

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights During Covid -19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The purpose of this analysis is to state the implementation of certain regulations in intellectual property rights during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, definitions and a review of the literature on intellectual property rights help ease the transition to intellectual property principles. Intellectual property theory also helps define the subject by explaining natural rights theory, labor theory, social exchange theory and others. Furthermore, the types of intellectual property as well as their legal basis are needed to interpret the discussion and analysis. The discussion and analysis mentioned several regulations and laws relating to intellectual property in Indonesia. First, the Protection Arrangements related to the Intellectual Property Regulatory Law in Indonesia, the Form of Intellectual Property Legal Protection against the Use of Information Technology during the Covid-19 Period, Protection of Intellectual Property Rights Regulations Related to Patents, Digital Copyright Legal Protection and Indonesia's Efforts to Improve Intellectual Property Rights during the pandemic. To conclude, the conclusion serves as a bridge between all the concepts and definitions mentioned, which concludes that intellectual property is a branch of law that has a positive impact on society and the legal system.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights; COVID-19; Legal Protection.

A. Introduction

Intellectual Property and it's rights are an important aspect within the world of law. Laws regarding intellectual property prove

crucial and show its importance during disputes and its effects stem positively from the implementation of its laws and regulations. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic sent the world through multiple lockdowns and increased safety precautions, there are matters regarding intellectual property and its rights that need to be properly addressed.

Intellectual property comes in many forms, the most well-known types include copyrights, patents, trademarks, and trade secrets. Furthermore, the way Intellectual Property rights are developed and enforced is designed to benefit the world. Intellectual property rights that are strong and enforced safeguard the consumers. Because of Intellectual property rights, consumers can make wise decisions about the safety, dependability, and effectiveness of their products. The protection of intellectual property rights ensures that things are genuine and of the high quality that buyers expect.

Intellectual property rights are a popular sort of legal IP protection for the persons who develop a product. These rights, on the other hand, have made a significant contribution to the world, particularly in terms of economics. Many businesses in a number of industries rely on the protection of their patents, trademarks, and copyrights, while consumers may be confident in the quality of IP-backed products.

When it comes to the use of information technology, legal protection is required and one of them is the protection of intellectual property rights. In terms of intellectual property, Indonesia has officially recognized its existence, ensuring that it is protected. However, given the current pandemic situation, it is evident that additional adaptations and understandings regarding intellectual property protection as a kind of support for the use of information

technology are very important. The emergence of new businesses based on digital platforms is influenced by the existence of new advances in the era of digital disruption during the pandemic. It shows that Indonesians have made extensive use of today's digital platforms and there has been a lot of innovation in the intellectual property industry. To add the public's demand for solutions to prevent Covid-19 has increased. As a result, new items with intellectual property values are beginning to emerge. For example, pharmaceutical products which are one of the most essential and developing sectors during this pandemic.

This study uses a normative juridical approach with descriptive analysis. Where, the author conducts research preparation by explaining and analyzing legal provisions and adapted to current conditions or phenomena. This study uses secondary source data which consists of primary legal materials, namely: Law Number 28 of 2014 Regarding Copyright, Law Number 4 of 2001 concerning Patents, Law Number 15 of 2001 concerning Trademarks, Law Number 31 of 2000 concerning Industrial Design, Law Number 32 of 2000 concerning Layout Design of Integrated Circuits, Law Number 8 year 2011 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. In addition, this study also use secondary legal resources in the form of KBBI, then other compulsory reading sources in the form of studies and legal literature Data gathering techniques are carried out online in the current pandemic situation, with data analysis techniques starting from collecting, sorting, displaying, and drawing conclusions on the data to construct an analysis in this study.

B. Discussion

B. 1. Concept of Intellectual Property Rights

John Locke defines intellectual property as the rights that a human has, whether tangible or not, but the consequence of his intellectuality would automatically become his.¹ In this way, the term “intellectual property right” (“IPR”) refers to the legal framework that governs all works created as a result of the ability to create intellectual property that has a connection to a person's personal rights, namely, human rights.²

Property rights refer to the concept of ownership, which includes social and legal institutions that are always linked to the owner and the property. In general, the concept of ownership and wealth is linked to rights; there are known rights connected to ownership and rights relating to materials from a legal standpoint. Ownership is constantly tied to particular items, both materially and immaterially, hence material rights include ownership rights.

