

# Intellectual Property Rights

As an entity, where ideas are born, nurtured, and materialized, UniMAP is part of the intellectual cosmos that defines the modern technological-wizardry world. The quintessential "ivory tower"! Inevitably we are drawn into this web of ideas - idea creators and idea absorbers. An intricate dance between those who think of something, and those who make everything from that something. A dance that leaves the dust unsettled, till the full stop. Intellectual Property Rights. It has become of age that as creators of ideas, re-searching fundamentals a protection for these ideas is not only important but a necessary part of the modern culture. A pot-of-gold-at-the-end-of-the-rainbow, if you will. Hence IPR has since become essential to all creators of ideas, as a means of not only protecting their ideas but also of personal glory and career progress. What constitutes an IPR? Trademarks, designs and patents are types of IPR but only the latter two are of importance to people in research. A patent is a government grant of the exclusive right to make, use or sell an invention, usually for a limited period (20 years). The patent is recognized as a species of property and has the attributes of personal property.

An invention is patentable if it is considered novel, non obvious and if it is useful. Scientific theories without a specific application are not patentable. The invention is disclosed in a patent specification. The patent specification comprises the description, the patent claim, the summary and illustrations. Patents are granted only after examination of a patent application by trained inspectors. In the patent specification the invention is described to such detail that it is understood by an expert. The patent claims are concise descriptions of the invention and the necessary protection for each case. Therefore, a clear formulation of the claims is highly important. Because the patent holder has the right to exclude others from producing, selling or using the invention he or she may authorize others to do any of these things by a license and receive royalties or other compensations for the privilege. Modern science and technology evolves via a world web of check and balance in the form of publications. However, the very publication that disseminates knowledge can be a liability to the economic engine that presently spins global trade

#### **When is a publication damaging for a patent?**

- Scientific publication
- Presentation at a conference
- Abstract at a conference ( Poster, internet, abstract booklet )
- Dissertation ( will be published )
- Institute seminar with guests
- Annual report
- Homepage
- Discussion with scientists or firms without prior signing of a Confidential Disclosure Agreement

#### **Not damaging is :**

- Publication submitted, reviewing is in process
- Internal institute seminar
- Request for research sponsorship ( SNF; CTI )
- Discussion with scientists or firms after having signed a Confidential Disclosure Agreement

In realizing the importance of IPR, as an entity as well as an institution, UniMAP has a draft on protecting the very idea that defines an "ivory-tower". This comes in the form of an application form complete with definitions and guidelines. However, it is imperative that everyone understands what constitutes an idea – here used liberally to encompass all possible inclusions – and what is not, the definitions, the process and other related information. The web sites given below cover a wide scope and are good starting points.

<http://www.ipr-helpdesk.org/controlador/principal?seccion=principal&len=en>  
<http://www.w3.org/IPR/>  
[http://www.iprinfo.com/page.php?page\\_id=41](http://www.iprinfo.com/page.php?page_id=41)  
<http://www.wipo.int/portal/index.html.en>

UniMAP has devised a number of procedures in order to execute a patent filing process, as is given below.

### 1. Important Characteristics

- Brief description of the invention
- New process of manufacturing?
- A device?
- A Method?
- A new use for, or an improvement to, an existing technology?

### 2. Novelty

- How does the invention differ from existing technology?
- What problem does it solve?
- What advantage does it possess?
- Is there something novel about the invention?

### 3. Potential Products

- What are possible uses for the invention?
- Are there any other potential uses that might be realized in the future?

### 4. Disclosure

- Has this invention been disclosed to anyone - (oral, written or in electronic form?)
- If so, provide date and place detailing the disclosure
- Is there, within the next 6 months, a conference, meeting of a learned society or deadline or publication of a scientific journal at which you intend to disclose the invention?
- If so, When and Where?

### 5. Publication

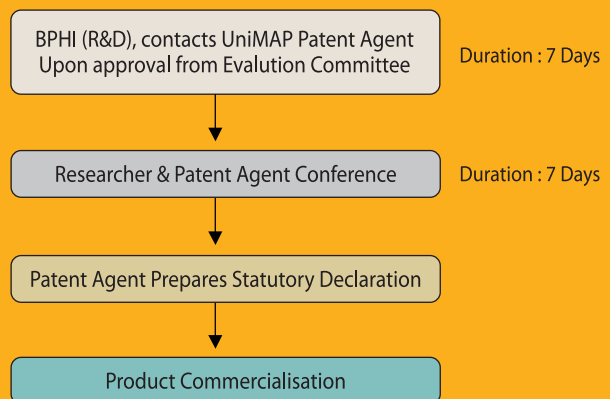
- Are there any publications relating to the invention - these, reports, abstracts, etc.?
- Please list publication dates and attach copies

### 6. Fund

- Was the work that led to the invention funded?
- If so, please provide name of funding institution/s. company/s and Year/s of funding

Contact info :  
 C/O Wan Su Hj. Haron  
 Bahagian Pengurusan Harta Intelek R&D  
 Unit Penyelidikan & Pembangunan  
 Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Bangunan Kluster Penyelidikan,  
 Taman Pengkalan Indah, 01000 Kangar, Perlis.  
 Tel: 04-979 8788/84 Fax: 04-979 8790  
 E-mail: wansu@unimap.edu.my

### Copyright Management



### Patent Filing Cost for Select Countries

Country	Estimated Registration Cost (RM)	Translation Cost (RM)	Estimated Total (RM)
Malaysia	-	-	12,000
Australia	7,000	-	7,000
Singapore	11,000	-	11,000
Japan	17,000	3,000	20,000
USA	22,000	-	22,000
South Korea	7,000	2,000	9,000
Europe	40,000	-	40,000
China	7,000	2,000	9,000
India	4,000	-	4,000
Indonesia	8,000	2,000	10,000

### Intellectual Property Protection : Initial Application Processes

