

# Topic 5 – The Strategic Importance of Patents and Utility Models for Innovations and Development

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## Patent Statistics & Economic Development

| <u>Top Country</u> | <u>PCT Applications 2010</u> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| USA                | 44,890                       |
| Japan              | 32,180                       |
| Germany            | 17,558                       |
| China              | 12,295                       |
| South Korea        | 9,668                        |
| France             | 7,288                        |
| United Kingdom     | 4,908                        |
| Netherland         | 4,078                        |
| Switzerland        | 3,728                        |
| Sweden             | 3,314                        |

## Economic Performances of These Countries

- ☞ Highly industrialized rich countries, or
- ☞ Fast emerging industrialized countries

| <u>Country</u> | <u>GDP Per Capital (USD)</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| USA            | 46,000 (2010 est.)           |
| Japan          | 34,000 ( " )                 |
| Germany        | 34,000 ( " )                 |
| South Korea    | 25,000 ( " )                 |
| China          | 7,500 ( " )                  |

Source: CIA World Factbooks 2011

## Economic Performances of These Countries (cont'd)

### Top Company

### PCT Applications 2010

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Panasonic Corp (Japan)           | 2,154 |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> ZTE Corp (China)                 | 1,868 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Qualcomm Incorp (USA)            | 1,677 |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Huawei Technologies (China)      | 1,528 |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Philips Electronics (Netherland) | 1,435 |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Robert Bosch (Germany)           | 1,301 |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> LG Electronics (S Korea)         | 1,298 |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> Sharp (Japan)                    | 1,286 |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Tele LM Ericsson (Sweden)        | 1,149 |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> NEC Corp (Japan)                | 1,106 |

Source: WIPO 2011

## Importance of Innovation

*“Japan and the UK recognize the importance of science, technology and innovation to economic competitiveness.”* - Joint Statement, January 2007

- HE Shinzo Abe, PM Japan
- HE Tony Blair, PM UK

*“Scientific progress, innovation play big role in China modernization”*

- Hu Jintao, PRC President

## Importance of Innovation (cont'd)

*- “It is recognized that building technology and innovation capacity is necessary for the promotion of dynamic local SMEs, which are driven by innovation-led secure and sustainable growth in the knowledge-based economy”*

..... UNESCAP

## Basics for Economic Development

- *T*echnology
- *I*nnovation
- *E*nterprises

## National Perspective – A National Innovation Agenda

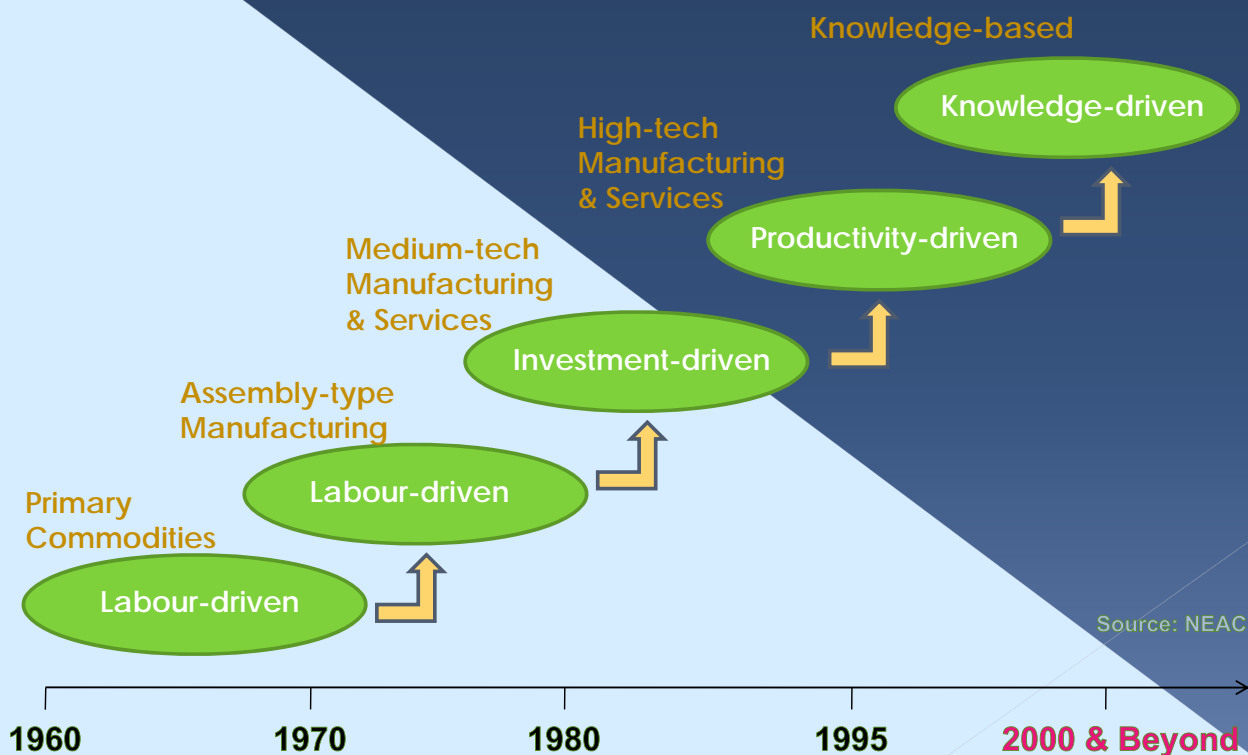
- Requires ***Creativity*** & ***Entrepreneurship***
- Requires ***National Innovation Strategies***

