

STATISTICAL BOOKLET 2013

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
CORPORATION OF MALAYSIA



KPDNKK





STATISTICAL BOOKLET 2013

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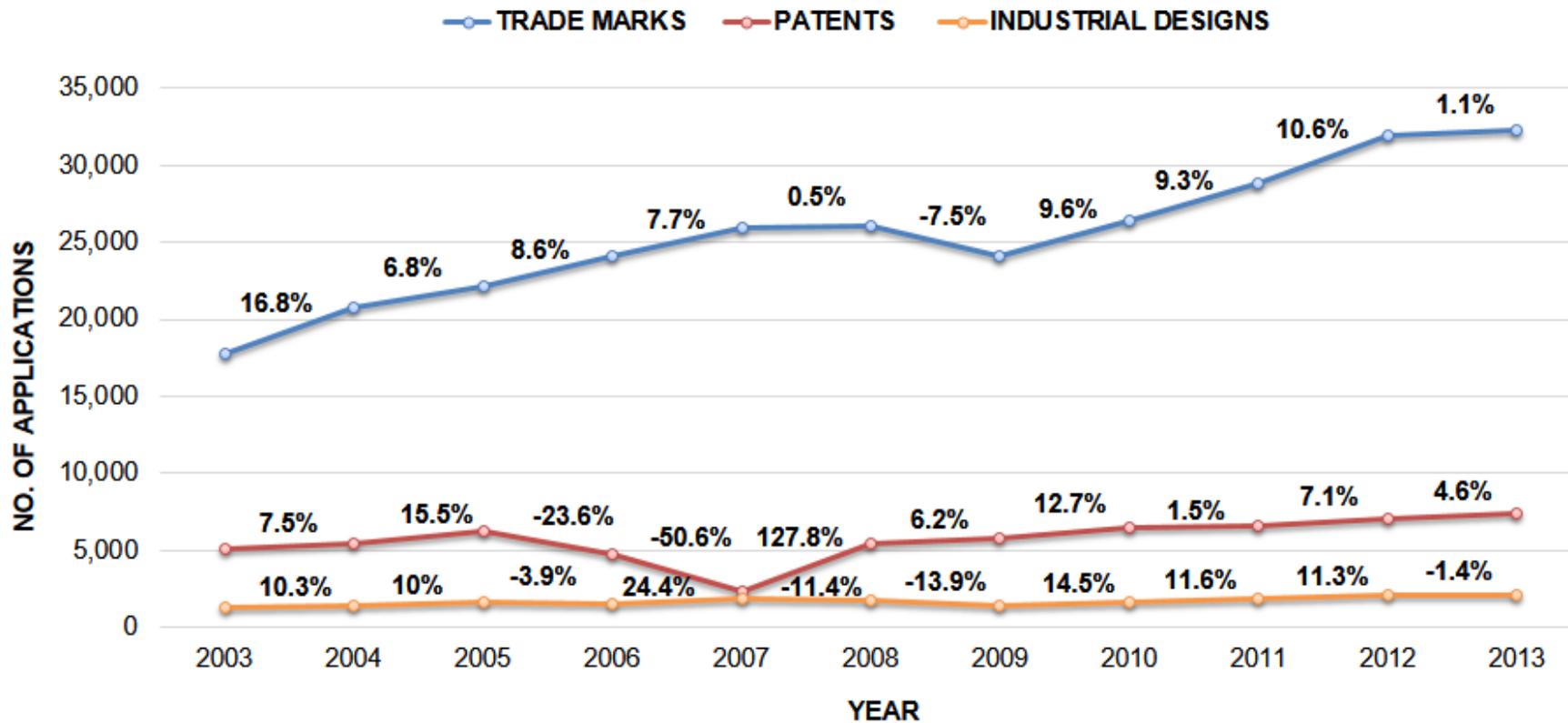
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APPLICATIONS BY IPR COMPONENT

IPR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PATENTS	5,062	5,442	6,286	4,800	2,372	5,403	5,737	6,464	6,559	7,027	7,350
GROWTH (%)		7.5%	15.5%	-23.6%	-50.6%	127.8%	6.2%	12.7%	1.5%	7.1%	4.6%
TRADE MARKS	17,766	20,743	22,147	24,049	25,894	26,034	24,070	26,370	28,833	31,876	32,225
GROWTH (%)		16.8%	6.8%	8.6%	7.7%	0.5%	-7.5%	9.6%	9.3%	10.6%	1.1%
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	1,324	1,461	1,607	1,544	1,920	1,702	1,465	1,677	1,871	2,082	2,053
GROWTH (%)		10.3%	10%	-3.9%	24.4%	-11.4%	-13.9%	14.5%	11.6%	11.3%	-1.4%
TOTAL APPLICATIONS	24,152	27,646	30,040	30,393	30,186	33,139	31,272	34,511	37,263	40,985	41,628
TOTAL GROWTH (%)		14.5%	8.7%	1.2%	-0.7%	9.8%	-5.6%	10.4%	8%	10%	1.6%

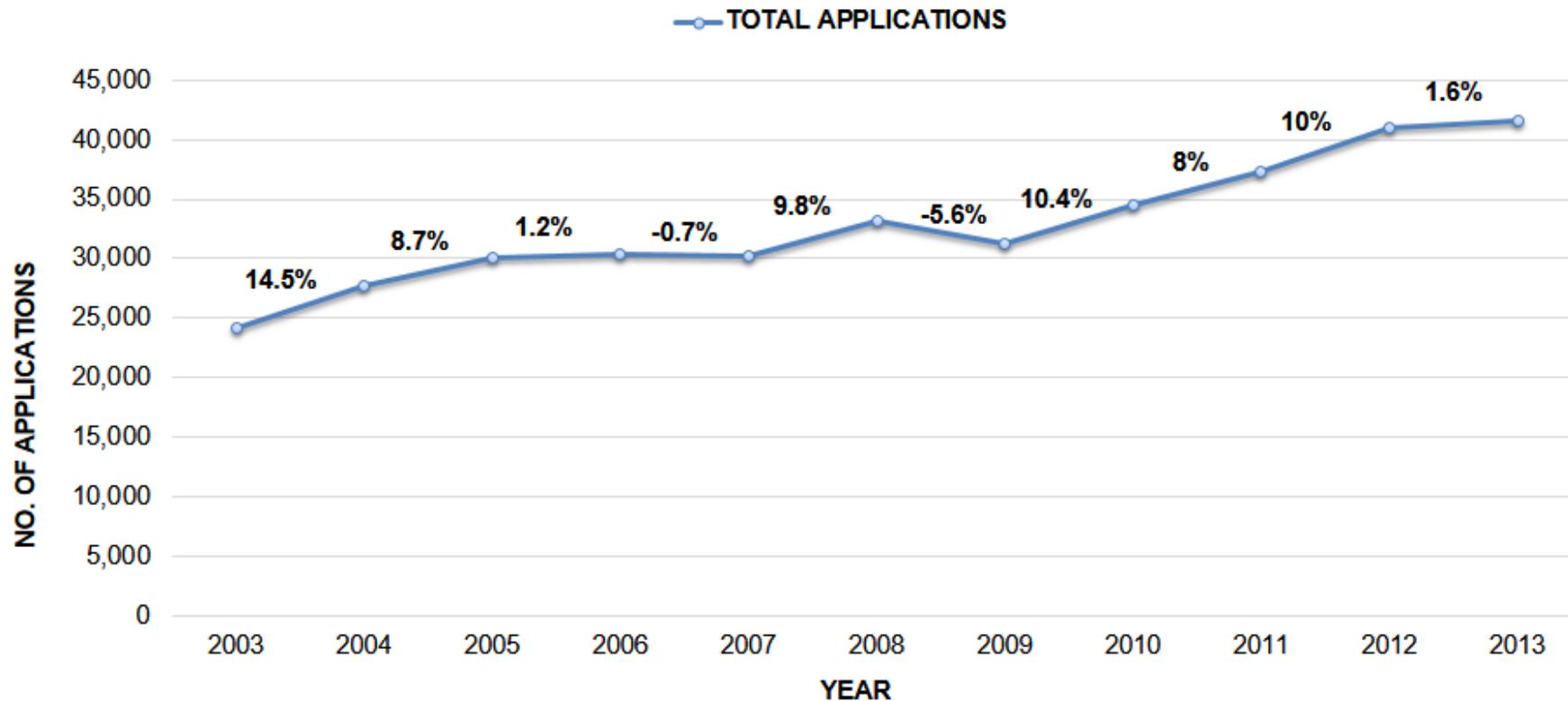
- For two years (2012 and 2013), total IPR applications exceed the 40 thousands mark.
- According to WIPO's reports, after experiencing a decline in 2009 at the height of crisis, IP filings have sharply rebounded and have been exceeded pre-crisis rates of growth.

IPR APPLICATIONS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2013



- In 2013, the total number of intellectual property rights (IPR) applications increased by 1.6% with 41,628 applications.
- Both patents and trade marks saw increasing applications trends which continue to grow by 4.6% and 1.1% in 2013, while industrial designs application decreased by 1.4% in the same year.

TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2013



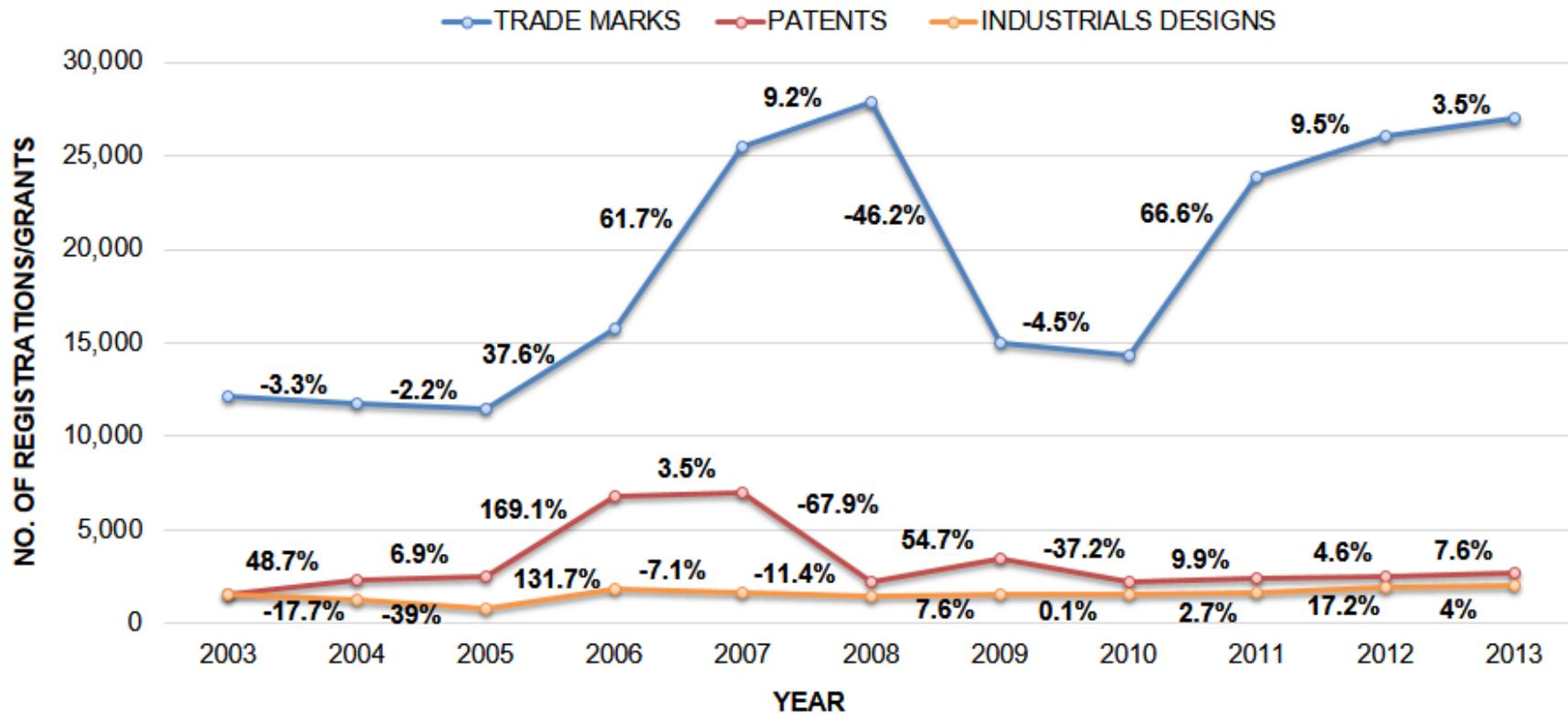
- Since 2010, the total number of IPR applications have followed an upward trend.
- Between 2003 and 2013, the average of IPR application growth is 5.8%.

REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS BY IPR COMPONENT

IPR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PATENTS	1,578	2,347	2,508	6,749	6,983	2,242	3,468	2,177	2,392	2,501	2,691
GROWTH (%)		48.7%	6.9%	169.1%	3.5%	-67.9%	54.7%	-37.2%	9.9%	4.6%	7.6%
TRADE MARKS	12,122	11,716	11,454	15,759	25,490	27,847	14,972	14,294	23,819	26,076	26,979
GROWTH (%)		-3.3%	-2.2%	37.6%	61.7%	9.2%	-46.2%	-4.5%	66.6%	9.5%	3.5%
INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS	1,547	1,273	777	1,800	1,673	1,483	1,596	1,598	1,641	1,924	2,001
GROWTH (%)		-17.7%	-39%	131.7%	-7.1%	-11.4%	7.6%	0.1%	2.7%	17.2%	4%
TOTAL GRANTS/ REGISTRATIONS	15,247	15,336	14,739	24,308	34,146	31,572	20,036	18,069	27,852	30,501	31,671
TOTAL GROWTH (%)		0.6%	-3.9%	64.9%	40.5%	-7.5%	-36.5%	-9.8%	54.1%	9.5%	3.8%

