APAA 2026 Patent Committee Country Report – Indonesia

1. Indonesia Patent Filing Statistics for 2025

According to the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP/DJKI), a total of 412,243 intellectual property applications were filed in Indonesia between 1 January and 31 December 2025, comprising 153,351 trademark, 15,192 patent, 8,649 industrial design, 229,795 copyright, 37 geographical indication, 9 integrated circuit layout design, and 18 trade secret applications. DGIP completed 429,343 applications during 2025.
The 15,192 patent applications filed in 2025 represent a decrease of approximately 4.4% compared with the 15,890 applications reported for 2024, interrupting the upward trend observed since the post-pandemic recovery. (Note: the 2024 figure is taken from the APAA 2025 country report; year-on-year comparisons should be confirmed against DGIP's final published statistics, as category definitions may differ between data releases.)

Indicator	2024	2025
Total patent applications (incl. simple patents)	15,890	15,192
Patent applications by domestic inventors	6,757	5,868
Total IP applications (all types)	339,304	412,243

Domestic Applications
DGIP recorded 5,868 patent applications filed by domestic inventors in 2025. DGIP previously reported that domestic patent applications grew by an average of 14.7% per year from 2015 to April 2025, with 2024 (6,757 applications) being the highest in a decade. DGIP has noted that many domestic applications fail to proceed to grant because novelty is lost through publication before filing, and has highlighted the extended 12-month grace period under Law No. 65 of 2024 as a response. DGIP has also designated 2026 as the "Year of Patents", with programs to promote filing, grant, and commercialization of domestic inventions, including the Indonesia Patent Awards 2026.

Foreign Applications
Non-resident filings continue to make up the majority of patent applications in Indonesia. According to WIPO's World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025, applicants residing in Japan held the largest non-resident share of filings at the Indonesian office (23.6%), and Indonesia rose one place to rank 17th among the world's patent offices in 2024. Japan, the United States, China, and the Republic of Korea remain the principal foreign filing origins. A breakdown of 2025 foreign filings by country, technology class, and top applicants had not been published by DGIP at the time of writing and should be inserted when available.

2. Changes of Indonesian Legislation and Practice in 2025–2026

Minister of Law Regulation No. 6 of 2026 on Patent Applications
Minister of Law Regulation No. 6 of 2026 was issued on 13 January 2026 and took effect on 23 February 2026 as the implementing regulation for Law No. 65 of 2024. It replaces Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 38 of 2018 (as amended by Regulation No. 13 of 2021). Applications filed on or after 23 February 2026 must comply with the new regulation, while earlier applications continue under the previous framework. Key changes include:

- Expanded definition of invention: inventions explicitly include systems, methods, and uses, in addition to products and processes.

- Excess claims fees at filing: excess claims fees must be paid on submission; failure to pay results in the application being deemed withdrawn.
- PCT national phase: entry within 31 months, with paid extensions of up to 3 months (from the international filing date) or 12 months (from the earliest priority date); PCT applications cannot be converted into simple patents.
- Priority: late filing within an additional 4 months after the 12-month priority period with an additional fee; priority document due within 16 months from the priority date.
- Acceleration: early substantive examination may be requested before publication, and accelerated publication is available from 3 months after filing (not for applications claiming priority).
- Repeat (re-)examination: available for refusals, grants, post-grant corrections, and withdrawn applications, generally within 9 months (2 months for voluntary withdrawals); the Minister must decide within 12 months.
- Reinstatement: applications deemed withdrawn may be reinstated within 6 months of the notification, on payment of fees.
- Sequence listings must follow WIPO ST.26 and be filed as PDF
- Statement of ownership is no longer required.
- Applicants must explicitly declare the source of Genetic Resources (GR) and/or Traditional Knowledge (TK) if utilized in the development of the invention.
- Inventions involving micro-organisms must include proof of deposit at a recognized international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty (or a recognized domestic facility)

Government Regulation No. 30 of 2026 on Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable to the Ministry of Law

Indonesia has updated its fee framework for intellectual property (IP)-related government services, with implications for IP owners, licensees, lenders, digital platforms, and businesses operating in the country. Government Regulation No. 30 of 2026 on Types and Tariffs of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable to the Ministry of Law (GR 30/2026) was promulgated on July 2, 2026, and will take effect on August 1, 2026.

GR 30/2026, which replaces the relevant IP service fees under Government Regulation No. 45 of 2024, reorganizes the fee schedule into separate categories for copyright, industrial designs, patents, layout designs of integrated circuits, trade secrets, trademarks, geographical indications, IP enforcement, and other categories. The most commercially relevant changes include a new copyright recordation tariff exemption for songs and music, higher fees for several trademark and geographical indication services, new IP enforcement service fees, and a new fee type for registration of fiduciary security over IP rights objects. In addition, this is the first major update for trademark fees in approximately 10 years.

GR 30/2026 is significant not only as a fee update but also as a further indication of Indonesia's increasing recognition of IP as a financeable commercial asset. By expressly assigning fees to the registration of fiduciary security over IP rights objects, the regulation places IP-backed collateral filings within the Ministry of Law's administrative service framework. While GR 30/2026 does not create a new secured-transactions regime, this development is relevant for lenders, borrowers, and IP owners structuring financing arrangements secured by trademarks, patents, copyrights, industrial designs, or other registrable IP rights in Indonesia.

