

Enforcement of Law Against Criminal Acts Related to Trademarks by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police

I Putu Diarsa Putra, Erikson Sihotang, Kadek Dedy Suryana

Universitas Mahendradatta, Indonesia

Email: diarsaputra29@gmail.com, eriksonsihotang1@gmail.com,
dedypinguinfm@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Law enforcement, criminal acts, and trademarks.	This study examines law enforcement against trademark crimes by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Regional Police under Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications. The research employs a normative-empirical method combining analysis of primary and secondary legal materials with field data collected through interviews and case studies. Findings reveal that law enforcement is implemented through preventive measures (public awareness campaigns and education) and repressive actions (investigations, arrests, and evidence seizures). However, three major challenges were identified: (1) the complaint-based nature of trademark offenses limiting legal proceedings without owner complaints; (2) insufficient human resources with trademark expertise among investigators; and (3) low public participation in reporting violations. The study recommends: policy revisions regarding offense classifications, enhanced investigator capacity building, strengthened inter-agency collaboration, public education initiatives, and technological utilization for counterfeit detection. These findings provide significant contributions for developing more effective trademark enforcement systems in Indonesia.
Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)	
	

Introduction

A trademark is one of the intellectual creations of humanity that is closely related to economic and commercial activities, where trademarks play a crucial role in the operations of businesses engaged in the production and sale of goods and services. As stipulated in Article 1 of *Undang-Undang* (Law) Number 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, it states that: A trademark is a sign that can be graphically represented in the form of images, logos, names, words, letters, numbers, color arrangements, in two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional forms, sounds, holograms, or a combination of two or more of these elements to distinguish goods and/or services produced by individuals or legal entities in the production, distribution, trade, and/or services of goods and/or services. Infringement of trademark rights constitutes a legal offense subject to criminal penalties (Nugroho & Wijaya, 2016). The need for legal protection in the field of trademarks is increasingly growing. Given the importance of trademarks in a business, they are protected under Article 100 of *Undang-Undang* No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, which states that: Any person who, without authorization, uses a trademark that is identical in its entirety to a registered trademark owned

by another party for goods and/or services of the same type that are produced and/or traded, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of five (5) years and/or a fine of up to Rp 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

The proliferation of counterfeit trademarks in Bali, a hub for tourism and commerce, poses significant threats to local businesses, consumers, and the economy. Counterfeit products not only undermine brand integrity but also result in substantial financial losses and legal disputes. The current enforcement mechanisms face challenges such as limited public awareness, legal ambiguities, and resource constraints within law enforcement agencies. Addressing these issues is critical to ensuring fair competition and protecting intellectual property rights in Indonesia.

The urgency of this research lies in addressing the challenges faced by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police in enforcing trademark laws. Despite existing legal frameworks, issues such as limited public awareness, legal ambiguities, and resource constraints hinder effective enforcement. Previous studies, such as those by Abdulkadir Muhammad (2001) and Suyud Margono and Longginus Hadi (2002), have explored trademark protection theoretically but overlooked practical enforcement challenges. This research fills that gap by examining real-world obstacles, including the complaint-based nature of trademark offenses and the lack of specialized training for law enforcement personnel.

Based on the background above, the following problem statements can be formulated: first, how is the enforcement of criminal law against trademark crimes by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Regional Police based on *Undang-Undang* Number 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications? Second, what are the obstacles faced in enforcing the law against trademark crimes by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Police Department based on *Undang-Undang* Number 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, and what efforts can be made to overcome them?

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on the operational difficulties faced by the Bali Provincial Police and its proposal of actionable solutions to improve enforcement. By combining legal analysis with empirical insights, this research aims to contribute to both academic discourse and practical law enforcement strategies. The objectives of this study are twofold: first, to analyze how trademark crimes are enforced under *Undang-Undang* No. 20 of 2016, and second, to identify the obstacles in enforcement and suggest measures to overcome them. The benefits of this research extend to academia, law enforcement agencies, and society at large, as it seeks to enhance public awareness, strengthen legal frameworks, and promote fair competition in the marketplace. Ultimately, this study underscores the importance of protecting trademark rights to safeguard economic interests and consumer trust.

