

Strategic use of intellectual property to enhance companies' competitiveness in ASEAN

Meijo University

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November 20, 2013

www.iprights.com







Rouse offices in South East Asia



Topics

Intellectual Property ('IP') & ASEAN

Setting up IP strategies

- IP searches & mapping
- Protection of IPRs
- investigation & enforcement strategies
- Publicities of raid actions
- Litigation & forum shopping in ASEAN





Intellectual Property Rights - IPRs



Patents & designs



Copyrights



Trademarks



Trade secrets



Geographical Indications



Plant Varieties



Traditional Medicine Wisdom





Life cycle of IPRs







Patents & designs

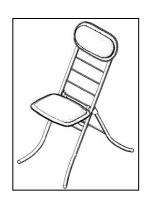
Invention: innovation or invention which creates a **new** and **inventive** product or process.





Design: configuration of a product or composition of lines or colors which gives **special appearance** of a product









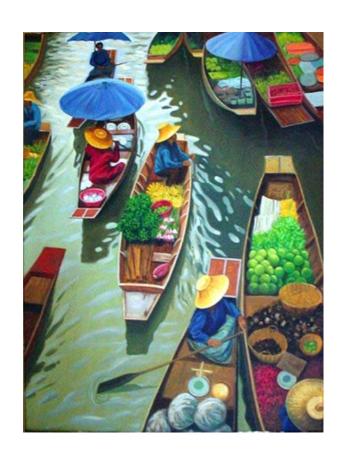


Registrable?





Copyright: idea vs. expression









Case study

Pissaro



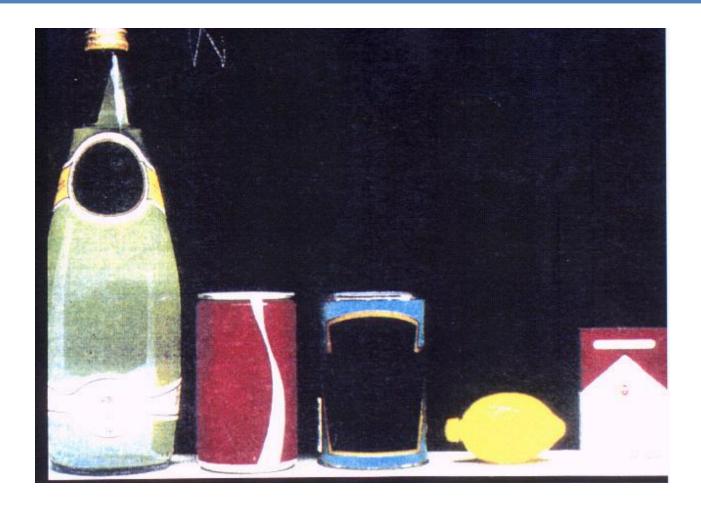
Cezanne







Trade marks







Case study: distinctive









Similar Marks?

Decision No.	Mark		Class
399/2553		ครา สิบท์มับกุร	1
560/2553		PDWER BY Bata	25
672/2553			18
756/2553	1910 1919 1910 1919		25





Not Similar Marks?

Decision No.	Mark		Class
485/2553	SILVER	SANTANA	25
594/2553			20/24
154/2553	DEVICE		12
650/2553			25



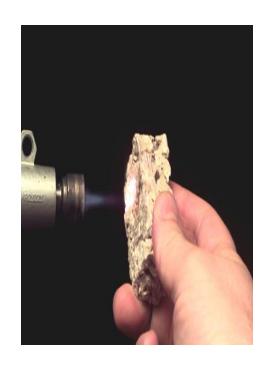


Marketing/business: intellectual property = competitive asset















Accounting: intellectual property = **intangible asset**

assets - value -

monetary assets cash, investment

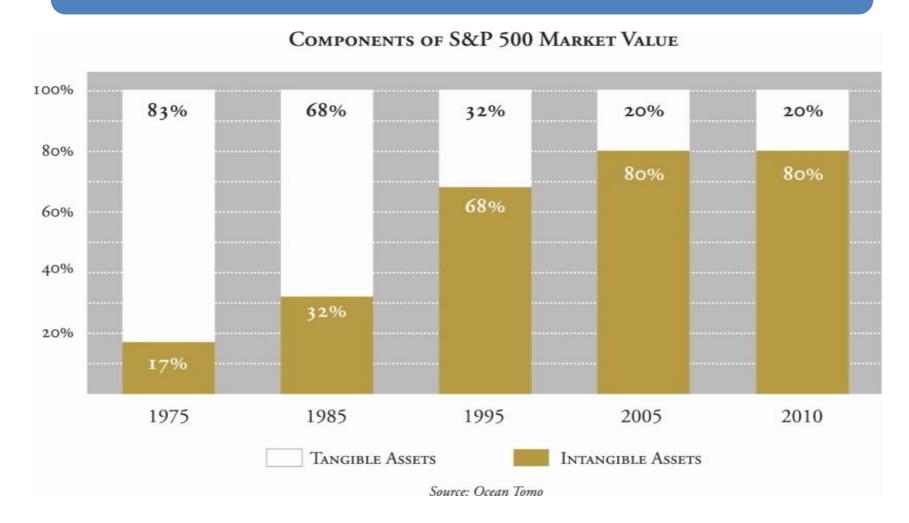
tangible assets land, machines

intangible assets IPRs, rights





Intangible assets









Strategy	Parties	Situation	Status
IP Litigation Outcomes	VHC v. AAPL, et al	VHC is for patent infringement	On April 25, 2012, Judge Davis issued a preliminary Markman order signaling VHC has a strong case.