## Sharing Malaysia Experience ....

### About the country:

- Located in South East Asia
- About 27 million people
- A newly industrialized country
- Top 30 largest economy
- GDP between 5-7% average
- Export Oriented Economy
- More than 95% businesses are SMEs

## Target to be a Developed Nation by 2020



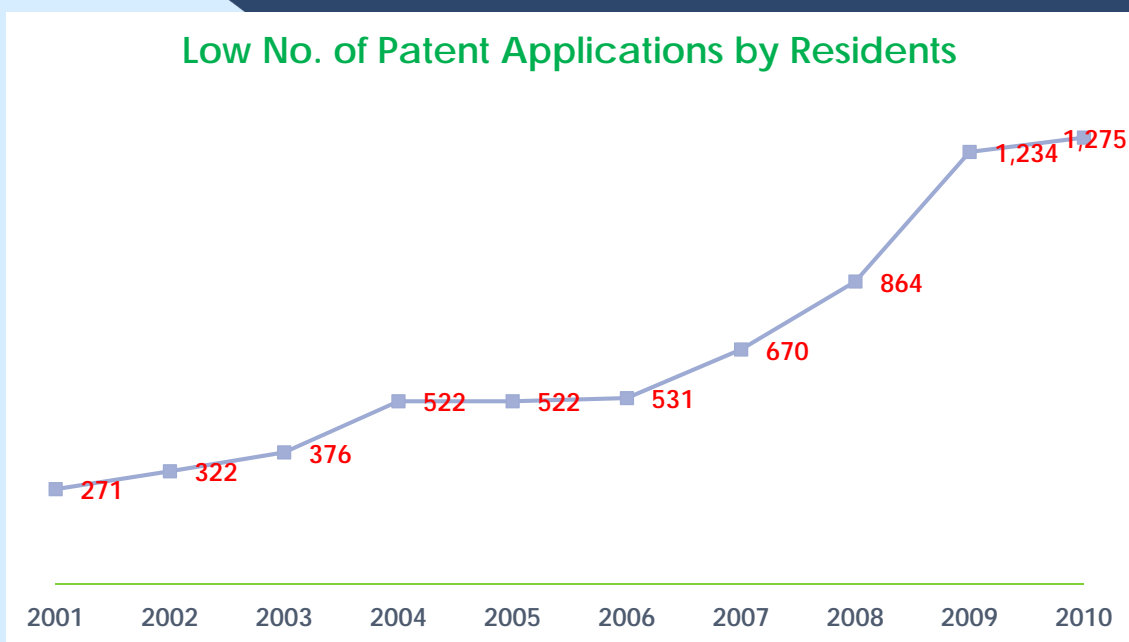
## But, Areas of Concern .....