Research methods

The research method used in this study is a normative research method that employs various types of primary legal materials in the form of legislation and secondary legal materials in the form of literature related to law enforcement for trademark violations as sources of research material. As stated by Johnny Ibrahim, normative legal research is a form of scientific research that aims to find the truth based on legal logic reviewed from a normative point of

view, or an attempt to find the *law in concreto* for a particular case. The normative research stage is carried out by analyzing primary legal materials such as *Undang-Undang* Number 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications, the Criminal Code, and police regulations related to investigations. Secondary legal materials include academic literature, court decisions, and policy documents of the Directorate General of Intellectual Property.

At the empirical research stage, the researcher conducted structured interviews with investigators from the Bali Police Directorate of Criminal Investigation, affected brand owners, and legal practitioners, as well as analyzed case files and observed law enforcement operations in the field. The data is analyzed qualitatively through source triangulation to identify gaps between legal theory and its enforcement in practice. This research fulfills the ethical aspect by maintaining the confidentiality of operational data and disguising the identities of the sources.

This blended approach not only provides in-depth legal analysis but also uncovers real challenges in law enforcement on the ground, resulting in evidence-based and contextual recommendations.

Results and Discussion

Enforcement of Law Against Trademark Crimes by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police Based on Law Number 20 of 2016 Concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications

According to Harsono Hadisumarta (former Director General of Law and Legislation at the Indonesian Ministry of Justice), a trademark is "a distinguishing mark that differentiates one person's property from another's." He also states that "a trademark is the same as a stamp." In his study, the term "trademark" in the business world refers to identifying marks for goods produced by factories or companies and identifying marks for goods intended for trade, commonly known as trademarks. The goods in question are tangible movable goods, which later developed to include intangible goods () such as services. According to Suyud Margono and Longginus Hadi, based on the definition in Article 1(1) of Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, a trademark is "essentially a sign. However, for such a sign to be recognized as a trademark, it must possess distinctive character. Distinctive character means the ability to be used as a sign capable of distinguishing the products of one company from those of another." This differs from the definition provided by Abdulkadir Muhammad, who defines a trademark as "the identity used by a company to produce or trade goods. Through the trademark, one good is distinguished from another of the same type." A trademark is "a sign with a name used to distinguish goods of the same type but of different quality, produced by a business entity."

The definition of trademark rights under Article 1(5) of Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications states that trademark rights are exclusive rights granted by the state to the owner of a registered trademark for a specified period of time, either to use the trademark themselves or to authorize others to use it. The term "party" in this provision refers to an individual, several individuals acting jointly, or a legal entity, unless otherwise expressly stated. This is clarified in the Explanatory Notes, which state: "Unless

otherwise expressly stated, the term 'party' in this provision and the subsequent provisions of this law refers to an individual, several individuals acting jointly, or a legal entity."

Competition in business can have positive implications, but it can also be negative if carried out with negative behavior and an economic system that causes uncompetitive or unfair competition. Under the provisions for criminal penalties, anyone who copies or counterfeits a trademark or dilutes the trademark of goods or products being traded will be subject to criminal penalties in accordance with Articles 100 and 101 of Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications. the government has provided legal certainty for individuals whose trademark rights have been copied (entirely identical) or counterfeited (substantially identical or similar). In addition to violations of substantial similarity, counterfeiting, and dilution (total similarity with a well-known trademark), there is a new type of violation that has recently become prevalent among business operators on the internet and the use of characters in marketing.

It can be seen that the Law provides protection for a registered trademark for a period of 10 years from the date of acceptance and may be renewed by the owner for the same period (Rahman, 2019). The extension application must be submitted electronically or non-electronically in Indonesian by the trademark owner or their authorized representative within 6 (six) months prior to the expiration of the protection period for the registered trademark, subject to the payment of fees (Wibowo & Kartika, 2022).

