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1. The Young Indonesian Inventors in Technology.

Indonesia is a country in Asia which gives high priority to the inventors. Recently, some Indonesian citizens successfully invented many important innovative inventions; among them are *the Japanese Ship Design, Cancer-Fighting Tool, and Post-Stroke Therapy Robot.*

The Invention of the *Japanese Ship Design* by **Mr. Kaharuddin Djenod**, made a contribution in the maritime field.

One of his contribution to the maritime industry is to set up a company called *Terafulk Megantara Design*, which is a milestone for Indonesian shipping industry for being the first design shipping company in Indonesia.



In the field of technology, there is **Mr. Warsito Purwo Taruno**, who invented tools namely *“The Electric Field Scanner”* and *“The Brain Cancer Capacitive Electro Therapy”* and *“The Breast Cancer Capacitive Electro Therapy”*. The first invention; The Electric Field Scanner or referred to as *Tool of Cancer Busters (Cancer-Fighting Tool)*, is a 3-dimensional-tomography technology which uses Volume ECVT or Electrical Capacitance Tomography. The ECVT has been used by NASA (USA Space Agency) to scan objects on aircraft shuttle during the mission into space. In the field of medicine, this instrument could be used to scan the human body such as the brain and breast.

The second and third inventions; *The Brain Cancer Capacitive Electro Therapy* and *The Breast Cancer Capacitive Electro Therapy* tool which can detect the presence of the cancer cells in the brain as well as the cancer cells in the breast. The two waves of static electricity based tool with battery power were proven to kill cancer cells more easily than chemotherapy.



In addition to the Ship Design and Cancer-Fighting Tools, another important invention is the Pascastroke Therapy Equipment invented by five UGM (Gadjah Mada University) students, namely Indonesia Rehabilitation Robot for Foot or *I-REBOT*. They are **Yulisyah Putri Daulay (Industrial Engineering)**, **Ragin Sulistiyo (Mechanical Engineering)**, **Muhammad Nabil Satria Faradis (Mechanical Engineering)**, **Hamzah Muhammad Hafiq (General Medicine)**, and **Rizka Islami Ratnasari (Industrial Engineering)**. They were supervised under lecturer of the Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Herianto, ST, MEng.



The working principle of the *I-REBOT* tool is by moving the legs. This tool can be moved in accordance with the joints in the legs. *I-REBOT* is also equipped with a reminder medical application integrated with smartphones comprising medical records and reminder so as to facilitate scheduling of therapy. *I-REBOT* has other advantages such as lighter, practical, and ergonomic.

2. The Trademark Dispute : GS Yuasa Corporation Vs PT Gramitrama Battery Indonesia (GBI)



The Trademark dispute occurred in connection with two companies, namely GS Yuasa Corporation from Japan and local company PT Gramitrama Battery Indonesia (GBI). In the first level of judiciary (the District court level) the Jakarta Commercial Court approved the registration of the mark Garuda GS. Sakti, and rejected the claim (GS Yuasa) of Garuda Sakti. Against the verdict, GS Battery appealed to the Supreme Court, to progress to the level of Reconsideration (Judicial Review).

The verdict stated in No. 130 PK/Pdt.Sus-IPR/2014, the Supreme Court decided that the trademark “GS” owned by “GS” Yuasa Corporation is a well-known mark. In addition, the Supreme Court also stated that the mark “GS” owned by PT GBI which used the mark “GiSi” is having similarities in its essential part with the well-known mark of the “GS” which belongs to Yuasa Corporation.

The legal counsel of GS Yuasa Corporation, Ms. Juliane Sari Manurung said in a press release, that her clients appreciated the decision of the Supreme Court. The decision is considered fair and is in accordance with the facts.

Product battery of GS Yuasa Corporation has been sold in Indonesia since 1958. There are at least 8 brands owned by GS Yuasa registered in Trademark Directorate-DG IPR. Among these brands, GS registered trademark No.63999 dated July 21, 1958 to protect the goods class 09, which has been extended for many times. GS Premium brand with No.000000456 dated February 11, 2003, GS Maintenance Free No.IDM000000457 dated February 11, 2003, and GS Hybrid No.IDM000000458 dated February 11, 2003.

In addition, the brand from PT GBI named GiSi is similar with the brand GS from GS Yuasa. The main subject of the equation looked on the words "G S" in brand GiSi GBI which looked similar with GS Yuasa. GBI is just simply adding the word 'i' which is not too visible. Then, there were similarities in terms of writing, logo placement and color combinations.

