

STATISTICAL BOOKLET 2012
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION OF MALAYSIA





STATISTICAL BOOKLET
2012

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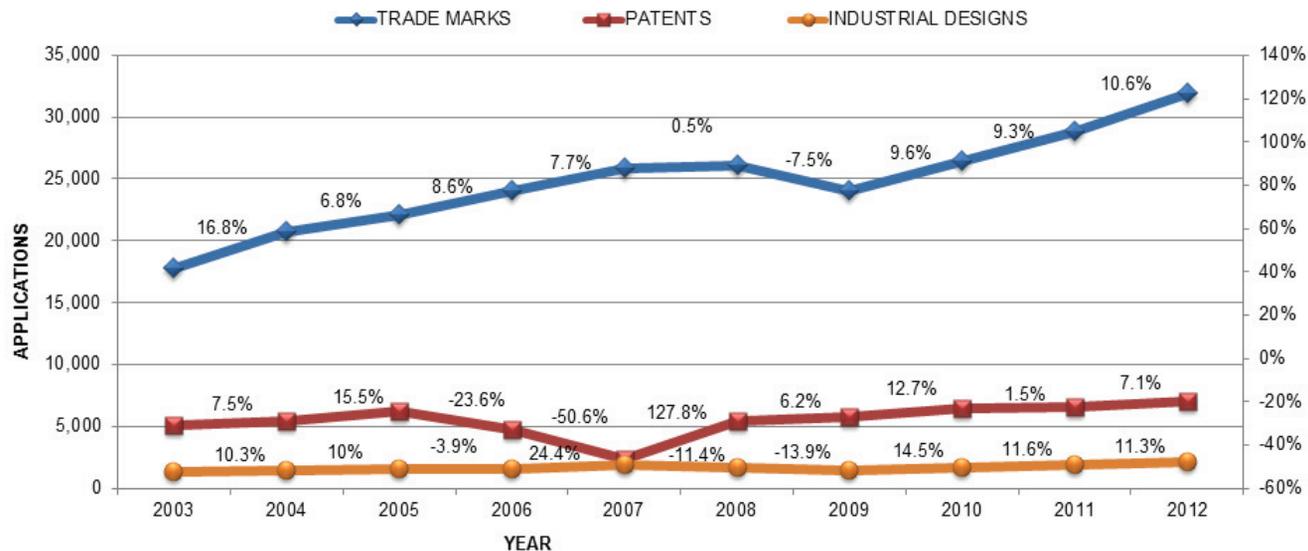
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APPLICATIONS BY IPR COMPONENT

IPR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PATENTS	5,062	5,442	6,286	4,800	2,372	5,403	5,737	6,464	6,559	7,027
GROWTH (%)		7.5%	15.5%	-23.6%	-50.6%	127.8%	6.2%	12.7%	1.5%	7.1%
TRADE MARKS	17,766	20,743	22,147	24,049	25,894	26,034	24,070	26,370	28,833	31,876
GROWTH (%)		16.8%	6.8%	8.6%	7.7%	0.5%	-7.5%	9.6%	9.3%	10.6%
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	1,324	1,461	1,607	1,544	1,920	1,702	1,465	1,677	1,871	2,082
GROWTH (%)		10.3%	10%	-3.9%	24.4%	-11.4%	-13.9%	14.5%	11.6%	11.3%
TOTAL APPLICATIONS	24,152	27,646	30,040	30,393	30,186	33,139	31,272	34,511	37,263	40,985
TOTAL GROWTH (%)		14.5%	8.7%	1.2%	-0.7%	9.8%	-5.6%	10.4%	8%	10%

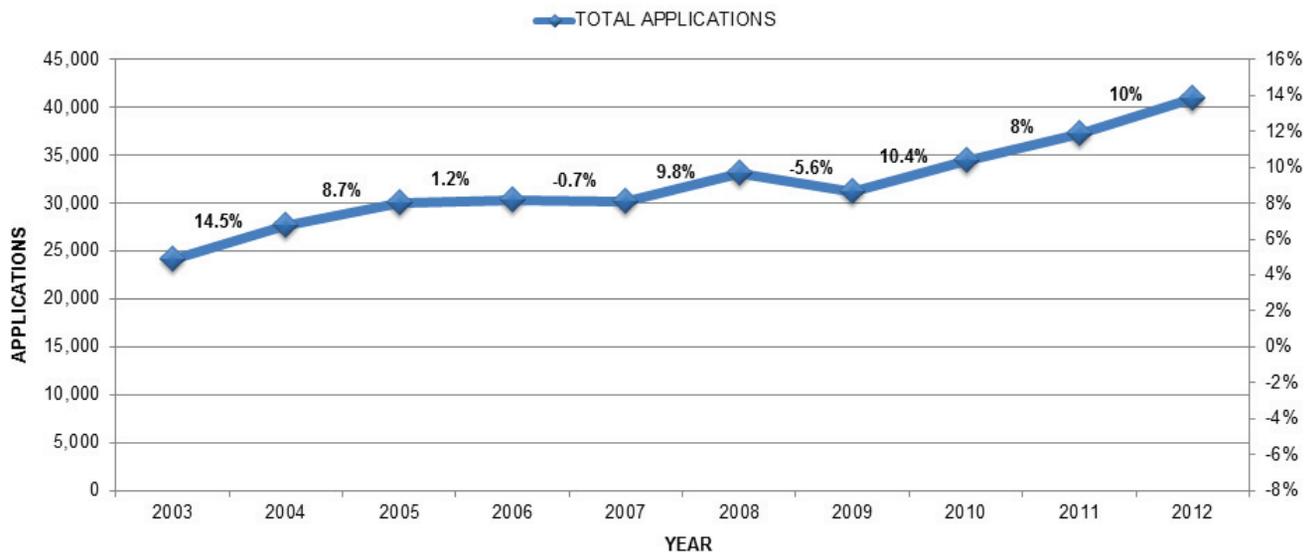
- For the first time, in 2012 the total number of intellectual property rights (IPR) applications received exceeded the 40 thousand mark.

IPR APPLICATIONS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2012



- Between 2009 and 2012, both trade marks and industrial designs saw increasing applications trends. Both components continue to grow by 10.6% and 11.3% in 2012.
- Meanwhile patents applications start the increasing trend from year 2008 onwards with its growth of 7.1% in 2012.
- These increasing trends since 2010 were considered as noteworthy considering the fragility of the world economy (according to WIPO reports).

TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2012



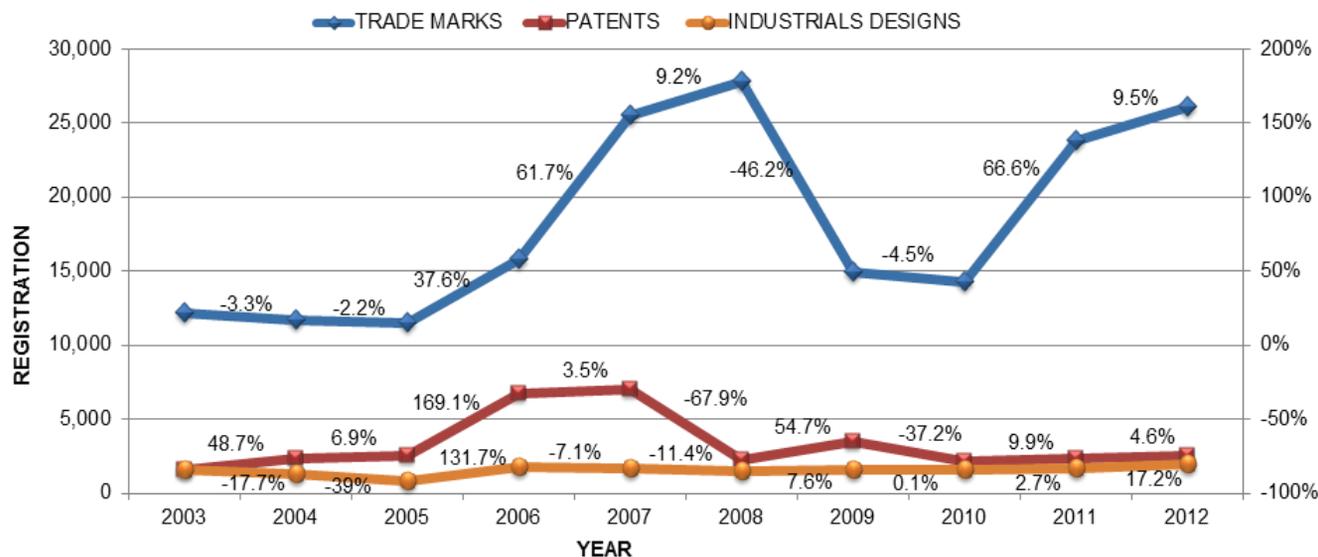
- Following a drop of 5.6% in 2009, IPR applications rebounded strongly in 2010 with growth of 10.4% and the growth of 8% in 2011 which it continues to grow by 10% in 2012.
- Between 2003 and 2012, the average of IPR application growth is 6.2%.

REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS BY IPR COMPONENT

IPR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PATENTS	1,578	2,347	2,508	6,749	6,983	2,242	3,468	2,177	2,392	2,501
GROWTH (%)		48.7%	6.9%	169.1%	3.5%	-67.9%	54.7%	-37.2%	9.9%	4.6%
TRADE MARKS	12,122	11,716	11,454	15,759	25,490	27,847	14,972	14,294	23,819	26,076
GROWTH (%)		-3.3%	-2.2%	37.6%	61.7%	9.2%	-46.2%	-4.5%	66.6%	9.5%
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	1,547	1,273	777	1,800	1,673	1,483	1,596	1,598	1,641	1,924
GROWTH (%)		-17.7%	-39%	131.7%	-7.1%	-11.4%	7.6%	0.1%	2.7%	17.2%
TOTAL GRANTS/ REGISTRATIONS	15,247	15,336	14,739	24,308	34,146	31,572	20,036	18,069	27,852	30,501
TOTAL GROWTH (%)		0.6%	-3.9%	64.9%	40.5%	-7.5%	-36.5%	-9.8%	54.1%	9.5%

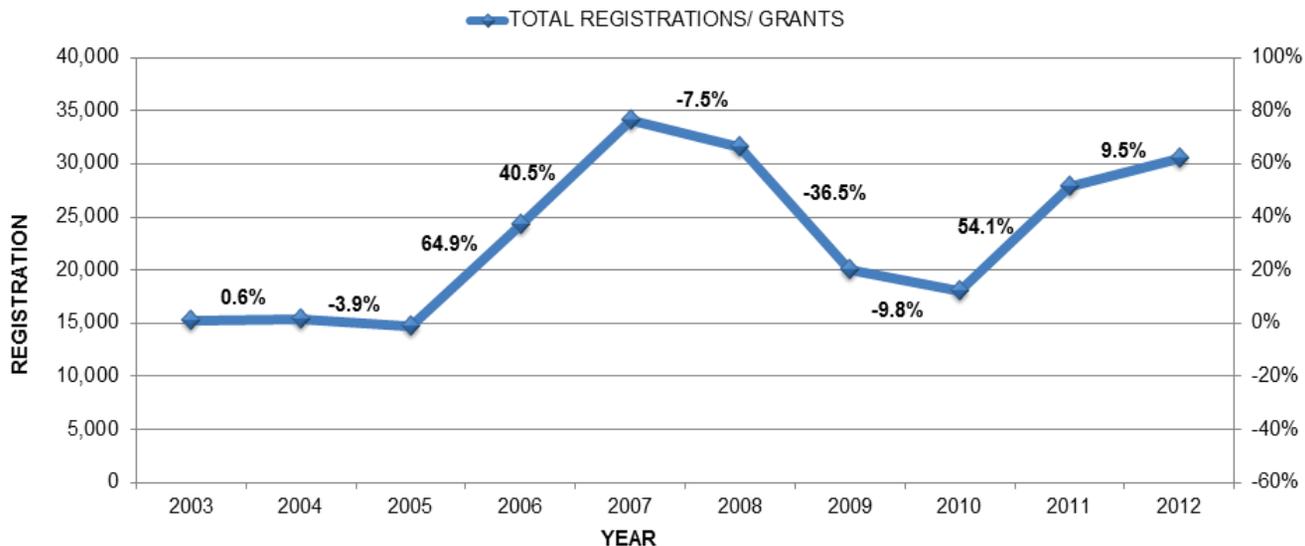
- Registrations and grants of IPR in Malaysia showed increasing trends since the last two years.
- A total of 30,501 IPR were registered and granted in 2012 which exceeded the 30 thousand mark since 2009.
- Patents grants, trade marks and industrial designs registrations continue to increase with 2,501 grants, 26,076 and 1,924 registrations, respectively.

