design. The data includes character data in the relational database, jpeg files of scanned images of marks and designs, and PDF files of scanned documents of patents.

All the data for IPDL are generated from the data on Archive server.

2) Monitoring Server

Monitoring Server stores files from PCs. Data in those files are processed and transformed to Common Update format. The transformed data are stored in the Backup Server.

3) Backup Server

Backup Server keeps Replica of WBPS, Replica of TMNS and PDF/Images files.

Updated records of replicas are processed and transformed to Common Update format. The transformed data are stored in the Common Update Format Database in Backup Server.

4) IPDL Search Server

Database for search and Search Engine are stored in IPDL Search Server.

Search process which is generated by the Director Server is performed and the result is reported back.

5) IPDL Director Server

This server instructs Search Server to search and gather search results. The results are sorted and reported to the client through the Web Server.

6) IPDL Web Server

IPDL Web Server is the point of contact to end users node to provide IPDL services. It provides the communication function through the web screens. Data entered in the search condition screen is transformed and sent to the Director Server. Director Server orders Search Server to makes a series of search to satisfy the search conditions.

Director server sorts the results from Search Server and responds back to the Web Server. Web Server generates the screen data to present the results.

Appendix 1～8

Appendix 1

Figure A1-1 Screen Flow of Examiner IPDL Service

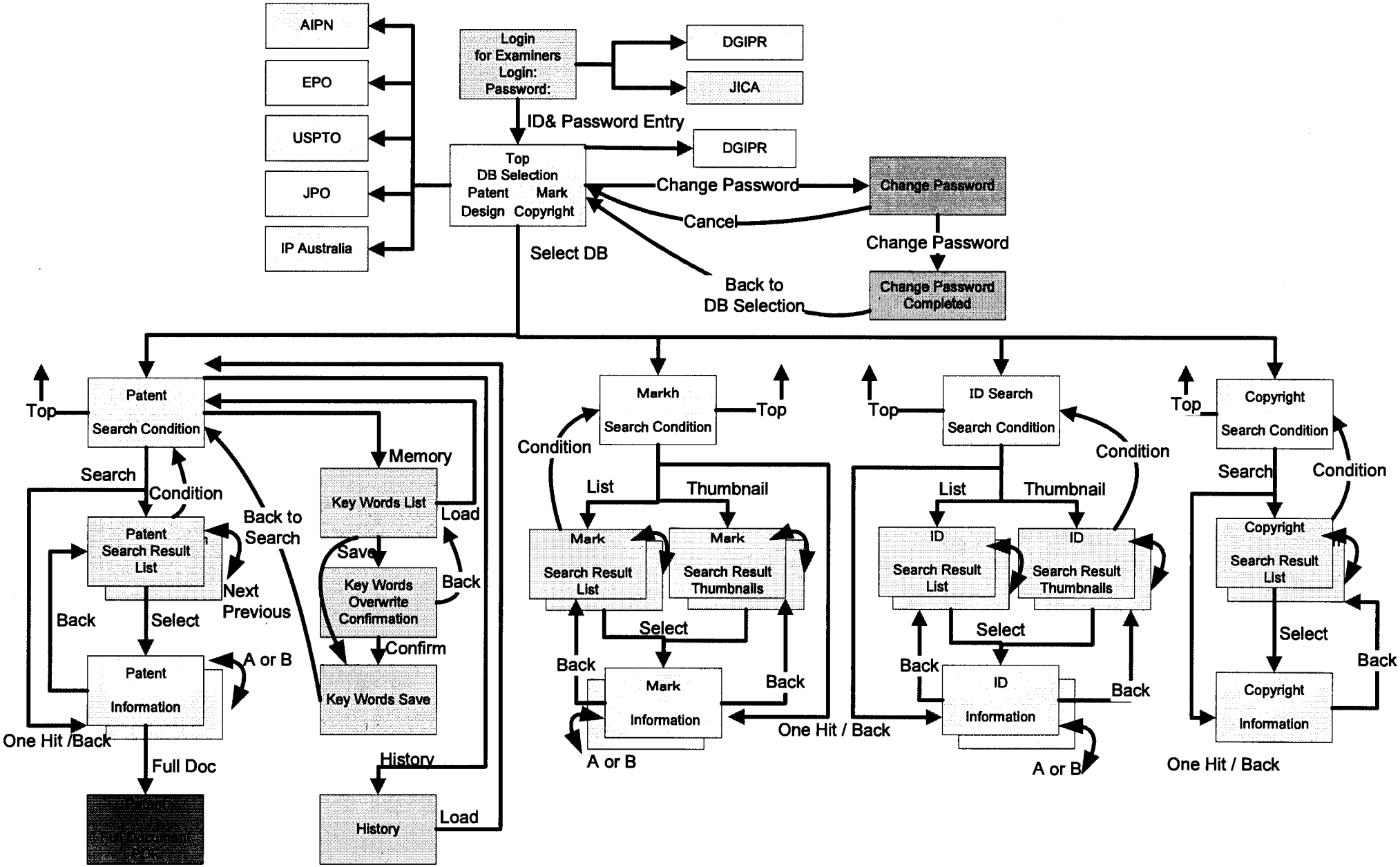
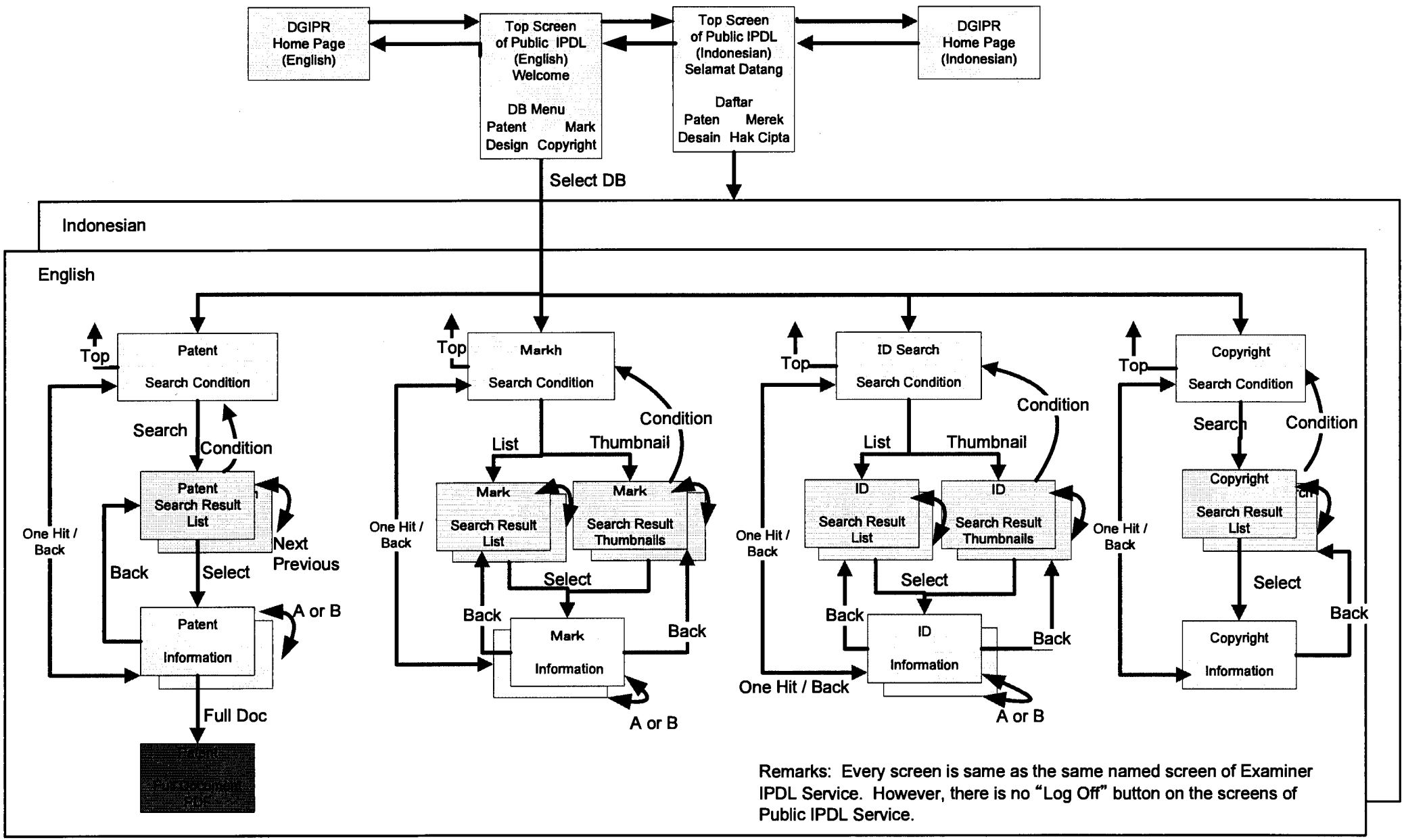


Figure A1-2 Screen Flow of Public IPDL Service



Appendix 2

Figure A2-1 **Login for Examiners**

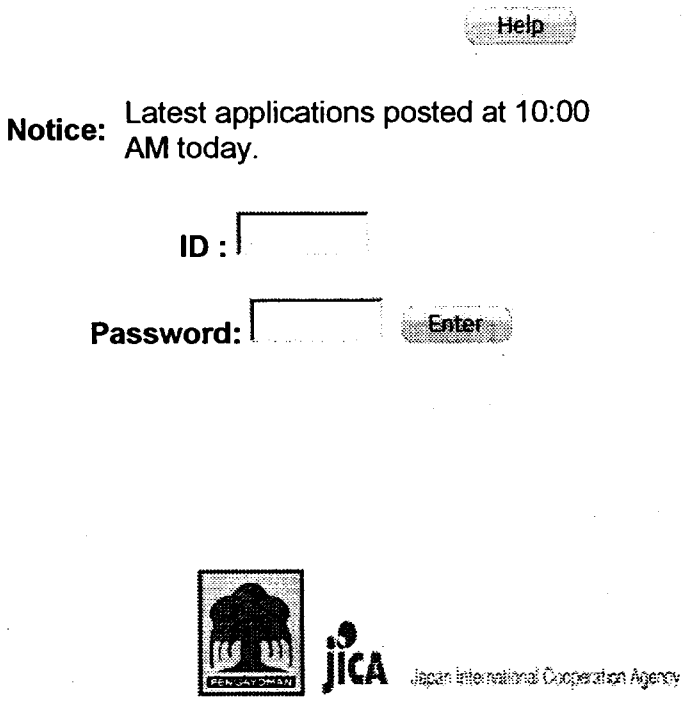


Figure A2-2 **IPDL DB Selection**

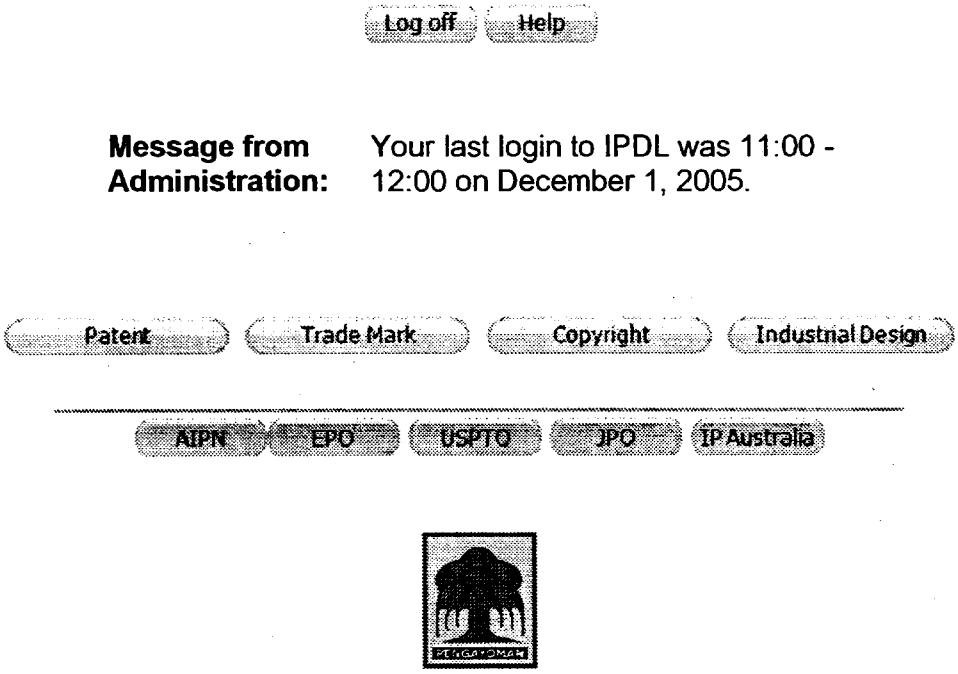


Figure A2-3 Search Service of Indonesian IP Database

DB Selection:

Welcome to DGIPR's Search Service of Indonesian IP Database.

Please select a database.

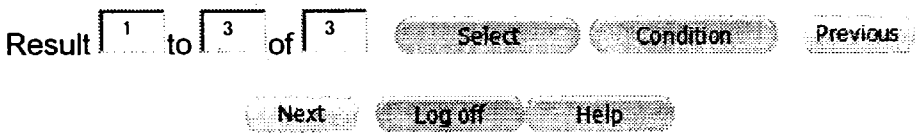
Figure A2-4 Patent Search Conditions

Class ◉ All ○ Patent ○ Simple Patent

	And	Or	Not	
Free Text	◉	○	○	
Abstract 1 (57)	◉	○	○	
Abstract 2 (57)	◉	○	○	
Abstract (English) 1 (57)	◉	○	○	
Abstract (English) 2 (57)	◉	○	○	
Title (54)	◉	○	○	
Application No (21)				
Publication No (11)				
Patent No (11)				
Classification No (51)				
Inventor (72)	◉	○	○	
Applicant (71)	◉	○	○	
Country of Applicant	◉	○	○	
Consultant (73)	◉	◉	○	

		Month / Date / Year		Month / Date / Year
Filing Date (22)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Priority Date (32)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Registration Date (15)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Publication A Date (41)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Publication B Date (47)	From	/ /	Until	/ /

Figure A2-5 Patent Search Result List



	Application No	Applicant	Title of Invention
1.	S-940014	LAI CHIN-CHUN	MESIN PELENGKUNG UNTUK MEMBENGKOKKAN TABUNG PIPA SECARA OTOMATIS TANPA TENAGA MANUSIA
2.	S-20002331	ELI LILLY AND COMPANY	MESIN PELENGKUNG UNTUK MEMBENGKOKKAN TABUNG PIPA SECARA
3.	W20010089	A.P.E.-TRAIDING OY	MESIN CENTAK UNTUK PRODUKSI SABUK KARET

Figure A2-6 **Patent Information**

Result No 1 of 3 | A Publication | Full Document | Back | Log off | Help

Application No (21):	S-940014	
Patent No(11):	ID 0 000 107 S	
Publication No (11):	027.201	
Publication A Date (43):	06/07/1994	Gazette No:
Publication B Date (41):		Gazette No:

Legal Status:	Granted	04/08/1996
Filing Date (22):		03/07/1994
Date of Request of Examination:		
Grant Date (45):		04/08/1996
Examiner 1:		Aziz
Examiner 2:		Aslin Shiite
Examiner 3:		Ir. Syafrimai
Priority Date (32):		None
Priority No (31):		None
Priority Country (33):		None

Application Information of B Publication

Title of Invention (54):	MESIN PELENGKUNG UNTUK MEMBENGKOKKAN TABUNG PIPA SECARA OTOMATIS TANPA TENAGA MANUSIA
Applicant (71):	LAI CHIN-CHUN 43, Lane 23, Yi Chong East, Tai Ping Shiang, Taichung, Taiwan
Country of Applicant:	Taiwan
Inventors (72):	Lai Chin-chun
Consultant (74) :	Ir. Y.T. Widjojo Jl. Daan Mogot KM 24 Jakarta 11230
Related Application No (56):	- EP-A-0 041 432 - EP-A-0 370 485 - EP-A-0 390 523
Claims:	16
Classification (51):	B21D 11/00; 7/024; 7/06; 41/02

Abstract (57): Penemuan ini berkaitan dengan sebuah mesin pelengkung tabung pipa mencakup sebuah pembungkus yang ditempatkan di atas sebuah rumahan, sebuah lengan yang dapat berputar ditopang di atas pembungkus itu, tabung pipa yang akan dibengkokkan itu ditempatkan antara dua potongan tuangan, dan sepotong tuangan tengah yang disambung dengan sebuah silinder dan dapat digerakkan oleh silinder, potongan tuangan tengah itu digerakkan untuk mengikat bersama tabung pipa melalu silinder agar supaya membengkokkan tabung pipanya.

Abstract (English) (57):

Last Fee Payment: Year 11 Paid 10/05/2005

Other Information:

Figure A2-7 **Patent Information**

Result No 1 of 3 B Publication | Full Document | Back | Log off | Help

Application No (21):	S-940014	
Patent No(11):	ID 0 000 107 S	
Publication No (11):	027.201	
Publication A Date (43):	06/07/1994	Gazette No:
Publication B Date (41):		Gazette No:

Legal Status: Granted 04/08/1996

Filing Date (22):	03/07/1994
Date of Request of Examination:	
Grant Date (45):	04/08/1996
Examiner 1:	Aziz
Examiner 2:	Aslin Shiite
Examiner 3:	Ir. Syafrimai
Priority Date (32):	None
Priority No (31):	None
Priority Country (33):	None

Application Information of A Publication

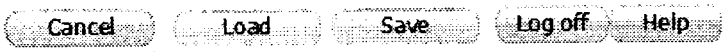
Title of Invention (54):	MESIN PELENGKUNG UNTUK MEMBENGKOKKAN TABUNG PIPA SECARA OTOMATIS TANPA TENAGA MANUSIA
Applicant (71):	LAI CHIN-CHUN
	43, Lane 23, Yi Chong East, Tai Ping Shiang, Taichung, Taiwan
Country of Applicant:	Taiwan
Inventors (72):	Lai Chin-chun
Consultant (74) :	Ir. Y.T. Widjojo
	Jl. Kali Besar Barat No. 5 Jakarta 11230

Related Application No (56):	- EP-A-0 041 432 - EP-A-0 370 485
Claims:	20
Classification (51):	B21D 11/00; 7/024; 7/06; 41/02
Abstract (57):	Penemuan ini berkaitan dengan sebuah mesin pelengkung tabung pipa mencakup sebuah pembungkus yang ditempatkan di atas sebuah rumahan, sebuah lengan yang dapat berputar ditopang di atas pembungkus itu, tabung pipa yang akan dibengkokkan itu ditempatkan antara dua potongan tuangan, dan sepotong tuangan tengah yang disambung dengan sebuah silinder dan dapat digerakkan oleh silinder, potongan tuangan tengah itu digerakkan untuk mengikat bersama tabung pipa melalu silinder agar supaya membengkokkan tabung pipanya.
Abstract (English) (57):	

Last Fee Payment: Year 11 Paid 10/05/2005

Other Information:

Figure A2-8 **Key Words List** - Search Conditions to Patent DB-



To load the saved conditions, please choose a number and click "Load" button.

To save new conditions, please choose a number and click "Save" button.

1	Mesin AND Pelengkung	11	21
2	Komposisi Farmasi	12	22
3	Menyambung Ujung Ujung Inti	13	23
4		14	24
5		15	25
6		16	26
7		17	27
8		18	28
9		19	29
10		20	30

Figure A2-9 **Confirmation of Key Words Save**

- Search Conditions to Patent DB -

Back | Confirm | Log off | Help

Do you save or overwrite the new conditions?

Memory No	1
Assigned Name	Mesin AND Pelengkung
Existing Memory	Class: All Abstract 1: mesin AND pelengkung Filing Date from: 01/01/1995 Filing Date until: 12/05/2005
New Conditions	Class: All Abstract 1: mesin AND pelengkung Abstract 2: lengan AND otomatis Filing Date from: 01/01/1995 Filing Date until: 12/05/2005

Figure A2-10 **Key Words Save**

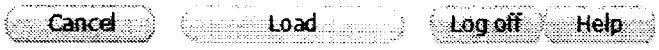
- Search Conditions to Patent DB -

Back to Search | Log off | Help

New conditions were saved!

Memory No	1
Assigned Name	Mesin AND Pelengkung
Conditions	Class: All Abstract 1: mesin AND pelengkung Abstract 2: lengan AND otomatis Filing Date from: 01/01/1995 Filing Date until: 12/05/2005

Figure A2-11 History - Search of Patent -



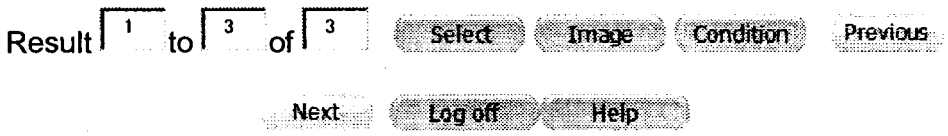
○ 1	11:00, 11/30/2005	Class: All Abstract 1: mesin AND pelengkung Abstract 2: lengan AND otomatis Filing Date from: 01/01/1995 Filing Date until: 12/05/2005
○ 2	10:00, 11/29/2005	Class: Patent Abstract 1: mesin AND pelengkung Abstract 2: lengan AND otomatis Filing Date from: 01/01/1995 Filing Date until: 12/05/2005
○ 3	13:00, 11/28/2005	Class: Patent Abstract 1: kopi AND sari Abstract 2: electronic AND otomatis
○ 4	11:00, 11/28/2005	Class: All Abstract 1: kopi AND sari Abstract 2: electronic AND otomatis
○ 5	14:00, 11/27/2005	Class: All Filing Date from: 10/01/2005 Filing Date until: 10/31/2005
○ 6	13:00, 11/27/2005	Class: All Applicant: BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHFT
○ 7	10:30, 11/27/2005	Class: Patent Patent No: W002004
○ 8	09:30, 11/26/2005	Class: All Inventor: FRANZ CORR
○ 9	11:30, 11/25/2005	Class: Simple Free Text: mobil AND Veleg
○ 10	13:30, 11/24/2005	Class: Patent Applicant: MITSUBA CORPORATION

Figure A2-12 Trade Mark Search Conditions

	And	Or	Not	
Free Text	◉	○	○	
Agenda No (210)				
Registration No (111)				
Classification (511)				
Indication of Goods and Services (510)	◉	○	○	
Key Words of Mark (539)	◉	○	○	
Applicant (730)	◉	○	○	
Consultant (740)	◉	○	○	
Country	◉	○	○	

		Month / Date / Year		Month / Date / Year
Filing Date (220)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Priority Date (320)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Registration Date (151)	From	/ /	Until	/ /

Figure A2-13 **Trade Mark Search Result List**



	Agenda No	Applicant	Title
1.	D00-1993-23092-23284	PT Banyan Indonesia	BANYAN TREE
2.	D00-2001-23092-24321	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	CANGKIR BENTUK BOLA VOLLEY
3.	D00-2003-23092-25321	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	CANGKIR BENTUK BOLA TAKRAW

Figure A2-14 Trade Mark Search Result Thumbnails

Result 1 to 3 of 3 Select List Condition Previous Next Log off Help

1 D00-1993-23092-23284	2 D00-2001-23092-24321	3 D00-2003-23092-25321

Figure A2-15 Trade Mark Information

Result No 1 of 1 APublication Back Log off Help

Agenda No (210):	D00-2003-23092-23284		
Registration No(111):	IDM 0000287424		
Registration Date (151):	03/29/1993		
Extension No (111):	IDM 0000287424		
Extension Date (151):	03/29/2003		
Publication A Date (441):	06/27/1994	Gazette No:	78 / 6/ A 05
Publication B Date (450):		Gazette No:	

Legal Status: Extension 03/29/2003

Filing Date (220):

Priority Date (320):

Priority No (310):

Priority Country (330):

Application Information of B Publication

Title: BANYAN TREE

Mark:

BANYAN TREE

Applicant (730):	PT Banyan Indonesia Jl. Pramuka No.183 RT. 006 RW. 009 Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat
Country:	ID
Consultant (740) :	IErna L. Kusoy, SH. Gd. Bursa Efek Jakarta Tower II, Lt. 21, SCBD Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Classification (511):	11
Indication of Goods and Services (510)	Radio, alat-alat listrik berupa travo,step up,step down.fiting-fiting listrik,kabel listrik,alat-alat listrik untuk memikat serangga,walkman,teropong, game watch, mesin hitung,kas register,
Translation of Mark (561)	Suatu Penamaan
Key Words (539)	alat listrik
Color of Mark (591)	Merah,putih,biru

Other Information: 1. Extended on 03/29/2003

Figure A2-16 **Trade Mark Information**

Result No 1 of 1 B Publication | Back | Log off | Help

Agenda No (210):	D00-2003-23092-23284		
Registration No(111):	IDM 0000287424		
Registration Date (151):	03/29/1993		
Extension No (111):	IDM 0000287424		
Extension Date (151):	03/29/2003		
Publication A Date (441):	06/27/1994	Gazette No:	78 / 6/ A 05
Publication B Date (450):		Gazette No:	

Legal Status: Extension 03/29/2003

Filing Date (220):

Priority Date (320):

Priority No (310):

Priority Country (330):

Application Information of A Publication

Title: BANYAN TREE

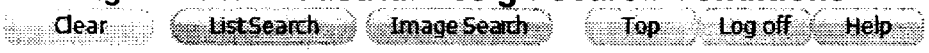
Mark:

BANYAN TREE

Applicant (730):	PT Banyan Indonesia Jl. Pramuka No.200 RT. 006 RW. 009 Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat
Country:	ID
Consultant (740) :	IErna L. Kusoy, SH. Gd. Bursa Efek Jakarta Tower II, Lt. 21, SCBD Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Classification (511):	11
Indication of Goods and Services (510)	Radio, alat-alat listrik berupa travo,step up,step down.fiting-fiting listrik,kabel listrik,alat-alat listrik untuk memikat serangga,walkman,teropong, game watch, mesin hitung,kas register,
Translation of Mark (561)	Suatu Penamaan
Key Words (539)	alat listrik
Color of Mark (591)	Merah,putih,biru

Other Information: 1. Extended on 03/29/2003

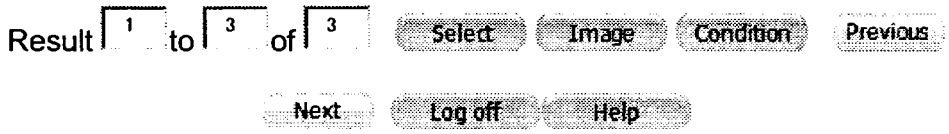
Figure A2-17 **Industrial Design Search Conditions**



	And	Or	Not	
Free Text	◉	○	○	
Application No (21)				
Registration No (11)				
Classification (51)				
Title of Design (54)	◉	○	○	
Applicant (71)	◉	○	○	
Designer (72)	◉	○	○	
Consultant (74)	◉	○	○	
Country (33)	◉	○	○	

		Month / Date / Year		Month / Date / Year
Filing Date (22)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Priority Date (32)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Registration Date (15)	From	/ /	Until	/ /
Publication A Date (43)	From	/ /	Until	/ /

Figure A2-18 **Industrial Design Search Result List**



	Application No	Applicant	Title of Design
○	**1.** A00200100175	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	TEKO BENTUK BOLA BASEBALL
○	**2.** A00200100176	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	CANGKIR BENTUK BOLA VOLLEY
○	**3.** A00200100177	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	CANGKIR BENTUK BOLA TAKRAW

Figure A2-19 Industrial Design Search Result Thumbnails

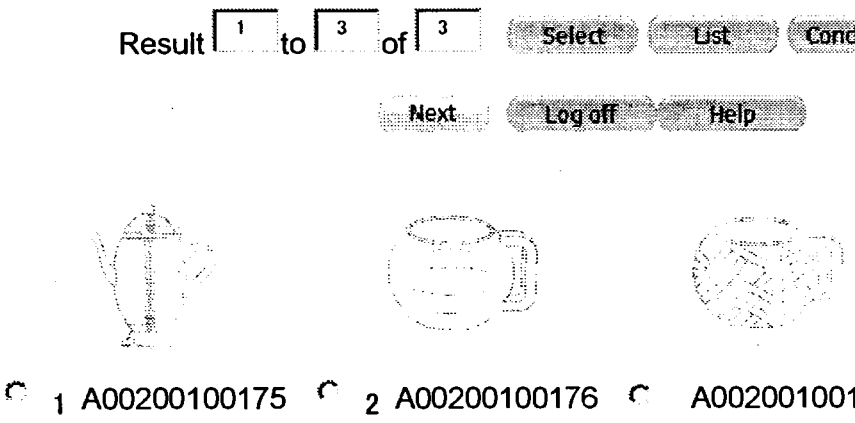


Figure A2-20 **Industrial Design Information**

Result No 1 of 3 APublication Back Log off Help

Application No (21): A00200100175

Registration No(11): ID 0 000 085

Registration Date (15): 11/06/2001

Publication A Date (43): 08/05/2001 Gazette No: 01/DI/2001

Publication B Date (41): Gazette No:

Legal Status: Registered 11/06/2001

Filing Date (22): 03/07/2000

Examiner 1:

Examiner 2:

Examiner 3:

Priority Date (32): 02/07/2001

Priority No (31): 29/136,795

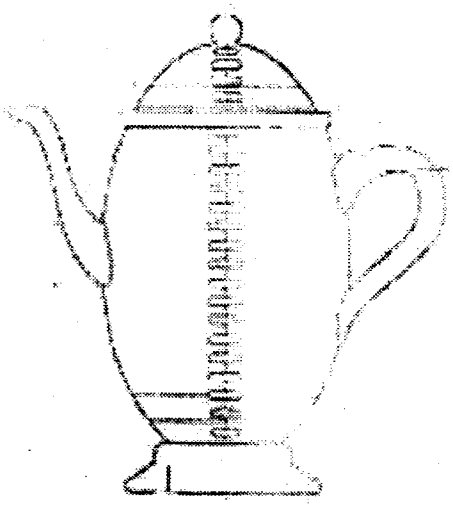
Priority Country (33): USA

Application Information of B Publication

Title of Design (54): TEKO BENTUK BOLA BASEBALL

No of Design (28): 1

Design:



Applicant (71):	DART INDUSTRIES INC. Jl. Pramuka No.183 RT. 006 RW. 009 Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat
Country (86):	ID
Designers (72):	1) Anton Wijaya Kurniawan 2) Brooks Rorke
Consultant (74) :	IErna L. Kusoy, SH. Gd. Bursa Efek Jakarta Tower II, Lt. 21, SCBD Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Claims (57):	Bentuk, Konfigurasi
Classification (51):	07 - 01

Other Information:	1. Opposition is filed on 06/18/1994

Figure A2-21 Industrial Design Information

Result No 1 of 3 | B Publication | Back | Log off | Help

Application No (21): A00200100175

Registration No(11): ID 0 000 085

Registration Date (15): 11/06/2001

Publication A Date (43): 08/05/2001 Gazette No: 01/DI/2001

Publication B Date (41): Gazette No:

Legal Status: Registered 11/06/2001

Filing Date (22): 03/07/2000

Examiner 1:

Examiner 2:

Examiner 3:

Priority Date (32): 02/07/2001

Priority No (31): 29/136,795

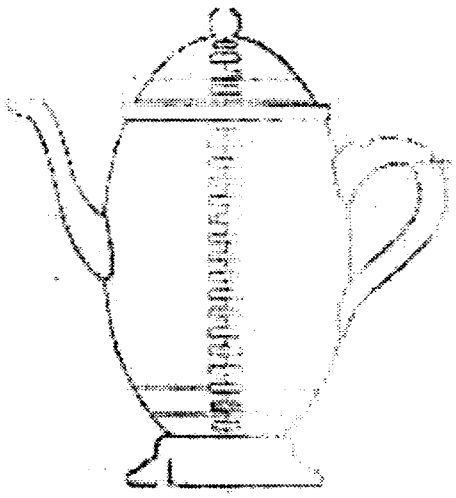
Priority Country (33): USA

Application Information of A Publication

Title of Design (54): TEKO BENTUK BOLA BASEBALL

No of Design (28): 1

Design:



Applicant (71):	DART INDUSTRIES INC. Jl. Pramuka No.188 RT. 006 RW. 009 Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat
Country (86):	ID
Designers (72):	1) Anton Wijaya Kurniawan 2) Brooks Rorke
Consultant (74) :	IErna L. Kusoy, SH. Gd. Bursa Efek Jakarta Tower II, Lt. 21, SCBD Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Claims (57):	Konfigurasi
Classification (51):	07 - 01

Other Information:	1. Opposition is filed on 06/18/1994

Figure A2-22 Copyright Search Conditions

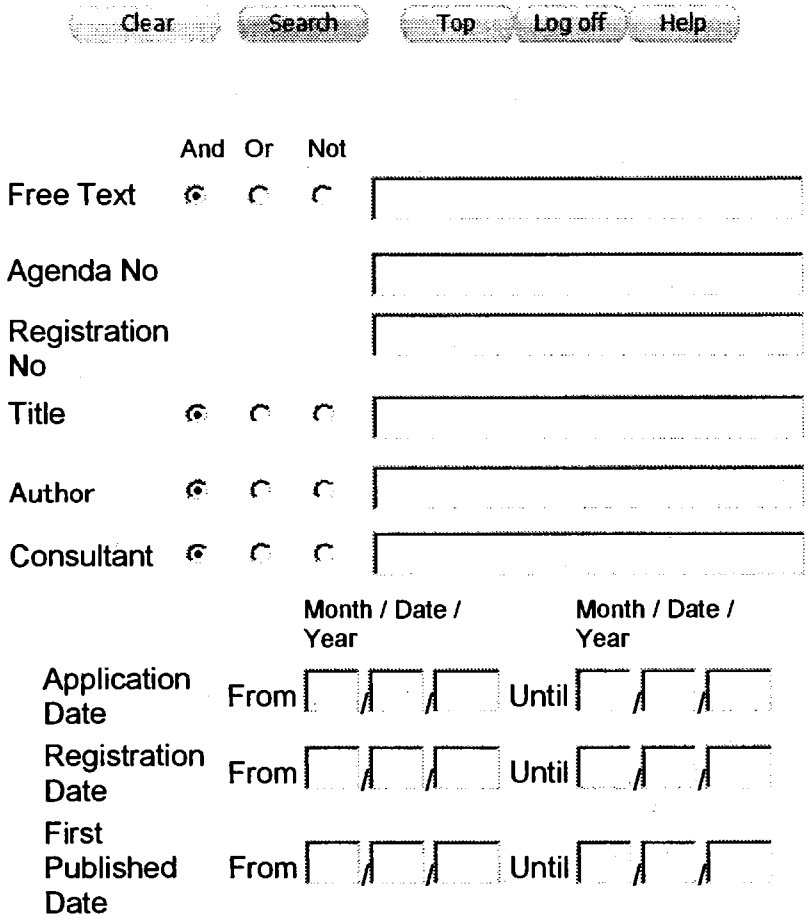


Figure A2-23 Copyright Search Result List

Result 1 to 3 of 3 Select Condition Previous

Next Log off Help

	Agenda No	Applicant	Classification	Title
○	**1.** C00200400855-940	DART INDUSTRIES INC.	Seni Logo	IDENDEN
○	**2.** C00200501324-1211	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	Seni Logo	IKAN LUMBA - LUMBA SEDANG BERAKSI
○	**3.** C00200502327-2421	PT. CAROLINE INDRA ADIONO INTERNASIONAL	Seni Logo	KUCING DENGAN KATA "Spirits"

Figure A2-24 Copyright Information

Result No 1 of 3 Back Log off Help

Agenda No:	C00200400855-940
Registration No:	026610

Legal Status: Registered 02/11/2004

Application Date:	06/11/2004
Registration Date :	06/11/2004
First Published Date:	05/05/2004

Application Information

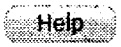
Title:	IDENDEN
Classification :	Seni Logo
Description:	
Key Words :	
Applicant :	DART INDUSTRIES INC. Jl. Pramuka No.183 RT. 006 RW. 009 Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat
Author:	AGUSTINUS TONG Jl. Kebon Kelapa No.1, Rt/Rw. 02/010
Consultant :	IErna L. Kusoy, SH. Gd. Bursa Efek Jakarta Tower II, Lt. 21, SCBD

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53,
Jakarta 12190

Image:

Other Information: 1.