In May 2015, GS Yuasa Corporation announced additional investment in Indonesia amounted to Rp 167 billion to increase production capacity of the plant. GS brand has been used for over 100 years throughout the world and has been known in Indonesia for more than 40 years. GS Battery Products is a pioneer in Indonesia batteries produced by PT GS Battery, a joint venture between

GS Yuasa Corporation, PT Astra Otoparts, and Toyota Tsusho Corporation.

(source: from many)

3. Alteco Chemical PTE Ltd Vs a local Produsen



Alteco glue is a widely known product. Alteco is manufactured by Alteco Chemical PTE Ltd, Singapore, and has registered their trademark in Indonesia since 1986 which also has been renewed. Furthermore, "Alteco" has also registered in many countries such as Australia, Bulgarian, China, Egypt, Hongkong, India, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, and Pakistan. Therefore it shall be considered as a "well-known" mark.

In 2012, the owner of trademark 'Alteco' was very surprised when they found glue with similar mark in the market, Alico 770, Allco 770, Amelco 770 and Alexco 770. These glues were manufactured by a local individual, Liong Wang Tjong whom domiciled at Kebon Jeruk, West Jakarta.

To prevent the unwanted effects, Alteco then filed a cancellation lawsuit to the The Central Jakarta

Commercial Court, but then on September 3rd, 2012, The Central Jakarta Commercial Court declared that the lawsuit of Alteco was not accepted.

Alteco then filed a cassation to the Supreme Court. And for the cassation decisions, the panel judges stated that Alteco is a well-known trademark for glue and for the mark of Alico 770, Allco 770, Amelco 770 and Alexco 770 then were cancelled.

For this decision, Liong Wang Tjong then filed a Judicial Review. However, the Supreme Court Judges still with their decisions. The Panel of Judges at the Supreme Court rejected the Judicial Review that was filed by Liong Wang Tjong.

(source: from many)

4. Change of Nomenclature of Indonesia Patent Office

22 April 2015, the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo signed the Presidential Regulation No. 44 year 2015 concerning Ministry of Law and Human Rights. In the said Regulation, at least there are 2 (two) Directorate General under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights whose name has been changed.

Directorate General of Intellectual Property is one of the few names that have been changed. Before this Presidential Regulation came into effects, this Directorate was named Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights.

The Secretary of Directorate General of Intellectual Property of Ministry of Law & Human Rights, Mr.

Razilu stated that the reason for this change is to harmonize with the similar Intellectual Property institutions from other countries.

The majority of Intellectual Property institutions in other countries do not contain the word “rights” in their institution name. For example KIPO (Korean Intellectual Property Office) which did not contain the word “rights” in their name. Other countries that did not use the word “right” in their IP Institutions are Singapore, China and Malaysia.

Further, Mr. Razilu said that the Directorate General of Intellectual Property has 2 (two) major tasks and functions, with regard to communal property and private property. Usually these individual (private) properties consist of the process of creation of the works, the process to acquire protection and commercialization and legal protection. And for those reasons, the nomenclature of Directorate General of Intellectual Property is chosen and is accurate to be used in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; “therefore we educate the society in this matter”, acclaimed Mr. Razilu.

Mr. Razilu went onto say that the changes in the nomenclature have been planned since 2013. Even the technical meetings to change the nomenclature was also conducted and coordinated with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Utilization of State Officials and Bureaucracy Reform. He also hoped that there will be no more changes in the nomenclature since it has been in line with the nomenclature of other IP Institutions in other countries. (source : from dgip)

5. The Raid of Swiss Army’s fake watches by the Indonesian Police



Indonesia is currently taking rigorous action against counterfeit goods. It is done by the government in order to protect intellectual property rights and to respect the works of individuals as guaranteed in the Constitution.

Recently, thousands of fake (Swiss Army) watches were confiscated by the Indonesia Police Force. The Directorate of Special Crimes of Polda Metro Jaya collaborated with East Java Police Department conducted a raid and as a



result at least 500 pieces of counterfeit watches (Swiss Army) were transported by the police from some shops and malls in Cibubur, as well as in several shopping centers in Surabaya, East Java. The raid was conducted on Tuesday 18 August 2015.

The raid was based on the report of Swiss Army Brand, Ltd, a USA based company through their respective legal counsel. Before conducting the raid, the Directorate of Special Crimes of Polda Metro Jaya collaborated with East Java Police Department sought for expert opinion from the Directorate of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and verified the legal standing of the rightful owner of the mark "SWISS ARMY" for watches to prove the truth of the brand ownership.

