

Roving Seminar on WIPO Services and Initiatives

Lisbon, Portugal February 17, 2017

Introduction to WIPO





<u>Speaker</u>: Victor Vázquez López, Head, Section for Coordination of Developed Countries



MISSION STATEMENT

"To lead the development of a balanced and effective international intellectual property (IP) system that enables innovation and creativity for the benefit of all."



Facts about WIPO

- MEMBER STATES: 189
- OBSERVERS: more than 390 (NGOs, IGOs, industry groups, etc.)
- STAFF: more than 1200
- ADMINISTERED TREATIES: 26
- MAIN BODIES: General Assembly, CC, WIPO Conference

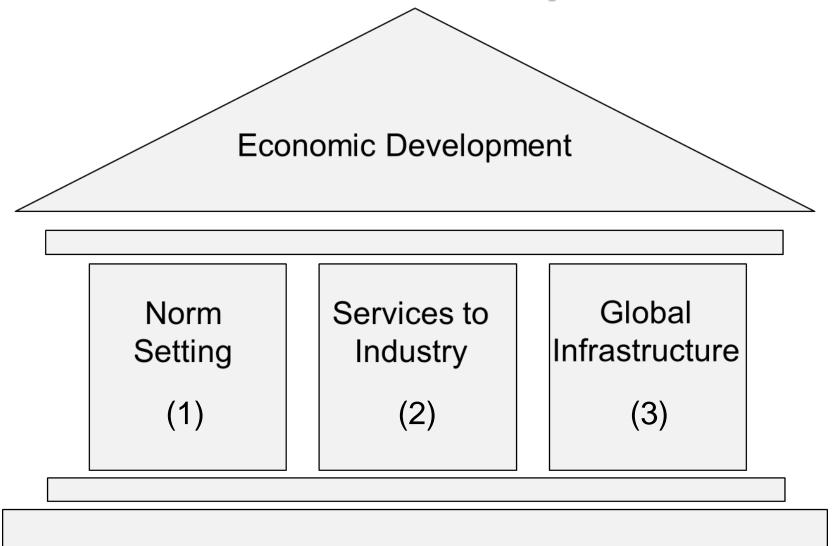


WIPO AROUND THE WORLD



WIPO main offices

WIPO: Service and Development oriented

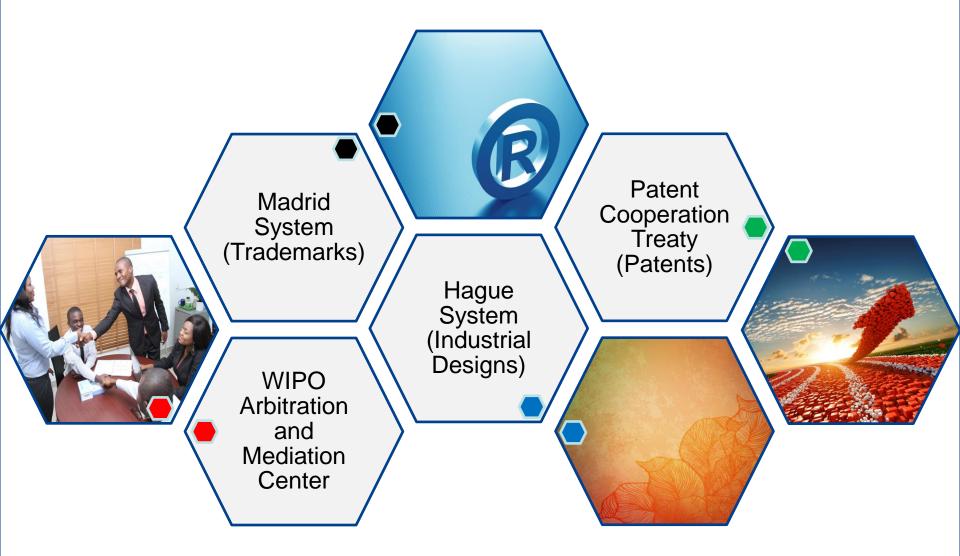


1. Normative Developments

- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances
- Marrakesh Treaty for Persons who are Blind

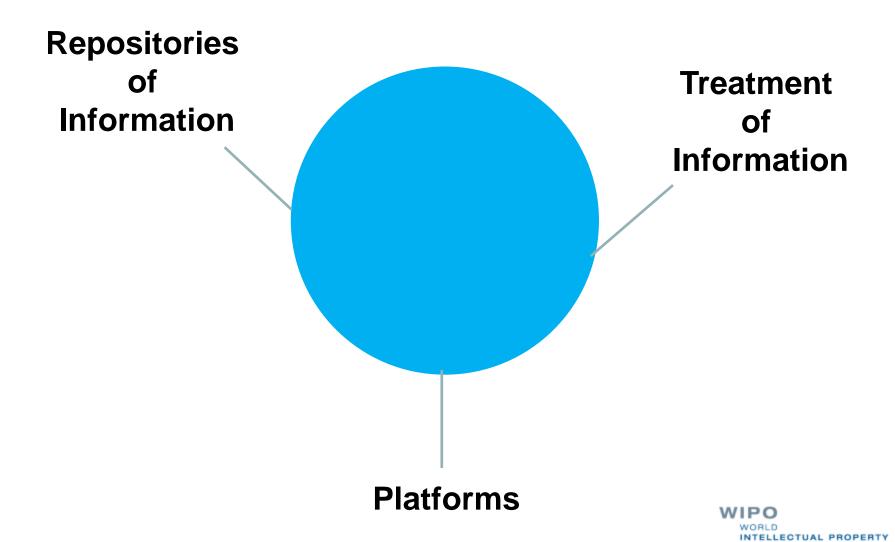


2. Provider of Premier Global IP Services



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3. Global IP Infrastructure



ORGANIZATION

The Economics and Statistics Division

The Division applies Statistic and Economic Analysis to the use of WIPO services.

Reflects the Growing
Consensus on the
importance of the
Economic
Dimension of IP

This structure also improves WIPO economic insight on IP Development.



