

A Framework of Technical Competencies and its Use for Assessments of Patent Examiners

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Agenda

- Competency framework/dictionary/model
- Moodle-based implementation
- Level of detail
- Ordering
- Wording
- Competence scales
- Cross-referenced competencies







Front page

ASPAC ICBLM You are not logged in. (Log in)

WIPO ASPAC Bureau Individualized Competency Based Learning Management

WIPO

This is a test site for implementing the individualized and competency based patent examiner training management.

COURSE CATEGORIES

- <



National legal framework

Search methodologies

Miscellaneous

All courses ...

NAVIGATION



Home

Site announcements

Courses

Don't worry about your TRAINING,
we'll create and provide OPPORTUNITIES.

Site announcements



ASPAC ICBLM born

by - Admin - - Saturday, 25 February 2017, 9:59 am

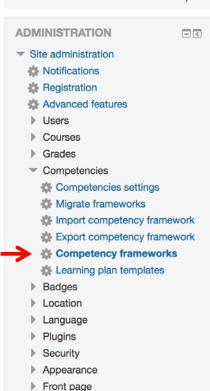
We are happy to announce that a new baby of the WIPO ASPAC Bureau has been born on February 23, 2017, named ASPAC Individualized and Competency Based Learning Management. We trust it gradually growing to a fully fledged application capable to support all aspects of managing the vocational training of individual substantive patent examiners from recruitment to full expertise in all areas of an individually

LOGIN	- <
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admin	
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Log in	

Competencies





Server

Competency frameworks

Add new competency framework

Competency frameworks repository

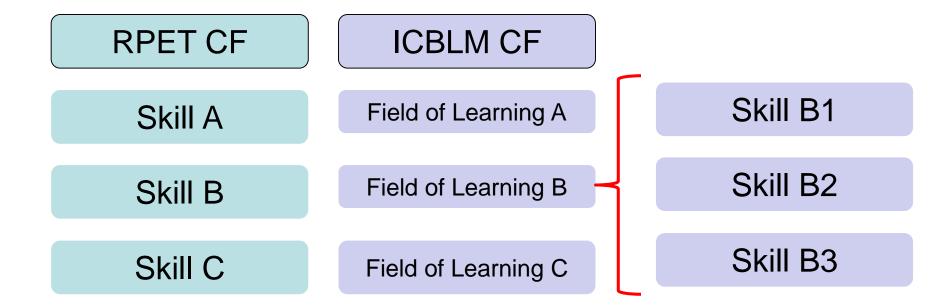
List of competency frameworks

Name	Competencies	Category	Actions
ICBLM patent examiner competency framework (ICBLMpe1)	218	System	Edit ▼
IPET Competencies (C1.0)	101	System	Edit ▼
OJT BT PH (OJTBTPH)	11	System	Edit ▼
Substantive Patent Examination (x)	28	System	Edit ▼



Competency frameworks

Moodle can accommodate various competency frameworks





Competency model/framework/dictionary

- Competencies derived from/related to job descriptions: "job deliverables"
- Different categories
 - Behavioral, e.g. communication, managing,...
 - Technical (functional) competencies
- To attain/demonstrate a specific technical competency, a set of distinct
 - **skills** and
 - knowledge elements is required



Sample: RPET set of 23 technical skills

- Interpret specifications in accordance with rules of construction
- Consider the description
- Determine the invention
- Determine the scope of claims
- Consider clarity
- Consider clear and complete disclosure and full support
- Consider excluded subject matter
- Consider unity of invention
- Construe the scope of each claim (with regard to novelty and inventive step)
- Consider industrial applicability
- Develop an effective search strategy
- Conduct online search
- Determine relevant prior art
- Undertake appropriate record keeping



Sample: RPET set of 23 technical skills

- Determine if novelty exists
- Determine common general knowledge
- Determine if an inventive step exists
- Demonstrate knowledge and application of IPC system for indexing
- Produce first reports/opinions
- Consider amendments and/or arguments
- Determine the allowability of the amendments
- Demonstrate decision-making capability when considering attorneys'/ applicants' submissions
- Produce further reports (clear or adverse)



Competencies and training

- No "one fits all" approach:
 - Different organizations
 - Different individuals (job descriptions)
- Different competencies required depending on
 - How an office organizes substantive examination
 - Stand alone substantive examination (middle to large offices)
 - IPET, RPET: (more) emphasis on prior art search skills
 - Outsourcing (small offices): emphasis on outsourcing skills
 - Additional skills needed for further activities like IP promotion, advisory services for applicants, ...

