

CONFERENCE ON ONLINE IPR INFRINGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF INTERMEDIARY SERVICE PROVIDERS BANGKOK, THAILAND SEPTEMBER 2019



MALAYSIA'S APPROACH AND EXPERIENCE ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR SECONDARY LIABILITY IN RELATION TO IPR INFRINGEMENTS

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AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS, MALAYSIA

Introduction Of Enforcement Division MDTCA

Intellectual Property (IP) Enforcement in Malaysia

Best Practices, Secondary Liability & Success Stories

Challenges

Conclusion

Introduction of Enforcement Division MDTCA

Formed in 1972

2286 Officers

Enforced 11 Acts

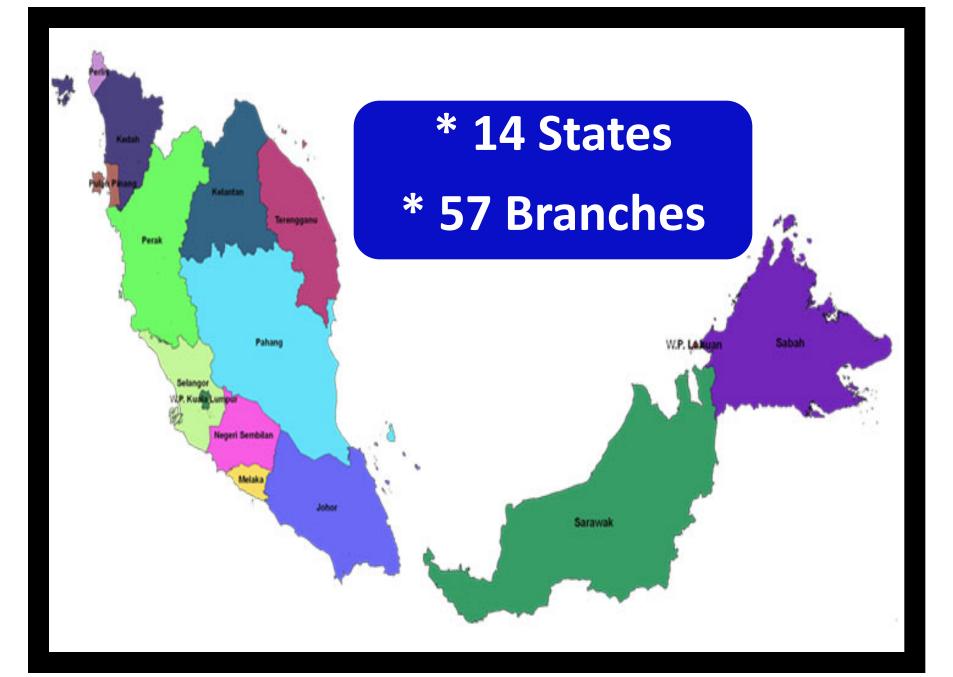


Objective

Mission

 To enforce domestic trade laws and protect consumers

 To combat all forms of malpractices, exploitation and profiteering that puts consumers at a disadvantage whilst promoting ethical trade practices for the benefit of consumers and traders





THE MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO COUNTERFEITING AND COPYRIGHT PIRACY

In combating counterfeiting and copyright piracy, the Malaysian government has adopted five main interconnected strategies, which are as follows:

- Effective leadership and strong political will
- ii. Appropriate legislative framework
- iii. Efficient legal system
- iv. Strong enforcement regime
- v. Regular education and public awareness programs

MALAYSIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WHICH ENFORCE IPR

- i. Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs (MDTCA)
- ii. Malaysian National Film Development Corporation (FINAS)
- iii. Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), and
- iv. Royal Malaysian Customs and Excise (RMCD)

Refer: Copyright Act 1987

Trade Description Act 2011

Optical Disc Act 2000

Price Control and Anti Profiteering Act 2011

Film Censorship Act 2002

Perbadanan Kemajuan Filem Nasional Malaysia Act 1981; and

Customs Act 1967

Royal Malaysia Police

Royal Malaysia Custom Malaysian Armed Forces Ministry of Health Malaysian
Communications
& Multimedia
Commission

Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency









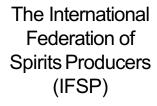




STRATEGIC

COOPERATION







British American Tobacco (BAT)



The European
AntiCounterfeiting
Network



The Asian
Coalition Against
Counterfeiting
And Piracy



Southeast Asia Toys Association



Global Trade Shield

CRIMINAL IPR LAWS IN MALAYSIA

Copyright Act (CRA)
1987

Trade
Descriptions
Act (TDA)
2011

Optical Disc Act (ODA) 2000

PROTECTION OF IP RIGHTS (OFFLINE COPYRIGHT PIRACY)