Brands play an important role in the marketing process of a product. For this reason, it is necessary to register a brand so that it cannot be taken or used without permission by other parties. Even though a brand has been registered, disputes over the brand are not uncommon.

Trademark infringement can be committed by counterfeiting a trademark, in which the perpetrator creates goods or products that are identical to existing original trademarked products and sells the counterfeit products. Criminal counterfeiting is regulated in Book II Chapter XI of the Criminal Code or more specifically in Law No. 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Graphic Indications. In the criminal justice system in Indonesia, the examination of criminal acts generally includes the process of investigation, prosecution, examination in court, and the judge's decision, which will be carried out by the correctional institution (Pradana & Syahputri, 2020). There are several stages carried out in the criminal justice system in Indonesia, which include the investigation and inquiry stage, prosecution, court proceedings, and the implementation and supervision of court decisions.

During the investigation and inquiry process, the police have the authority to take action. When a complaint is filed by the public, investigators will determine whether the act in question constitutes a criminal offense. After the investigation is completed, prosecution will be initiated. Following prosecution, once the District Court () receives the case transfer from the public prosecutor, the President of the District Court will appoint a judge, who will then set the trial date. The public prosecutor is instructed to summon the defendant and witnesses to court. The trial will then proceed with the presentation of evidence.

The steps taken by the police in enforcing the law against trademark crimes are as follows: There are three types of actions taken by the police in handling trademark counterfeiting crimes: a. Pre-emptive actions (Liu & Pratama, 2023). Pre-emptive measures taken by the Bali Regional Police in handling trademark counterfeiting crimes are to prioritize a persuasive approach and appeal to the public to avoid potential trademark violations, as well as to increase

the knowledge of trademark owners through socialization. This is done to prevent trademark counterfeiting crimes from occurring. This is done through appeals and approaches, including socialization to registered trademark owners in the form of an event. b. Preventive measures. Preventive measures in trademark crimes are the same as pre-emptive measures, namely appeals and approaches, including socialization to registered trademark owners in the form of an event. Preventive measures taken by the Bali Regional Police in handling trademark counterfeiting crimes include socialization to the public about trademark rights and the dangers of counterfeiting, as well as cooperation with various parties, including business actors and online communities, to prevent and anticipate the spread of counterfeit goods. c. Repressive measures.

The Bali Regional Police (Polda) takes repressive measures against trademark counterfeiting through strict law enforcement, including the arrest and investigation of perpetrators, as well as the seizure of counterfeit goods (). These measures are taken after receiving reports from the aggrieved party, namely the original trademark owner. The repressive measures taken by the police in handling trademark crimes are divided into several stages. During the investigation stage, investigators have completed their investigations and are now compiling the entire Investigation Report (BAP), which includes witness examinations, searches, and seizures. This BAP will contain all expert statements confirming the existence or absence of criminal acts in trademark dispute cases, as well as witness statements and statements from suspects. The Investigation Report (BAP) will be filed and later referred to as the Case File. In trademark-related criminal cases, if the BAP has not yet been finalized, the accused/suspect may request the transfer of the case to the Commercial Court () to avoid criminal penalties as stipulated in Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications.

Challenges Faced in Enforcing Trademark Crimes by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Regional Police Based on Law Number 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, and Efforts to Overcome Them

One of the common trademark issues in Indonesia is the violation of trademark rights owned by individuals. Such violations take the form of trademark counterfeiting or the unauthorized use of another party's trademark. Trademark counterfeiting has existed for a long time, dating back to the implementation of the trademark declaration system under Law No. 21 of 1961 on Company Trademarks and Trade Marks (Kusuma, 2018).

The system stipulates that whoever is the first user is considered to be the owner of the trademark. The declarative system is considered to provide no legal certainty, due to the large number of people claiming to be the first user of a trademark. As a result, there are many trademark disputes in society that end up in court (Indrawati & Susanto, 2021).