IPR REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2012



- Trade marks registrations recorded the largest growth of 66.6% in 2011, and in 2012, it grew by 9.5%.
- Between 2011 and 2012, patents grants grew by 4.6% in 2012 and 9.9% in 2011.
- Meanwhile, industrial designs recorded a growth of 17% in 2012 which the highest since 5 years.

TOTAL IPR REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2012



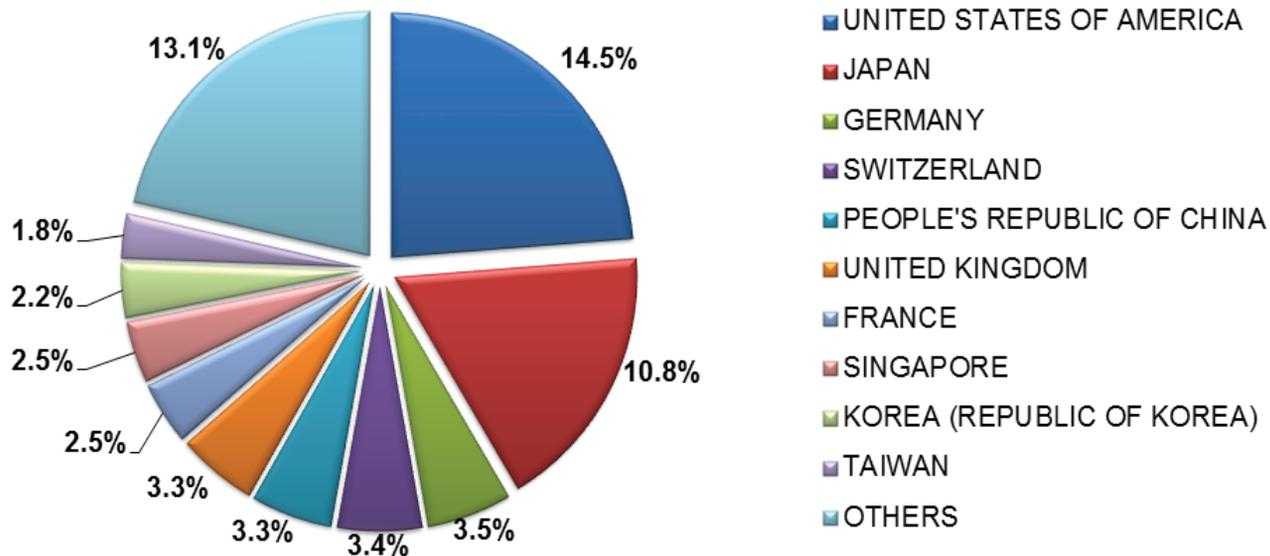
- The total numbers of IPR registrations have recorded a whopping growth of 54.1% in 2011 and continue to grow by 9.5% in 2012.
- Between 2003 and 2012, the average of IPR registrations growth is 12.4%.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATION	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,927	14.5%
2	JAPAN	4,413	10.8%
3	GERMANY	1,422	3.5%
4	SWITZERLAND	1,407	3.4%
5	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,358	3.3%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	1,343	3.3%
7	FRANCE	1,037	2.5%
8	SINGAPORE	1,021	2.5%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	905	2.2%
10	TAIWAN	739	1.8%

- From overall IPR applications filed, United States Of America (USA) remained the highest country filer in Malaysia with 5,927 applications, which followed by Japan and Germany with 4,413 and 1,422 applications, respectively.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



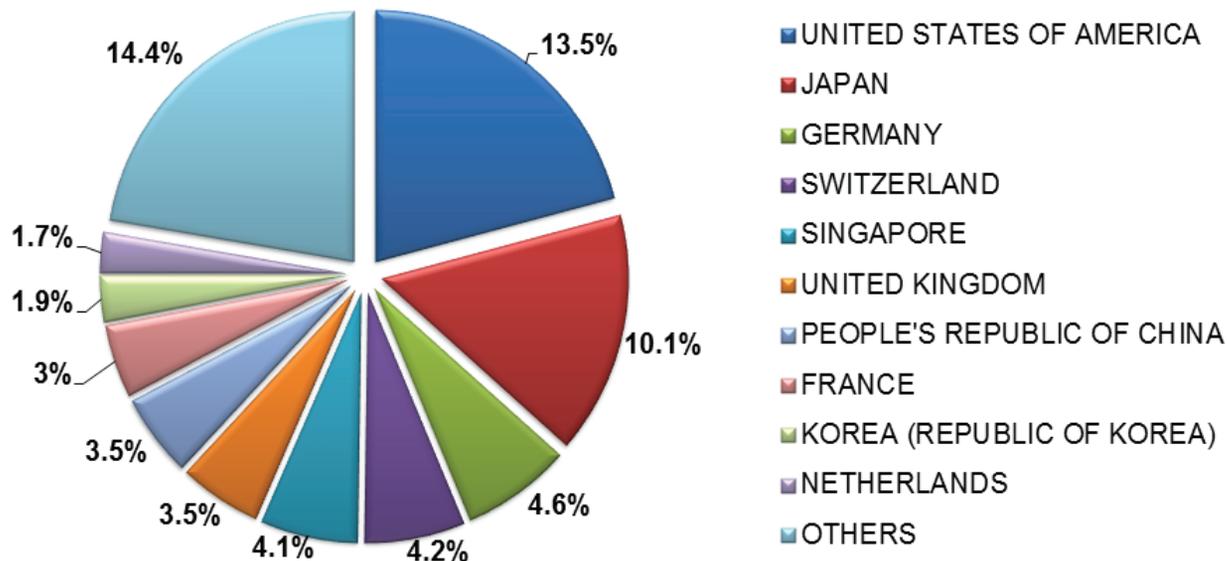
- As measured by the number of applications received for patents, trade marks and industrial designs, USA became the largest applicant by 14.5% and followed by Japan with 10.8%.
- Out of all the top ten IPR applicants, China and Taiwan are the only two countries that not from the high income countries made into the rank.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR REGISTRATION/ GRANTS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATION/ GRANTS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,116	13.5%
2	JAPAN	3,075	10.1%
3	GERMANY	1,410	4.6%
4	SWITZERLAND	1,285	4.2%
5	SINGAPORE	1,255	4.1%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	1,065	3.5%
7	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,059	3.5%
8	FRANCE	926	3%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	575	1.9%
10	NETHERLANDS	522	1.7%

- USA had the largest numbers of IPR registrations/grants in Malaysia with 4,116 registrations, followed by Japan with 3,075 in 2012.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR REGISTRATION/ GRANTS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



- In 2012, high income countries conquered the top ten ranks for having the largest numbers of IPR registered/granted excluding China.
- The largest share is USA with 13.5% and followed by second and third places, Japan with 10.1% and Germany with 4.6%.

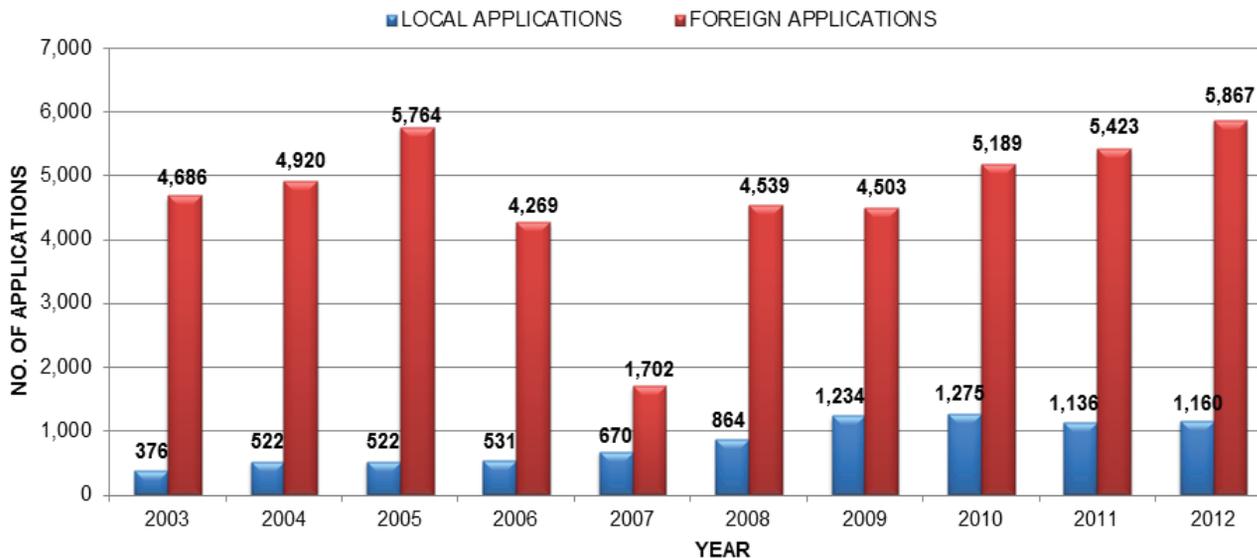
PATENTS

PATENTS APPLICATIONS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%	FOREIGN APPLICATIONS	%	TOTAL APPLICATION
PATENTS	2003	376	7%	4,686	93%	5,062
	2004	522	10%	4,920	90%	5,442
	2005	522	8%	5,764	92%	6,286
	2006	531	11%	4,269	89%	4,800
	2007	670	28%	1,702	72%	2,372
	2008	864	16%	4,539	84%	5,403
	2009	1,234	22%	4,503	78%	5,737
	2010	1,275	20%	5,189	80%	6,464
	2011	1,136	17%	5,423	83%	6,559
	2012	1,160	17%	5,867	83%	7,027

- In 2012, patents applications recorded an increasing growth for both local and foreign applications with 1,160 and 5,867, respectively, from a total of 7,027 filed.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the growths for both local and foreign applications in patents are 2.1% and 8.2%, respectively.

PATENTS APPLICATIONS: 2003 - 2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



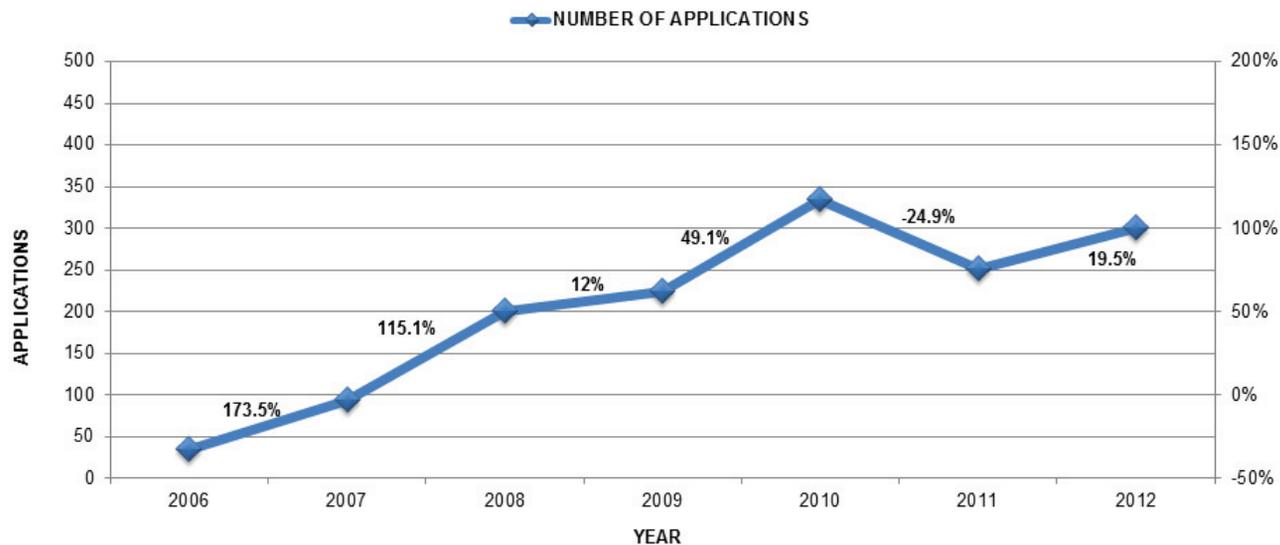
- Applications for patents from foreign countries were the main contributor to the number of filings in Malaysia with the average portion of 84% since 2003; meanwhile applications by Malaysian only contribute at average of 16% out of the total patent filings.
- Patents applications exhibited the highest foreign share compared to other components of IPR, which is common with other countries as reported by WIPO in 2011.