Patent Cooperation Treaty Yearly Review Madrid **Yearly Review** Hague **Yearly Review WIPO IP Facts** and Figures **World Intellectual Property Indicators**

STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

- The PCT Yearly Review, the Madrid Yearly Review and The Hague Yearly Review:
- The WIPO IP Facts and Figures
- World Intellectual Property Indicators (WIPI)
- WIPO IP Statistics Data Center
 http://ipstatsdb.wipo.org/ipstatv2/ipstats/
 patentsSearch
- The Global Innovation Index

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The Global Innovation Index

RANKING 2015

- 1. SWITZERLAND
- 2. SWEDEN
- 3. UNITED KINGDOM
- 4. NETHERLANDS
- 5. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 6. FINLAND
- 7. HONG KONG (CHINA)
- 8. SINGAPORE
- 9. DENMARK
- 10. IRELAND
- 11. CANADA
- 12. LUXEMBOURG
- 13. ICELAND
- 14. HONG KONG (CHINA)
- 30. PORTUGAL

RANKING 2016

- 1. SWITZERLAND
- 2. UNITED KINGDOM
- 3. SWEDEN
- 4. FINLAND
- 5. NETHERLANDS
- 6. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 7. SINGAPORE
- 8. DENMARK
- 9. LUXEMBOURG
- 10. HONG KONG (CHINA)
- 11. IRELAND
- 12. CANADA
- 13. GERMANY
- 14. NORWAY
- 30. PORTUGAL



The Global Innovation Index

Strengths	Weaknesses
Business environment	Gross capital formation, % GDP
Ease of Starting Business	Ease of getting credit
Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap .	Investment
Environmental performance	Innovation linkages
Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	GERD financed by abroad, %
ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade
FDI net outflows, % GDP	Research talent, % in business enterprise

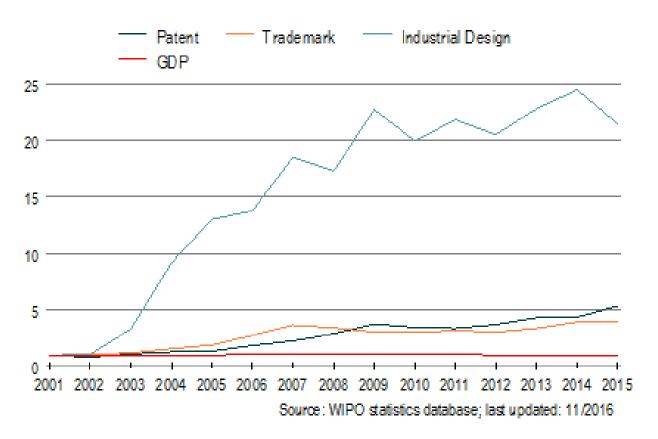
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IP filings and Economic Growth from 1998 to 2013

IP Filings and Economic Growth (Set first available year to 1)





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 www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/

 WIPO Wire: www.wipo.int/newsletters/en

Press releases

www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/





The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and its advantages for business



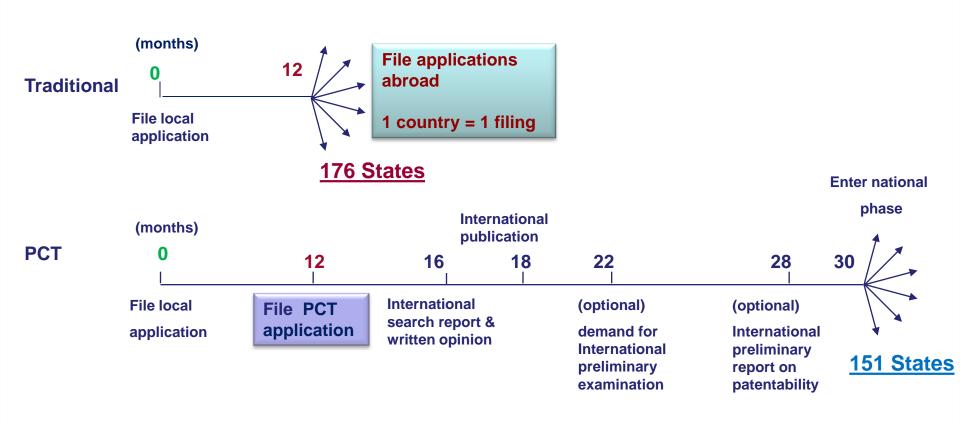


Speaker: Christine Bonvallet, Senior Legal Officer, PCT Legal Division

Lisbon, Portugal February 17, 2017

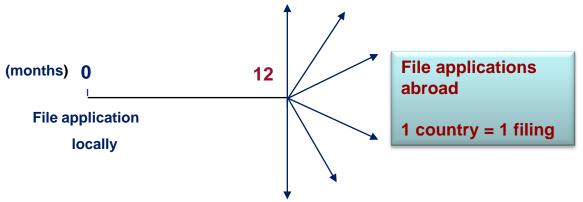


Seeking patents multinationally: traditional patent system ("Paris Route") vs. PCT system





Traditional patent system: "Paris Route"

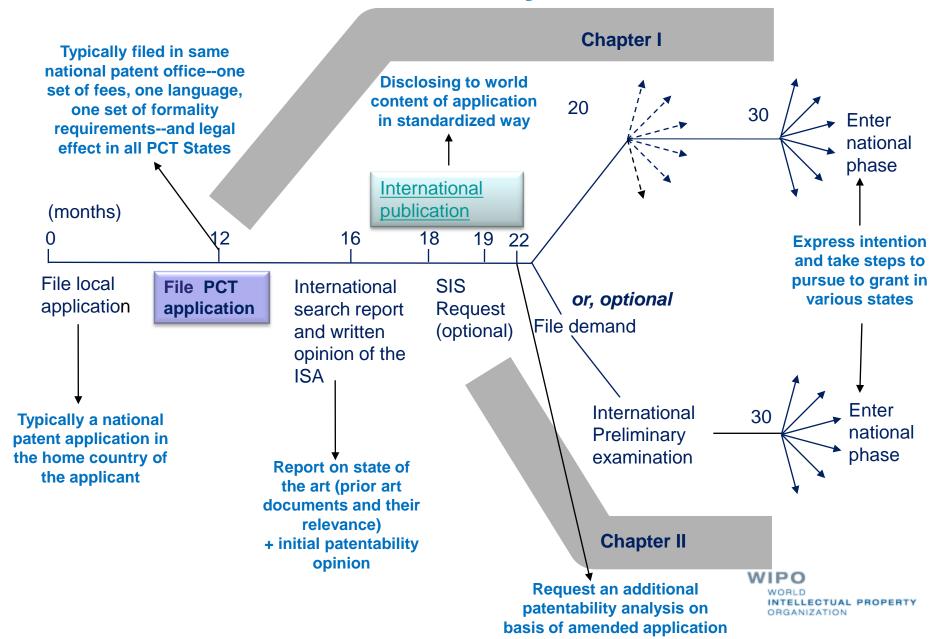


- Local patent application followed within 12 months by multiple foreign applications claiming priority under Paris Convention:
 - <u>multiple</u> formality requirements
 - <u>multiple</u> searches
 - <u>multiple</u> publications
 - multiple examinations and prosecutions of applications
 - translations and national fees required at 12 months
- Some rationalization because of regional arrangements:

 ARIPO, EAPO, EPO, OAPI

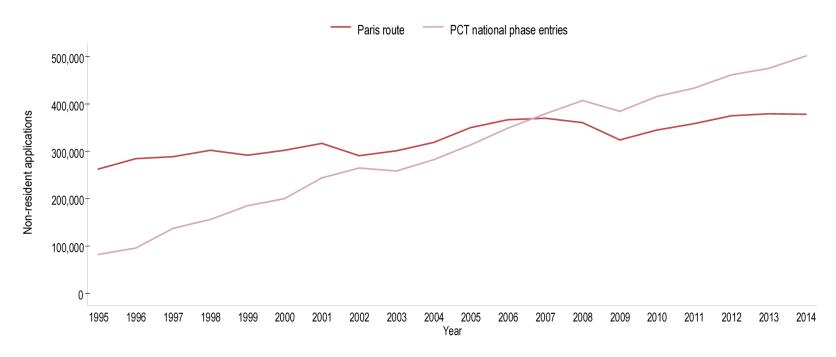
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The PCT system



Paris route vs. PCT national phase

Figure B.1.2: Trend in non-resident applications by filing route



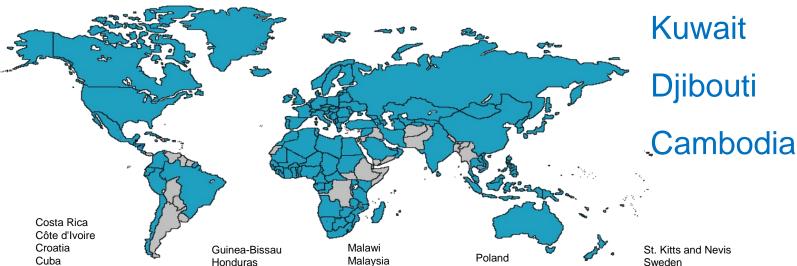
Note: These are WIPO estimates. Missing data for offices that did not provide statistics have been estimated by WIPO on an aggregate basis. Source: WIPO Statistics Database, May 2016.



PCT Coverage: 151 States

Recent accessions:





Algeria Angola Antiqua and Barbuda

Armenia

Australia

Albania

Austria Azerbaijan

Bahrain

Barbados

Belarus

Belgium

Belize Benin

Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana

Brazil

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon

Central African Republic

Canada Chad Chile China Colombia Comoros Congo

Cyprus Czech Republic Democratic People's Republic of Korea Denmark

Djibouti Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador Egypt El Salvador **Equatorial Guinea**

Estonia Finland France, Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Grenada Guatemala

Guinea

Honduras Hungary Iceland India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Ireland Israel Italy

Japan Kazakhstan Kenva Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Dem Rep. Latvia

Lesotho Liberia

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Liechtenstein

Lithuania Luxemboura Madagascar Mali Malta Mauritania Mexico Monaco Mongolia Montenegro Morocco Mozambique

Namibia Netherlands New Zealand Nicaragua Niger

Nigeria Norway Oman

Panama Papua New Guinea

Peru

Philippines

Portugal Qatar

Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova

Romania Rwanda

Russian Federation Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

San Marino Sao Tomé e Principe Saudi Arabia

Senegal Serbia Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia

Slovenia South Africa

Spain Sri Lanka Sudan

Swaziland

St. Kitts and Nevis

Sweden Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan Thailand

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia Turkev Turkmenistan

Uganda Ukraine

United Arab Emirates United Kingdom

United Republic of Tanzania United States of America

Uzbekistan Viet Nam 7ambia Zimbabwe

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UN Member States not yet in PCT

Afghanistan

Andorra*

Argentina**

Bahamas

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Bolivia

Burundi

Cape Verde

Democratic Republic of

Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Fiji

Guyana

Haiti

Iraq

Jamaica

Jordan*

Kiribati

Lebanon

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Mauritius

Micronesia

Myanmar

Nauru

Nepal

Pakistan

Palau

Paraguay**

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Somalia

South Sudan

Suriname*

Timor-Leste

Tonga

Tuvalu

Uruguay**

Vanuatu

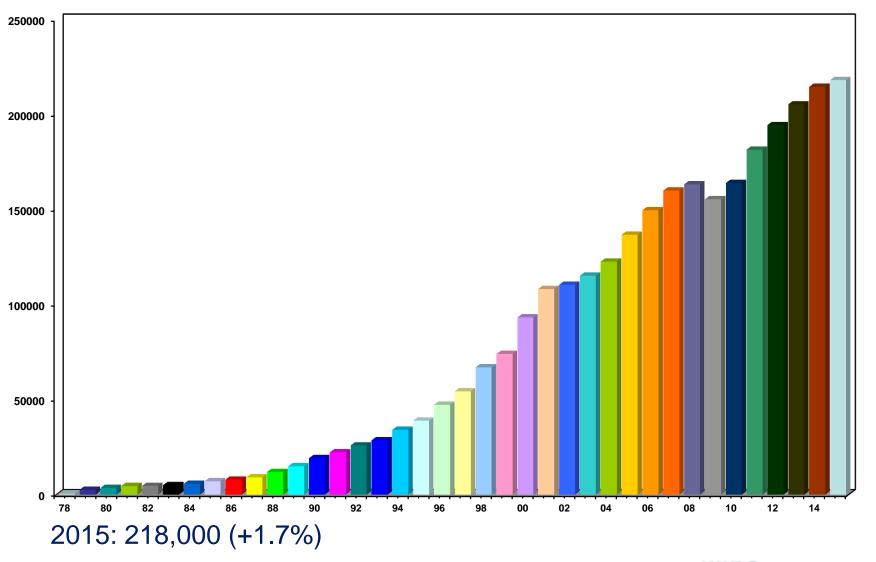
Venezuela

Yemen

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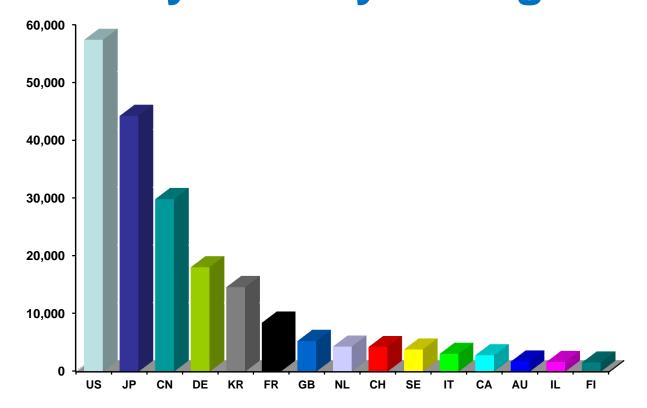
PCT Applications