*“We have 7 patents granted for every 1,000 R&D personnel, as compared to Korea and Japan who each have over 220 patents”*

- Abdullah Badawi, Prime Minister

## But, Areas of Concern (cont'd)

Low No. of Patent Applications by Residents



## But, Areas of Concern (cont'd)

### Low Application by Residents vs. Non Residents



## Low Patent Statistics - What Implications !

- *Lack of knowledge to operate industry*
- *Stagnation in economic growth in years to come*

## **OUR CHALLENGE :** *Establish A Scientific Progressive Society*

- *Innovative and forward-looking society*
- *Not only a consumer of technology, but also a contributor to S & T civilization*



## **To Launch a National Innovation Agenda**

*Launched November, 2007*

*Promotes 6 key strategic thrusts*

*Establishment of the National Innovation Implementation Task Forces*

*Introduction of a new Innovation Model*



**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**MALAYSIA: MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN INNOVATION FOR WEALTH CREATION AND SOCIETAL WELL BEING**

**Main document 7th December, 2007**

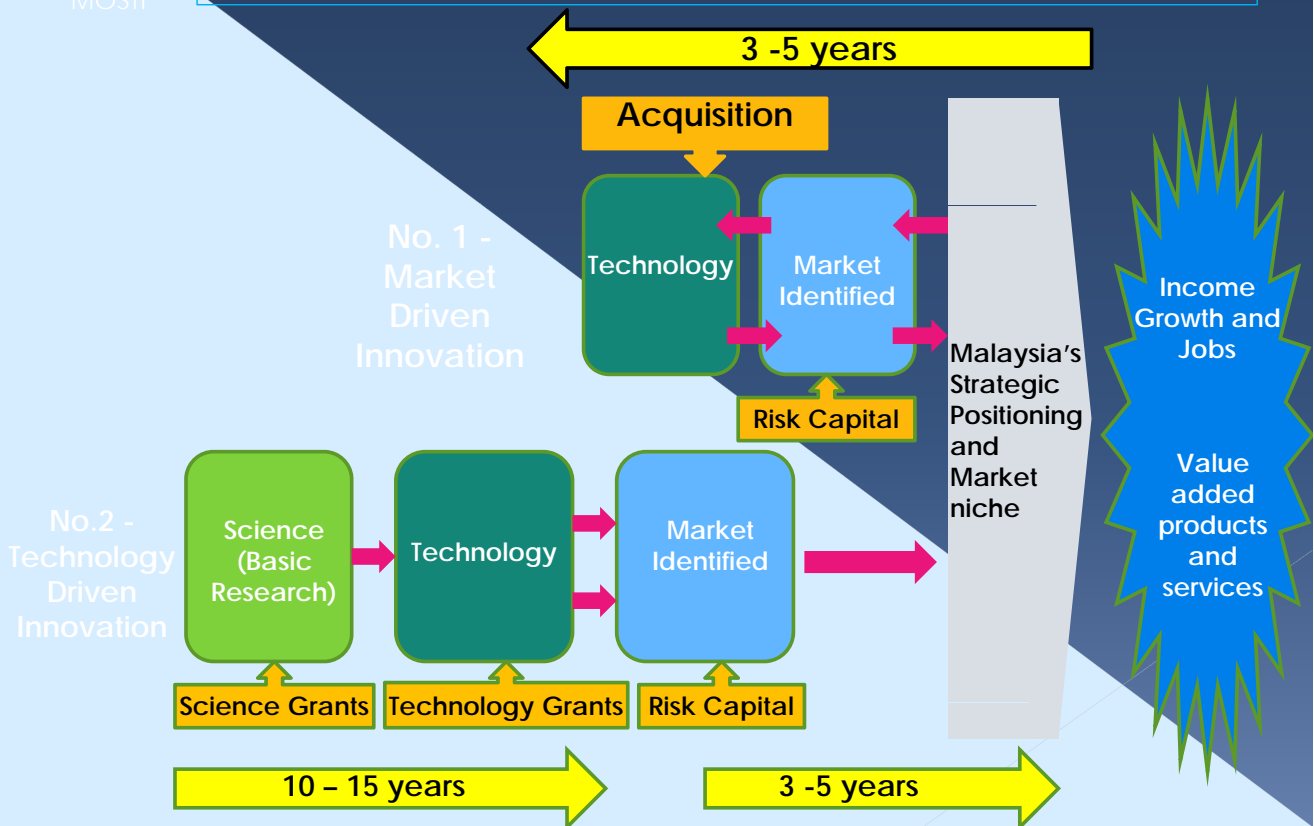
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MOSTI