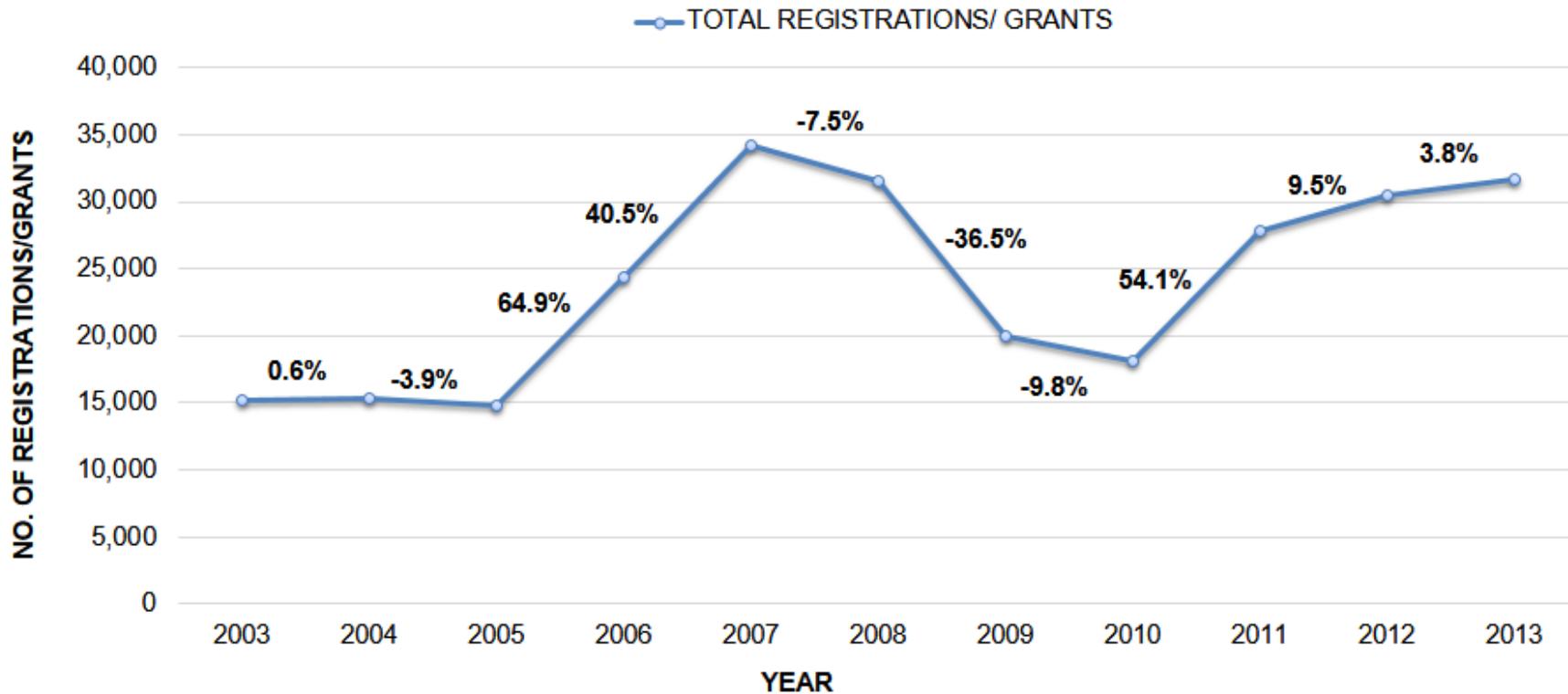
- The total number of IPR registrations/grants in Malaysia grew over the three-year period from 2011 to 2013, with increases of 54.1% in 2011, 9.5% in 2012 and 3.8% in 2013.

IPR REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2013



- All registrations/grants for three components, patents, trade marks and industrial designs, showed increasing trends in 2013 with the growth rates of 7.6%, 3.5% and 4%, respectively.

TOTAL IPR REGISTRATIONS/GRANTS & GROWTH: 2003 - 2013



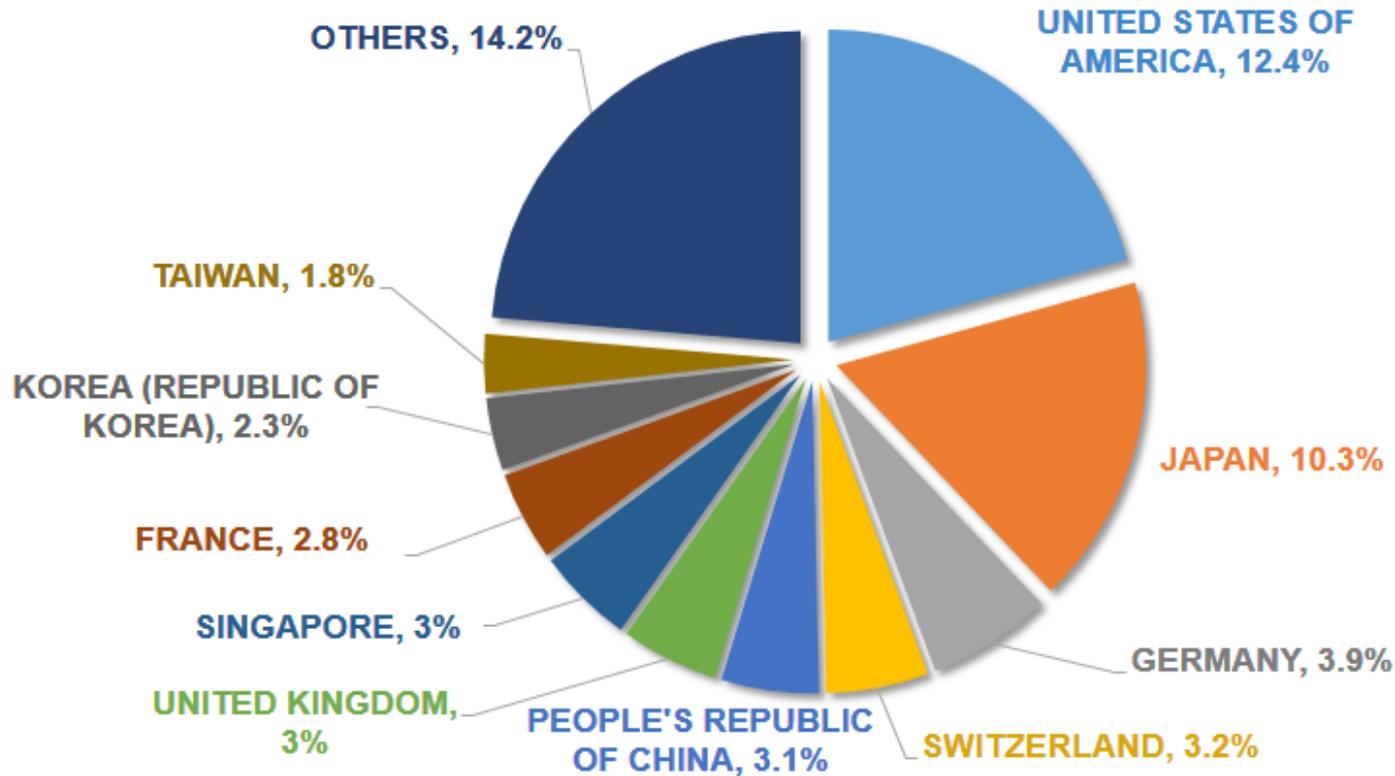
- Between 2003 and 2013, the average of total IPR registrations/grants is 11.6%.
- Following a drop in 2010, IPR registrations/grants continued to grow over the three-year period from 2011 to 2013.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATION	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,179	12.4%
2	JAPAN	4,269	10.3%
3	GERMANY	1,619	3.9%
4	SWITZERLAND	1,334	3.2%
5	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,272	3.1%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	1,268	3%
7	SINGAPORE	1,264	3%
8	FRANCE	1,155	2.8%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	938	2.3%
10	TAIWAN	764	1.8%

- The largest IPR applications are from United States of America (5,179) which accounted for 12.4% of all total applications, followed by Japan (4,269) with 10.3% and Germany (1,619) with 3.9%.
- However, both USA and Japan filed fewer applications in 2013 than in 2012.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



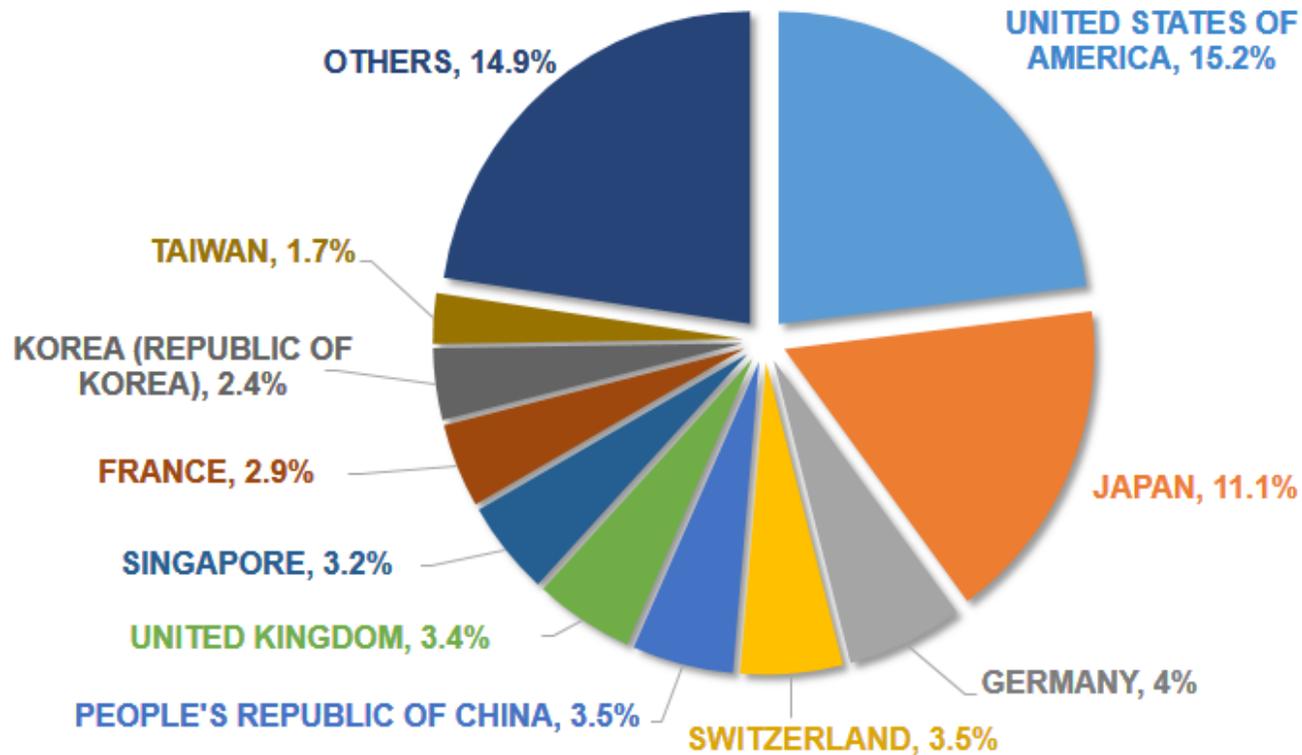
- In 2013, all the top ten countries managed to remain in the same ranking as year 2012 but France and Singapore switch their places in the ranking.
- Out of the top ten countries, applications from Singapore recorded with the highest growth which is 23.8%.
- China remained as the only middle-income country made into the top ten rank.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR REGISTRATION/GRANTS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATION/GRANTS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,818	15.2%
2	JAPAN	3,525	11.1%
3	GERMANY	1,269	4%
4	SWITZERLAND	1,114	3.5%
5	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,104	3.5%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	1,084	3.4%
7	SINGAPORE	1,020	3.2%
8	FRANCE	909	2.9%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	774	2.4%
10	TAIWAN	543	1.7%

- From overall IPR registrations/grants, USA (4,818) had the largest share in the ranking with 15.2%, followed by Japan (3,525) with 11.1% and Germany (1,269) with 4%.

TOP TEN TOTAL IPR REGISTRATION/GRANTS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



- USA continued to be the country with the largest numbers of IPR registered/granted in 2013 and previous years.
- For the first time since 2008, Taiwan managed to be in the top ten ranking with 543 registrations/grants.

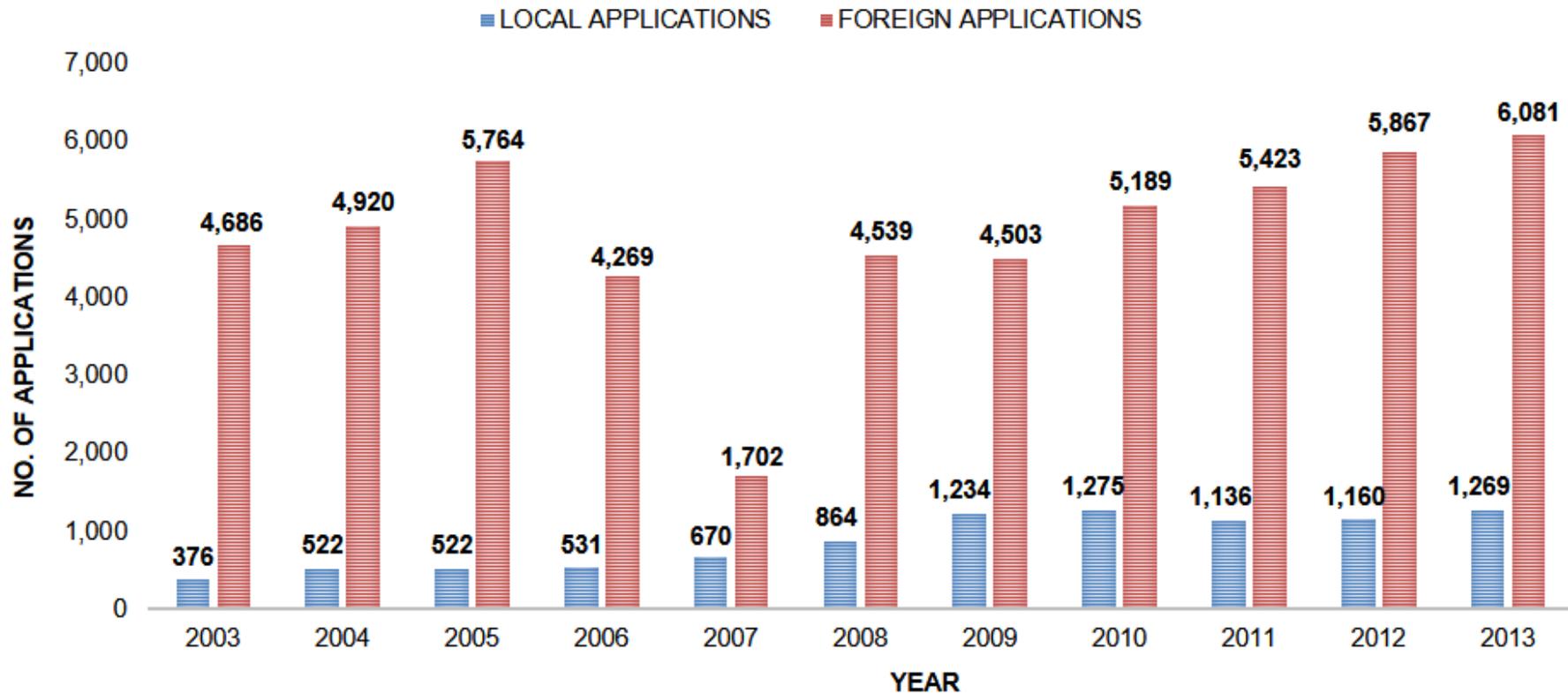
PATENTS

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
	2013	1,269	17%	6,081	83%	7,350

- A total of 7,350 patent filings in 2013 were received by MyIPO in which 1,269 applications were filed by local applicants and 6,081 by foreign applicants.