WIPO Chief Economist predicting +3.3% in 2016

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International applications received in 2015 by country of origin US: -6.7%



- 26+% originating in US
- 75% from top 5 countries; 92+% of filings from top 15 countries
- PCT applications filed by applicants from 132 countries
- Very close to having 80% of UN member countries in the PCT

JP: +4.4%

CN: +16.8%

DE: +0.5%

KR: + 11.5%

FR: + 2.6%

GB: + 0.8%

NL: + 3.6%

CH: +4.4%

SE: -1.4%

IT: +0.8%

CA: -7.2%

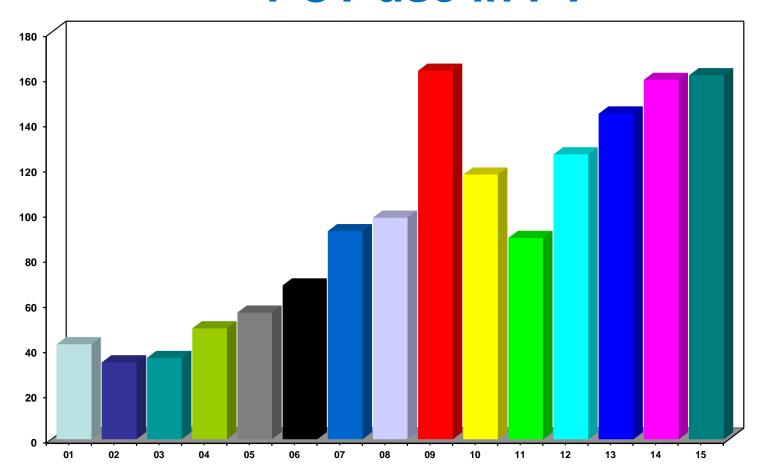
AU: + 1.7%

IL: + 7.4%

FI: -12.1%

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PCT use in **PT**



- Joined PCT effective November 24, 1992
- 161 PCT applications filed by PT applicants in 2015 with RO/PT

The PCT... and business

Most businesses worldwide which seek and use patents wish to:

- control costs while preserving options
- make informed business decisions
- use the best tools available when seeking protection

The PCT responds to these objectives



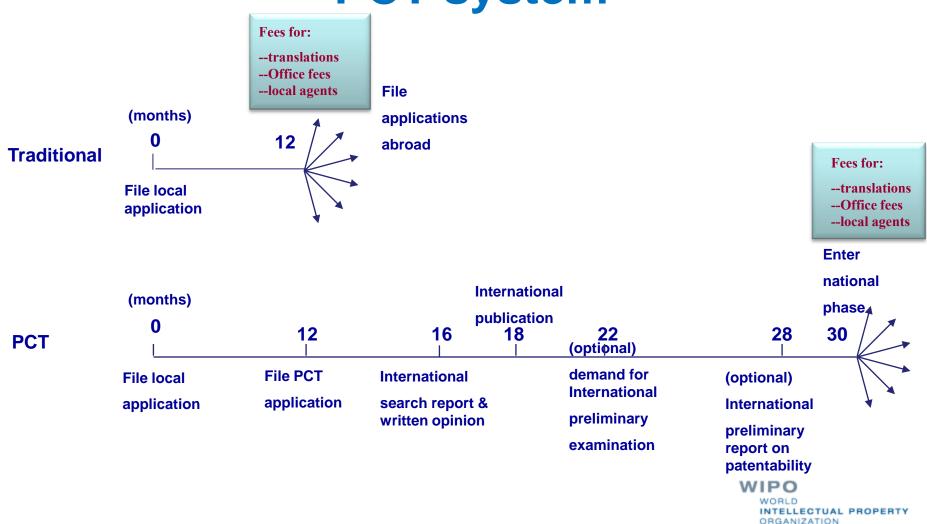
Certain PCT Advantages

The PCT, as the cornerstone of the international patent system, provides a worldwide system for simplified filing and processing of patent applications, which—

1. postpones the major costs associated with internationalizing a patent application



Traditional patent system vs. PCT system



Certain PCT Advantages

The PCT, as the cornerstone of the international patent system, provides a worldwide system for simplified filing and processing of patent applications, which—

- 1. postpones the major costs associated with internationalizing a patent application
- 2. provides a strong basis for patenting decisions



Example: PCT International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210)

C. Do	OCU:	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Catego	ry*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X		JP 50-14535 B (NCR CORPORATION) 28 May 1975 (28.05.75), column 4, lines 3 to 27	7-9, 11		
X Y A		GB 392415 A (JONES) 18 May 1933 (18.05.33) Fig. 1 page 3, lines 5-7 Fig. 5, support 36	1-3 4, 10 11-12		
X Y		GB 2174500 A (STC) 5 November 1986 (05.11.86) page 1, lines 5-15, 22-34, 46-80; Fig. 1	1-3 4		
A A		US 4322752 A (BIXTY) 30 March 1982 (30.03.82) claim 1 CREEN, J.P. Integrated Circuit and Electronic Compass, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, October 1975, Vol. 17, No. 6, pages 1344 and 1345	1 1-5		

Symbols indicating which aspect of patentability the document cited is relevant to (for example, novelty, inventive step, etc.)

Documents relevant to whether or not your invention may be patentable The claim numbers in your application to which the document is relevant

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Example: PCT Written opinion of the International Searching Authority (PCT/ISA/237)

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	Claim(s) 3-15	YES
	Claims	Claim(s) 16	ио
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	Claim(s) 8, 10-12	YES
	Claims	Claim(s) 3-7, 9, 14-16	ио
Industrial applicability (IA) Claims	Claim(s) 3-16	YES
••	Claims		ио

2. Citations and explanations:

INDEPENDENT CLAIM 3

Document US-A-5 332 238, which is considered to represent the most relevant state of the art discloses (cf. relevant passages indicated in the ISR) a device from which the subject-matter of INDEPENDENT CLAIM 3

Document US-A-5 332 238, which is considered to represent the most relevant state of the art,

Reasoning supporting the assessment

Patentability assessment of claims



International Searching Authorities (22)

AU – Australia

KR – Republic of Korea

AT – Austria

RU – Russian Federation

■ BR – Brazil

■ SE – Sweden

CA – Canada

■ SG – Singapore

CL – Chile

UA – Ukraine

CN – China

US – United States of America

■ EG – Egypt

■ EP – European Patent Office

ES – Spain

XN – Nordic Patent Institute (Denmark, Iceland, Norway)

FI – Finland

 XV – Visegrad Patent Institute (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia)

■ IN – India

TR – Turkish Patent Institute (appointed in October 2016, not yet operational)

- IL Israel
- JP Japan

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^{*} Office of filing (Receiving Office) decides on which ISAs is/are available

Choice of RO(s), language(s) of filing and ISA(s), PT applicant(s))

Receiving Offices

RO/PT (INPI) RO/EP*
(EPO)

RO/IB* (WIPO)

Filing language(s)

English, English, French, French, German, German Portuguese

Any language

ISA(s)

EP

ΞP

EP

* See applicable national law restrictions to residents, unless priority of an earlier PT application is claimed

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- 2. provides a strong basis for patenting decisions
- 3. harmonizes formal requirements



Harmonization of formal requirements

PCT Article 27(1): "No national law shall require compliance with requirements relating to the form or contents of the international application different from or additional to those which are provided for in this Treaty and Regulations."