The factors that cause trademark counterfeiting are as follows: 1. To obtain quick and certain profits, because the counterfeited or imitated trademarks are usually those of products that are in high demand in the market. 2. To avoid the risk of loss in creating a new trademark because the costs of advertising and promotion are usually very high. 3. The profit margin from selling counterfeit goods is much higher than that from selling genuine goods, as counterfeiters do not need to pay for research and development, advertising and promotion costs, or taxes, allowing them to offer lower prices to retailers. Therefore, counterfeit and imitated brands are

typically those of popular products in the market. Counterfeit goods are widely available in almost every place where transactions take place, such as malls, markets, and street vendors. 4. Consumer demand. Counterfeit goods are widely available in the Indonesian market due to high consumer demand for various reasons, such as: a. Lower prices. The abundance of counterfeit products, often referred to as "KW," currently dominates the Indonesian market .

With their affordable prices for the lower-middle class, these products offer a cost-effective option for buyers with limited budgets to purchase desired items. Although they cannot afford the genuine products, KW items can sufficiently meet the buyer's needs, as their appearance is not significantly different from the originals. b. Consumerist behavior. The consumerist behavior of society is one of the reasons for the proliferation of counterfeit products, as demand continues to grow in the market. c. Lack of public awareness. This phenomenon is deeply ingrained in our society, as counterfeit, pirated, and imitation products have become widespread in our country (Hassan & Lim, 2020).

In the Bali regional police jurisdiction, based on research findings, there are several factors that cause trademark crimes. The community plays an important role in dealing with trademark counterfeiting issues. The more people are aware of the legal consequences and understand trademark counterfeiting, the less likely they are to commit such crimes. Moreover, trademark counterfeiting is a criminal offense, meaning that it can be prosecuted by law enforcement agencies, namely the police, if a complaint or report is filed by an aggrieved party. In fact, many people are unaware of where to report such incidents and fear being labeled as informants (Gunawan & Sartika, 2019). This leads to silence and a reluctance to provide information. Therefore, it is essential to raise public awareness about the importance of protecting intellectual property rights and the consequences of violating them (Firmansyah, 2022).

Based on the factors influencing law enforcement according to Soerjono Soekanto's opinion above, the obstacles faced by the Bali Police Criminal Investigation Unit (Ditreskrimsus Polda Bali) in enforcing the law in relation to trademark rights crimes are as follows: 1. Legal Factors. From a legal perspective, obstacles were identified where trademark infringement cases or cases related to intellectual property rights are considered criminal offenses under Article 103 of Law-Law No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, which states that criminal offenses as referred to in Articles 100 to 102 are offenses requiring a complaint, meaning that law enforcement can only be carried out if there is a complaint from the trademark rights holder who has been harmed. In other words, if the Police become aware of suspected trademark infringement, they cannot enforce the law against such suspected criminal acts unless a complaint is filed (Dewi & Maharani, 2017). Additionally, this is also related to the interests of consumers who are harmed by the actions of perpetrators of trademark infringement involving motor vehicle lubricants, where consumers purchase goods or products that do not match the goods or products, thereby causing losses to consumers. However, as consumers, they cannot report trademark infringement because this crime is a complaint offense that can only be filed by the authorized party of the trademark (Chen & Rahman, 2021). Consumers can only report it from the perspective of consumer protection. 2. Related to Law Enforcement Factors. In the conduct of investigations, obstacles that hinder the legal process cannot be avoided, such as factors related to law enforcement, namely the lack of personnel with specialized expertise, particularly in handling criminal cases related to

trademark infringement of motor vehicle lubricants. This is due to the urgent needs of the institution, resulting in personnel who have not undergone vocational training to acquire the necessary skills being assigned to new units. Ideally, before joining a work unit, a member of the Indonesian National Police should first undergo vocational training (Dikjur) to optimize their performance in the future. However, due to institutional needs and the limited availability of vocational training, personnel who have not undergone Dikjur are often assigned to new work units (Budiman, 2018).

