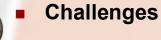


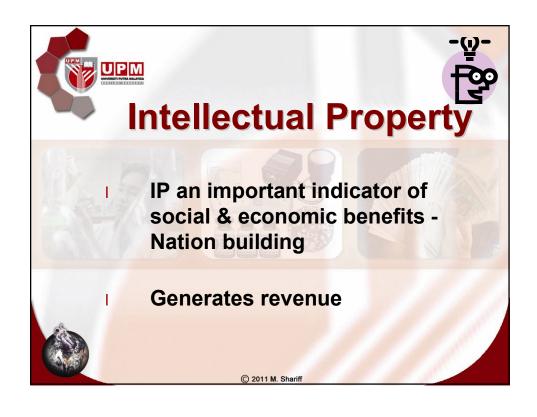


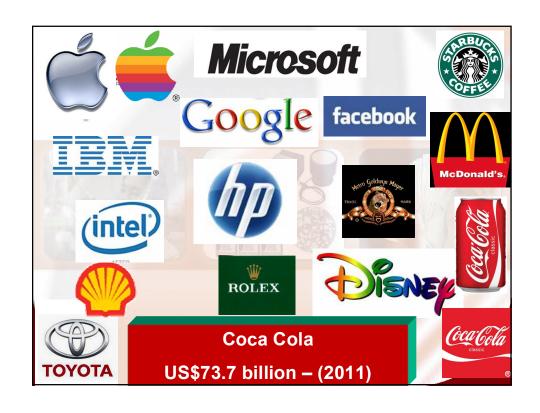
Contents

- Overview & Importance of IP
- Incentives for Researchers
- Invention Disclosure process
- IP Protection & Management
- Cost Associated with IP Protection