Figure A2-25 Change Password



Your password will be expired 1 year after from the setting date.
For your security, we would like you to change your password regularly before the expiration.

Old Password:

New Password:

Re-enter New Password:

Your new password must :

1. Consist of more than 10 characters,
2. Include both alphabets (a to z) and numbers (1 to 9).

Figure A2-26 Change Password Completed

Your password has been changed successfully.

Your new password will be expired on December 18, 2006.

For your security, we would like you to change your password regularly before the expiration.

Appendix 3

Figure A3-1 Normalization of Application No of Patent

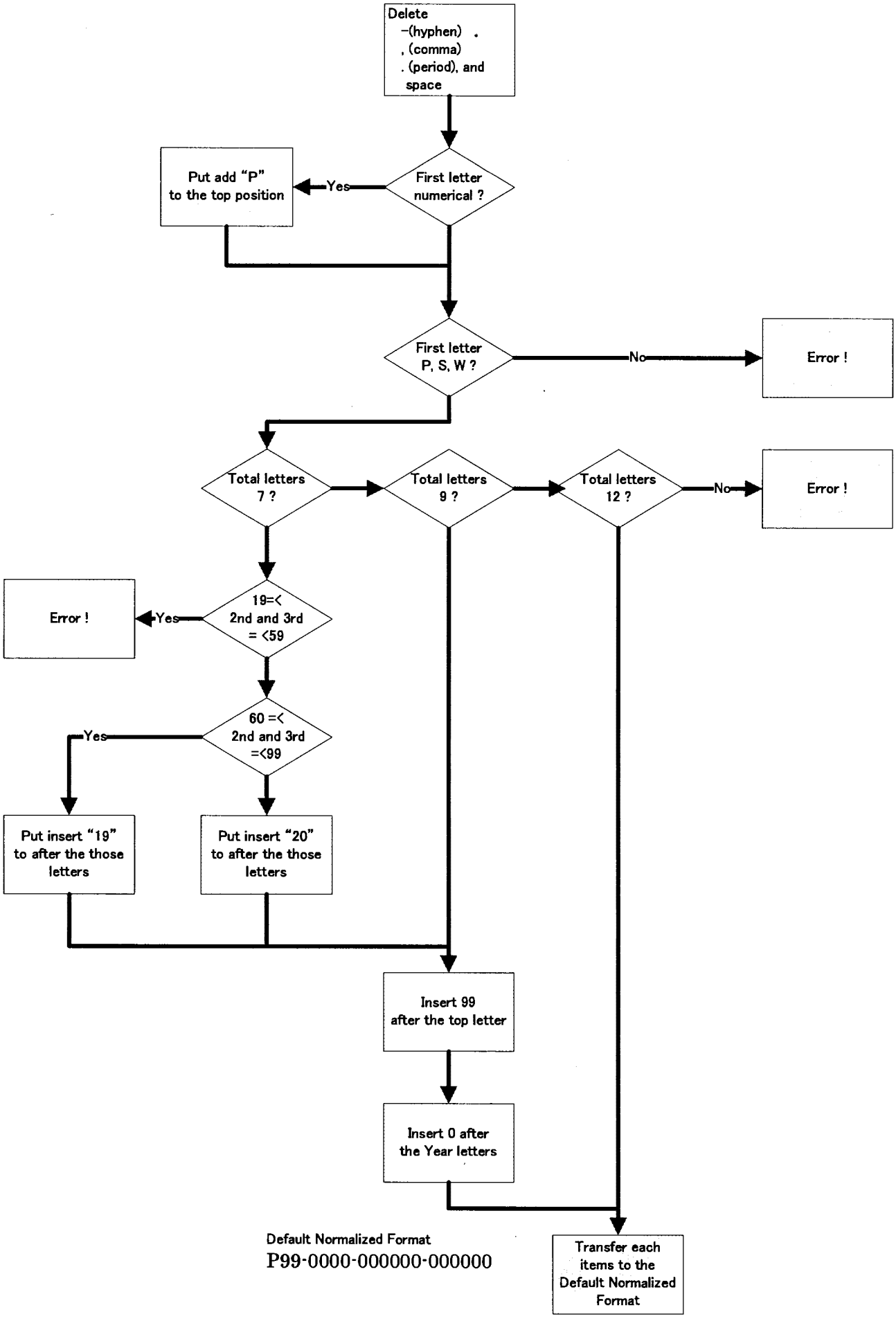


Figure A3-2 Normalization of Application No of Mark

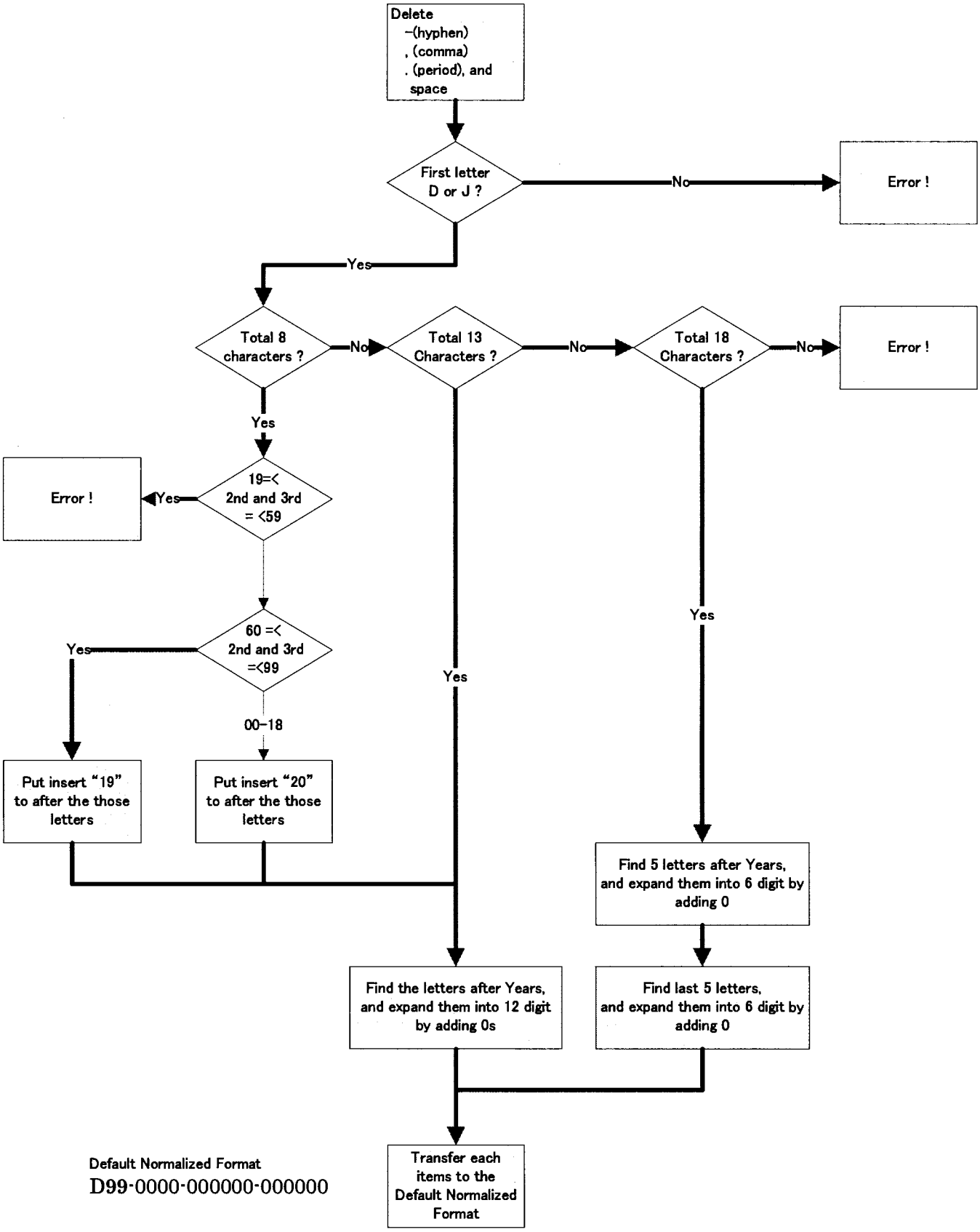


Figure A3-3 Normalization of Publication No of Patent

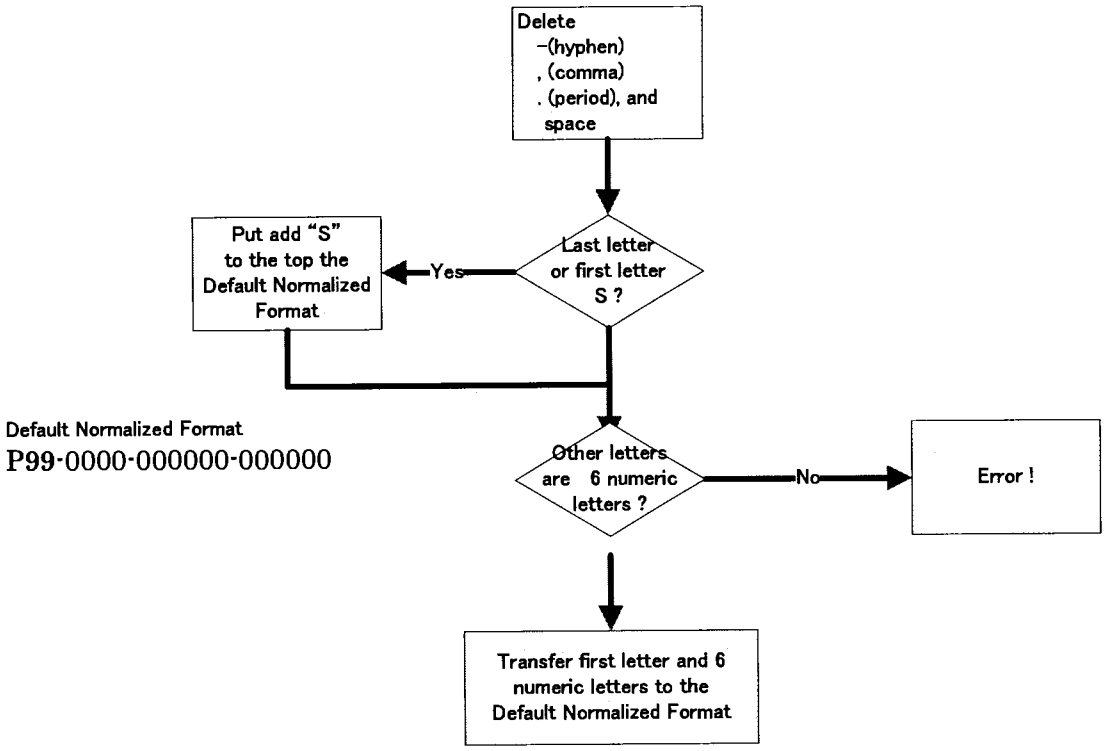
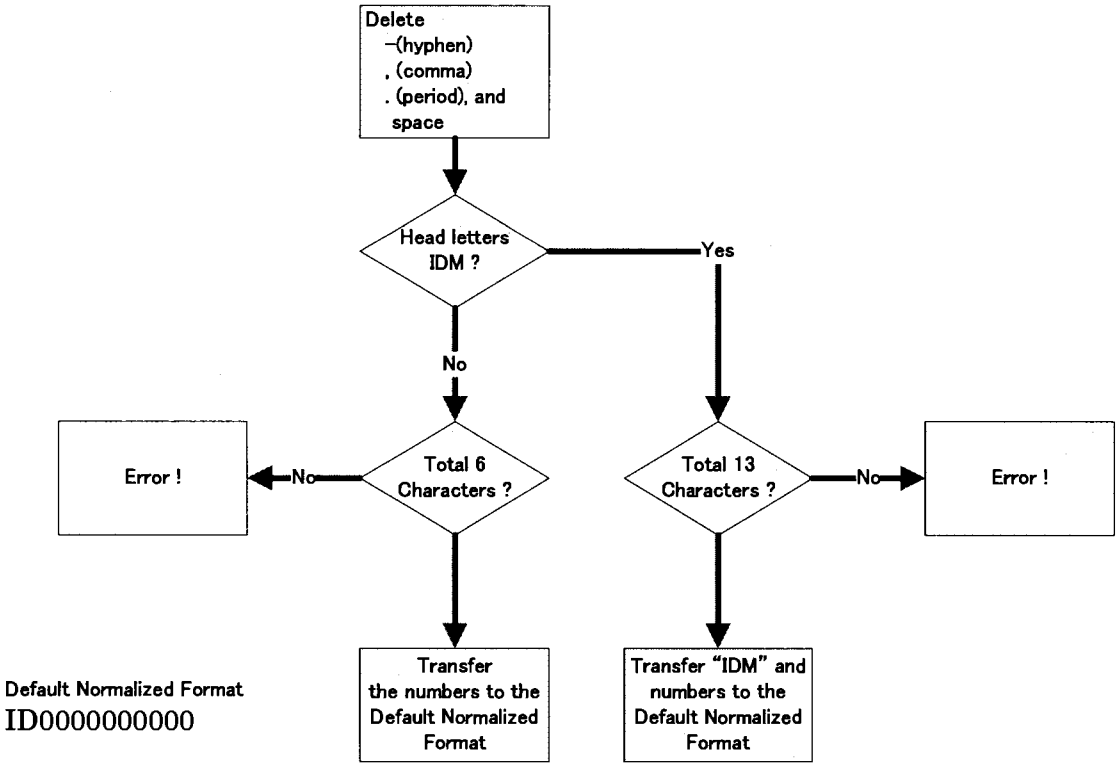
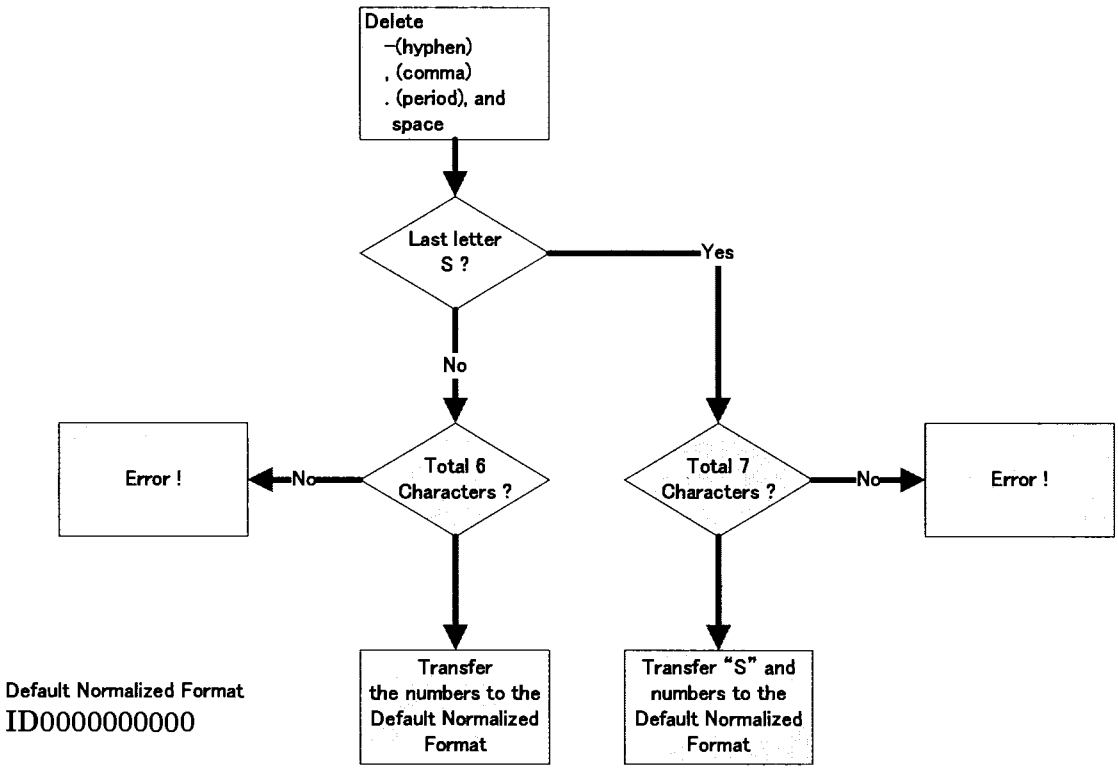


Figure A3-4 Normalization of Registration No of Mark



Normalization of Registration No of Patent



Appendix 4

Table A4-1 Common Format for Migration

Table A4-1 Common Format for Migration

Common Format				Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
Position	DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Extension	Fee	Withdraw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
	Basic														
1	SourceID	X99	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	AddNumber	Integer(2)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	AddTableName	Char(1)	1	1	1	1									
4	A_Bkind	Char(1)	1	1	1	1									
5	Domain	Char(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	ApplicationNo	Char(40)	40	1	1									1	1
7	PublicationNo	Char(40)	40		1									1	
8	RegistrationNo	Char(40)	40			1									1
9	LegalStatus	Char(2)	2	1	1	1				1	1	1			
10	DateOfLegalStatus	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1				1	1				
11	CourtInfomation	Char(40)	40									1			
12	Received Date	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
13	FilingDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
14	Examination RequestDate	yyyymmdd	8				1								
15	RegistrationDate	yyyymmdd	8			1									
16	ExpiredDate	yyyymmdd	8			1		1		1	1				
17	WithdrawalDate	yyyymmdd	8							1					
18	CancelDate	yyyymmdd	8								1				
19	OpenDate	yyyymmdd	8	1											
20	LastExtension	yyyymmdd	8					1							
21	LasyAnualFee	yyyymmdd	8						1						
22	ConsultantName	Char(120)	120	1	1	1									
23	ConsultantAddress	Char(200)	200	1	1	1									
24	Examiner	Char(120)	120	1			1								
25	LastOperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	Operator	Char(30)	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	OperationID	Char(10)	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	GazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8		1	1									
29	GazetteNo	char(12)	12		1	1									
30	TitleOfInvention	Char(120)	120	1	1	1									
31	SampleNo	Integer(2)	2	1	1	1									
32	ImageFlag	Char(1)	1	1	1	1									
33	Abstract	Vchar	2,000	1	1	1									
34	AbstractEng	Vchar	2,000	1	1	1									
35	Class	Char(20)	20	1	1	1									
36	PriorityDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1									
37	PriorityNo	Char(40)	40	1	1	1									
38	PriorityCountry	Char(2)	2	1	1	1									
39	RelatedNo	Char(40)	40	1	1	1									
40	FileName	Char(20)	20											1	1
41	Location	Char(80)	80											1	1
42	FileType	Char(3)	3											1	1

x	Common Format			Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
	DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Extension	Annual Fee	Withdraw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
	Applicant(A)														
43	ApplicantName1	Char(120)	120	1	1										
44	ApplicantAddress1	Char(200)	200	1	1										
45	ApplicantCountry1	Char(2)	2	1	1										
46	ApplicantName2	Char(120)	120	1	1										
47	ApplicantAddress2	Char(200)	200	1	1										
48	ApplicantCountry2	Char(2)	2	1	1										
49	ApplicantName3	Char(120)	120	1	1										
50	ApplicantAddress3	Char(200)	200	1	1										
51	ApplicantCountry3	Char(2)	2	1	1										
52	ApplicantName4	Char(120)	120	1	1										
53	ApplicantAddress4	Char(200)	200	1	1										
54	ApplicantCountry4	Char(2)	2	1	1										
	Creator(I)														
55	Creator1	Char(120)	120	1	1										
56	Creator2	Char(120)	120	1	1										
57	Creator3	Char(120)	120	1	1										
58	Creator4	Char(120)	120	1	1										
	Priority(P)														
59	PriorityDate1	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
60	PriorityNo1	Char(40)	40	1	1										
61	PriorityCountry1	Char(2)	2	1	1										
62	PriorityDate2	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
63	PriorityNo2	Char(40)	40	1	1										
64	PriorityCountry2	Char(2)	2	1	1										
65	PriorityDate3	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
66	PriorityNo3	Char(40)	40	1	1										
67	PriorityCountry3	Char(2)	2	1	1										
68	PriorityDate4	yyyymmdd	8	1	1										
69	PriorityNo4	Char(40)	40	1	1										
70	PriorityCountry4	Char(2)	2	1	1										

Common Format				Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
Position	DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Extension	AnnualFee	Withdraw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
	Keyword(K)														
71	Keywords1	Char(20)	20	1											
72	Keywords2	Char(20)	20	1											
73	Keywords3	Char(20)	20	1											
74	Keywords4	Char(20)	20	1											
75	Keywords5	Char(20)	20	1											
76	Keywords6	Char(20)	20	1											
77	Keywords7	Char(20)	20	1											
78	Keywords8	Char(20)	20	1											
	Ecwnr(E)														
70	EventKind1	Char(2)	2	1											
71	EventDate1	yyyymmdd	8	1											
72	EventSummary1	Char(20)	200	1											
73	EventDetail1	Char(4000)	2,000	1											
74	EventKind12	Char(2)	2	1											
75	EventDate2	yyyymmdd	8	1											
76	EventSummary2	Char(20)	200	1											
77	EventDetail2	Char(4000)	2,000	1											
78	EventKind3	Char(2)	2	1											
79	EventDate3	yyyymmdd	8	1											
80	EventSummary3	Char(20)	200	1											
81	EventDetail3	Char(4000)	2,000	1											
82	EventKind4	Char(2)	2	1											
83	EventDate4	yyyymmdd	8	1											
84	EventSummary4	Char(20)	200	1											
85	EventDetail4	Char(4000)	2,000	1											
	Classification(C)														
86	ClassificationA1	Char(20)	20		1										
87	ClassificationB1	Char(40)	40		1										
88	ClassificationC1	Char(10)	10		1										
89	ClassificationD1	Char(20)	20		1										
90	ClassificationA2	Char(20)	20		1										
91	ClassificationB2	Char(40)	40		1										
92	ClassificationC2	Char(10)	10		1										
93	ClassificationD2	Char(20)	20		1										
94	ClassificationA3	Char(20)	20		1										
95	ClassificationB3	Char(40)	40		1										
96	ClassificationC3	Char(10)	10		1										
97	ClassificationD3	Char(20)	20		1										
98	ClassificationA4	Char(20)	20		1										
99	ClassificationB4	Char(40)	40		1										
100	ClassificationC4	Char(10)	10		1										
101	ClassificationD4	Char(20)	20		1										

Common Format				Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
Position	DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Extension	AnnualFee	Withdraw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
	OherInformation(O)														
102	OtherInformation	Vchar	2,000									1	1		
103	OtherInformationD	yyyymmdd	8									1	1		
104	Kind	Char(2)	2									1	1		
105	HistoryNumber	Number(99	4									1	1		
	Extension (E)														
106	Extension1	yyyymmdd	8					1							
107	Extension2	yyyymmdd	8					1							
108	Extension3	yyyymmdd	8					1							
109	Extension4	yyyymmdd	8					1							
110	Extension5	yyyymmdd	8					1							
	Annual Fee(F)														
111	YearFree1	yyyymmdd	8						1						
112	YearFree2	yyyymmdd	8						1						
113	YearFree3	yyyymmdd	8						1						
114	YearFree4	yyyymmdd	8						1						
115	YearFree5	yyyymmdd	8						1						
116	YearFree6	yyyymmdd	8						1						
117	YearFree7	yyyymmdd	8						1						
118	YearFree8	yyyymmdd	8						1						
119	YearFree9	yyyymmdd	8						1						
120	YearFree10	yyyymmdd	8						1						
121	YearFree11	yyyymmdd	8						1						
122	YearFree12	yyyymmdd	8						1						
123	YearFree13	yyyymmdd	8						1						
124	YearFree14	yyyymmdd	8						1						
125	YearFree15	yyyymmdd	8						1						
126	YearFree16	yyyymmdd	8						1						
127	YearFree17	yyyymmdd	8						1						
128	YearFree18	yyyymmdd	8						1						
129	YearFree19	yyyymmdd	8						1						
130	YearFree20	yyyymmdd	8						1						

18,644

Appendix 5

Table A5-1(1) Patent: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Date Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
DB Name			Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatic	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
ID in Data Migration			P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
Basic Table											
Domain	Char(1)	1	1		1			1		1	
ApplicationNo	Char(40)	40	Patent Number		APPLICATIONID	Patent Application Number		APPLICATIONID		Patent Application Number	
ApplicatioNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1		1			1		1	
AppliiID	Chr(12)	12									
PbuliotionNo	Char(40)	40	1							Annoucement No	
PbulictionNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1							1	
RegistrationNo	Char(40)	40	Certificaiton No								
RegistrationNoForScreer	Char(40)	40	1								
LegalStatus	Char(3)	3	"Granted"appreas if the DB contains data with the application no		"Not Granted Yet "appreas if the DB contains data with the same application no	"Formality Completad"appears if the DB contains data with the same application no,			"Withdrawal" appears if the DB contains data with the same application no.	"Formality Completad"appears if the DB contains data with the application no,	
DateOfLegalStatus	yyyymmdd	8	Granted Date		N.A.	Announcement Data		1		Annoucment Date	
CourtInfomation	Char(40)	40									
Received Date	yyyymmdd	8						APPLICATIONDATE		N.A.	
FilingDate	yyyymmdd	8	Application Date		Filing Date	Filling Date		Filing Date		Filling Date	
Examination RequsatDate	yyyymmdd	8									
Opposition Date	yyyymmdd	8									
RegistrationDate	yyyymmdd	8									
ExpireDate	yyyymmdd	8									
WithdrawalDate	yyyymmdd	8									
CancelDate	yyyymmdd	8									
SecurityLevel	Char(1)	1	1		1			1		1	
OpenDate	yyyymmdd	8	1		1			1			
LastExtension	yyyymmdd	8									
LasyAnualFee	yyyymmdd	8									
ConsultantName	Char(120)	120	Consultants Name		CONSULTANTNAME	Name or Address of Attorney or Agent		CONSULTANTNAME		Name or Address of Attorney or Agent	
ConsultantAddress	Char(200)	200	N.A.		CONSULTANTADDRESS	Name or Address of Attorney or Agent		CONSULTANTADDRESS		Name or Address of Attorney or Agent	
Examiner	Char(120)	120						1			
LastOperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1		1			1		1	
Operator	Char(30)	30	1		1			1		1	
OperationID	Char(10)	10	1		1			1		1	

Table A5-1(2) Patent: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
		DB Name	Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatio	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
		ID in Data Migration	P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
AGazetteData	yyyymmdd	8								Annoucement Date	
AGazetteNo	99999/yy	8								Annoucement No	
ATiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120				Invention Title		Invention Title		Invention Title	
ASampleNo	Integer(2)	2			-						
AImage	Binary	100,000				Front Pages & Full Texts				Front Pages & Full Texts	Front Pages & Full Text
AAbstract	Vchar	2,000				Abstract				Abstract	
AAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000			-						
AClass	Char(20)	20			N.A.					N.A.	
ARelatedNo	Char(40)	40			-						
AFileName	Char(20)	20									
ALocation	Char(80)	80									
AFileType	Char(3)	3									
BGazetteData	yyyymmdd	8	N.A.								
BGazetteNo	99999/yy	8	N.A.								
BTiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120	Title								
BSampleNo	Integer(2)	2	N.A.								
BImage	Binary	100,000									
BAbstract	Vchar	2,000	Abstract								
BAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000	N.A.								
BClass	Char(20)	20	N.A.								
BRelatedNo	Char(40)	40	N.A.								
BFileName	Char(20)	20	N.A.								
BLocation	Char(80)	80	1								
BFileType	Char(3)	3	1								
Applicant Table											
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12	1		1			1		1	
ApplicantName	Char(120)	120	Applicatn's Name		Name	Applicants Name		Name		Name and address of applicant	
FirstApplicantMark	Char(1)	1	1		1			1		1	
ApplicantAddress	Char(200)	200	Applicant's Address		ADDRESS	Address of Applicant		ADDRESS			
ApplicantCountry	Char(2)	2	N.A.		COUNTRYCODE			COUNTRYCODE		N.A.	
Creator Table											
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12	1		1			1		1	
CreatorName	Char(120)	120	Inventor's Name		N.A.			N.A.		Inventor Name	
FirstCreatorMark	Char(1)		1		1			1		1	

Table A5-1(3) Patent: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
		DB Name	Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatic	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
		ID in Data Migration	P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
Keyword Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12						1			
Keywords	Char(20)	20						1			
Event Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12						1			
EventKind	Char(2)	2						1			
EventDate	yyyymmdd	8						1			
EventSummary	Char(200)	200						1			
EventDetail	Vchar	2,000						1			
AClassification Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12				1				1	
AClassification1	Char(20)	20				International Patent Classification				International Patent Classification	
AClassification2	Char(40)	40				International Patent Classification				International Patent Classification	
AClassification3	Char(10)	10				International Patent Classification				International Patent Classification	
AClassification4	Char(20)	20				International Patent Classification				International Patent Classification	
Bclassification Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
BClassification1	Char(20)	20	Classification								
BClassification2	Char(40)	40	Classification								
BClassification3	Char(10)	10	Classification								
BClassification4	Char(20)	20	Classification								
A Priority Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20				Priority Date				Priority Date	
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40			PRIORITYAppNo						
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10			COUNTRYID						
B Priority Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20	Priority Date								
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40	Priority Number								
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10	Priority Country								

Table A5-1(4) Patent: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
DB Name			Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatic	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
ID in Data Migration			P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
Detail Information Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
A_Bkind	Char(1)	1									
DataKind	Char(2)	2									
Summary	Char(400)	400									
DetailData	VChar(10)	2,000									
OtherInformation Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
OtherInformation	Vchar	2,000									
Date	yyyymmdd	8									
Kind	Char(2)	2									
HistoryNumber	Number(99	4									

[illegible]	Chr(12)	12									
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8									
[illegible]	Char(20)	20									
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8									
[illegible]	Char(20)	20									
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8									
[illegible]	Char(20)	20									
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8									
[illegible]	Char(20)	20									
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8									
[illegible]	Char(20)	20									

Table A5-1(5) Patent: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
		DB Name	Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatio	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
		ID in Data Migration	P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
Annual Fee Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12									
1YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
2YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
3YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
4YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
5YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
6YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
7YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
8YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
9YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
10YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
11YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
12YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
13YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
14YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
15YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
16YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
17YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
18YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
19YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
20YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
21YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
22YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
23YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
24YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
25YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
26YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
27YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
28YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
29YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									
30YearFee	yyyymmdd	8									

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op								
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted		Un-known			Formality		Apub	
		DB Name	Word Table Certification	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan	World Bank System	Withdrwal of applicatio	Front Page Document	Publication A and B Scan
		ID in Data Migration	P6	P3	P1-1	P2	P3	P1-1	P4	P2	P3
History Table											
ApplID	Chr(12)	12	1			1		1		1	
SequentialNo	Integer	4	1			1		1		1	
OperationID	Char(3)	3	1			1		1		1	
OperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1			1		1		1	

Table A5-2(1) Trademark: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op				Monthly Operation																										Adhoc Op			
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Field Name	Table Name	Un-known		Formality	Field Na	Table Name	Apub	Field Na	Table Name	Bpub	Field Name	Table Name	Exam Req		Extension	Field Name	Table Name	Annual Fee	(not exist in TM)	With draw	Field Name	Table Name	Cancel	Field Name	Table Name	Court	Field Name	Table Name	Assignment	Field Name	Table Name	Afull Doc	Field Name	Bfull Doc	Field Name
								NTMS																														
Basic Table																																						
Domain	Char(1)	1	1			1		1	-		1																											
ApplicationNo	Char(40)	40	1	APL_NUMBER	MEREK	1	APL_NUMBER	MEREK	1	APL_NUMBER		1	APL_NUMBER	MEREK																									
ApplIID	Integer	4																																				
PbulictionNo	Char(40)	40	1	PUBL_NO	MEREK							1	PUBL_NO	MEREK																									
RegistrationNo	Char(40)	40	1	CERTIFICATE_NO, REG_NO											1	REG_NUMBER	MEREK																					
LegalStatus	Char(2)	2	1	-		1	-		1	-	-	1	-		1	-								1	-		1	-		1	-	-						
DateOfLegalStatus	yyyymmdd	8	1	CERTIFICATE_DATE	MEREK	1	CERTIFICATE_DATE	MEREK	1	RECEIPT_DATE	MEREK	1	PUB_DATE	MEREK	1	CERTIFICATE_DATE	MEREK								1	DIANGGAPTARIKDATE	MEREK	1	REG_DATE	ML_CANCEL									
CourtInfomation	Char(40)	40																												1	-							
Received Date	yyyymmdd	8							1	RECEIPT_DATE	MEREK	1	RECEIPT_DATE	MEREK																									
FilingData	yyyymmdd	8	1	FILLING_DATE	MEREK	1	FILLING_DATE	MEREK	1	FILLING_DATE	MEREK	1	FILLING_DATE	MEREK																									
ExaminationRequestDate	yyyymmdd	8																1	-																			
RegistrationDate	yyyymmdd	8													1	REG_DATE																						
ExpireDate	yyyymmdd	8													1	-				1	REG_DATE CERTIFICATION_DATE	MEREK			1			1	-									
WithdrawalDate	yyyymmdd	8																							1	DIANGGAPTARIKDATE	MEREK											
CancelDate	yyyymmdd	8																										1	REG_DATE	ML_CANCEL								
SecurityLevel	Char(1)	1	1	-		1		1	-		1	-		1																						1	-	1	-
OpenData	yyyymmdd	8	1	-		1		1	-			-																										
LastExtension	yyyymmdd	8																		1	REG_DATE CERTIFICATION_DATE	MEREK																
LasyAnualFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-														
ConsultantName	Char(120)	120	1	ATTOR_NAME	MEREK	1	ATTOR_NAME	MEREK	1	ATTOR_NAME	MEREK	1	ATTOR_NAME	MEREK	1	ATTOR_NAME	MEREK																					
ConsultantAddress	Char(200)	200	1	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	MEREK	1	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	MEREK	1	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	MEREK	1	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	MEREK	1	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	MEREK																					
Examiner	Char(120)	120						1	-									1	-																			
LastOperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-		1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-		1	-	1	-			1	-	1	-
Operator	Char(30)	30	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	-
OperationID	Char(10)	10	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	ID_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	-