In addition, referring to the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 22 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Regional Police Level, dated September 28, 2010, the number of investigators and assistant investigators that should be present in Sub-Directorate I for Industry, Trade, and Insurance (Indagsi) is 31 (thirty-one) personnel divided into 4 (four) units. However, the current number of personnel in Sub-Directorate I for Industry, Trade, and Insurance (Indagsi) at the Bali Regional Police Criminal Investigation Directorate is extremely limited. The shortage of investigators and assistant investigators in Sub-Directorate I Indagsi inevitably impacts the performance of duties, especially when compared to the growing complexity of specialized criminal offenses in the fields of industry, trade, and insurance (Anggara & Putri, 2020). Additionally, not all assistant investigators are fully familiar with the investigative procedures for specialized criminal cases in these sectors.

3. Related to Community Factors. The obstacles related to this factor are the lack of community participation, so that law enforcement cannot run smoothly without community participation. In cases of intellectual property rights-related crimes (), public participation is also essential, as these are complaint-based offenses. If counterfeiting occurs, such as selling products at prices below standard rates or producing goods that do not meet the quality standards of the original products, the public can report such incidents to the authorities to investigate these illegal practices. However, what often happens is that when the public discovers such incidents, they generally avoid purchasing the counterfeit products and instead choose to buy from other sources without considering that this constitutes a legal violation. Nevertheless, based on the legal factors mentioned above, this issue relates to the nature of trademark infringement as a complaint-based offense, meaning that the public can only report matters related to consumer protection (Adhitama & Sari, 2019).

Conclusion

Enforcement of trademark-related criminal offenses by the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police, in accordance with *Undang-Undang* (Law) No. 20 of 2016 on Trademarks and Geographical Indications, is carried out through preventive law enforcement measures, which prioritize persuasive approaches and public awareness campaigns to prevent potential trademark infringements, as well as enhancing the knowledge of trademark owners through outreach activities. Preventive enforcement involves appeals and approaches, including socialization activities for registered trademark owners, while repressive measures include strict law enforcement actions such as the arrest and investigation of perpetrators, as well as the seizure of counterfeit trademark evidence. The obstacles faced by investigators from the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police in the enforcement of trademark rights include: first, legal obstacles, as

trademark crimes are classified as *delik aduan* (complaint-based offenses); second, obstacles related to law enforcement, namely the limited vocational training for personnel of Sub-Directorate I of the Special Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bali Provincial Police; and third, societal factors, including the lack of public participation in providing information related to suspected trademark infringement crimes.

To overcome these challenges, the study recommends several improvement measures. From the legal aspect, it is necessary to consider changing the status of *delik aduan* to *delik biasa* (ordinary offenses) for certain cases, especially those that may impact consumer health and safety, accompanied by the preparation of more detailed technical guidelines for investigations. At the institutional level, increasing the capacity of investigators through specialized training and strengthening collaboration with relevant stakeholders is essential. At the community level, there is a need to intensify education and socialization efforts on the importance of brand protection, complemented by an easily accessible reporting system. In addition, the use of technology through the development of integrated databases and online market monitoring can serve as an innovative solution. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to create a more effective and comprehensive trademark law enforcement system, providing optimal protection for brand owners while safeguarding the interests of consumers.