PCT Applicant's Guide, paragraph 4.011: "There is a prescribed form for the international application. This form must be accepted by all designated Offices for the purposes of the national phase, so that there is no need to comply with a great variety of widely differing formal requirements in the many countries in which protection may be sought."



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- 3. harmonizes formal requirements
- 4. protects applicant from certain inadvertent errors



Protection from inadvertent errors

- invited corrections of defects & fee payments
- non-competent receiving Office
- double formality review
- restoration of the right of priority
- missing parts/incorporation by reference
- rectification of obvious mistakes
- excuse of national phase entry delay

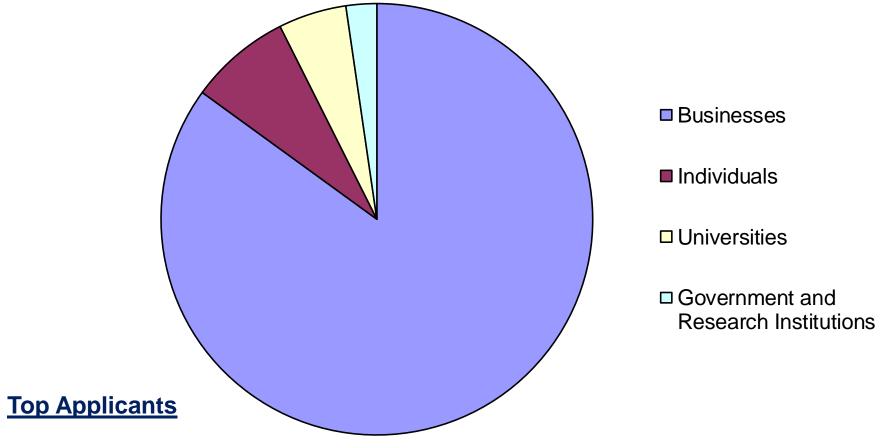


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- 3. harmonizes formal requirements
- 4. protects applicant from certain inadvertent errors
- 5. evolves to meet user needs
- 6. is used by the world's major corporations, universities and research institutions when they seek multinational patent protection

Distribution of PCT Applicants in 2015



- Businesses: Huawei Technologies CN 3,898 applications published
- Universities: University of California US 361 applications published
- Government and Research Institutions Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique et aux Énergies Alternatives FR – 409 applications published



Top PCT Applicants 2015*

() of published	1. Huawei Technologies—CN (3,898)**	+450	
PCT applications	2. Qualcomm—US (2,442)		
	3. ZTE—CN (2,155)		
	4. Samsung—KR (1,683)	+300, up from #11	
	5. Mitsubishi Electric—JP (1,593)		
20% of PCT applicants were responsible for more than 80% of the published applications	6. Ericsson—SE (1,481)		
	7. LG Electronics—KR (1,457)	+320, up from #16	
	8. Sony—JP (1,381)	+400, up from #21	
	9. Philips—NL (1,378)		
	10. Hewlett-Packard—US (1,310)	+485, up from #25	
	11. Siemens—DE (1,292)		
*48,539 total PCT applicants in 2015	12. Intel—US (1,250)	2015:	
	13. Bosch—DE (1,247)	85% businesses	
	14. Boe Technology—CN (1,227)		
	15. Toyota—JP (1,214)	8% individuals	
	16. Panasonic—JP (1,185)	5% universities	
	17. Hitachi—JP (1,165)	2% government and research institutions	
**more than 15 per WIPO working	18. Halliburton—US (1,121)	WIPO	
	19. Sharp—JP (1,073)	WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION	
day	20. Tencent Technology—CN (981)		

Top University PCT Applicants 2015

- 1. University of California (US)
- 2. MIT (US)
- 3. Johns Hopkins (US)
- 4. University of Texas (US)
- 5. Harvard University (US)
- 6. University of Michigan (US)
- 7. University of Florida (US)
- 8. Tsinghua University (CN)
- 9. University of Tokyo (JP)
- 10. Stanford University (US)
- 11. Seoul National University (KR)
- 12. Peking University (CN)
- 13. Columbia University (US)
- 14. Isis Innovation Limited (GB)
- 15. Cornell University (US)
- 16. University of Pennsylvania (US)
- 17. Kyoto University (JP)
- 18. Korea University (KR)
- 19. CalTech (US)
- 20. Danemarks Tekniske Universitet (DK)



Top PCT PT Applicants 2015

Applicant	Publication	Rank
NOVADELTA - COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA DE CAFES S.A.	11	1826
SARONIKOS TRADING AND SERVICES, UNIPESSOAL LDA	10	1980
INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TECNICO	6	3070
UNIVERSIDADE DE AVEIRO	6	3070
UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO	6	3070
PORTELA & C.A., S.A.	5	3595
ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TISSUE ENGINEERING AND CELL BASED TECHNOLOGIES & THERAPIES (A4TEC)	4	4365
TECNIMEDE - SOCIEDADE TECNICO-MEDICINAL, S.A.	4	4365
GI - GASIFICATION INTERNATIONAL, S.A.	3	5606
STEMMATTERS, BIOTECNOLOGIA E MEDICINA REGENERATIVA SA	3	5606



PCT Testimonial: Inventor

Professor Shuji Nakamura—co-winner of the 2014 Nobel Prize for Physics for his work on blue LED technology—is quoted in a December 2014 WIPO Magazine article:



"... The PCT is critical for these early stage technologies because it gives us the opportunity to protect our patents globally while allowing the market and the technology to mature further before determining which countries might be most valuable to commercial partners."

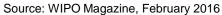


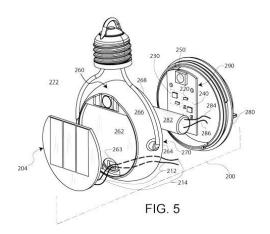
PCT Testimonial: Start-up

Nokero (produces solar-powered lights which replace kerosene lamps and candles used in developing and least -developed countries--it has so far distributed over 1.4 million lights in 120 countries and won a United States Patent and Trademark Office's Patents for Humanity Award)

"When it comes to patenting, because we operate in so many different markets, we use WIPO's Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Every start-up has limited funds and the PCT is a great mechanism for <u>delaying patent filing costs</u>, allowing time to test the market and overcome any unforeseen technical problems. Without the PCT, protecting an invention in international markets would be a high-risk strategy with huge upfront costs."