JETRO's report

In 2004, the director of Japan's External Trade Organization's Intellectual Property Rights Office in Beijing visited a leading Chinese company. The head of that corporation's IP division showed him a room with several dozen computers whose exclusive purpose was to search the patent applications put up on the Internet by the USPTO and its equivalent in Japan and Europe. The Chinese executive explained it was easier and far less expensive to pull information from foreign patent applications than to do their own research.

When informed of this, the Japanese Patent Office began monitoring the number of hits its patent application files on the Net were getting. They counted 17,000 hits per day from China and 55,000 per day from South Korea.





➤ A geo-political and economic organization of ten countries located in South-East Asia which was formed on 8

August 1967

- ➤ Members of ASEAN have a combined population of more than **580 million**
- ➤Indonesia accounts for more than **40** percent of the region's population
- ➤ AFTA: Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT): goods originating within ASEAN, ASEAN members are to apply a tariff rate of 0 to 5 percent.
- ➤ The ASEAN-China Free Trade Area which is the largest free trade area in terms of population & 3rd in GDP.
- **>2015**: ASEAN Economic Community AEC .







ASEAN IP harmonization: regional office vs. regional system

> ASEAN framework on Intellectual Property of 1995

- Cooperative activities under this Agreement shall aim, among others, to strengthen ASEAN intellectual property administration; to enhance ASEAN cooperation in intellectual property enforcement and protection; and to explore the possibility of setting up the ASEAN patent and trademark systems
- Activities to enhance intellectual property enforcement and protection: [...] b. Cross border measures cooperation

ASEAN Agreement on Customs 1997

- to explore other appropriate intra-ASEAN <u>cooperation</u> arrangements in the field of Customs, particularly in the prevention and repression <u>of all</u> <u>forms of smuggling</u> and other Customs frauds
- ASEAN Framework Agreement on access to biological and genetic resources of 2000
 - the need to ensure the <u>uniformity</u> and consistency of <u>access regulations</u> in the ASEAN region by setting minimum requirements for national implementation and maximize opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources.
- ➤ ASEAN Patent Examination Co-operation programme (ASPEC), ASEAN Design Filing System (ADFS) 2009 : favouring ASEAN Regional IP Office instead of ASEAN Regional IP System/law as a model of IP harmonization.





Business' angle

Policy features associated with a strong increase in demand for patents are: i) policies aiming at attracting FDI; ii) low relative costs (or fees); and iii) a relative impression of IP law harmonization (PCT, ASPEC, PPH);

Direct link between FDI and IP intensity;

Migration of companies/industry: impact on patent intensity;

Differences in the IP systems of ASEAN nations not as strong as differences between the patent systems in Europe, the USA and Japan.





IP's angle

Filings are up, complexity is up, grant rate is still constant

More systematic early filing of unfocused inventions: increasing number of claims and pages, low fees for excess claims/pages

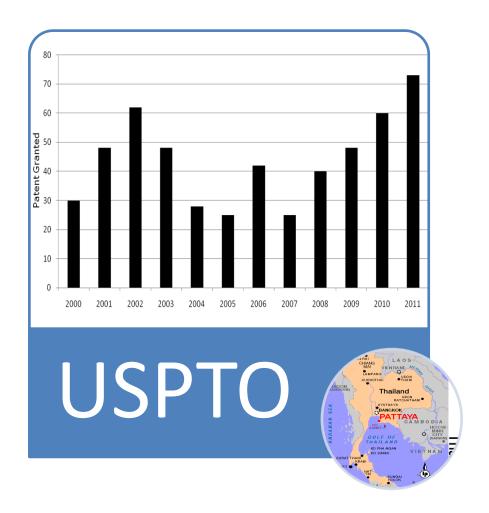
Low opposition/cancellation rate in patents but high level in trade marks

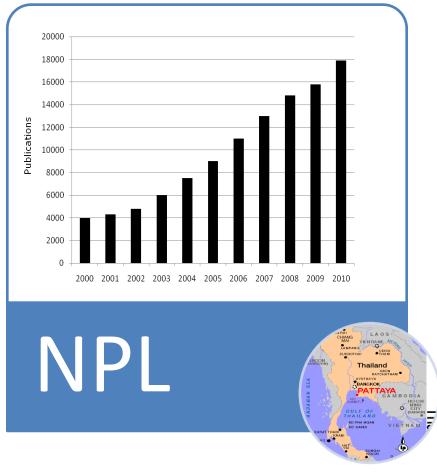
Backlogs in examining and granting patents/trade marks – ASEAN IP 'warming"

NPL published by ASEAN nationals increases at higher speed than patents filed abroad by ASEAN nationals

No strict duty to disclose prior art/backward citation = patent watch/mapping is critical

Disproportion between local and foreign applicants: patent for invention and utility models/petty patent