UPSTREAM: FACTORY

OPTICAL DISCS ACT 2000

DOWNSTREAM: DISTRIBUTION

- COPYRIGHT ACT 1987
- TRADE DESCRIPTIONS (OPTICAL DISC LABEL)
 ORDER 2010

COPYRIGHT ACT (CRA)1987

- The Act gives exclusive rights to authors or creators of works eligible for copyright,
- It protects a person's work from being copied by unauthorized persons
- Copyright owners may lodge an official complaint supported by the necessary documents to the MDTCA or Police if they suspect infringement. The Division will conduct the necessary investigations and prosecution

COPYRIGHT ACT (CRA) 1987

OFFENCES:

MAKES, SELLS, RENT,
 DISTRIBUTES, HAS IN HIS
 POSSESSION, IMPORTS, EXPOSES
 OR OFFER FOR SALE INFRINGING
 COPIES

OPTICAL DISCS ACT (ODA) 2000

OBJECTIVES:

 TO LICENSE AND REGULATE THE MANUFACTURER OF OPTICAL DISCS

LICENSEE OBLIGATIONS:

- ONLY COPYRIGHT OWNER/AUTHORISED PERSON CAN PRODUCE
- OPTICAL DISCS TO BE MARKED WITH MANUFACTURER'S CODE
- MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT (TDA) 2011

- Prohibition of false description of goods supplied in the course of trade
- A trade descriptions includes method of manufacture, approval by any person, place of manufacture, person by whom manufactured
- Offences
 - ✓ Applying false trade description to any goods; or Supplying or offering to supply any goods to which <u>false trade description</u> is applied
- Trade Description Order (TDO) useful and essential tool for IP owners
- Conclusive proof of trade descriptions
- Effective against almost all channel of trade including manufacturers, retail outlets and even premises in open areas
- Require co-operation from trade mark owners to prosecute cases
 - Verification of products seized
 - Attendance in court during trial

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS (OPTICAL DISC LABEL) ORDER 2010

OBJECTIVES:

TO ERADICATE PIRACY IN MALAYSIA (TDA 1972)

HOW ??

- PROACTIVE ACTION
- ANY PERSON WHO SUPPLIES OR OFFER TO SUPPLY ANY OPTICAL DISC WITH CONTENT WITHOUT ODL, COMMITS AN OFFENCE
- ONLY COPYRIGHT OWNER/AUTHORISED PERSON CAN APPLY FOR OPTICAL DISC LABEL (ODL)

PENALTY:

OPTICAL DISC ACT 2000:

• FINE < RM 500,000.00

COPYRIGHT ACT 1987

• RM 2,000.00 < FINE < RM 20,000.00 FOR EACH INFRINGING COPY

TRADE DESCRIPTION (OPTICAL DISC LABEL) ORDER 2010

• FINE < RM 250,000.00

BEST PRACTISE, SECONDARY LIABILITY & SUCCESS STORY

ENFORCEMENT MECHANISME



Strengthen Legislation



Awareness Campaign



Special task forces of intellectual property protection



Informer Reward
Scheme



Joint Operation



Dedicated Trained Team (DIT/DOT/SIFU)



Border Measures



Hard Enforcement for syndicated IP crimes

ENFORCEMENT METHODOLOGY

PROACTIVE

- KPI combating counterfeiting activities
- Schedule Inspection

REACTIVE

- Intelligence reports,
- complaints by IPR owners & and public information

PREVENTIVE

- Engagement with industry and public
- pre-emptive actions "EREDICATE & EDUCATE "

2

3

STATISTIC OF COUNTERFEIT CASES

ITEMS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL CASES	
FOODS/ HEALTHNESS							
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	25	31	18	113	4	91	
MEDICINES	0	1	0	1	0	2	
COSMETICS	28	21	36	38	11	134	
CIGARETTES	10	17	7	1	0	35	
LIQOUR/ BEER	41	56	54	12	12	175	
SAFETY							
PETROLEUM MATERIALS	2	8	13	19	12	54	
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS	1	4	0	3	0	8	
COMMUNICATION TOOLS	104	57	38	44	15	258	
COMPUTER DEVICES	10	6	6	5	2	29	
AUTOMOTIVE SPARE PART	11	13	10	33	11	78	
OTHERS							
APPARELS	201	194	151	147	106	799	
WATCHES	18	31	25	59	17	150	
STATIONERIES	0	1	1	1	0	3	
SHOES	52	56	104	90	70	651	
LEATHER GOODS	173	117	156	135	89	391	
SPECTACLES	17	7	7	2	0	33	
OTHERS	57	36	36	48	26	203	
TOTAL	750	656	662	651	375	3,094	