PCT APPLICATIONS

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	34	93	200	224	334	251	300
GROWTH RATE (%)		173.5%	115.1%	12%	49.1%	-24.9%	19.5%

- Patents applications via Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) show an increasing trend since it came into force in 2006.
- The PCT applications have been exceeding 200 applications since 2008.
- Following a drop of 24.9% (251) in 2011, PCT applications rebounded in 2012 with growth of 19.5% (300).

PCT APPLICATIONS



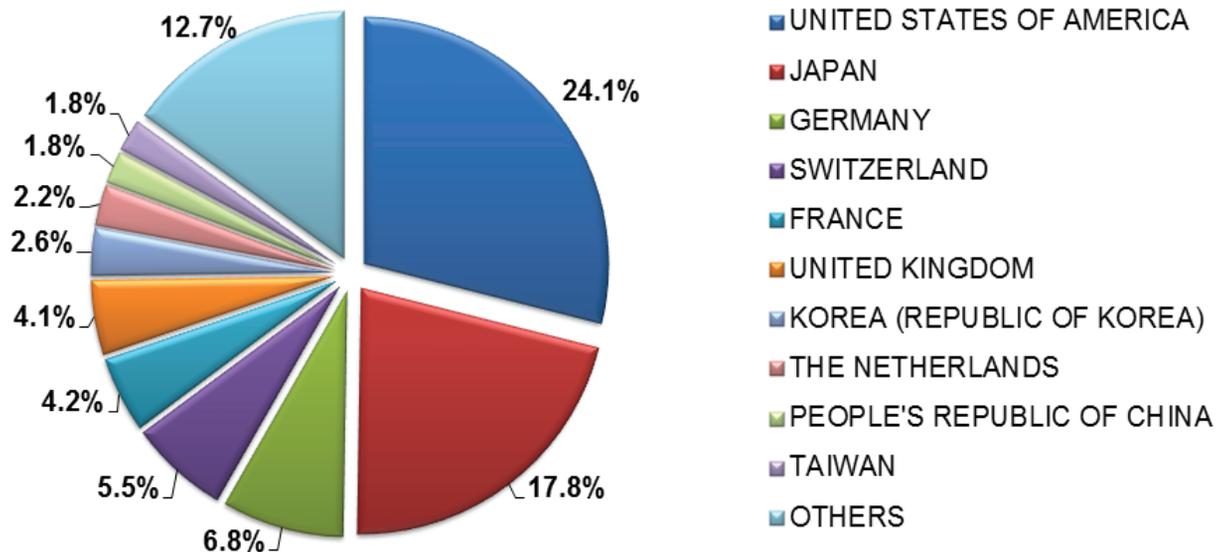
- Ever since the PCT came into force in 2006, an average growth of 57.4% in patents applications via PCT have been recorded in MyIPO.

TOP TEN PATENTS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATION	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,696	24.1%
2	JAPAN	1,252	17.8%
3	GERMANY	476	6.8%
4	SWITZERLAND	386	5.5%
5	FRANCE	292	4.2%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	285	4.1%
7	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	182	2.6%
8	THE NETHERLANDS	158	2.2%
9	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	125	1.8%
10	TAIWAN	125	1.8%

- A total of 1,696 applications were made by USA which makes it the largest applicant out of 64 foreign countries.
- The top four foreign countries – USA, Japan, Germany and Switzerland in the list are also the main contributors to the number of IPR applications as a whole.

TOP TEN PATENTS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



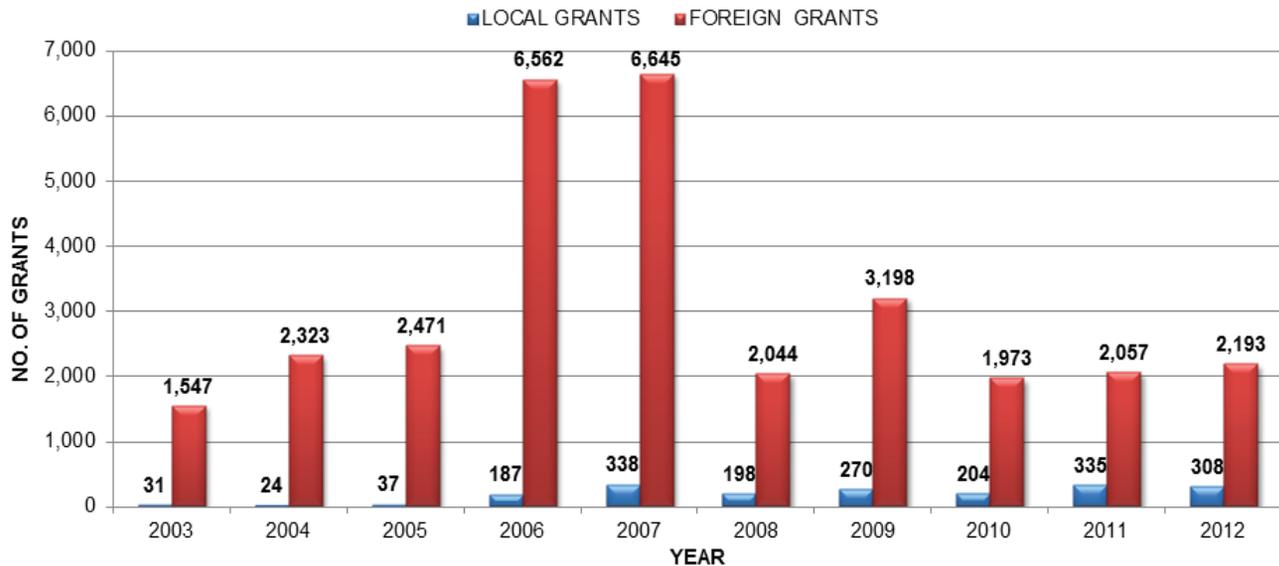
- Among the top ten applicants from foreign countries, USA and Japan took the largest shares – with 24.1% and 17.8% respectively.
- Five European countries and four Asian countries were made into the top ten patent applicant ranks.

PATENTS GRANTS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL GRANTS	%	FOREIGN GRANTS	%	TOTAL
PATENTS	2003	31	2%	1,547	98%	1,578
	2004	24	1%	2,323	99%	2,347
	2005	37	1%	2,471	99%	2,508
	2006	187	3%	6,562	97%	6,749
	2007	338	5%	6,645	95%	6,983
	2008	198	9%	2,044	91%	2,242
	2009	270	8%	3,198	92%	3,468
	2010	204	9%	1,973	91%	2,177
	2011	335	14%	2,057	86%	2,392
	2012	308	12%	2,193	88%	2,501

- In 2012, patents recorded an increasing growth of 6.6% for foreign grants with 2,193, but saw a decline of 8.1% for local grants with 308 from a total of 2,501 granted.

PATENTS GRANTS: 2003 - 2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



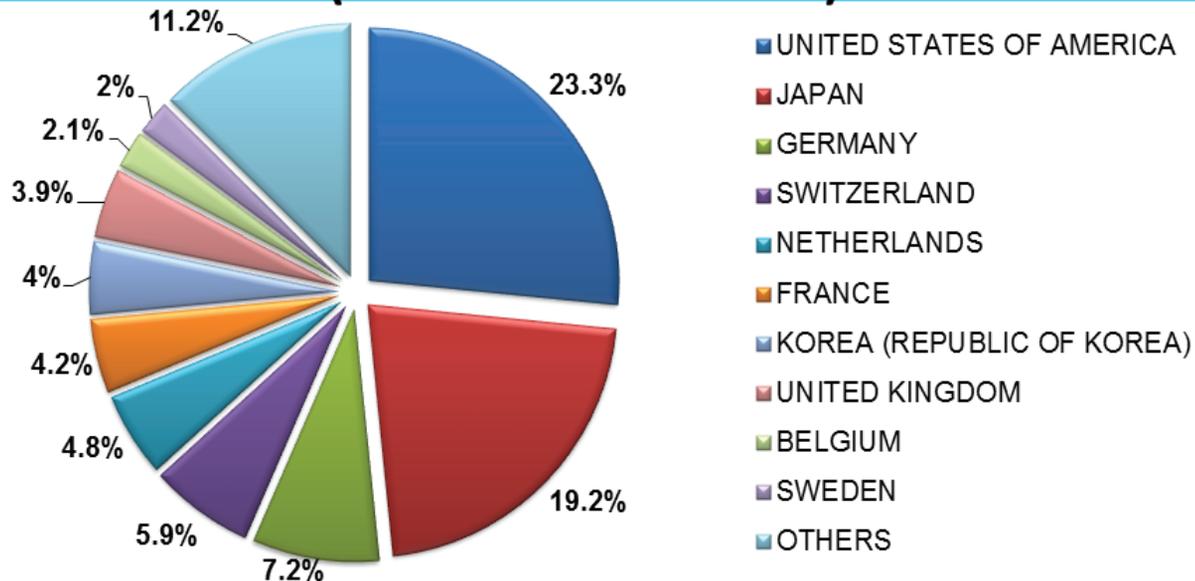
- Corresponding to the higher number of patents applications from foreign countries, 94% of all patents in Malaysia were granted to foreign countries, while the remaining 6% patents grants comes from local applicants.

TOP TEN PATENTS GRANTS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF GRANTS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	582	23.3%
2	JAPAN	479	19.2%
3	GERMANY	180	7.2%
4	SWITZERLAND	148	5.9%
5	NETHERLANDS	120	4.8%
6	FRANCE	104	4.2%
7	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	101	4%
8	UNITED KINGDOM	98	3.9%
9	BELGIUM	53	2.1%
10	SWEDEN	49	2%

- Out of a total of 2,501 patent grants in Malaysia, United States of America continue to top the rank with 582 grants.
- The ranks are dominated by European countries and two Asian countries are also made into the top 10 list.

TOP TEN PATENTS GRANTS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



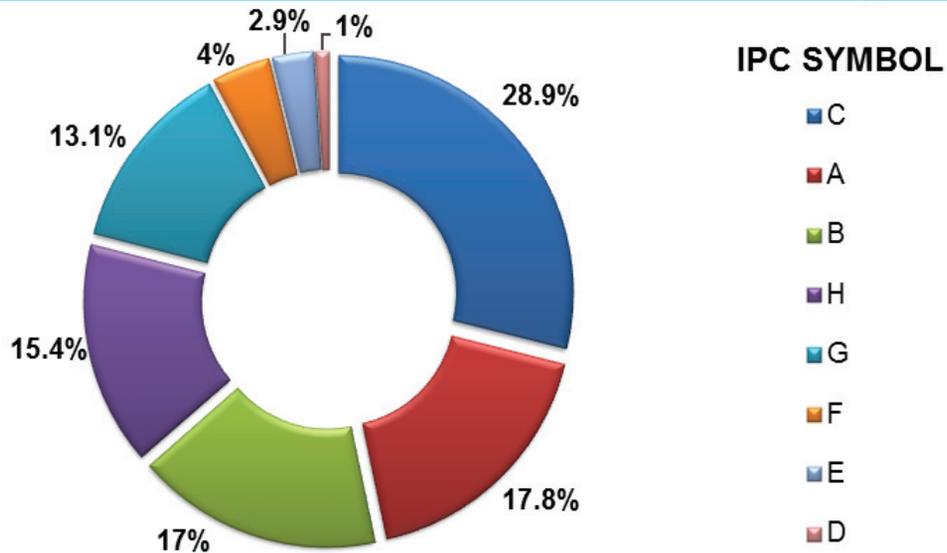
- USA accounted for 23.3% of total patents grants in Malaysia, followed by Japan (19.2%), Germany (7.2%) and Switzerland (5.9%).
- All the top ten countries that made into the patents grants list are high income countries.