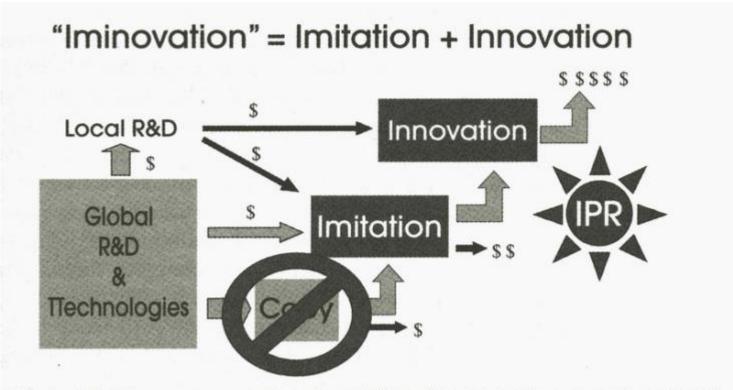








Petty patent / utility model

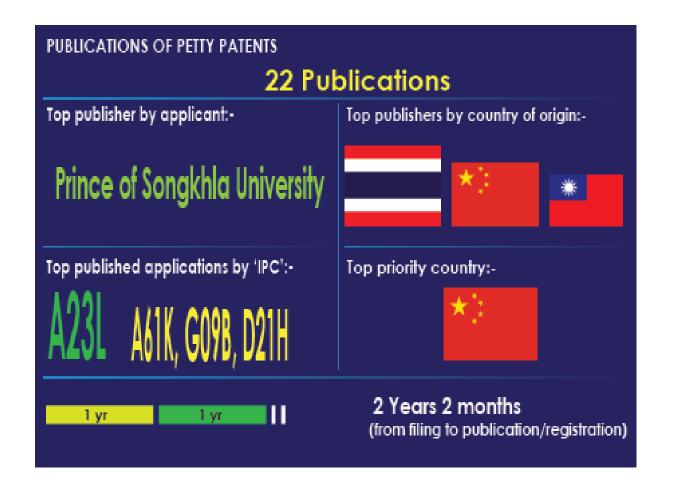








Petty patent / utility model







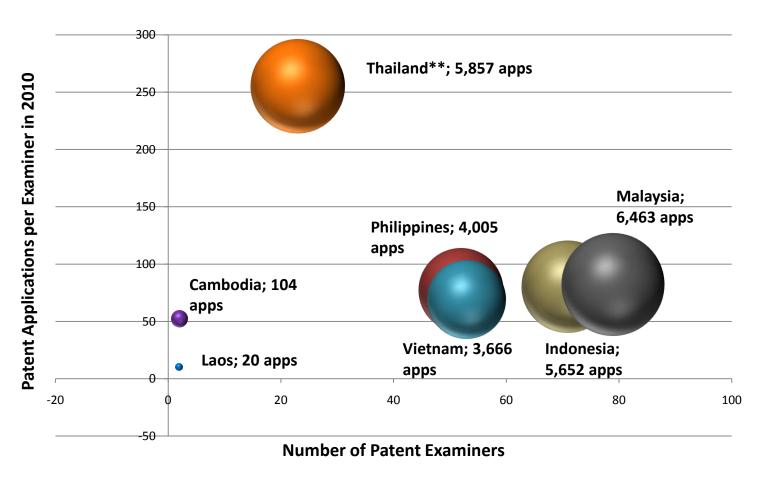
Average time for patent grant in 2010

	Patent offices	Practitioners
Cambodia	3 years	Over 3 years
China		3-5 years
Indonesia	5.61 years via normal process; 4.92 years via PCT	7-8 years
Laos	4 years	More than 5 years
Malaysia	1.6 years via fast-track basis without objections; 5.41 years via Paris Convention; 2.15 years via PCT	4-6 years
Myanmar	None	None
Philippines	4-5 years	
Singapore	3-4 years	3-6 years
Thailand	3 years	5-6 years
Vietnam	2-3 years	2-3 years





Patent examiner workload in 2010



Note: Thailand** - Applications include invention, design and petty patents, and number of examiners includes assistants.

Data not available for Myanmar, China, and Singapore. Size of bubble = Number of applications





2. Strategies

- a. IP information & searches
- b. Drafting/filings
- c. Commercialization
- c. Investigation & enforcement
- c. Litigation





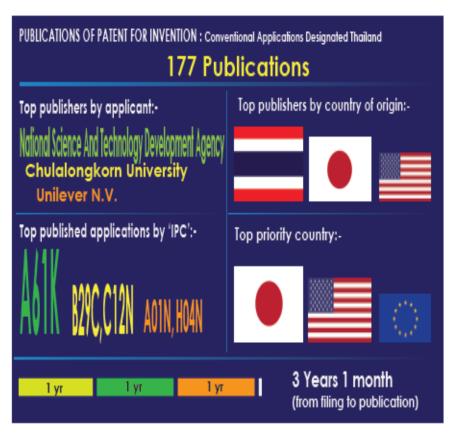
IP information & searches

Countries	Languages	Search criteria
Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesian	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner Inventor, patent numbers
Malaysia	Bahasa Malaysia or English	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner Inventor, patent numbers
Philippines	English	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner Inventor, patent numbers
Singapore	English	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner Inventor, patent numbers
Thailand	Thai or English, but results are in Thai	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner, claims, description, Inventor, patent numbers
Vietnam	Vietnamese or English but the results are in Vietnamese	Abstract, title, applicant/Owner Inventor, patent numbers





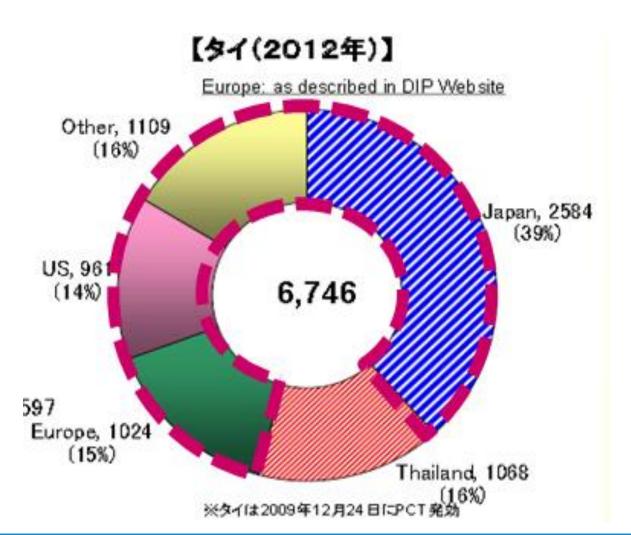
IP mapping & mining















	ASEAN	EPO	USPTO
Sufficient disclosure/full basis of the claims	✓	✓	✓
Incorporation by reference	X	X	✓
Best mode	х	x	✓
Multiple independent claims	✓	✓	✓
Estoppel	Δ	X	✓ minimal detail to avoid estoppel issues
Equivalent	✓	Δ literal infringement in mind	\triangle literal infringement in mind
Prior art	Δ	✓	✓
claims	independent claims in means plus function form or two parts claims with multiply dependent claims dependent thereon.	independent claims in means plus function form or two parts claims with multiply dependant claims dependant thereon.	Additional claims should be included to meet the needs of the USA (i.e. a number of independent claims not using the means plus function terminology of varying scope should be included)