Intellectual property rights are material rights, rights to an object that comes from the work of the brain, the work of ratios (mind). The result of his work is in the form of immaterial objects, intangible objects.³ Intellectual Property Rights is made up of three main words: rights, property, and intellectual property. Property is a concept that

¹ Syafrinaldi, “Sejarah dan Teori Perlindungan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual.” *Al-Mawarid Journal of Islamic Law* 9 (2003): 1-14.

² The term Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is a replacement term for Intellectual Ownership Rights (HMI) which has been used so far. According to Bambang Kesowo, the term Intellectual Ownership Rights does not describe the main elements that form the meaning of Intellectual Property Rights, namely intellectual rights and abilities. The term Intellectual Property Rights (HMI) is still widely used, because it is considered logical to choose steps that are consistent within a normative juridical framework. The term HMI originates from the conception of Property Rights listed in the Civil Code Articles 499, 501, 502, 503, 504. [Bambang Kesowo, *Pengantar Umum Mengenai Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (HKI) di Indonesia, Kumpulan Makalah*. (n.d.) p. 139].

³ Roscou Pound, *Pengantar Filsafat Hukum (terjemahan Mohammad Radjab)* (Jakarta: Bharatara Karya Aksara, 1982), p. 21.

can be acquired, transferred, purchased, or sold. Intellectual property refers to the wealth created by the creation of intellectual power of thought, such as technology, art, literature, music, novels, caricatures, and so on. As a result, Intellectual Property Rights are the authority/power to do something with intellectual property that is governed by norms or regulations.⁴

In the concept of property, every object always has an owner, every owner of an object has the right to his property, which is usually called Property Rights thus the owner has the right to fully enjoy and control the object. Property rights are absolute, which means that anybody can challenge a person's right to an object, and everyone must respect it. As a result, there is a direct relationship between the person who has the right and the item in this material right. Intellectual property rights are very abstract compared to visible ownership rights, but these rights are material rights and are absolute. In the civil law system in Indonesia, Intellectual Property Rights is included in property law which consists of two parts, namely the law of engagement (Article 1233 of the Civil Code and Article 499 of the Civil Code).

Strong intellectual property rights protection, in addition to providing legal certainty, gives benefits that can be felt from a political, economic, socio-cultural standpoint, and even defense and security can benefit from intellectual property rights protection. Some of the advantages include:

1. Providing motivation for the technological base to develop faster technology;

⁴ Adrian Sutedi, *Hak Atas Kekayaan Intelektual* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2009), p. 38.

2. Creating a better climate for passion to grow, create or find something in the fields of science, art, literature, and industry protection; and
3. Creating a healthy environment to attract foreign investment and facilitate international trade.

B. 2. Principle of Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is anchored on a few principles, including:

a. Principle of Law/Natural Justice

The creator of a work, or another person whose work produces results from his intellectual abilities, deserves to be rewarded. The creator of a work is obligated to obtain royalties and decide on how their work will be exploited and to avoid damage and harm to their intellectual work.

b. Principle of Economy

Due to the economic nature of humans which makes it a necessity to support life in society. From the ownership, someone will get benefits, for example in the form of royalty payments and technical fees. According to which the creator has the right to profit from the intellectual property he created after putting in the effort.

c. Principle of Culture

The artist must always deserve acknowledgment, stimulates inspiration, enthusiasm, and interest to encourage the birth of new creations that would later add to society's cultural development.

d. Social Principle

There is a balance between rights and obligations, and to create social integrity toward improvement. Any rights recognized by law and granted to individuals or associations or other entities, may not be granted solely to fulfill their interests, but to be recognized by law and for the benefit of the whole community.

B. 3. Theory of Intellectual Property

Several theories circulating around intellectual property include:

e. Natural Right Theory

Humans are moral agents by nature. The human body itself is actually the wealth of the person concerned. Humans who have the freedom to act are free to do so. Humans become more creative as a result of their freedom, using their minds to develop a new creation, design, or invention. The creator's creation is his or hers naturally and immediately. It is the right of the creator to use it commercially, socially, and culturally.

f. Labor Theory

Everyone has a brain, but not everyone is able to utilize their brain function (intellect) to produce something. This means that producing a work is not completely automatic, but through stages that must be passed. You could say there is a process to create something. People need to think, work hard and have skills and intentions. When someone has done all the labor, it is only true if the creator has full rights to his work. So that other people may not

copy other people's creations, therefore the creator must be given legal protection.

g. Social Exchange Theory

The principle of economic transactions underpins social exchange theory. People that provide goods and/or services will, understandably, expect to receive a reward. Not all social transactions can be assessed in monetary or material terms. In a social setting, there are occasionally more vital factors to consider, such as respect and friendship. It is critical that the creator be rewarded for his or her efforts. People can gain from the work, but they must also give something in return. That way, the creator can feel more appreciated and respected.

h. Functional Theory

In order for a work to meet the requirements for protection of Intellectual Property Rights, it must be functional and make a positive contribution to people's lives. Creations or inventions that have a negative impact on society do not deserve to be protected and their existence can be ignored.