PATENTS GRANTS 2012 (INTERNATIONAL PATENTS CLASSIFICATION)

NO	SECTION	FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY	NO. OF GRANTS	%
1	C	Chemistry ; Metallurgy	722	28.9%
2	A	Human Necessities	445	17.8%
3	B	Performing Operations; Transporting	424	17%
4	H	Electricity	384	15.4%
5	G	Physics	328	13.1%
6	F	Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting	101	4%
7	E	Fixed Constructions	72	2.9%
8	D	Textiles ; Paper	25	1%

- Eight sections of International Patent Classification (IPC) were determined to assign patent applications.
- Since 1993 onwards, Chemistry; Metallurgy (Section C) remained the highest patent grants compared to other field of technologies except in 2001 and 2006.
- Meanwhile Textiles; Paper (Section D) remained to be the least patent grants since 1993.

PATENTS GRANTS 2012 (INTERNATIONAL PATENTS CLASSIFICATION)



- IPC section for Chemistry; Metallurgy (Section C) was recorded the highest patents grants in Malaysia with 722 grants (28.9%) in 2012.
- The second highest section of patents grants is Human Necessities (Section A) with 445 (17.8%) and followed by Performing Operations; Transporting (Section B) with 424 (17%).

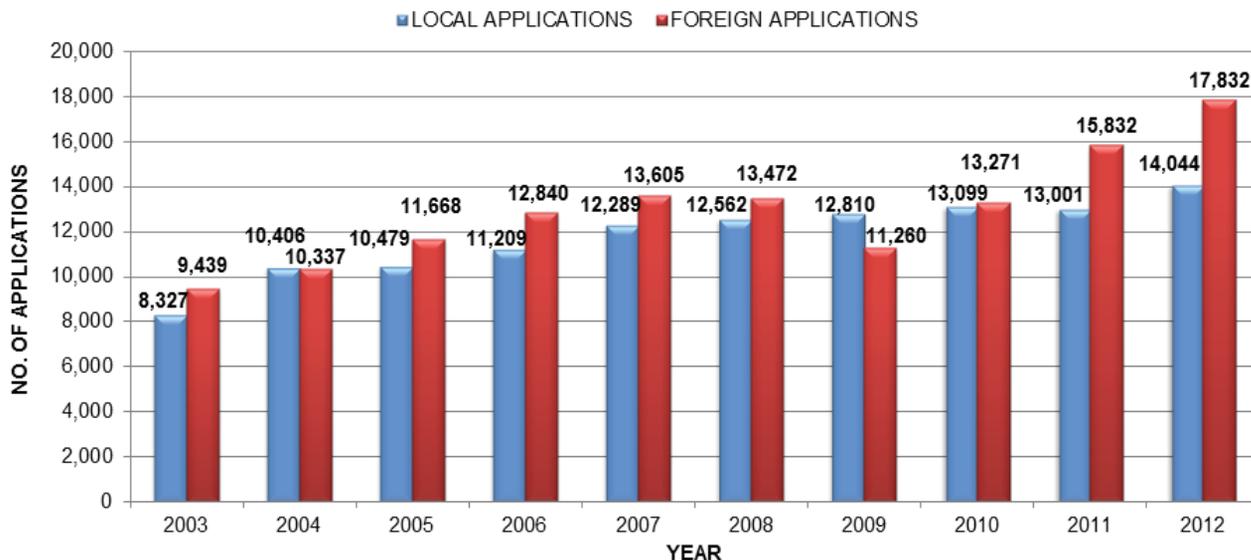
TRADE MARKS

TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%	FOREIGN APPLICATIONS	%	TOTAL APPLICATION
TRADE MARKS	2003	8,327	47%	9,439	53%	17,766
	2004	10,406	50%	10,337	50%	20,743
	2005	10,479	47%	11,668	53%	22,147
	2006	11,209	47%	12,840	53%	24,049
	2007	12,289	47%	13,605	53%	25,894
	2008	12,562	48%	13,472	52%	26,034
	2009	12,810	53%	11,260	47%	24,070
	2010	13,099	50%	13,271	50%	26,370
	2011	13,001	45%	15,832	55%	28,833
	2012	14,044	44%	17,832	56%	31,876

- From the total of 31,876 applications, 14,044 were contributed by local and 17,832 by foreign applications.
- On contrary to patents, trade marks exhibited almost equal shares for both local and foreign applications.

TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS: 2003 - 2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



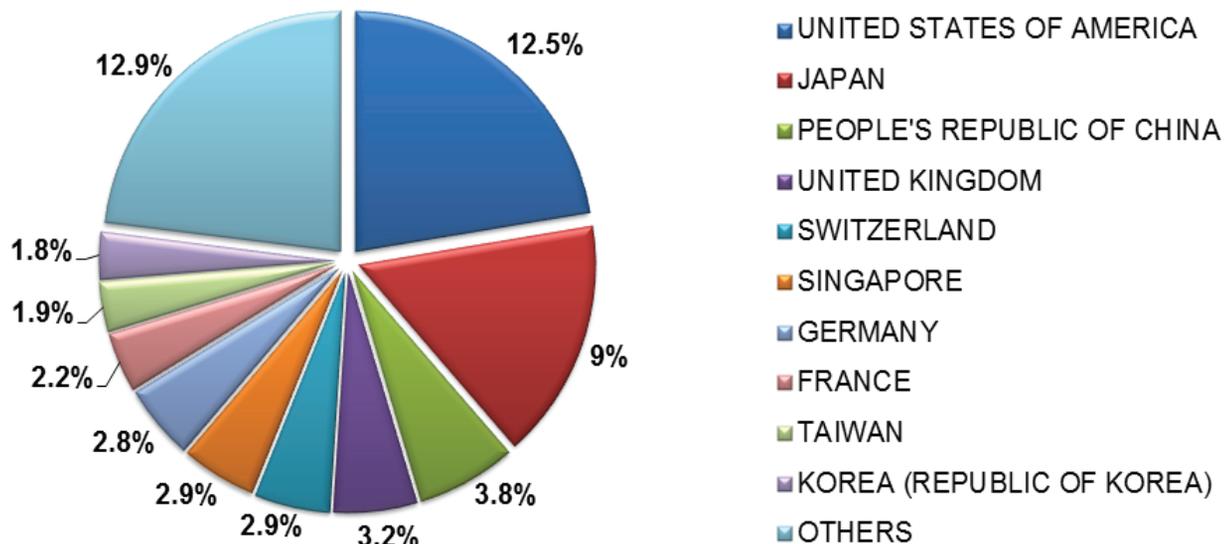
- By average, since 2003 more than half (52%) of the total trade marks applications come from foreign countries - slightly higher than applications by Malaysian with the average portion of 48%.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the growths for both local and foreign applications in trade marks are 8% and 12.6%, respectively.
- Filings for trade marks by local applicants in 2012 saw the highest number which achieved more than 14,000 applications.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,995	12.5%
2	JAPAN	2,880	9%
3	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,213	3.8%
4	UNITED KINGDOM	1,008	3.2%
5	SWITZERLAND	921	2.9%
6	SINGAPORE	918	2.9%
7	GERMANY	906	2.8%
8	FRANCE	717	2.2%
9	TAIWAN	592	1.9%
10	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	568	1.8%

- Similar to patents, USA and Japan took the top two ranks for trade marks applications in Malaysia with 3,995 (12.5%) and 2,880 (9%), respectively.
- Compared to other IP component ranks, China managed to rank third in the top trade marks filing countries with 1,213 applications.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



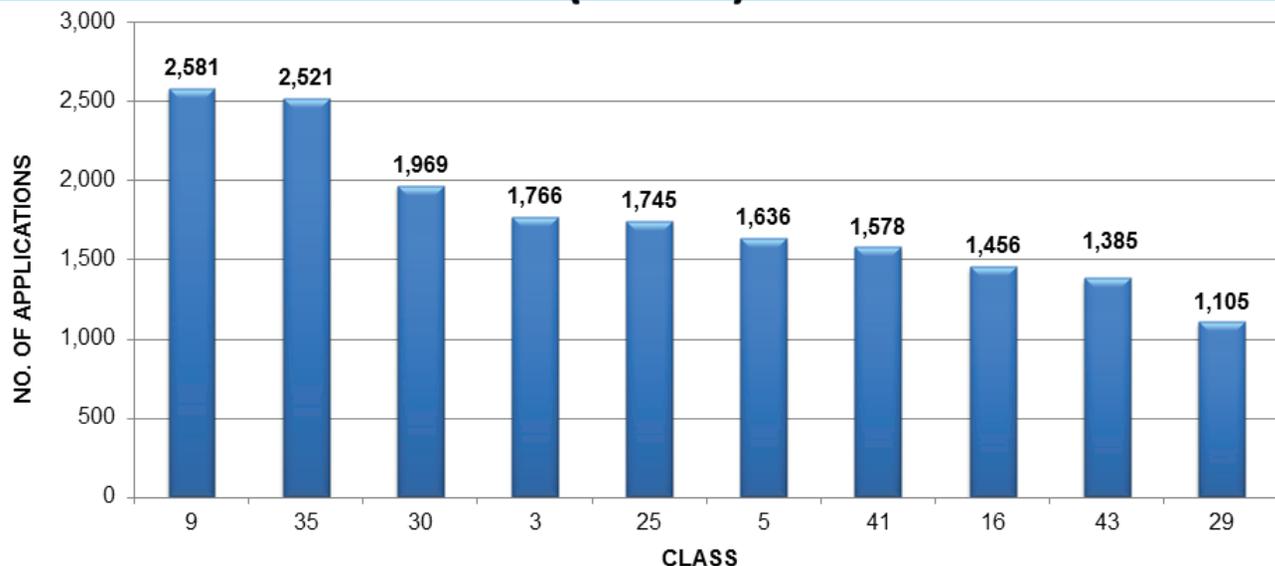
- Five Asian countries and four high income European countries have made into the top ten ranks.
- According to WIPO report, between 2007 and 2011, Asia saw its share of trade marks applications increase by nearly nine percentage points.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	9	2,581	8.1%
2	35	2,521	7.9%
3	30	1,969	6.2%
4	3	1,766	5.5%
5	25	1,745	5.5%
6	5	1,636	5.1%
7	41	1,578	5%
8	16	1,456	4.6%
9	43	1,385	4.3%
10	29	1,105	3.5%

- In 2012, trade marks applications for Class 9 are the highest share out of 45 classes with 2,581 filings (8.1%), followed closely by Class 35 with 2,521 filings (7.9%) and Class 30 with 1,969 filings (6.2%).
- The total number of trade marks applications for Class 9 increased by 4.4% in 2012 compared to 2011.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