Drafting & filings

- Description of the patent:
 - Sufficient disclosure
 - Less detailed patent & hiding the invention?
 - Higher verbosity in JP patents (description)
 - Ground of rejection vs. ground for invalidity
 - Failure to disclose sufficient information on the prior art can cause rejection of the application and is a ground for invalidity after the patent is granted

Philippines

"Sec. 61. Cancellation of Patents. Any interested person may, upon payment of the required fee, petition to cancel the patent or any claim thereof, or parts of the claim, on any of the following grounds [...] That the patent does not disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for it to be carried out by any person skilled in the art [...]"

<u>Singapore</u>

A patent may be revoked if the specification does not disclose the **invention** clearly and completely in a way that allows it to be performed by the skilled addressee.





Claims' formats

- Variations
 - 'Free style claims' format' vs. imposed format

Preamble

- Example of Two-parts claims
 - Thailand & Philippines

Philippine Patent No. 1-2004-000586:

- A seed treating machine for applying chemical treatment to seeds, comprising:
- a seed delivery assembly, where seeds are contained and collected from source prior to a seed treating process;
- a cone assembly, where seeds from the said seed delivery assembly are allowed to pass through by gravity; and
- (c) a spinning disk assembly, which distributes a chemical treatment to the seeds while being dropped from the said seed delivery assembly and through the said cone assembly, said spinning disk assembly is rigidly fixed to the said seed delivery assembly;

characterized in that the said seed delivery assembly and the said cone assembly are detachably coupled to each other.

The "switch'.

Also can be used:

- √ whereby
- √ wherein

Characterizing portion

- ✓ Should state the technical features it is desired to protect (Rule 416)
- ✓ In short: The invention.

Should contain a statement indicating "the designation of the subject matter of the invention" and the "technical features of the prior

 Basically: Recites the prior art.

art" (Rule 416)





	Controllable	Uncontrollable
Publication	Thailand (to some extend)	18 months : IND, MY, PH, SING, VN.

	From publication date	From filing date
Substantive examination	60 months - Thailand	SING: 21/39 months MY, PH: 24 months IND: 36 months VN: 42 months





Publication of patent

- Controlling publications:
 - Expedite publication?
 - Submarine patents
 - Whole content destroying novelty only if unpublished.
 - Damages counting from publication date.





Variables	✓	X	
Priority	Widely extended patents already examined	Focused and selective filing	
Equivalents	Large patent families	Highly dependent on local substantive examination	
Number of claims and excess claims	Detailed applications based probably on US drafting style. Fall back positions (US: doc of equivalent – 'Insubstantial differences' + a multiple dependent claim in USA cannot serve as a basis for any other multiple dependent claims+ best mode). if the described effects are more detailed than necessary, the scope of the patent rights may be narrowed.	cannot add subject matter	
Number of inventors	Large number (more than 3): PSA	Low number : PSA	
Claims lost in examination	If due to subject matter, rather than novelty or inventive step (i.e. software, medical treatment method), impact is limited File wrapper available after publication of patent	If possible, consider voluntary divisional patents to expand patent family	
Application has divisionals	Unfocused patent, hiding parts, expanding protection through doc of equivalents	Focused patent, narrow.	
Backward citations	Intensively relying on prior art/prior art is more identifiable	Smaller patent families, lowest risk of opposition	