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PCT Testimonial: Large Company

Qualcomm:

- Started in 1985 with 7 people
- Today more than 170 offices in more than 40 countries, and 33,000 employees
- \$25.3 billion in revenue in FY 2015
- #2 user of PCT in 2015: 2442 PCT applications published



"Over the past 25 years, Qualcomm has been one of the largest users of the PCT system. To date we have filed more than 9,000 patent applications. International patent applications are important to the protection of innovations around the globe. The PCT helps put innovation into practice by providing a simple and cost-effective way to file international patent applications. The PCT is critical for Qualcomm because we are, above all, an innovation company....[PCT] has been a vital partner in the success of our company and the growth of the wireless industry." CEO Paul Jacobs, 2011

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- 3. harmonizes formal requirements
- 4. protects applicant from certain inadvertent errors
- 5. evolves to meet user needs
- 6. is used by the world's major corporations, universities and research institutions when they seek multinational patent protection
- 7. can result (if PCT reports are positive) in accelerated national phase processing (PCT-PPH)

CTUAL PROPERTY

Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) and PCT

 Accelerated examination in the national phase based on a positive work product of an International Authority (written opinion of the ISA or the IPEA, IPRP (Chapter I or II))

Conditions:

- At least one claim has been determined by the ISA or the IPEA to meet the PCT criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; and
- ALL the claims must sufficiently correspond to the claims deemed to meet the PCT criteria (they are of the same or similar scope or they are of narrower scope than the claims in the PCT application)

Global PPH and PCT:

- Introduction of Global PPH Pilot in January 2014
- Single set of qualifying requirements that simplifies the existing PPH network so that it is more accessible for users



Various PCT services

- New ISAs/IPEAs: ISA/XV ('15) and ISA/TR ('16)
- PCT Highlights
- PCT Direct
- Licensing availability
- ePCT
- Third Party Observations
- PATENTSCOPE
- WIPO Pearl
- Arbitration and Mediation Center Fee Reductions
- PCT training options
- WIPO GREEN



Indication of availability for license

- PCT applicants can indicate in relation to their published applications that the invention is available for license
 - How? Applicants may submit a "licensing request" (see PCT Form <u>PCT/IB/382</u>) directly to the IB
 - When? At the time of filing or within 30 months from the priority date
 - Free of charge
 - Applicants can file multiple licensing requests or update previously submitted ones (within 30 months from the priority date); such requests may be revoked by the applicant at any time, that is, also after 30 months from the priority date
- Submitted licensing indications made publicly available after international publication of the application on PATENTSCOPE under "Bibliographic data" tab with a link to the submitted licensing request itself
- International applications containing such licensing indication requests can be searched in PATENTSCOPE
- Most use thus far from universities/research institutions

ePCT

- WIPO online portal that provides PCT Services for both applicants and Offices
- User interface available in all (10) PCT publication languages
- Provides secure and direct electronic access to/interaction with International Bureau's PCT application files by applicants/agents
- Applicants/agent can conduct most PCT transactions electronically with the International Bureau
- 30'000 users (5'000 very active in Private Services) in over 100 countries (e.g. US, CA, AU, TR, IN, SE, FI and BR), 67 offices
- ePCT-Filing: -based electronic filing of new PCT applications42 ROs accepting ePCT Filings
- More information: https://pct.wipo.int/ePCT

3rd Party Observation System

- Allows third parties to submit prior art observations relevant to <u>novelty</u> and <u>inventive step</u> as to published PCT applications
 - Goal: Improve patent quality--give national offices (and PCT Authorities) better/more complete information on which to base their decisions
- Web-based system using in PATENTSCOPE or via ePCT public services

 PCT Biblio. Data Description Claims National Phase Notices Drawings Documents
- Free-of-charge
- Submissions possible until the expiration of <u>28 months</u> from the priority date

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau | Submit observation

- Applicants may submit comments in response to submitted observations until the expiration of <u>30 months</u> from the priority date
- Anonymous submission of third party observations possible



PCT training options

- 29 PCT training videos on <u>WIPO's Youtube channel</u> and WIPO's PCT page
- PCT <u>distance learning course</u> content available in the 10 PCT publication languages
- PCT webinars
 - providing free updates on developments in PCT procedures, and PCT strategies—previous webinars are archived and freely available
 - upon request also for companies or law firms, for example, for focused training on how to use ePCT
- In-person PCT <u>seminars</u> and training sessions
- Advanced PCT Seminar on WIPO premises (in Fall)

PCT Resources/Information

For further information about the PCT, see

http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/

For general questions about the PCT, contact the PCT Information Service at:

Telephone: (+41-22) 338 83 38

Facsimile: (+41-22) 338 83 39

E-mail: pct.infoline@wipo.int





Questions?

Thank you for your attention!

Christine Bonvallet

Senior Legal Officer

PCT Legal Affairs Section -- PCT Legal Division

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+ 41 22 910 00 30

Christine.Bonvallet@wipo.int

The Madrid System

International Registration of Trademarks

The Lisbon System

International Registration and Protection for Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications





<u>Speaker</u>: Lucy Headington-Horton, Senior Legal Officer, Brands and Designs Sector, Madrid Registry, Legal Division

Lisbon, Portugal February 17, 2017

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The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks



It begins with a product and a trademark and a plan to export...



















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Protection Options

- Then a choice must be made regarding the best way to protect your trademark(s) abroad:
 - The national route: file trademark application(s) with the Trademark Office of each country in which you want protection
 - The regional route: apply through a regional system with effect in all member states (ARIPO, Benelux Trademark Office, EUIPO and OAPI)
 - The international route: file through the Madrid System

The International Route

The International route through the Madrid System may be the preferred option when you:

- Seek protection in multiple markets, particularly if these are in different regions
- Want flexibility to add new markets as your export plans develop
- Have limited budget and/or time to spend on registration and management of your trademarks

The Madrid System is convenient

- Access to a centralized filing and management system (a one-stop shop for trademark holders to obtain and maintain trademark protection in export markets).
- File one application, in one language and pay one set of fees for protection in multiple markets
- Expand protection to new markets as your business strategy evolves