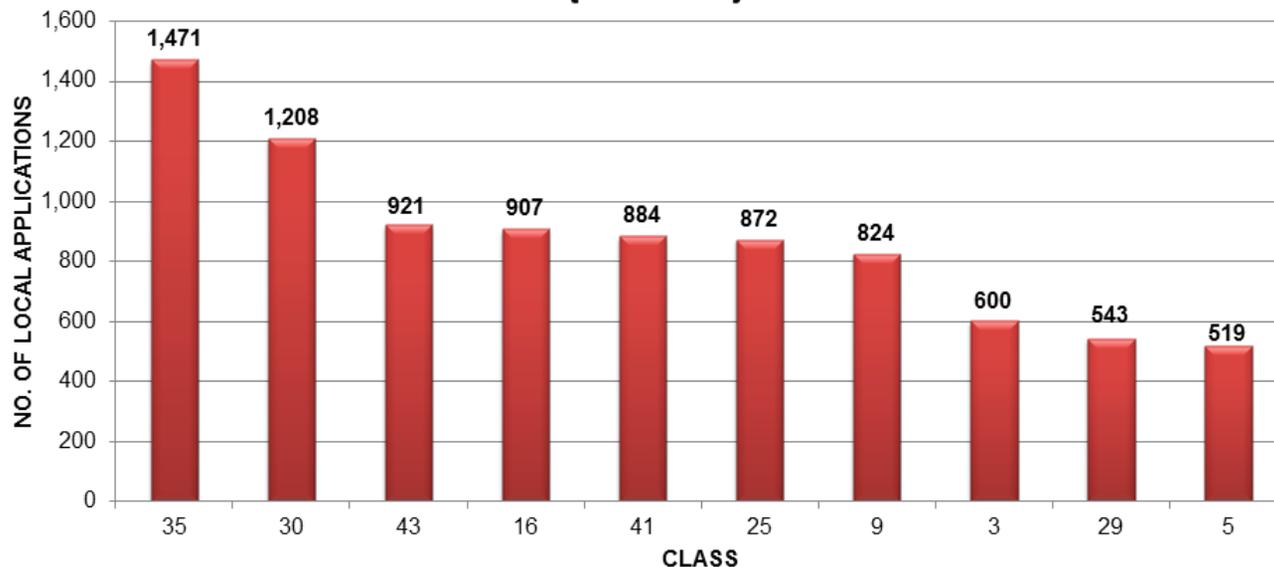
- USA, Japan and China filed the largest number of applications relating to Class 9, while applicants from Singapore, Australia as well as Malaysia have the largest numbers of trade marks applications relating to Class 35.
- The 11 service-related classes accounted for one-third of all classes specified in applications filed in 2012. This is up by 11.3% from 2011, demonstrating the continued importance applicants place on protecting their brands in service-oriented industries.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%
1	35	1,471	9.9%
2	30	1,208	8.2%
3	43	921	6.3%
4	16	907	6.3%
5	41	884	5.9%
6	25	872	5.8%
7	9	824	5.5%
8	3	600	4.8%
9	29	543	4%
10	5	519	3.9%

- From the total of 14,044 trade marks local applications, Class 35 took the first rank with 1,471 filings (9.9%).
- The second highest local application is Class 30 with 1,208 filings (8.2%).

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



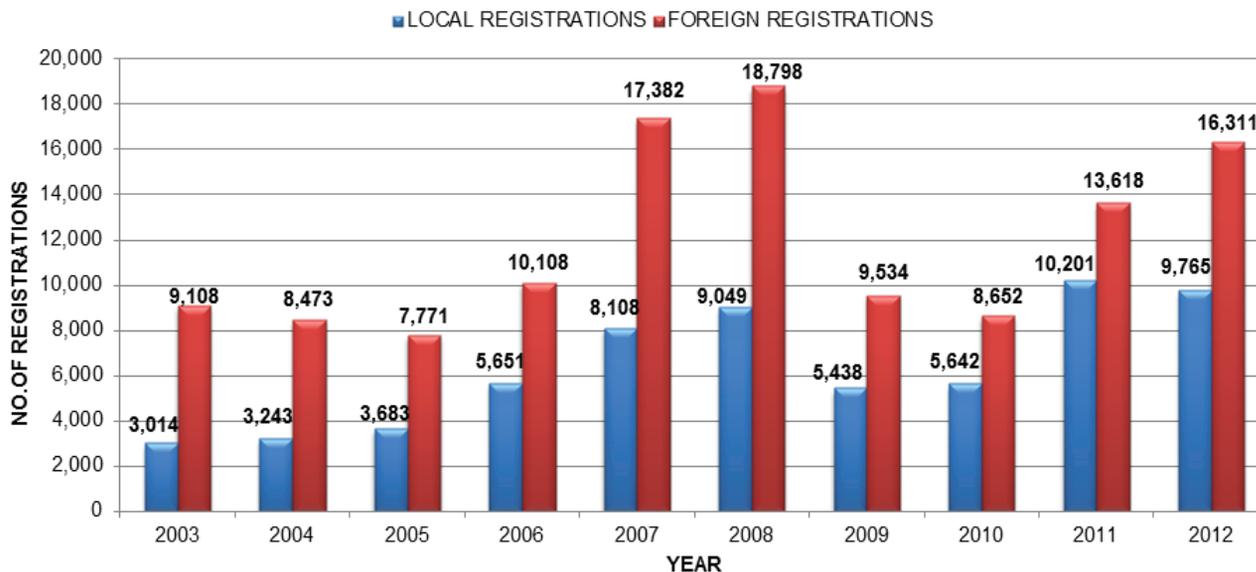
- Between 2011 and 2012, the total number of local applications for Class 35 has increased by 14.6%.
- Three of the top five class applications belong to service classes.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%	FOREIGN REGISTRATIONS	%	TOTAL
TRADE MARKS	2003	3,014	25%	9,108	75%	12,122
	2004	3,243	28%	8,473	72%	11,716
	2005	3,683	32%	7,771	68%	11,454
	2006	5,651	36%	10,108	64%	15,759
	2007	8,108	32%	17,382	68%	25,490
	2008	9,049	32%	18,798	68%	27,847
	2009	5,438	36%	9,534	64%	14,972
	2010	5,642	39%	8,652	61%	14,294
	2011	10,201	43%	13,618	57%	23,819
	2012	9,765	37%	16,311	63%	26,076

- In 2012, the share percentages of local and foreign trade marks registrations are 37% and 63%, respectively.
- It showed a slight downward trend for local registrations in 2012.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS: 2003-2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



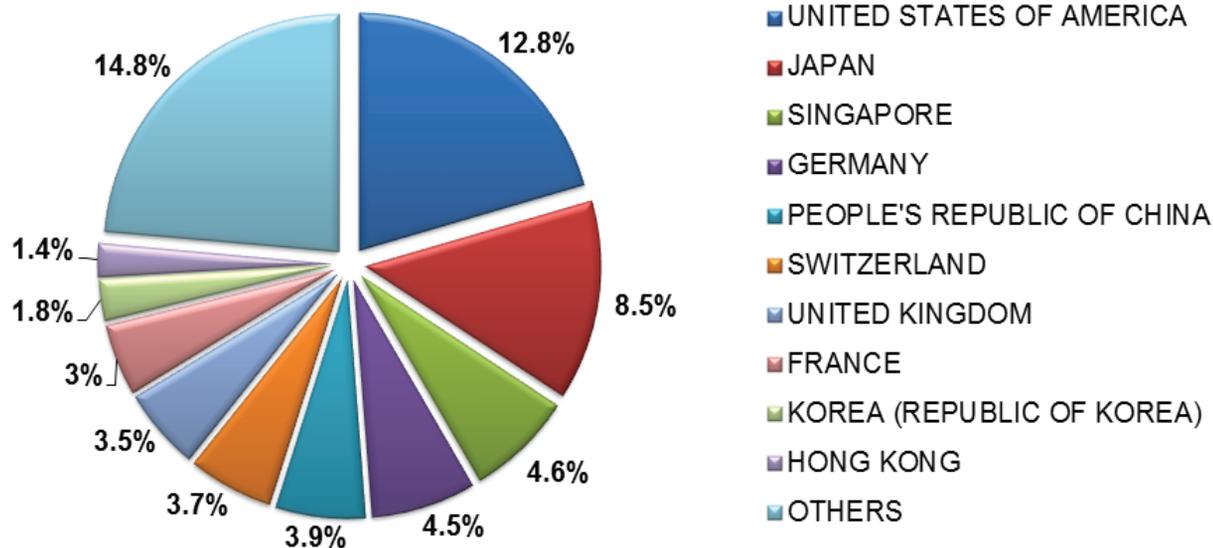
- Between 2011 and 2012, the share of local registrations declined from 43% to 37%, which makes the share of foreign registrations grew from 57% to 63%.
- The average portion for trade marks registrations from foreign countries since 2003 was 66% compared to 34% of the share by local registrations.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,350	12.8%
2	JAPAN	2,227	8.5%
3	SINGAPORE	1,201	4.6%
4	GERMANY	1,175	4.5%
5	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,009	3.9%
6	SWITZERLAND	958	3.7%
7	UNITED KINGDOM	911	3.5%
8	FRANCE	794	3%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	462	1.8%
10	HONG KONG	368	1.4%

- USA accounted for 12.8% (3,350) of total trade marks registrations which is the largest, followed by Japan with 8.5% (2,227) and Singapore with 4.6% (1,201).
- Foreign countries with high-income economies monopolize the top 10 rank which represent nearly half (44%) of the total trade marks registration, with the exception of China.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



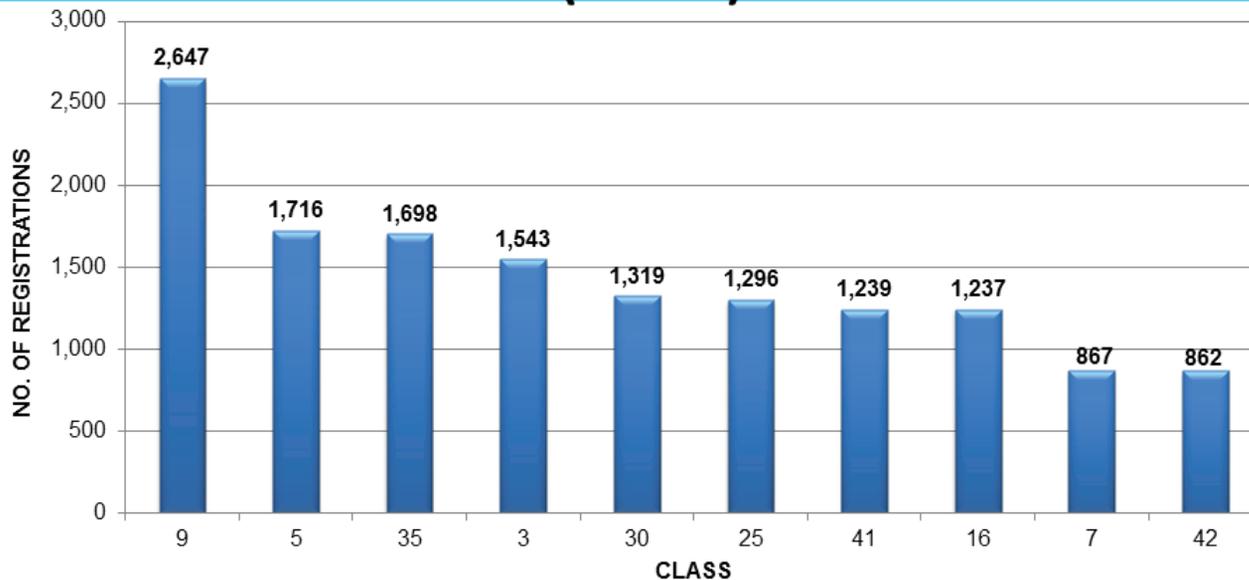
- From the list of top ten trade marks registrations, five are from Asian countries.
- These top Asian registration account for 20% of total share in registration, while the European account for 15%.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	9	2,647	10.2%
2	5	1,716	6.6%
3	35	1,698	6.5%
4	3	1,543	5.9%
5	30	1,319	5.1%
6	25	1,296	5%
7	41	1,239	4.8%
8	16	1,237	4.7%
9	7	867	3.3%
10	42	862	3.3%

- When comparing class counts, Class 9 is the highest share of total trade marks registration (10.2%) with 2,647 registrations issued.
- In addition to its highest numbers of registrations, Class 9 grew by 31.6% from 2011 to 2012.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