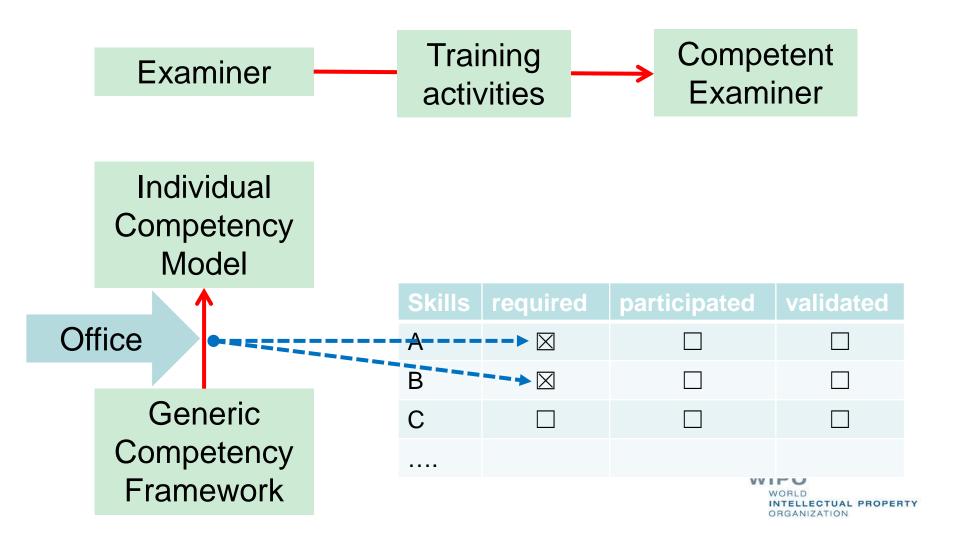


Why do we need detailed competency models?

- Sufficiently detailed competency models/frameworks facilitate, in standardized manner,
 - Define individualized competency models
 - Efficient communication of training needs
 - From beneficiary to provider/WIPO & WIPO to provider/donor
 - Definition of prerequisites for training activities (by provider)
 - Description of course content (by provider) (syllabus)
 - Standardized tracking of training progress in terms of competencies
 - Participation
 - Success of learning
 - Reporting



Defining individual competency model



Customizing competency frameworks

Options for defining customized CFs

- Each institution selects required competencies from generic CF
 - Different custom CF are compatible
 - Generic CF needs to be sufficiently comprehensive
 - Generic CF should be developed as cooperation between institutions
- Each institution develops its own custom CF independently of other institutions, using proprietary wording, hierarchy,..
 - Different custom CF may not be compatible



Lack of detail?

Sample: IPET competency units

Unit 2: Construe patent specifications
Unit 3: Evaluate patent specifications

Unit 4: Assess novelty

Unit 5: Assess inventive step

Unit 6: Classify patent applications

Unit 7: Conduct searches

Unit 8: Produce examination reports

What **knowledge** and **skills** are required to conduct a prior art search?

Unit 7: Conduct searches

Elements and performance criteria

4 **ELEMENTS** PERFORMANCE CRITERIA Elements describe the essential Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. outcomes. 1. Determine appropriate search strategies. 2. Consider excluded subject matter. 3. Conduct online search. 4. Identify and retrieve relevant documents. 5. Undertake appropriate record keeping.

Search...