Table A5-2(2) Trademark: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op					Monthly Operation																												Adhoc Op			
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Field Name	Table Name	Unknown		Formality	Field Na	Table Name	Apub	Field Na	Table Name	Bpub	Field Name	Table Name	Exam Req		Extension	Field Name	Table Name	Annual Fee	(not exist in TM)	With draw	Field Name	Table Name	Cancel	Field Name	Table Name	Court	Field Name	Table Name	Assignment	Field Name	Table Name	Afull Doc	Field Name	Bfull Doc	Field Name
								NTMS																															
Basic Table																																							
AGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8									1	PUBL_DATE	MEREK																										
AGazetteNo	99999/yy	8									1	PUBL_NO	MEREK																										
ATitleOfInvention	Char(120)	120				1		1	MEREK	MEREK	1	MEREK	MEREK																										
ASampleNo	Integer(2)	2				1		1	-		1	-																										
AImage	Binary	#######				1		1			1																												
AAbstract	Vchar	2,000				1		1	Meaning_of_foreign	MEREK	1	Meaning_of_foreign	MEREK																										
AAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000				1		1	-		1	-																										
AClass	Char(20)	20				1		1	CLASS_OF_GOODS	MEREK	1	CLASS_OF_GOODS	MEREK																										
ARelatedNo	Char(40)	40				1		1	-		1	-																										
AFileName	Char(20)	20																																		1	-		
ALocation	Char(80)	80																																		1	-		
AFileType	Char(3)	3																																		1	-		
BGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	-										1	-																								
BGazetteNo	99999/yy	8	1	-										1	-																								
BTitleOfInvention	Char(120)	120	1	MEREK	MEREK									1	Merek	Merek																							
BSampleNo	Integer(2)	2	1											1	-																								
BImage	Binary	#######	1											1																								
BAbstract	Vchar	2,000	1	MEANING_OF_FOREIGN	MEREK									1	MEANING_OF_FOREIGN	MEREK																							
BAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000	1	-										1	-																								
BClass	Char(20)	20	1	-										1	-																								
BRelatedNo	Char(40)	40	1	-										1	-																								
BFileName	Char(20)	20	1	-																																	1	-	
BLocation	Char(80)	80	1	-																																	1	-	
BFileType	Char(3)	3	1	-																																	1	-	
Applicant Table																																						
ApplID	Index	4	1			1		1			1																												
ApplicantName	Char(120)	120	1	OWNER_NAME	MEREK	1		1	OWNER_N	MEREK	1	OWNER_N	MEREK																										
FirstApplicantMark	Char(1)	1	1			1		1			1																												
ApplicantAddress	Char(200)	200	1	OWNER_ADD1 OWNER_ADD2	MEREK	1		1	OWNER_ADD1 OWNER_ADD2		1	OWNER_ADD1 OWNER_ADD2	MEREK																										
ApplicantCountry	Char(2)	2	1	OWNER_NATIONALITY	MEREK	1		1	OWNER_NATIONALITY		1	OWNER_NATIONALITY	MEREK																										
Creator Table																																						
ApplID	Index	4	1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-																										
CreatorName	Char(120)	120	1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-																										
FirstCreatorMark	Char(1)		1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-																										
Keyword Table																																						
ApplID	Index	4						1	-																													
Keywords	Char(20)	20						1	-																													
Event Table																																						
ApplID	Index	4						1	-																													
EventKind	Char(2)	2						1	-																													
EventDate	yyyymmdd	8						1	-																													
EventSummary	Char(200)	200						1	-																													
EventDetail	Vchar	2,000						1	-																													

Table A5-2(3) Trademark: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op					Monthly Operation																												Adhoc Op			
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Field Name	Table Name	Un-known		Formality	Field Na	Table Name	Apub	Field Na	Table Name	Bpub	Field Name	Table Name	Exam Req		Extension	Field Name	Table Name	Annual Fee	(not exist in TM)	With draw	Field Name	Table Name	Cancel	Field Name	Table Name	Court	Field Name	Table Name	Assignment	Field Name	Table Name	Afull Doc	Field Name	Bfull Doc	Field Name
								NTMS																															
AClassification Table																																							
ApplID	Index	4				1	-				1	-																											
AClassification1	Char(20)	20				1	CLASS_OF_GOODS	MEREK			1	CLASS_OF_GOODS	MEREK																											
AClassification2	Char(40)	40				1	DESC_OF_GOODS	MEREK			1	DESC_OF_GOODS	MEREK																											
AClassification3	Char(10)	10				1	-				1	-																											
AClassification4	Char(20)	20				1	-				1	-																											
BClassification Table																																							
ApplID	Index	4														1																							
BClassification1	Char(20)	20	1	CLASS_OF_GOODS	MEREK											1																							
BClassification2	Char(40)	40	1	DESC_OF_GOODS	MEREK											1																							
BClassification3	Char(10)	10	1													1																							
BClassification4	Char(20)	20	1													1																							
A Priority Table																																							
ApplID	Index	4														1	-																							
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20				1	DATE_PRIOR	Merek								1	DATE_PRIOR	Merek																							
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40				1	NO_PRIOR	Merek								1	NO_PRIOR	Merek																							
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10				1	COUNTRY_PRIOR	Merek								1	COUNTRY_PRIOR	Merek																							

Table A5-2(4) Trademark: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation																												Adhoc Op			
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Field Name	Table Name	Un-known			Formality	Field Na	Table Name	Apub	Field Na	Table Name	Bpub	Field Name	Table Name	Exam Req		Extension	Field Name	Table Name	Annual Fee	(not exist in TM)	With draw	Field Name	Table Name	Cancel	Field Name	Table Name	Court	Field Name	Table Name	Assignment	Field Name	Table Name	Afull Doc	Field Name	Bfull Doc	Field Name
									NTMS																															
B Priority Table																																								
ApplID	Index	4													1	-																								
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20	1												1	DATE_PRIOR	Merek																							
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40	1												1	NO_PRIOR	Merek																							
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10	1												1	COUNTRY_PRIOR	Merek																							
Detail Information Table																																								
ApplID	Index	4																																			0		0	
A_Bkind	Char(1)	1																																			0		0	
DataKind	Char(2)	2																																			0		0	
Summary	Char(400)	400																																			0		0	
DetailData	VChar(10)	2,000																																			0		0	
OtherInformation Table																																								
ApplID	Index	4																													0			0						
OtherInformation	Vchar	2,000																													0			0						
Date	yyyymmdd	8																													0			0						
Kind	Char(2)	2																													0			0						
HistoryNumber	Number(99	4																													0			0						
[illegible]																																								
ApplID	Index	4																		1																				
1ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8																		1	REG_DATE	MEREK																		
1ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20																		1	REG_NUMBER	MEREK																		
2ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8																		1	CERTIFICATION_DATE	MEREK																		
2ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20																		1	CERTIFICATION_NO	MEREK																		
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																		1	-																			
[illegible]	Char(20)	20																		1	-																			
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																		1	-																			
[illegible]	Char(20)	20																		1	-																			
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																		1	-																			
[illegible]	Char(20)	20																		1	-																			
[illegible]																																								
ApplID	Index	4																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
10YearFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
11YearFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
14YearFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
18YearFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
[illegible]	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
20YearFee	yyyymmdd	8																					1	-																
History Table																																								
ApplID	Index	4	1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-	1	
SequentialNo	Integer	4	1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-	1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-		1	-	1	
OperationID	Char(3)	3	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	
OperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	NM_ACCESS	MASTER_ACCESS	1	-	1	

Table A5-3(1) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub(General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
Basic Table																					
Domain	Char(1)	1				1			1												
ApplicationNo	Char(40)	40	NO_PERMH	No Permohonan		APPLICATIONID			APPLICATIONID												
ApplicatioNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1			1			1		1										
AppliiID	Chr(12)	12																			
PbulictionNo	Char(40)	40	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A	N.A		N.A.	N.A.										
PbulictionNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1																		
RegistrationNo	Char(40)	40	ID								ID										
RegistrationNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1																		
LegalStatus	Char(3)	3	If "TGLGR (Granted Date.) " of the application exist on D2, the status should be "Granted."	N.A	N.A	N.A.	Proses Lebih Lanjut, Perbaikan, Ditolak	Hasil (Result)	N.A.		If "TGLGR (Granted Date.) " of the application exist on D2, the status should be "Granted."		If the application is recorded on the access DB, the status should be "Opposition"			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
DateOfLegalStatus	yyyymmdd	8	TGLGR	N.A		N.A.	Tanggal	Tanggal Penyelesaian (The date of the Resolution)	N.A.		TGLGR		Tgl Penerimaan Keberatan (Objection letter received)			N.A.	N.A.				
CourtInfomation	Char(40)	40		N.A		N.A.	N.A						Tgl Surat Sanggahan (Rebuttal letter)					N.A.			
Received Date	yyyymmdd	8																			
FilingDate	yyyymmdd	8	TGL_PERMH			FILLINGDATE			FILLINGDATE		TGL_PERMH										
Examination RequestDate	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opposition Date	yyyymmdd	8	N.A.	N.A	Tgl Surat Pemberitahuan	N.A.	N.A	Tgl Surat Pemberitahuan			N.A.		Tgl Penerimaan Keberatan (Objection letter received)								
RegistrationDate	yyyymmdd	8	TGLGR			N.A.					TGLGR										
ExpireDate	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WithdrawalDate	yyyymmdd	8				N.A.										N.A.					
CancelDate	yyyymmdd	8				N.A.											N.A.				
SecurityLevel	Char(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OpenDate	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A5-3(2) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub (General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
LastExtension	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LasyAnualFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConsultantName	Char(120)	120	NM_KON			CONSULTANTNAME			CONSULTANTNAME	CONSULTANTNAME	NM_KON										
ConsultantAddress	Char(200)	200	A_KON			CONSULTANTADDRESS			CONSULTANTADDRESS	CONSULTANTADDRESS	A_KON										
Examiner 1	Char(120)	120	N.A.	Pemeriksa	Pemeriksa 1	N.A.	Pemeriksa	Pemeriksa 1	N.A.		N.A.		Pemeriksa 1								
Examiner 2	Char(120)	120	N.A.		Pemeriksa 2	N.A.		Pemeriksa 2	N.A.		N.A.		Pemeriksa 2								
LastOperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1			1			1		1					1	1	1	1	1	1
Operator	Char(30)	30	1			1			1		1					1	1	1	1	1	1
OperationID	Char(10)	10	1			1			1		1					1	1	1	1	1	1
AGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8	PUBLI			PUBLICATIONDATEA					PUBLI										
AGazetteNo	99999/yy	8	N.A			PUBLICATIONNOA					N.A										
ATiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120				TITLE			N.A.												
ASampleNo	Integer(2)	2				TOTALPIC			TOTALPIC												
AImage	Binary	100,000				?			?												
AAbstract	Vchar	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AClass	Char(20)	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARelatedNo	Char(40)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFileName	Char(20)	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALocation	Char(80)	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFileType	Char(3)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BGazetteNo	99999/yy	8	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BTiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120	JDL, JDL2			TITLE					JDL, JDL2										
BSampleNo	Integer(2)	2	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.										
BImage	Binary	100,000	GBR			N.A.					GBR										
BAbstract	Vchar	2,000	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BClass	Char(20)	20	KLS			N.A.					KLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A5-3(3) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub (General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
BRelatedNo	Char(40)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BFileName	Char(20)	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLocation	Char(80)	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BFileType	Char(3)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applicant Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12				1			1												
ApplicantName	Char(120)	120	NAMA_PEMH			NAME			NAME		NAMA_PEMH										
FirstApplicantMark	Char(1)	1	N.A	N.A	N.A	1			1		N.A										
ApplicantAddress	Char(200)	200	A_PEM1, A_PEM2			ADDRESS			ADDRESS		A_PEM1, A_PEM2										
ApplicantCountry	Char(2)	2	a part of "A_PEM2"			COUNTRYID -> COUNTRYNAME			COUNTRYID -> COUNTRYNAME	COUNTRYID -> COUNTRYNAME	a part of "A_PEM2"										
Creator Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12				1			1												
CreatorName	Char(120)	120	PENDS1, PENDS2 , and PENDS3.			APPLICANTID?			APPLICANTID?		PENDS1, PENDS2 , and PENDS3.										
FirstCreatorMark	Char(1)								1												
Keyword Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12							1												
Keywords	Char(20)	20							1												
Event Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12							1												
EventKind	Char(2)	2							1												
EventDate	yyyymmdd	8							1												
EventSummary	Char(200)	200							1												
EventDetail	Vchar	2,000							1												
AClassification Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12																			

Table A5-3(4) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub (General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
AClassification1	Char(20)	20				CLASS			CLASS												
AClassification2	Char(40)	40				N.A.			N.A.												
AClassification3	Char(10)	10				N.A.			N.A.												
AClassification4	Char(20)	20				N.A.			N.A.												
Bclassification Table																					
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12									1										
BClassification1	Char(20)	20	KLS			N.A.					KLS										
BClassification2	Char(40)	40	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.										
BClassification3	Char(10)	10	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.										
BClassification4	Char(20)	20	N.A.			N.A.					N.A.										
A Priority Table																					
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12									1										
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20				FIRSTDESIGNDATE			FIRSTDESIGNDATE		N.A.										
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40				N.A.			N.A.		N.A.										
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10				FIRSTDESIGNCOUNTRY			FIRSTDESIGNCOUNTRY		N.A.										
B Priority Table																					
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12																			
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20	TGL_PRIO						TGL_PRIO		TGL_PRIO										
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40	NO_PRIO						NO_PRIO		NO_PRIO										
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10	NEGARA						NEGARA		NEGARA										
Detail Information Table																					
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12																		0	0
A_Bkind	Char(1)	1																		0	0
DataKind	Char(2)	2																		0	0
Summary	Char(400)	400																		0	0
DetailData	VChar(10)	2,000																		0	0
OherInformation Table																					

Table A5-3(5) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub (General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ApplID	Chr(12)	12																0	0		
OtherInformation	Vchar	2,000	NA			NA			NA	NA	NA	NA	"Opposition Filed"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Date	yyyymmdd	8	NA			NA			NA	NA	NA	NA	Tgl Penerimaan Keberatan (Objection letter received)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kind	Char(2)	2	NA			NA			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HistoryNumber	Number(99	4	NA			NA			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
[illegible]																					
ApplID	Chr(12)	12	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5ExtensionDate	yyyymmdd	8	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5ExtensionNo	Char(20)	20	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]																					
ApplID	Chr(12)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A5-3(6) Industrial Design: Archive DB and Update Operations

-: Not exist, N.A: None on the DB

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op						Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted			Un-known			Formality	Apub	Bpub (General Register)	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	WBDB	WBDB	Certification Table	-	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
ID in Data Migration			D2	D3	D4	D1	D3	D4	D1	D1	D2	-	D4	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
0YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30YearFee	yyyymmdd	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

History Table																					
AppliID	Chr(12)	12	1			1			1		1					1	1	1	1		1
SequentialNo	Integer	4	-			1			1		1					1	1	1	1		1
OperationID	Char(3)	3	-			1			1		1					1	1	1	1		1
OperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	-			1			1		1					1	1	1	1		1

Table A5-4 (1) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
ID in Data Migration			~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
Basic Table																	
Domain	Char(1)	1		1	1												
ApplicationNo	Char(40)	40	No Permohonan	APPLICATIONID	APPLICATIONID												
ApplicatioNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1	1	1												
AppliiID	Chr(12)	12															
PbulictionNo	Char(40)	40															
PbulictionNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1														
RegistrationNo	Char(40)	40	No Daftar				No Daftar										
RegistrationNoForScreen	Char(40)	40	1				1										
LegalStatus	Char(3)	3	"Registered" appears on screen if the DB cantians data with the same application no.the file contians data	"Not Registred Yet" appears if the file"~Temp45.doc"does not contain any relateddata	"Not Registred Yet" appears if the DB"~Temp45.doc"does not contain any relateddata		"Registered" appears on screen if the DB contians data with the same application no.					"Withdrawal" appears if the DB contains data with the same application no.	"Cancel" appears if the DB contains data with the same application no.	N.A.			
DateOfLegalStatus	yyyymmdd	8		N.A.	N.A.		Tgl Daftar					N.A.	N.A.				
CourtInfomation	Char(40)	40												N.A.			
Received Date	yyyymmdd	8	Tgl Daftar		APPLICATIONDATE												
FilingDate	yyyymmdd	8															
Examination RequestDate	yyyymmdd	8															
Opposition Date	yyyymmdd	8															
RegistrationDate	yyyymmdd	8	Tgl Daftar				Tgl Daftar										
ExpireDate	yyyymmdd	8					N.A.					N.A.	N.A.				
WithdrawalDate	yyyymmdd	8										N.A.					
CancelDate	yyyymmdd	8											N.A.				
SecurityLevel	Char(1)	1	1	1	1		1									1	1
OpenDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1												
LastExtension	yyyymmdd	8															
LasyAnualFee	yyyymmdd	8															
ConsultantName	Char(120)	120	1	1	CONSULTANTNAME		N.A.										
ConsultantAddress	Char(200)	200	1	1	CONSULTANTADDRESS		N.A.										
Examiner	Char(120)	120															
LastOperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Operator	Char(30)	30	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
OperationID	Char(10)	10	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table A5-4 (2) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
ID in Data Migration			~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
Basic Table																	
AGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8															
AGazetteNo	99999/yy	8															
ATiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120		N.A.	N.A.												
ASampleNo	Integer(2)	2		N.A.	N.A.												
AImage	Binary	100,000		N.A.	N.A.												
AAbstract	Vchar	2,000		N.A.	N.A.												
AAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000		N.A.	N.A.												
AClass	Char(20)	20		N.A.	N.A.												
ARelatedNo	Char(40)	40		N.A.	N.A.												
AFileName	Char(20)	20															
ALocation	Char(80)	80															
AFileType	Char(3)	3															
BGazetteDate	yyyymmdd	8					N.A.										
BGazetteNo	99999/yy	8					N.A.										
BTiteOfInvention	Char(120)	120	JudulCiptaan	DESCRIPTIONS			JudulCiptaan										
BSampleNo	Integer(2)	2					N.A.										
BImage	Binary	100,000					N.A.										
BAbstract	Vchar	2,000					N.A.										
BAbstractEng	Vchar	2,000					N.A.										
BClass	Char(20)	20					N.A.										
BRelatedNo	Char(40)	40	1				N.A.										
BFileName	Char(20)	20	1														1
BLocation	Char(80)	80	1														1
BFileType	Char(3)	3	1														1
Applicant Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12	No. Permohonan	1	1												
ApplicantName	Char(120)	120	Pemegang HC	NAME	NAME												
FirstApplicantMark	Char(1)	1	1	1	1												
ApplicantAddress	Char(200)	200	Alamat Pemegang	ADDRESS	ADDRESS												
ApplicantCountry	Char(2)	2	Kewarganegaraan HC	COUNTRYID	COUNTRYID												

Table A5-4 (3) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
ID in Data Migration			~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
Creator Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12	No. Permohonan	1	1												
CreatorName	Char(120)	120	Penchipta	N.A.	N.A.												
FirstCreatorMark	Char(1)				1												
Keyword Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12			1												
Keywords	Char(20)	20			1												
Event Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12			1												
EventKind	Char(2)	2			1												
EventDate	yyyymmdd	8			1												
EventSummary	Char(200)	200			1												
EventDetail	Vchar	2,000			1												
AClassification Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12															
AClassification1	Char(20)	20															
AClassification2	Char(40)	40															
AClassification3	Char(10)	10															
AClassification4	Char(20)	20															
Bclassification Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12					1										
BClassification1	Char(20)	20	Jenis Cipta				Jenis Cipta										
BClassification2	Char(40)	40	Jenis Cipta				Jenis Cipta										
BClassification3	Char(10)	10	Jenis Cipta				Jenis Cipta										
BClassification4	Char(20)	20	Jenis Cipta				Jenis Cipta										
A Priority Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12					1										
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20					N.A.										
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40					N.A.										
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10					N.A.										

Table A5-4 (4) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Oppo sition	Exten sion	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
		DB Name	Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
		ID in Data Migration	~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
B Priority Table																	
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12					1										
PriorityDate	Char(20)	20	1				N.A.										
PriorityNo	Char(40)	40	1				N.A.										
PriorityCountry	Char(10)	10	1				N.A.										
Detail Information Table																	
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12														0	0
A_Bkind	Char(1)	1														0	0
DataKind	Char(2)	2														0	0
Summary	Char(400)	400														0	0
DetailData	VChar(10)	2,000														0	0
OtherInformation Table																	
ApplilD	Chr(12)	12												0	0		
OtherInformation	Vchar	2,000												0	0		
Date	yyyymmdd	8												0	0		
Kind	Char(2)	2												0	0		
HistoryNumber	Number(99	4												0	0		
	Chr(12)	12															
	yyyymmdd	8															
	Char(20)	20															
	yyyymmdd	8															
	Char(20)	20															
	yyyymmdd	8															
	Char(20)	20															
	yyyymmdd	8															
	Char(20)	20															
	yyyymmdd	8															
	Char(20)	20															

Table A5-4 (5) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation											Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
		DB Name	Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
		ID in Data Migration	~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
[redacted]																	
[redacted]	Chr(12)	12															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															
[redacted]	yyyymmdd	8															

Table A5-4 (6) Copyright: Archive DB and Update Operations

ArchaiveDB			One Time Op		Monthly Operation										Adhoc Op	
DB Item Name	Data Format	Data Length	Granted	Un-known	Formality	Apub	Bpub	Exam Req	Opposition	Extension	Annual Fee	With draw	Cancel	Court	Assignment	Afull Doc	Bfull Doc
DB Name			Certification Table	Word Bank System	Word Bank System		Certification Table					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		
ID in Data Migration			~Temp45.doc				~Temp45.doc										
History Table																	
AppliID	Chr(12)	12	No. Permohonan	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		1
SequentialNo	Integer	4	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		1
OperationID	Char(3)	3	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		1
OperationDate	yyyymmdd	8	1	1	1		1					N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		1