# Innovation Model for Wealth Creation & Social Well Being



## Action Plans

|  |  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
|  |  |  | Shift to an innovation-led economic strategy  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pursue aggressively market-driven innovation (MDI), continue to support actively technology-driven innovation (TDI) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Focus government's role on risk mitigation to assist private sector drive for market driven innovation              |  |  |
|  |  |  | Expand incentives / grants for entrepreneurs to acquire technology  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Conduct programs in Malaysia on entrepreneurship, innovation risk management, & mindset change                      |  |  |
|  |  |  | Action Plans  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Adopt new venture capital (VC) model  |  |  |

## Implementation by 2010

### 2010 - First Phase

Major recommendations:

- Incentives & Services to support MDI and TDI
- Transition to the new VC model
- Programs on entrepreneurship, innovation management, mindset change etc.

### 2015 - Expand

All recommendations fully implemented

### Vision 2020 -

New Innovation Model fully embedded in the national economy

## The Institutional Set-up

National Innovation Council

National Innovation Implementation Task Force

 6 Sub-Committees

Industry-led but in Partnership

Direction Setting

Coordination & Monitoring

Execution & Deliverables

## Strategic Thrusts on S&T

1. Strengthening research and technological capacity and capability
2. Promoting commercialization of research outputs
3. Developing human resource capacity and capability
4. Promoting a culture of science, innovation and techno-entrepreneurship



**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY  
AND INNOVATION MALAYSIA**

**CERTIFIED MS ISO 9001 : 2000 MANAGEMENT OF S&T DEVELOPMENT FUND**

## Strategic Thrusts on S&T (cont'd)

5. Strengthening institutional framework and management for science and technology, and monitoring of S&T policy implementation
6. Ensure widespread diffusion and application of technology, leading to enhanced market driven R&D to adapt and improve technologies
7. Build competence for specialization in key emerging technologies