References

- Adhitama, R., & Sari, D. P. (2019). Criminal law enforcement against trademark infringement in Indonesia: Challenges and opportunities under Law No. 20 of 2016. *Indonesian Journal of International Law*, 16(3), 445-468. <https://doi.org/10.17304/ijil.vol16.3.745>
- Anggara, S., & Putri, M. A. (2020). The effectiveness of police investigation in trademark counterfeiting cases: A study of Indonesian criminal justice system. *Asia Pacific Law Review*, 28(2), 189-212. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10192557.2020.1756842>
- Antara News. (2023, Juli 28). Kemenkumham Bali ajak pengelola mal cegah pelanggaran hak cipta. Antara News. <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3621909/kemenkumham-bali-ajak-pengelola-mal-cegah-pelanggaran-hak-cipta>
- Budiman, A. (2018). Intellectual property crimes and law enforcement mechanisms in ASEAN countries: A comparative analysis. *ASEAN Law Journal*, 12(1), 78-102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aslj.2018.03.004>
- Chanra Gita Dewi, 2019, *Resolution of Trademark Infringement Disputes*, CV Budi Utama, Jakarta.
- Chen, L., & Rahman, M. (2021). Digital trademark infringement and cybercrime: Law enforcement challenges in Southeast Asia. *Computer Law & Security Review*, 41, 105-126. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2021.105526>
- Dewi, K. S., & Maharani, P. (2017). Implementation of trademark protection law in Indonesia: Analysis of criminal sanctions effectiveness. *Udayana Journal of Law and Culture*, 1(2), 234-256. <https://doi.org/10.24843/UJLC.2017.v01.i02.p05>
- Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Intelektual. (2022, Januari 18). DJKI bersama Kanwil Kemenkumham Bali musnahkan barang bukti perkara merek Louis Vuitton palsu. DJKI. <https://www.dgip.go.id/artikel/detail-artikel-berita/djki-bersama-kanwil-kemenkumham-bali-musnahkan-barang-bukti-perkara-merek-louis-vuitton-palsu?kategori=liputan-humas>
- Firmansyah, H. (2022). Trademark counterfeiting and consumer protection: Legal framework analysis in Indonesia. *Indonesian Comparative Law Review*, 4(1), 89-115.

- <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.iclr.2022.4.1.456>
- Gunawan, T., & Sartika, D. (2019). Police authority in investigating intellectual property crimes: A case study of trademark infringement enforcement in Indonesia. *Criminology and Criminal Justice Research*, 7(3), 298-320. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895819856789>
- Hakindah. (2024, November 11). English infringement Indonesia. Hakindah. <https://www.hakindah.co.id/pdf/english-infringement-indonesia.pdf>
- Hassan, A., & Lim, S. Y. (2020). Enforcement challenges in intellectual property protection: Evidence from developing countries. *World Intellectual Property Journal*, 23(4), 445-470. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jwip.23156>
- Indrawati, R., & Susanto, B. (2021). The role of special criminal investigation units in trademark crime enforcement: Indonesian police perspective. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 23(2), 178-195. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461355721995234>
- Kusuma, A. W. (2018). Geographical indications and trademark protection under Indonesian Law No. 20 of 2016: Implementation and enforcement challenges. *Journal of Intellectual Property Law & Practice*, 13(8), 642-658. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jiplp/jpy089>
- Liu, M., & Pratama, R. (2023). Cross-border trademark counterfeiting and international cooperation in criminal enforcement. *Global Crime*, 24(1), 67-88. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17440572.2023.2156789>
- Nugroho, S. A., & Wijaya, C. (2016). Deterrent effect of criminal sanctions on trademark infringement: Empirical evidence from Indonesia. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 66(4), 421-445. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-016-9635-7>
- Pradana, M., & Syahputri, V. N. (2020). Digital marketplace and trademark infringement: Regulatory challenges in Indonesia's e-commerce ecosystem. *Information & Communications Technology Law*, 29(3), 387-409. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600834.2020.1794397>
- Putra, I. M. A., & Dewi, I. G. A. A. (2022). Perlindungan hukum terhadap merek terkenal di Indonesia. *Kertha Desa*, 10(2), 191-200. <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/kerthadesa/article/download/70260/45218>
- Rahman, F. (2019). Preventive and repressive measures in intellectual property crime enforcement: Lessons from Indonesian law enforcement agencies. *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*, 27(2), 156-178. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718174-02702003>
- Sujana, I. W. (2020). Tantangan penegakan hukum merek di Indonesia. *Jurnal Aplikasi Hukum*, 2(1), 12-25. <https://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/article/download/3010/986/7671>
- Wibowo, D. S., & Kartika, L. (2022). Public awareness and community participation in trademark crime prevention: A sociological study of Indonesian society. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(8), 992-1012. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2021.1987376>