B. 4. Types of Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property has its classifications according to its types, including:

i. Copyright

According to Law Number 28 of 2014, Copyright is defined as an exclusive right of the author conferred automatically on the basis of declarative principle once Works are embodied in a tangible form without lessening by virtue of restrictions in line with the rules of laws and

regulations. On the other hand, there are also related rights, these rights are rights related to copyrights such as the rights of performing artists, sound recording producers, and broadcasting organizations. The declarative principle of IPR means that it does not require registration to get legal protection.

Examples of the works protected by copyrights are literary works, artistic works, architecture, technical drawings and maps. novels, poems, plays, reference works, and newspaper articles are examples of literary works while films, musical compositions, and choreography are examples of artistic works.

j. Brand/trademark Rights

Trademark Rights are regulated under Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Marks and Geographical Indications. A trademark is a sign that can be graphically displayed—in the form of an image, logo, name, word, letter, number, color arrangement, in two-dimensional or three-dimensional form, sound, hologram, or a combination of two or more elements—to distinguish goods and or services produced by individuals or legal entities engaged in the business of trading goods and or services. A trademark serves two fundamental functions.

The first one is identifying and distinguishing the services or items supplied by one company or seller from those sold by other companies or dealers. The second purpose is to teach the audience about the logo, name, or brand's origins. A registered trademark's validity is determined by the jurisdictions in which it is registered.

Most jurisdictions have a 10-year validity period from the date of registration, and the protection is thus renewable every ten years after that, providing the mark was used in accordance with the applicable trademark rules.

k. Patent Rights

Patent rights are a type of IPR that are governed by Law No. 13 of 2016 on Patents. Patent rights are described in this law as exclusive rights provided by the state to inventors for their technological inventions. This inventor either carries out the innovation personally or gives permission to another party to do so for a limited time. The patent owner has the authority to select who may or may not use the patented product. Patent protections help prevent others from using, commercializing, distributing, or selling the product or the innovation without the permission of the patent owner. The period of time for the patent protection is 20 years from the application's filing date.

1. Geographical Indications

Alongside trademarks, Geographical Indications are also regulated under Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Marks and Geographical Indications. Geographical Indications is a sign showing the area of origin of an object is referred to as a geographic indication. Geographical environmental elements, such as natural and human causes, or a combination of both, influence the qualities of goods and products produced. Furthermore, the product's

qualities, characteristics, and reputation should be primarily based on its origin. There is an immediate connection between the product and its original location of production because the attributes are dependent on the geographical location of production. A geographical indication right allows those who have the right to use the indicator to prevent it from being used by a third party whose product does not meet the requirements. However, the holder of a protected geographical indication cannot prevent someone from creating a product using the same procedures as those specified in the indicator's specifications.

A geographical indication is normally protected by obtaining a right to the sign that makes up the indication. A geographical indicator can be protected in four ways, the first one is through the sui generis system, the example of which is unique protection regimes. The second one is collective or certification marks. The third one is business practices focused techniques and the last one is unfair competition legislation. There are differences in these methods when it comes to critical issues like the prerequisites for protection and the scope of protection. Sui generis systems and collective or certification mark systems, on the other hand, share some common qualities, such as the fact that they establish rights for collective use by those who comply with stated requirements.

m. Trade Secret

Trade secrets are the next form of IPR. Undisclosed information is another name for this phrase. Trade Secrets

in Indonesia are governed under Law No. 30 of 2000 on Trade Secrets. A trade secret is information in the field of technology and/or business that is not widely known to the public, has economic value because it is valuable in company activities, and is kept confidential by the owner of the trade secret. Unlike other forms of intellectual property (IP), trade secrets are not registered with any government or regulatory agency. The trade secret privilege is automatic if the conditions for protection are met. The following items are considered trade secrets according to Article 2 of the Trade Secret Law which are method of production method of processing, selling strategy, other technological or business-related knowledge, have economic value and unknown to the general public.