Appendix 6

Figure A6-1(1) Patent: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

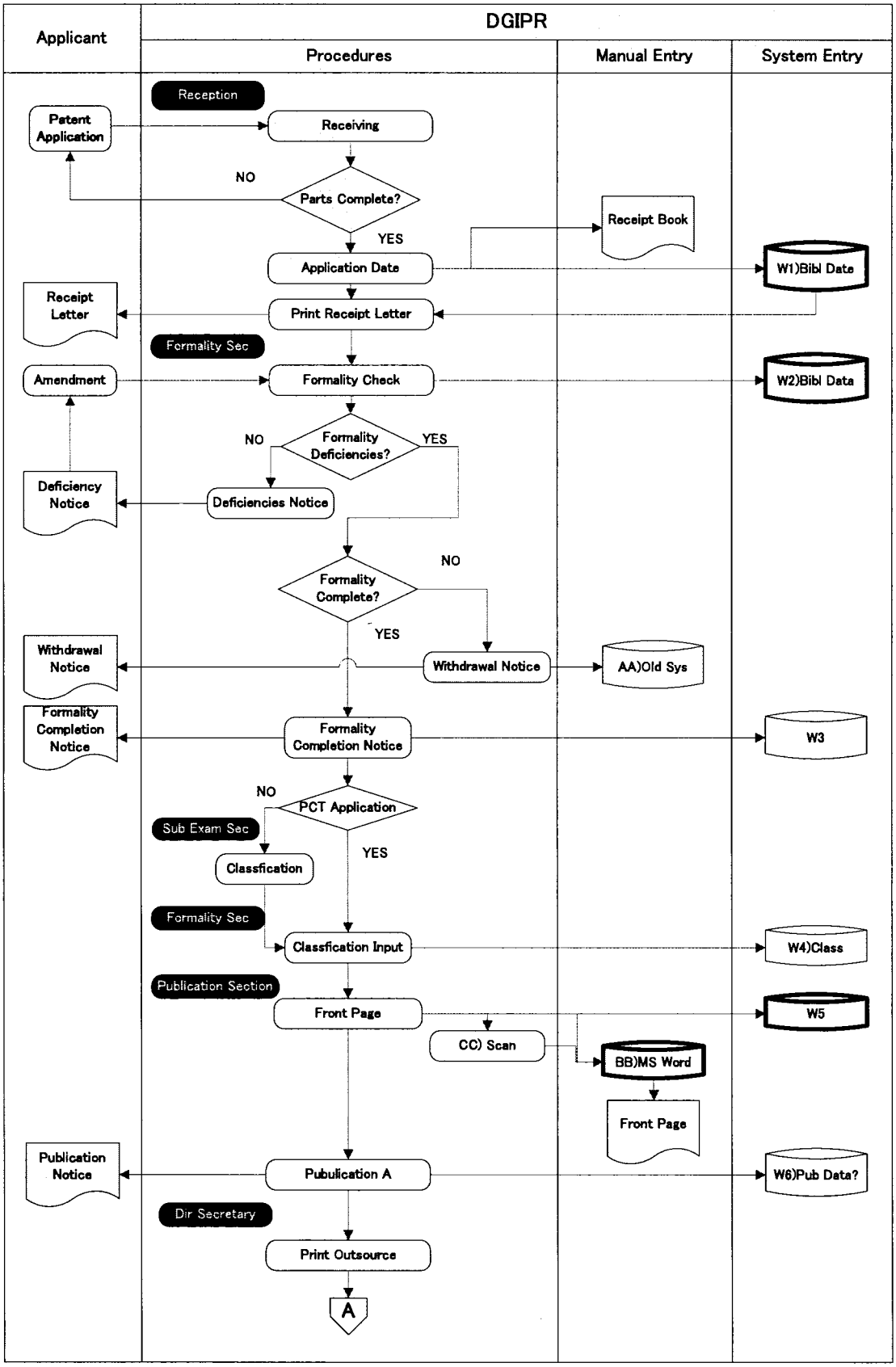


Figure A6-1(2) Patent: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

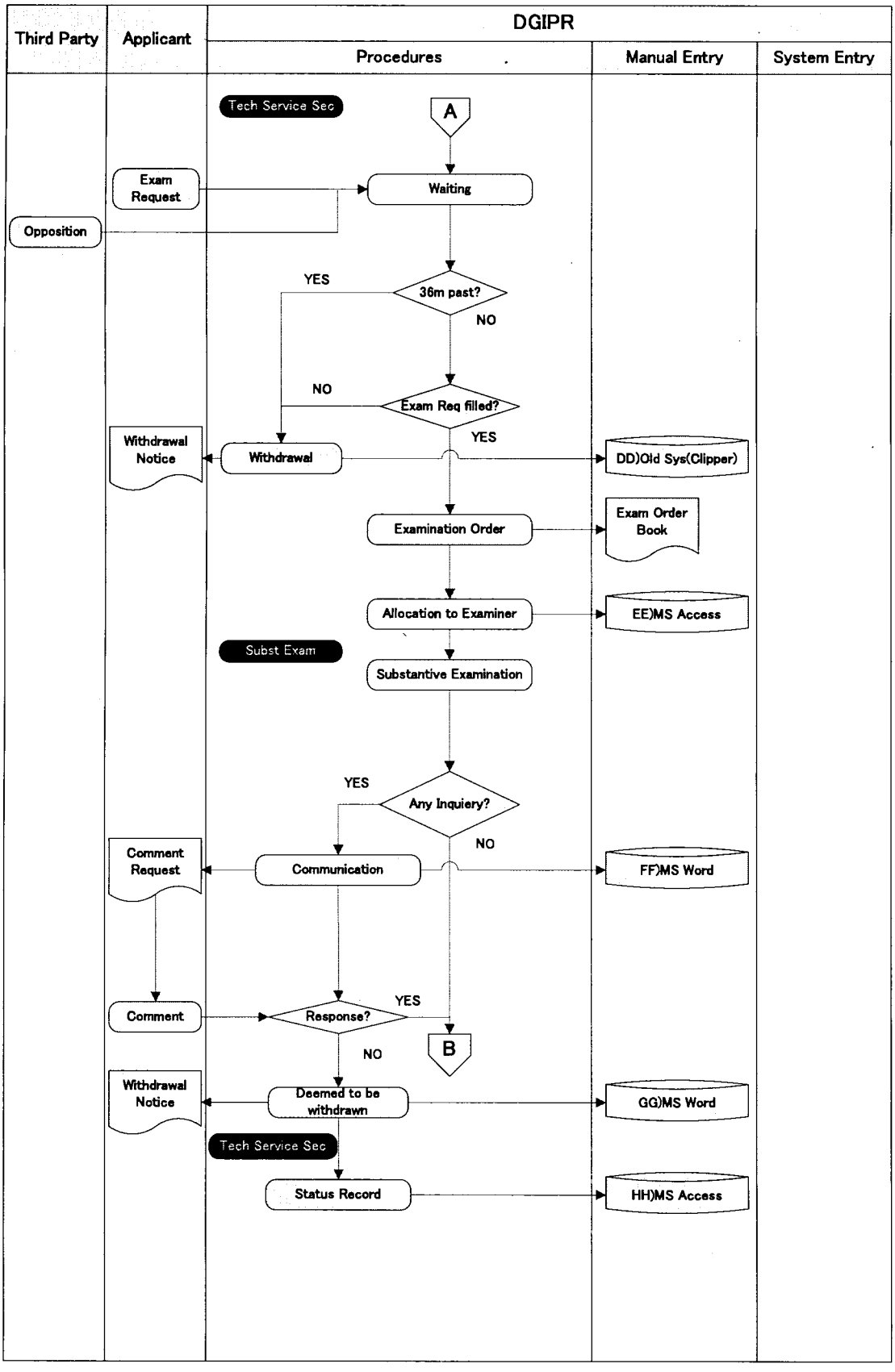


Figure A6-1(3) Patent: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

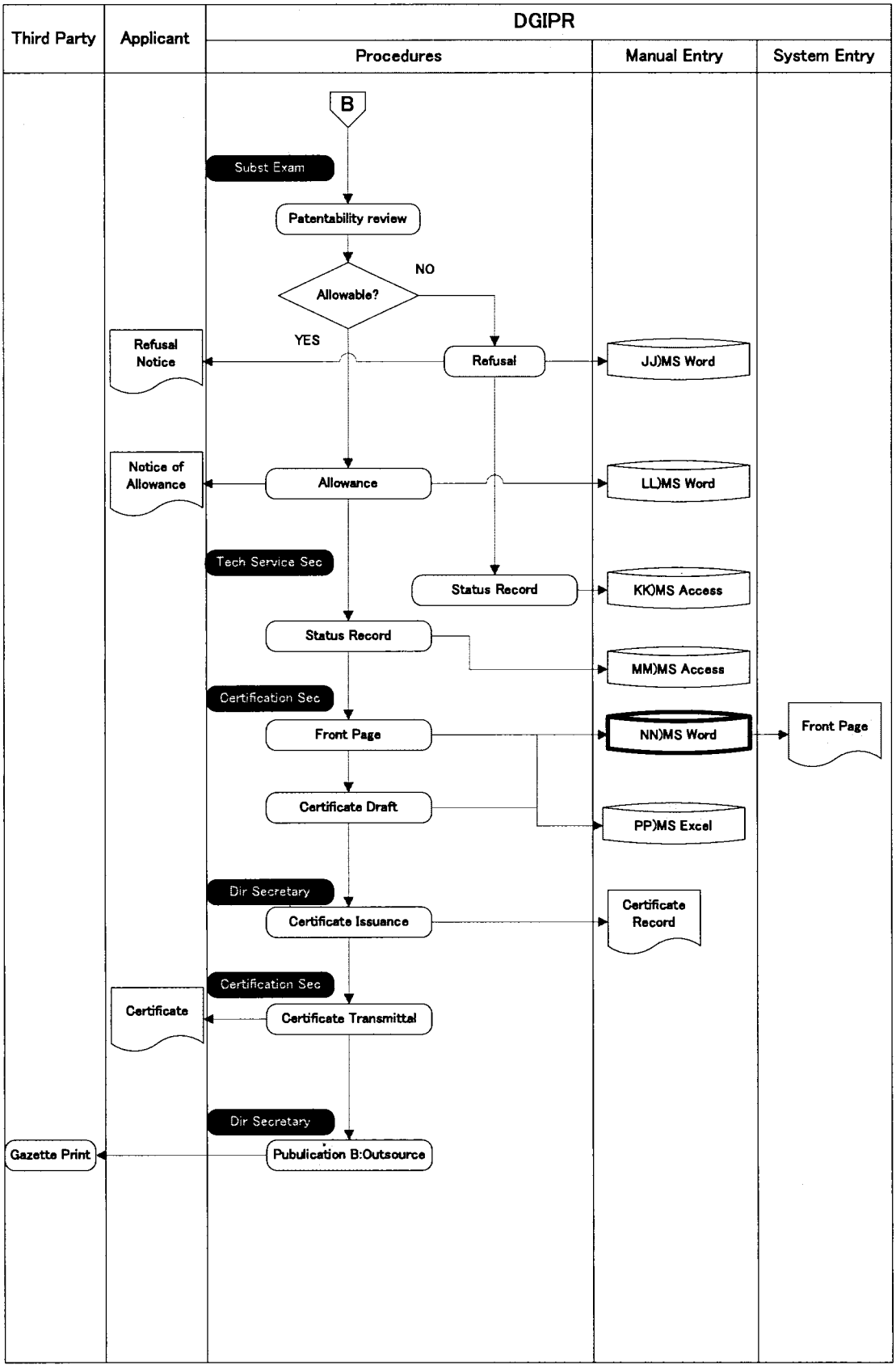


Figure A6-2(1) Trademark: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

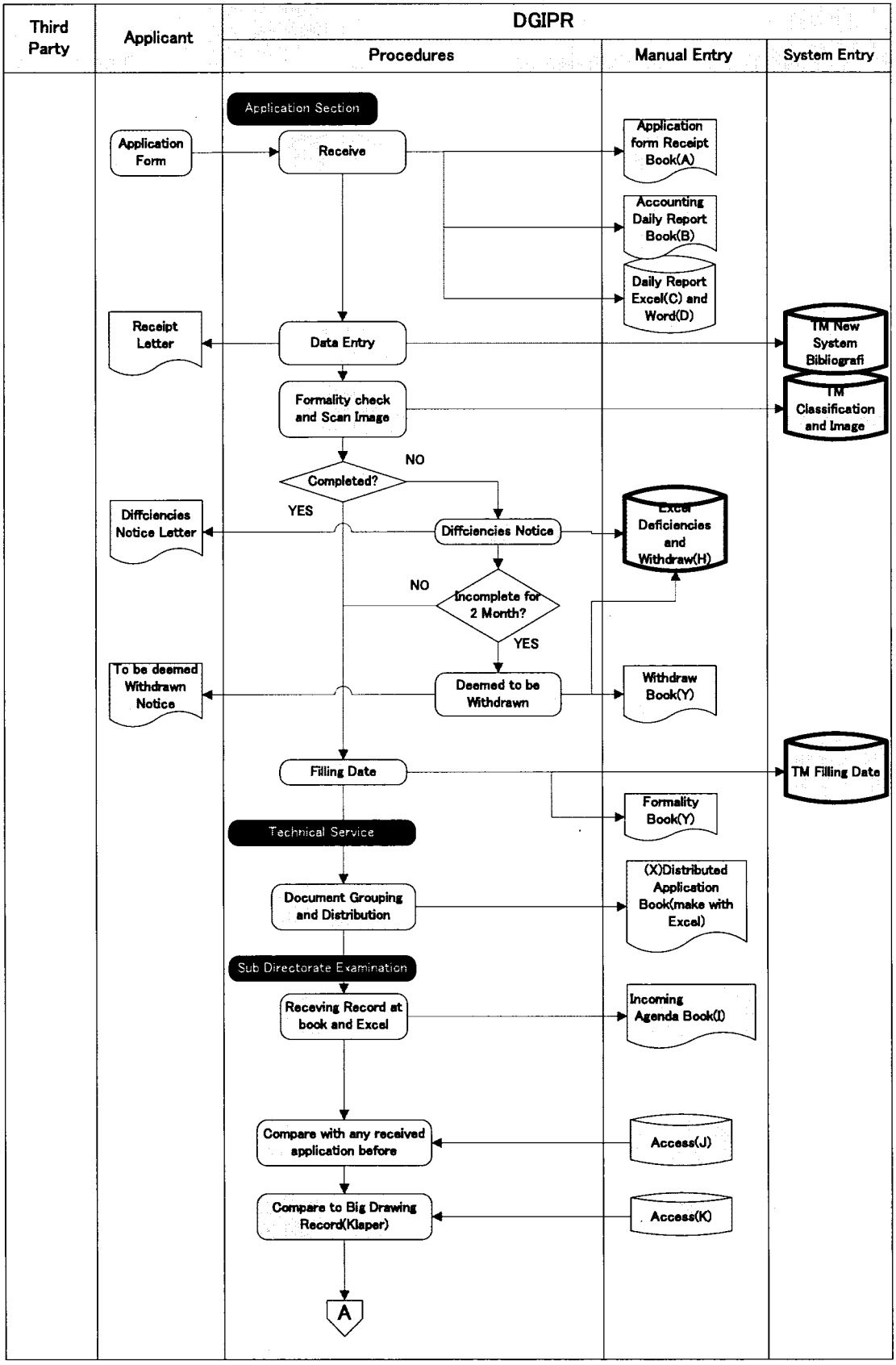


Figure A6-2(2) Trademark: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

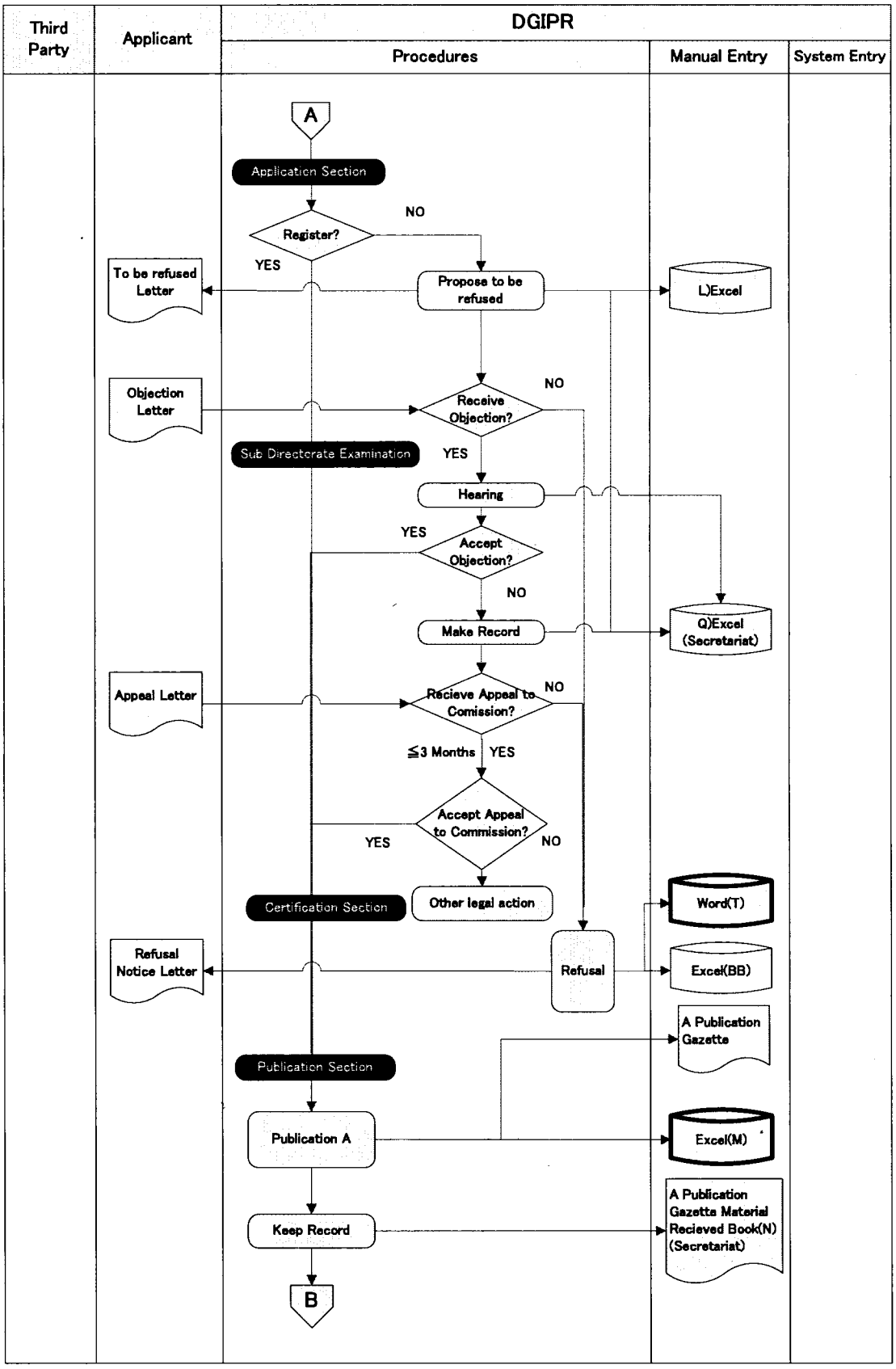


Figure A6-2(3) Trademark: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

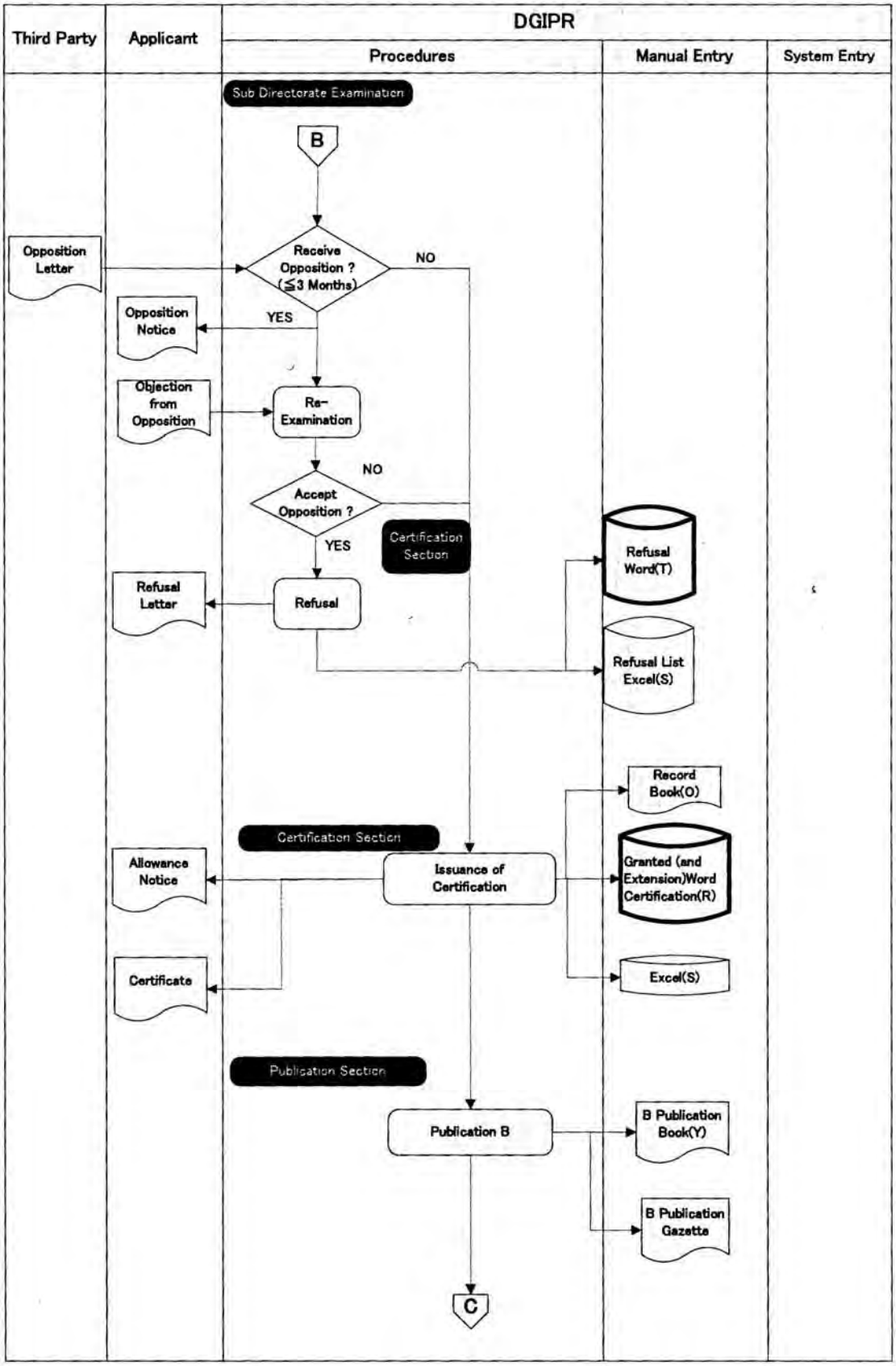


Figure A6-2(4) Trademark: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

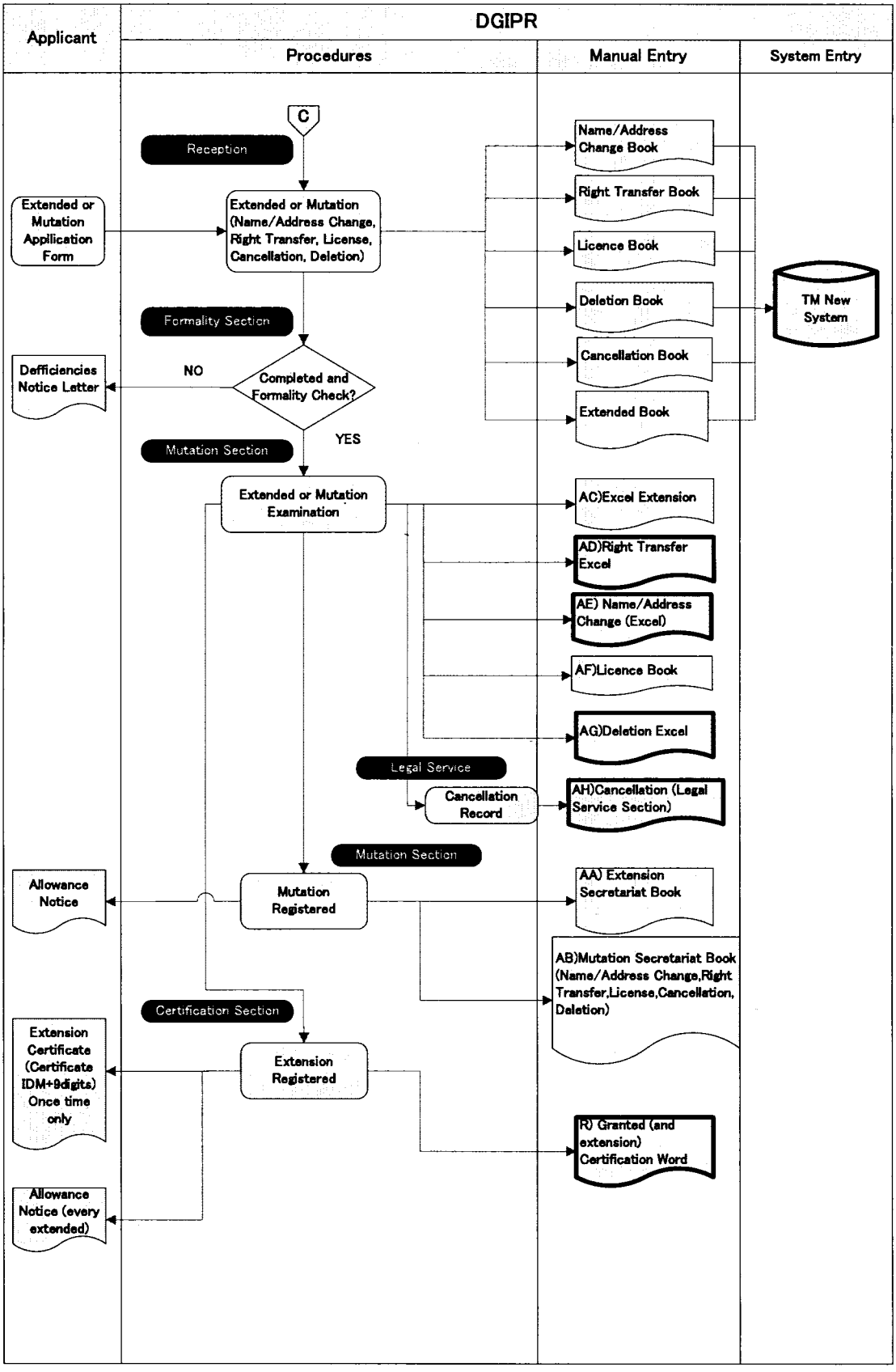


Figure A6-3(1) Industrial Design: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

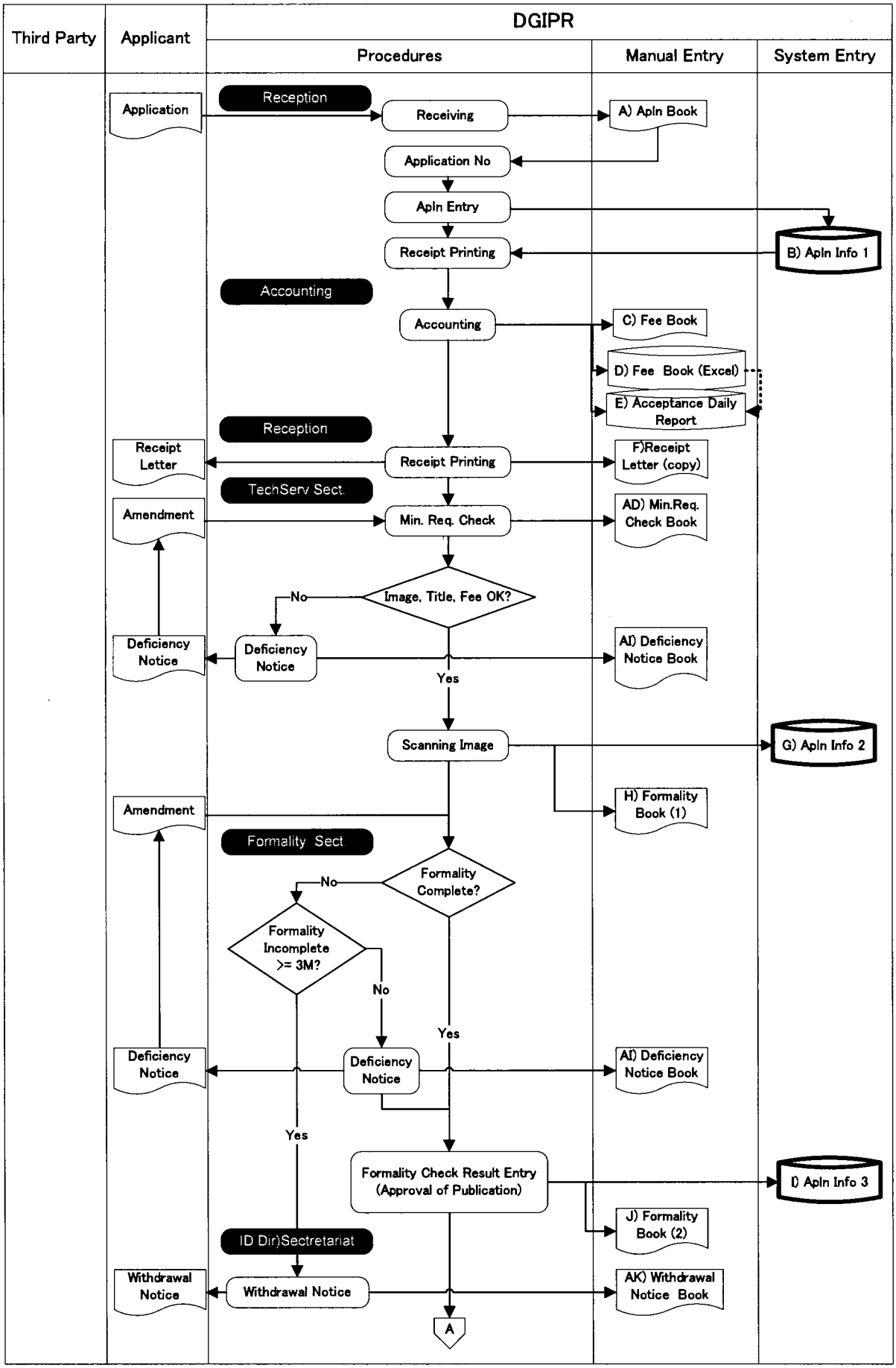


Figure A6-3(2) Industrial Design: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

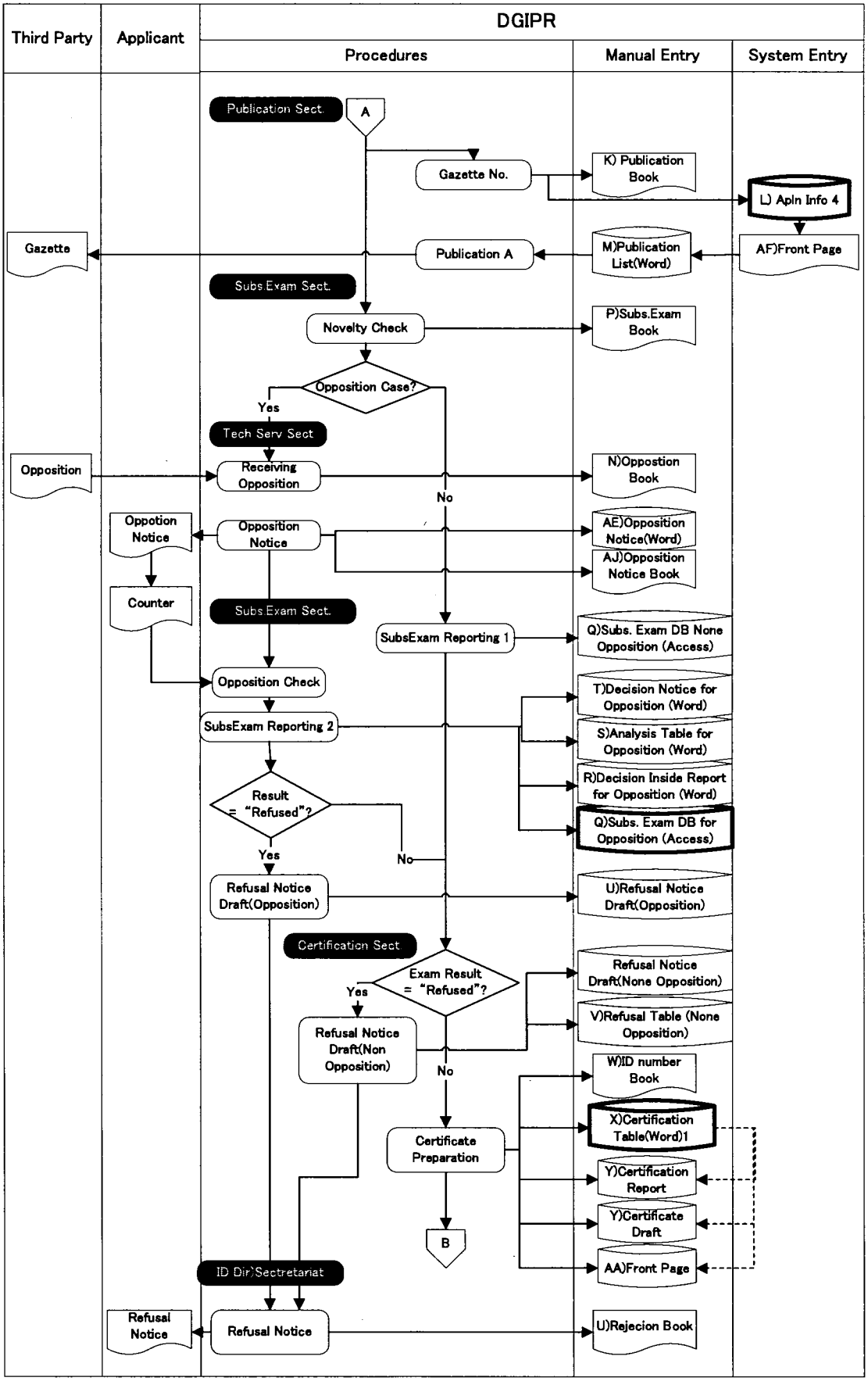


Figure A6-3(3) Industrial Design: Generation, gathering and custody of various information data

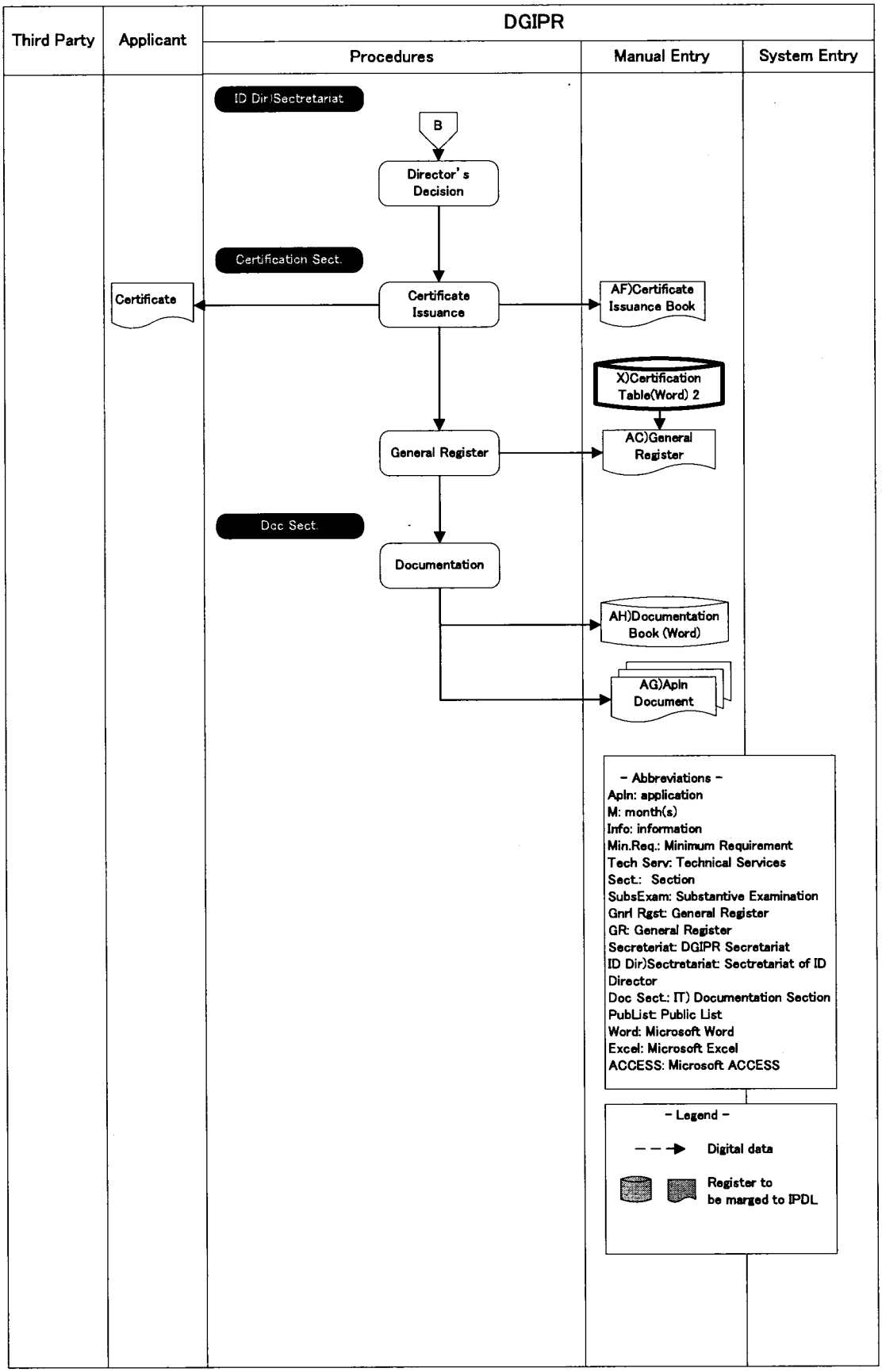


Figure A6-4(1) Copyright: Generation, gathering, and custody of various information data

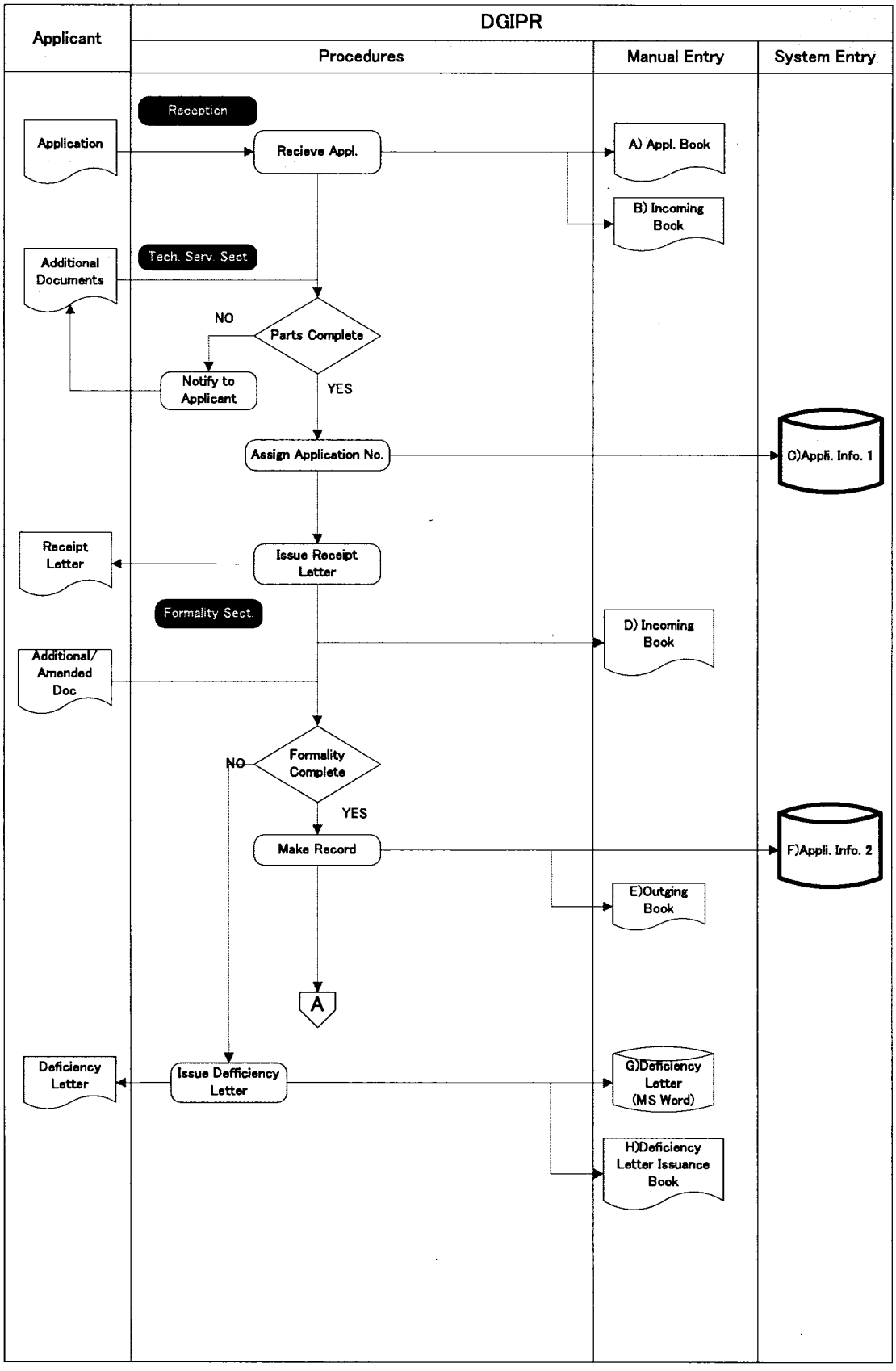
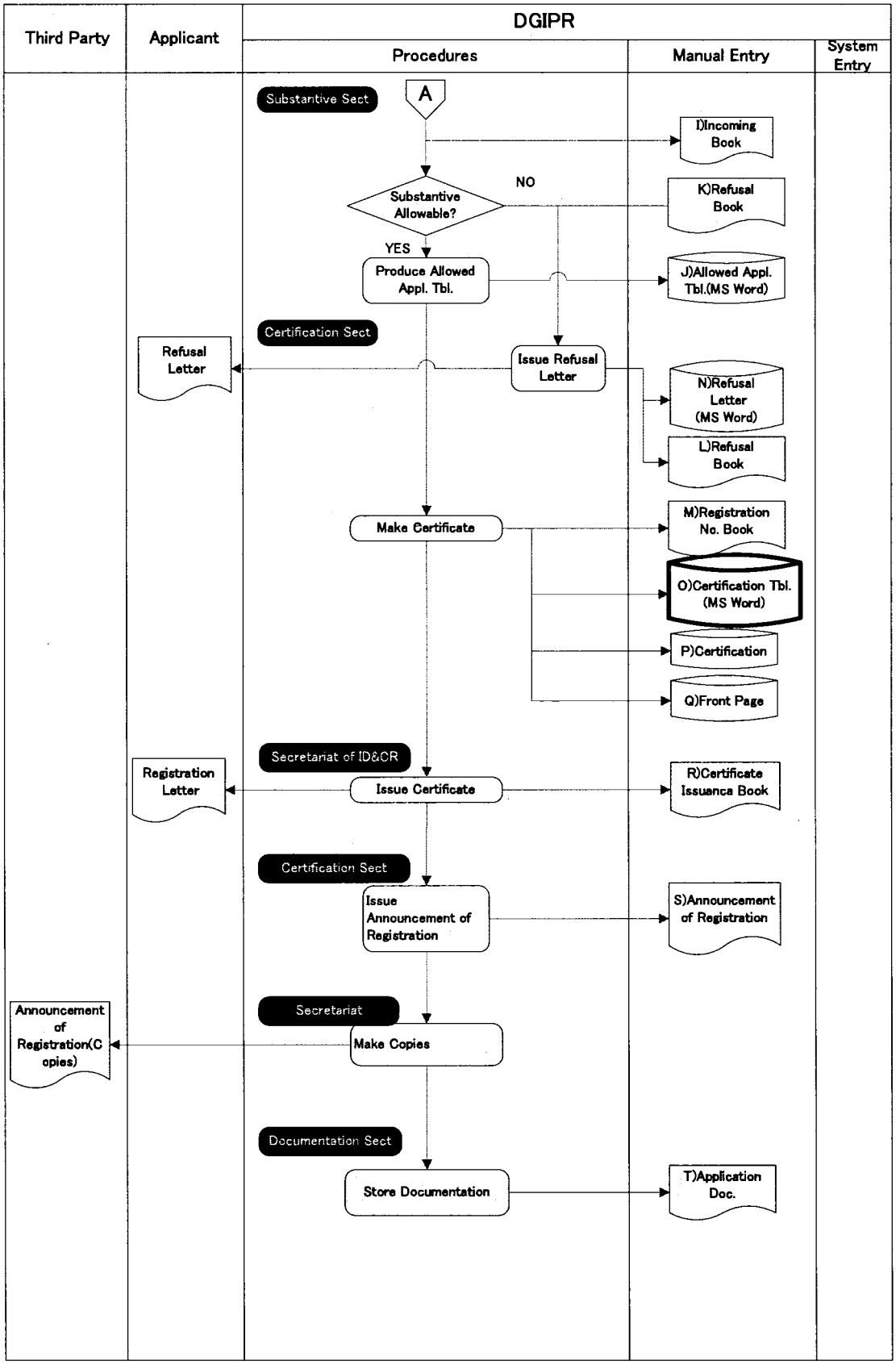