Traditional Trademarks



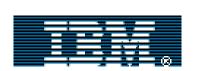








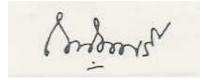




















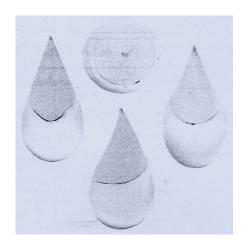




Non-Traditional Trademarks







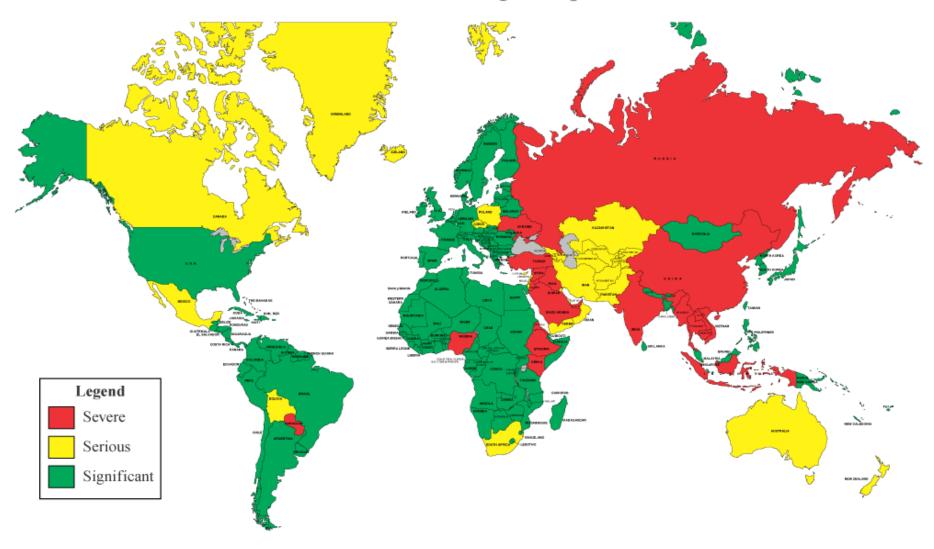








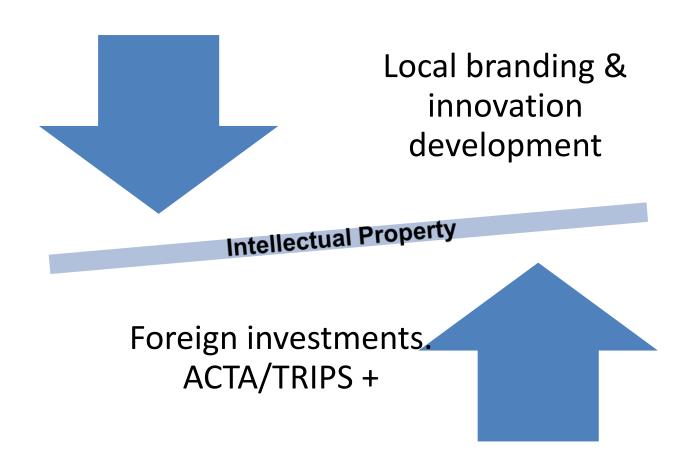
Global Counterfeiting Hotspots







Right balance?







Investigation & enforcement

- Counterfeit or lookalike?
- Regulated industry?
- Trade channels and margins?
- IP legal environment?
- Health hazardous copies?
- Profile of the counterfeiter?
- Possibility to recover damages?
- Other options than enforcement?





MATRIX RELOADED







Thailand Guangzhou Beijing The Asia Pacific May 19 (DVD) 19 May (VCD, DVD) Theatrical Release 16 Region May 21 May (DVD) 19 May (VCD) Korea Theatrical Release 23 May India 20 May (DVD-R) Theatrical Release 13 June 20 May (VCD) Shanghai 21 May (CD-R) May 22 (DVD) Taiwan **Theatrical Release** 16 May Shenzhen May 23 (CD-R) Malaysia May 18 (DVD) Theatrical Release 15 May 18 May (DVD) Hong Kong Theatrical Release 22 May Singapore 18 May (DVD) May 23 (VCD) Philippines Matrix Reloaded Indonesia Theatrical Release 15 May Theatrical Release 17 May (CD-R) [AKA MATRIX II] 28 May 20 May (DVD) 18 May (VCD) Theatrical Release in US 15 May 2003









Counterfeit SHELL petrol station







Refilling of alcohol







Refilling of alcohol









Botox











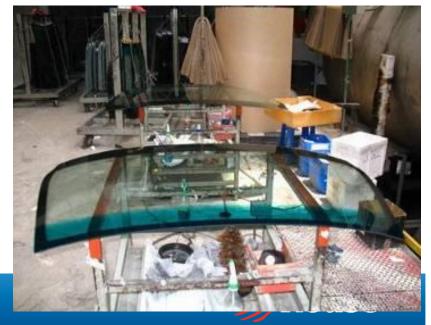
Our pursuit. Life's potential.®

























































Investigation & enforcement

- Case studies
 - PFIZER, VIAGRA
 - LVMH, Perfumes Dior, Kenzo, Givenchy, Guerlain





สนใจติดต่อสั่งซื้อใด้ที่ e-mail- /<u>swittlee@windowslive.com</u> หรือ โทร. 08-3588=3076 ติดต่อคุณ ชัย ชำระเงินค่าสินค้าใด้สองทาง 1.โอนผ่านธนาคาร 2. ไปรษณีย์ธนาณัติ ส่งสินค้าผ่านทางไปรษณีย์เท่านั้นทุกกรณี

ยละเอียดของผู้ประกาศ :				
คุณ:	สรพงษ์ ลีฟ์หาล้ำเลิศ			
E-mail :	swittlee@hotmail.com			
โทรศัพท์ :	08-3588-3076			
al .				























☑ ยาปลุกเซ็กซ์... ตร.ปศท.
แถลงจับกุมยาไวอากร้า 42,210
เม็ด ยารักษาอาการเสื่อมสมรรถ
ภาพทางเพศ 3,360 เม็ด รวม
มูลค่ากว่า 17 ล้านบาท ที่บ้าน
หลังหนึ่งในซอยเทพารักษ์ ต.สำ
โรงเหนือ อ.เมือง จ.สมุทรปรา
การ (ข่าวหน้า 15)





ASEAN IP Enforcement systems: diversity of legal systems

Civil law systems: Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Common law systems: Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Myanmar.





ASEAN IP Enforcement systems: specialized IP Courts vs. regular Courts.

Courts	Countries	
Specialized IP Courts	Thailand & Malaysia	
Commercial Court (civil IP cases only)	Indonesia & Philippines	
Regular Court with IP trained Judges	Singapore	
Non specialized Courts with non specialized Judges	Brunei, Cambodia (*), Laos, Myanmar (*) & Vietnam	

Best practice: Thailand & Malaysia





Administrative enforcement

Most countries limit border customs controls to registered trade marks and copyright as requested under Art. 51 of the TRIPS Agreement. Very few countries cover registered designs or patents.