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## Related IP Programs

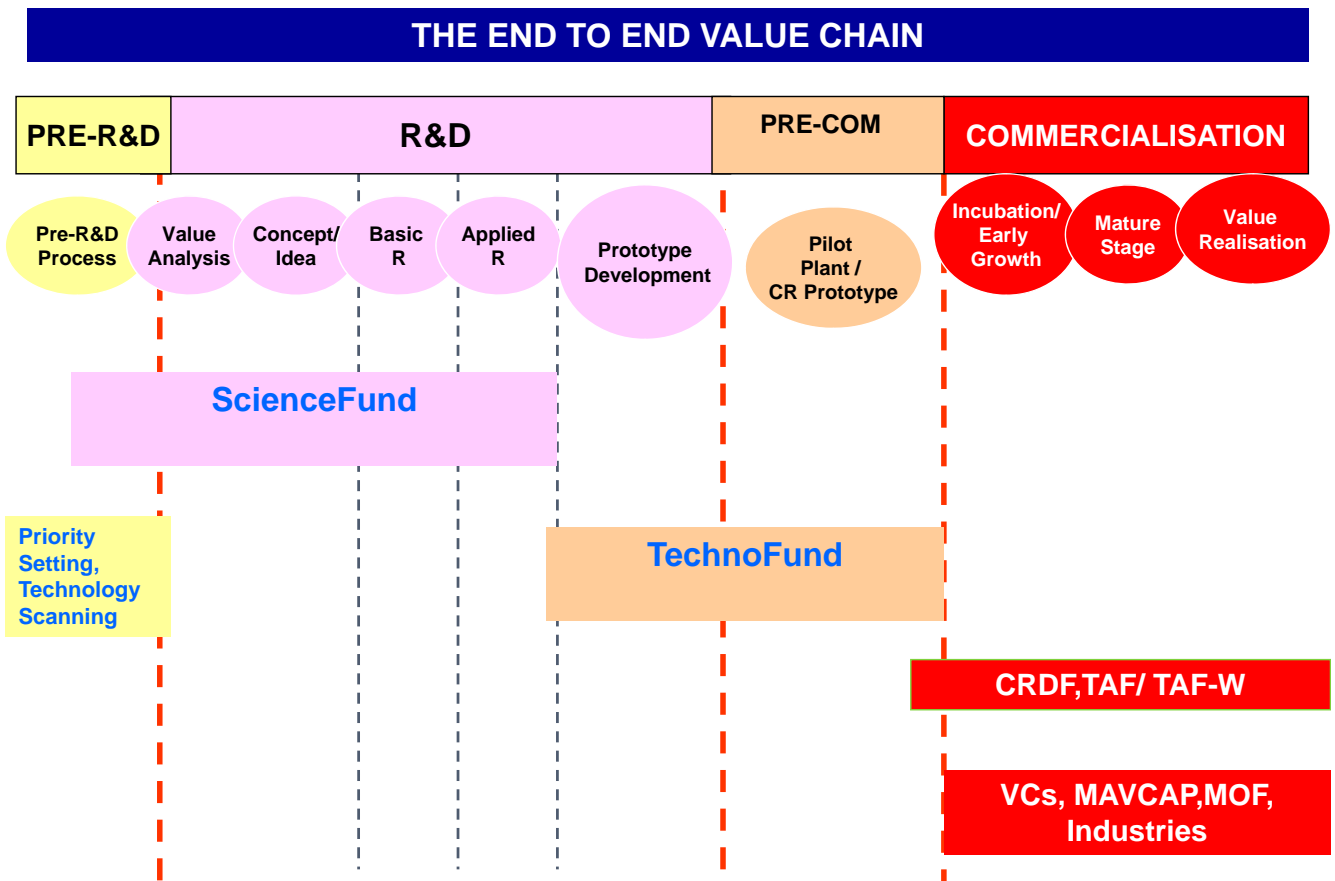