Examples of information that are protected by trade secrets are Any sensitive business information that gives a company a competitive advantage and is kept secret from the public. Secondly, financial data, formulas, and recipes, as well as source codes. Thirdly, Technical information, such as manufacturing processes, pharmaceutical test results, computer program designs and drawings, and commercial information, such as distribution systems, lists of suppliers and clients, and advertising tactics, are all examples of trade secrets. In trade secrets, it is important to make sure that the number of people who have access to the data or information should be kept to a minimum. Also, make a written agreement with the individuals who have access to the trade secret and sign non-disclosure

agreements with everybody who comes into direct or indirect touch with the trade secret. Lastly, any written item containing a trade secret should be labeled as confidential.

n. Plant Variety Protection (PVT)

Plant Variety Protection (PVT) is based on Law No. 29 of 2000 on Plant Variety Protection (PVP Law). This term refers to a group of plants of the same type or species that can be distinguished from each other by at least one defining trait and do not change when reproduced, as defined by plant form, plant growth, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, and the expression of characteristics, genotypes, or combinations of genotypes. The conditions to apply for PVP, if their variety satisfies these following criteria which are firstly it have to be a brand new variety. Secondly, It must stand out among other types. Thirdly, It must be consistent, with definable variances, predictable, and commercially acceptable. Lastly, It must be stable. The Plant Variety Protection is similar to a patent in that it serves the same goal. It enables the owner to be rewarded for the costs associated with producing the variety.

o. Integrated Circuit Layout Design (DTLST)

In Indonesia, DTLST protection is given under Law No. 32 of 2000 on Integrated Circuit Layout Design. A three-dimensional layout design of various elements and some or all of the interconnections in an Integrated Circuit is known as an Integrated Circuit Layout Design. The

three-dimensional laying is used to prepare the Integrated Circuit for production.

p. Industrial Design

A creation including the shape, configuration, or composition of lines or colors, or lines and colors, or a combination of the two, is known as industrial design. The form might be three-dimensional or two-dimensional, and it can be utilized to make a product, a good, an industrial commodity, or a handcraft. This sort of IPR protection is governed by the Industrial Designs Law No. 31 of 2000 Industrial Styles. The protection period for Industrial Design Intellectual Property Rights is ten years from the date of registration. Industrial Design Intellectual Property Rights can be passed via grants, inheritance, wills, or written agreements that are legally valid.

The major requirements for registering Industrial Design Intellectual Property Rights include that the design must be new/original and have never been seen before. It has never been announced, advertised, or commercialized except for research, teaching, and development with a maximum time limit of 6 months since it was produced. Secondly, It takes the shape of a visible shape that can be seen with the naked eye (without a magnifying glass). The form might be two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) in nature. Thirdly, The works of design must be mass-produced. This indicates that the design must be capable of producing at least 50 pieces, with the same requirement for each design.

B. 5. Legal Basis Governing Intellectual Property

Intellectual property rights are determined by legislation in compliance with applicable regulations. The legal basis includes:

1. Law Number 19 of 2002 was replaced by Law Number 28 of 2014 Regarding Copyright which contains copyright, copyright protection and protected works.
2. Law Number 4 of 2001 concerning Patents which includes investors and patent holders.
3. Law Number 15 of 2001 concerning Trademarks which includes brand, trademark, service mark, collective mark, and the period of protection against the mark.
4. Law Number 31 of 2000 concerning Industrial Design which includes industrial designs, and the period of protection.
5. Law Number 32 of 20000 concerning Layout Design of Integrated Circuits which includes layout design, and also integrated circuits.
6. Law Number 30 of 2000 concerning Trade Secrets which includes trade secrets, the scope of trade secrets, and also the protection of trade secrets

Intellectual Property Rights can be applied based on these regulations. As a result, any individual or organization with the right to their creative thinking on a work or product can receive it by registering it with the implementing authority, which in this case is the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights, Ministry of Law and Legislation.

B. 6. Protection Arrangements concerning Intellectual Property Regulatory Law in Indonesia

Intellectual property is divided into two types which are industrial property rights (patents for inventions, trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications) and copyrights (literary works such as poetry and novels, paintings, architectural designs and even performances by artists, phonogram producers, radio announcers in their broadcasts and broadcast programs on television). As defined by the World Intellectual Property Organization, the basis of intellectual property is the creations of the mind such as literary, artistic, inventions and so on that are used in the world of commerce. Moreover according to Laurence M. Friedman the implementation of Intellectual property shall include a structure in the form of an institution or institution created through a legal system with various functional types in supporting its enforcement, a substantive component (the systematic external aspect of the law or norms born of this system) and lastly, culture being the form of behavior that directs society to the law.