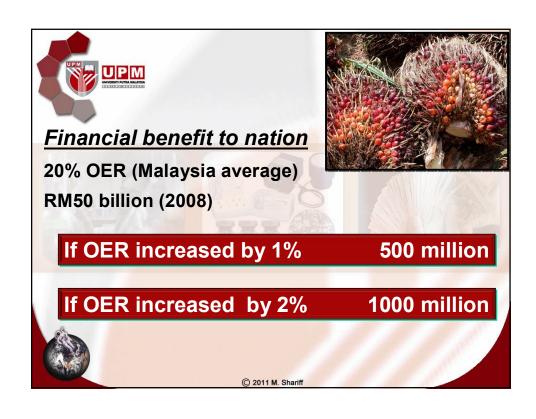


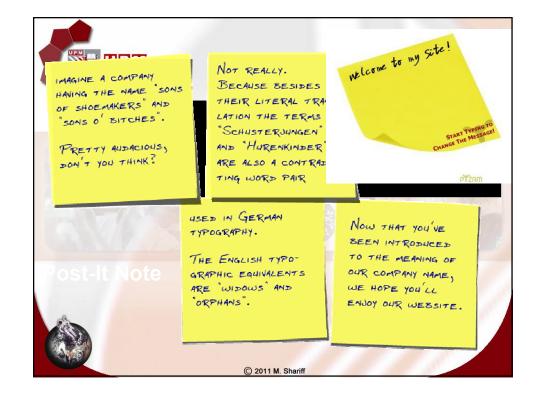




















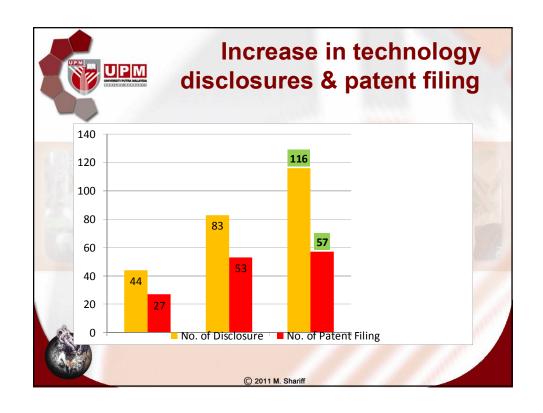


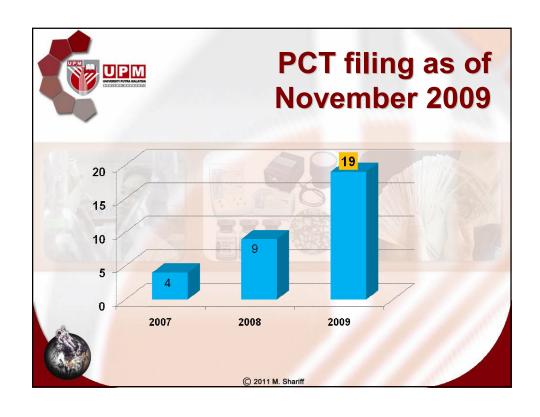


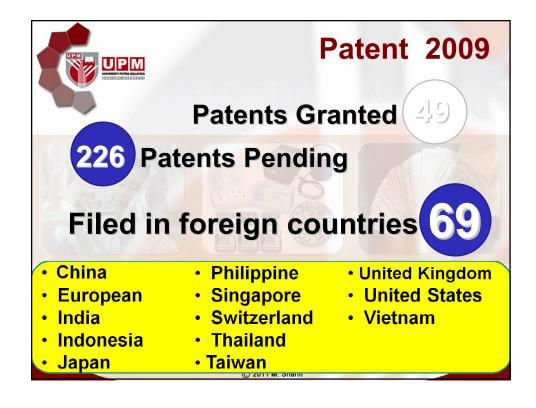








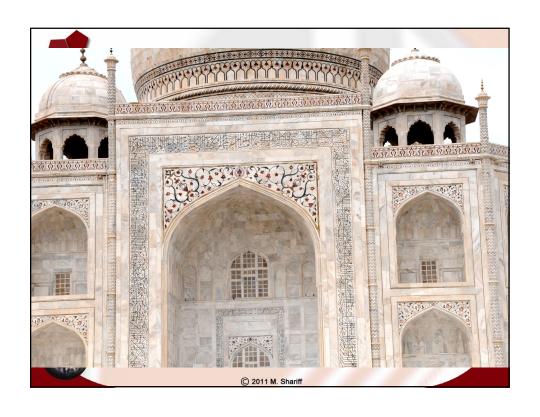






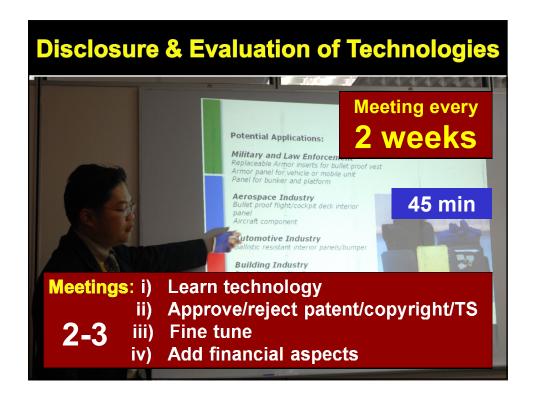


off so that the masterpiece could never be recreated

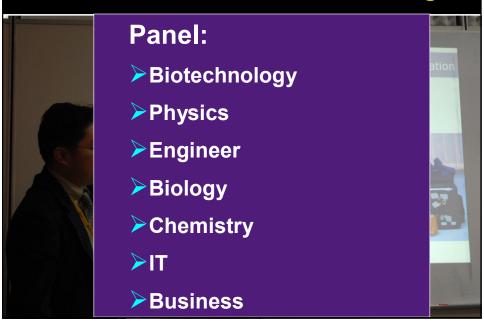


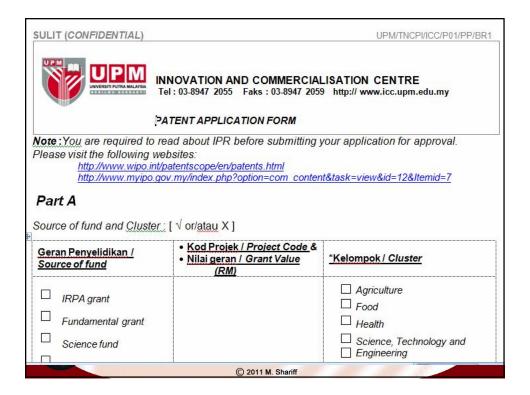






Disclosure & Evaluation of technologies





NVENTORCHIR	,		
NVENTORSHIP (We) propose to divide the the proportion(s) specified b			
Inventor (s)	Percentage of distribution (%)	<u>Signature</u>	
1.			
2.			
OWNERSHIP			
Owner & Co-Owner		<u>*Percentage of</u> distribution (%)	
1.Universiti Putra Malaysia		isaribudon (70)	

)ata	abases	Keywords search
1.	United States Patent and Trademark 「 Office (USPTO)	
	http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html	
2.	European Patent Office (EPO) http://ep.espacenet.com/	
	Intellectual Property Office of Singapor _c http://www.surfip.gov.sg/	
	The Industrial Property Digital Library [(IPDL, JPO)	
	http://www19.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/PA1/cgi- bin/PA1INIT?1175476102765	
5.	PatentScope, (WIPO)	
	http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/	-