STATISTIC OF COPYRIGHT PIRACY CASES

YEAR	TDA 2011	CRA 1987	ODA 2000	TOTAL CASES
2015	417	183	3	603
2016	328	149	1	478
2017	163	94	0	257
2018	123	81	0	204
2019	67	37	0	94
TOTAL	1,088	544	4	1,636

VALUE OF SEIZURES

YEAR	COUNTERFEIT	COPYRIGHT	
	(MYR)	(MYR)	
2015	20,134,786	12,055,467	
2016	10,591,070	14,044,918	
2017	12,326,736	2,357,670	
2018	8,647,520	2,253,450	
2019	11,620,829	623,063	
TOTAL	63,320,941	31,334,567	
	(USD\$15,368,612)	(USD\$7,605,206)	

Where the accused is charged with one offence and the evidence shows that he has committed some other offence for which he could have been charged but is not so charged, he can be convicted of the latter offence even though he has not been charged with it.

Refer: Section 166, 167, 168, 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code;

Gurdit Singh v PP [1983] 1 MLJ 264;

Sivalingam v PP [1982] 2 MLJ 172;

Periasamy & Anor v PP [1993] 2 MLJ 551

Who is charged would be very necessarily depend upon the facts of the case as made out by investigation. Most of the IPR statutes have specific provisions enabling a wider range of persons to be charged for committing an IPR offence. Such persons may include corporate personalities. An example is subsection 41(4) of the Copyright Act 1987 and Section 8 of the Trade Description Act 2011.

In the case of *PP v Nagappan a/l Nagapatham* and *PP v Thangamalar (M) Sdn Bhd* (Kuala Lumpur Sessions Court Summons Case); the individual, who was at the scene of offence at the time of offence, and the company were charged separately and subsequently the trial was held jointly leading to the conviction of both the individual and the company.

The provision for a joint trial is found in section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Where more than one accused are charged in respect of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction or when one accused is charged of committing an offence and another abetment or attempt they may be charged and tried together.

Refer: *Tan Weng Chiang v PP* [1992] 1 AMR 333; [1992] 2 MLJ 625

Suspects involve in counterfeiting and piracy activities to be charged under Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act (AMLATFAPUA) 2001

Parameter:

- Syndicated of crime
- High profile and public interests cases
- Joint operation with other enforcement agency
- Seizures item valued more than MYR500,000

SECONDARY LIABILITY: MALAYSIA WAY CASES UNDER AMLATFAPUA 2001 (Since 2016)

	SEIZURE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION [S.50] (MYR)	FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY WHERE THERE IS NO PROSECUTION [S.56] (MYR)
CRA 1987	282,614	-
ODA 2000	-	61,235
TDA 2011	7,124,001	-
TOTAL	7,406,615 (USD\$1,729,126)	61,235 (USD\$14,863)

SUCCES STORY

LATEST / TERKINI

Hamas sokong Abbas tangguh perjanjian dengan Israel [4m ago]

KPDNHEP seizes counterfeit goods worth over RM27,000

Last update: 22/05/2019











KUALA LUMPUR, May 22 (Bernama) -- The Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs Ministry (KPDNHEP) has confiscated 579 units of counterfeit goods worth RM27,570.

KPDNHEP Kuala Lumpur chief enforcement officer, Azeem Nazuri said the goods were seized during a raid on two premises at Bukit Bintang, around 2pm yesterday.

He said the wholesale price of the goods was about RM40 to RM50 each

"The two premises which hired four foreign workers, sell a variety of imitation branded bags, including Louis Vuitton (LV), Gucci, Chanel, Levis, Nike, Adidas and Puma brands.

"The foreign workers are Bangladeshis aged between 20 and 30 years old," he told a press conference today, adding that a remand order has been issued against the four workers.

He added that according to 2019 statistics, as at May 21, KPDNHEP

Kuala Lumpur has recorded 47 cases under the Trade Descriptions Act 2011 with the confiscated items worth over RM1.6 million.