Q

- ▼ ICBLM patent examiner competency framework
 - ▶ International Legal and Institutional Framework
 - National Legal and Institutional Framework
 - Patent Information
 - Patent Classification
 - Generic Substantive Examination
 - ▶ Technology Specific Substantive Examination
 - ▼ Generic Search Methodologies
 - Query Syntax, Operators anf Field Identifiers
 - Keyword Search
 - Classification Search
 - Name Search
 - Date Search
 - Number Search
 - Precision and Recall
 - Search Strategy
 - Citation Search
 - Similar Documents
 - Family Reduction

Filtering, Sorting, Ranking of Results

Natural Language Search; Fuzzy Search

Language Equivalents

Types and Objectives of Searches

Screening and evaluating result lists

Cross Lingual Searches

Cross Database Searches

- Specific Search Methodologies
- ▶ Technology Specific Search Methodologies
- Databases and Tools for Prior Art Search
- Work Sharing
- Formality Examination

Selected competency

No competency selected

Ordering competencies/skills/knowledge?

- Greater level of detail will lead to a larger number of skills and knowledge elements
- How to organize a larger number of skills/knowledge elements?
- Grouping in different fields of learning?
- Related to job specific tasks?
- Do we need additional hierarchy?
- Compare with IPC scheme

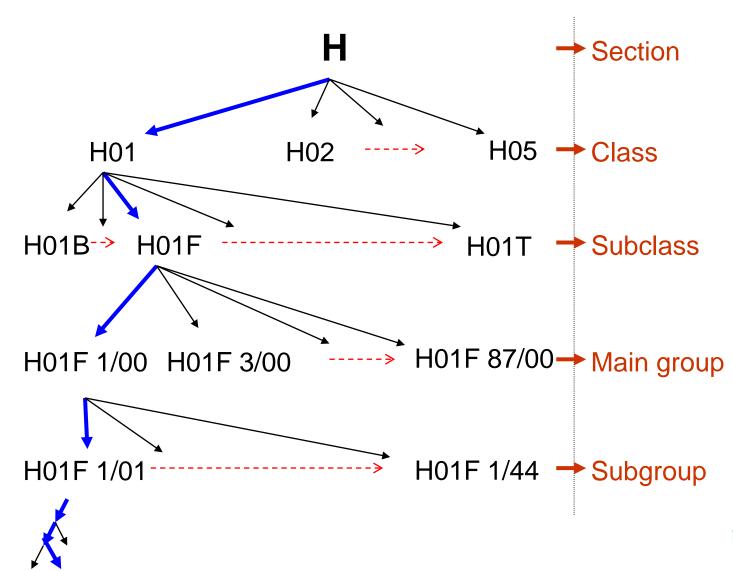


IPC logical/hierarchical structure

hierarchical top level: 8 Sections

```
Α
          SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES
В
          SECTION B — PERFORMING OPERATIONS: TRANSPORTING
          SECTION C — CHEMISTRY: METALLURGY
D
          SECTION D — TEXTILES: PAPER
          SECTION E — FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS
E
          SECTION F — MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING;
          WEAPONS: BLASTING
G
          SECTION G — PHYSICS
                                            next slide
н
          SECTION H — ELECTRICITY
```

IPC hierarchical structure



WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Fields of learning (domains)

- Intellectual property protection
- National intellectual property protection
- PCT system
- Patent information
- Patent classification
- Formality examination
- Generic search methodologies (Prior art retrieval)
- Technology-specific search methodologies (Prior art retrieval)
- Search and examination databases and tools (Prior art retrieval)
- Generic substantive examination
- Technology-specific substantive examination
- Work-sharing
- Procedural and other administrative tasks
- Supplementary

Modified since previous workshop











Competencies

Home ▶ Site administration ▶ Competencies ▶ Competency frameworks ▶ ICBLM patent examiner competency framework

ADMINISTRATION

- Site administration
 - Notifications
 - Registration
 - Advanced features
 - Users
 - Courses
 - Grades
 - Competencies
 - Competencies settings
 - Migrate frameworks
 - mport competency framework
 - Export competency framework
 - Competency frameworks
 - Learning plan templates
 - Badges
 - Location
 - Language
 - Plugins
 - Security
 - Appearance
 - Front page
 - Server

