

Biro Oktroi Rooseno

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY NEWSLETTER – September 2025 – 56th Editions



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1. **Working Statement (Patent Implementation in Indonesia)**

As of 28 October 2024, the Indonesian Government has enacted Law No. 65 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law No. 13 of 2016 concerning Patents, which was previously amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and subsequently by Law No. 6 of 2023.

There are some important changes in this amendment, such as the working statement obligation for patent holders (article 20A), in supporting the patent has to be implemented

in Indonesia (Article 20 of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation), where the importation and licensing are considered as patent implementation, and we herewith provide you with the recent information as follows:

1. According to the Indonesian Patent Law No. 65 of 2024, the Working Statement must be submitted annually, at the latest by the end of each year. In other words, the working statement can be submitted at any time during the year

and at the latest by the end of each year (i.e. December 31).

2. As an interim policy, since the government regulation has not been issued, the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP) has provided a Statement of Patent Implementation in Indonesia below. Therefore, patent holders can now start to submit the said working statement.

Moreover, the DGIP also have provided the working statement template namely Affidavit of Patent Implementation in Indonesia as shown [here](#).

Should you have any questions related to the above matter, please do not hesitate to contact us at iprlaw@iprbor.com.

(source: Biro Oktroi Roosseno Indonesia)

2. Indonesia Trademark Update: From Field to Fight, Trademark Rights for Agricultural Section in Indonesia

In a high-stakes Intellectual Property dispute, BASF Agro Trademarks GmbH, a Germany-based agricultural technology company has filed a petition against a local Indonesian businessman over the alleged unauthorized use of a trademark under Class 05, which includes fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, and household pesticides.

The plaintiff, a globally recognized firm founded in the early 2000s, is a prominent player in the agrochemical sector. With a strong presence across Europe and other key agricultural markets worldwide, its extensive product portfolio includes chemical and biological crop protection solutions, seeds, and advanced digital farming tools. The

company asserts that its trademark, and its various iterations, have gained significant global recognition and status as a well-known mark under international trademark standards.

The dispute arose when the German company discovered a trademark application in Indonesia under Class 05 which is substantially and/or entirely similar to their well-known “Regent” trademark. In its lawsuit, the plaintiff claims that the defendant's trademark was filed in bad faith, with the intent to capitalize on the goodwill and global reputation of their trademark. The company is concerned about potential consumer misleading and weakening of brand identity, especially in agriculturally important markets such as Indonesia.

They filed a cancellation lawsuit to the Jakarta Commercial Court with case number 97/Pdt.Sus-HKI/Merek/2025/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst. The company stated that the Plaintiff’s REGENT trademark is a well-known mark.

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REGENT

The Plaintiff requested the Panel of Judges to cancel the Defendant’s trademark in Class 5, with Registration No. IDM001205187, and all its legal consequences. They also requested the Panel of Judges to declare that the Defendant’s trademark was filed in bad faith and to grant the Plaintiff’s claim in its entirety.

This case highlights the increasing number of cross-border trademark disputes in the agriculture and biotechnology industries, where product integrity and brand reputation are important. As Indonesia continues to grow as an important market for agrotechnology and crop protection solutions, global companies are increasingly vigilant in protecting their trademarks from imitation or infringement.

(source: <http://sipp.pn-jakartapusat.go.id>;
<https://agriculture.basf.com/id/en>)

3. Indonesia Trademark Update: Same Name, Big Claim - Gentlewoman's Trademark Game

Amid increasingly fierce competition in the fashion and cosmetics industries, a legal dispute has arisen between Thailand-based company Gentlewoman Co Ltd, which filed a lawsuit against a local businesswoman, the owner of the "Gentlewoman" trademark, over the use of the Gentlewoman trademark. The case was filed at the Central Jakarta District Court with case number 107/Pdt.Sus-HKI/Merek/2025/PN Niaga Jkt.Pst.



Gentlewoman Co Ltd has registered various "Gentlewoman" trademark at the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP), with product categories ranging from perfume, hair accessories, and eyewear to clothing. On

the other hand, a local businesswoman had already registered the trademark "Gentlewoman" in classes such as clothing (Class 25), accessories (Class 18), and retail services (Class 35).

The Thailand company is requesting the Commercial Court to declare that their "Gentlewoman" is a well-known trademark. They are also requesting that Defendant's registration of the "Gentlewoman" trademark be revoked in all product classes registered under her name.

Claiming a well-known trademark is not an easy matter. The court will consider factors such as public recognition, use in the Indonesian market, advertising, and intensity of use of the trademark. In many jurisdictions, prior ownership of a trademark constitutes a stronger right, provided that it does not infringe upon another party's well-known trademark.