PATENTS APPLICATIONS: 2003 - 2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



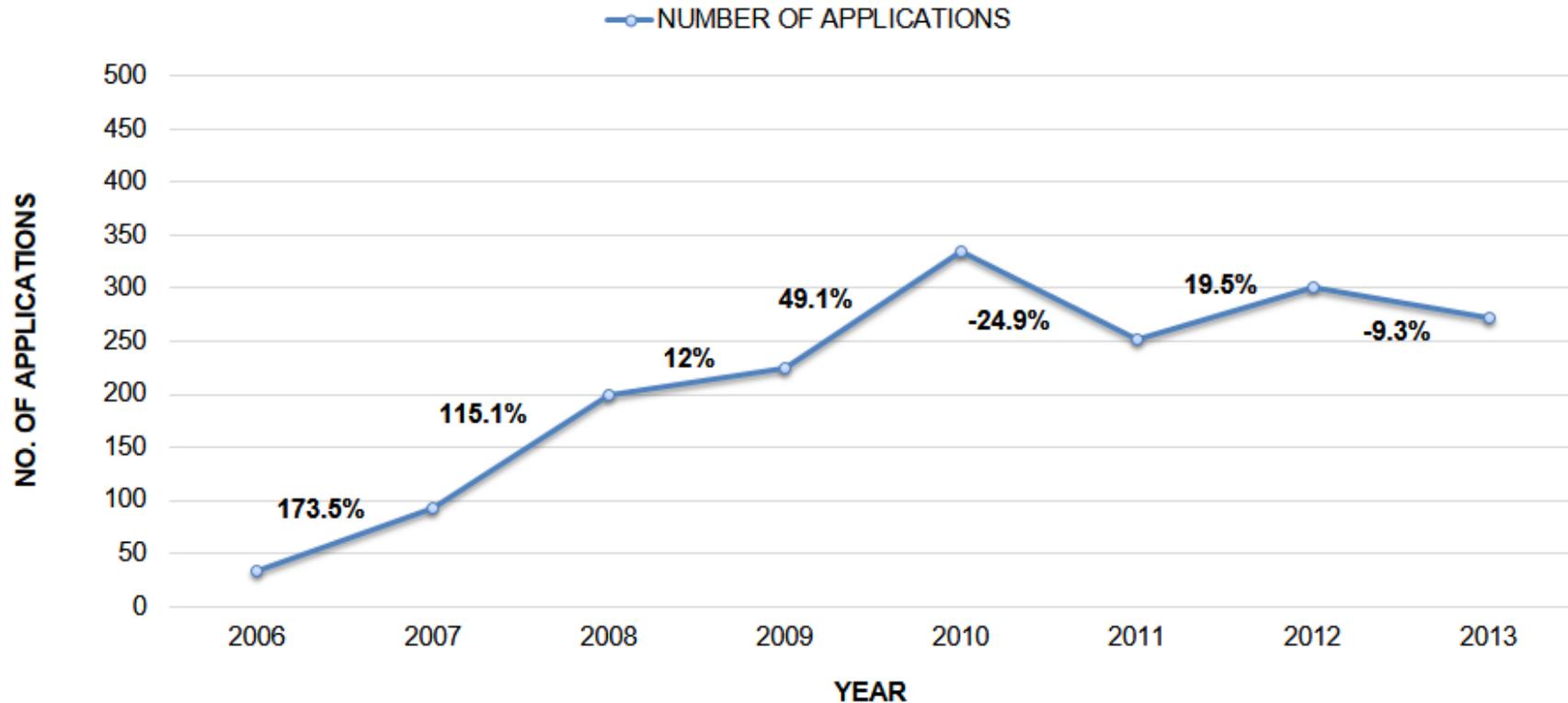
- In 2013, local and foreign patent applications increased by 9.4% and 3.6%, respectively.
- Based on WIPO's report, patent has the fastest growth over the past 18 years.

PCT APPLICATIONS

YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS	34	93	200	224	334	251	300	272
GROWTH RATE (%)		173.5%	115.1%	12%	49.1%	-24.9%	19.5%	-9.3%

- Since 2006, MyIPO has received 1,708 total PCT applications.
- However, in 2013, MyIPO received slightly less PCT applications by 9.3% compared to previous year.

PCT APPLICATIONS



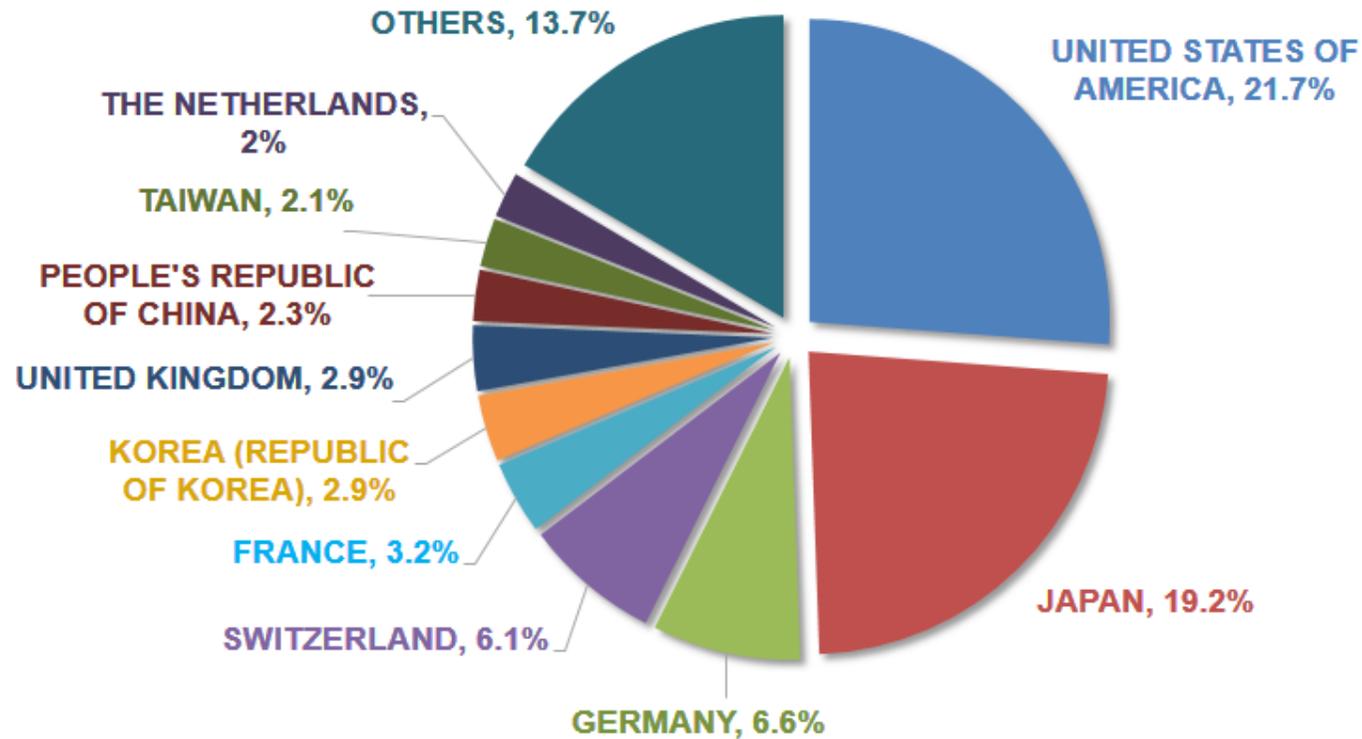
- After reaching a peak in 2010 with 334 applications, the number of PCT applications in Malaysia fluctuates from 2011 to 2013.
- The trend for PCT applications are subject to application that originated from universities and research institutes (RIs) which usually represent more than half of all PCT applications.

TOP TEN PATENTS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATION	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,592	21.7%
2	JAPAN	1,414	19.2%
3	GERMANY	485	6.6%
4	SWITZERLAND	445	6.1%
5	FRANCE	237	3.2%
6	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	216	2.9%
7	UNITED KINGDOM	212	2.9%
8	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	166	2.3%
9	TAIWAN	158	2.1%
10	THE NETHERLANDS	148	2%

- Out of 73 countries, applicants from USA accounted for the largest number of patent applications with 1,592 filings followed by applicants from Japan (1,414) and Germany (485).
- Six countries – USA, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, France and United Kingdom remained in every top ten IPR applicant ranks in 2013.

TOP TEN PATENTS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



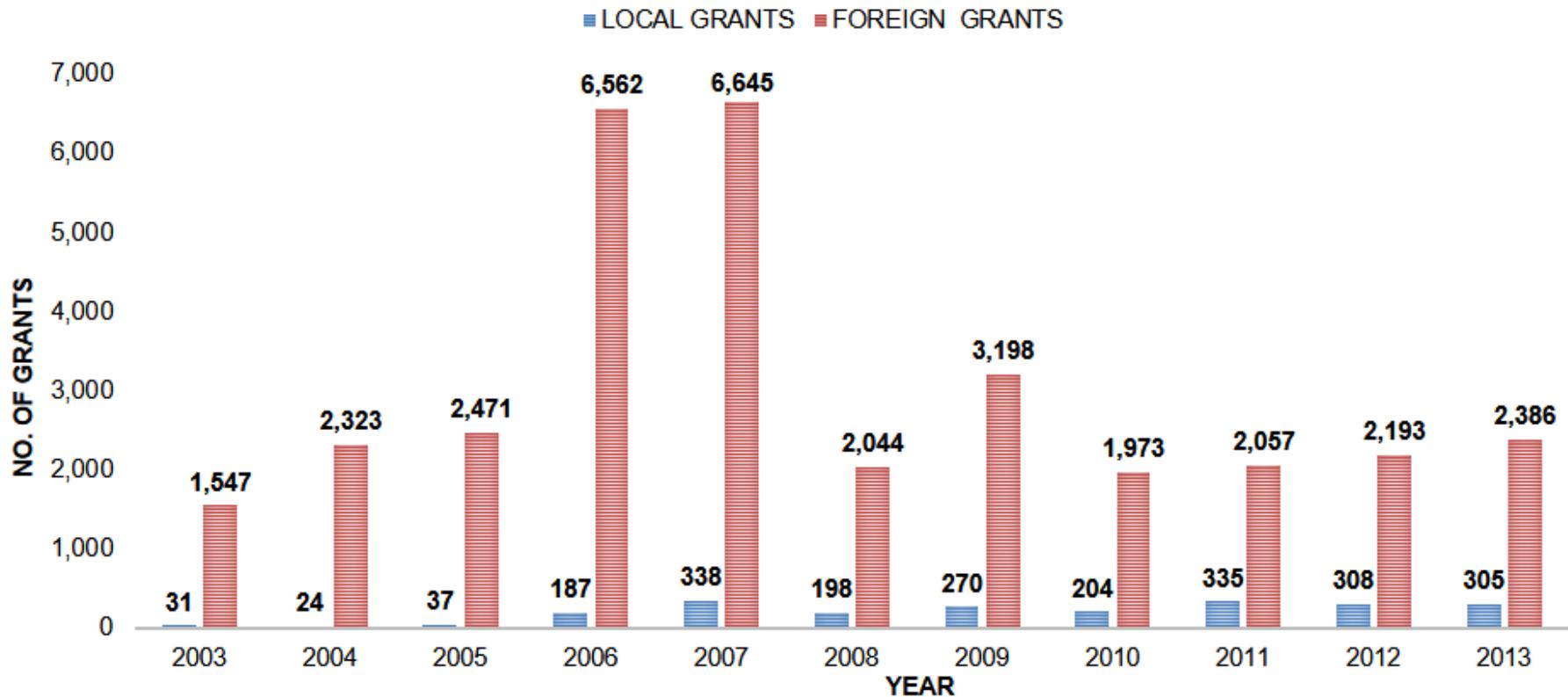
- According to WIPO, United States of Patent Office (USPTO) was the leading IP office in the world in terms of patent filings before 1967.
- USPTO was surpassed by Japan Patent Office (JPO) since 1968 until 2010 and State IP Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO) in 2012.

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
	2013	305	11%	2,386	89%	2,691

- A total of 305 and 2,386 patents were granted to local and foreign applicants, respectively, in 2013.
- Out of 2,691 grants, only 11% were local grants.
- The average percentage of local patents grants to foreign patents grants are 7% and 93%.

PATENTS GRANTS: 2003 - 2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



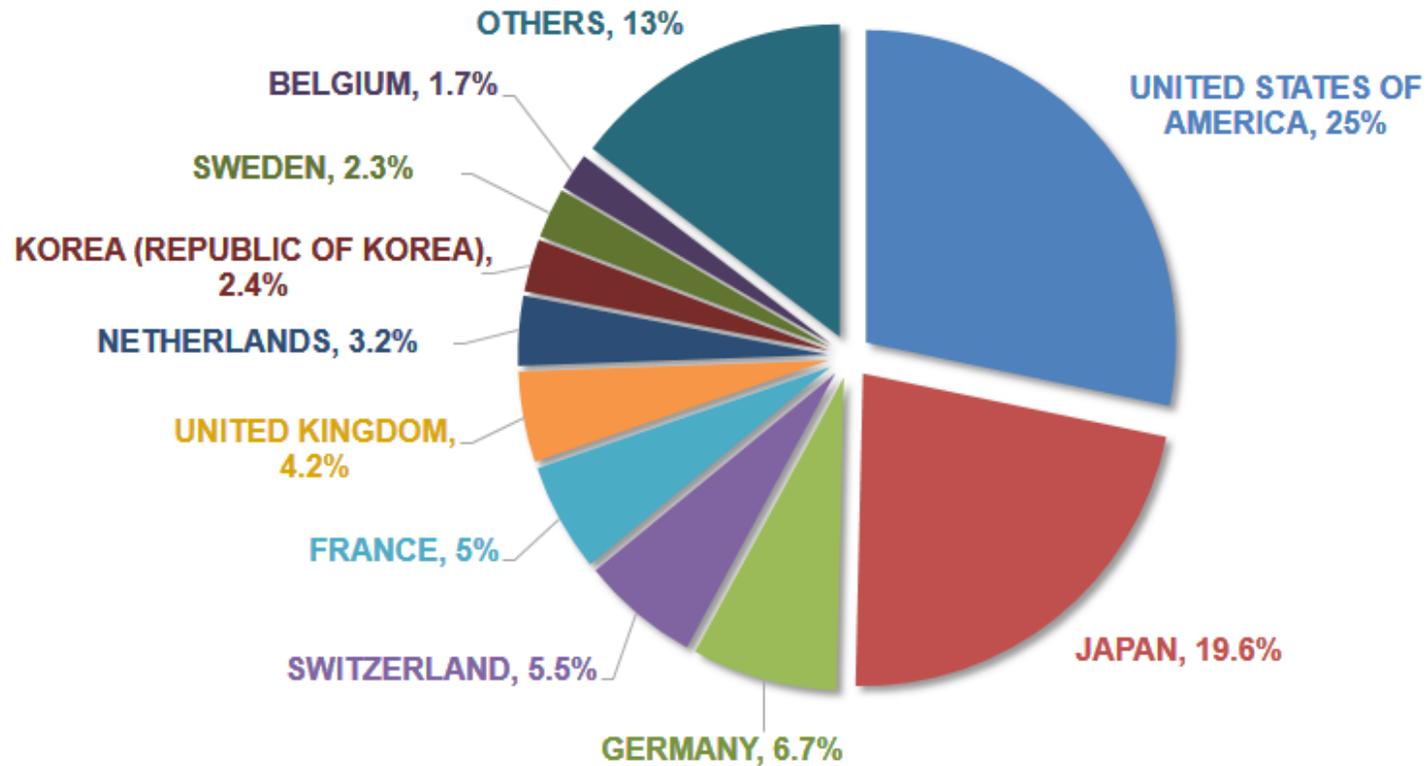
- Since 2010, the trend for total patent grants worldwide and in Malaysia has grown consistently.
- Although the growth of patents grants for foreign applicants in 2013 increased by 8.8%, the local patent grants has decreased by 1% in the same period.