ICBLM patent examiner competency framework *

Competencies

Search... Q

- ICBLM patent examiner competency framework
 - International Legal and Institutional Framework
 - National Legal and Institutional Framework
 - Patent Information
 - Patent Classification
 - Generic Substantive Examination
 - Technology Specific Substantive Examination
 - Generic Search Methodologies
 - Technology Specific Search Methodologies
 - Databases and Tools for Prior Art Search
 - Work Sharing
 - Formality Examination
 - Procedural Tasks of Patent Prosecution
 - Miscelleanous

Selected competency

No competency selected





ADMINISTRATION

-<



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- Security
- Appearance
- Front page
- Server
- Reports
- Mobile app
- Development
- Δesignment ungrade helper

ICBLM patent examiner competency framework *

Competencies

Search...



- ICBLM patent examiner competency framework
 - International Legal and Institutional Framework
 - National Legal and Institutional Framework
 - Patent Information

Construction of Patent Documents

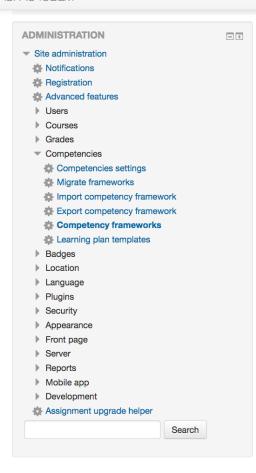
Types and Categories of Claims (Claim Construction)

- Types of Data and Information
- Publication of Patent Information
 - Types of Published Patent Documents
 - Publicly Acessible Patent Information
- Patent Family Relations
- WIPO Standards
- Patent Classification
- Generic Substantive Examination
- Technology Specific Substantive Examination
- Generic Search Methodologies
- Technology Specific Search Methodologies
- Databases and Tools for Prior Art Search
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Selected competency

No competency selected





ICBLM patent examiner competency framework

Edit competency framework

General

Name*	ICBLM patent examiner c	ompete	
Description	E B I		
ID number*	ICBLMpe1		
Scale* ②	Default competence scal	e <u> </u>	
	Configure scales		
Visible ③	Yes 🔻		
Category	System	Naming of	
Taxonomies		hierarchical levels	
Level 1	Domain		
Level 2	Level		
Level 3	Competency		
Level 4	Skill		

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Hierarchical structure

- Each field of learning is divided in separate units
- Do we need further divisions? Sometimes
- Similar to the IPC:
 - Subdivisions only serve the purpose of (thematic) ordering
 - The more skills/knowledge elements need to be ordered, the more subdivision/levels of hierarchy may be needed
 - May strongly depend on the subject matter



Hierarchical structure

- Each field of learning was divided in separate units
- First layer: 'Fields of learning'
- Second layer
- . . .
- Lowest layer: Each element on the lowest level/layer may represent either
 - Skill
 - "Capable to research family information for a given application"
 - Knowledge
 - "Capable to explain the concept of a 'simple family'"
 - Some elements may be represented both as knowledge or skill
 - Capable to describe the concept of family reduction (knowledge)
 - Capable to test if a specific database applies family reduction (skill)



Competence scales

ASPAC ICBLM WIPO ASPAC Bureau Individualized Competency Based Learning Management Home ▶ Site administration ▶ Grades ▶ Scales Blocks editing on **ADMINISTRATION** - < Custom scales Site administration Notifications Registration Standard scales Advanced features Users Scale Used Edit Courses Default competence scale Yes Grades Not yet competent, Competent General settings Grade category settings Yes Staggered competency levels Grade item settings not competent, basic competence, medium competence, competent, expert Scales | Self assessment staggered Letters Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High Report settings Competencies Badges Add a new scale Location Language Plugins Security Appearance Front page Server Reports

Competence is assessed by means of course activities, such as 'quizzes', 'assignments',...



Crossover of skills/knowledge

- Particular skills/knowledge may be associated/required for several distinct examination tasks, as well as non-examination tasks (competencies)
- For example:
 - 'Construing claims' is needed for assessment of novelty, of inventive step, clarity of claims, preparing a search
 - 'Interpreting a limiting reference in IPC' is needed for
 - Classifying a patent application
 - Before publication/substantive examination
 - Reclassification before grant
 - Reclassification with IPC revisions
 - Identifying suitable IPC codes for search task
 - Patent analytics
- Should the same skill be repeated in several respective places of the framework?

