



Data Exchange For Quality Search and Examination

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Overview

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- >Portfolio of Products and Services
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Rationale

- ❖ Mutual Benefit through the exchange of IP Information
- ❖ Common goal to develop a global IP knowledge infrastructure
- ❖ Partnership between parties increase awareness of the importance of IP to national economic and technological development
- ❖ A framework for WIPO's assistance in modernizing IP Infrastructure & Data Exchange

Data Exchange Approaches

- Manual re-input of data , Currently Botswana and many other countries are sending Patent information to be Examined in ARIPO (Zimbabwe) via Mail
- Adoption of a single “standard” IP system
- Agreement on exchange standards , e.g ST 66 for Trademarks, ST. 33 for Patents

IPOBSD

Responsible for Business Development, Project Deployment across WIPO member states and also Software Development within WIPO. As a member of WIPO, each country can benefit freely from the products and services that are available from IPOBSD

- IP related ICT projects initiation
- Technical Consultancy Services
- Support in technologies used and international standards
- Specifications: IP digitization projects, IP administration projects
- Assistance in training & capacity building

Roles and Responsibilities

■ **WIPO:**

- Retains full ownership to the WIPO-supplied software
- Provides training and knowledge transfer
- Provides assistance in customization and efficient use of software

■ **Office:**

- Has worldwide, non-exclusive right to the software
- Can modify the s/w for development of own applications
- Needs to commit the resources to implement the project
- Responsible for successful deployment and use of s/w

Data Exchange Standards

■ Why Standards

Harmonization, Interoperability

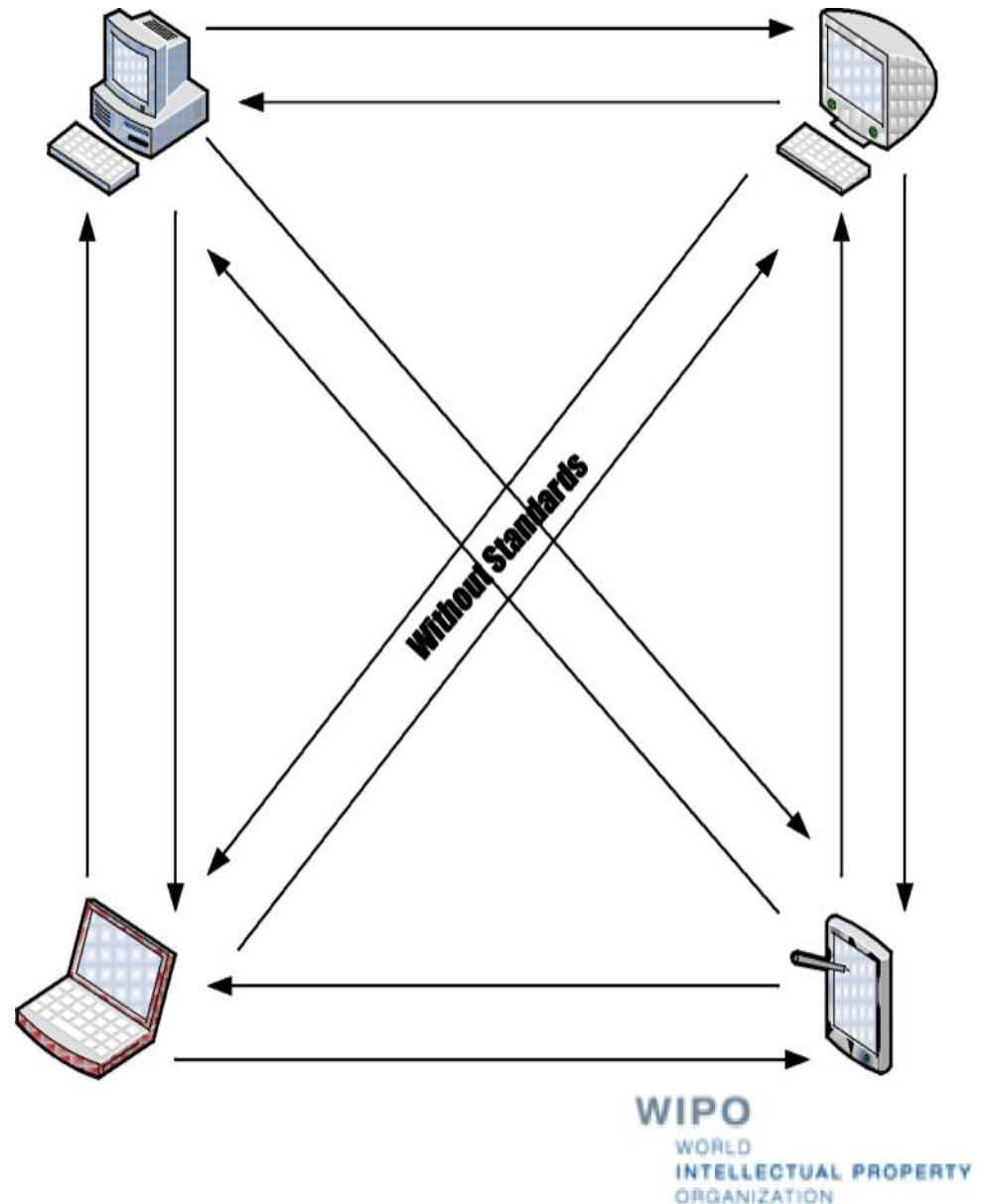
E.g., Various types of power connector

Best solution for standardization

Use a common single power connector,
use multi-plug adapter .