Figure A6-4(2) Copyright: Generation, gathering, and custody of various information data



Appendix 7

Figure A7-1 Patent: Data Migration Flow

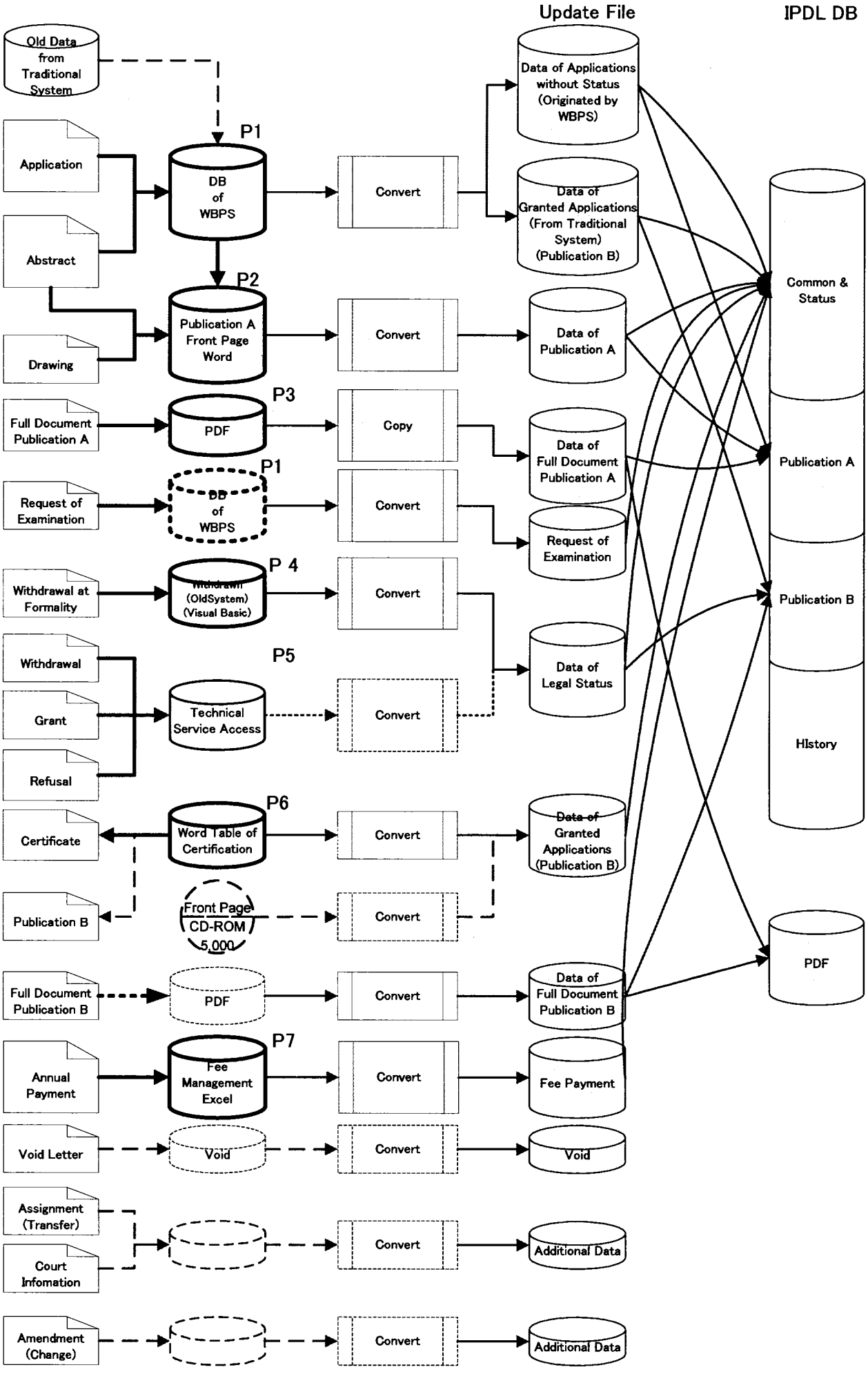


Table A7-1 Patent: Outline of Register for Front Page Document (P2)

JICA team member: HARA & Joko
Creator (DGIPR): Debio

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division

1) Name of Section and Department	Publication Section, Subdirectorate of Administration and Technical Services, Deirector of Patent
2) ID in Procedur Flowchart	BB) MS Word
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	P2
3.1) Name of Register	Front page document
3.2) Name of File	043.964.w00200402357.doc (FileName Format:xxx.xxx(PubNO).W+Application No)
4) Place of Register	Publication Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Irma, Juli dan Rani
6) Name of Manager	Hariyadi Puntoh
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	Output- MS Word; DB- Oracle
9) Objective of Registration	To produce front page (Pembuatan Frontpage)
10) First Date of Entry	
11) Number of Records	

Entry Item	No	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/ Cond.of Entry	14) Remarks	Digits
	1	Anouncement Number (11) (No Pengumuman)	Varchar2(7)	After receiving formality results		7
	2	Invention Title (54) (Judul Invensi)	Varchar2(4000)		Already entred in th DB	4000
	3	International Patent Classification (51) (I.P.C)	Vchar (256)		Already entred in th DB	
	4	Patent Application Number (21) (No. Permohonan Paten)	Varcha2(50)		Already entred in th DB	
	5	Filing Date (22) (Tanggal Penerimaan Permohonan Paten)	Date	After receiving formality results	Due to a system problem, dates automatically	
	6	Priority Data (30) (Data Prioritas)			Already entred in th DB	?
	7	Announcement Date (43) (Tanggal Pengumuman Paten)		After receiving formality results		
	8	Name and Address of Applicant (71) (Nama dan Alamat yang Mengajukan Permohonan Paten)	Varchar		Already entred in th DB	1000
	9	Inventor Name (72) (Nama Inventor)			Already entred in th DB	
	10	Name or Address of Attorney or Agent (74) (Nama dan Alamat Konsultan Paten)	Varchar2		Already entred in th DB	100(Name) 200(Address)
	11	Abstract (57) (Abstrak)		After receiving formality results		?
	12	Publication Type (13) (Jenis Publikasi)			Already entred in th DB	?

Status Management	No	15) Name of the Item to indicate status	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Satus
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	5				
	6				
	7				
	8				
	9				
	10				

Table A7-2 Patent: Outline of Register for Publication A and B Scanned (P3)

Created by : Joko - Firman

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Information Production Sec, Sub-Directorate for System Development, IT Directorate
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	A Publication
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	P3
3.1) Name of Register	Publication A and B Scan
3.2) Name of File	Pub B: (ID NO).PDF,Pub A : xxx.PDF
4) Place of Register	Sub-Directorate for System Development, Information Production Sec
5) Name of Book Keeper	Ms. Dita K Hapsari, ST
6) Name of Manager	Ms. Dita K Hapsari, ST
7) Format of Register	PC + External HD
8) DB Information	PDF image data (Folder by batch no) Pub B: (ID No).PDF,Pub A : (Application No).PDF
9) Objective of Registration	Front Page and Full Text information of all A Publications including Front Pages, Descriptions, Claims and Drawings
10) First Date of Entry	2004
11) Number of Records	10,500

Entry Item

	12) Name of Item	13) Attribute	14) Time/condition of Entry	15) Remarks
1	Front Pages	Image Data	After Pub A (for A Pub),after Granted (for B Pub)	
2	Full Texts	Image Data	After Pub A (for A Pub),after Granted (for B Pub)	
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

Status Management

16) Name of the item to indicate status: (None)

	17) Name of Status	18) Value	19) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
	Application Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
1997					
1998					
1998					
2000					
2001					
2002					
2002					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
				Total Apln	0

Table A7-3 Patent: Outline of Register for Old DB System (P4)

JICA team member: HARA & Joko
Creator (DGIPR): Debio

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division

1) Name of Section and Department	Application and Formality Section, Subdirectorate of Administration and Technical Services, Deirector of Patent
2.1) ID in Procedur Flowchart	DD)Old Sys(Clipper)
2.2.) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	P 4
3.1) Name of Register	Withdrwal of application (Penarikan kembali permohonan paten)
3.2) Name of File	DB Old System
4) Place of Register	Application and Formality Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Formality section staff; System Manger is Setio
6) Name of Manager	Sumarja.sip.Mse
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	SQL
9) Objective of Registration	To create notification to applicant (Untuk membuat surat pemberitahuan kepada pemohon (konsultan))
10) First Date of Entry	From 18th Oc. 1991
11) Number of Records	308

Entry Item	No	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/ Cond.of Entry	14) Remarks	Digits
	1	Application Date (Tanggal Pengajuan)	Date			
	2	Application No (Nomor Pemohon)	Var Char			
	3	Applicant (Pemohon)	Char			
	4	Titel of invention (Judul Invensi)	Char			
	5	Patent Consultant (Konsultan Paten)	Char			
	6	Consulant No. (ID Konsultan)	Int			
	7	Consultant Address (Alamat Konsultan)	Var Char			
	8	Consultant Name (Nama Konsultan)	Var Char			
	9	Letter No. (Nomor Surat Pemohon)	Var Char			
	10	Issue Date (Tanggal Surat Mengajukan	Date			
	11	Letter No. (Nomor surat)	Var Char			

Status Management	No	15) Name of the Item to indicate status	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Satus
	1				
	2				
	3				
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	8				
	9				
	10				

Table A7-4 Patent: Outline of Register for Word Table of Certification (P6)

Date of Survey: Sep 30, 2005
Surveyed by Yukiko

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Secsi Sertificasi, Subdirectrat Administration Pelayanan Teknis, Directrat Paten
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	NN
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	P6
3.1) Name of Register	Word Table of Certification
3.2) Name of File	MD-8500.DOC
4) Place of Register	Secsi Sertificasi, Subdirectrat Administration Pelayanan Teknis, Directrat Paten
5) Name of Book Keeper	Ms. Sujinah
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Immanuel Rano H. Rohi
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	MS Word Table
9) Objective of Registration	Record of receiving the granted application document, and record of
10) First Date of Entry	Jan 1, 1995 - Now
11) Number of Records	7500 (ID0005000 -) (Lotus database was used since 1993 to 1994. Lotus database is kept on diskette. The number of the records kept in Lotus database is 4999.) Until Sep16, 2005, the number of the certified application: 12449 If any applicant cancel his/her application before dispatch of certification, color of the record which is canceled is changed to red. They have not counted the canceled number yet.

Entry Item

	12) Name of Item	13) Attribute (No. of di	14) Time/condition of Entry	15) Remarks
1	Certification Number (ID)	Vchar (9)		
2	Granted date (TGLGRANT)	Date		
3	Title (Invention Title) (JUDUL)	Vchar (256)		
4	Classification (IPC)	Vchar (256)		
5	Patent Number (NOPATEN)	Vchar (15)		
6	Application Date (Filing Date) (TGLPERMINTAAN)	Date		
7	Priority Number (31)	Vchar (256)		
8	Priority Date (32)	Vchar (256)		
9	Priority Country (33)	Vchar (256)		
10	Publication A Date (TGLPENGUMUMAN	Date	Before issuing certification.	
11	Cited References (PEMBANDING)	Vchar (256)		
12	Applicant's Name (PEMOHON)	Vchar (256)		
13	Applicant's Address (ALAMAT)	Vchar (256)		
14	Inventor's Name (PENEMU)	Vchar (256)		
15	Consultant Name (KONSULTAN)	Vchar (256)		
16	Examiner's Name (PEMERIKSA)	Vchar (256)		
17	Claim (KLAIM)	Int (2)		
18	Abstract (ABSTRAK)	Vchar (256)		
19	Image (GBR)	image		

Status Management

16) Name of the item to indicate status: (None)

	17) Name of Status	18) Value	19) Description of Status
1			

Table A7-5 Patent: Outline of Register for Maintenance Fee (P7)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division Created by: Joko - Firman

1) Name of Section and Department	Legal Section
2.1) ID in Procedur Flowchart	
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	P7
3.1) Name of Register	Maintenance Fee
3.2) Name of File	Post Reg Ledger
4) Place of Register	Legal Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs. Dwi Rahayu
6) Name of Manager	Abdul Hakim
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	excel
9) Objective of Registration	Records of payment of Patent Holder
10) First Date of Entry	02/08/1991 (First Recorded Application Date)
11) Number of Records	10971 (after converted to MS Access)

Entry Item	No	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/ Cond.of Entry	14) Remarks	Digits
	1	No		After received Annuity	Will be increase as patent increas	5
	2	Nomor Patent (Patent No)	Varchar2	After received Annuity		9
	2	Tanggal Pemberian (Registration Da	date	After received Annuity		
	3	Nomor Permintaan (Application Num	char	After received Annuity		8
	4	Tanggal Permintaan (Application Dat	date	After received Annuity		
	5	Nama Pemohon (Applicant Name)	char	After received Annuity		100
	6	NPKP (Consultant ID)	number	After received Annuity		4
	7	Klaim(Number of Claim)	number	After received Annuity		2
	8	Paying Year-1	date or asterix(*) or	After received Annuity		4(when"*" or "paid") or date
	9	Paying Year-2	date or asterix(*) or	After received Annuity		4(when"*" or "paid") or date
	10	....	.	After received Annuity		
	11	....	.	After received Annuity		
	12	.....	.	After received Annuity		
	13	Paying Year-20	date char and or	After received Annuity		

Status Management	No	15) Name of the item to indicate status	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Satus
	1				
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Table A7-6(1) Patent: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

NA: Not Available
: No column on IPDL
: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	1)Category	-	APPLICATIONTYPEID	WB System DB			
	2)Application Date	-	APPLICATIONDATE	WB System DB	TGLPERMINTAAN	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	3)Application No./Agenda No.	Application No	APPLICATIONID	WB System DB	ID	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	4)Applicant(s) Name	Applicant	NAME	WB System DB	PEMOHON(Applicant name)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	5)Applicant(s) Country	Country of Applicant	COUNTRYID	WB System DB	NA	NA	
	6)Applicant(s) Address*	Applicant	ADDRESS	WB System DB	Alamat(address)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	7)Consultant Name	Consultant	CONSULTANTNAME	WB System DB	Konsultan (Consultant)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	8)Consultant Address	Consultant	CONSULTANTADDRESS	WB System DB	Konsultan (Consultant)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	9)Inventor(s) Name(s)	Inventor	NAME	WB System DB	PENEMU(Inventor)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	10)Inventor(s) Address(es) and Country*	-	ADDRESS	WB System DB	-	-	
	11)Priority Claim (if any)	-	PRIORITYAPPNO	WB System DB	KLAIM (Claim)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	13)Date of Priority Application	Priority Date	CLAIM DATE	WB System DB	32 (Priority Date)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	Field name by INID Code(International Std)
	14)Country of Priority Application	Priority Country	COUNTRYID	WB System DB	33 (Priority Country)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	Field name by INID Code(International Std)
	15)Related Application No.	Related Application	APPLICATIONID	WB System DB	31(no assign to priority application)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	Field name by INID Code(International Std)
	16)Filing Date of the Related Application	-	FILLING DATE	WB System DB	NA	NA	
	17)Title of the Invention	-	INVENTIONTITLEE	WB System DB	JUDUL (Invention)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	

Table A7-6(2) Patent: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Contents (at Filing)	1)Abstract	Abstrak, Abstrack	ABSTRAK	WB System DB	ABSTRAK (Abstract)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	2)Claims	-	TOTALKLAIMSUB	WB System DB	NA	NA	
	3)Description*	-	-	-	Full Text	IT Sys Development Sub directorate.Image data file	IT Dept store at their folder
	4)Drawing	-	-	-	Front Page	IT Sys Development Sub directorate.Image data file	IT Dept store at their folder
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	1)Filing Date	Filing date	FILLING DATE	WB System DB	TGLPERMINTAAN	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	2)Publication (A) No.	Publication A	PUBLICATIONNO	WB System DB	NOPENGUMUMAN (Announcement No)	<Publication table(Word), Publication Section>	
	3)Date of Publication A	Gazette No	PUBLICATIONDATE	WB System DB	TGLPENGUMUMAN	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	4)Classification	Classification	IPCID	WB System DB	Classification	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	IPC No
	5)Date of Withdrawal	Legal Status	-	-	-	-	
		Legal Status(date)	tgl surat (Letter date)	old system	NA	NA	if data in this coloumn exist, means withdrawn
	6)Date of Refusal	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal Status(date)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	7)Date of Allowance	Legal Status	NA	NA	-	-	
		Legal Status(date)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	8)Date of Certification	Legal Status	-	if that data exist means certification already issued and status will be displayed		if that data exist means certification already issued and status will be displayed	
		Legal Status(date)	CERTIFICATEDATE	WB System DB	TGLGRANT (Granted date)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	9)Certificate No.	Patent No	CERTIFICATENO	WB System DB	NOPATENT	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	10)Publication (B) No.	Gazette No	PUBLICATIONNO	WB System DB	NA	NA	
	11)Date of Publication B	Publication B	PUBLICATIONDATE	WB System DB	NA	NA	

Table A7-6(3) Patent: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Contents Modified after Filing	1)Abstract	Abstrak, Abstrack	Abstrak (Abstrack)	WB System DB	ABSTRAK (Abstract)	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	2)Claims	-	-	-	Claim	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	
	3)Description*	-	-	-	NA	NA	
	5)Drawing	-	-	-	NA	NA	

Table A7-7 Patent: Data Source for IPDL (Status Information to be posted at IPDL)

NA: Not Available
: No column on IPDL
: Ppaper record. Not available for IPDL

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Latest Stage/Status of the Application	1)Formality Examination Stage		APPLICATIONID	WB System DB	NA	NA	If Application No is exist (WBSD) but Publication No(WBSD) not exist means Formality Stage
	2)Publication (A) Period		-	-	-	-	
	3)Waiting for Substantive Examination	Legal Status	REQSUBTANTIVEDATE	WB Systam DB	NA	NA	if blank means waiting for Substantive Examination
	4)Substantive Examination Stage	Legal Status	REQSUBTANTIVEDATE	WB System DB	NA	NA	if data exist means Substantive examination has been starting
	5)Withdrawn	Legal Status	prs_code (process code)	old system	NA	NA	if prs_code = 2 means Withdrawn
	6)Refusal	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	7)Post Allowance Stage	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	8)Registered and Certificate Issued	Legal Status	CERTIFICATE NO	WB System DB	NOPATENT	<Certification table(Word), Certification Section>	if data exist means Status is Registered
Latest Status of Registered Right	1)Maintained or Deemed Void	Last Payment (N0)	NA	NA	N (=1 to 20)(Year(N)th paid)	<Maintenance Fee(Excel), Legal Service>	There are 20 Columns for paying year.If 3 year continue is blank means deemed void.
	2)Transferred	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Revoked	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	4)License Registered	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	5)Prior User Right Registered	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table A7-8 Patent: Data Source for IPDL (Information on Post Registration Event)

NA: Not Available
－ : No column on IPDL
▒▒ : Paper record. Not available for IPDL

Event	Information/Data Items	IPDL Item Name or How to Display on IPDL －: Not uploaded on IPDL	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2 ( ): English Name	Data Source 2	Notes
Maintenance Data	1)Maintenance Fee for N-th Year Paid	Last Fee Payment (Nomor)	NA	NA	N (=1 to 20)(Year(N)th paid)	<Maintenance Fee(Excel), Legal Service>	Look in last year inputed.
	2)Date of Lapse	Last Fee Payment (void announcement and its date)	NA	NA	N (=1 to 20)(Year(N)th paid)	<Maintenance Fee(Excel), Legal Service>	Last year paid + 3 year blank from (date=(application date)) will be announcement date
Transfer	1)Registered Date of Transfer	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	Procedure not yet established
		Legal Status(date)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2)Name of Transferee	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Address of Transferee	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	4)Certificate No.	Patent No	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Revocation	1)Date of Revocation	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal Status(date)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
License	1)Type of License	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2)Name of Licensee(s)	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Address of Licensee(s)	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	4)Terms & Conditions	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Prior User Right	1)Date of Registration	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal Status(date)	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2)Name of Prior User	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Address of the Prior User	Other Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Figure A7-2 Trademark: Data Migration Flow

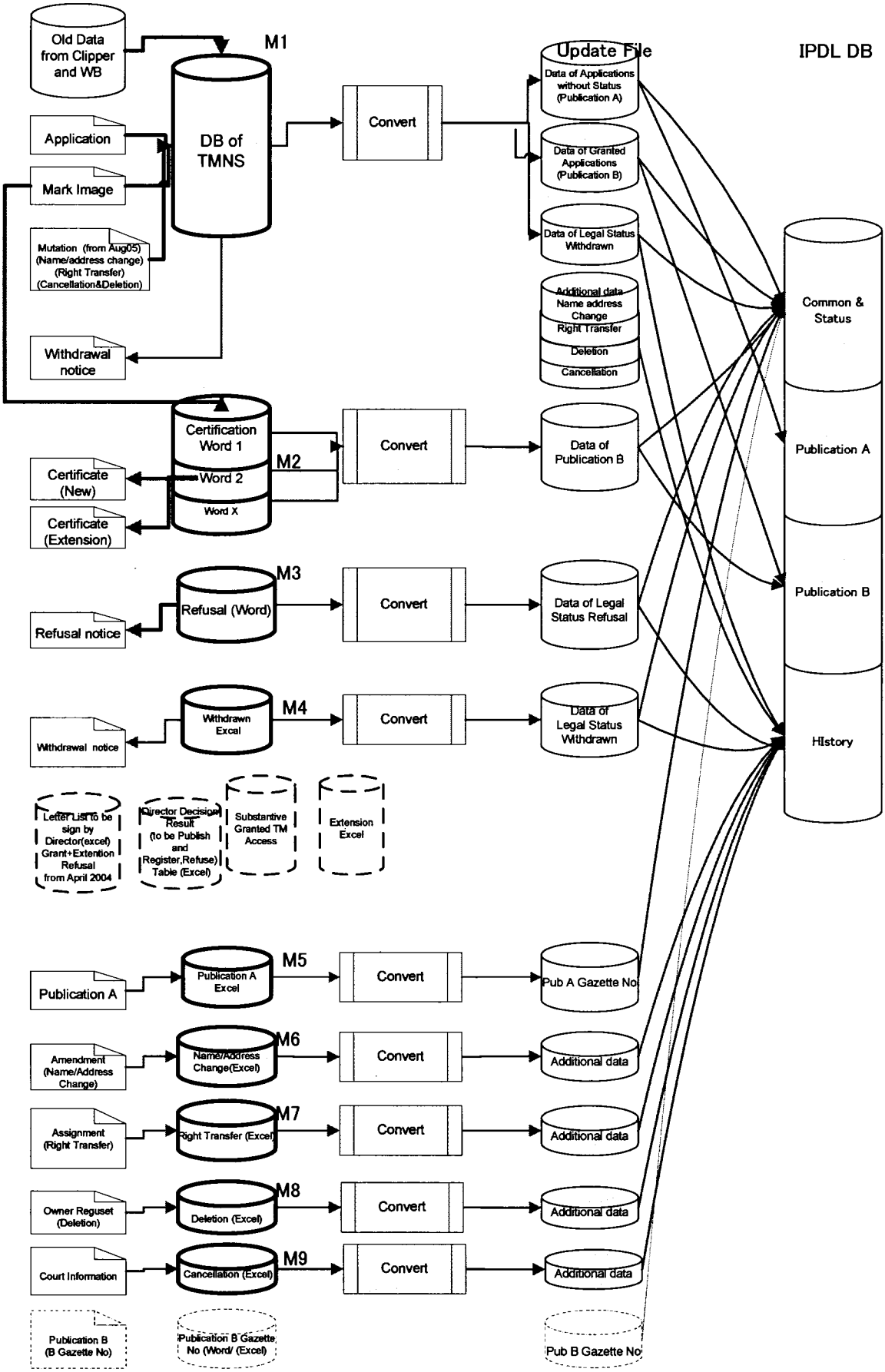


Table A7-9 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Certificate (M2)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Certification Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	(R) MS Word Certification New and Extension
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M2
3.1) Name of Register	TM Certificate to be print out
3.2) Name of File	exp : Data merek baru.doc (file name different depend on staff,one staff create many files continuing)
4) Place of Register	Certification Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mr Andre/Mrs.Katy
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Moh Adri SH
7) Format of Register	MS Word Table (Many files)
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	To Create and print out TM Certificate (New+Extension)and create Registration notice draft
10) First Date of Entry	1-Apr-04
11)Number of Records	Difficult to find No of record because created by 11 staff in 11 PCs. One staff created many Wordtable(s) continously.

Entry Item

	11) Name of Iten	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	Nama Pemilik (Applicant name)	Character	Before print certificate		255
2	Alamat1_Pemilik (Applicant Address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	1000
3	Alamat2_Pemilik (Applicant Address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
4	Alamat3_Pemilik (Applicant Address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
5	Alamat4_Pemilik (Applicant Address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
6	Nama_Kuasa(Consultant name)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
7	Alamat 1_Kuasa (Consultant address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
8	Alamat 2_Kuasa (Consultant address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
9	Alamat 3_Kuasa (Consultant address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
10	Alamat 4_Kuasa (Consultant address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Countinu to next column	255
11	Alamat 5_Kuasa (Consultant address)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
12	Tgl Pendaftaran (Registration date)	Date	Before print certificate		10
13	Negara_Prioritas(Country Priority)	Character	Before print certificate		255
14	Kls_Barang_Or_Jasa(Goods or Services Class)	Character	Before print certificate		3
15	No_Daftar (Registration NO)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	DM+9 digit (after Aug02) DM + 6 digit (before Aug02)	15
16	No_Agenda	VarChar2	Before print certificate	Before 2001 :Dyy.12345 2001-2005 :Dxx.yyyy.12345-67890 from 04/2005 : Dxx.yyyy.123456	20
17	Tgl Pengajuan (Filling Date)	Date	Before print certificate		10
18	Uraian Warna Colour Description	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
19	Arti_Bahasa(Word meaning)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
20	Merek (TM Name)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
21	Uraian_Barang_Or_Jasa(Class Description)	VarChar2	Before print certificate		255
22	Uraian 1(to) 30(Description 1 to 30)	VarChar2	Before print certificate	divided into 30 column	255
23	No. eks perpanjangan(Old Registratin No)	VarChar2	VarChar2	Only 2 staff created this field table in their files.Another staff didn't create this field	

Status Management — 15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark	First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
	Registration No	Agenda Number	Registration No	Agenda Number	
				Total Apln	

Table A7-10 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Refusal (M3)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Certification Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	(T) MS Word
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M3
3.1) Name of Register	TM Refusal (for draft letter to be sign by Director)
3.2) Name of File	(many file names) exp : merge TAT5d
4) Place of Register	Certification Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mr Andre
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Moh Adri SH
7) Format of Register	MS Word Table
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	To create Refusal data and Refusal notice to get sign from Director
10) First Date of Entry	1-Apr-04
11) Number of Records	4000 (calculated by another excel sheet that using listed for get director sign for refusal letter)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Ite	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	Agno(Agenda No)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		20
2	Lampiran (Attachment)	Integer	Before print refusal notice	Another attachment pages	
3	Nama_Pemohon (Applicant name)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		255
4	Alamat_Pemohon (Applicant Address)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	Countinu to next column	255
	Alamat 1 (Address 1)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	Countinu to next column	255
	Alamat 2 (Address 2)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	Countinu to next column	255
	Alamat 3 (Address 3)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	Countinu to next column	255
	Alamat 4 (Address 4)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	Countinu to next column	255
	Alamat 5 (Address 5)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		255
5	Merek (TM Name)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		255
6	Tgl Permohonan (Filling Date)	Date	Before print refusal notice		10
7	Keseluruhannya_or _pokoknya (Refusal Reason)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		255
8	No daftar lawan (Opposite Register No)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice		20
9	Barang_or_Jasa (Goods or	Character	Before print refusal notice		3
10	Tembusan (Cc)	VarChar2	Before print refusal notice	another party receive letter	255

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Remark	First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
	Application Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
				Total Apln	

There was 48 files (Refusal Wordtable) done by 2 staff.

Table A7-11 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Withdrawn (M4)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Applicaton Section, Application and Technical Service Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	H) Uncompleted,To be deemed Withdrawn,Request Withdrawn Excel
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M4
3.1) Name of Register	TM Withdrawn Excel
3.2) Name of File	(DATA SURAT UMUM.xls, Worksheet: TK PS 17)
4) Place of Register	TM Formality(Application) Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs. Tanty
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Herry Trismono,S.H.
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	Excel
9) Objective of Registration	to record Withdrawn (withdrawn by applicant request or by DGIPR due to no respons)
10) First Date of Entry	Apr-05
11) Number of Records	36 (until Sept 2005)(Plan to Operate New System from December 2005)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	Seq No	Integer	before dispatching to director		2
2	TGL MASUK (Received date)	Date	before dispatching to director	(Reception Office incoming date)	
3	Tgl Srt permohonan TK (Withdrawn request letter date)	Varchar2	before dispatching to director	(Withdrawn request letter date)	20
4	MEREK (TM Name)	Varchar2	before dispatching to director	(Class)	255
5	KLS (Class)	Char	before dispatching to director		3
6	PEMOHON (applicant)	Varchar2	before dispatching to director	(Applicant)	255
7	KUASA (Attorney)	Varchar2	before dispatching to director	(Consultant)	
8	URAIAN SURAT (Withdrawn Law article accordingly)	Varchar2	before dispatching to director	(Reason by law)TK=Tarik Kembali(Withdrawn Request by applicant). TK Psl. 17= Withdraw by law article 17 (request by applicant)	9
9	NO VERBAL (DGIPR notice letter	Varchar2	after director signed	(DGIPR notice letter no).only letter no and year (nn/yy)	5
10	TGL VERBAL (DGIPR notice letter date)	date	after director signed	(DGIPR notice Letter Date) dd/m(ormm)/yyyy. As Withdrawn date because no special statement mention as Withdrawn effective date in letter	
11					

Status Management — 15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
		Dispatch Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
	1997					
Ledger	1998					105
Ledger	1999					175
Ledger	2000					114
Ledger	2001					68
Ledger	2002					51
Ledger	2003					68
Ledger	2004					35
Ledger	2005					19
Excel	2005					36
					Total Apln	158

Table A7-12 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Publication A List (M5)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Publication Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	Excel (M)
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M5
3.1) Name of Register	TM Publication A List
3.2) Name of File	(month).xls, exp :jan.xls ; feb.xls , etc
4) Place of Register	Publication Section
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs. Arlin Yuniar
6) Name of Manager	Mr. MP Hutapea
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	Excel (Example :Riil04.xls.and many others excel files)
9) Objective of Registration	Record Application that to be Publish in Publication A TM Gazette
10) First Date of Entry	Jan 04
11) Number of Records	30.401 (by Statistically data 2004-2005)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Iter	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	FD(Filling Date)	Date	After Received Application document for Publication A	Filling Date	12
2	KW(Regional or Head Off.Code)	VarChar2	After Received Application document for Publication A	First 2 digits after First Character	2
3	No(Agenda No First 5 digits)	VarChar2	After Received Application document for Publication A		5
4	Agenda(Agenda No last 5 digits))	VarChar2	After Received Application document for Publication A		5
5	Merek (TM Name)	VarChar2	After Received Application document for Publication A		255
6	Kls (Class)	VarChar2	After Received Application document for Publication A		3
7	Keputusan (Director Decision Date)	Date	After Received Application document for Publication A	Director Decision Date(Judgment Meeting date)=Publication Start Date Format:DD-MM-YY	
8	Diumumkan (Publication Period)	Date	After Received Application document for Publication A	Actual inputed data Format:DD/M(or MM when 2digits)-DD/MM-YY	
9	BRM (Gazete No)	Gazette No		Format : NN-MM-YY (MM in Roma Character : I(1),II(2),III(3),IV(4),V(5),VI(6),VII97)VIII(8),I	9

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
		Dispatch Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
	Jan-05					2,537
	Feb-05					1,337
	Mar-05					777
	Apr-05					1,784
	May-05					3,512
	Jun-05					2,839
	Jul-05					818
	Aug-05					2,470
	2004					14,327
	2003	It is difficult to find old book.				
					Total Apln	30,401

Table A7-13 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Name or Address Change (M6)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Mutation Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	AG) Name or address Mutation Excel
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M6
3.1) Name of Register	TM Name or Address Change(Data dan Perubahan alamat.xls)
3.2) Name of File	Data perubahan nama&alamat.xls
4) Place of Register	Mutation Section (3F)
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs Tri Wahyuni
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Sutikno
7) Format of Register	Excel
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	To record Name or Address change of Right owner
10) First Date of Entry	
11) Number of Records	6185 (almost only mutation AgendaNo was inputed)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	No (Seq. No)	Varchar2	after received mutation document	start from no 1 every year	10
2	TGL MASUK (Receive date)	date	after received mutation document		10
3	Agno (Mutation Agenda No)	Varchar2	after received mutation document		13
4	No daftar (Registration No)	Varchar2	after received mutation document		15
5	Pemohon (Applicant Name)	Varchar2	after received mutation document		255
6	Kuasa (Attorney Name)	Varchar2	after received mutation document		255
7	Posisi (Position/which process now)	Varchar2	if any deficiency letter dispatch to applicant		255
8	Putusan (Decision)	Varchar2	after check the previous TM is same		255
9	Ke Dir (Send To Director)	Varchar2	after decision OK		255
10					
11					

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total
		Registration No	Agenda Number	Registration No	Last Mutation Agenda Number	
2002		no e-data before 2002			834	834
2003					1825	1825
2004					1772	1772
2005		Data is Uncompleted. Record count refer to last Mutation Agenda No that data was exist,not actual last Agenda No.			421	421
2005					1333	1333
					Total Apln	6185

Table A7-14 Trademark: Outline of register for TM Right Transfer (M7)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Mutation Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	AD) TM Right Transfer Excel
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M7
3.1) Name of Register	TM Right Transfer Excel
3.2) Name of File	Data Pengalihan hak.xls
4) Place of Register	TM Mutation Section (3F)
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs Tri Wahyuni
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Sutikno
7) Format of Register	Ledger
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	Record TM Right Transfer
10) First Date of Entry	Jan-05
11) Number of Records	7333

Entry Item

	11) Name of Iter	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	No urut (Seq No)	Number	after create Right Transfer draft letter	start from no 1 every year	2
2	Tgl Masuk(Incoming date)	Date	after create Right Transfer draft letter	write only last 3 digit	
3	AGNO(Mutation Agenda No)	VarChar2	after create Right Transfer draft letter		13
4	No Daft (Certification No)	VarChar2	after create Right Transfer draft letter	DM+ 9 digit (after Aug02) DM + 6 digit (before Aug02)	15
5	Pemohon (Applicant Name)	VarChar2	after create Right Transfer draft letter		255
6	Kuasa (Consultant)	VarChar2	after create Right Transfer draft letter		255
7	Posisi surat (deficiency notice date)	VarChar2	after create Right Transfer draft letter	Format : ks.dd.mm.yy (ks=Kena Surat=Deficiencies Notice sent)	9
8	Putusan (Examiner Decision)	Date	after create Right Transfer draft letter	TM Name is true Judgment, by examiner	
9	ke Dir (sent date to TM Director office)	Date	after sent draft letter to TM Director		

Transferer(to whom was transferred) data not exist even on Agenda book or PC. To Whom was transferred data exist only on Transferred allowance notice and small label for Publication B .