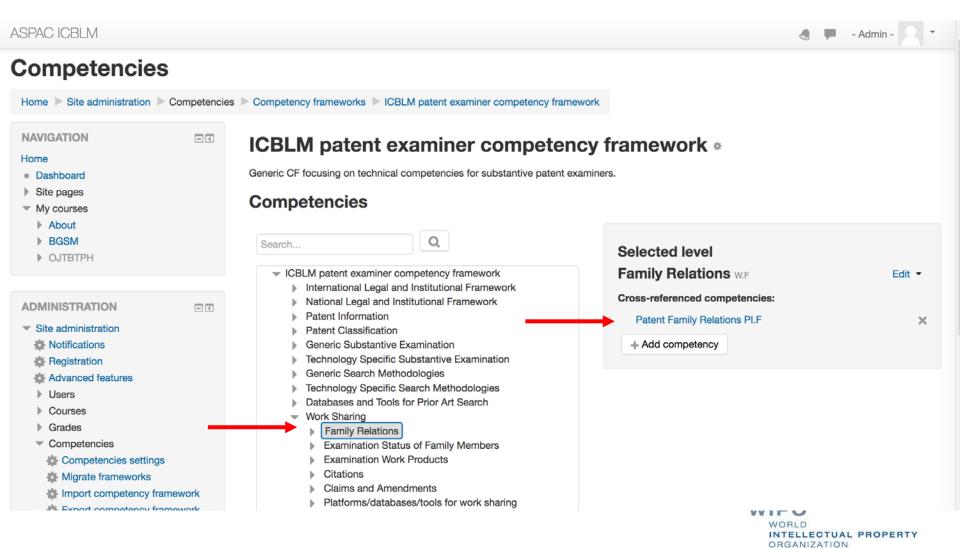


Crossover of skills/knowledge

- Crossover: skill/knowledge is required for different competencies
- How to reflect crossover in the framework?
 - (i) Repeated entries, possibly with adapted wording; or
 - (ii) Only once in its respective generic field of learning ('classification')?
- Current preference is (ii)
 - Framework shouldn't attempt to reflect workflow/procedure
 - Framework shouldn't This is solved now! of examination procedure (for example how to examine novelty)
 - Such procedures may depend on national specifics
 - Framework should only attempts to establish a comprehensive inventory of potentially relevant skills and knowledge (dictionary)
 - Each skill/knowledge element should therefore appear only once in dictionary



Cross-referenced competencies



Skill wording suitable for assessments

ASPAC ICBLM

- Dashboard
- Site pages
- My courses
 - About
 - **BGSM**
 - ▶ OJTBTPH

ADMINISTRATION

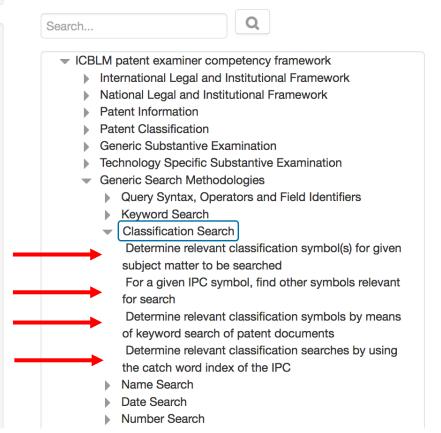
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ICBLM patent examiner competency framework *

Generic CF focusing on technical competencies for substantive patent examiners.

Competencies



Selected competency

No competency selected

Issues

- Do we need knowledge & skill elements? Or skills only (wording knowledge as skill)?
- When should we create subdivisions to facilitate thematic ordering?
- Do we need repetitions of elements in different parts of the framework when skills are associated with several distinct examination tasks?
- Should the framework include proficiency levels and their definitions?
- Should the framework flag certain knowledge/skills as mandatory? Or others as optional?
- How do we reflect aspects of national practice?
- Do we need symbols to identify each framework element, like in the IPC?



Thank you

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