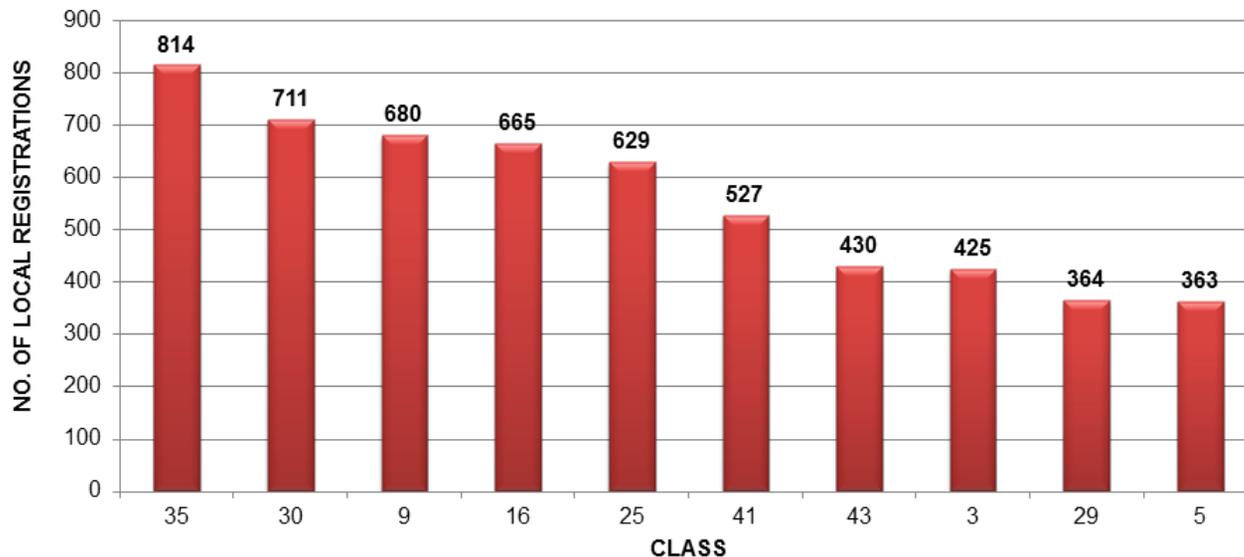
- Most of countries have their trade marks registered in Class 9; however, Switzerland and India have the largest numbers of trade marks registrations relating to Class 5.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%
1	35	814	8.3%
2	30	711	7.3%
3	9	680	7%
4	16	665	6.8%
5	25	629	6.4%
6	41	527	5.4%
7	43	430	4.4%
8	3	425	4.4%
9	29	364	3.7%
10	5	363	3.7%

- From the total of 9,765 trade marks local registrations, Class 35 placed the first rank with 814 registrations (8.3%) followed by Class 30 with 711 filings (7.3%) and Class 9 with 680 filings (7%).

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



- Between 2011 and 2012, the total number of local registrations for Class 35 has decreased by 11.4% but registration for Class 30 increased by 11.6%.

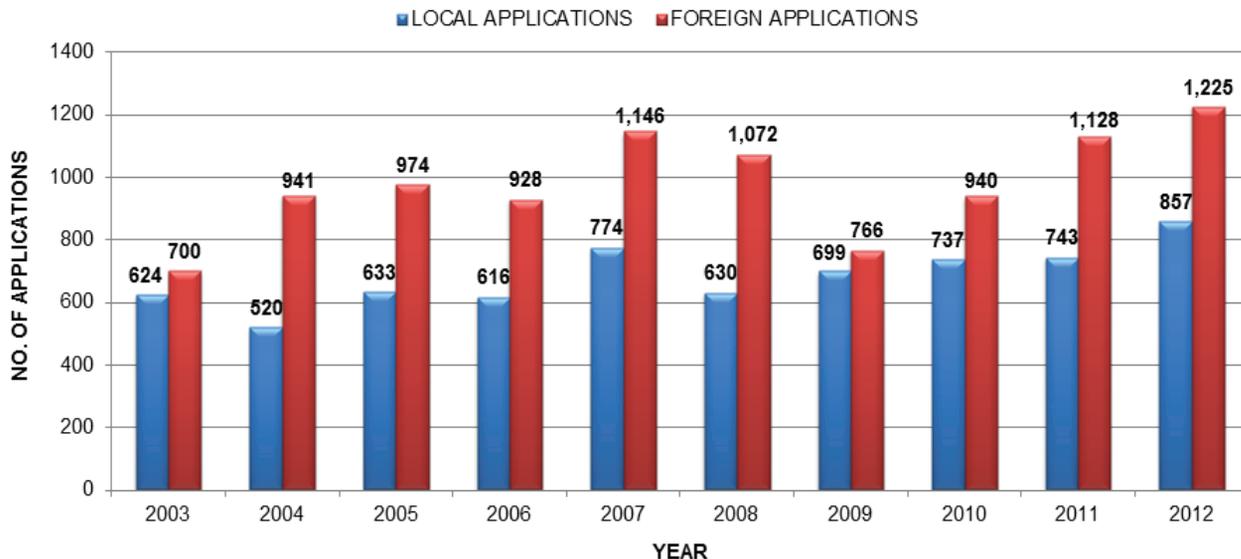
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%	FOREIGN APPLICATIONS	%	TOTAL APPLICATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	2003	624	47%	700	53%	1,324
	2004	520	36%	941	64%	1,461
	2005	633	39%	974	61%	1,607
	2006	616	40%	928	60%	1,544
	2007	774	40%	1,146	60%	1,920
	2008	630	37%	1,072	63%	1,702
	2009	699	48%	766	52%	1,465
	2010	737	44%	940	56%	1,677
	2011	743	40%	1,128	60%	1,871
	2012	857	41%	1,225	59%	2,082

- Based on WIPO report, industrial design applications worldwide grew strongly from 2010 to 2011.
- Industrial design applications in Malaysia grew steadily over the last four years with 857 local applications and 1,225 for foreign applications in 2012.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS: 2003 – 2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



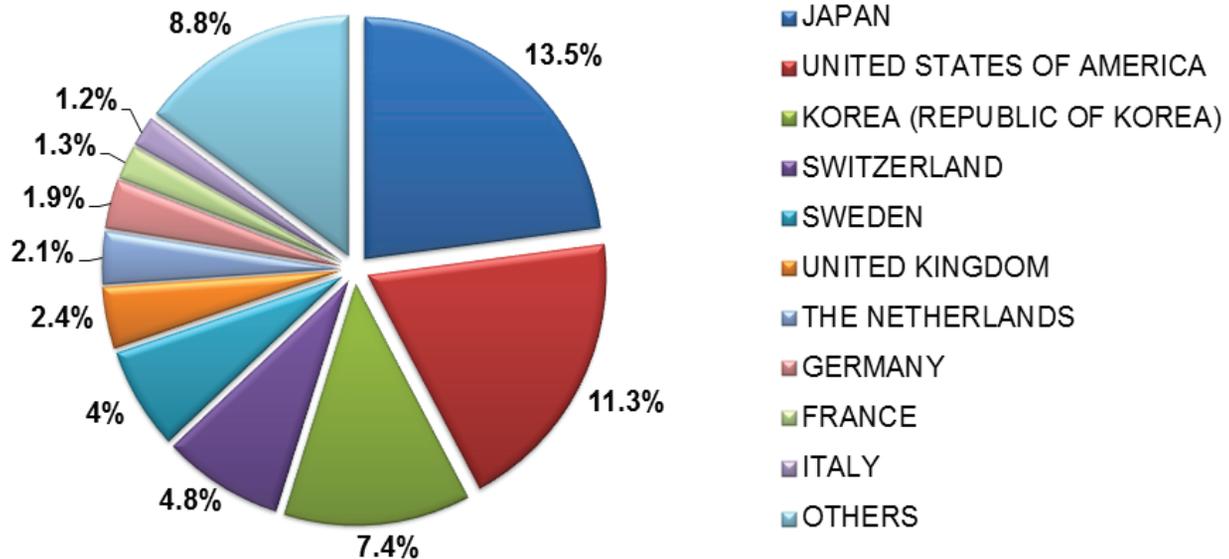
- 59% of industrial designs applications were filed by foreign applicants while local applicants consist of the remaining 41%.
- The growths in designs filings for both local and foreign applicants are 15.3% and 8.6%, respectively.
- The majority of the applications which came from foreign countries reflect on intensive use of the design system at offices in middle-income countries - WIPO report.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	JAPAN	281	13.5%
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	236	11.3%
3	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	155	7.4%
4	SWITZERLAND	100	4.8%
5	SWEDEN	84	4%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	50	2.4%
7	THE NETHERLANDS	43	2.1%
8	GERMANY	40	1.9%
9	FRANCE	28	1.3%
10	ITALY	25	1.2%

- Japan, with 281 designs filings is the largest number of applications in 2012 (13.5%).
- USA is the second highest number of design filings in 2012, with 236 designs (11.3%).
- Although Republic of Korea ranked third, it recorded the highest growth in 2012 with nearly 13 times of the previous year's application.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



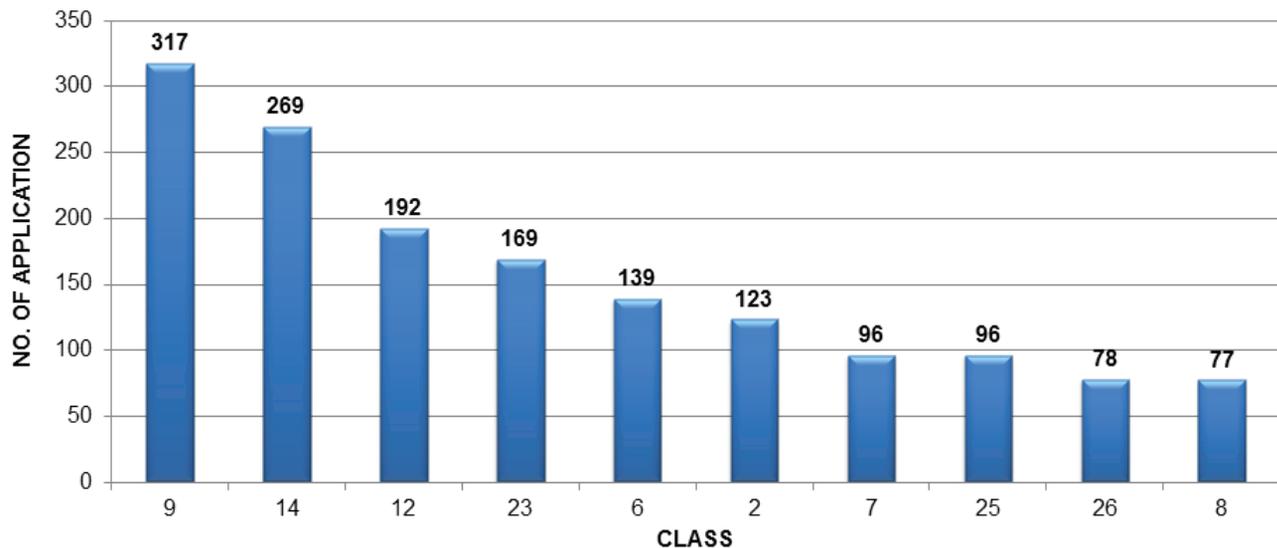
- Since 1999, Japan managed to rank first in industrial designs beating USA that monopolized other IP rankings.
- High-income countries accounted for all the top ten rank of industrial designs filings.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	9	317	15.2%
2	14	269	12.9%
3	12	192	9.2%
4	23	169	8.1%
5	6	139	6.7%
6	2	123	5.9%
7	7	96	4.6%
8	25	96	4.6%
9	26	78	3.7%
10	8	77	3.7%

- In 2012, Class 9 (packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods) is the largest number of applications in industrial designs with 317 filings, a big 44.1% increase over 2011.
- Meanwhile, Class 14 (recording, communication or information retrieval equipment) is the second highest number of design filings in 2012, with 265 designs.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