Best practice: Philippines & Vietnam

Not all ASEAN countries cover in their legislation the prohibition of import, export and transit of counterfeit goods.

Best practice: Cambodia

In most ASEAN countries, **monetary fines** are calculated according to the values of the **infringing goods** and not the value of the original goods. Some countries like Vietnam have amended their legislation in order to tackle this issue. Under the IP law of Vietnam, monetary fines in respect of administrative remedies shall not exceed **five times** the value of the infringing goods. The new IP law of Vietnam provides that the levels of administrative remedies applicable to IP rights infringements shall be those set out by the Ordinance on Dealing with Administration offences (max. Level of monetary fine is VND 500 million) or **approximately USD 30,000**).

Best practice: Vietnam





Administrative enforcement

When possible, **ex-officio actions** should be encouraged and supported through trainings of the authorities. Countries like Singapore and Thailand are particularly active in offering customs ex-officio customs actions.

Best practice: Thailand





Criminal enforcement

Unlike Malaysia where enforcement of IPRs is carried out by almost one single enforcement agency, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism (MDTCC), some other ASEAN countries give to IPR holders a wider choice of enforcement authorities for enforcing their IPRs.

Best practice: Vietnam

➤ It is important that decisions granted by administrative enforcement agencies such as customs are **reported** and that goods are **destroyed** subsequently to the issuance of the decisions against the counterfeiters.

Best practice: Vietnam





Criminal enforcement

Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar; Singapore & Thailand: 'over criminalization'

Criminal action is the principal enforcement route.

Procedure: initial enforcement action is taken through the Police, based on a simple complaint.

Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, & Vietnam: 'decriminalization'

Criminal actions are mostly limited to large scale infringement cases. Administrative remedies are generally relied upon more heavily than civil and criminal remedies.





Criminal enforcement of patents and designs

- Narrow criminalization scope: Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar and Vietnam don't provide criminal remedies in relation to registered patent or design infringements.
- ➤ <u>Medium criminalization scope</u>: under the Philippines' legislation infringement to registered patent or design becomes a criminal offence if infringement is repeated by the infringer or by anyone in connivance with him after finality of the judgment of the court against the infringer in the civil case. Brunei provides criminal enforcement actions for registered designs.
- Wide criminalization scope: Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Thailand provide criminal remedies for registered patent and design infringements.

Best practices: Brunei & Thailand





Criminal enforcement

In various ASEAN countries, **search warrant** is the conventional method of enforcing IPRs. Philippines have set strict rules for obtaining search warrants while Thai Judges apply uneven criteria when considering issuing search warrants and IPRs holders have regularly raised this issue as a major problem for enforcing their IPRs in that country. The Enforcement Officers of Malaysia have wide powers of investigation, search and seizure under the Trade Description Act (TDA). The Enforcement Officers require no search warrant to enter any premises other than premises used only as a dwelling. Goods and documents seized will be kept in the custody of the Enforcement Division until prosecution proceedings have been completed.

Best practice: Malaysia & Myanmar





Case study - Scholl shoes











Criminal enforcement

- Most ASEAN countries' legislations provide for maximum punishments.
 Minimum punishments should also be explored as a way to ensure than a minimum level of deterrent fines are imposed against counterfeiters, especially repeating offenders.
- Most ASEAN countries legislations have set the fines and imprisonments according to the activity of the counterfeiter: distributor, manufacturer. The imposition of the penalties depending on the activity of the counterfeiter can sometimes deliver wrong results in terms of consumer protection and public acceptance or awareness of IPRs. In this respect the legislation in force in Vietnam is a good example/best practice of how to categorize infringements and impose harsh penalties. What matters under the Vietnamese Criminal Code is not the profile or activity of the counterfeiter but whether the counterfeit goods are dangerous or not (Art. 157 of the Penal Code of Vietnam).

Best practice: Vietnam





Criminal enforcement

- > **Sentencing guidelines**: few ASEAN countries have issued clear and transparent guidelines regarding sentencing counterfeiters.
 - the Task Force in Indonesia has launched an anti-counterfeiting program, part of it includes sentencing guidelines for criminal court judges.
 - Enactment in Vietnam in March 2008 of a Criminal Circular offering guidelines on criminal prosecution against acts of piracy and counterfeiting on a commercial scale

Best practice: Indonesia & Vietnam

- Quantity of seized goods CIPITC, decision no. 1015/2542
- Counterfeit goods are hazardous to public health Supreme Court, decision no. 6608/2541
- Violence CIPITC, decision no. 509/2542
- Activity & size of the counterfeiter CIPITC, decision no. 977/2546
- Moral CIPITC decision no. 785/2542
- Recidivist CIPITC decision no. 2208/2544
- **Ignorance is not an excuse** CIPITC no. 1464/2541
- Better quality of infringing goods is not an excuse CIPITC no. Aor 569 572/2542