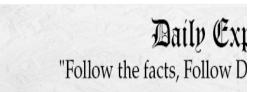
South Region NEWS

Suspects involved in counterfeiting activities to be charged under AMLA - KPDNHEP

Last Update: 26/04/2019



Daily Express



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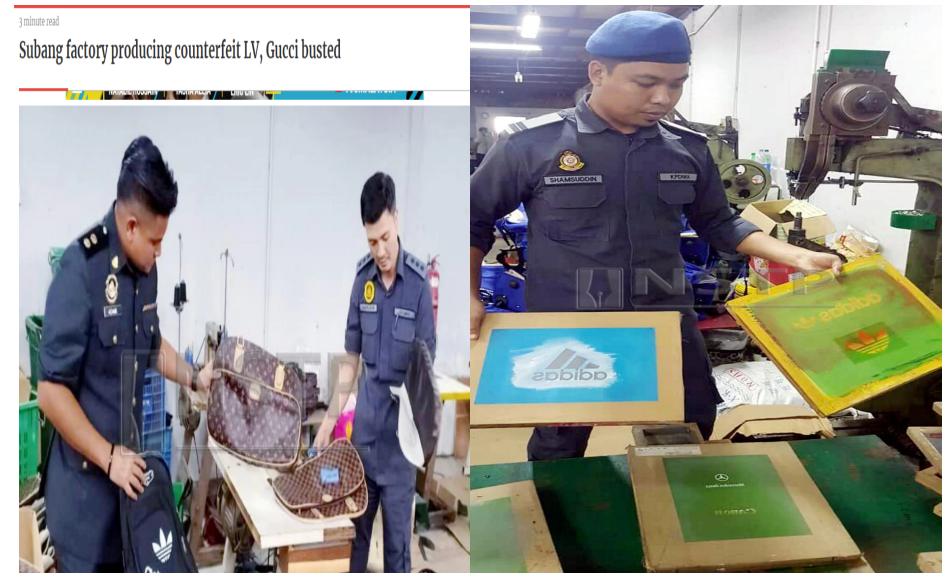
RM800,000 counterfeit electronic goods seized

Published on: Thursday, June 27, 2019

By: Del Roester Rudim



Factory at Klang, Selangor, November 2018 Over 2500 counterfeit handbags, baggage, backpacks was seized



PLAZA GM, LORONG HAJI TAIB, KUALA LUMPUR, July 2019 740 counterfeit handbag was seized bearing various trademark







PREMISES AREA KUALA LUMPUR, Seized 739 counterfeit inkjet printers and cartridges









STAR HILL, KUALA LUMPUR Seized 1,621 various counterfeit goods







ENT & LIFESTYLE

SPOTLIGHT



Engineering company fined RM4,000 for using pirated software

18 MAR 2019 / 20:52 H.



KUALA LUMPUR: An engineering consulting company was fined RM4,000 by the Sessions Court here today for using pirated software in its business operations.

Judge Manira Mohd Nor meted out the punishment to Lee Ghim Peng, 40, the director of Jaya Gemilang Konsult PLT, when he pleaded guilty after the charge was read out to him.

The company was accused of having in its possession a pirated copy of a literary work in a computer for personal and domestic use, of which the copyright belonged to Trimble Solutions Corporation.

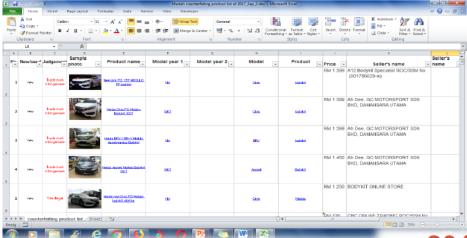
The offence was allegedly committed at the company's premises at Jalan Radin Bagus 9, Bandar Baru Seri Petaling here at 11.30am on June 7, 2018.

The company was charged under Section 41 (1) (d) of the Copyright Act 1987 and punishable under Section 41 (1) (i) of the same Law which provides a maximum fine of RM20,000 or five years imprisonment or both upon conviction.

Earlier, Lee, who was unrepresented, appealed for leniency on the grounds that it was the first offence besides his company had also purchased a genuine software worth RM12,000. - Bernama

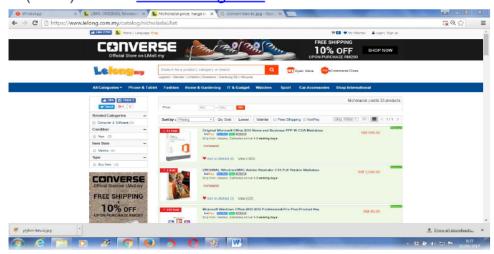
Honda's Case

 2017 case - Honda's counterfeits accessories auto parts in Mudah.my



2017 Counterfeits COA

 Counterfeits Microsoft "Certificate of Authentication" (COA) sold in www.lelong.com



DESTRUCTION OF IPR EXHIBITS



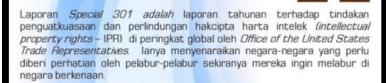




THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

APAKAH KESAN JIKA PENJUALAN BARANG TIRUAN DAN CETAK ROMPAK TIDAK DIBANTERAS?