TOP TEN PATENTS GRANTS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF GRANTS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	674	25%
2	JAPAN	528	19.6%
3	GERMANY	181	6.7%
4	SWITZERLAND	147	5.5%
5	FRANCE	134	5%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	112	4.2%
7	NETHERLANDS	86	3.2%
8	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	65	2.4%
9	SWEDEN	62	2.3%
10	BELGIUM	46	1.7%

- Since 2007, USA (674) continues to be the country with the largest number of patents grants, followed by Japan (528) and Germany (181).

TOP TEN PATENTS GRANTS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



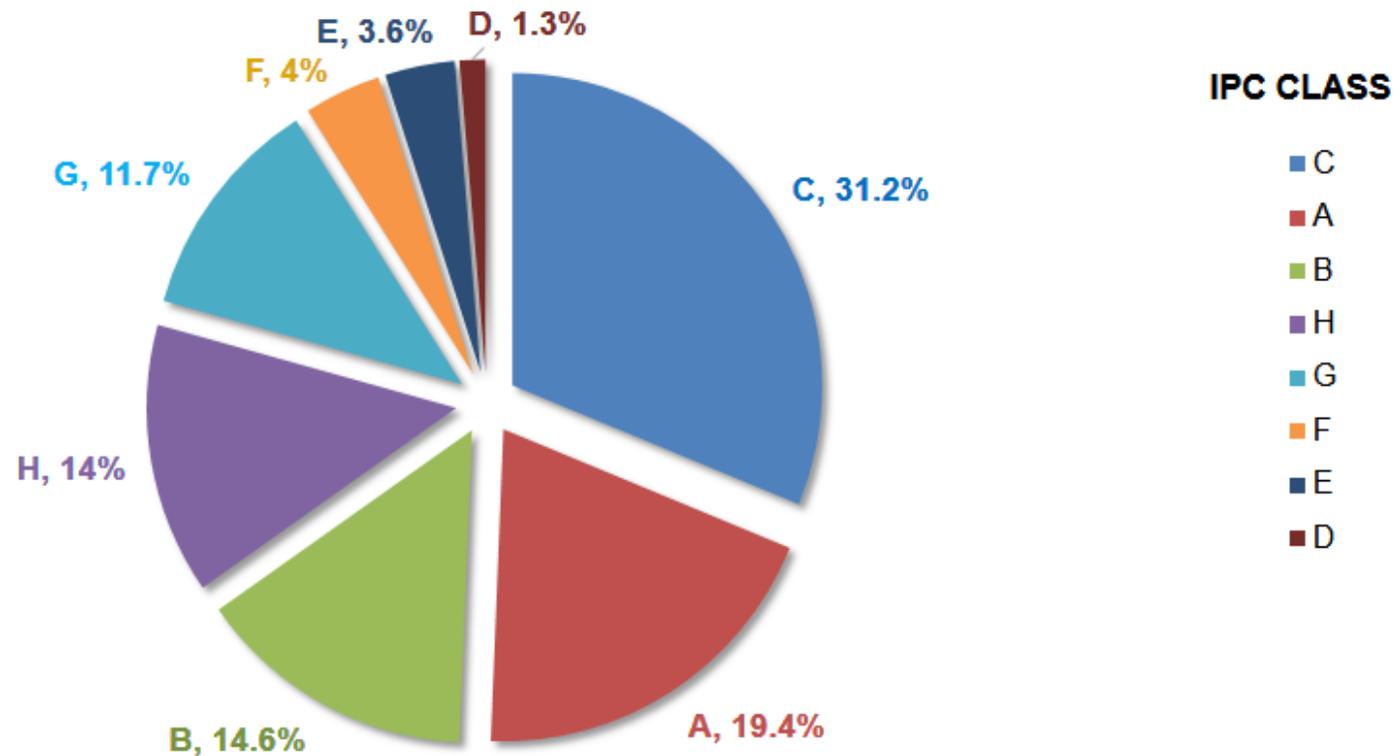
- All top ten countries for patents grants in 2012 continues to dominate the top ten list for this year which saw positive growths for USA, Japan, France, United Kingdom and Sweden.
- The top four foreign countries – USA, Japan, Germany and Switzerland in the list are also the main contributors to the number of IPR applications and registrations/grants as a whole.

PATENTS GRANTS 2013 (INTERNATIONAL PATENTS CLASSIFICATION)

NO	SECTION	FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY	NO. OF GRANTS	%
1	C	Chemistry ; Metallurgy	840	31.2%
2	A	Human Necessities	523	19.4%
3	B	Performing Operations; Transporting	393	14.6%
4	H	Electricity	378	14%
5	G	Physics	315	11.7%
6	F	Mechanical Engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting	108	4%
7	E	Fixed Constructions	98	3.6%
8	D	Textiles ; Paper	36	1.3%

- The International Patent Classification (IPC) provides a hierarchical system of language independent symbols for the classification of patents and utility models in which it divides technology into eight sections. (Source: WIPO)
- In 2013, the field of chemistry; metallurgy (Section C) has remained the highest number of patents grants with 840 grants.

PATENTS GRANTS 2013 (INTERNATIONAL PATENTS CLASSIFICATION)



- With Section C (31.2%) being the largest share field of technology in the IPC, Section A (Human Necessities) accounted for the second largest share with 19.4%, followed by Section B (Performing Operations; Transporting) with 14.6%.
- Despite the low number of patents grants in Section D (Textiles; Paper) and E (Fixed Construction), both saw notable increases in 2013 with growths 44% and 36.1%, respectively.

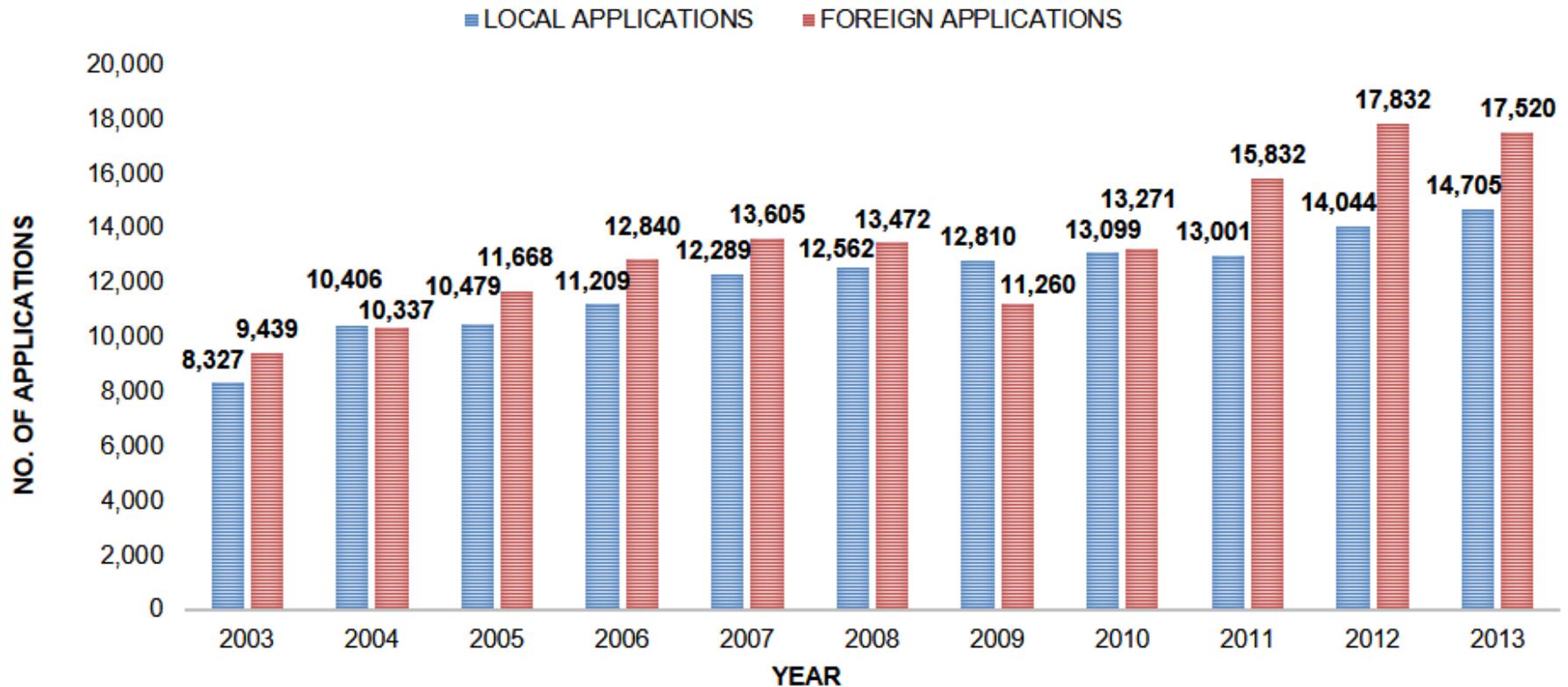
TRADE MARKS

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
	2013	14,705	46%	17,520	54%	32,225

- The number of trade marks filings in Malaysia totalled 32,225 applications in 2013 with 14,705 applications from local applicants and 17,520 from foreign applicants.

TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS: 2003 - 2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



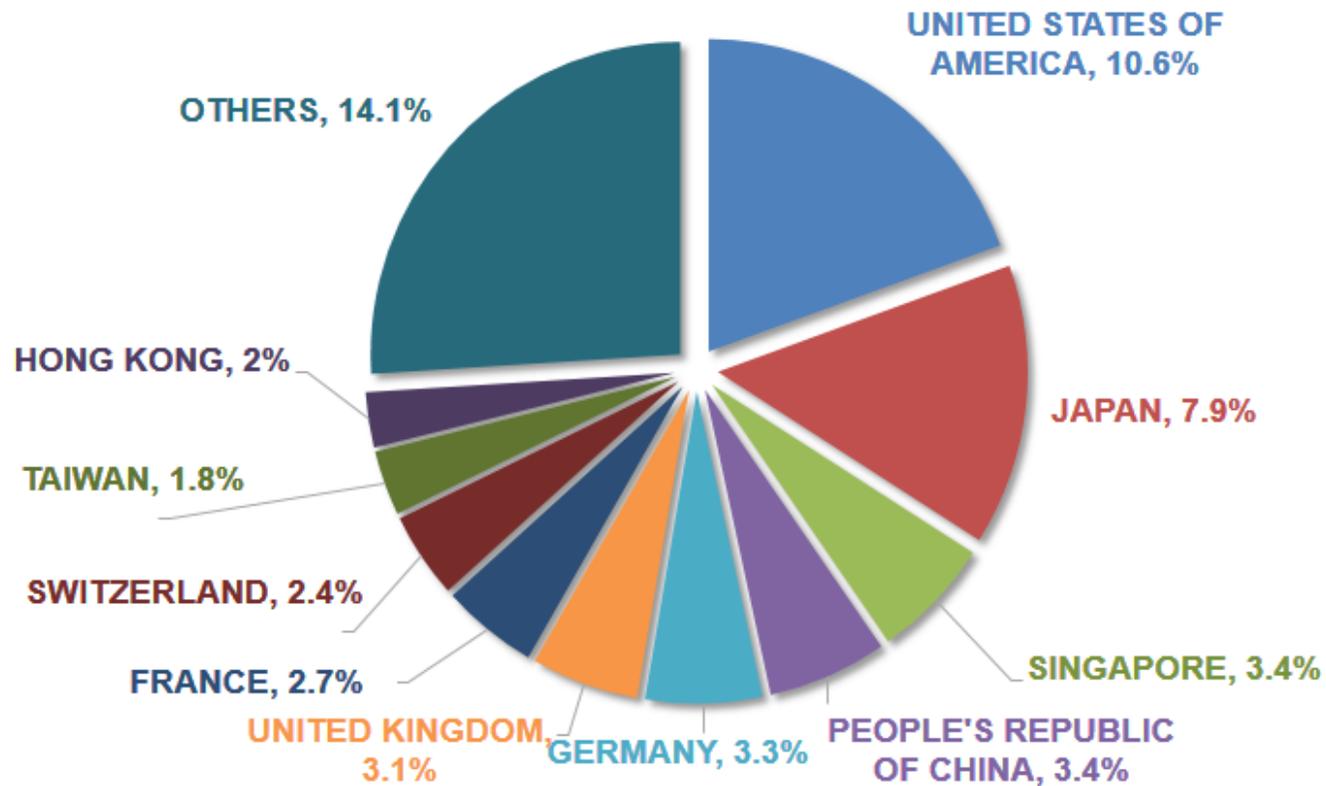
- In 2013, trade marks recorded an increasing growth of 4.7% for local applications, but saw a decline of 1.7% for foreign applications.
- Trade marks have the almost equal shares for both local and foreign proportions than any other IP components.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,413	10.6%
2	JAPAN	2,552	7.9%
3	SINGAPORE	1,107	3.4%
4	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,091	3.4%
5	GERMANY	1,066	3.3%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	985	3.1%
7	FRANCE	882	2.7%
8	SWITZERLAND	781	2.4%
9	TAIWAN	589	1.8%
10	HONG KONG	500	2%

- A total of 3,415 trade marks applications were made by USA which makes it the largest applicant out of 103 foreign countries, followed by Japan and Singapore with 2,552 and 1,107 applications, respectively.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