The Madrid System is Cost-effective

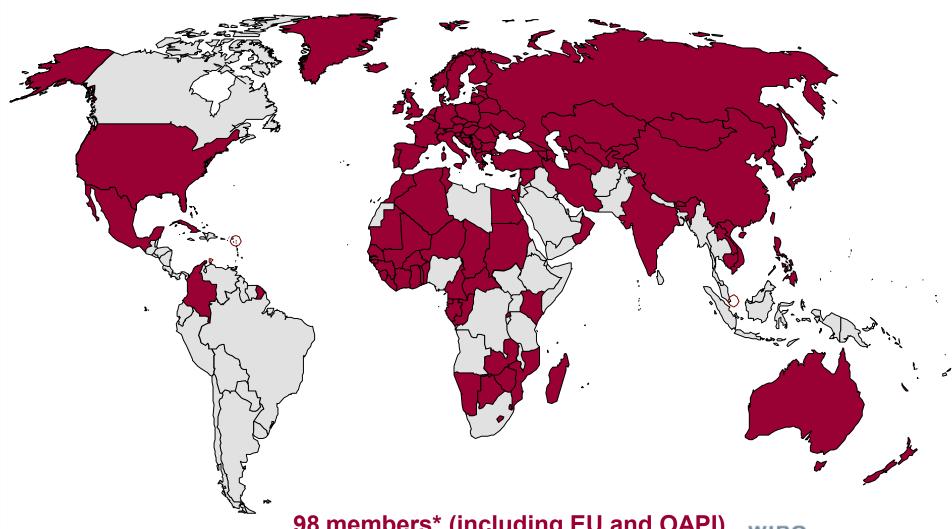
- An international application is the equivalent of a bundle of national applications, effectively saving time and money
- Avoid paying for translations into multiple languages or working through the administrative procedures of multiple IP offices

The Madrid System Offers Broad Coverage

- Protect your trademark/s simultaneously in the 114 territories covered by the 98 members of the System
- Access markets that represent in excess of 80% of world trade, with potential for expansion as membership grows
- Recent accessions:
 - 2013: India, Rwanda and Tunisia
 - 2014: OAPI and Zimbabwe
 - 2015: Cambodia: Algeria, The Gambia, Lao PDR
 - 2016: Brunei Darussala
- Future accessions
 - ASEAN countries
 - Latin America and Caribbean countries
 - African countries
 - Arabic region



Members of the Madrid System



98 members* (including EU and OAPI) covering 114 countries

*All are party to the Protocol, the governing treaty, while 55 are also party to the Agreement

How the Madrid System Works

The International Trademark Registration Process



Costs

- Fees payable to WIPO in Swiss francs
- Basic fee* includes 3 classes of goods/services
 - 653 Swiss francs b/w reproduction of mark
 - 903 Swiss francs color reproduction of mark
- Fees for designating Contracting Parties (DCP):
 - Standard fees: Complementary (100 Swiss francs per DCP and supplementary (100 Swiss francs per class beyond 3)

OR

- Individual fees where this is declared
- * Applicants from LDCs benefit from 90% reduction of the basic fee



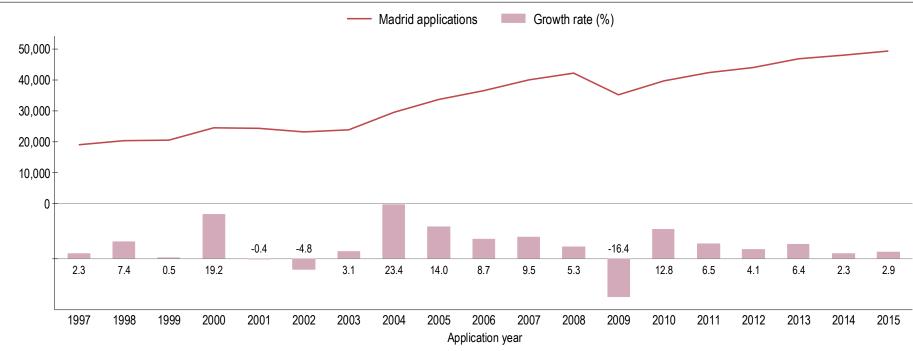
Key Features of the Madrid System

- One registration covering multiple territories
- Fixed time limit for refusal 12 or 18 months
- WIPO examines only for formalities
- Expand protection to new export markets (subsequent designations)
- Centralized management of portfolio
- Dependency and transformation



International Applications

Figure A.1.1 Trend in international applications





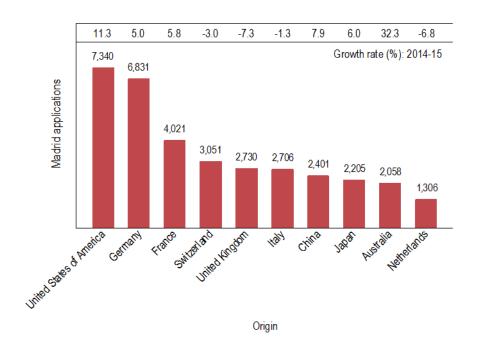
General Profile 2015

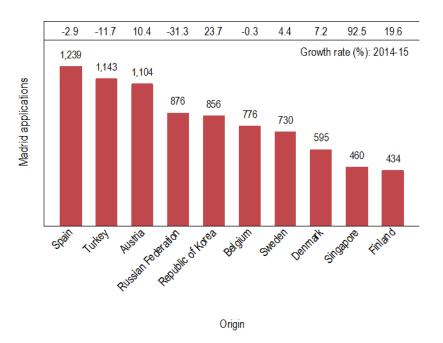
51,938 International Registrations

Average Number of Designations	6.75
Average Number of Classes	2.49
Average Fee	CHF 3,102
All Fees	68% < CHF 3,000



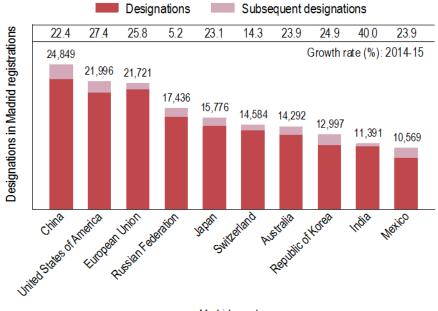
Top 20: Countries of Origin

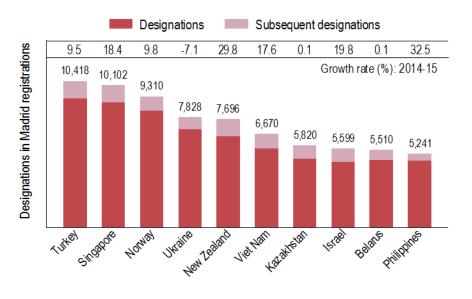






Top 20: Designations





Madrid member Madrid member



Top Applicants

#	Name	Origin	Applications
1	NOVARTIS	Switzerland	197
2	LIDL	Germany	152
3	L'ORÉAL	France	130
4	PHILIPS	Netherlands	126
5	RICHTER GEDEON NYRT	Hungary	124
6	BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMA	Germany	90
7	APPLE	USA	85
8	DAIMLER	Germany	83
9	BIOFARMA	France	81
10	GLAXO GROUP	United Kingdom	68



Portugal's Top Filer 2016

HELIFLEX TUBOS E MANGUEIRAS. S.A.