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total
		Registration No	Agenda Number	Registration No	Last Mutation Agenda Number	
1999					841	841
2000					771	771
2001					901	901
2002					1170	1170
2003					1138	1138
2004					1261	1261
2005					1251	1251
					Total Apln	7333

Data is Uncompleted. Record count is refer to last Mutation Agenda No that data was exist.This No of Record is not actual last Agenda No.

Table A7-15 Trademark: Outline of Register for TM Cancellation (M8)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Mutation Section
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	AH) TM Cancellation (Excel)
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M8
3.1) Name of Register	TM Cancellation (Penghapusan) (Excel)
3.2) Name of File	DATA PENGHAPUSAN.xls
4) Place of Register	TM Mutation Section (3F)
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mrs Tri Wahyuni
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Sutikno
7) Format of Register	Excel
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	To record cancellation right request by owner or done by DGIPR via court (due to no more use,etc according to law)
10) First Date of Entry	January-05
11) Number of Records	100 Data is UnCompleted entry

Entry Item

	11) Name of Iter	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	No Urut (Seq.No)	VarChar2	after Receive Deletion Request document	start from no 1 every year.Start no 1 again since jun 05 due NewSistem installed at	2
2	tgl.msk(Incoming Date)	date	after Receive Deletion Request document		
3	AGNO (Mutation Agenda No)	VarChar2	after Receive Deletion Request document		13
4	No.Daft.(Registration/Certification	date	after Receive Deletion Request document		
5	Pemohon (Applicant)	VarChar2	after Receive Deletion Request document		255
6	Kuasa (Consultant)	VarChar2	after Receive Deletion Request document		255
7	Putusan (Decision)	date	after Receive Deletion Request document		
8	Pengetik (Type/Input date)	date	after Receive Deletion Request document		
9	Ke Dir. (Sent to Director)	date	after Receive Deletion Request document		
10					
11					

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
		First Mutation Agenda Number	Agenda Number	Registration No	Last Mutation Agenda Number	
2005		01			100	100
2005		01			57	57
			This Mutation Agenda No is for Deletion and Cancellation.			
			e-file only 2005 year data.			
			Jan05-May 05: 100 Jun 05-Oct 05 : 57 Mutation Agno start again from no 1 since Jun05 due to NewSystem installed at Reception Office.Mutation Agno Format not Changed.			
						157

Table A7-16 Trademark: Outline of Register for Court Cancellation (M9)

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	TM Legal Services
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	AG) TM Deletion (Excel)
2.2) ID in Data Migration (Visio)	M9
3.1) Name of Register	TM by Court Cancellation (Pembatalan) Excel
3.2) Name of File	Daftar Perkara (yyyy).xls
4) Place of Register	TM Legal Services (4F)
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mr. Agung
6) Name of Manager	Mr. Agung
7) Format of Register	Excel
8) DB Information	-
9) Objective of Registration	To record cancelation dan deletion right by court Decision
10) First Date of Entry	1999
11) Number of Records	378 File name:year 2002-2004 :Data perkara merek xxxx(year).xls) and 1999-2001:Daftar Perkara xxxx(year).xls

Entry Item

	11) Name of Ite	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	No of digits
1	N0 (Sequence No)	Number	after received Court Decision Letter	Sequence no in one year	2
2	MEREK(TM Name)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
3	ROL PERKARA (Court application no)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
4	TUNTUTAN PEMBATALAN (Certification No to be cancel or cancelled)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		15
5	PENGGUGAT (Plaintif name)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
6	TERGUGAT (Defendef name)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
7	PN (Court Result)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
8	MARI (Supreme Court=Mahkamah Agung RI)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
9	KASASI (Cassation)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
10	PK (Withdrawn)(PK=Penarikan kembali)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255
11	Keterangan (Remark)	VarChar2	after received Court Decision Letter		255

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Remark		First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
		Registration No	Agenda Number	Registration No	Last Mutation Agenda Number	
1999						182
2000						59
2001						55
2002						29
2003						44
2004						9
2005						
					Total Apln	378

Table A7-17(1) Tardemark: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

NA: Not Available

\- : No column on IPDL

: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	1)Category	-	TYPE_OF_TRD	Trade Mark New System DB	-	-	
	2)Application Date	-	RECEIPT_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	Tgl_Pengajuan (Application date)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	if (Agenda No start with R (=extension) means extension application date
	3)Application No./Agenda No.	Agenda No	APL_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	No_Agenda (Agenda No)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	4)Applicant(s) Name	Applicant or Owner	OWNER_NAME	Trade Mark New System DB	Nama_Pemilik (Applicant name)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	5)Applicant(s) Country	Country	OWNER_NATIONALITY	Trade Mark New System DB	-	-	
	6)Applicant(s) Address	Applicant or Owner	OWNER_ADD1 OWNER_ADD2	Trade Mark New System DB	Alamat_Pemilik, Alamat1_Pemilik, Alamat2_Pemilik, Alamat3_Pemilik, Alamat4_Pemilik (Applicant Address1-4)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	7)Consultant Name	Consultant	ATTOR_NAME	Trade_Mark New System DB	Nama_Kuasa(Consultant Name)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	8)Consultant Address	Consultant	ATTOR_ADD1 ATTOR_ADD2	Trade Mark New System DB	Alamat_Kuasa, Alamat1_Kuasa, Alamat2_Kuasa, Alamat3_Kuasa, ALamat4_Kuasa (Consultant Address1-4)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	9)Priority Application No.	Priority No	NO_PRIOR	Trade Mark New System DB	-	-	
	10)Date of Priority Application	Priority Date	DATE_PRIOR	Trade Mark New System DB	Negara_Tgl_Prioritas (Country and Priority date)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	Data source 2:Country and Priority Date was filled in same coloumn on Wordtable

Table A7-17(2) Tardemark: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
	11)Country of Priority Application	Priority Country	COUNTRY_PRIOR	Trade Mark New System DB	Negara_Tgl_Prioritas (Country and Priority date)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	Data source 2:Country and Priority Date was filled in same coloumn on Wordtable
Contents (at Filing)	1)Mark Title	Mark Title	MEREK	Trade Mark New System DB	Merek (Mark)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	2)Class Description	Goods and Services	DESC_OF_GOODS	Trade Mark New System DB	Uraian_Barang_Or_Jasa(Goods or Services)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	3)Colour	Colour Claimed	LABELS_COLOURS	Trade Mark New System DB	Uraian_Warna (Colour)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	4)Provisions of Agreement on Collective Mark	-	-	-	-	-	
	5)Word Meaning	Translation of Mark	MEANING_OF_FOREIGN	Trade Mark New System DB	Arti_Bahasa(Word Meaning)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	6) Mark Image	Mark	(link to image file:AppNo.jpg)	(Image Folder yearly grouping)	-	-	Manage by program Application
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	1)Filing Date	Filing date	FILLING_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	Tgl_Penerimaan(Filing Date)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
	2)Publication (A) No.	Gazette No	PUBL_NO	Trade Mark New System DB	BRM(Gazette No)	<Publication Excel,Publication Section >	
	3)Date of Publication A	Publication A	PUBL_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	DIUMUMKAN (Date of Publication Period)	<Publication Excel,Publication Section >	Filed name Format is DD/M(orMM)-DD/MM/YY(from date to date)
	4)Date of Withdrawal	Legal Status (date)	DIANGGAPTARIK(to be deemed Withdrawn)	Trade Mark New System DB	TGL VERBAL(Withdrawn notice date)	<Withdrawn Excel, Formality Sectin >	
		Legal Status	DIANGGAPTARIK(to be deemed Withdrawn)	Trade Mark New System DB	TGL VERBAL(Withdrawn notice date)	<Withdrawn Excel, Formality Sectin >	if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen

Table A7-17(3) Tardemark: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
	5)Date of Refusal	Legal Status (date)	REFUSAL_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	NA	NA	
		Legal Status	REFUSAL_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB			if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen
	6)Date of Certification	Registered date	CERTIFICATE_DATE REG_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	tgl_daftar(registration date)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	
Contents Modified after Filing	7)Certificate No.	Registration No	REG_NUMBER CERTIFICATE_NO	Trade Mark New System DB	No_daftar(registration no)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	REG_NUMBER: Old Registration format(6gidits) CERTIFICATION_NO: New Registration Format
		Legal Status	REG_NUMBER CERTIFICATE_NO	Trade Mark New System DB	No_daftar(registration no)	<Certification Table(Wordl), Certification Section>	if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen
	8)Publication (B) No.	Gazette No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	9)Date of Publication B	Publication B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10)Any Updated Bibliog. Data	Amandement,Assignment,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table A7-18 Trademark: Data Source for IPDL (Status Information)

NA: Not Available
– : No column on IPDL
: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Latest Stage/Status of the Application	1)Formality Examination Stage	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal Date	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2)Substantive Examination Stage	Legal Status	SUBSTATUS	Trade Mark New System DB	–	–	if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen
		Legal Date	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Publication (A) Period	Publication Start	PUBL_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	DIUMUMKAN (Date of Publication Period)	<Publication Excel,Publication Section >	Field name Format is DD/M(orMM)-DD/MM/YY(from date to date). Adopt first DD/MM
		Publication End	NA	NA	DIUMUMKAN (Date of Publication Period)	<Publication Excel,Publication Section >	Field name Format is DD/M(orMM)-DD/MM/YY(from date to date). Adopt first DD/MM
	4)Re-Examination Stage	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		Legal Date	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	5)Withdrawn	Legal Status	DIANGGAPTARIK	Trade Mark New System DB	TGL VERBAL(Withdrawn notice date)	<Withdrawn Excel, Formality Section>	if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen
		Legal Date	DIANGGAPTARIKDATE	Trade Mark New System DB	TGL VERBAL(Withdrawn notice date)	<Withdrawn Excel, Formality Section>	
	6)Refusal	Legal Status	REFUSAL_TYPE	Trade Mark New System DB	Agno (Agenda No)	<Refusal Word,Certificatin Section>	if data exist in this field,the status should be Withdrawal and display on the screen
		Legal Date	REFUSAL_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	tgl surat(letter date)	<Refusal Word,Certificatin Section>	

Table A7-19(1) Trademark: Data Source for IPDL (Post Registration)

NA: Not Available

– : No column on IPDL

: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Event	Information/Data Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Extension	1)Extended Period of Protection	Extension Date	DURATION_OF_VALID	Trade Mark New System DB	DAFT. TGL(Registration Date)	<Extension Table(Word), Sertification Section>	
	2)Agenda No(and Registration No)	Agenda No(item screen1) , Registration No (item screen 4)	APL_NUMBER OLD_EG_NO	Trade Mark New System DB	No daftar (Registration No)	<Extension Table(Word), Sertification Section>	
Change	1)Changed Owner Name	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_NAME	Trade Mark New System DB	NO.DAFT.(Registration No)	<NameAddres change (Excel), Mutation Section>	If Registration No data is exist means Owner Name or address has changed and will be displayed as Name/Address already changed
	2)Changed Owner Address	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_ADD1 NEW_ADD2	Trade Mark New System DB	No daftar (Registration No)	<NameAddres change (Excel), Mutation Section>	
Transfer	1)Registered Date of Transfer	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	RECEIPT_DATE	Trade Mark New System DB	NA	NA	
	2)Name of Transferee	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_NAME	Trade Mark New System DB	NA	NA	
	3)Address of Transferee	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_ADD1 NEW_ADD2	Trade Mark New System DB	NA	NA	
	4)Certificate No.	Registration No	REG_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	NO.DAFT(Registration No)	<Mutation section Right transfer (excel), Mutation Section >	
	5)Agenda No	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	APL_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	Agenda No	<Mutation section Right transfer (excel), Mutation Section >	

Table A7-19(2) Trademark: Data Source for IPDL (Post Registration)

License	1)Type of License	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	NA	NA	Procedure not establish yet
	2)Name of Licensee(s)	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_NAME	Trade Mark New System DB	Nama Merek (TM Name)	<License Ledger, Mutation Section >	Procedure not establish yet. Only record on Agenda book
	3)Address of Licensee(s)	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NEW_ADD1 NEW_ADD2	Trade Mark New System DB	NA	NA	Procedure not establish yet. Only record on Agenda book
	4)Terms & Conditions	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	5)Agenda No	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	APL_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	Agenda No	<License Ledger, Mutation Section >	Procedure not establish yet. Only record on Agenda book
Deletion	1)Date of Deletion	Legal Date	NA	NA	-	-	
	2)Deleted Part	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	-	-	
	3) Agenda No	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	Agenda No	< Deletion Ledger, Mutation Section >	
	4)Certificate No.	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	NA	NA	("Tuntutan Pembatalan"/ Registration No)	<Court Information, Legal Service >	
	5)Decision/ Status	Legal Status	NA	NA	Putusan(Result)	<Court Information, Legal Service >	
		Court Information	NA	NA	ROL PERKARA (Court Application No)	<Court Information, Legal Service >	
Cancellation	1)Agenda No	Other Information,Court Decision and others history	APL_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	Agno (Agenda No)	<Cancellation(Excel), Mutation Section >	
	2)Date of Cancellation	Legal Date	-	-	-	-	
	3*) Registration No Cancelled	Legal Status	REG_NUMBER	Trade Mark New System DB	No.DAFT. (Registration No)	<Cancellation(Excel), Mutation Section >	

Figure A7-3 Industrial Design: Data Migration Flow

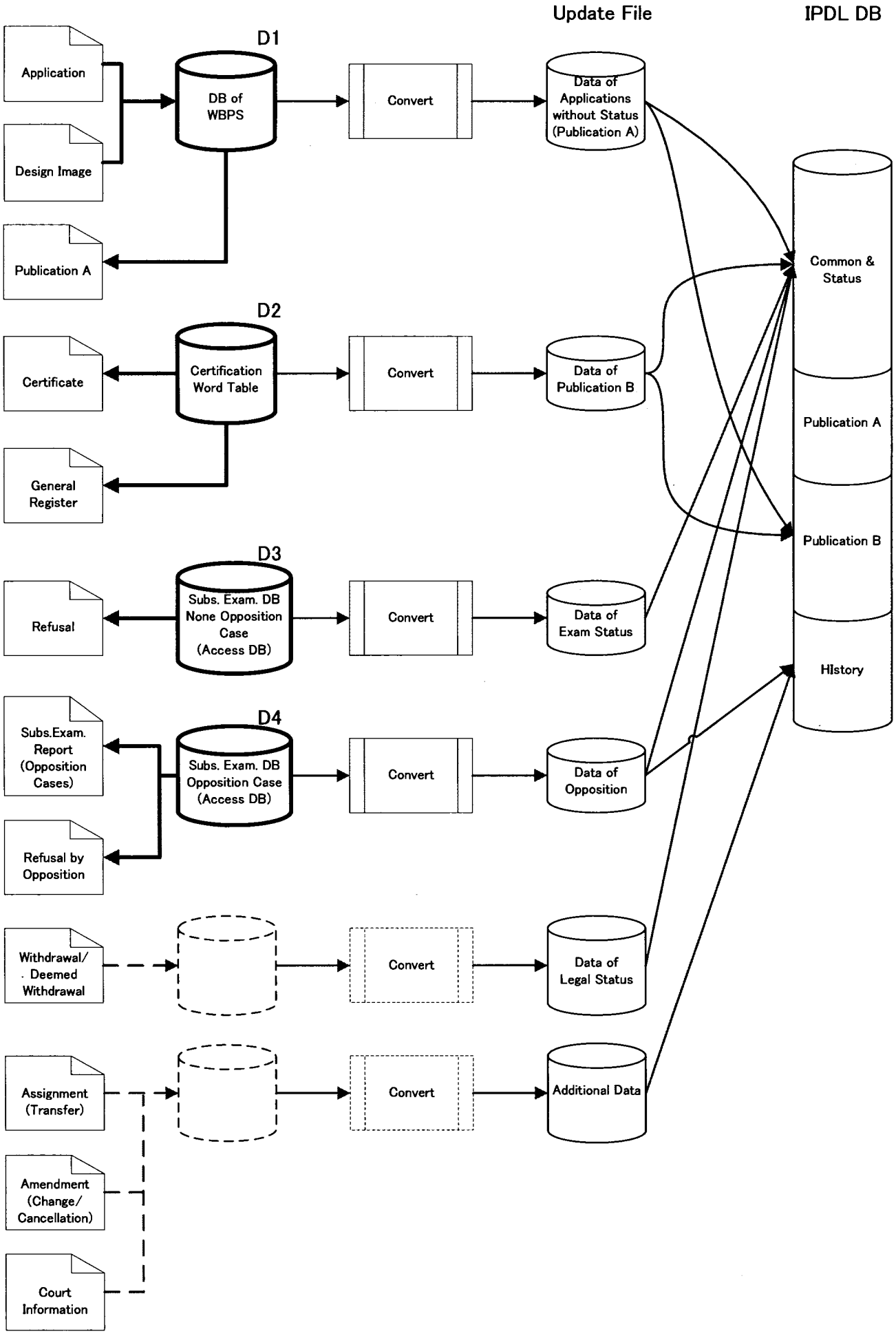


Table A7-20 Industrial Design: Outline of Register for Rejection Table

Oct 07 Version
Date of Survey: Sep 16, 21,28, 2005
Surveyed by Masnin and Yukiko

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Section for Certification, Mutation and License, Directorate of Copyright, Industrial Designs, Layout Design of IC and Trade Secret
2) ID in Procedure Flowchart	(Newly found)
3) Name of Register	Rejection Table for Non-opposition applications
4) Place of Register	Section for Certification, Mutation and License, Directorate of Copyright, Industrial Designs, Layout Design of IC and Trade Secret
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mr. Ardhiansah
6) Name of Manager	Mr. H. Marsil. SH, MH
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	MS Word
9) Objective of Registration	Recording refused non-opposition applications
10) First Date of Entry	30-May-04
11) Number of Records	202 (Feb 22, 2002 – Jul 5, 2005)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks
1	Receipt Number	Character	When they receive application document from substantive examination and the substantice examination result is "Non-opposition case" and also "Refused".	
2	Agenda Number	Character		
3	Title of Design	Character		
4	Refusal Notice Issue Date	Character		
5	Refusal Notice Issue Number	Character		
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				

Status Management

15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )

	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	First record of the year		Last record of the year		Total /Year
	Application Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
2002	None				0
2003	None				0
2004	Not investigated				
2005					
				Total Number of Record	202

Table A7-21 Industrial Design: Outline of Register for Certification Table (D2)

Dec 1 Version
Date of Survey: Sep 16, 21,28, 2005
Surveyed by Masnin and Yukiko

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Section for Certification, Mutation and License, Directorate of Copyright, Industrial Designs, Layout Design of IC and Trade Secret
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	X
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	D2
3) Name of Register	Certification Table
3.2) Name of File	Data FP_1 (1-400).doc
4) Place of Register	Section for Certification, Mutation and License, Directorate of Copyright, Industrial Designs, Layout Design of IC and Trade Secret
5) Name of Book Keeper	Mr. Anton
6) Name of Manager	Mr. H. Marsil. SH, MH
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	MS Word
9) Objective of Registration	Creating source for certification, general register and publication
10) First Date of Entry	6-Nov-01
11) Number of Records	8917 (until Sep 23, 2005)

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks
①	ID (ID Number)	Vchar (9)	After receiving Subs.Exam Report for certification	Registration Number
②	TGLGR (Granted Date, Date of completion of Subs.Exam.)	Date		This date is deemed date of certification.
3.1	JDL (Title of Industrial Design 1)	Vchar (255)		
3.2	JDL2 (Title of Industrial Design 2)	Vchar (255)		
④	KLS (Classification)	Vchar (5)		
⑤	NO_PERMH (Application No)	Vchar (12)		
⑥	TGL_PERMH (Application Date)	Date		
⑦	NO_PRIO (Priority No.)	Vchar (255)		
⑧	TGL_PRIO (Date of Priority Application)	Date		
⑨	NEGARA (Priority Country)	Vchar (100)		
10	PUBLI (Date of Publication A)	Date		
⑪	NAMA_PEMH (Applicant Name)	Vchar (255)		
12.1	A_PEM1 (Applicant Address1)	Vchar (255)		
12.2	A_PEM2 (Applicant Address2)	Vchar (255)		
⑬	PENDS1 (Designer Name 1)	Vchar (255)		

	(14)	PENDS2 (Designer Name 2)	Vchar (255)		
	(15)	PENDS3 (Designer Name 3)	Vchar (255)		
	(16)	NM_KON (Consultant Name)	Vchar (255)		
	(17.1)	A_KON1 (Consultant	Vchar (255)		
	(17.2)	A_KON2 (Consultant	Vchar (255)		
	(18)	PERLIND (Claims)	Vchar (255)		
	(19)	GBR (Drawing(s))	Drawings		
	20	TG_TDD (Date of Director's Signature)	Date	After receiving the signed certificate from Secretariat	

Status Management	15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )			
		16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
	CC4 CC1			

	First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / Year
	Application Date (Certification Date)	Agenda Number (Certification #)	Application Date (Certification Date)	Agenda Number (Certification #)	
2001	Aug 01, 2001 (Nov 06, 2001)	A00200100467 (ID0000001)			
~~2002~~					
~~2003~~					
~~2004~~					
2005			(Jul, 2005)	A00200403729 (ID0008917)	
				Total Apln	7949

Table A7-22 Industrial Design: Outline of Register for Substantive Examination DB for None Opposition (D3)

Date of Survey: Dec18, 2005
Surveyed by Yukiko Yamamoto

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Sub-sdirectorat Design Industri
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	Q-1
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	D3
3) Name of Register	Subs. Exam DB None Opposition
3.2) Name of File	Design Examination Form.mdb
4) Place of Register	PC of each examiner, Sub-sdirectorat Design Industri
5) Name of Book Keeper	Examiners
6) Name of Manager	Ir. Arif Syamsudin, MSI
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	ACCESS
9) Objective of Registration	Recording outcomes of Subs.Exam.
10) First Date of Entry	28 Juli 2004
11) Number of Records	580

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item Indonesian (English)	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of data entry	14) Remarks
1	ID	Vchar (9)	When they entry this register, they input a sequncial number per the application to be examined.	A sequencial number of record of examination result.
②	No Permohonan (Application No)	Vchar (12)	When they start the examination, they input the application no.	-
③	Judul Desain Industri (Title of Industrial	Vchar (255)	When they start the examination	
④	Kelas (Class)	Vchar (7)	When they start the examination	
5	Bentuk (The form)	Yes/No	Form that applicant request to protect	
6	Konfigurasi (Configuration)	Yes/No	It the item/protection is checked, the item/protection requested by the applicant.	
7	Komposisi Garis (The Line composition)	Yes/No	It the item/protection is checked, the item/protection requested by the applicant.	
8	Komposisi Warna (The Colour composition)	Yes/No	It the item/protection is checked, the item/protection requested by the applicant.	
9	Data Pembanding (Comparing Data)	Vchar (255)	After examination, the result of comparing data is input	if no similarity comparing data,write "No Similarity comparing data

	10	Catatan (The note)	Vchar (255)	After examination, the result of examination Ok or NG	if to be register ,write " to ber registered
	11	Tanggal (Date)	Date	After the examination, the date of entry of the result is input.	Write the date of result
	12	Pemeriksa (The inspector)	Vchar (255)	Name of the examiner	Name of examiner
	13	Kasubdit Desain Industri (SubDirectorate Chief)	Vchar (255)	Name of SubDirectorate Chief, who should be the last inspector of the Sub-directorate	
	14	Bentuk 1(The form 1)	Yes/No	Form that DGIPR will granted protection	
	15	Konfigurasi 1(Configuration 1)	Yes/No	If this checked, the claim can be granted/protect by DGIPR.	
	16	Komposisi Garis 1 (The Line composition 1)	Yes/No	If this checked, the claim can be granted/protect by DGIPR.	
	17	Komposisi Warna 1 (The Colour composition 1)	Yes/No	If this checked, the claim can be granted/protect by DGIPR.	
	18	Proses Lebih Lanjut (The Further process)	Yes/No	If the result of the examination is "Granted", then input the mark.	Result of exam. Granted
	19	Perbaikan (The improvement)	Yes/No	If the result of the examination is "The application should be improved", then input the mark.	Result of exam. Invitation of improvement of application
	20	Ditolak (Refusal)	Yes/No	If the result of the examination is "Refusal", then input the mark.	Result of exam. Refused
	21	Tgl Penerimaan (Date of Acceptance)	Date	Received to be process document	Filling Date
	22	Tidak ada kreasi yang dapat diberikan (There was no creation that could be given)	Yes/No	After examination, the Result of the examinatiln is input with the mark.	no one protection can be registered
Status	15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )				

Management		16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			

Table A7-23 Industrial Design: Outline of Register for Substantive Examination DB for Opposition Cases (D4)

Date of Survey: Dec18, 2005
Surveyed by Yukiko Yamamoto

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Sub-sdirectorat Design Industri
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	Q-2
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	D4
3) Name of Register	Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases
3.2) Name of File	Internal Design Examination Report (If Any Opposition).mdb
4) Place of Register	PC of each examiner, Sub-sdirectorat Design Industri
5) Name of Book Keeper	Examiners
6) Name of Manager	Ir. Arif Syamsudin, MSI
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	ACCESS
9) Objective of Registration	
10) First Date of Entry	
11) Number of Records	97

Entry Item

	11) Name of Item Indonesian (English)	12) Attribute	13) Time/condition of data entry	14) Remarks
1	Nomor (Sequencial No)	Vchar (9)	When they entry this register, they input a sequncial number per the application to be examined.	A sequencial number of record of examination result.
②	No Permohonan (Application No)	Vchar (12)	When they start the examination	
③	Judul Desain Industri (Title of Industrial	Vchar (255)	When they start the examination	
④	Nama Pemohon (Applicant Name)	Vchar (255)	When they start the examination	
⑤	Periode Publikasi (Publication period)	Vchar (255)	When they start the examination	
⑥	Tgl Penerimaan (Date of Acceptance)	Date	When they start the examination	Filling Date
⑦	Kelas (Class)	Vchar (5)	After examination, the calss no to be reistered is input.	
8	Tgl Surat Pemberitahuan (Date of dispatching opposition notice)	Date	After dispatching opposition notice, the dispatch number is input.	
9	No Surat Pemberitahuan (Dispatch No of pposition notice)	Vchar (100)	After dispatching opposition notice, the dispatch date is input.	
10	Tgl Surat Sanggahan (Rebuttal letter)	Date	after received Rebuttal letter (Counter from	
⑪	Nama pihak yang keberatan (Opposition/Objection name)	Vchar (255)	after received Opposition letter	

12	Tgl Penerimaan Keberatan (Objection letter received)	Date	after received Opposition letter	
13	Keberatan Kubaruan (Pasal 2) (Novelty Opposition (Law article 2))	Vchar (255)	after received Opposition letter	
14	Keberatan Pasal 4 (Object the Article 4)	Vchar (255)	after received Opposition letter	
15	Keberatan Selain Ps 2 & 4 (Object Apart From)	Vchar (255)	after received Opposition letter	
16	Data Pendukung (The supporting data)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	input any name of Brochure,pamflet,certificate or others
17	Kelayakan Dokumen Keberatan (The appropriateness of the Opposition	Vchar (255)	After examination	
18	Surat Validitas (Dispatch no of official notice)	Vchar (255)	After dispatching any official notice	
19	Data Pendukung Tambahan (The supporting data of the Addition)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
20	Hasil Pemeriksaan Kebaruan (Results of the Novelty Inspection)	Vchar (255)	After examination	if no novelty, will refuse
21	Hasil Pemeriksaan Pasal 4 (Results of the Article Inspection)	Vchar (255)	After examination	if against with ID Law article 4, will refuse
22	Tanggal Penyelesaian (The date of the Resolution)	Date	Examiner 1 input.When finished the examination	date of finish examination
23	Pemeriksa 1 (The inspector)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When start the examination	
24	NIP 1 (Employee ID for Inspector 1)	Int (9)	Examiner 1 input.When start the examination	
25	Pemeriksa 2 (The inspector)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 2 input.When check examination result	
26	NIP 2 (Employee ID for Insp.2)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 2 input.When check examination result	

	27	Pemeriksaan data keberatan (The data inspection objected)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	28	Kejelasan permohonan (The clarity of the	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	29	Kejelasan keberatan (The Clarity of Opposition)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	30	klasifikasi (Classification)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	31	Bertentangan Pasal 4 (4条に違反)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	32	Data oposisi (Opposition data)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	
	33	Data sanggahan (Objection Data)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	fill yes if Objcetion data received
	34	CPA	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When doing the examination	Closed Prior Art (=CPA)
	35	Dilakukan Keputusan (Already Decided)	Yes/NO	Examiner 1 input.When start the examination	click Yes
	36	Hasil (Result)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When start the examination	
	37	NIP 3 (Employee ID for Insp.3)	Int (9)	Examiner 1 input.When finished the examination	Employee No for Sub Directorate Chief
	38	Kasubdit Desain Industri (ID SubDirectorate	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When finished the examination	
	39	Kasubdit-1 (SubDirectorate Chief 1)	Vchar (255)	Examiner 1 input.When finished the examination	

Status Management	15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )			
	C/C++	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status

Table A7-24(1) Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

NA: Not Available

\- : No column on IPDL

: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	1)Application Date	Filing Date	FILLINGDATE	WB System DB	TGL_PERMH (Application Date)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	2)Application No./Agenda No.	Application No	APPLICATIONDATE	WB System DB	NO_PERM (Application No)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	3)Applicant(s) Name	Applicant (Applicant Name)	APPLICANT_NAME	WB System DB	NAMA_PEMH (Applicant name)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	4)Applicant(s) Country	Applicant (ApplicantCountry)	COUNTRYID -> COUNTRYNAME	WB System DB	A_PEM2 (Applicant Address 2)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	5)Applicant(s) Address*	Applicant (ApplicantAddress)	APPLICANT_ADDRESS	WB System DB	A_PEM1, A_PEM2 (Applicant Address 1, Applicant Address 2)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	6)Consultant Name*	Consultant (ConsultantName)	CONSULTANTNAME	WB System DB	NM_KON (Consultant Name)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	7)Consultant Address*	(ConsultantAddress)	CONSULTANTADDRESS	WB System DB	A_KON1 (Consultant Address)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	8)Title	Title of Design	TITLE	WB System DB	JDL, JDL2 (Title, Title 2)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	9)Designer(s) Name(s)	Designer	APPLICANTID	WB System DB	PENDS1-3 (Designer1-3)	<Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>	
	10)Designer(s) Address(es) and Country*	Designer	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	11)Date and Place of First Announcement	-	-	-	-	-	
	12)Priority Claim (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	

IPDL Data Source Summary(Design) Aplon Info
Dec 18, 2005
Surveyed by Yukiko Yamamoto

Table A7-24(2) Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	13)Priority Application No.	Priority No	PRIORITYAPPNO	WB System DB			
	14)Date of Priority Application	Priority Date	FIRSTDESIGNDATE	WB System DB			
	15)Priority Country	Priority Country	FIRSTDESIGNCOUNTRY	WB System DB			
Contents (at Filing)	1)Drawing(s)	Design	?	WB System DB			
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	1)Filing Date	Filing Date	FILLINGDATE	WB System DB			
	2)Publication (A) No.	-	-	-	Note: In DGIPR, there is no unique number for published front page of every application. They call the gazette no as Publication No.		
	3)Date of Publication A	Publication A	STARTDATE, ENDDATE	WB System DB			
	4)Classification	Classification	CLASS	WB System DB			
	5)Date of Withdrawal	Legal Status	If there is the Dispatch Date of the withdrawal notice of the application on Withdrawal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), the status should be "Withdrawal".	<Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat>	NA There is no digitalized information.	NA	Written Withdrawal or Withdrawal Deemed
		Legal Date	Dispatch Date of the withdrawal notice.	<Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat>	NA There is no digitalized information.	NA	
	6)Date of Refusal	Legal Status	If there is the Dispatch Date of the withdrawal notice of the application on Withdrawal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), the status should be "Withdrawal".	<Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat>	After publication A period, If "Ditolak (Refusal)", D3 = Marked, or "Hasil (Result)", D4 = "Ditolak"), Then "Legal Status" = "Refused".	After publication A period, D3 (Subs. Exam DB None Opposition), D4 (Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases)	
		Legal Date	Dispatch Date of the refusal notice.	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat>	"Tanggal (Date)", D3 or "Tanggal Penyelesaian(The date of the Resolution)", D4	After publication A period, D3 (Subs. Exam DB None Opposition) D4 (Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases)	

Table A7-24(3) Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Information/Data Type	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source2	Data Source 2	Notes
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	7)Date of Certification	Legal Status	If "NO_PERMH (Application No)" and "TGLGR (Granted Date.) "of the application exist on D2, the status should be "Granted."	<D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>			
		Legal Date	TGLGR (Granted date)	<D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>			
	8)Certification No.	Registration No (ID No)	ID (ID Number)	<D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>			
	9)Publication (B) No.	-	-	-	-	-	Not exist
	10)Date of Publication B	Publication B Date	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not exist
	11)Any Updated Bibliog. Data	Other Information		Application Document			There is no digitalized information.
	Registered Date	Registered Date	TGLGR (Granted date)	<D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section>			
	Gazette A No	Gazette A No	PUBLICATIONNO	WB System DB			
	Gazette B No	Gazette B No	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not exist
	No of Design	No of Design	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not exist
	Court Information	Court Information		Application Document			

Table A7-25(1) Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Status Information)

NA: Not Available

－: No column on IPDL

: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2	Data Source 2	Notes
Latest Stage/Status of the Application	1)Publication (A) Period	－	－	－	－	－	Date of starting publication A is displayed as Publication Date on the IPDL.. Publication period should be for 3 months from the publication start date.
	2)Substantive Examination Stage	Legal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	3)Withdrawn	Legal Status	If there is the Dispatch Date of the withdrawal notice of the application on Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), the status should be "Withdrawal"	Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat			
		Legal Status (date)	Dispatch Date of the withdrawal notice.	Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat			
	4)Refusal	Legal Status	If there is the Dispatch Date of the refusal notice of the application on Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), the status should be "Refused"	Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat	After publication A period, If "Ditolak (Refusal)", D3 = Marked, or "Hasil (Result)", D4 = "Ditolak"], Then "Legal Status" = "Refused".	After publication A period, D3 (Subs. Exam DB None Opposition), D4 (Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases)	
		Legal Status (date)	Dispatch Date of the refusal notice.	Withdrawal & Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.04.06), Director's Secretariat	"Tanggal (Date)", D3 or "Tanggal Penyelesaian(The date of the Resolution)", D4	After publication A period, D3 (Subs. Exam DB None Opposition) D4 (Subs. Exam DB for Opposition Cases)	

IPDL Data Source Summary(Design) Satus
Dec 18, 2005
Surveyed by Yukiko Yamamoto

Table A7-25(2) Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Status Information)

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2	Data Source 2	Notes
Latest Stage/Status of the Application	5)Registered and Certificate Issued	Legal Status	If "NO_PERMH (Application No)" and "TGLGR (Granted Date.) "of the application exist on D2, the status should be "Granted."	D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section			
		Legal Date	TGLGR (Granted date)	D2; Certification Table(Excel),Certification Section			
Latest Status of the Registered Right	1)Transferred	Other information (Status)	The status "Transferred" should be displayed if data exist in the field of "Date of Transfer".	Transfer Ledger (H2-HC.04.03), Director's Secretariat	The status "Transferred" should be displayed if data exist in the field of "Date of Transfer".	Copy of the Transferee Decision Notice	There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
		Other information (Date of transfer)	Dispatch date of Decision Notice	Transfer Ledger (H2-HC.04.03), Director's Secretariat	Dispatch date of Decision Notice	Copy of the Transferee Decision Notice	There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
		Other information (Transferor)	Transferor	Copy of the Transferee Decision Notice			There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
		Other information (Transferee)	Transferee	Copy of the Transferee Decision Notice			There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
	2)Licensed	Other information	NA	NA	NA	NA	No regulation
	3)Cancelled	Other information	The status should be "Canceled" if date exist in the field of "Date of Cancellation".	Cancellation Ledger (H2-HC.04.09), Director's Secretariat			There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
		Other information (Date of Cancellation)	Dispatch date of Decision Notice	Cancellation Ledger (H2-HC.04.09), Director's Secretariat			There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.