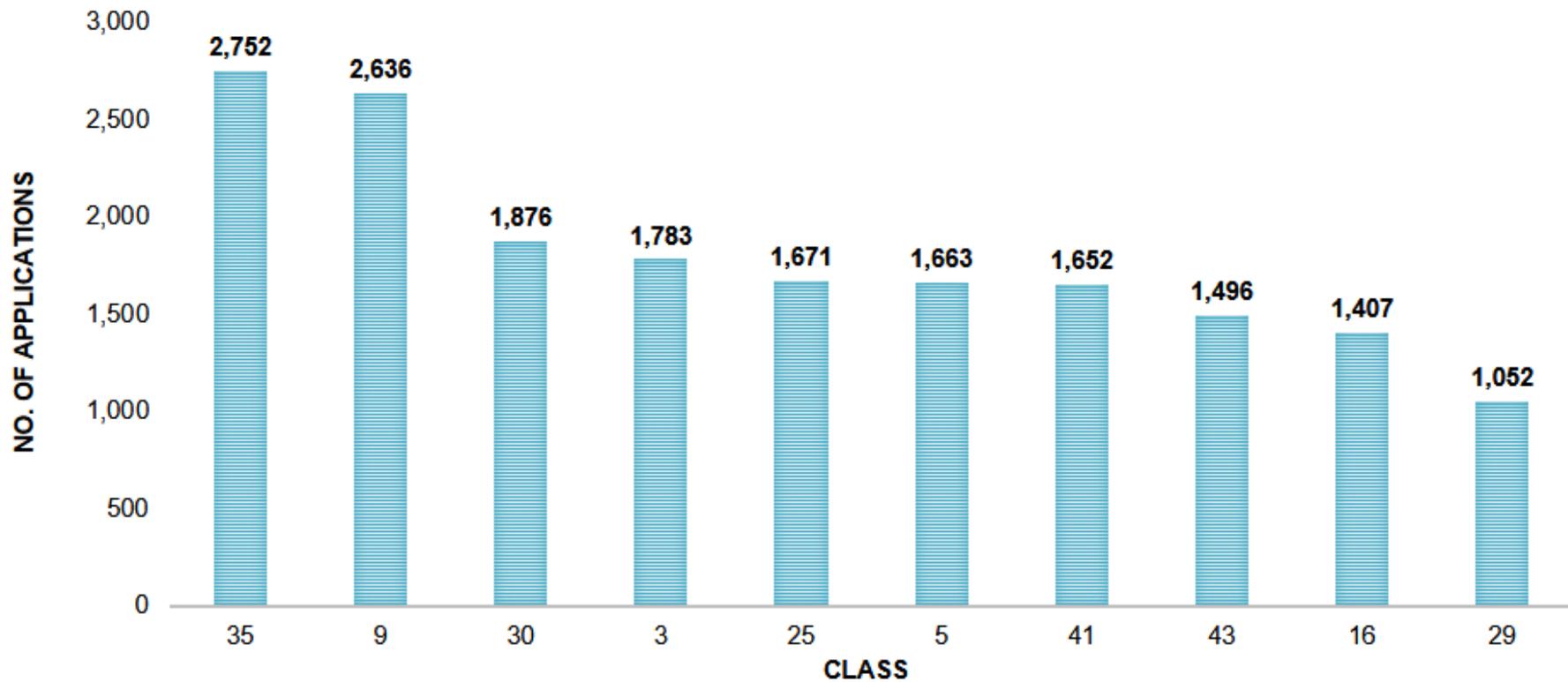
- Half of the top ten countries are from Asian countries with Hong Kong making in the list for the first time.
- Singapore has emerged as the country with the third highest trade marks applications in Malaysia twice, in 2011 and 2013.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	35	2,752	8.5%
2	9	2,636	8.2%
3	30	1,876	5.8%
4	3	1,783	5.5%
5	25	1,671	5.2%
6	5	1,663	5.2%
7	41	1,652	5.1%
8	43	1,496	4.6%
9	16	1,407	4.4%
10	29	1,052	3.3%

- Out of 45 trade marks classes, Class 35 has the largest number of trade mark applications with 2,752 filings in 2013.
- Compared to 2012, Class 9 has descended from the top spot while Class 35 remained in the third place for the trade marks classes.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



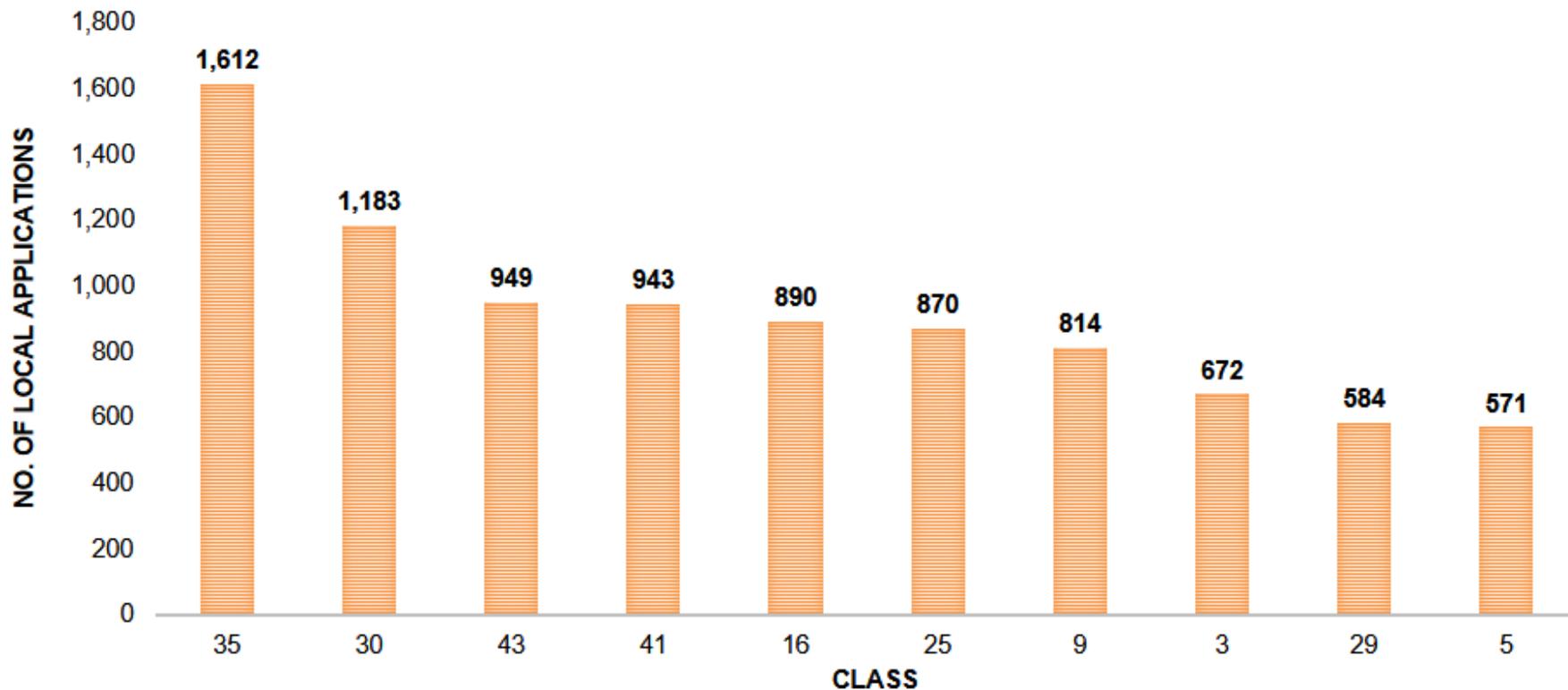
- More than half of all trade marks applications belonged in the top ten classes' list, with 32.8% of them are from service-related classes (Class 35, 41 and 43).
- In 2013, all trade marks applications in service-related classes have signification growths with an average of 10% increase.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%
1	35	1,612	11%
2	30	1,183	8%
3	43	949	6.5%
4	41	943	6.4%
5	16	890	6.1%
6	25	870	5.9%
7	9	814	5.5%
8	3	672	4.6%
9	29	584	4%
10	5	571	3.9%

- Since 2008, Class 35 has remained in the first rank for the largest class, accounting for 11% of total local applications in 2013.
- Class 30 ranked second with 8% of total applications, followed by Class 43 (6.5%) and Class 41 (6.4%).

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2012 (CLASS)



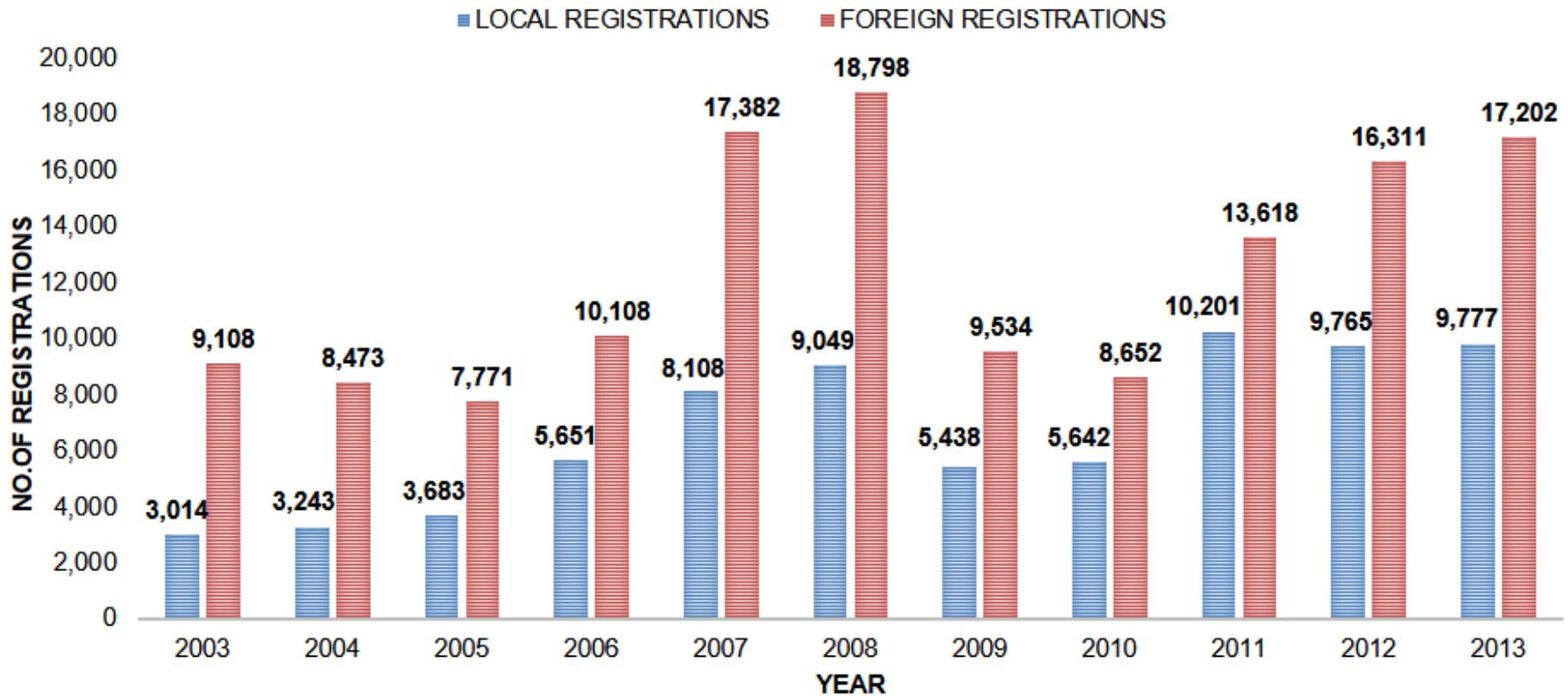
- From the total 14,705 trade marks local applications, 35.7% of the applications are related to the 11 service-related classes.
- Although the total number of local applications in the service-related classes is low, three of the top five class applications are related to the service classes.

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
	2013	9,777	36%	17,202	64%	26,979

- In 2013, trade marks registrations almost reached 27,000 in total with 9,777 and 17,202 were from local and foreign registrations, respectively.
- Trade marks registrations had a much higher proportion of foreign registrations, namely 64% compared to 36% of local registrations.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS: 2003-2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



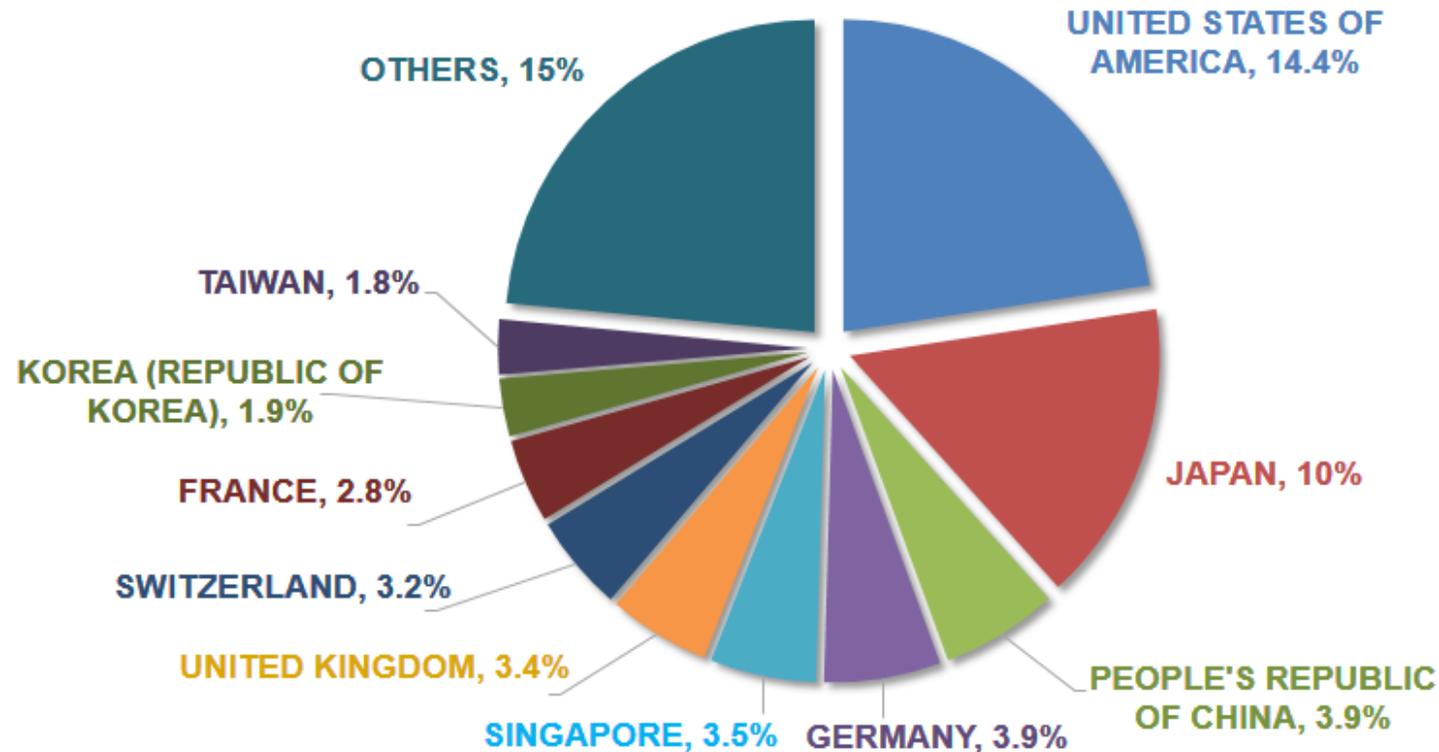
- Both local and foreign trade mark registrations has grew by 0.1% and 5.5% in 2013, respectively.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,890	14.4%
2	JAPAN	2,692	10%
3	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,050	3.9%
4	GERMANY	1,048	3.9%
5	SINGAPORE	953	3.5%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	914	3.4%
7	SWITZERLAND	862	3.2%
8	FRANCE	747	2.8%
9	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	514	1.9%
10	TAIWAN	488	1.8%

- Similar to patents, USA and Japan took the two top ranks for trade marks registrations in Malaysia with 3,890 (14.4%) and 2,692 (10%), respectively.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