Gentlewoman Co., Ltd claimed that their trademark is internationally renowned, and requested Panel of Judges to declare the Gentlewoman's trademark under registration number IDM001135036 dated October 30, 2023 in Class 18, registration number IDM001137448 dated November 8, 2023 in Class 25, and registration number IDM001315527 dated March 24, 2025 in Class 35, all registered in the name of the Defendant, are having similarity in its essential parts, and in fact, it is identical to the Gentlewoman trademark owned by the Plaintiff. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant's registrations were filed in bad faith.

This lawsuit is not merely a dispute between two parties but also reflects fierce competition in the fashion industry in the era of trademark globalization. A victory or defeat in court can set an important

precedent for foreign and local businesses facing trademark disputes in the global marketplace.

(source: <http://sipp.pn-jakartapusat.go.id>)

4. DGIP: Strengthening Innovation Protection in OKE KI Webinar

On Monday, August 25, 2025, the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP) held the 28th edition of the OKE KI Webinar with the theme “Technical Patent Services.” This webinar was held to educate the public, especially innovators and patent applicants, about details of the technical mechanisms of patent examination so that the registration process can be faster, more transparent, and more accountable.

The webinar featured a Senior Patent Examiner as the main speaker. He explained in detail the vital functions of the technical service department in the patent examination process. Some of the important points he conveyed included:

- Technical services are responsible for compiling statistical reports on substantive examinations, distributing documents, and conducting administrative checks on the completeness of substantive examination results.
- DGIP categorizes technical work into five specific fields, namely mechanics, physics and electronics, chemistry, biology, and pharmacy to maintain performance and effectiveness. With this division, document distribution becomes more focused, and the examination process can run more effectively.
- DGIP continues to develop its system to make the examination process faster and

more transparent in response to the surge in patent applications each year. One of the efforts is to increase the number of examiners and expand the areas of technical specialization.

In an interactive discussion, the Associate Patent Examiner answered several important questions from participants, particularly regarding the status of applications and the obligations of applicants. He explained that once an application enters the substantive stage, the applicant is required to respond within a specified time limit. If there are deficiencies in the documents or content of the application, the DGIP system provides a menu for uploading corrections so that the process is not delayed.



He also added that each account in the DGIP system must be actively monitored. Each account is equipped with notifications and guidelines so that applicants do not miss deadlines. If technical problems arise, DGIP has opened a reporting channel so that they can be followed up immediately.

He then mentioned that the average number of patent applications received per year reaches 14,000 to 16,000 documents that must be managed by the technical team.

This webinar is also a form of the DGIP's commitment to strengthening Intellectual Property services in Indonesia based on the principles of effectiveness, transparency, and

support for innovators. Through educational programs like this, the DGIP hopes that applicants and the wider community will gain a better understanding of the technical service mechanisms so that innovations can receive optimal protection.

(source: <http://www.dgip.go.id>)

5. DGIP: The 8th ROK-ASEAN Heads of IP Office Meeting

The Indonesian Delegation, led by the Director of Cooperation, Empowerment, and Education of the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP), attended the 8th ROK-ASEAN Heads of IP Office Meeting which took place in Seoul, South Korea, on September 1–3, 2025. This meeting aims to strengthen cooperation while adapting the Intellectual Property (IP) system to face challenges and opportunities in the digital era.



The Director of Cooperation, Empowerment, and Education at the DGIP expressed appreciation for the significant progress that Korea has made in building world-class IP infrastructure as well as developing competent experts. He also welcomed various capacity building programs, workshops, and seminars that have been organized by the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) for ASEAN countries.

"The KIPO initiative is invaluable for improving the competence of IP examiners and practitioners. Indonesia encourages the program to be expanded, including sharing best practices regarding the IP education curriculum, technical training to improve the quality of examinations, and public campaigns on the importance of IP protection", he said.

He proposed that cooperation be directed at three important aspects. First, the exchange of best practices on the IP education curriculum that can be utilized by both the public and private sectors, including SMEs and academic institutions. Second, the development of skills through technical training for IP officials to improve the quality and efficiency of the examination. Third, collaboration in public awareness programs to increase public understanding of the role of IP in encouraging creativity and economic growth.

The meeting also resulted in a joint declaration that affirmed three main agendas. First, the utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the IP system to modernize services and speed up the process. Second, strengthening the protection and enforcement of the IP law to counter counterfeiting that harms business actors. Third, encourage financing and commercialization of IP, considering that IP is now seen as an important asset for businesses, especially Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in developing businesses and attracting investment.

"Indonesia is ready to be a proactive partner in strengthening cooperation in the field of training and administration of IP. With close collaboration, we can empower creators, innovators, and businesspeople to become more competitive in the global market", he added.