Table A7-26 Industrial Design: Data Source for IPDL (Information on Post Registration Event)

3.Information on Post Registration Event
NA: Not Available
: No column on IPDL
: Only paper record. Not available for IPDL

Event	Information/Data Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source	Notes
Transfer	1)Registered Date of Transfer	Legal status	If the application is recorded on Transfer Ledger (H2-HC.04.03), the status should be "Transferred"	Transfer Ledger (H2-HC.04.03), Director's Secretariat			There is no digitalizes information which is available for IPDL.
		Legal status (Date)	Dispatch date of Decision Notice				
		Other information	1)If the application is recorded on Transfer Ledger (H2-HC.04.03), "Transferred" should be displayed. 2)Dispatch date of Decision Notice				
	2)Name of Transferee	Other information	Name of Transferee	Copy of the Transferee Decision Notice			
	3)Address of Transferee	Other information	Address of Transferee				
	4)Certificate No.	Registration No	NA	NA			
License	1)Type of License	Other information	NA	NA			No regulation
	2)Name of Licensee(s)	Other information	NA	NA			No regulation
	3)Address of Licensee(s)	Other information	NA	NA			No regulation
Cancellation	1)Date of Cancellation	Legal Status	If the application is recorded on Cancellation Ledger (H2-HC.04.09), the status should be "Cancelled"	<Cancellation Ledger (H2-HC.04.09), Director's Secretariat>			There is no digitalizes inormation which is available for IPDL.
		Legal status (Date)	Dispatch Date				
		Other information	1)If the application is recorded on Cancellation Ledger (H2-HC.04.09), the status should be "Cancelled" 2)Dispatch Date				

Figure A7-4 Copyright: Data Migration Flow

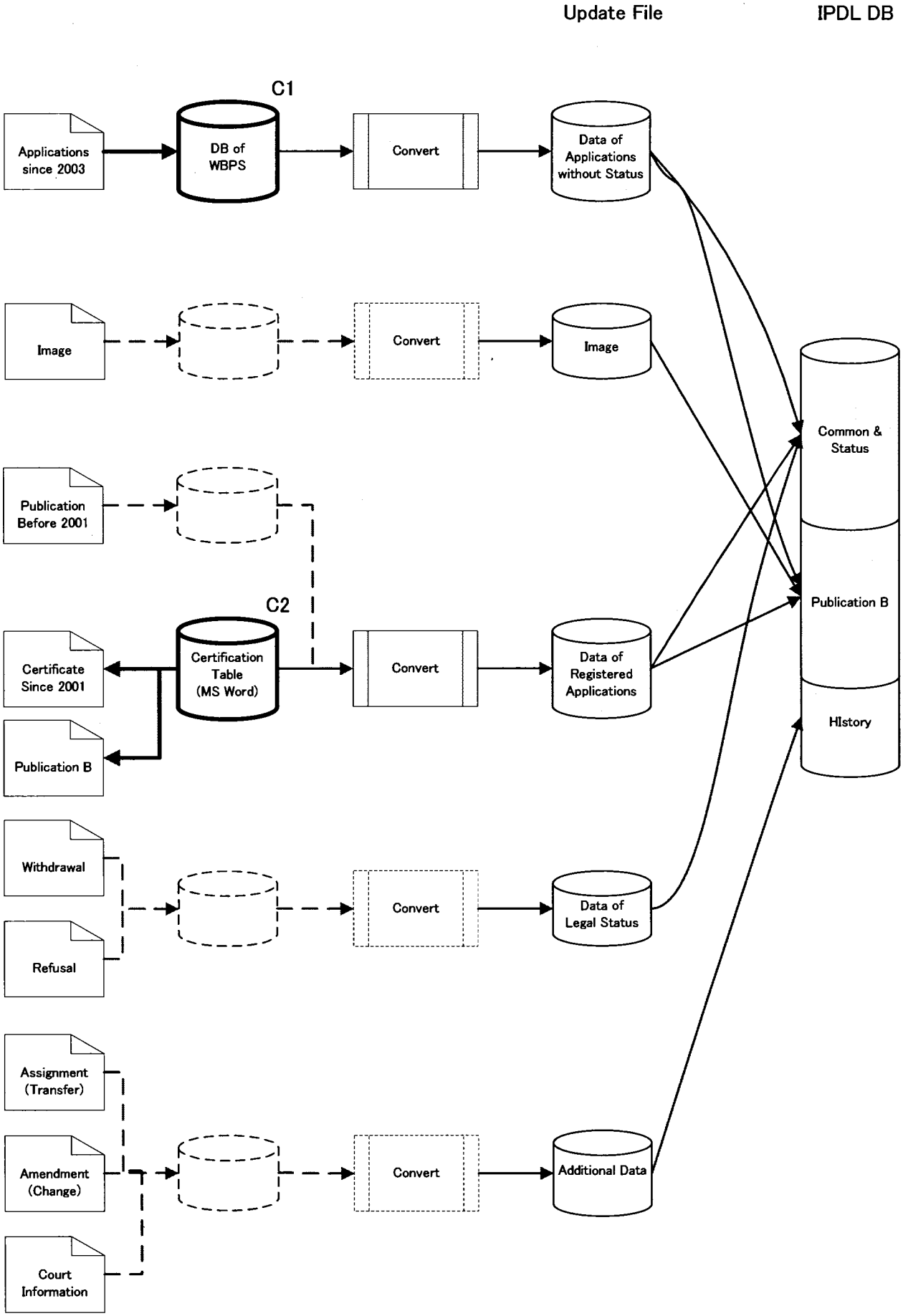


Table A7-27 Copyright: Outline of Register for Certification Table (C2)

JICA team member: Kazuki HARA
Creator (DGIPR):

*Register: The ledger/ book/ table/ DB/ e-file which is used in each team/ group/ section/ division.

1) Name of Section and Department	Certification Section, Directorat of Copyright, Industrial Design, Layout Design of IC and Trade Secret
2.1) ID in Procedure Flowchart	O
2.2) ID in DataMigration (Visio)	C2
3.2) Name of Register	Certification (Registration) Table
3.2) Name of File	~Temp45.Doc
4) Place of Register	Certificatin Section, Directorate of Copyright
5) Name of Book Keeper	Anton Edward
6) Name of Manager	Marsil, SH.MH.
7) Format of Register	PC
8) DB Information	MS Word
9) Objective of Registration	Record of certification
10) First Date of Entry	16-Aug-01
11) Number of Records	6326

Entry Item		11) Name of Item	12)Attribute (No. of digit	13) Time/condition of Entry	14) Remarks	Digits
	①	Agenda No (No Permohonan)	Vchar	after receiving substantive examination result		14
	②	Registration No. (No Daftar)	Vchar			12
	③	Date of Registration (Tgl Daftar)	Date		Same as Application Date	6
	④	Author Name (Pencipta)	Vchar			10
	⑤	Author Address (Alamat Pencipta01)	Vchar		Street	15
	⑥	Author Address-2 (Alamat Pencipta02)	Vchar		Province	4~5
	⑦	Author Country (Kewarganegaraan)	Vchar			5
	⑧	Applicant (Right Holder) (PemegangHC)	Vchar			10
	⑨	Applicant Address (AlmatPemegang01)	Vchar			256
	⑩	Applicant Address-2 (AlamatPemegang02)	Vchar		Province	256
	⑪	Applicant Country (KewarganegaraanHC)	Vchar			8
	⑫	Category (JenisCiptaan)	Vchar			9
	⑬	Title (JudulCiptaan)	Vchar			12
	⑭	Date and Place of First Annuncement (Pengumuman)	Vchar			5~6
	15	Date of Director's signature (Tgl tandatangan)	Date	After receiving Director's signature on Certificate		7

Status Manage ment	15) Name of the item to indicate status: ( )		
	16) Name of Status	17) Value	18) Description of Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

	First applicatin of the year		Last application of the year		Total / year
	Registration Date	Agenda Number	Application Date	Agenda Number	
1997					
1998					
1999					
2000					
2001	16-Aug-01	C00200100775-818			
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005			29-Aug-05	C00200502327-2421	
				Total Apln	6326

Table A7-28(1): Copyright: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

NA: Not Available
－ : No column on IPDL
: Paper record. Not available for IPDL

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1 (): English Name	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2 (): English Name	Data Source 2	Note
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	1)Application Date	Application Date	APPLICATIONDATE	WB System DB	Tgl Dafter (Registration date)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	2)Application No./Agenda No.	Agenda No	APPLICATIONID	WB System DB	No Permohonan (Application No)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	3) Author(s) Name	Author	NA	WB System DB	Penchipta (Author)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	4) Author(s) Country	Author	NA	WB System DB	Kewarganegaraan (Nationality)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	5) Author(s) Address	Author	NA	WB System DB	Alamat Penchipta (Author's Address)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	6)Applicant(s) Name	Applicant	NAME	WB System DB	Pemegang HC (Copyright Holder)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	7)Applicant(s) Country	Applicant	COUNTRY CODE	WB System DB	Kewarganegaraan HC (Copyright Holder's Nationality)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	8)Applicant(s) Address*	Applicant	ADDRESS	WB System DB	Alamat Pemegang (Holder's Address)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	9)Consultant Name	Consultant	CONSULTANTNAME	WB System DB			
	10)Consultant Address	Consultant	CONSULTANTADDRESS	WB System DB			

Table A7-28(2): Copyright: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1 (): English Name	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2 (): English Name	Data Source 2	Note
Bibliographic Data (at Filing)	11)Title	Title	TITLE	WB System DB	Judul Ciptaan (Title of the creation)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	12)Date and Place of First Announcement	First Published Date	FIRSTPUBLISHDATE	WB System DB	Pengumuman (Announcement)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	13)Category	Classification	CPDETAIL	WB System DB	Jenis Cipta (Kind of creation)	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>	
	14) Description	Description	DESCRIPTIONS	WB System DB			
Contents (at Filing)	1)Copy Write Work(s)	Image	NA	NA			
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	1)Filing Date	-	-	-			
	5)Date of Withdrawal	Legal Status	"Withdraw" appears on the screen only if the information is written down on the refusal ledger	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC-03.08), Director's Secretariat>			
		Date	Issue Date	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC-03.08), Director's Secretariat>			

Table A7-28(3): Copyright: Data Source for IPDL (Application Information)

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1 (): English Name	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2 (): English Name	Data Source 2	Note
Bibliographic Data Generated after Filing	6)Date of Refusal	Legal Status	"Refused" appears on the screen only if the information is written down on the refusal ledger	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC-03.08), Director's Secretariat>			
		Date	Issue Date	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC-03.08), Director's Secretariat>			
	7)Date of Registration	Legal Status	"Registered" appears on the screen only if the information is entered into the certification table.	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>			
		Date	Tgl Dafter	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>			
	8)Certification No.	Registration No	No Daftar	<Certification Table (Word), Certification Section>			
	11)Any Updated Bibliog. Data	Other Information	"Data" appears on the screen only if the information is written down on the decision notice ledger	<Decision Notice Ledger(H2-HC-03.04/06), Director's Secretariat>			

Table 7-29 Copyright: Data Source for IPDL (Status Information)

NA: Not Available
– : No column on IPDL
: Paper record. Not available for IPDL

Status Information	Stage/Status	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2	Data Source 2	Note
Latest Stage/Status of the Application	1)Formality Examination Stage	–	–	–			
	3)Substantive Examination Stage	–	–	–			
	4)Withdrawn	Legal Status	Refer to the next cell	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.03.08), Director's Secretariat> 1. Issue No 2. Agenda No 3. Applicant Name 4. Applicant Address 5. Issue Date			
	5)Refusal	Legal Status	Refer to the next cell	<Refusal Ledger (H2-HC.03.08), Director's Secretariat> 1. Issue No 2. Agenda No 3. Applicant Name 4. Applicant Address 5. Issue Date			
	6)Registered and Certificate Issued	Legal Status	Refer to the next cell	<Certification Table (MS Word), Certification Section> 1. Agenda No 2. Registration No. 3. Date of completion etc.			
Latest Status of the Registered Right	1)Transferred	Other Information	Refer to the next cell	<Transfer Notice Ledger (H2-HC-03.04), Director's Secretariat> 1. Issue No 2. Issue Date 3. Agenda No 4. Name of Transferee			
	2)Licensed	Legal Status	NA	NA			
	3)Cancelled	Other Information	NA	NA			

Table A7-30 Copyright: Data Source for IPDL (Information on Post Registration Event)

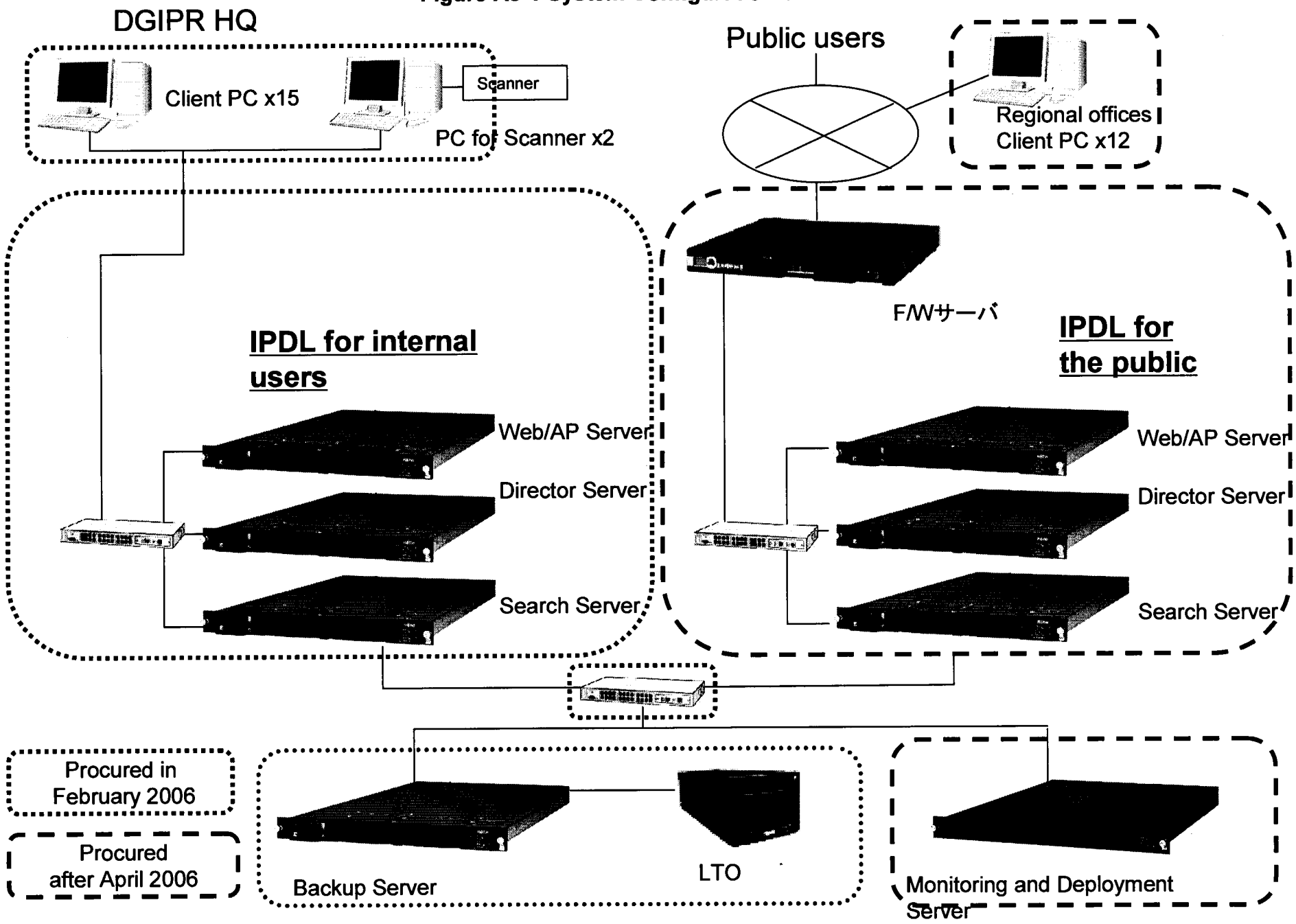
NA: Not Available
－: No column on IPDL
: Paper record. Not available for IPDL

Event	Items	IPDL Item Name	Item Name of Data Source 1	Data Source 1	Item Name of Data Source 2	Data Source 2	Note
Transfer	1)Registered Date of Transfer	Other Information	Issue Date	<Transfer Notice Ledger (H2-HC-03.04), Director's Secretariat>			
	2)Name of Transferee	Other Information	Name of Transferee	<Transfer Notice Ledger (H2-HC-03.04), Director's Secretariat>			
	3)Address of Transferee	Other Information	NA	NA			
	4)Certificate No.	Registration No	NA	NA			
License	1)Type of License	Other Information	NA	NA			
	2)Name of Licensee(s)	Other Information	NA	NA			
	3)Address of Licensee(s)	Other Information	NA	NA			
Cancellation	1)Date of Cancellation	Legal Status	NA	NA			
		Other Information	NA	NA			

Appendix 8

Figure A8-1 System Configuration of IPDL

Figure A8-1 System Configuration of IPDL



4 Cost Required for Maintenance of the IPDL System

Operation and maintenance of the IPDL is estimated to require the following costs and expenses.

(Unit: US dollars/year)

Costs and expenses required	2007	2008	Assumptions
(1) Maintenance support service for hardware			
1) Servers (10 units)	0	3,700	On spot service
2) Data storage (LTO Library) (1 unit)	0	1,200	On spot service
3) Computers (29 units)	0	4,100	On spot service
Sub-total	0	9,000	
(2) Technical support service for software			
1) Back-up software	700	700	On spot service
2) Database software	500	500	On spot service
Sub-total	1,200	1,200	
(3) Maintenance fee for security software	400	400	Online support and continuous version update
(4) Internet access fee of regional offices	800	800	Dial-up access fee
Total	2,400	11,400	

Note: “Year” means January through December.

The following are assumed for making the above cost estimate:

(1) Maintenance support for hardware and software

As for the maintenance support for hardware and software, “On spot service” was selected as the best option, since it is the cheapest case. The estimated cost requirement for the Case could be reduced further if the maintenance requirement is less than the estimate. Nevertheless, “Maintenance support service contract” could be the best option if budget is available, since it could be at lower risk of budget overrun, in that the service includes the cost for replacement parts, which is very hard to be estimated exactly.

In the case of the maintenance support for software, “On spot service” was selected, since the possible frequency of on-site support will be less than the current estimate. If DGIPR finds that more frequent technical support is necessary, “Technical support service contract” is recommend.

(2) Maintenance fee for security software

For the security of the system, a support service contract is recommended, since security is crucial for the system.

(3) Internet access fee

The fee for the Internet access is not included assuming that the DGIPR will continue the current contract of high-speed Internet access.

(4) Internet access fee of Regional offices

A budget allocation is necessary for the fees for dial-up internet access by regional offices, to enable the IP information sharing among DGIPR and regional offices. Currently, regional offices have limited phone lines for dial-up access to the internet, and no budget for telephone charges.

5 Organizational Setup for Operation, Maintenance and Administration of IPDL

The following is assumed as the organizational setup required for operation, maintenance and administration of the IPDL system.

5.1 Organizational Setup for Operation

(1) Help Desk

At the start of operation of IPDL, IT Directorate has carried out the orientation trainings for all the relevant staff of DGIPR. They also prepared an operation manual both in Indonesian and English. In the case of new users, the operation training will be conducted with these manuals. Further, DGIPR has set up a Help Desk to respond to the inquiries from users.

The Help Desk is organized in the IT Directorate to respond to inquiries made by both external and internal users. Each IP Directorate assigns employees who will support the Help Desk responding to the inquiries which the Help Desk cannot respond to by themselves.

The Help Desk will record all the inquiries received, and summarize the frequently made questions to provide them with users on the Help Screen of IPDL.

(2) Organizational setup to discuss matters operation and future updating of the IPDL

An organization, involving all the relevant Directorates, that would discuss the problems and future improvement of the IPDL, is necessary. This organization will be effective also for discussion of matters related to further IT use in DGIPR. In this regard, organizing a committee to discuss future direction of IT use among Directorates, and assignment of IT staff in each Directorate in charge of planning and promotion of IT use are assumed. For further detail, see Recommendation 12 in "VI Recommendation on Utilization of IT for IPR Administration by DGIPR, and IT-related HRD".

5.2 Organizational Setup for Maintenance and Administration of IPDL

(1) Periodical data migration from the administrative systems to the IPDL

Data stored in the various files and DBs in the administrative process have been transferred to the IPDL with one-time migration operation before the start of IPDL operation. Future data migration from WBPS and TMNS to the IPDL will be basically carried out automatically. The data stored in the files in the individual sections' or staff

members' computers must be submitted to the designated submission files by the staff members who are in charge. This migration process is almost automatic, except for submission of data to the designated submission file. In this connection, there is a need to assign, in the respective IP Directorates, a supervisory person who is responsible for monitoring the submission.

(2) Supply of any deficient data, correction of wrong data and entry of non-digital data

Applications which were processed before introduction of the computerized systems, are stored in DGIPR in non-digital form. Further, some data are missing, while others contain wrong or omitted information. Some are duplicated, and others are lacking the image data. Thus, there are some limiting factors if DGIPR were to make all the data open to the public. DGIPR should make efforts to increase the data which can be made open to the public.

These works should not be assigned to IT Directorate alone, rather, it should be undertaken jointly with the respective IP Directorates. The work should be carried out with decision making on the work plan by the IT Promotion Committee, first, and implementation based on the plan thus agreed among the IT Directorate and IP Directorates.

(3) Daily maintenance and administration of the system

The daily maintenance and administration takes are the responsibility of the IT Directorate. Following maintenance and administration manual were prepared:

Manuals for:	Manuals prepared
System administrator	1) Maintenance Manual 2) System administration 3) Job schedule 4) Backup & recovery 5) User management 6) Various definition files
System operator	1) Daily operation procedure 2) Monthly operation procedure 3) Annual operation procedure 4) Public IPDL updating 5) Error operation 6) Various log files and the locator 7) One time migration
PC File Submitter	- PC file submission

The maintenance and administration manual should be kept under the responsibility of the Sub-director for System Development of IT Directorate.

For the maintenance works include those to be carried out by DGIPR themselves, and items to be requested to the parties in charge, outsourcing is recommended. Table IV-5-1 summarizes the major possible maintenance works for the IPDL system, and their proposed methods.

Table IV-5-1 Maintenance of IPDL System

Category of Maintenance	Objectives	Major maintenance processes included	Transfer of maintenance method to DGIPR
Migration Operation	To store the entered data into the IPDL system	• Submit the data to File Submission Program from the files of the data entry. • Import the submitted data into IPDL System.	Following Maintenance Manuals will be prepared by the Team: - PC File Submission - Daily/Monthly/Annual Operation Procedure
Start and shut down	To start and shut down the system	• Start UPS • Start Servers • Start Programs • End Programs • Shut down Servers	Following Maintenance Manuals will be prepared by the Team: - System Administration - Job Schedule
Registration and change of user ID/Password	Register the new users, and amend their information		Following Maintenance Manuals will be prepared by the Team: - User Management
Back-up of data	Save application and registration data	• Daily back-up • Weekly back-up	Following Maintenance Manuals will be prepared by the Team: - Backup and Recovery
Restoration of back-up data	Restore the application and registration data, when the server fails and the data is lost/ damaged	• Restoration of daily back-up data • Restoration of weekly back-up data • Manual entry in case of necessary	Following Maintenance Manuals will be prepared by the Team: - Backup and Recovery

Category of Maintenance	Objectives	Major maintenance processes included	Transfer of maintenance method to DGIPR
Upgrade functions	Reform the System according to new requirements		Out of the Scope of the Study. The Team will prepare: • Data Base Design • System Structure Design • Various Definition Files Need to call a contracted service, who can handle the upgrading, or DGIPR needs to nurture the own staff to develop necessary programs using the specification documents and source code.
Hardware troubles	Cope with unexpected errors		Need to call the service point of the relevant vender. PCs in the regional offices: 2 years warranty period Other PCs and servers: 1 to 1.5 years warranty period depending on the time of procurement
Application software troubles	Cope with hidden defects.		The Team will take responsibility for the troubles until 16 March 2007. After the period; Need to call a contracted service, who can handle the troubles, or DGIPR needs to nurture the own staff to handle the troubles.

Category of Maintenance	Objectives	Major maintenance processes included	Transfer of maintenance method to DGIPR
Program Errors	Cope with hidden defects.		The Team will take responsibility for the errors until 16 March 2007. After the period; Need to call a contracted service, who can handle the troubles, or DGIPR needs to nurture the own staff to handle the troubles. The Team will provide the specification documents and source.
Unknown troubles	Cope with the unknown troubles.		The Team will be ready for consultation on the trouble. If the trouble is found to be related to the hardware; Need to call the service point of the relevant vender; - PCs in the regional offices: 2 years warranty period - Other PCs and servers: 1 to 1.5 years warranty period depending on the time of procurement After the period; Need to call a contracted service, who can handle the troubles, or DGIPR needs to nurture the own staff to handle the troubles.

V IT-related Human Resource Development in DGIPR

1 Objective and Outline of the Study

The Study aims at providing recommendations for IT-related human resource development programs to improve the capability of IT utilization and maintenance of the computer system, and implementing it partly as a pilot project. Further, the IT-related human resource development plan for DGIPR is to be recommended based on the results of the pilot project.

In developing the IT personnel training plan for DGIPR, the role of its IT organization and the goal for IT staff training are necessary to be clearly defined.

The role of the IT organization can be defined in either of the following two ways:

- The organization capable of handling operation and maintenance of the present and future systems
- The organization capable of promoting and leading use of IT in the IP administrative processes

The DGIPR expects the IT Directorate to make the latter role as well. The objectives of the study, however, are to utilize and maintain the IPDL system, providing analysis and recommendations with assuming the former role. Despite these constraints, the study tries to include the latter view point as well as much as we can.

The implementation procedures of the study are as follows, which study has completed by the IT basic training of pilot program.

1) Study on the current state
2) Definition of the basic concept of IT personnel development
3) Development of a HR development program and its implementation plan
4) Implementation the pilot program
    a) Basic IT training
    b) Advanced IT training
    c) Preparation of system operation, maintenance, and administration manuals
    d) Implementation of training for system operation, maintenance and administration
5) Review of implementation results of the IT HR development program and recommendations for future improvement

2 Current Situation

2.1 The Organization of IT Directorate of DGIPR, and its Roles

It is the IT Directorate which is responsible for promoting IT and implementing operation and maintenance of IT. The current IT directorate was established in May 2001, based on the recommendation made by the World Bank project, in connection with promotion of use of IT in IP administration. The recommendation is to establish a directorate specialized in maintenance and administration of computerized system in DGIPR. Before the IT directorate was formed, individual technical directorates (Patent, Trademarks, ID and Copyright) have operated and maintained computer applications respectively. This could be one of the causes of current inconsistency in data processing, updating and storage observed in DGIPR.

There are four Sub-directorates (SD) with a staff of 24 (six supervisors and 18 engineers) in the IT directorate. Responsibility of each sub-directorate is defined as follows:

(1) System Development Sub-directorate

The responsibility of this Sub-directorate is not system development, but implementation of the system. There are two sections under this Sub-directorate, for administration of the currently operated systems, namely,

- Database and Application Section: in charge of operation and support of the existing database and application systems.
- Production Section: in charge of daily operation and periodical data back-up operations.

The Database and Application Section is in charge of operation and support of the database and application programs of patent administration system, which was developed under the support of the World Bank, and trademark administration system developed by DGIPR. The database is developed using Oracle, while the application programs are developed using Java and Visual Basic. No maintenance contract has been made with the Oracle, and if the maintenance work is necessary, it will be made on call basis. The development work of the trademark administrative system was outsourced, while the IT Directorate has made some improvement by themselves. No serious problem has been identified so far regarding the maintenance.

As for Production Section, they undertake the back-up operations daily and weekly. The back-up server is out of order currently, and the back-up work has been done on a PC. Therefore, there is a problem in view of stable back-up, because of limitation of its capacity and capability. The back-up data, which is necessary to be stored out of DGIPR against the possible disaster, loss and stolen, is not exercised yet in DGIPR.

(2) System Support Sub-directorate

This Sub-directorate is responsible for maintenance and administration of all the computer resources including hardware, software and network infrastructure in DGIPR, and technical consultation service for users. There are two sections in the Sub-directorate:

- Help Desk Section: in charge of maintenance of hardware, and technical consulting service for end-users.
- Network Administration Section: in charge of management of network servers connecting intranet and internet

Ensuring the security when connecting with the outside line, and management of firewall are important roles of Network Administration Section.

As for the connection with the external network, they are connecting with 128Kbps Iinternet line of PT Telkom, while using the hosting service of IDC. There are some surplus capacity yet, but the access speed is not satisfactory.

(3) Process Development Sub-directorate

Assigned role for this Sub-directorate is system planning, and management of outsourcing works. They are responsible also for budget planning and budget control for system upgrading, procurement of new hardware and software, and HRD. There are 2 sections in the Sub-directorate:

- Process Development Section: in charge of planning and management of system development, including business analysis, concept design of application system to be developed, works related to procurement and contract for outsourcing.
- Web-site Section: in charge of development/update/maintain of the DGIPR web-pages.

As for the current system, which was developed under the assistance of the World Bank, no such system document as concept design document and specification document, nor system manual/ operation and maintenance manual is maintained.

(4) Document Sub-directorate

This Sub-directorate is in charge of storing the documents submitted by the applicants.

There are 3 sections in accordance with categories of the documents.

- Document Section for Patent
- Document Section for Trademark
- Document Section for Industrial Design and Copy Right.

2.2 IT Staff in DGIPR, and Current IT-related HRD System and Programs

(1) IT Staff in DGIPR

Tables V-2-1, 2-2 and 2-3 show the results of questionnaire survey conducted in the Study on staffs in IT Directorate, regarding IT-related job experiences, participation to IT-related training programs in the past, and needs / request for training in the future, respectively.

More than half of the current IT staff are holders of degrees in computer science, and have three to four years experience in IT-related fields, while four staff members are new in terms of job experience in this field. Eighty percent of the staffs have computers for personal use, but only 50% of the staff has access to the Internet.

No staff member is officially certified in IT.

Table V-2-1 IT Staff of DGIPR

	Sub-directorate	Responsibility	Educational background	Relevant job experience	Access to the Internet	Qualification
1	Process Development Sub-directorate	Analysis, design and plan of system to be developed	ME	4	Yes	Windows, Linux
2		Website	CS	4	No	
3		Website	CS	4	Yes	CEH
4		Website	CS	4	No	
5		Website	CS	4	No	
6	System Development Sub-directorate	Application maintenance	IE	3	Yes	
7		Application maintenance	EE	1	Yes	
8		Hardware maintenance	EE	3	Yes	Linux
9		Database maintenance	EE	3	No	
10	System Support Sub-directorate	Administration	EC	1	No	
11		Network management	EE	3	Yes	Linux
12		Network management	CS	1	Yes	Linux
13		Network management	CS	2	Yes	Linux, CCNA
14		Network management	EE	4	Yes	Linux, CCNA, CEH
15	Documentation Sub-directorate	Electronic document preparation	IT	1	No	

(Notes) ME: Mechanical Engineering (Degree)
CS: Computer Science (Degree)
IE: Information Engineering (Degree)
EE: Electrical Engineering (Degree)
IT: Information Technology (Degree)
CEH: Certified Ethical Hacker
CCNA: CISCO Certified Network Administrator

(2) Performance of IT-related HRD in DGIPR

System for IT-related HRD is not developed well currently in DGIPR. Sub-directorate responsible for the HRD plan and management is not defined yet.