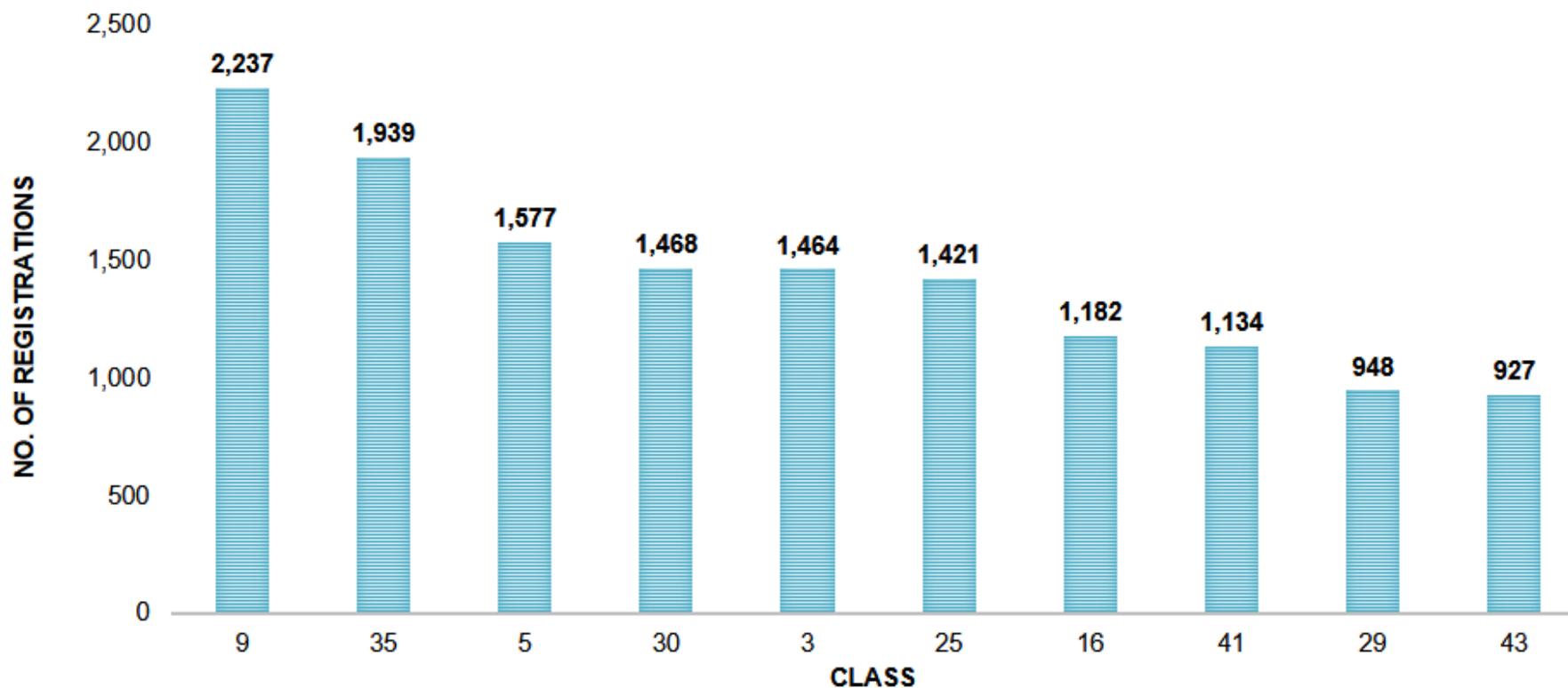
- China is the only middle-income country in the top ten list and accounted for third largest share of trade marks registrations with 3.9%.
- High-income countries still the main contributors to the number of trade marks registrations in Malaysia which covers nearly half (45%) of the total registrations.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	9	2,237	8.3%
2	35	1,939	7.2%
3	5	1,577	5.8%
4	30	1,468	5.4%
5	3	1,464	5.4%
6	25	1,421	5.3%
7	16	1,182	4.4%
8	41	1,134	4.2%
9	29	948	3.5%
10	43	927	3.4%

- In 2013, Class 9 accounted for 8.3% (2,237) of total trade marks registrations which is the largest, followed by Class 35 with 7.2% (1,939) and Class 5 with 5.8% (1,577).

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



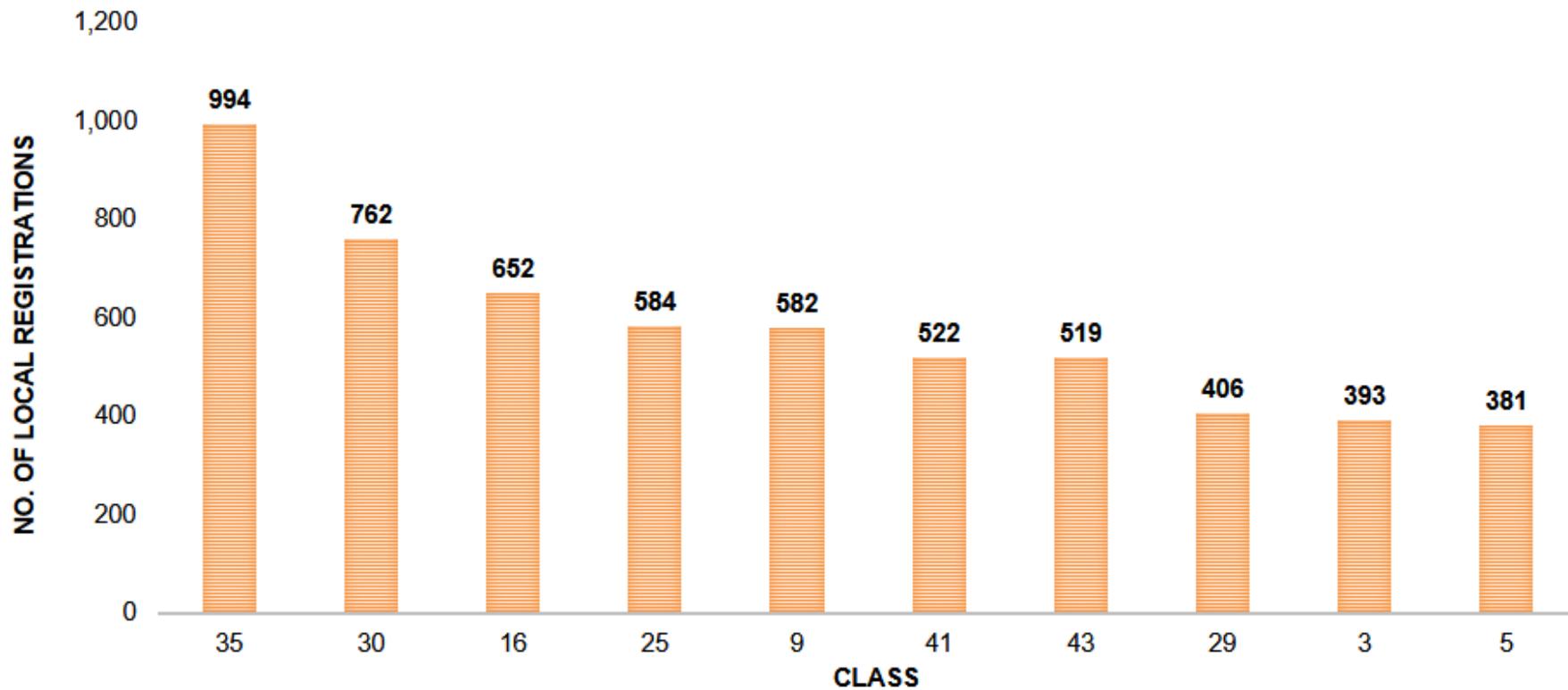
- The share of registrations in the 11 service-related classes was 27.8% in 2013.
- Out of 45 classes, the least number of trade marks registration in a class is Class 13 with only 20 registrations.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%
1	35	994	10.2%
2	30	762	7.8%
3	16	652	6.7%
4	25	584	6%
5	9	582	6%
6	41	522	5.3%
7	43	519	5.3%
8	29	406	4.2%
9	3	393	4%
10	5	381	3.9%

- Class 35, a service-related class, accounted for the largest number of trade marks registrations with 994 registrations.
- In addition to its highest number of registrations, Class 35 grew by 14.2% in 2013.

TOP TEN TRADE MARKS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



- More than half of the total local registrations are from the top ten trade marks' classes list.
- In comparison to the total trade marks registrations' share, more registrations in service-related classes were issued to local applicants with a share of 33.7%.

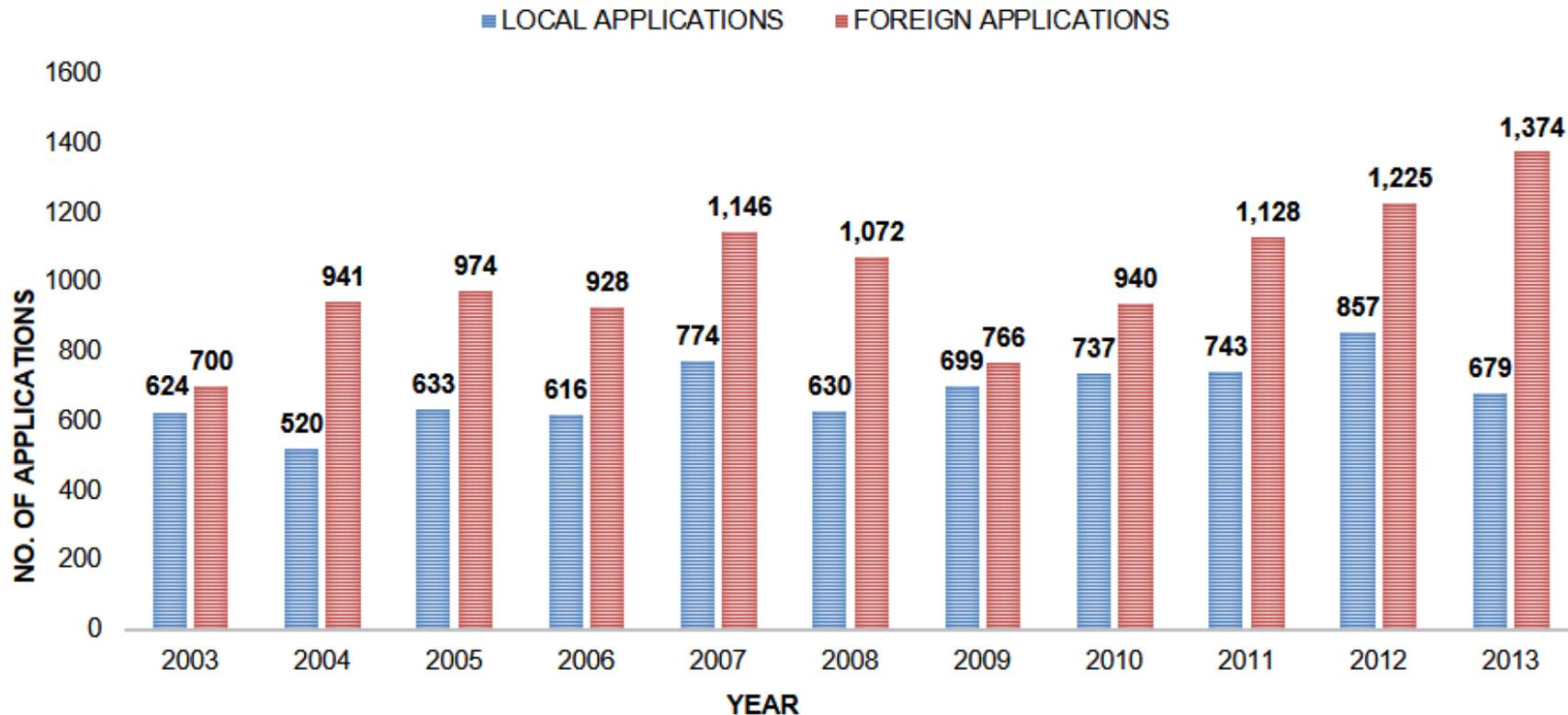
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

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
	2013	679	33%	1,374	67%	2,053

- Between 2012 and 2013, foreign applications for industrial designs has increased by 12.2%, however, the local applications saw a decrease of 20.8% in the same period.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS: 2003 – 2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



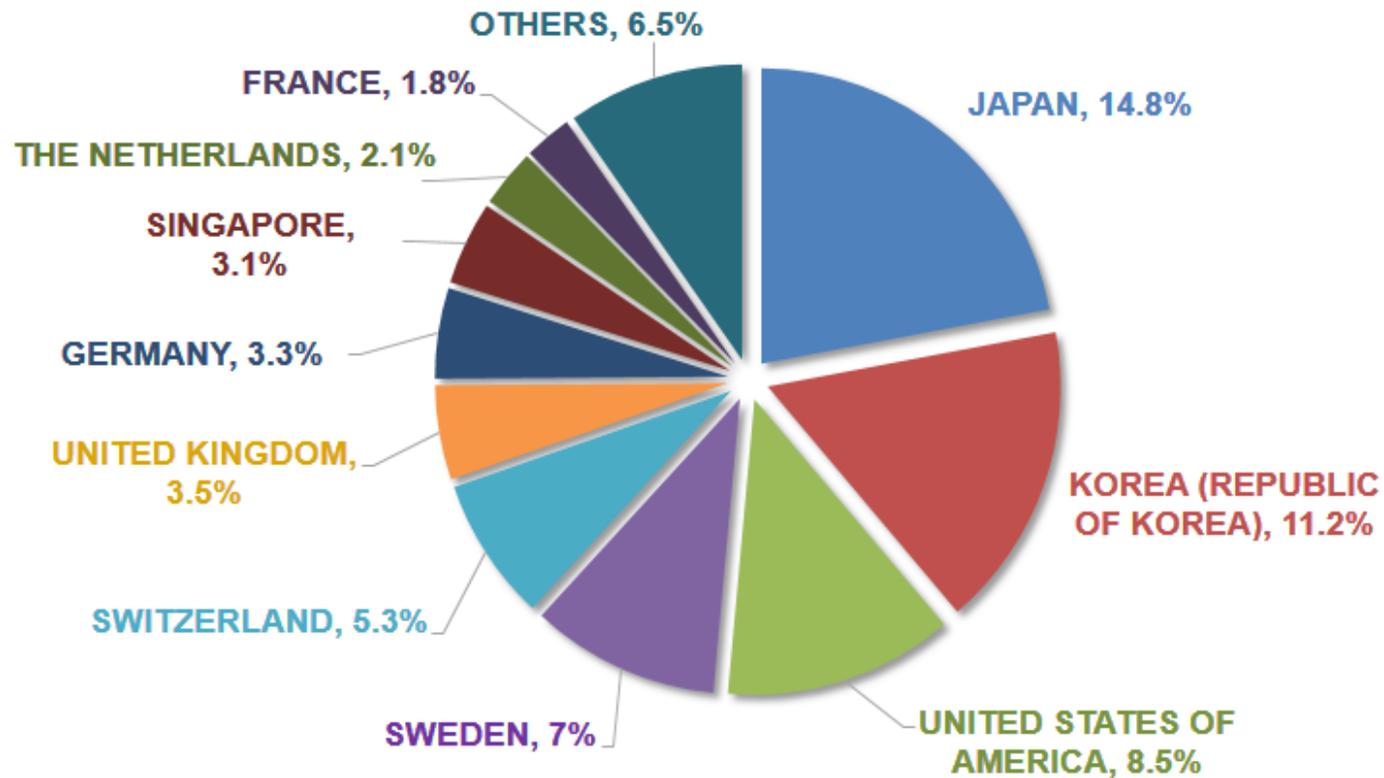
- After a drop in 2006, the foreign applications for industrial designs continue to grow with an average of 7.4%.
- By average, 60% of the total industrial designs applications come from foreign countries compared to applications by Malaysian with the average of 40%.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	JAPAN	303	14.8%
2	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	230	11.2%
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	174	8.5%
4	SWEDEN	143	7%
5	SWITZERLAND	108	5.3%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	71	3.5%
7	GERMANY	68	3.3%
8	SINGAPORE	63	3.1%
9	THE NETHERLANDS	44	2.1%
10	FRANCE	36	1.8%