Without Standards

- Fragmented Systems
- Ad hoc driven
- Multiple channels of communication & processing
- Pluralistic systems
- Closed systems



Advantages of using standards

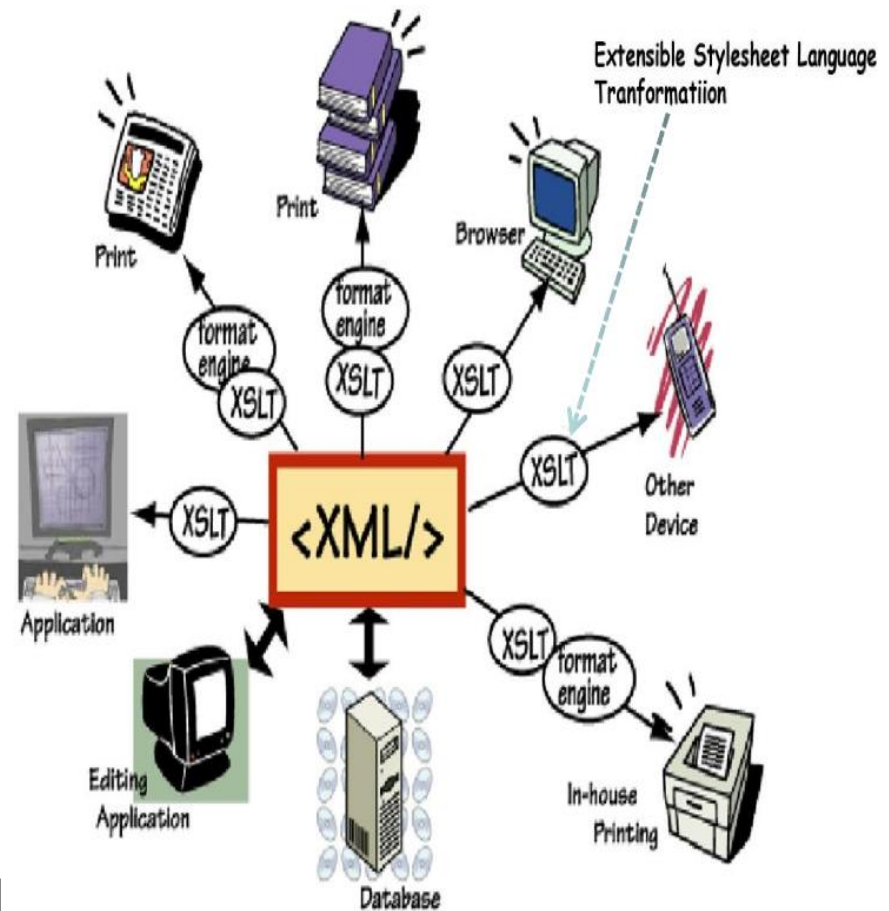
- Data reusability
- Storage in different databases
- Commonality & sameness
- Integrated systems

Preferred standard format for Trademark Data Exchange

- WIPO would like to recommend the use of WIPO ST. 66 for the Trademarks data exchange:
- This Standard recommends the XML (eXtensible Markup Language) resources used for filing, processing, publication, and exchange of all types of trademark information.
- Bibliographic data: including ,abstract, classification and citation, Image data: including subpart , indexation, Eventual full-text data

WIPO ST. 66: Why XML?

- It is platform independent (accepted across all systems)
- It can define and describe any kind of information, including patent information
- It is text-based and easy to read (also by humans)
- It is based on Unicode and thus multilingual
- XML separates data content from data presentation: **Stylesheets** define how the document elements are formatted for output and this enables a personalized display without having to modify the original document content
- It supports data quality control



Tools For Data Exchange offered by the IPOBSD

- Madrid Module
- PCT Download
- WIPO Publish
- FTP- <ftp:ipasftp.wipo.int>
- ARIPO Member State Module

Services That Benefit from the ¹³Data Exchange Tools

- **WIPO Global Brand Database** allows users to perform a trademark search by text or image in brand data from multiple national and international sources, including trademarks, appellations of origin and official emblems
- **Romarin:** Use the ROMARIN database to search detailed information on all international marks recorded under WIPO's Madrid System
- **Madrid System:** Provides updated information from all designated state's decisions as well as detailed up to date communications dates
- **Nice Classification:** Harmonizes classification of goods and Services
- **Vienna Classification:** Harmonizes classification of figurative marks

CONCLUSION

It has been observed that there has been a worldwide surge in IP applications. Users are seeking IP protection in multiple International systems. In the past applicants had to file different applications in each country, which led to multiple searches, examinations and redundancy which in itself created work inefficiencies and additional cost and time to the applicants.

If the above standards mentioned standards of storing and sharing data is followed across all our IP Offices then then the data exchange tools above would provide a better quality search and examination.

Thank You