After going through the mechanism of checking, an action was taken to ascertain the authenticity of watches (Swiss Army) sold in the field. If fake (Swiss Army) watches are found that does not come from the manufacturer, they will be confiscated and the traders will no longer be able to sell the fake Watches.

The fake (Swiss Army) watches were sold at the price range of Rp 200.000 to Rp 500.000 while the original Swiss Army watches were sold at the price range of Rp 1.500.000 to Rp 3.000.000 million rupiah. It means that these fake (Swiss Army) watches were sold only for the price of 10% of the original price.

Through their respective legal counsel, Swiss Army Brand, Ltd asked the

Indonesian Police Department to take strict legal actions against the infringed products including against those who sell the fake (Swiss Army) products. They appreciated the success of the Indonesian Police in conducting the raid and for confiscating the fake (Swiss Army) watches. (source : from many)

6. The official visit of the United State Trade for Southeast Asia and Pacific Affairs to The Directorate of General Intellectual Property Republic of Indonesia.



The Directorate of General Intellectual Property Republic of Indonesia received the representatives of the United State Trade Director for Southeast Asia and Pacific Affairs – Ms. Christine Brown. The purpose of the visit was concerning the implementation of the new Indonesian Copyright Law (Copyright Law No.28 Year 2014), the draft of Indonesian Patent Law, as well as the Trademark Law and Industrial Designs.

At this occasion, Ms. Christine Brown accompanied by the First Secretary International Trade and Investment of Embassy of the United States of America – Ms. Joanne Gilles, and the Transportation, ICT and Intellectual Property of the Embassy of the United States for Indonesia – Ms. Dian Puspita Sari.

The Directorate of General Intellectual Property was represented by the Director of Trademark – Mr. Bambang Iriana Djajaatmadja S.H. L.LM, the Head of Public Relation and Administration – Mr. Agung Damarsasongko, S.H. M.H., and the Sub-section Head of Directorate of classification and examination, Directorate of Copyright – Ir. Budi Suratno, MIPL, the sub-section Head of acts and organization – Mr. Budi Hadi setyono, S.H., M.Si., and the sub-section Head of public relations – Ms. Eka Fridayanti S.H, M.H. (source : from dgip)

7. The 64th Anniversary of Biro Oktroi Roosseno and The 5th Roosseno Award



On the 15th, 2015 of August, Biro Oktroi Roosseno celebrated its 64th anniversary along with the 5th annual event of Roosseno Award in Oktroi Plaza, Kemang 1st street, South Jakarta. The event was attended by 200 guests from many backgrounds such as Indonesian artists, official governments and the ambassadors. One of the guests who attended the event was the 4th Roosseno Award recipient, our 3rd President of Republic of Indonesia, Prof. DR. BJ. Habibie.

The Roosseno Award has been held five times since 2011. The 1st Roosseno Award was awarded to a program fund-research for science and technology. In the following year, the 2nd Roosseno Award was awarded to a program fund-research, but it was for social, humanities and geographical indication. The 3rd Roosseno Award's program fund-research was given to an individual who devoted his research in the area of spices.

Last year, in 2014, the 4th Roosseno award was dedicated to our 3rd President of Republic of Indonesia, Prof. DR. BJ. Habibie, for his achievements and contributions in the area of Science and Technology.

In this 5th Roosseno Award, President Director of Biro Oktroi Roosseno – Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty N. Roosseno – presented the Award to Prof. Dr. Franz Magnis, for his achievements and contributions in humanities, social, culture, philosophy and Javanese culture. The assessment team of Roosseno Award,

who reviewed and evaluated the candidate, were Prof. Dr. H. Ahmad Syafii Maarif, Mr. Tamrin Amal Tamagola, Ms. Karlina Supelli and Mr. Yudo Latif.

Prof. Franz Magnis, who was previously known as Franz Graf von Magnis, is a German by birth. He came to Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 1961 to study theology and philosophy. As a devout Catholic, he chose Indonesia as his spiritual-terminal and moreover, he became an Indonesian Citizen.

79 year old Prof. Franz has written dozens of books which have inspired many

people, among his famous book is “Berebut Jiwa Bangsa”.

With all his love and dedication to this country, where he devoted all his time as well as energy to study Javanese culture thoroughly, he become a very **Javanese-soft hearted** person. In addition, this humane figure is very concern about human rights without any discrimination. (source: BOR)



(Anno 1951)

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