MALAYSIA
BERPOTENSI
TERSENARAI
SEMULA DALAM
SPECIAL 301
WATCH LIST



Penyenaraian ini memberi kesan kepada kemasukan pelaburan asing kerana pelabur tidak akan datang ke Malaysia sekiranya mereka merasakan produk dan harta intelek mereka tidak mendapat perlindungan sewajar di negara ini. Laporan yang dikeluarkan itu bukan sahaja digunakan oleh pelabur dari Amerika Syarikat, tetapi juga digunakan oleh pelabur oleh negara lain kerana maklumat yang dinyatakan dalam laporan berkenaan adalah bersifat terperinci.



THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

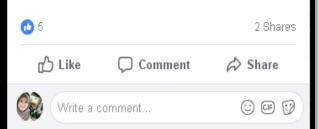




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HAKCIPTA

Hakcipta adalah hak eksklusif yang diberikan oleh undang-undang untuk tempoh masa tertentu kepada pencipta karya untuk mengawal penggunaan karya mereka Berdasarkan Akta Hakcipta 1987, terdapat beberapa karya yang layak mendapat perlindungan hakcipta seperti karya sastera, musik dan seni. Tahukah anda sesetengah karya yang dihasilkan bukan sahaja mengambil masa yang agak lama dan memerlukan kos yang tinggi malah adakalanya menuntut pengorbanan yang lebih besar dari itu. Ini kerana idea dan ilham bukan datang seperti kita memesan teh ais di kedai mamak. Pesan dan 10 minit teh ais sampai ke meja kita. Oleh itu, cubalah belajar menghargai titik penuh dan hasil usaha pengkarya2 ini dengan mendapatkan serta membeli yang tulen.





Anda ada sebarang maklumat untuk dikongsi? ADUAN?

WhatsApp kepada KPDNHEP di talian

019 279 4317

Terima kasih kerana menghubungi KPDNHEP









EMEL ADUAN:

e-advan@kpdnkk.gov.my

PORTAL KPDNKK:

www.kpdnkk.gov.my

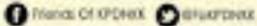
PORTAL 1PENGGUNA:

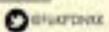
www.lpengguns.com (Untuk perbandingan harga)



EMEL & LAMAN WEB

#CottngWhistry



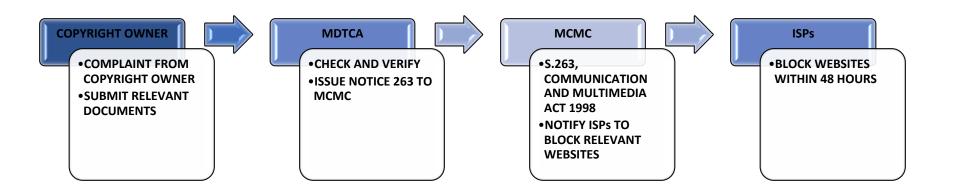


PROTECTION OF IP RIGHTS (ONLINE COPYRIGHT PIRACY)

INTERNET AND FORENSIC SECTION (SIF)

- ESTABLISHED IN 2006
- TO TACKLE ONLINE COPYRIGHT PIRACY AND OTHER ONLINE IPR ISSUES
- JV WITH MALAYSIA COMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA COMMISSION (MCMC)

ACCESS BLOCKING PROCEDURES:



STATISTICS:

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BLOCKED WEBSITES	112	125	152	157	30

TOTAL ACCESS BLOCK: 576

Challenging Areas of IP Protection

Manpower

- 2,286 enforcement officers
- 6,692,809 registered business
- 31.7 million consumers
- 11 Acts

Verification

• Legal constrain in verify counterfeit product — do not accept the digital verification as an evidence document

Demand

- Indifferent attitude of consumers
- Preference for cheaper options

Geo-Location

• Smuggling / influx of counterfeit goods from foreign countries. e.g goods from China

Online

Digital/online piracy and counterfeiting

CONCLUSION

- □In order to stay relevant in the changing economies, the government is committed that the IP laws to remain versatile and adaptive.
- □But it is not a matter that can be tackled unilaterally but one that needs international cooperation and a sustained commitment to mutual cross border preventative action.
- ☐ There is a growing need among the nations to enhance cooperation, information sharing, knowledge sharing, intelligence gathering & sharing of responsibilities

Thank You!