- Compared to other IP component ranks, Japan holds the top position in the largest industrial designs filings, with 303 applications in 2013.
- For the first time, Republic of Korea took the second place in the top ten list with 230 applications.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



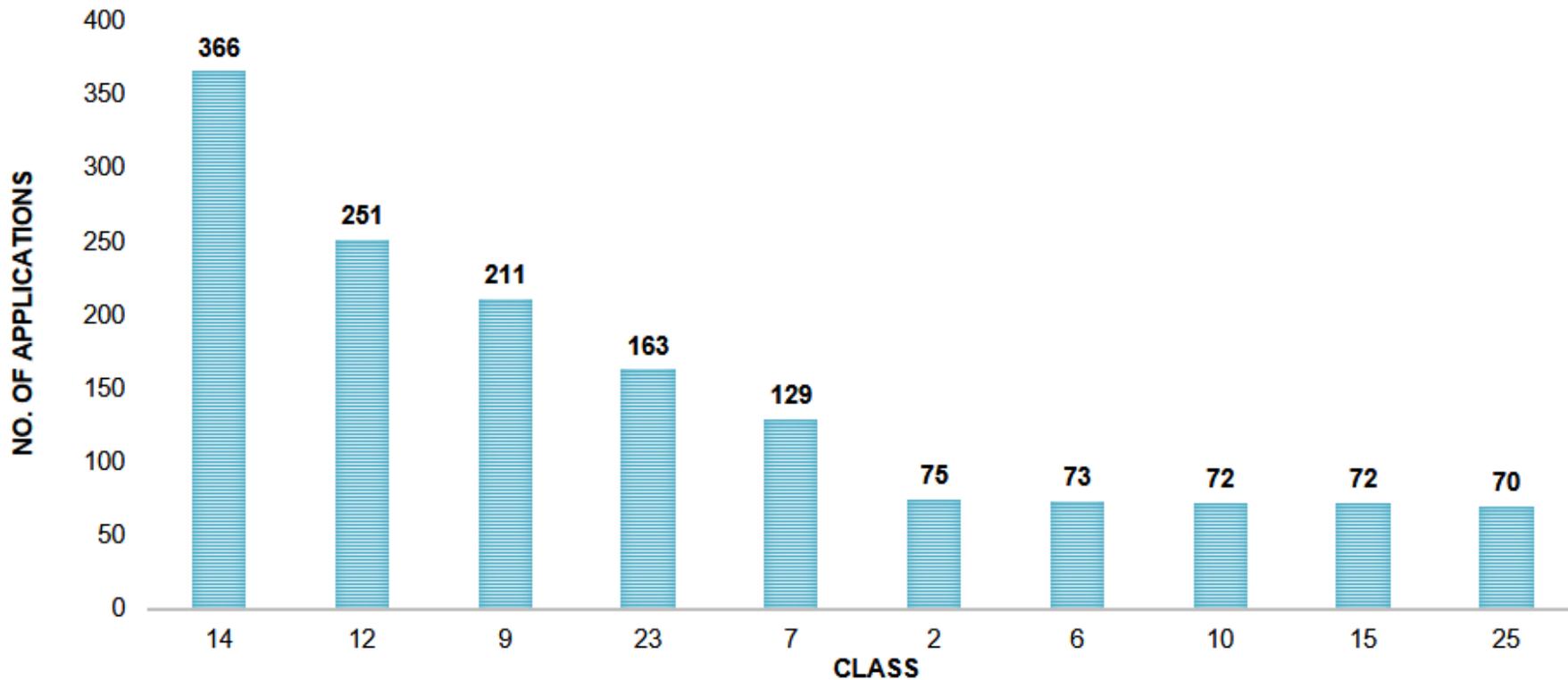
- Although only three Asian countries are included in the top ten list, their total applications exceeded the total applications from six European countries.
- High-income countries monopolize the entire top ten list for industrial designs applications.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	%
1	14	366	17.8%
2	12	251	12.2%
3	9	211	10.3%
4	23	163	7.9%
5	7	129	6.3%
6	2	75	3.7%
7	6	73	3.6%
8	10	72	3.5%
9	15	72	3.5%
10	25	70	3.4%

- In 2013, industrial designs applications for Class 14 (recording, communication or information retrieval equipment) are the highest share out of 33 classes with 366 filings (17.8%), followed by Class 12 (means of transport or hoisting) with 251 filings (12.2%) and Class 9 (packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods) with 211 filings (10.3%).

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



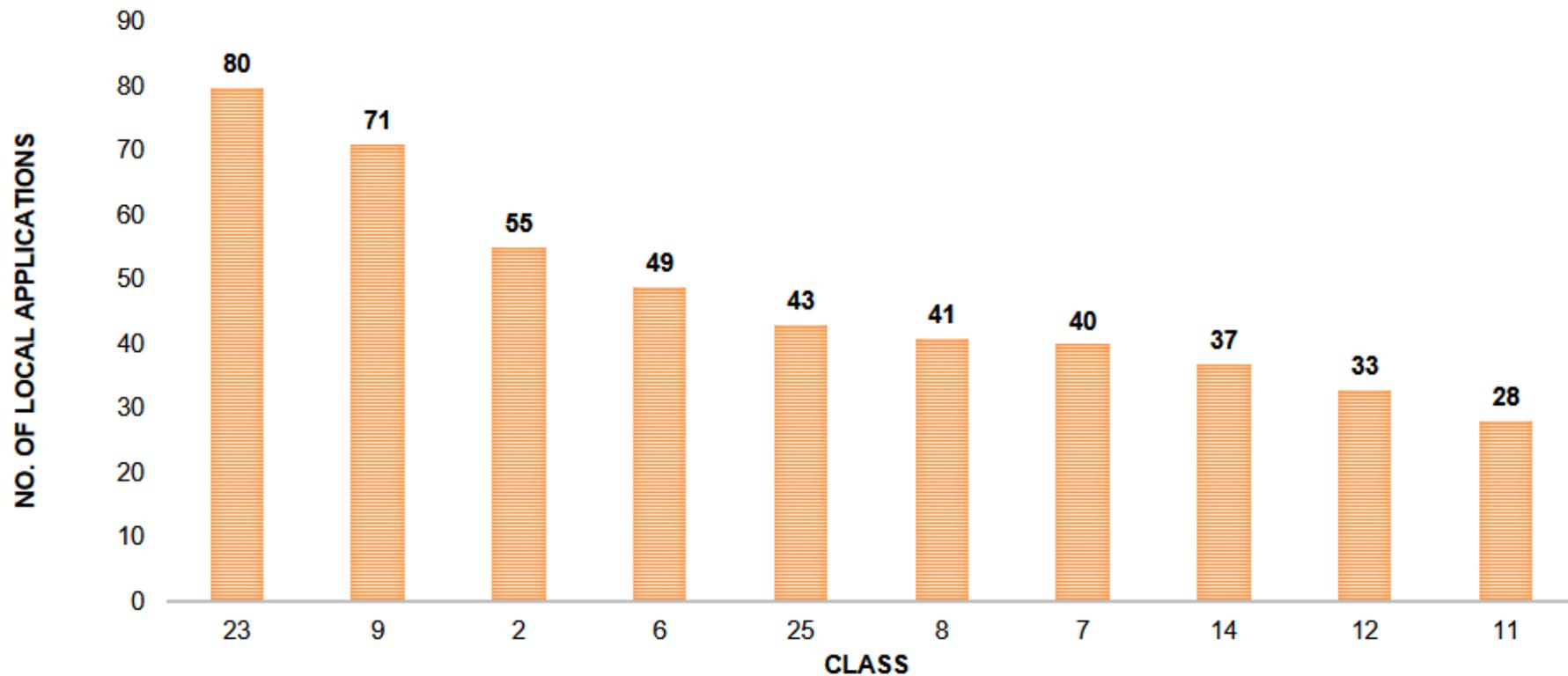
- Compared to 2012, more applications were filed in Class 14 and 12 exceeding the applications in Class 9, with the growths of 36.1% and 30.7%, respectively.
- Republic of Korea contributed the most to the higher application in Class 14; whereas, applications in Class 12 are from Japan and Sweden.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL APPLICATIONS	%
1	23	80	11.8%
2	9	71	10.5%
3	2	55	8.1%
4	6	49	7.2%
5	25	43	6.3%
6	8	41	6.0%
7	7	40	5.9%
8	14	37	5.4%
9	12	33	4.9%
10	11	28	4.1%

- From a total of 679 industrial designs filings from local applicants, Class 23 is the most popular class for the local which accounted for 11.8% of industrial designs total filings.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL APPLICATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



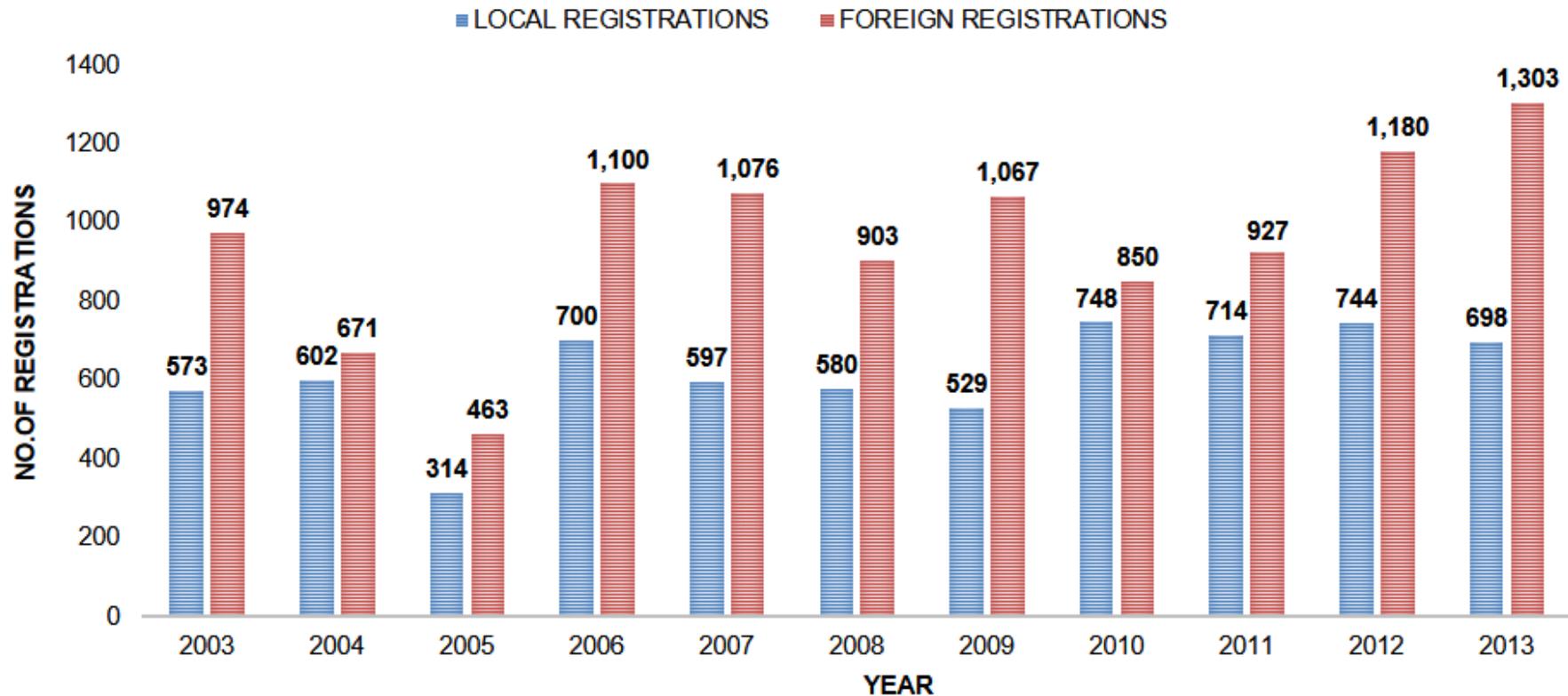
- Although the total application for Class 23 saw a drop in 2013, local applications related to this class has increased by 6.7%.
- Nearly half of the total industrial designs applications by locals are from the top five classes.

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%	1,100	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%	1,180	61%	1,924
	2013	698	35%	1,303	65%	2,001

- Corresponding to a higher share of foreign applications, more than half (65%) of the total industrial designs registrations were issued to foreign applicants.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS: 2003 -2013 (LOCAL VS. FOREIGN)



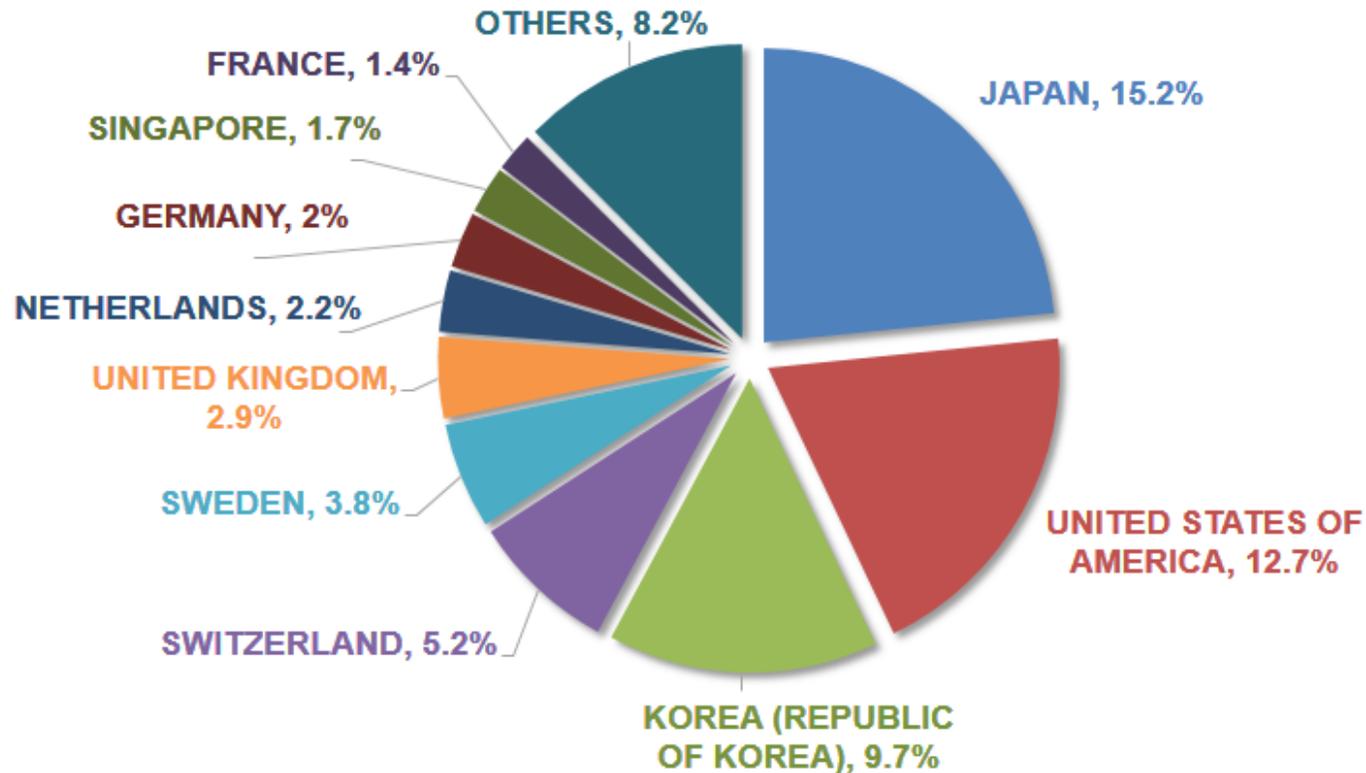
- In 2013, registrations that were issued to local applicants saw a decrease of 6.2%, while foreign industrial designs registrations continued to grow by 10.4%.
- Similar to industrial designs applications, the average of local and foreign registrations since 2003 are 40% and 60%, respectively.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)