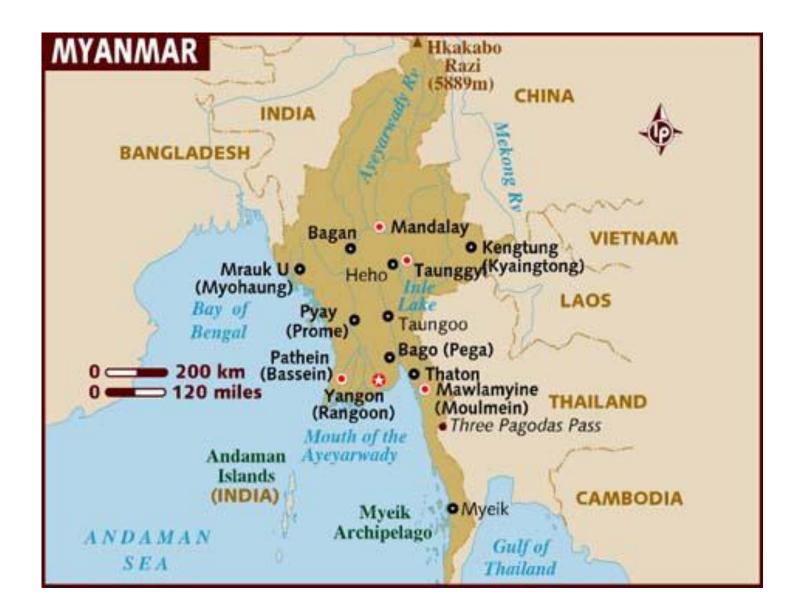


The Court can order document production in line with civil law traditions, and there is an evidence preservation procedure available (akin to an Anton Piller order although m line line in the IP laws, but because no regulations exist none has yet been granted. The Supreme Court has been working on the regulations.

Country	Interim injunction?	Discovery procedure?	Availability of criminal action?
China	√	x	√ (also administrative action by the local IP Office)
Hong Kong	V	٧	х
Indonesia	х	٧	٧
Malaysia	٧	٧	х
Philippines	√ (but difficult to obtain in practice)	٧	٧
Singapore	٧	٧	х
Thailand	√ (but difficult to obtain in practice)	√ (but limited)	٧
Vietnam	√ (but difficult to obtain in practice)	√ (but limited)	V











Opportunities

2nd largest country in South East Asia

- Population of approx. 60 million.
- English is well spoken.
- 85 % of the population is Buddhist.

Opening up to foreign investment

- New Foreign Investment Law .
- New Anti Corruption Law.
- New Telecommunication Law.

Political stability

- ASEAN leaderships in 2014.
- General election in 201.5
- USA, EU & Japan have relaxed their restrictions against Myanmar to help the country to transit to a modern and open economy.

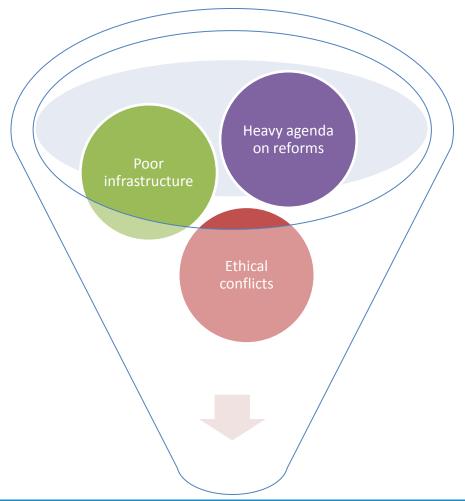
Economy

- GDP for 2013 : 6.8 %
- Inflation : 5.7 %
- Floated exchange rate between USD and Kyat
- Major investors : China, Japan, Thailand & Singapore
- Imports: fabrics, crude oil, plastics, fertilizer, machinery, transport equipment, cement.
- Exports: gas, wood products, fish, rice, clothing, jade & gems.





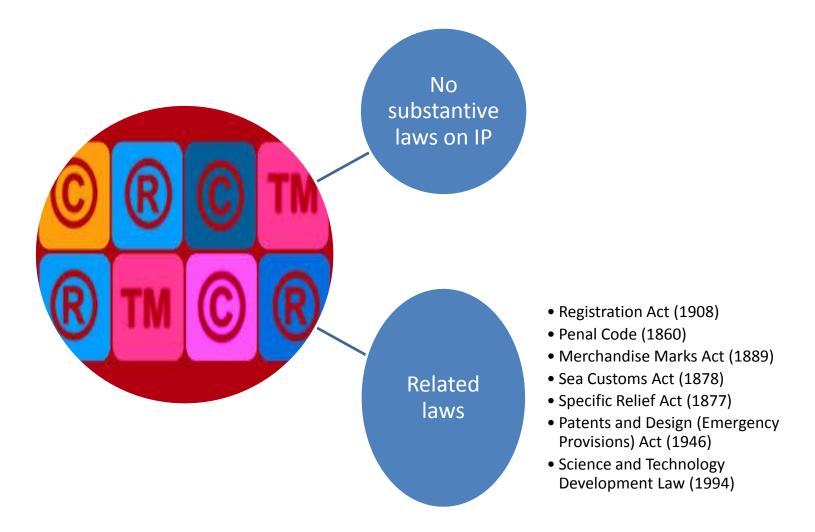
Challenges







Overview of IP framework







Trade mark recordation Average time to complete

the recordation process is **4 weeks**, documents required Declaration of Ownerships and Power Of Attorney to be submitted at the filing time.

Recordation of the ownership in a mark with the Registry Office of Deeds and Assurances

Renewal of Registration and/or re-publication of the recorded mark every three years

Voluntary publication of Cautionary Notice in a local newspaper/magazine to inform public on the ownerships of a mark and warn counterfeiters





Examples of cautionary notices

TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE is hereby given that Thai Union Frozen Products Public Company Limited. a company organized under the laws of Thailand and having its principal office at 979/12 M. Floor, S.M. Tower, Phaholyothin Road, Samsennai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand is the owner and sole proprietor of following trademarks:-



(Reg: No. IV/3370/2012)



(Reg: No: IV/3371/2012)

The above two trademarks are in respect of:-

"Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, compotes; eggs, milk and milk products, edible oil and fats: all goods in this class, especially packaged tuna, packaged sardines, packaged mackerel, packaged squids, packaged shrimps, packaged clams, packaged crab meats, packaged frozen sea foods, packaged sea foods, fish snack, canned meatball" - Class: 29

Any fraudulent imitation or unauthorized use of the said trademarks or other infringements whatsoever will be dealt with according to law.