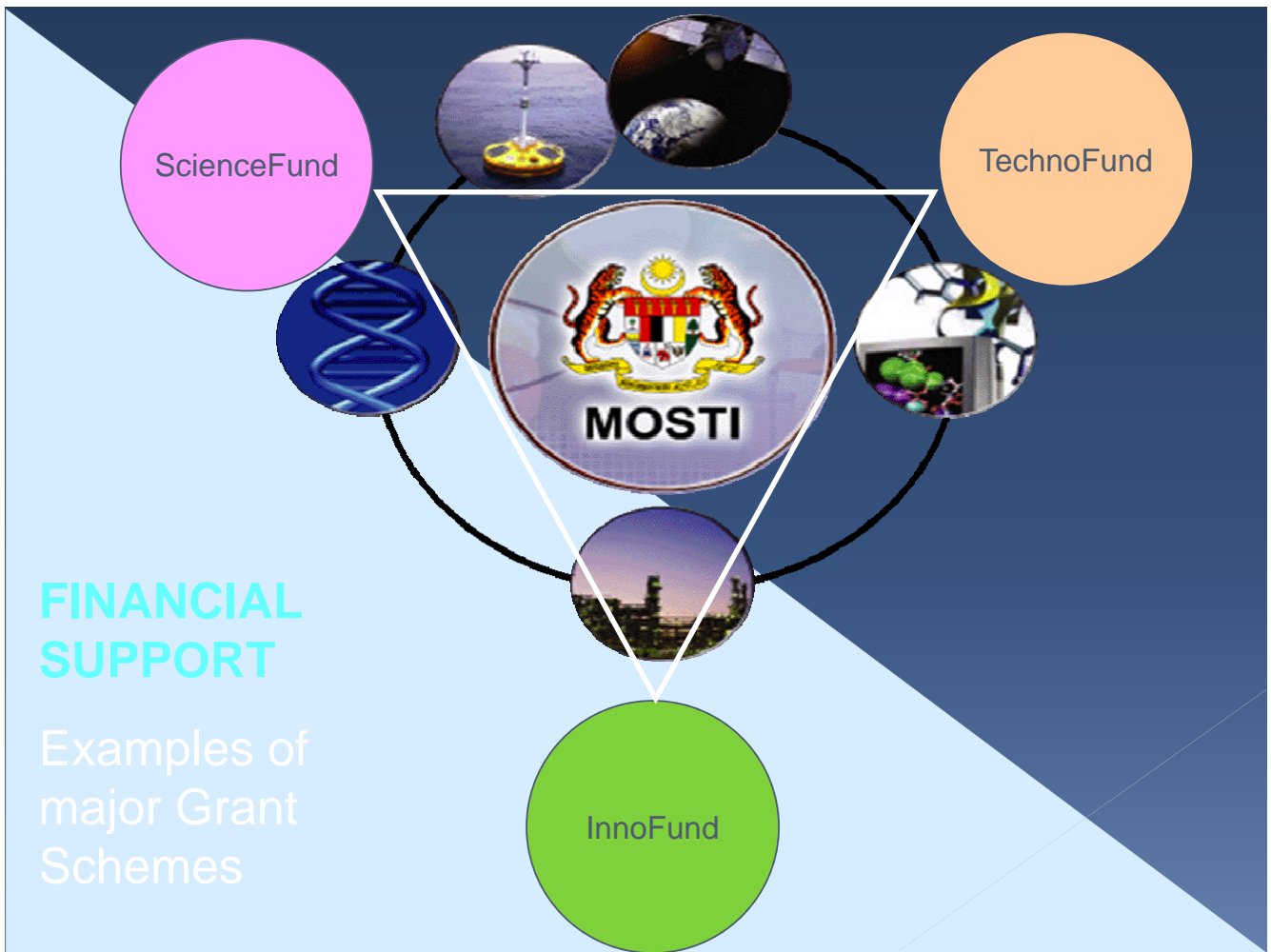
### Encourage inventions and IPRs -