Prior Publication	<u>*Details of public disclosure</u>
1. Have you described a of the invention in the ✓ abstract ✓ journal ✓ article ✓ book chapters ✓ posters ✓ thesis ✓ website ✓ oral presentation ✓ discussion with third without NDA ✓ Other	following: i) Name/title of disclosure:
Planned Publication	*Details of planned publication
Do you plan, within the months, a publication	
presentation that disc invention in any way?	closes the ii) Actual / expected date:

Instr	ruction: Please answer questions below for technology disclosure. If you have any
	tions, or would like assistance in completing the form, please contact the ICC at (03) 9847
1286,	or email ipr@icc.upm.edu.my.
1. 1	TITLE OF INVENTION
	ef title that discloses what the invention does.
2. (CATEGORY
Wh	at has been invented? Is it a new
	Composition Process/ Product Combination of Improvement to an existing Category technology
3. F	FIELD OF INVENTION
4. (GENERAL DESCRIPTION
(a) Describe the invention in general. What does it do? How does it work?
(b) Indicate the advantages of this invention.
5. F	PRIOR ART (EXISTING TECHNOLOGY)
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5. PRIOR ART (EXISTING TECHNOLOGY) (a) What is the closest process / product you are aware of to your invention? Please give references. (b) Is there any existing technology which performs the same function in a different way? (c) Is there any combination of existing process / product which would be similar to your invention? 6. DETAILS OF THE INVENTION In order to be patentable, an invention must be NOVEL, NOT OBVIOUS and USEFUL based upon everything which was available at the time of the invention. Novelty and Non-obviousness (a) Please describe the unique aspects of your invention, and how it is different and/or better than the existing technologies in no. 5. What problem does the invention solve? (b) Describe how others have tried to solve this problem in the past? (c) Why do you believe the invention would NOT have been obvious to another researcher working on the same problem at the same time?

(b) Indicate th (c) How is the (describe t	e invention being applied the process or method)	of the invention in the future. d to obtain the utility described a	bove
The claims define		ection of the patent and it is the	main highlight
of the patent specification (a) Please state the main feature / factor that you have invented in your embodiment/prototype/result. (b) List down all other features/factor to support the main feature/factor in (a). (c) Are there any critical ranges of size, weight, pressure, or working condition for any parts of your invention?			
8. STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT Please check the most closely describes the current stage of your invention.			
Compl proof o	of available	☐ Ready to be ☐ Ot commercialised	hers
9. LIMITATION			

9. LIMITATION

- (a) Indicate any disadvantages or limitations of the invention (If any).
- (b) What could be added to make the invention better?
- (c)Is further development of the invention now in progress or contemplated?

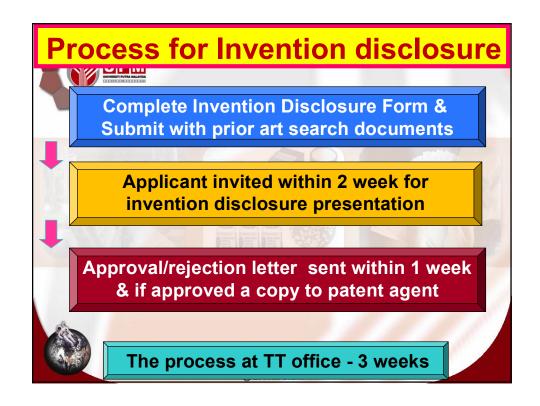
10. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION

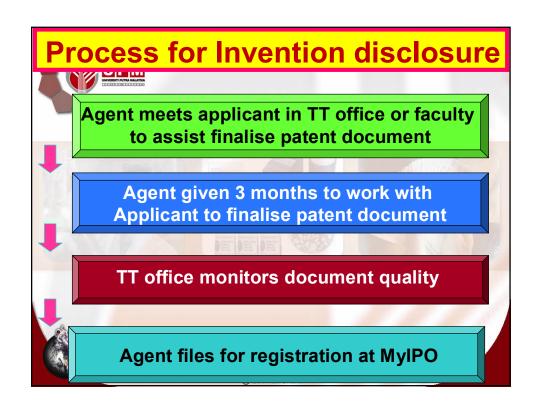
- (a)Please provide/attach supporting evidence to support working condition of the invention as mentioned in No. 7.
- (b) Attach sketches, drawings, photos, manuscripts, flow diagrams, graphs, and any other materials that help illustrate the invention in the embodiment.
- (c)Has the product been tested and comply with regulation / standard required?