NO	COUNTRY	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	JAPAN	305	15.2%
2	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	254	12.7%
3	KOREA (REPUBLIC OF KOREA)	195	9.7%
4	SWITZERLAND	105	5.2%
5	SWEDEN	76	3.8%
6	UNITED KINGDOM	58	2.9%
7	THE NETHERLANDS	44	2.2%
8	GERMANY	40	2%
9	SINGAPORE	34	1.7%
10	FRANCE	28	1.4%

- A total of 305 registrations were issued to Japan which makes it the highest number of industrial designs registrations out of 36 countries.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (FOREIGN COUNTRY)



- Japan accounted for 15.2% of total industrial designs registrations in Malaysia, followed by USA (12.7%), Republic of Korea (9.7%) and Switzerland (5.2%).
- European countries dominate the top ten list which accounted for 17.5% of total share in registration.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF REGISTRATIONS	%
1	14	306	15.3%
2	9	253	12.6%
3	23	199	9.9%
4	12	174	8.7%
5	6	119	5.9%
6	7	106	5.3%
7	2	104	5.2%
8	10	83	4.1%
9	25	80	4%
10	26	76	3.8%

- From the total of industrial designs registrations, Class 14 placed first in the top ten rank with 306 registrations (15.3%), followed by Class 9 with 253 (12.6%) and Class 23 with 199 (9.9%).

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



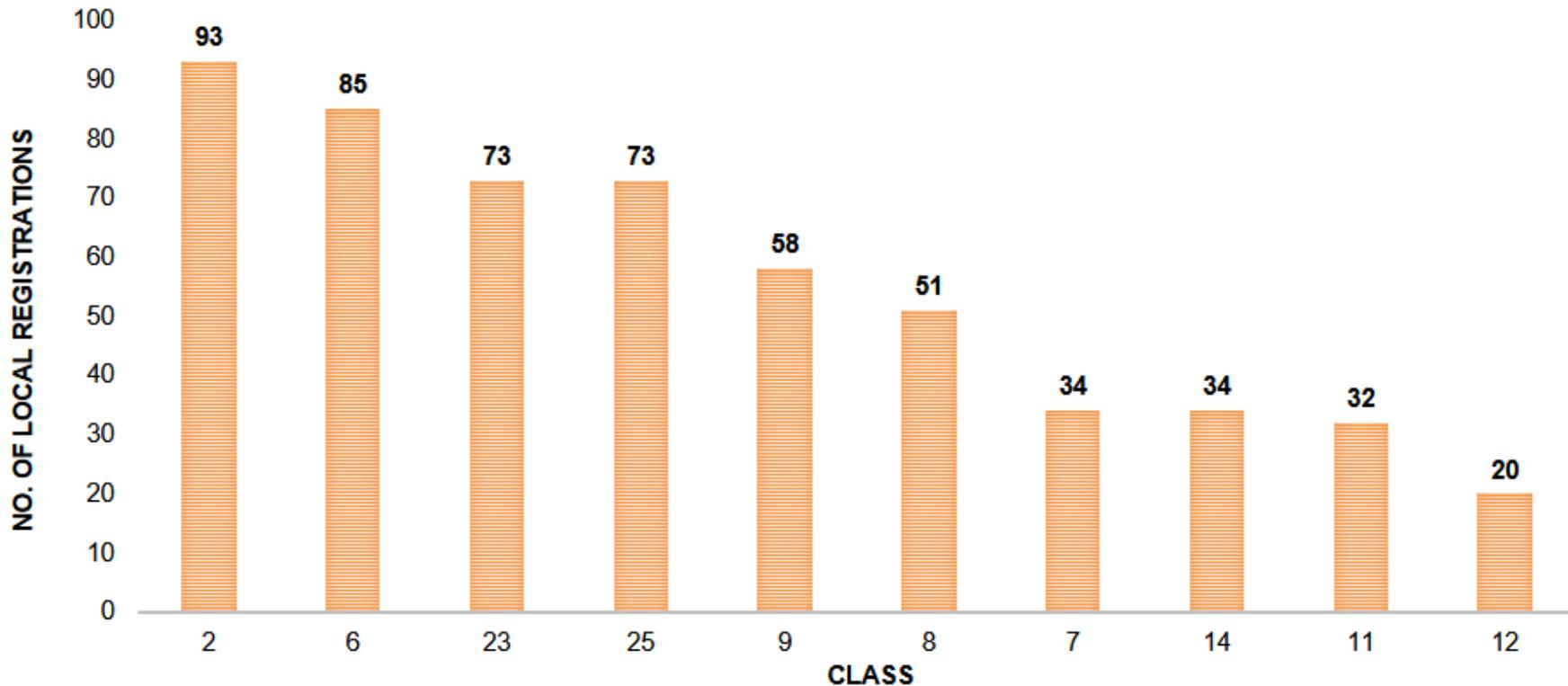
- More than half of the total industrial designs registrations in Class 14 were issued to Republic of Korea.
- Other than Malaysia, most of the registrations issued in Class 9 and 23 are from Japan and USA.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)

NO	CLASS	NO. OF LOCAL REGISTRATIONS	%
1	2	93	13.3%
2	6	85	12.2%
3	23	73	10.5%
4	25	73	10.5%
5	9	58	8.3%
6	8	51	7.3%
7	7	34	4.9%
8	14	34	4.9%
9	11	32	4.6%
10	12	20	2.9%

- Class 2 contributed the most (13.3%) of overall industrial designs registrations to local applicants.
- Meanwhile, the second and third largest class in industrial designs registrations are Class 6 (Furnishing) and 23 which accounted for 12.2% and 10.5% of total local registrations, respectively.

TOP TEN INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS LOCAL REGISTRATIONS 2013 (CLASS)



- When comparing the number of total registrations in classes, more registrations in Class 2 and 6 were issued to local applicants.
- In 2013, no registration is issued for five classes, namely Class 17, 18, 31, 32 and 99 (Miscellaneous).

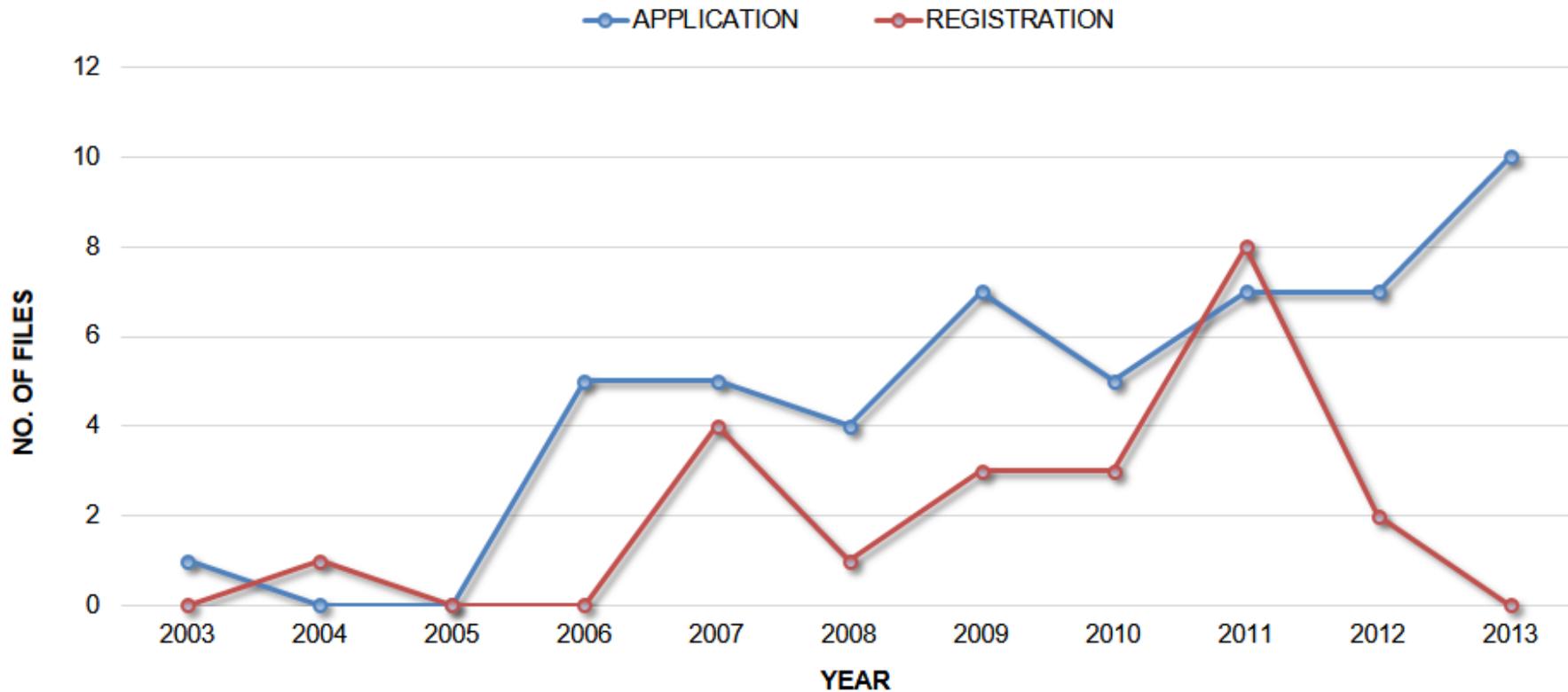
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS 2003 - 2013

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
2013	10	-	10	-	-	-
TOTAL	46	5	51	17	5	22

- 2013 marked the first time that Malaysia experienced a highest number of applications in geographical indications.
- Ten geographical indications applications were filed by local applicants, however, no registration issued in 2013.

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS 2003 - 2013



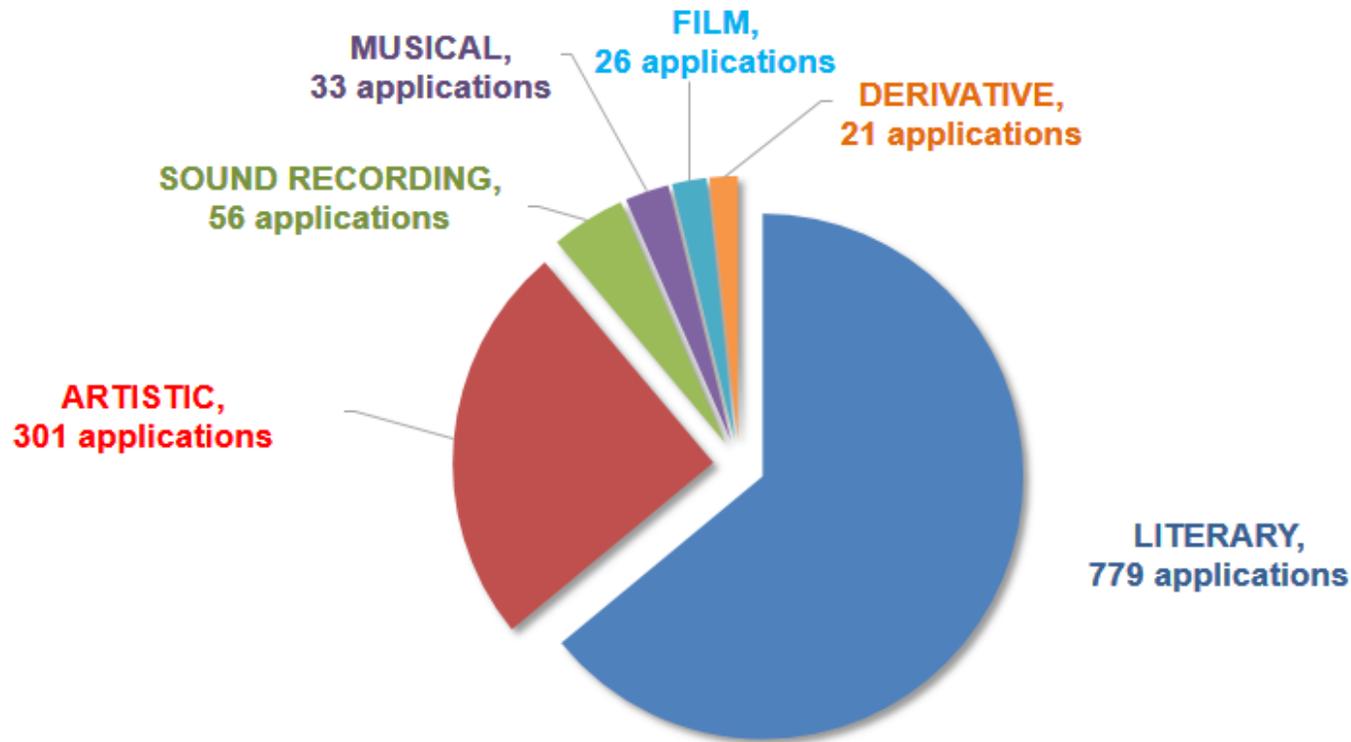
- Since 2003, 51 applications were filed in Malaysia and 22 geographical indications (GIs) were issued.
- Most of the local registered GIs are farm products; meanwhile, the five registered GIs by foreign countries are alcoholic beverage products.

COPYRIGHT**APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT
VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION 2013**

TYPE OF WORKS	NO. OF APPLICATIONS
LITERARY	779
ARTISTIC	301
SOUND RECORDING	56
MUSICAL	33
FILM	26
DERIVATIVE	21
BROADCAST	0
TOTAL	1,216

- With a total of 1,216 applications for Voluntary Notification, literary works (779) contribute the most number of applications, followed by artistic works (301) and sound recording (56).

APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION 2013



- Since the Copyright (Voluntary Notification) Regulations came into operation on 1 June 2012, MyIPO received a total of 1,618 applications.
- The total applications for Voluntary Notification have grown nearly three times in 2013 compared to previous year (2012: 402).

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

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