The presence of the DGIP in this forum confirms Indonesia's commitment to continue to be active in regional and international forums to strengthen an IP ecosystem that is adaptive to the development of technology and the needs of the digital economy.

(source: <http://www.dgip.go.id>)

6. DGIP: Indonesia's Intellectual Property System Steals the Spotlight at the ASEAN–Hong Kong IP Roadshow 2025

At the ASEAN–Hong Kong Intellectual Property (IP) Roadshow 2025, held on October 8-10, 2025, DGIP took the stage as the Indonesian ambassador for national Intellectual Property (IP) transformation. This opportunity was used to introduce Indonesia's IP service system and reaffirm the country's commitment to strengthening the IP ecosystem in the ASEAN region and Hong Kong.

This event provides a platform for IP offices across ASEAN to promote IP protection services and policies in the region, while encouraging Hong Kong businesses to register their intellectual property in ASEAN countries. On the other hand, this forum also serves as a means for ASEAN countries to deepen their understanding of developments in the IP landscape in Hong Kong.

This event also served as a forum for dialogue between Hong Kong businesses and ASEAN member countries. There were three main agenda:

- The I-Pitch and I-Plunge sessions featured presentations and consultations between Hong Kong businesses and the IP offices of ASEAN countries.

- Introduction to the Hong Kong IP system by the Hong Kong Intellectual Property Department (HKIPD).
- Visits to IP ecosystem institutions such as the Hong Kong Productivity Council and ASTRI (Applied Science and Technology Research Institute).

Through this forum, stakeholders can understand the challenges and opportunities in cross-jurisdictional IP protection systems, while also establishing new cooperation channels.

In his speech, the Director General of Intellectual Property expressed optimism about Indonesia's position in the digital and creative arena. With its large population and growing middle class, Indonesia is a strategic market for global products and innovations including those from Hong Kong businesses.



Furthermore, he emphasized that the DGIP does not only want to “sell” services, but also strives to provide efficient, transparent, and accessible IP system. To that end, the implementation of international instruments such as the Madrid Protocol (for trademarks) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is part of the strategy to bring Indonesia's services more in line with global standards.

As part of its long-term strategy, ASEAN, through its secretariat, is promoting several initiatives:

- ASEAN IP Register, a regional database that consolidates IP applications (trademarks, patents, industrial designs, geographical indications) from member countries. With this single platform, IP owners can easily access cross-border data.
- ASEAN Patent Examination Cooperation (ASPEC), a mechanism to accelerate cross-border patent examination through the exchange of documents and substantive examination results.
- ASEAN Common Guidelines, joint guidelines for patents, industrial designs, and trademarks to standardize and harmonize processes across ASEAN.

These actions enable ASEAN countries to strengthen integration in the field of Intellectual Property, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and accelerate the adoption of cross-border innovation.

Indonesia's active participation in forums such as this sends several strategic signals, which include increasing visibility, attracting investment in innovation, and posing internal challenges.

Indonesia's involvement in the ASEAN–Hong Kong IP Roadshow 2025 is not merely a diplomatic move, but part of a long journey towards a mature and competitive IP ecosystem. To achieve this, synergy between the government, industry, creative actors, and educational institutions must continue to be strengthened — both domestically and through international collaboration.

The more often Indonesia participates and synergizes in global forums such as this, the greater the opportunity for local innovators to speak on the world stage, not only as users, but as equal partners.

(source: <http://www.dgip.go.id>)

7. DGIP: Indonesia Listed Among Most Innovative Economies in GII 2025

On October 9, 2025, the Directorate General of Intellectual Property (DGIP) announced a noteworthy achievement: Indonesia ranked 55th in the 2025 Global Innovation Index (GII), released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).



It shows that Indonesia continues to strengthen its position as one of the fast-growing middle-income economies on the path towards innovation since around 2013.

To understand the significance of the 55th ranking, it is important to know that the GII assesses a country's innovation based on two broad categories:

- Innovation Input — supporting factors such as institutions, human capital, infrastructure, and the quality of research institutions
- Innovation Output — tangible results such as new products, patents, publications, and commercialized technologies

In the 2025 GII, Indonesia ranks 60th for innovation input and 59th for output. Even more interesting, in terms of specific pillars, Indonesia performs strongly in Market Sophistication. The domestic market is enormous (ranked third largest in the world),

indicating a strong potential to absorb innovation.

In terms of Business Sophistication, we see positive aspects in research collaboration between universities and industry (ranked 13th in the world), as well as industrial cluster development (ranked 11th).

In terms of investment and venture capital, Indonesia has also shown progress: 4th in the world in late-stage venture capital deals.

Thus, Indonesia is no longer just a large market but has the potential to grow into a productive and competitive innovation ecosystem on the global stage.