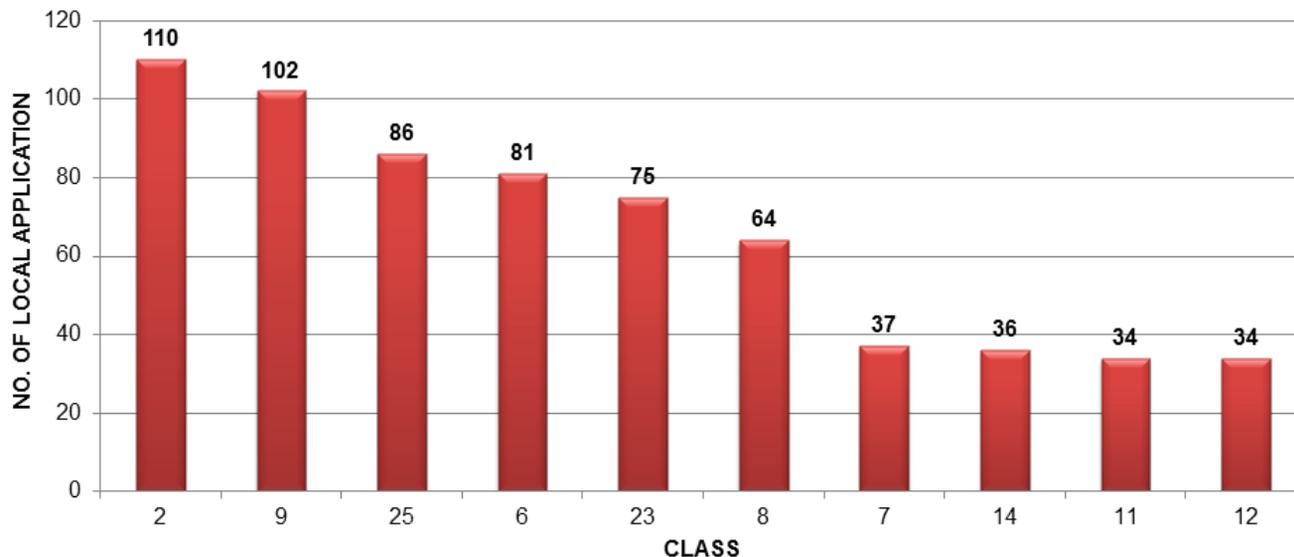
- The top five classes accounted for over half (52%) of all classes specified in industrial designs applications.
- United Kingdom and USA filed the largest number of applications relating to Class 9, while most of industrial designs applications in Class 14 came from Republic of Korea with 137 filings.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%
1	2	110	12.8%
2	9	102	11.9%
3	25	86	10%
4	6	81	9.5%
5	23	75	8.8%
6	8	64	7.5%
7	7	37	4.3%
8	14	36	4.2%
9	11	34	4%
10	12	34	4%

- Class 2 (articles of clothing and haberdashery) is the largest class, accounting for 12.8% of total local applications in 2012, followed by Class 9 (11.9%) and Class 25 (10%).
- The combined share of the top ten classes accounted for three-quarters of total local applications in 2012.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



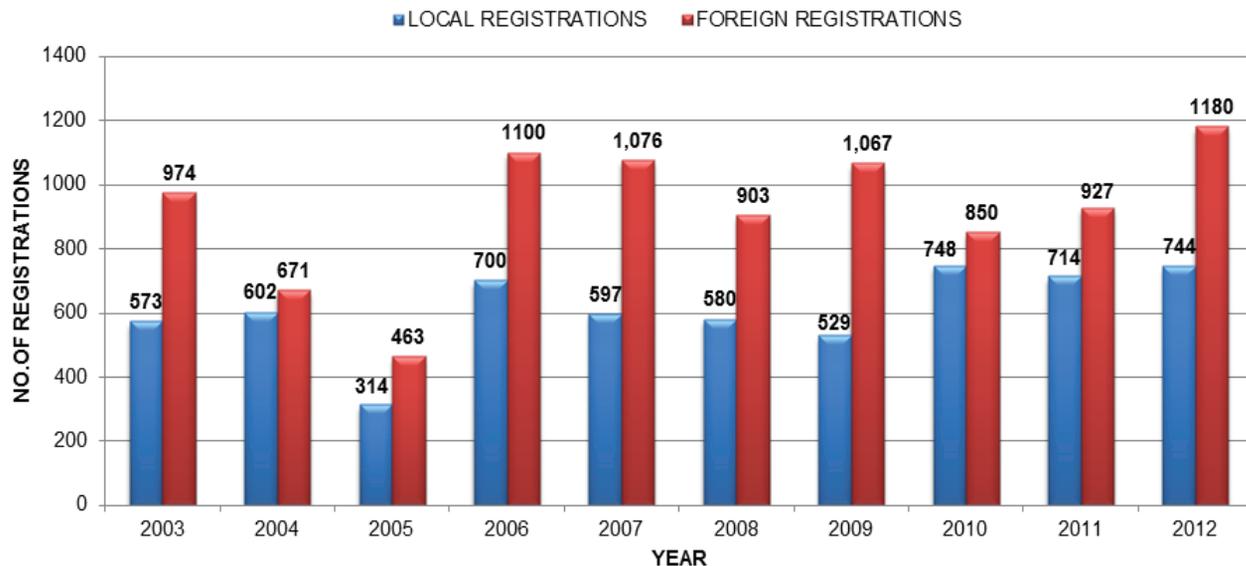
- Class 2 became the largest local application for the second year in a row, since 2011.
- Class 17 (musical instruments) and 18 (printing and office machinery) are the least specified in industrial designs application by local applicants.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)

IPR	YEAR	LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%	FOREIGN REGISTRATIONS	%	TOTAL
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	2003	573	37%	974	63%	1,547
	2004	602	47%	671	53%	1,273
	2005	314	40%	463	60%	777
	2006	700	39%	1100	61%	1,800
	2007	597	36%	1,076	64%	1,673
	2008	580	39%	903	61%	1,483
	2009	529	33%	1,067	67%	1,596
	2010	748	47%	850	53%	1,598
	2011	714	44%	927	56%	1,641
	2012	744	39%	1180	61%	1,924

- The foreign registrations of industrial designs remained higher than the local registrations since 2003.
- In 2012, foreign registrations accounted for 61%, while the local registrations taking the rest of 39% of total registration.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS: 2003 -2012 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



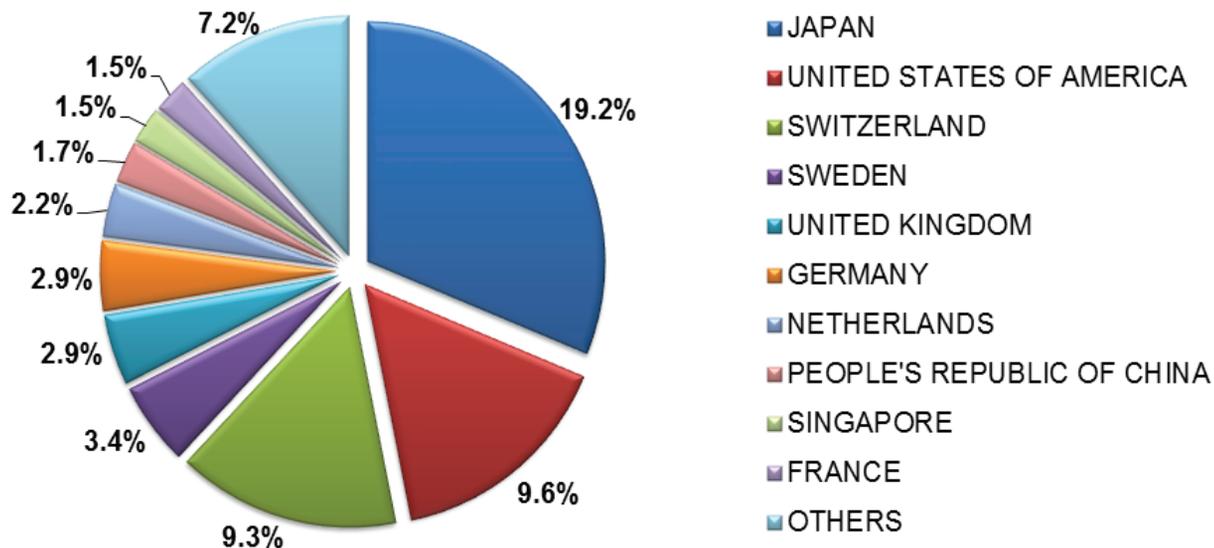
- Total industrial designs registrations that were issued to foreign applicants in 2012 increased by 27.3% (1,180), which is the highest to date.
- Meanwhile the total local applicants grew by 4.2% with 744 registrations in 2012.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	JAPAN	369	19.2%
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	184	9.6%
3	SWITZERLAND	179	9.3%
4	SWEDEN	66	3.4%
5	UNITED KINGDOM	56	2.9%
6	GERMANY	55	2.9%
7	NETHERLANDS	42	2.2%
8	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	33	1.7%
9	SINGAPORE	29	1.5%
10	FRANCE	28	1.5%

- Japan and USA consistently emerged as the top two foreign countries with 369 (19.2%) and 184 (9.6%) registrations respectively, from 30 foreign countries that were issued.
- Singapore is the only ASEAN country listed in the top ten industrial designs registrations in 2012.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



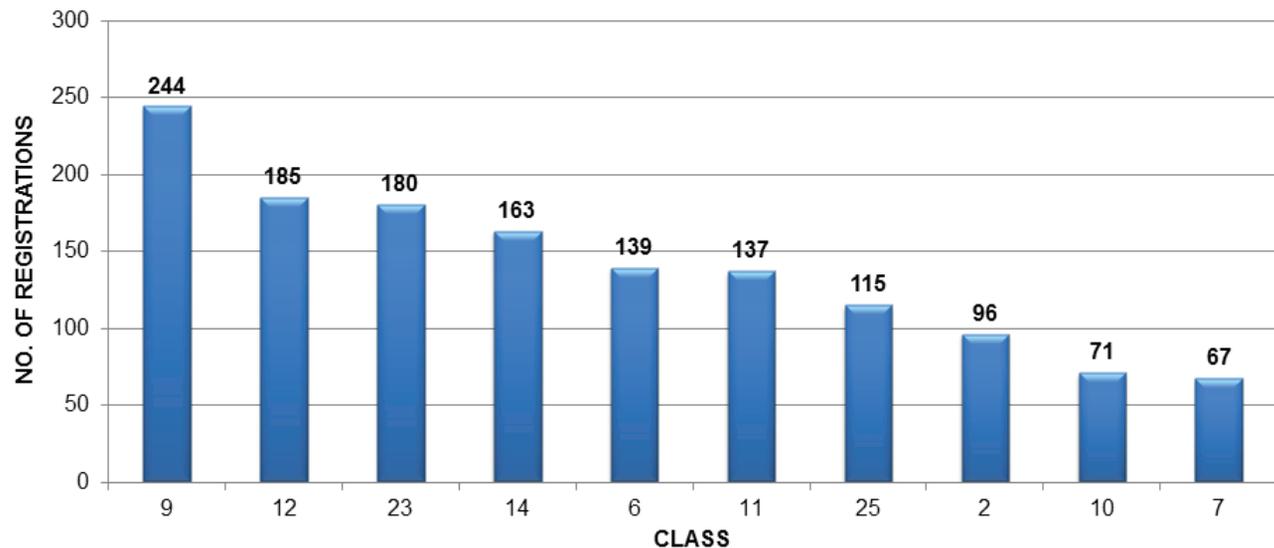
- The top ten ranking was dominated by six European countries with 22.1% of total registrations.
- Japan, USA and Switzerland – top three countries' shares in the rank exceed the amount of registrations issued to all other countries combined in 2012.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	9	244	12.7%
2	12	185	9.6%
3	23	180	9.4%
4	14	163	8.5%
5	6	139	7.2%
6	11	137	7.1%
7	25	115	6%
8	2	96	5%
9	10	71	3.7%
10	7	67	3.5%

- Class 9 (packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods) hold the top position with nearly 13% of all industrial designs registration, followed by Class 12 (9.6%) and Class 23 (9.4%).
- Top five classes contributed nearly half (47%) of total registrations.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