- Stronger link between Patent & R&D agencies
- IP Policies to encourage University-Industry cooperation
- Technology Licensing by Universities / R&D agencies
- Commercialization Policy to reward inventors

## Related IP Programs (*cont'd*)

### Encourage inventions and IPRs -

- Tax deductions for Patent & Trademark Registration
- Establishment of more Venture Capital firms
- More Financial Grant Schemes to support and commercialize inventions; Examples ...



ScienceFund

TechnoFund



InnoFund

## SCIENCE FUND

- To generate new knowledge through basic and applied sciences;
- To develop laboratory proof of concept; and
- To enhance research capability and increase number of researchers.



ScienceFund

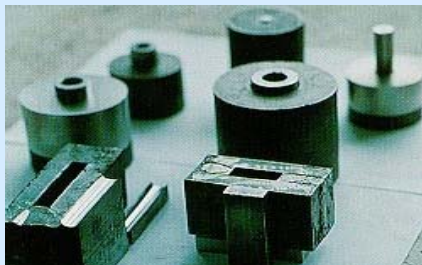
TechnoFund

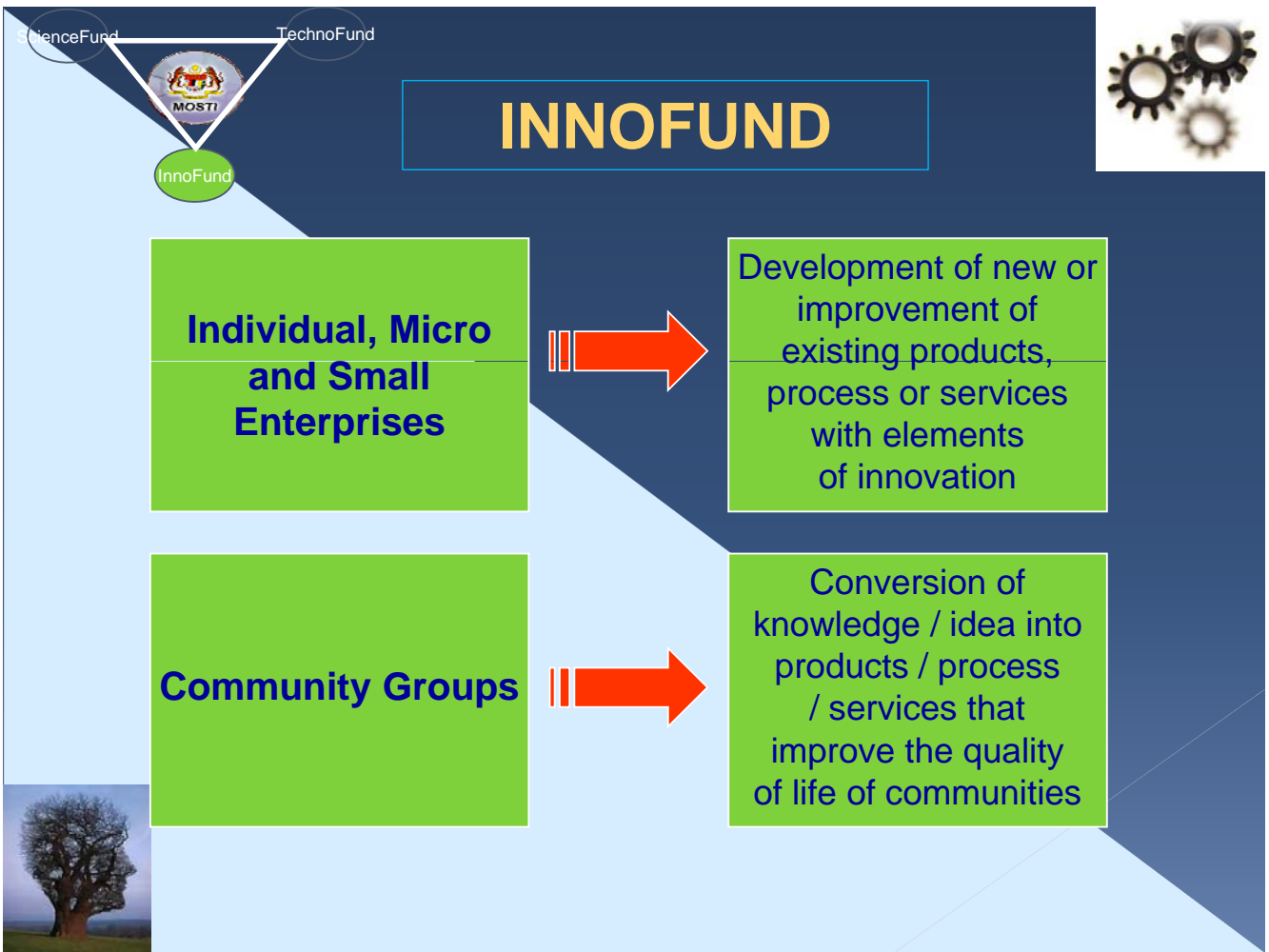


InnoFund

## TECHNOFUND

- Stimulate the growth and successful innovation of medium and large enterprises by increasing the level of R&D to market or commercialisation.
- Increase capability and capacity of IHL and RI to commercialise the R&D findings through spin-offs / licensing.





## Vision 2020

*"Whether we will be there -  
A Developed Nation ? "*

Thank you