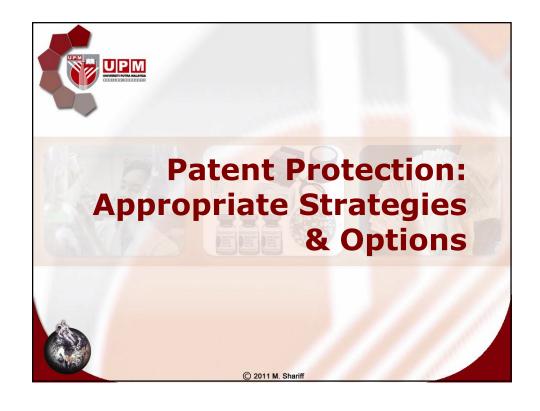
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,	11. COMMERCIALISATION			
1	TI. COMMERCIALISATION			
	Please list down any main players in the field of this technology			
l	that you are aware of.			
,	12. O	THER SERVICES		
F	Please	list tick other services/assistance that you require.		
		Fund for up scaling/prototype		
		Fund for Clinical trial		
		Industrial partner for commercialization		
		Industrial partner for further research		
		Other:		
- Va				













WARNING!

Your invention can be STOLEN by someone!
You may LOSE your invention that HAS BEEN DISPLAYED IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN Somebody can steal it!
SOMEBODY WANTS IT F.O.C



To protect your invention please call ICC: 03 - 8947 2055 www.icc.upm.edu.my



IP Management

Patent before participation in exhibitions/seminars
& publishing

Protect the technology!

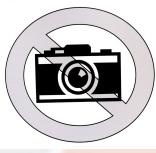






IP Management

NO CAMERAS

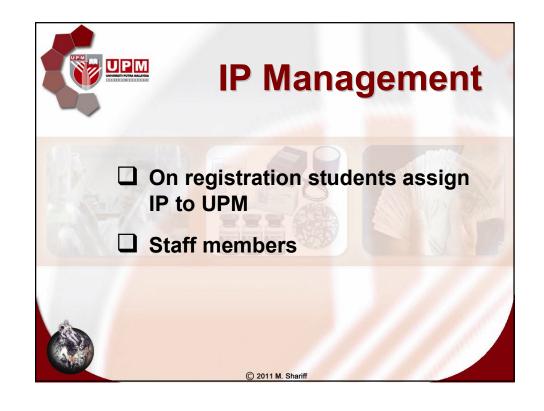


Please be advised that Cameras are NOT permitted at INPEX without authorization! Because many exhibitors feel uneasy about strangers taking pictures of their invention or display, we feel it is best prohibit cameras cam to or recorders. Only media will permitted to have cameras or video equipment.



At Pittsburgh Exhibition







Provide 1st class service

- Credit for promotion
- Make it easy for researchers to patent
- Provide prompt professional service
- Commercialise IPs to generate income for researchers

Synergize with research staff & private sector to commercialize technologies









Cost Estimates Related to Patents

Cost for:

► Local US\$2,200 − 2,700

Substantial exam 600 - 850

Annual maintenance fee 150

PCT filing 3,500

Rough estimate for about 300 patents filed = US\$2 million



Funds for patent filing

- > TMO given a budget
- Ministry of Science Technology & Innovation (MOSTI) provides funds along with project
- Can also apply for funds from MOSTI





Revenue generation

- Main aim of TT is to contribute towards nation building and indirectly creation of wealth
- Monies can be recovered if aggressive in marketing
- One big breakthrough technology in the global market can sustain the MOT for many years









Challenges

- Identifying Patents for PCT filing 18 mts grace period for national filing - not sufficient time for commercialisation status indication
- Poorly written patent claims too narrow & specific – patent agents not doing their job







Up scaling of technologies

- Many patents are lab-scale technologies product / process; companies not convinced to invest
- Get more funds & match make with Co. to upscale the technology









Awareness

- Keep communications open so that every one know what's going on
- Involve the policy makers and Co. in the awareness campaigns
- Awareness campaigns Phase II
- Awareness campaigns Phase III







DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

MALAYSIAN INDUSTRIES

By Dr. Mahathir Mohamad on October 6, 2009 2:11 PM

- 1. I feel sorry for Malaysian manufacturers. They find it difficult and sometimes impossible to market their products in the country because somehow Malaysians, including the Government and its agencies cannot believe that Malaysian products are as good, if not better than imported goods.
- 2. When Malaysian products cannot be sold at home, it becomes almost impossible to convince foreign buyers to buy them. The question that foreigners often ask is whether malaysians especially the Government have bought them.

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DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD



- 3. Despite this failure to market Malaysian products locally, some have still managed to be marketed abroad. And some have been very successful.
- 4. These Malaysians are not asking for protection or even favours. All they want is to be properly evaluated against foreign competitors when they make bids. But somehow they seem to fail always.
- 5. There are excuses of course. The foreign suppliers have been supplying for years and years. They just cannot be consed.