Different kinds of intellectual property have different laws that stipulate its protection. For example the protection of science, arts and literature regulated under Law Number 28 year 2014 concerning Copyright. The points regarding the protection in which the law stipulates are legal protection (Article 1 Paragraph (1), exclusive rights and moral rights (Article 4), dispute resolution (Article 95), personal commercialization that are able to harm creators (Article 7 (3) and Article 52).

Another example would be juridical protection related to technology as stipulated in Law Number 13 year 2016. As in this law there are points of protection such as protection for patent holders

(Article 160), in addition there is also regulation regarding the punishment for violators who without the rights or approval of the patent holder have generally used the product and production process of the patent (Article 161).

Furthermore, discussing Trade Secret is under Law Number 30 year 2000. As this article further explains about the legal protection of an industrial or business climate that can compete nationally and internationally. In this law it states the consequence to those who disclose and obtain the contents of trade secrets in Article 17. Still in accordance with the trade secret field, Law Number 32 Year 2000 about Integrated Circuit Layout Design. The purpose of this law is to regulate the maximization of intellectual property protection and to create creations including innovations found by the community in the Integrated Circuit Layout Design sector in order to improve in the industry, especially in the trade sphere.

Lastly there is the protection of plant variety protection, as it protects plants, with the stated objectives in order to protect plant breeders. The law that regulates plant variety is under Law Number 29 year 2000.⁵

B. 7. Forms of Intellectual Property Legal Protection Against the Use of Information Technology during COVID-19

With the objective of ensuring the integrity of public services and achieving good governance via the use of information technology, the Directorate General of Intellectual Property has launched an online intellectual property registration system since August 17, 2019. The online intellectual property registration system is a way to

⁵ Ahmad M. Ramli et al., "Pelindungan Kekayaan Intelektual Dalam Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi Di Saat Covid-19." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 21, no. 1 (2021): 45-58.

improve public services by utilizing information technology to protect intellectual property. Since the system's deployment, DJKI has reported that the number of intellectual property applications has surged to 42,501 from January to June 2020, which corresponds with the Covid-19 pandemic. The government, through DJKI, immediately launched a Virtual Counter (LokVit) as an alternative when the Integrated Service Counter was closed due to the implementation of physical distance on May 20, 2020. This was done to protect innovation throughout the spreading pandemic and to encourage DJKI to make service adjustments.

This increase in the number of people registering for intellectual rights reflects in increasing people's awareness and concern for the value of their intellectual property, which began during the pandemic Covid-19. The global and massive impact of the Covid-19 epidemic is undeniable. As a result, it has a significant impact on the activities of the entire community. As a result, given the current pandemic situation, appropriate policies are required to guide decision-making. Given the growing number of inventions whose protection rights were applied to DJKI throughout the pandemic, the government should be able to reconcile these advancements with more reliable and accurate protection.

B. 8. Protection of IPR Regulation related to Patents

In accordance to patent, the government issued a new regulation that stipulates the implementation of the IP regime, patents that is set out in Presidential Regulation No. 77 year 2020 concerning Procedures for Implementing Patents by the Government, which acts as a complementary tool for the Indonesian Patent Law. In the midst of a pandemic, the protection for patents is further stipulated in article

16 paragraph 3. Beforehand, article 16 regulates a protection for the holder of the right to be able to have exclusive rights in the implementation of the patent and prohibits other parties from exercising it without the holder's consent. Paragraph 3 of the article further discusses that there are several provisions that are not applicable where the execution involves a research, experiment, or other similar activity. Despite the limitation as stated in article 16 (3), in the field of patent for pharmacy the limitation of provisions is not applicable. Due to the importance of medicine in the current situation, it is also necessary because of its widespread usefulness. With that said, the implementation of patents for pharmacy under article 16(3) is not limited as regulated by the government. Without the limitation the government also participates in implementing patents without prohibiting patent holders from doing so.