U Kyi Win Associates

for Thai Union Frozen Products Public Company Limited.

P.O. Box No. 26, Yangon.

Phone: 372416 Dated: 23rd July, 2012



TRADE MARK CAUTION

NOTICE is hereby given that That Union Manufacturing Company Limited. a company organized under the laws of Thailand and having its principal office at 979/13-16 M. Floor, S.M. Tower, Phaholyothin Road, Samsennai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400. Thailand is the owner and sole proprietor of following trademarks:-



(Reg: No. IV/3359/2012)



(Reg: No. IV/3360/2012)

The above two trademarks are in respect of:-

"Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts; preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies, jams, compotes; eggs, milk and milk products, edible oil and fats; all goods in this class, especially packaged tuna, packaged sardines, packaged mackerel, packaged squids, packaged shrimps, packaged clams, packaged crab meats, packaged frozen sea foods, packaged sea foods, fish snack, canned meatball" - Class: 29

Any fraudulent imitation or unauthorized use of the said trademarks or other infringements whatsoever will be dealt with according to law.

U Kyi Win Associates

for Thai Union Manufacturing Company Limited. P.O. Box No. 26, Yangon.

Phone: 372416

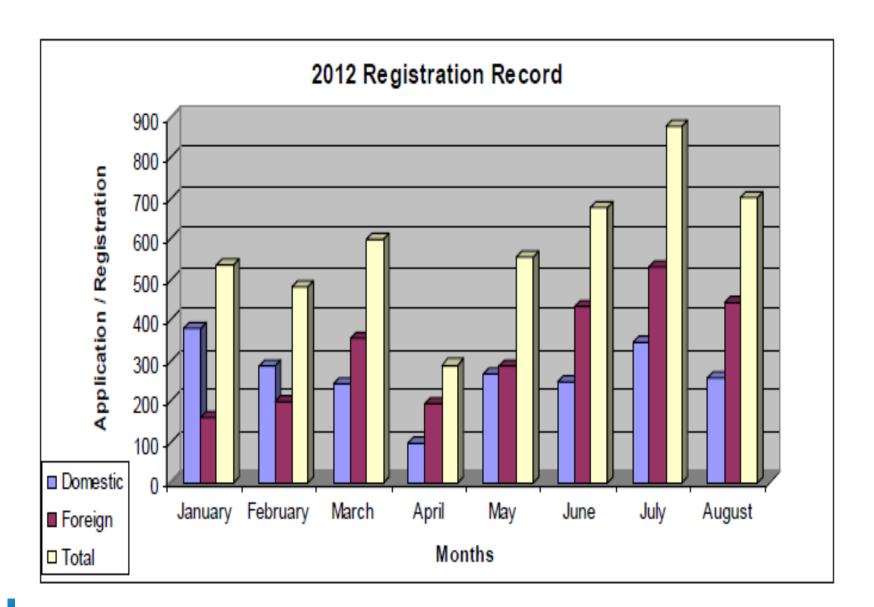
Dated: 23rd July, 2012

2005 to 2011 Registration Record

Years	Application			Granted		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2005	2,446	1,330	3,776	2,446	1,330	3,776
2006	2,637	1,518	4,155	2,637	1,518	4,155
2007	1,747	906	2,653	1,747	906	2,653
2008	2,857	1,796	4,653	2,857	1,796	4,653
2009	3,961	1,931	5,892	3,961	1,931	5,892
2010	3,821	2,149	5,970	3,821	2,149	5,970
2011	3,048	2,378	5,426	3,048	2,378	5,426
Total	20,517	12,008	32,525	20,517	12,008	32,525











Status of draft IP laws

WTO extended the deadline to enact IP laws from July, 1st 2013 to July, 1st 2021 for all Least Developed Countries incl.

Myanmar.

Committee responsible for drafting IP laws:
TM, GI, Design, Patent,
Copyright.

IP Draft laws - strong possibility for TM law to be enacted at the end of December 2013 or beginning of April, 2014.

Design, Copyright laws should be enacted after TM law, then Patent Law should follow.





Recommendations

RECORD your KEY marks NOW & LOCALIZE them in Myanmar languages

PUBLISH your mark in a local newspaper/Magazine as a Cautionary notice only if you don't use it in Myanmar

CONSIDER appointing a local distributor, it does not need to be sole distributor

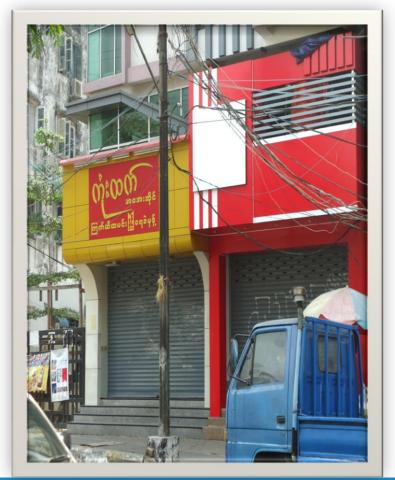
RE-APPLY for your mark within 3 years from the entry into force of new Trade Mark Law.





Pirated marks









IP & ASEAN – further readings

An insight into the patent systems of fast developing ASEAN countries by Tuan Anh Vu, World Patent Information 34 (2012) pp. 134-142

From Grain-sized Innovations to Triple-Test Patents in ASEAN Patterns, Issues, and Implications in Development and Competitiveness Ngo Van Lam and Thitapha Wattanapruttipaisan ASEAN Economic Bulletin Vol. 22, No. 2 (2005), pp. 117–43





Thank you

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