The IT-related HRD training programs, which have been carried out so far, are still limited:

1) IT-related trainings targeting staffs of DGIPR in general

A training related to IT was conducted twice under the World Bank-Project Assisted System, targeting all the staffs including examiners, using three days each, including practical use of Windows, MS Word, and MS Excel. Later, the courses have been carried out repeatedly and personally by the engineers in IT Directorate, covering 300 staffs, since the former courses could not cover all the 400 staffs of DGIPR because of the limitation of frequency.

2) Trainings for staffs of IT Directorate

A training program consisting of introductory courses of OS, network, and web programming was held twice for IT staffs spending three days each. All the staffs of IT Directorate attended the program. The questionnaire survey, however, showed that the program remained at the entry level for IT engineers who are anticipating further advanced courses.

Except for newly recruited employees, all the staff has taken a training course on LINUX, while 60% of staff has completed courses on JAVA programming, and SQL as an introductory database course. These courses are entry-level courses and the more advanced courses are required, according to the survey.

The trainings on items relating to the following IT technologies have been found to be expected in the future by the staff, according to the survey:

1. High expectation for training in development planning such as system analysis, system design and project management, for which they have had no course so far
2. High expectation for training on database design and database management from the Process Development Sub-directorate and System Development Sub-directorate
3. High expectation for trainings on network technology and web programming from all the sub-directorates
4. High expectation for training on system maintenance and system management from the System Support Sub-directorate

Table V-2-2 Participation to IT-related Training Programs

Training title	Course outline	Process Development Sub-directorate	System Development Sub-directorate	System Support Sub-directorate	Total
Linux	3 days course 2 times (WB Project)	5	1	5	11
Introductory SQL Database	3 days course Once (Internet training)	6	3		9
Web Programming HTML, XML, Java	5 days course 2 times (Internet training)	5	3		8
Network & System Administration	3 days course Once (WB Project)	1		3	4
Others (CEH)		1		1	2

Table V-2-3 Expecting Training Agenda

Training title	Process Development Sub-directorate	System Development Sub-directorate	System Support Sub-directorate	Total	Remarks
System Analysis	3	3	1	7	
System Planning	2	3		5	
System Project Management	1	3		4	
Database Administration	2	3		5	
Database Design	4	3		7	
Database Programming	4	3		7	
Database Performance Tuning		3		3	
Web Programming	4	3		7	XML, Java
Network Technology	4		4	8	
Network Management	1		4	5	
System Operation & Management	3	1	4	8	
System Maintenance	1	1	4	6	
Others (Please specify)			2	2	CCNA

3) Outside training opportunities

The following outside training programs are available in Indonesia. DGIPR, however, has not budgeted for outside training programs so far:

- IT training programs provided by private companies such as Microsoft and Oracle, etc., with high training fee of US$100/day, for example.
- IT trainings provided by vocational schools, colleges, and vocational colleges, etc.

Besides the training programs available in Indonesia, JPO and WIPO have offered IT-related training opportunities in the field of IP administration. These courses are useful in that these courses focus on use of IT in IP administration.

Nevertheless, for the IT Directorate, still there is a need for appropriate programs focusing on element IT technologies and their application, in view of responsibility of the IT Directorate in DGIPR.

3 Proposed Concept of IT-related Human Resource Development in DGIPR

On the basis of the analysis on responsibility of each Sub-directorate of IT Directorate, and required functions of the IT Directorate in operating and maintaining the IPDL system now under development, following proposes the basic concept of IT-related human resource development plan, which will be implemented in the course of the current study.

3.1 Responsibility of the IT Directorate

The IT Directorate should be responsible for the following, taking into account the future development of IT use, the current situation and issues of system operation and maintenance:

(1) Operation management

This is the function of managing operation of the existing system and systems to be developed in the future. This is one of core functions for IT Directorate, in that they monitor and control all the transactions for the computer resources (hardware, software, database, applications, e-mails) to keep them operated smoothly, safely and efficiently.

System administration and implementation is required to satisfy following two basic functions to attain the performance and reliability for stable system operation.

1) Stable system performance

For batch processing, stable turn-around-time is required. For online processing, speedy response-time is requested, as well. Usually the database processing time will be lowered in proportion to the data volume; ability of performance tuning is required.

2) Reliability

In the case of online processing, e-mail, and web-page application, a system-down will give large influence to a wide range of users. Basic requirement for system operation is to supply reliable service levels to users to avoid the system-down by the combined effort among staff, organization, including sufficient hardware and software.

Note: The computerized system of administrative process is basically undertaken by batch processing, while the IPDL and E-mail are processed in on-online.

(2) Maintenance

Maintenance is defined as the following two functions

1) Repair the malfunctions and upgrade/modification

When some defect or malfunctions are found out in the existing system, and some modifications are needed by some changes of IPR laws or that of business procedures in DGIPR, IT staff are requested to respond to such maintenance works as repairing defects or small scale programming.

Currently it is not clearly defined who or which SD has the responsibility for the above function.

2) Maintenance of network

This work is currently done in System Support SD. IPDL now under development includes not only online technology but also that of batch processing and database application. To maintain IPDL, knowledge of operating system and some programming languages are required.

(3) Development plan and project management

This function is under the responsibility of Process Development Sub-directorate. This includes the development plan of the new system, analysis of system requirements, preparation of system specifications, and management of the outsourced development process including contracting, control of outsourced development, and acceptance of the output. In the case of DGIPR, system development has been outsourced so far. However, the IT Directorate is recommended to develop its capability to develop systems internally, assuming the future possibility of becoming capable of developing small scale systems by itself.

(4) User training

Training of users in DGIPR should be a responsibility of the IT Directorate. Besides the user training on operation of newly introduced systems, promotion of understanding of benefits of the system, and rules on creation of “private” application and data operation are essential, particularly considering the fact that user directorates in DGIPR have often created and used “private” files resulted in confusion in data maintenance observed currently in the administrative process.

3.2 Target of HRD in IT Directorate

Assuming the responsibility of IT Directorate as defined in the above, the target of HRD for staffs in each section of IT Directorate may be defined as follows:

Table V-3-1 Proposed Target of IT-related HRD in DGIPR

Sub-directorate	Section	Target of HRD for Staffs in the Section
Process Development	Process Development	(As a system development engineer) To be able to plan and manage system development, including: • System analysis and specification preparation • Management of outsourcing of system development process (management of procurement and contract)
	Website	To be able to develop web application
System Development	DB and Application	(As a system administration engineer) To be able to perform the following responsibility: • Operation management of the existing systems including DB and networks • Resource management • Capacity planning • Security administration
	Daily Operation	(As a system implementation engineer) To be able to undertake the daily operation support of existing systems and the IPDL system now under development, including: • Daily/weekly data-back up
System Support	Network Administration	(As a system maintenance engineer) To be able to undertake the following responsibility: • Maintenance and upgrading of the existing applications, including the IPDL now under development • Maintenance of existing DB, including the IPDL now under development • Maintenance of the network • Plan and management of system maintenance • Plan and implementation of user training
	Help Desk	To be able to undertake the user support relating the existing application and infrastructure

The IT staffs are assumed to develop their careers considering the current level of their information technology and target period for completion given in Table V-3-2.

Table V-3-2 Career Development Target for IT Engineers

Career development as:	Target period for completion	Career development program
A junior system engineer	1-3 years	To complete basic element of IT technologies, which are required for senior system engineers
A senior system engineer	4-6 years	To master the necessary IT technologies and their use to be able to handle a higher level of skills for system operation and maintenance

4 Recommendation on IT-related HRD Plan and the Pilot Program

4.1 Proposed Plan of IT-related HRD

Table V-4-1 defines the required training courses for IT-related HRD on the basis of the concept set in the previous Chapter. Each IT staff is expected to select and complete the necessary training courses for their target field of technologies, considering the current level of technology and the target period to complete the trainings.

DGIPR, on the other hand, should arrange the necessary training courses according to the needs of training thus selected by the staff.

4.2 Recommendation and Implementation of the Pilot Program

As a plan specifically needed currently, a pilot program was proposed and implemented under the Study. Namely, the pilot program was prepared on the basis of the overall IT-related HRD Plan for DGIPR, taking into account the specific needs of training at present, targeting enhancement of capability for maintenance and administration of the IPDL system, and utilizing the Study as a good opportunity to learn the actual process of system development.

Table V-4-2 shows the target system engineers (or Sub-directorates) and methods of program implementation, as the basis of examining the pilot program, and also taking into account the current status of the IT staff in DGIPR. Table V-4-3 shows the method of program implementation, making most of the actual system development process of the IPDL.

In this program, the items, which most of IT staffs of DGIPR have completed, are excluded. The courses on system management, particularly network management and database management, are also excluded from the above, since it is not related directly to the IPDL system operation and management. Although the pilot program is limiting its coverage to the trainings related to the IPDL system operation and management, the pilot program also provides a good opportunity for the IT staff of DGIPR to learn the actual process of system development according to the Study process, which is indispensable for the IT staff to apply the output of lectures to their operations.

Table V-4-1 Recommended Training Program Plan for IT-related Personnel of DGIPR

(1) Element IT Technologies

Course code	Method	Course name	Contents	Course target
A-1 Linux OS				
A-1-1	Lecture & exercise	Basics of OS (Linux)	Linux command Editor Shell programming sample	Trainees can understand - Linux command basics - Basic concept of programming - Making programming using language C, C++, Java - Servers creation and management
A-1-2	Lecture & exercise	Advanced OS (Linux)	C programming rather in detail C++ programming sample Java programming sample Web server Name server Mail server Proxy server, dhcp server, NTP server	
A-2 Networking				
A-2-1	Lecture & exercise	Basics of network technology	Linux networking	Trainees can understand - Linux networking - Routing & switching - Firewall - IP filter
A-2-2	Lecture & exercise	Advanced network technology	Routing: static, dynamic Firewall: permit, deny, log, nat Switch: router configuration	
A-3 Database				
A-3-1	Lecture & exercise	Basics of database	Create DB, create table Primary key, index, constraints SQL function, operators, select, insert, delete, update, union….. Commit, rollback, log	Trainees can understand - Basic command of relational database using - MySQL/ postgre SQL
A-3-2	Lecture & exercise	Database design & application	ER modeling, Entity, Relation Normalization, First normal form Higher order normal forms	- Basic concept of ER modeling by using relational database
A-4 Web programming				
A-4-1	Lecture & exercise	Basic Web programming	HTML, CGI, XML Client script: variable, array, control structure, function…. Server script	Trainees can understand - Make Web application program using relational database under Linux environment
A-4-2	Lecture & exercise	Advanced Web programming	Servlet: request, response, thread, session…. JSP: objects, directives, actions, JavaBeans…	

Table V-4-1 Recommended Training Program Plan for IT-related Personnel of DGIPR

(2) Application Training

Course code	Method	Course name	Contents	Course target
B-1 System Design				
B-1-1	Lecture & exercise	System analysis and design	System design - Business process analysis - Define system specifications - Design system concept - Documentation for proposal	Trainees can understand - Basic method of system engineering - Documentation for outsourcing of system development
B-1-2	Workshop	Mini-workshops in the process of IPDL development	Periodical review and discussion at the milestone of the major processes of IPDL development - Confirm conceptual design - Confirm basic design - Confirm user interface design - Confirm detail design - Confirm test design	Trainees can understand - Actual system development processes and specification through IPDL development
B-2 Project Management				
B-2-1	Lecture & exercise	System project management	Project management cycle (plan, do, see) - Scheduling & critical path - Resource estimation & leveling - Progress monitoring & measurement - Test for acceptance	Trainees can understand - Basic project management methodology of system development
B-2-2	Practice	Practical training on acceptance in the process of IPDL development	Method of acceptance test - Preparation of the test plan - Implementation on operation test - Preparation of the test report - Cutover	Trainees can understand - Actual acceptance methodology and procedure through IPDL development project

Table V-4-1 Recommended Training Program Plan for IT-related Personnel of DGIPR

Course code	Method	Course name	Contents	Course target
C-1 System Management			No program in the course of the IPDL system development	
C-2 System Maintenance				
C-2-1	Lecture & exercise	Management of system maintenance	System maintenance procedure - Maintenance work items and responsibility - Operation procedure - Backup and recovery procedure - Maintenance document to be prepared	Trainees can understand - Basic concept and know how of system maintenance
C-2-2	Practice	Practical training on the system maintenance in the process of IPDL development	Maintenance and operation training of the IPDL system - Practice of the maintenance procedure - Prepare system maintenance manual - Operation manual preparation - Implementation of user training using operation manual - Trainers' training using the operation manual	Trainees can study and implement actual maintenance procedures and rules for IPDL system Trainees can study and implement actual operation procedure of IPDL system

Table V-4-2 Course Outline

Course Code	Course Name	Target Engineer (Sub-directorate)	Method	Contents
A-1-1	Fundamental OS (Linux)	Engineers who develop/maintain Web-applications or Web site (Develop G, Support G, Process G)	This level was already completed by most of the staffs	- Network - Security
A-1-2	Advanced OS (Linux)		2days -Lecture 3 days-Exercise	Development of - DNS -Web Server
A-2-1	Fundamental Network Technology	Engineers who develop/maintain Internet/Intranet using Network OS (Develop G Support G)	This level was already completed by most of the staffs	-Network connection -LAN -WAN -TCP/IP
A-2-2	Advanced Network Technology		2days-Lecture 2 days-Exercise	Application of -Internet -Intranet
A-3-1	Fundamental Database	Engineers who develop/maintain Process design and manage Database (Process G Develop G)	2days-Lecture	-DBMS concept -SQL
A-3-2	Database Design & Application		2 days-Lecture Case studies	-Normalization -ER Analysis -Database structure design -Case studies
A-4-1	Basic web programming	Engineers who develop Web-site and Application systems (Develop G Process G)	This level was already completed by most of the staffs	-Java -JSP -JDBC -Servlets
A-4-2	Advanced Web Programming		2 days-Lecture 3 days-Exercise	Programming exercise by using: -Java Beans -EJB -PHP etc.
B-1	System Analysis & Specifications	Engineers who design System Concept and Specifications, who in charge of Outsourcing (Process G)	3 days-Lecture Workshops	-BPA -Finding of critical issues -Define specifications -Design system concept -Document for proposal

Course Code	Course Name	Target Engineer (Sub-directorate)	Method	Contents
B-2	Project Management	Engineers who manage system project (Process G)	3 days-Lecture	-Planning & control cycle -Scheduling control -Quality assurance -Performance measurement -Cost estimation
C-1	System Management	Engineers who manage to secure the Information System, Database and Network (Develop G)	3days –Lecture	=User management -Authorization -Job scheduling =Capacity planning -Hardware -Basic software =Security plan -Illegal access -Back up/recovery
C-2	System Maintenance	Engineers who support application systems (Support G)	3days –Lecture	=Application management =Maintenance rules & know-how =Tuning database =Documentation -SOP -Maintenance record

Notes: JSP: Java Server Pages
JDBC: Java Data Base Connectivity
EJB: Enterprise Java Beans
DNS: Domain Network System
BPA: Business Process Analysis
ER: Entity Relationship
QA: Quality Assurance
IPDL: Intellectual Property Digital Library
SOP: Standard Operation Procedure

Groups in IT Direktorat:
Process G: Subdirektorat Pengembangan Proses
Support G: Subdirektorat Pendukung Sistem
Develop G: Subdirektorat Pengembangan Sistem

Table V-4-3 Proposed HRD Plan (Pilot Plan) for IT-related Personnel of DGIPR

Target SEs	Courses	Course Code	Theme	Proposed method of the course implementation
System development engineers	Basics of element IT technologies	A-1-1	Basics of OS (Linux)	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-2-1	Basics of network technology	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-3-1	Basics of database	Lectures
		A-4-1	Basics of web programming	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
	Intermediate course in element IT technologies	A-1-2	Advanced OS (Linux)	Lectures and exercises
		A-3-2	Database design and application	Lectures and case studies
		A-4-2	Advanced web programming	Lectures and exercises
	Advanced course for application of the element IT technologies to system development and its planning and management	B-1	System analysis and development	Mini-workshops in the process of the IPDL system development to learn the actual stages of system development, with a short in-advance lecture on system development (see B-1 of "Course Outline"). Time-to-time assignments will be also included.
		B-2	Project management	A short in-advance lectures on project management (see B-2 of "Course Outline"), and training in the process of the IPDL system development on: 1) Planning and schedule control 2) Receiving inspection, focusing on operation test; -Preparation of the operation test plan -Implementation of the operation test -Preparation of the operation test report

Target SEs	Courses	Course Code	Theme	Proposed method of the course implementation
System implementation/ administration engineers	Basics of element IT technologies	A-1-1	Basics of OS (Linux)	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-2-1	Basics of network technology	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-3-1	Basics of database	Lectures
	Intermediate course in element IT technologies	A-1-2	Advanced OS (Linux)	Lectures and exercises
		A-2-2	Advanced network technology	Lectures and exercises
		A-3-2	Database design and application	Lectures and case studies
	Advanced course for application of the element IT technologies to network and database management	C-1	System management	No program in the course of the IPDL system development.
System maintenance engineers	Basics of element IT technologies	A-1-1	Basics of OS (Linux)	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-2-1	Basics of network technology	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
		A-3-1	Basics of database	Lectures
		A-4-1	Basics of web programming	Not applicable (most of staffs already completed the course)
	Intermediate course in element IT technologies	A-2-2	Advanced network technology	Lectures and exercises
		A-3-2	Database design and application	Lectures and case studies
	Advanced course for application of the element IT technologies to system maintenance	C-2	System maintenance	Practical training in the course of the study on: 1) Maintenance of the IPDL system; -Understand the system maintenance procedures -Prepare the system maintenance manual -Practice of the maintenance procedure 2) User training on system operation -Operation manual preparation -Trainers' training using the operational manual -Implementation of user training using the operational manual

Note: For outline of the courses, see Table on "Course Outline"

The planned IT related human resource program is composed of the following three topics.

1) Courses targeting basics of element IT
2) Courses targeting advanced element IT
3) Courses targeting application of element IT to the actual process

The courses were carried out with the following methods:

- Courses on element IT technologies: lectures and practice
- Courses to learn application of the IT technologies to the actual administrative processes: through mini-workshops to be held at the major steps of system development in the Study, or development practice in the courses of system development in the Study

(1) Trainings on elements of IT technologies

Trainings on elements of IT technologies, which were carried out in the exercise style with using PCs, comprise OS(Linux), network, database, and programming.

OS and network trainings took 5 days, and database and programming also took five days.

The targeted participants were all 16 staffs of IT Directorate.

One PC was allocated for each participant, and thereby they can exercise command operations, network construction, and programming with using database.

(2) Trainings on system development and project management

The training on system development included lecture with using materials and on the job trainings according to the actual IPDL development process.

At each major milestone of the IPDL system development process (confirmation of conceptual design, confirmation of basic design, confirmation of user interface design, confirmation of detail design, confirmation of test design, implementation of test and acceptance test, and transfer plan), mini-workshops were held to make sure the specifications of the IPDL system, had discussions, and gave feedback to the system development.

Trainings on project management provided lectures and practical exercises on the actual scheduling and management of the IPDL system development, focusing on especially the preparation of test plan, implementation of operation test, and acceptance test.

(3) Trainings on system maintenance

The trainings composed of lecture on system maintenance procedure and on the job trainings on organization of the maintenance system, preparation of system maintenance manual, and the maintenance procedure, which were necessary after the completion of the IPDL system.

The user trainings included implementation of trainings using operational manual and trainers' training which enables staff of IT Directorate to implement the trainings to users.

VI Recommendation on Utilization of IT for Intellectual Property Rights Administration by DGIPR, and IT-related Human Resource Development

1 Recommendations on Direction of Further Utilization of IT and Improvement of the Current System

The coverage of the overall administrative processes of DGIPR, which are handled by the current computerized system, varies among the fields of IPR, and still remains limited. In the remaining administrative processes, entry, processing and storage of data has been carried out in an unauthorized manner using computers of the individual sections, or the individual staff member in charge. The data thus entered has been used only within the said sections, and thus, completeness of the data has not been assured officially. This has been the major issue of DGIPR's use of the IT in their administrative process. In the future, IT will be utilized all the more in the administration process, including usages recommended in the following sections, and in such cases, the data will be used commonly among the current system and the new system and inter exchanged between the two system. Thus, the fact that there is no established authorization rule on the data thus stored in the files mentioned above, will remain the major bottleneck in development or improvement of the administrative system.

From the above standpoint, improvement of the current system, or new development of a system as an unified computerized administrative system of DGIPR, is the major and first task of the DGIPR for further IT utilization. The recommendations on further use of IT in the administrative process described in the following sections assumes improvement and reconstruction of the existing system will be accomplished in advance of this additional utilization.

1.1 Recommendation on the Direction of Further IT Use

(1) Use of IT in filing

Recommendation (1): IT use in filing

Most of the IP consultant companies or agents have been using IT for their daily business operations. The demand for online filing through the Internet is significant. Further, preparation of application documents in an electronic form is also easy for them. On the other hand, the electronic filing enables DGIPR to curtail the entry process of application data. It is useful for DGIPR to promote use of the authorized electronic data consistently among the administrative processes. It will also contribute to ensure the automatic data transfer from the administrative system to the IPDL.

Thus, receiving the application by electronic form and further, through the Internet, should be the first priority in IT use by DGIPR.

In the case of online filing, however, there are some requirements to be satisfied to ensure data security, as follows, in addition to measures for receiving electronic data. The realization of all of these requirements seems difficult in view of the current conditions of relevant infrastructure.

1) Method for authentication of the sender
2) Method of collecting fees
3) High level of security measures

Although the IT use in filing seems to have some difficulty in the realization as stated in the above, it should be promoted as soon as possible in view of its usefulness, with taking gradual and evolutional approach including the following:

1) Application using electronic application form which is provided by DGIPR in advance
2) Acceptance of electronic data submitted through the Internet

DGIPR has requested the IP consultants to submit a floppy disk which contains the same information as the application document. The DGIPR, however, does not use any of this data currently. The reasons are that; (1) examiners use paper documents for examination, (2) the DGIPR can not guarantee that the contents in the paper documents and those in the floppy disk are the same, and (3) the DGIPR can not use data in the floppy disk for publication without guarantee.

(2) Provision of IP information to users in the regions

Recommendation (2): Provision of IP information to users in the regions with CD-ROM or DVD

Provision of IP information to users in the regions was one of the major objectives of developing the current IPDL. The utilization of IT for this purpose, as the conclusion of the current study, however, had to be limited to provision of computers in the main regional offices for use as access terminals for dial-up access to IPDL. This was because of the facts that (1) delay in dissemination of use of computers in the regions, (2) the small number of IPR applications in the regions in the past, and (3) expensive communication fees in Indonesia compared with general prices.

On the other hand, IP centers of universities in the regions have encountered much difficulty in collecting IP information, and they have visited DGIPR to collect the information at their cost.

With the IPDL, they will be able to collect information through the Internet without visiting DGIPR. Nevertheless, still there are some problems to be solved, since the communication infrastructure is still underdeveloped and the quality of the Internet service is still poor. Even in the area where such infrastructure is available, the cost is high.

Given this communication environment, it is necessary to devise methods to provide services that are not exclusively dependent on the Internet. One of the possible solutions is to provide data to regions by distribution of CD-ROMs and/or DVDs, which contain the monthly updated data, although it requires development of a system which may be operated on personal computers.

1.2 Recommendations on Improvement of the Current System

(1) Comprehensive use of a computerized system in the administrative process

Recommendation (3): Establishment of consensus in DGIPR on the rule on authorized data, which are used in the administrative process

Currently two database systems are operated as the authorized systems of DGIPR. One is Oracle database developed by the assistance of World Bank (World Bank-Project Assisted System), which is used for Patents, Industrial Designs, and Copyrights. Another is the SQL database developed for Trademarks.

However, in the actual administrative process, many other kinds of database and files are used, and these are created and stored in the form of Excel tables, VB files, or Word documents. These are created by individual staff members, or groups of them, to supplement their administrative works, without authorization and without links to the official systems.

These data are usually stored only in their PC personal storages but are not exported to the official databases of WBPS and TMNS. In other words, there is no consistency among these data and official database; or official database lacks the data which are stored in these unofficial files.

In order for DGIPR to keep data and information consistent among DGIPR, there is a need for controlling the data flow in creating and updating the data. The IT Directorate should improve this situation, and promote use of the official administrative system to eliminate data which are not to be included, or are inconsistent with that of the official system, and at the same time should develop devices to avoid “privately operated” databases/files.

Recommendation (4): Setting the strategic areas for introducing computerized system, and expanding the use of IT step by step

Introduction of an unified and comprehensive computerized system into the administrative process is desirable and recommendable in view of the improvement it promises for administrative efficiency. However, in the case of DGIPR, it seems difficult to imagine that system unification can be achieved in a short time, since unification must proceed while taking into account the interoperability at least among the two major systems in operation.

In the future expansion of the system, therefore, DGIPR is recommended to expand its system step by step starting with the processes of highest strategic importance, instead of attempting to expand it to cover all the processes.

In this case, DGIPR should assign priority to Publication A, Publication B and certification following the current data entry at the time applications are received, while leaving other operations to paper-document based operation.

Actually, the database of WBPS was initially designed to keep all the records of documents exchanged between applicants, or related parties and the DGIPR. In the development process, the administrative procedures and relevant documents have been thoroughly studied all the data to be used were rebuilt logically in the form of the database. However, the current WBPS, which was developed actually, deals with application document only, and enters the data from the document and result of formality examination alone.

(2) Ensuring security and reliability of the data and the system

Recommendation (5): Establishing of role information for users for data access

Use of IT in the administrative procedures enables DGIPR to use data in other purposes and search for necessary information easily. If the IT security management is inadequate, unauthorized persons can access the database, retrieve data and even change them. The risk of unauthorized access is not limited to the case of end users. It is also an issue related to staff who work with the system.

The current WBPS database provides user information table to define Identification code, Password, User name, Domain information, and Role information. The Role information, however, has never utilized. In the case of patent, for example, users who are registered as a patent domain user, can access any data including data change. The system should establish a Role information, which defines the data and function, by user, which the users can access. The current system has no application to control the access.

The DGIPR should analyze the current administration procedures and define the accessible operations (such as data entry, update, and/or refer, etc.) with respect to the

role of relevant information for users, and include this function of role control in the requirements for the new system to be developed. This is indispensable in constructing a reliable data system.

Recommendation (6): Keeping data change history

To ensure reliability, the DGIPR should build the system so that it requires authorization before every change of data, and keeps track of all changes to allow later retrievals.

Data on paper documents can have traceability of authenticity by use of signature. In the case of electronic data, however, management should keep records of all changes as change history logs.

The current database of WBPS keeps date of new data entry, last date of data updating, and the user ID who performed the last operation. Some application programs, however, do not update those data, and the old system does not generate the data to be recorded even the record if those data are copied from the old system.

In the current system, the logs provide only information to trace the last operators. The records of changing data before the final operation are overwritten, and thereby, the logs leave no history of the changes.

Furthermore, current IT operation management allows IT staff to change data in the database without operating application programs. The IT Directorate should establish operational security, for example, by checking the access logs, which are recorded in the database, regularly.

Recommendation (7): Keeping records of system maintenance or modification

DGIPR has remedied the deficiency of the existing system, and devised the additional modules by themselves. In this connection, the IT Directorate is strongly recommended also to keep records of modification or updating work done on the original modules by DGIPR, for tracking of the works in the later stage.

According to the information from the DGIPR, the maintenance procedure of the WBPS is not established. The development of the WBPS was outsourced to a local system development firm. However, the maintenance procedure was not prepared by the firm. In actuality, the feedback from the firm, user training, preparation of operation and maintenance manuals at the completion of the system development, were all incomplete, according to the DGIPR. Further, the firm has taken no responsibility in remedy of deficiency. The project development team of the firm was dissolved already; no staff is available who understands the development process.

DGIPR has made efforts to remedy the deficiencies of the existing system, and devise the additional modules by themselves. It strongly recommended to keep records of modification or updating or maintenance work done on the original modules by DGIPR, for later recovery works as may be needed.

Recommendation (8): Ensuring compatibility of data by standardizing the data format

DGIPR should use a unified standard format when it expands or modifies the system in the future, in order to ensure the compatibility of data within a system and across systems.

The current administrative procedures do not strictly define data entry format of each item, and thus the formats vary depending on staffs. Some staff omit zero at the head of the application number, while others enter the names of multiple applicants with their own format. Other example includes difference in the number of digits used for the year data. Consequently, these data lack compatibility.

The IPDL system currently under development, defines a unified standard format for each item, and all the data transferred to the IPDL system are converted to the standard format for storing in the database.

It is recommended to adopt the standardized format in IPDL as the authorized format, and establish the consistency within and among the systems.

Recommendation (9): Increase reliability of the data by identifying and correcting incomplete/defective data

In the process of developing the IPDL system, the existence of much incomplete/defective data has been identified.

The data collecting function of the IPDL system enables the DGIPR to manage available data in an integrated manner. This is expected to solve the problems of duplication of data entry and inconsistent data format. The problems of lacks of data and wrong data, however, still remain to be unsolved.

DGIPR is recommend to continue their efforts to improve data reliability by identifying missing data, adding missing data, by means of developing a program, which identifies (1) missing applications and (2) applications which have not been processed for a long period, and so on, using the data stored in the Archive server, until the DGIPR develops a new system which covers all the administrative procedures.

Recommendation (10): Improvement of security management

From the standpoint of security management, improvement of the following is recommended:

- Entry to the server rooms and system rooms is not strictly controlled at present: There is a risk of data loss and leaks of confidential data.
- Authorization of access rights (read, write, and update) to the system data and files are not strictly managed.
- System documents and manuals are not kept in an organized manner: these documents should be kept to be ready for use, in case of problems in daily operation and maintenance.
- Periodical data and program back-up is not practiced sufficiently: a back-up server was out of order when the facility was last visited. Further, the back-up files are recommended to be stored at geographically remote outsourcers.

(3) Development of capability of DGIPR to undertake development and improvement of systems

Recommendation (11): Development of capability of DGIPR to manage outsourcing of system development

DGIPR's policy for development of their administration systems is outsourcing, except for small scale upgrading. For ensuring satisfactory results of outsourcing, it is necessary (1) to analyze the user's business processes, (2) to prepare the system specifications, (3) to prepare documents of the requirements, and (4) to conduct acceptance inspection/test at the end of the development.

In Indonesia, there are many firms engaged in software development. They can be classified into two types. One type is firms mainly of foreign affiliated large-scale software development firms. They are mainly engaged in solution business, instead of program development. Another type of software development firms are small scale firms. They recruit their staff when a contract is awarded to them. These staffs will be dissolved, however, once the development project is completed. They lack the system to assure the maintenance service after completion of the development contract.

In this context, there is a need for DGIPR to develop their own development and maintenance capacity to cope with this problem.

2 Recommendations Relating to the Organizational Setup for Promotion of Utilization of IT

(1) Organizational setup for planning and promotion of IT utilization in DGIPR

Recommendation (12): Establishment of organizational setup for deciding the direction and promoting the IT utilization in DGIPR

In the current system, when the IT Directorate asks or notifies something to the IP Directorates, an officer of the IT Directorate directly contacts to the responsible persons of respective IP Directorates. This implies that they do not take authorized means to notify or exchange opinions, and thereby, their communication is likely to become informal.

The future direction of IT utilization in the administrative process is not the concern only of IT Directorate. Rather, the direction of IT utilization should be studied and decided taking into account of the opinions of the beneficiaries also.

In the future process of system development and improvement, provision should be made for a process to hear the opinions of beneficiaries, and inform the contents of modification to the beneficiaries. In this connection, the following organizational setup should be established in DGIPR to handle these matters:

1) IT Promotion Committee

The DGIPR should organize an IT Promotion Committee aiming to discuss and promote IT. The members will be all Directors, while the sub-directors responsible for IT promotion of each IP Directorate will attend as assistants. The secretariat office will be established within the IT Directorate.

2) Officer in charge of IT promotion of each IP Directorate

Participation of each IP Directorate is necessary to materialize the IT promotion policy of the DGIPR. Each IP Directorate should assign one officer in each of all the sub-directorates, who will play the core role in IT promotion in the Sub-directorate. Further, one of sub-directors should be assigned in the respective Directorates to be in charge of IT promotion in the Directorate, and to be responsible for managing IT promotion of the directorate.

3) System to promote information dissemination and awareness to IPR

The DGIPR can utilize the IPDL effectively to disseminate IPR related information and promote awareness of IPR not only through providing data on the IPDL but also through deploying activities to realize a comprehensive policy of information dissemination and awareness promotion. For the time being, the most important subject will be concentrated to provide accurate information timely. In the future, however, the DGIPR should implement proper activities to promote IPR utilization, which activities includes enhancement of the HP contents, provision of valuable data through other mediums than the IPDL, and improvement of the services by exchanging information with foreign patent offices.

(2) Developing capabilities of staff required for IPDL operation and maintenance

Recommendation (13): Capacity planning based on the required staffing in the operation and maintenance

Once the IPDL system is put into operation, there will be need for more capacity, including supporting manpower, bandwidth and velocity to outside network, and server size. Three engineers are currently in charge of network maintenance, including maintenance of internal connection and networks to outside. Current traffics to outside network are not so large compared to the current capacity. The capacity planning, however, should be carried out well in advance, and covering all the required resources.

(3) Budget allocation

Recommendation (14): Need for planned budgeting based on the system management and maintenance plan

Operation of a computerized system requires costs and expenses for operation and maintenance, in addition to those for development. These include the costs and expenses for maintenance of hardware, expendable supplies and spare parts for hardware, license fee and updating fee of software, fee for communication line, updating of security software, etc. If these costs and expenses are not well budgeted, operation of the system could be disrupted, or exposed to the danger of security breach.

The estimated costs and expenses required additionally due to the operation of the IPDL system is shown in IV-4. These costs and expenses should be budgeted in advance to ensure the operation of the system.