In addition there are four aspects that the government should be attentive to regarding the protection for a new innovation during Covid-19 in Indonesia. Those four elements are: institutional and individual inventors, royal arrivals to inventors, patent annual fee incentives, and lastly would be commercialization and institutionalization. Not only being attentive to those four elements, but to also support investors to create a sense of trust along with to increase the productivity of its research activities. The outcome of trust and increment of productivity can create valuable innovations and have high competitiveness. The actions that are proposed to the government in order to support investors are: protection of intellectual property rights during the pandemic, updating

information systems online, adjusting regulations, giving more attention to inventors, and providing incentives.⁶

B. 9. Legal Protection of Digital Copyrights

Application services, content services, and application-content services are all categorized as computer programs under the Copyright Law, as stated in Article 1 point 9 UUHC. If a copyright holder's economic rights are violated, or if an account is pirated, it will be in violation of the provisions of Article 1 Number 17 of the Copyright Law, which regulates distribution. For example, the sale of illegal premium accounts will be classified as piracy, which is governed by Article 1 Number 23 of the Copyright Law. Article 95 paragraph (1) of the copyright law repressively regulates the form of legal protection provided by the copyright law on the object of copyright protection, which is carried out through alternative dispute resolution, arbitration, or courts. When an element of infringement is shown that violates Article 113 paragraph (4) paragraph (3) of the copyright law, there is also a criminal provision. According to Article 25 of the ITE Law, it is focused on the protection of intellectual property rights on Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents combined into intellectual works, internet sites, and intellectual works contained within. Because electronic information and/or electronic documents have economic and moral worth for the creator, they should be protected.⁷

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

B. 10. Indonesia's Effort to Improve Intellectual Property Rights during the Pandemic

During a four days conference of the 61st World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) General Assemblies meeting at Geneva Switzerland from the 21st to 25th September year 2020 Indonesia Minister of Law and Human Rights gave out a statement regarding the increment of intellectual property protection in Indonesia, stating that *"in the midst of the pandemic, Indonesia has adapted the national intellectual property system through the launch of a virtual counter for copyright registration and registration of patents, trademarks and industrial designs."* A virtual counter was established on 13th May 2020 by the Directorate General of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The purpose of this establishment is in order to carry out public services in the current pandemic that is happening. Virtual counters act as a tool where the citizens can input any document data related to registration. The virtual counter is regulated in accordance with Law 25 year 2009 concerning public services where there is a lock which can also be interpreted as a key. With that key the public can open anything, given the convenience.

The Director of Information Technology DJKI highlights that with the virtual counter there will no longer be barriers of creativity for the people of Indonesia to register, however it can protect the creations of the people of Indonesia. Sucipto the Director of Information Technology DJKI states that *"There are no obstacles for DJKI to serve. The DJKI website is the key to registering their creativity to try to run their creativity. The public can go to the URL*

loketvirtual.dgip.go.id.⁸ With virtual counters, it is not only limited to several registrations but it is able to collect data and documents for copyright registration and registration of patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. In addition to an effort of protecting intellectual property in industrial design, Indonesia underlines during the conference the importance of the members of the World Intellectual Property Organization to agree on a Design Law Treaty. As a sign of commitment Indonesia is willing to host the Diplomatic Conference for Design Law Treaties.

C. Conclusion

Intellectual property, and its rights have proven to be a vital branch of law. It's implementation and its uses are invaluable and indispensable for citizens of the world. IP protection specifically, helps companies and businesses grow through protection of their patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Indonesia, like almost every other country in the world, has recognized its importance and implementation.

Intellectual property and its history dates back centuries as early mentions of its doctrine were stated by John Locke, and later officially ruled as Intellectual Property Rights on the Ratification of the WTO (World Trade Organizations) Agreement. This was due to the advancement of science and technology that spanned around the past 300 years, and the nations of the world took the first step into prioritizing this new rule of law. The types of intellectual property

⁸ "DJKI Luncurkan Loker Virtual Untuk Pelayanan Kala Pandemi," Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Intelektual, last modified May 13, 2020, <https://www.dgip.go.id/artikel/detail-artikel/djki-luncurkan-loket-virtual-untuk-pelayanan-kala-pandemi?kategori=>

such as patents, copyrights and trademarks are also important aspects of the branch of law, as it defines intellectual property being tied to more than just one concept. It means that these terms help individuals differentiate issues through different legal standpoints.

Furthermore, Protection Arrangements related to Intellectual Property Regulatory Law in Indonesia and the Forms of intellectual property legal protection against the use of information technology during Covid-19 are detrimental towards intellectual property in Indonesia, especially throughout the pandemic. Along with that, it is also important to note on the Protection of the IPR Regulation Related to Patents and the Legal Protection of Digital Copyrights and how those play a role in entrusting and practicing their function.

In conclusion, Indonesia's effort to improve Intellectual Property Rights during the pandemic relating it to the regulations that were implemented along with it have proven helpful in maintaining and even improving welfare and economy within the country. There is no doubt, as the years go on, and as technology and science continues to develop, intellectual property will improve along with it ensuring safety for citizens around the world.

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