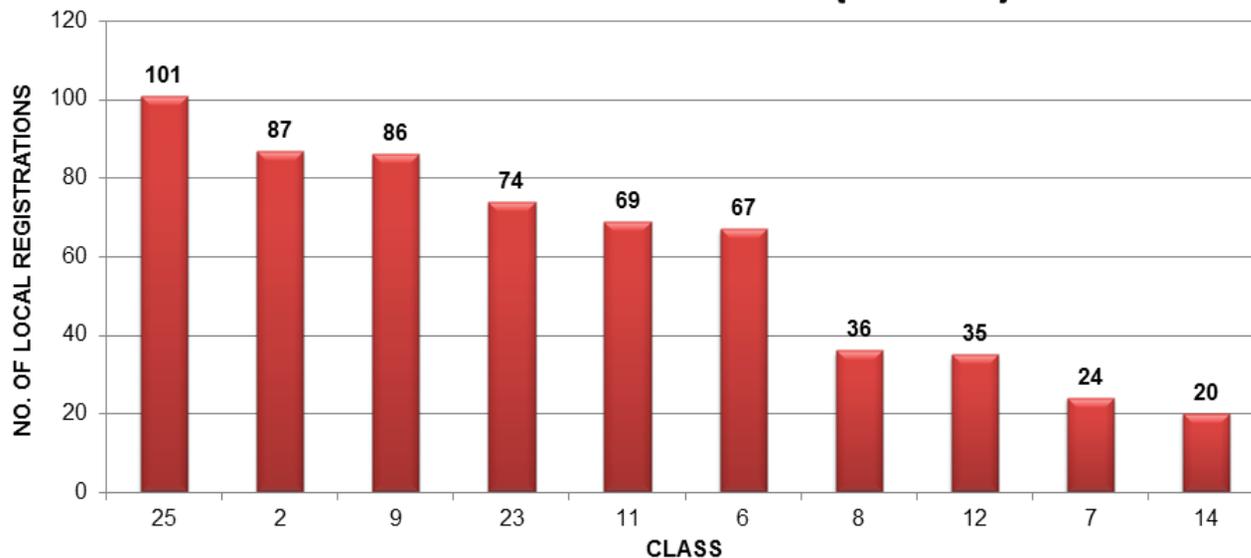
- In comparison to 2011, registrations for Class 9 show a decline by 3.2% in 2012.
- USA and United Kingdom are two foreign countries with the highest registrations in Class 9; while Japan ranked first in industrial designs registrations for Class 12.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%
1	25	101	13.6%
2	2	87	11.7%
3	9	86	11.6%
4	23	74	9.9%
5	11	69	9.3%
6	6	67	9%
7	8	36	4.8%
8	12	35	4.7%
9	7	24	3.2%
10	14	20	2.7%

- In 2012, Class 25 (building units and construction elements) contributed the most (13.6%) of overall industrial designs registrations to local applicants.
- Class 2 (articles of clothing and haberdashery) is the second highest for local registrations with 11.7% and followed by Class 9 (packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods) with 11.6%.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



- More than half (56.1%) of the total industrial designs registrations were contributed by the top five class ranking.
- There was no registration for Class 17 (musical instruments) in 2012.

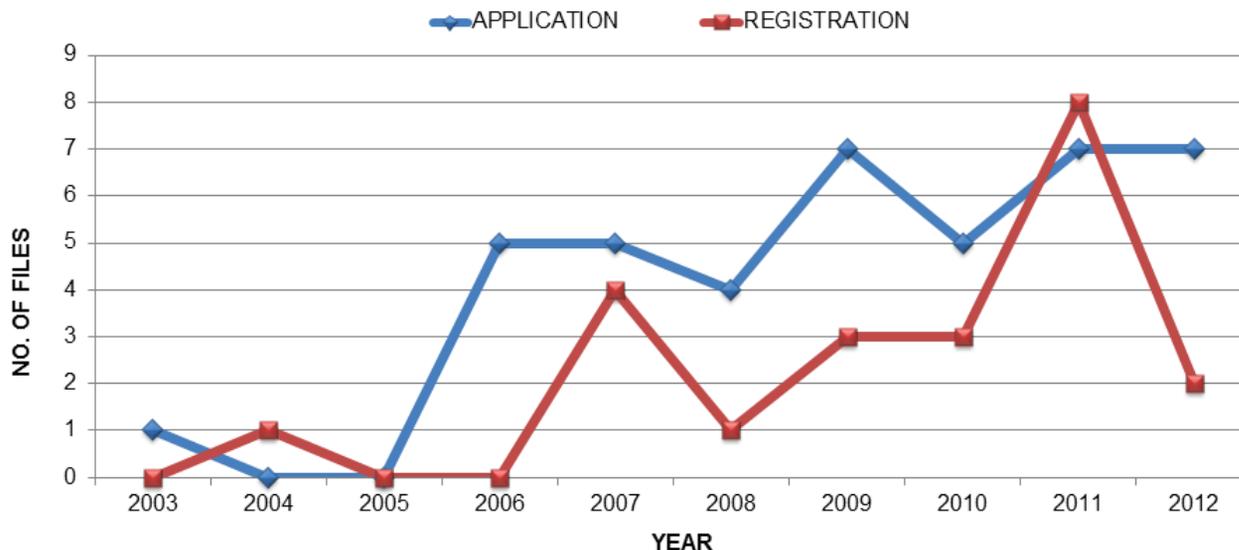
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS 2003 - 2012

YEAR	APPLICATION			REGISTRATION		
	Malaysia	Foreign	Total	Malaysia	Foreign	Total
2003	1	-	1	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	1	-	1
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	5	-	5	-	-	-
2007	5	-	5	4	-	4
2008	3	1	4	1	-	1
2009	6	1	7	1	2	3
2010	3	2	5	3	-	3
2011	6	1	7	6	2	8
2012	7	-	7	1	1	2
TOTAL	36	5	41	17	5	22

- In 2012, the application for geographical indication remained unchanged from the previous year with seven applications.
- All applications in 2012 are local products.
- As for registration, only two products have been registered which are Perlis Harumanis Mango and Champagne.

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS 2003 - 2012



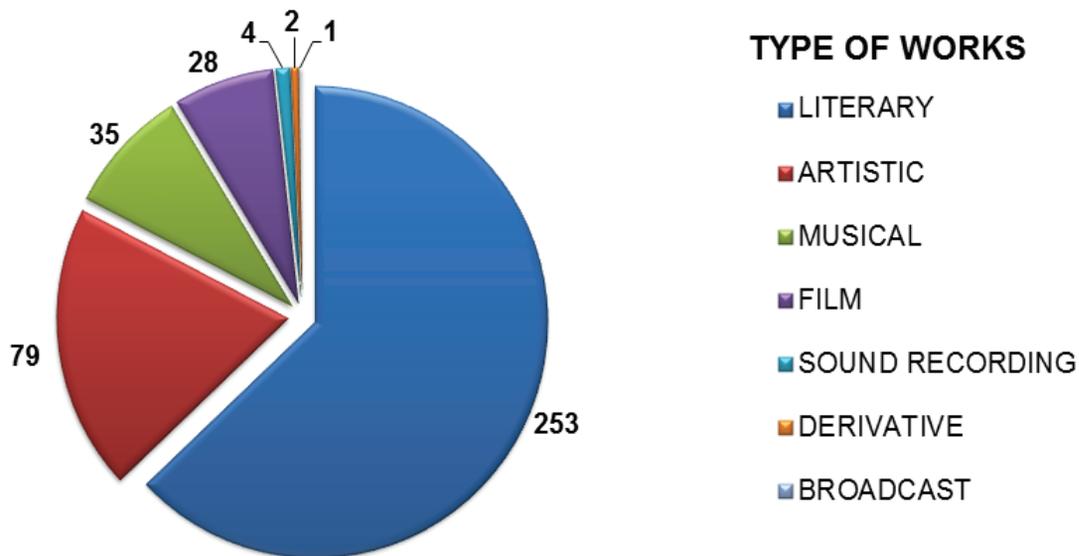
- From 2003 to 2012, the average number of application for geographical indications is four filings with a growth rate of 51.8%.
- Meanwhile, in the same period, the average number of registration for geographical indications is two registrations with a growth rate of 22.2%.
- Over the past ten years, 22 geographical indications have been registered, with 17 local products and five foreign products.

APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION

TYPE OF WORKS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS
LITERARY	253
ARTISTIC	79
MUSICAL	35
FILM	28
SOUND RECORDING	4
DERIVATIVE	2
BROADCAST	1
TOTAL	402

- Copyright (Voluntary Notification) Regulations comes into operation on 1 June 2012.
- MyIPO received a total of 402 applications for Voluntary Notification.

APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION



- In 2012, the highest share of application for Copyright Voluntary Notification is literary works which consist of 253 applications, followed by artistic works with 79 applications.
- This shows that 63% of the copyrights applications in Malaysia comprises of literary works, while 0.2% in broadcast works.

INDEX - TRADE MARKS CLASS

CLASS DETAILS

- 1 Chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesives used in industry
- 2 Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordants; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists
- 3 Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions; dentifrices
- 4 Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles and wicks for lighting
- 5 Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides
- 6 Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores
- 7 Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs
- 8 Hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; razors
- 9 Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire-extinguishing apparatus
- 10 Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials

CLASS DETAILS

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 11 | Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes |
| 12 | Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water |
| 13 | Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fireworks |
| 14 | Precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes; jewellery, precious stones; horological and chronometric instruments |
| 15 | Musical instruments |
| 16 | Paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes; printed matter; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture); instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes); printers' type; printing blocks |
| 17 | Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture; packing, stopping and insulating materials; flexible pipes, not of metal |
| 18 | Leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes; animal skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; whips, harness and saddlery |
| 19 | Building materials (non-metallic); non-metallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch and bitumen; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal |
| 20 | Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics |
| 21 | Household or kitchen utensils and containers; combs and sponges; brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles for cleaning purposes; steelwool; unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building); glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes |
| 22 | Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics); raw fibrous textile materials |
| 23 | Yarns and threads, for textile use |
| 24 | Textiles and textile goods, not included in other classes; bed and table covers |
| 25 | Clothing, footwear, headgear |

CLASS DETAILS

- 26** Lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid; buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles; artificial flowers
 - 27** Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors; wall hangings (non-textile)
 - 28** Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes; decorations for Christmas trees
 - 29** Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, frozen, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, compotes; eggs, milk and milk products; edible oils and fats
 - 30** Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking-powder; salt, mustard; vinegar, sauces (condiments); spices; ice
 - 31** Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes; live animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants and flowers; foodstuffs for animals; malt
 - 32** Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; syrups and other preparations for making beverages
 - 33** Alcoholic beverages (except beers)
 - 34** Tobacco; smokers' articles; matches
 - 35** Advertising; business management; business administration; office functions
 - 36** Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; real estate affairs
 - 37** Building construction; repair; installation services
 - 38** Telecommunications
 - 39** Transport; packaging and storage of goods; travel arrangement
 - 40** Treatment of materials
 - 41** Education; providing of training; entertainment; sporting and cultural activities
 - 42** Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software
 - 43** Services for providing food and drink; temporary accommodation
 - 44** Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services
 - 45** Legal services; security services for the protection of property and individuals; personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals
-

INDEX – INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS CLASS

CLASS	DETAILS
1	Foodstuffs
2	Articles of clothing and haberdashery
3	Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, not elsewhere specified
4	Brushware
5	Textile piece goods, artificial and natural sheet material
6	Furnishing
7	Household goods, not elsewhere specified
8	Tools and hardware
9	Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods
10	Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments
11	Articles of adornment
12	Means of transport or hoisting
13	Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity
14	Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment
15	Machines, not elsewhere specified
16	Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus
17	Musical instruments
18	Printing and office machinery
19	Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials
20	Sales and advertising equipment, signs
21	Games, toys, tents and sports goods
22	Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing
23	Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel
24	Medical and laboratory equipment

CLASS	DETAILS
25	Building units and construction elements
26	Lighting apparatus
27	Tobacco and smokers' supplies
28	Pharmaceutical and cosmetic products, toilet articles and apparatus
29	Devices and equipment against fire hazards, for accident prevention and for rescue
30	Articles for the care and handling of animals
31	Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink not elsewhere specified
32	Graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns, ornamentation
99	Miscellaneous