Annual Patent Working Statement

Under Article 20A of the Patent Law as amended, holders of all granted patents must submit an annual working statement. For the inaugural cycle, DGIP set a one-time deadline of 31 December 2025. The provisions on compulsory licensing or revocation for non-working previously in Articles 82 and 130 were removed, and administrative sanctions for failing to report have not yet been expressly regulated.

Constitutional Court Reinstates Anti-Evergreening Provision
On 28 August 2026, the Constitutional Court partially granted Petition No. 255/PUU-XXIII/2025 for judicial review of Law No. 65 of 2024. The Court held that the deletion of Article 4(f) of Law No. 13 of 2016 was unconstitutional and reinstated the exclusion, with immediate effect. As a result, claims directed solely to a new use of an existing or known product (including second medical use claims), and new forms of known compounds that do not show a significant enhancement of efficacy, are again not patentable. This reverses one of the key pharmaceutical changes introduced by the 2024 amendment.

CNIPA-DGIP PPH Pilot Program Launched on August 1, 2026
Following a joint decision by the China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) and the Directorate General of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Law of the Republic of Indonesia (DGIP), the CNIPA-DGIP Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program was launched on August 1, 2026, for a period of five years.

Following the launch of the CNIPA-DGIP PPH Pilot Program, applicants from both sides may file PPH requests with either CNIPA or DGIP in accordance with the procedures for filing PPH requests under the pilot program.

3. Notable Decisions

Bayer Intellectual Property GmbH v. PT Pratapa Nirmala – Patent Infringement
Commercial Court Case No. 74/Pdt.Sus-HKI/Paten/2024/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst; Supreme Court Case No. 521 K/PDT.SUS-HKI/2025. In 2025, the Supreme Court upheld the Commercial Court's 2024 rejection of Bayer's infringement claim regarding the rivaroxaban products Nostrok 10 and Nostrok 20. The claim was found premature rather than unfounded, because the validity of Bayer's patents was still the subject of pending invalidation proceedings. One of those proceedings has since concluded against Bayer (see below).

PT Pratapa Nirmala v. Bayer Intellectual Property GmbH – Patent Invalidation
Commercial Court Case No. 2/Pdt.Sus-Paten/2023/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst; Supreme Court Case No. 981 K/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2025. PT Pratapa Nirmala sought cancellation of Bayer's Patent No. IDP000029094 (Prevention and Treatment of Thromboembolic Disorders), arguing that it lacked novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability and was an unpatentable method of treatment applied to humans. On 20 March 2025, the Commercial Court granted the claim in part, holding that the invention is a method of treatment excluded from patentability, and cancelled the patent in respect of all claims. On 16 December 2025, the Supreme Court rejected Bayer's cassation appeal, confirming that a method of treatment cannot be patented under Article 7(b) of Law No. 14 of 2001 or Article 9(b) of Law No. 13 of 2016. The cancellation of IDP000029094 is therefore final, removing one of the patents on which Bayer's infringement claim was based. The decision confirms that Indonesian courts will look past claim wording to cancel patents whose substance is a method of medical treatment.

PT MSR Hijau Lestari v. Shogun Organics Limited – Patent Invalidation
Commercial Court Case No. 11/Pdt.Sus-Paten/2025/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst. PT MSR Hijau Lestari, the Indonesian licensee of the earlier meperfluthrin insecticide patent, sought cancellation of Shogun Organics Limited's Patent No. IDP000080773 (Insecticidal Compounds and Compositions Thereof, filed 6 November 2015), covering the mosquito insecticide renofluthrin. Relying on uncontested expert evidence, the court found that renofluthrin already contained the meperfluthrin compound and lacked novelty, and that its efficacy improvement (22.5 minutes versus 24 minutes) was too insignificant to constitute an inventive step. Shogun Organics never appeared, and on 13 April 2026 the court granted the claim in full by default judgment (verstek) and ordered the patent removed from the patent register.

The decision illustrates the court's willingness to treat marginal efficacy gains in chemical compounds as obvious.

PT Jayaplast Sejahtera Tehnik v. PT Prayoga Bintang Perdana – Patent Invalidation
Commercial Court Case No. 101/Pdt.Sus-Paten/2025/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst. PT Jayaplast Sejahtera Tehnik, an HDPE plastic pipe manufacturer, sought cancellation of PT Prayoga Bintang Perdana's Patent No. IDP000078951 for an injection molding tool used to produce HDPE pipe components, arguing that such tools were already widely used in Indonesia and that the defendant, a former business associate, had copied its machine. The court held that a party seeking invalidation must produce prior art showing the invention was disclosed or patented earlier, and that the plaintiff's evidence did not do so. The plaintiff's own witnesses confirmed that the defendant's machine differed through added components such as hydraulics, and DGIP had assessed novelty during substantive examination. On 11 February 2026 the court rejected the claim in its entirety. The decision confirms that improvements to long-established technologies can be patentable and that the invalidation claimant bears the burden of proving prior art.

4. Sources

- DGIP press releases (20 January 2026; 19 January 2026; 12 May 2025)
- Minister of Law Regulation No. 6 of 2026 and practitioner commentary
- Directory of Supreme Court Decisions
- WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025