(source: <http://www.dgip.go.id>)

8. Experience Japan with AIPPI, Lessons Beyond Innovation



Biro Oktroi Roosseno Participates in the 2025 AIPPI World Congress in Yokohama, Japan Yokohama, Japan which was held from 13 to 16 September 2025. Representatives from Biro Oktroi Roosseno attended the 2025 AIPPI World Congress, which organized by the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (AIPPI), one of the leading organization for Intellectual Property Protection. The event brought together leading legal practitioners, corporate counsel, academics, and policymakers to discuss key

developments and emerging trends in intellectual property law on a global scale.

Throughout the Congress, our delegates participated in plenary sessions and panel discussions as well as in the Secretary and Treasurers Meeting since one of our delegates is also the Secretary of AIPPI Indonesia Group. The sessions address topics such as the intersection of artificial intelligence and IP protection, cross-border enforcement strategies, and innovation policy in the digital economy.



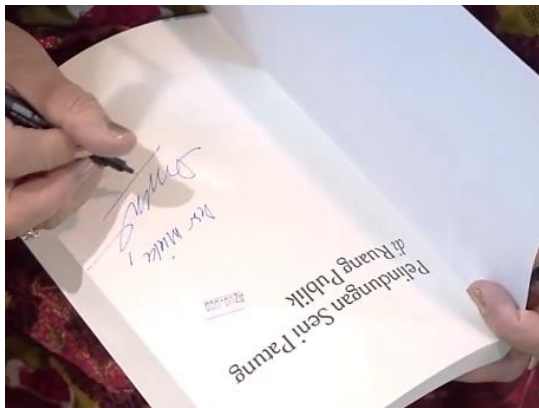
The event also provided an important opportunity to engage with peers from leading international law firms and institutions, fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange within the global IP community.

Participation in this Congress reflects Biro Oktroi Roosseno's ongoing commitment to maintaining the highest standards of professional excellence and staying abreast of international developments in intellectual property law especially in Indonesia and Singapore where the firm operates. The firm remains dedicated to delivering strategic, forward-looking advice to clients in an increasingly complex and interconnected legal landscape.

This event also broadens the knowledge of our delegates in Intellectual Property since navigating Clients in Indonesia and Singapore is becoming increasingly challenging.

(source: Biro Oktroi Roosseno Indonesia)

9. Book Launch and Discussion on Protection of Sculptures in Public Spaces by Inda Citraninda Noerhadi



Sculptures, whether monumental, figurative, or abstract, are not merely ornaments or symbols of a city. They are silent witnesses to history, collective identity, markers of time, and the voice of public art that straddles aesthetics and politics. However, placing sculptures in public spaces is no easy matter. It requires technical and aesthetic considerations, licensing processes, and even public acceptance.

The launch of the book “Protection of Sculptures in Public Spaces” by Inda Citraninda Noerhadi was accompanied by a discussion on the revision of the Copyright Law, as the book itself discusses the protection of artists' works in public spaces.

The book launch was held at Taman Ismail Marzuki (TIM), Cikini, Jakarta, with speakers including Dr. Inda Citraninda Noerhadi as

author, Agung Darmasongko as Director of Copyright and Industrial Design, Nyoman Nuarta as artist, Asikin Hasan as curator, and JJ Rizal as moderator.



When the book launch and discussion event “Protecting Sculptures in Public Spaces” was held, it was more than just a literary ceremony; it became a space for reflection on the extent to which sculptures, as part of cultural heritage, are protected, understood, and revived in public discourse.

Statues and monuments are not only landmarks of a city, but also part of the collective memory of its citizens. When they are moved or destroyed, that memory changes. Although protected by Law No. 28/2014 on Copyright, copyright infringement of public sculptures still occurs.

This book specifically discusses how to protect public sculptures from damage or vandalism. The book discussion also covered the following topics:

- Investigating the legal basis for the protection of sculpture art in Indonesia, with reference to applicable copyright laws.

- Discussing relevant specific laws, such as Copyright Law No. 28 of 2014 in Indonesia and the Visual Artists Rights Act 1990 (VARA) in the United States.
- Answering crucial questions about the rights and protections afforded to artists and creators of artworks in public spaces.

Through synergy between policymakers, artists, and citizens, we can build a meaningful and sustainable urban environment that is more than just a display. Hopefully, this book launch and discussion will open our eyes to the fact that protecting public sculptures is as important as preserving our collective memory and the aesthetics of urban spaces.

Inda Citraninda Noerhadi is an academic, curator, and Intellectual Property (IP) consultant who is active in the art world. She is deeply concerned with culture and IP. This concern led her to pursue a PhD with a dissertation focusing on the protection of public sculptures.

(source: Biro Oktroi Roosseno Indonesia)



(Anno 1951)

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