(Increase from 1 application filed in 2015, to 19 applications filed in 2016)

helivil

heliject monoflat helijardim

helidrop

helispring agroflat

heliplaste

helitileno

helicristal

Heliflex

cristalflex helidrip

hidrodur

heliclean

flexigarden

helitherm

heliprene

helifogo

heligás

WORLD
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ORGANIZATION

Portugal

- Member of Madrid Agreement/Protocol since 1893/1997
- Portugal ranks 27th (189 filings) in 2016
- Total of active 3157 registrations as of Feb 2017
- First (still active) mark filed in 1957 (basic mark dated 1937)



DALVA PORTUGAL





Recent Developments

- <u>Madrid Monitor</u> (Beta) integrates <u>ROMARIN</u>, the <u>WIPO</u> <u>Gazette</u>, <u>Madrid E-Alert</u> and <u>Real-time Status</u>
- Madrid E-Filing (Australia and Benelux)
- Algeria's accession to Protocol
 - Madrid operating, for practical purposes, as single-treaty system
 - One form needed for international applications (MM2)
- Decision to Freeze Accessions to Agreement
- Publication of <u>Madrid System Pendency Rates</u> at WIPO



WIPO Resources and E-Services (1)

- Visit the Madrid Website <u>www.wipo.int/madrid/en</u>
- The Madrid Website provides resources and E-Services to assist you to <u>search before filing</u>, <u>file an application</u> and to monitor and <u>manage your registration</u>
- In summary, these resources include...

WIPO Resources and E-Services (2)

SEARCH

ROMARIN – database of international registrations

Member Procedures

Global Brand Database – search marks by text and image from national/international sources, including trademarks, appellations of origin and official emblems (over 17,880,000 records)

FILE

Forms and E-Forms

<u>Madrid Goods & Services Manager</u> – correct good & service specifications and translation

Fee Calculator

<u>E-Payment</u> – online payment system by credit card/<u>WIPO current account</u>

MONITOR

<u>Madrid Monitor (Beta)</u> – search and access international registration(IR) information

Madrid Real-Time Status of international applications and progress of requests being processed by WIPO

Madrid Electronic Alert monitor changes to international registrations (third party tool)

MANAGE

Madrid Portfolio Manager access registration documents, uploading of requests for recording, payments

Forms and E-Forms – E-Subsequent Designation and E-Renewal

Extracts from the International Register

WIPO Resources and E-Services (3)

CONSULT

E-Services overview and tutorials

<u>Legal texts</u> – Agreement/Protocol, Regulations, Administrative Instructions

<u>Declarations made under the Madrid</u> <u>Agreement and the Madrid Protocol</u>

Guide to the International Registration of Marks

WIPO Gazette of International Marks

Office practices on replacement

Statistics

Making the Most of the Madrid System

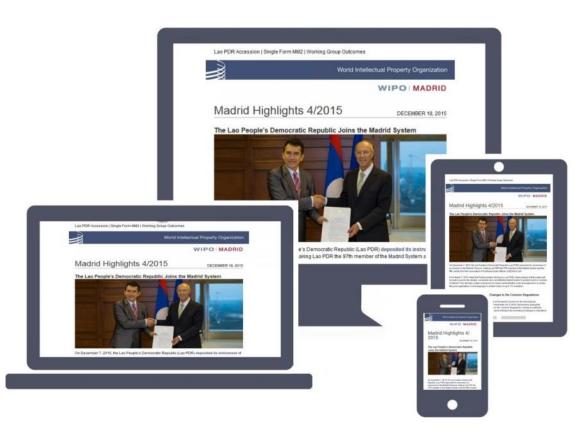
Web publications

Warning – misleading invoices



Keep Updated on the Madrid System

- Visit the Madrid Website <u>www.wipon.int/madrid/en</u>
- Subscribe to
 Madrid Notices,
 our regular legal
 and news updates
- Sign up for <u>Madrid Highlights</u>, our quarterly newsletter





Contact Details

For general questions about the Madrid System

Madrid Customer Service: intreg.mail@wipo.int

Telephone: + 41 22 338 8686

For questions regarding specific international applications or international registrations

Madrid Team 3: madrid.team3@wipo.int

Telephone: + 41 22 338 750 1





The Lisbon System:

International Registration and Protection for Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications

Appellations of Origin (AOs) and Geographical Indications (GIs)

- More than just a trademark Distinctive sign indicating a connection between quality, characteristics, reputation of goods and their geographical origin
- Appellation of Origin –v– Geographical Indications
 - Type of link between the qualities and the characteristics of the product and the natural environment which they originate.

Differences between AOs and GIs

- AO's (Lisbon, Art.2)
- Geographical <u>denomination</u>
- Recognized as referring to quality or characteristics of a specific product
- Due exclusively or essentially to the geographical <u>environment</u> (natural factors or human factors)
- AO = Special category of GI
- Only existing multilateral registration system for the protection of AO's

- Gls (TRIPS, Art 22.1/Geneva Act)
- Indication
- Identifies a good with a specific quality reputation, or other characteristic
- Essentially attributable to its geographical <u>origin</u>

Why Protect Gls and AOs?

- Benefits for the producers: differentiation and marketing tool, improved livelihood (quality products sold at a premium price)
- Benefits for the consumers: reduced search costs, guarantee to acquire unique high quality products
- Benefits for rural areas: stimulate rural development, value socio-cultural and agro-ecological characteristics of a particular place (help sustain production of traditional products)
- Benefits for regions and countries: positive spillover effects (tourism, additional income, improved reputation)

How to protect geographical indications

Sui generis legislation













Collective or certification marks







- Administrative systems (labelling, etc.)
- Legislation on unfair competition



Systems of protection worldwide

Multilateral Agreements

- Protection of GIs under TRIPS
- Protection of AOs under the Lisbon Agreement

Legal protection they provide is based on various means of protection at the national level: an act of public law (law, decree, administrative decision, ordinance), or a judicial decision

- Regional Systems of Protection (EU, OAPI...)
- Bilateral Agreements

Under such agreements two States or two trading partners agree to protect each other's GIs or Aos

- National Laws
- General laws focusing on business practices (unfair competition and consumer protection provisions)
- Specific protection systems for Gls and AOs (sui generis)
- Trademark law provisions devoted to collective marks and/or certification and guarantee marks
- Administrative schemes of label control

The Lisbon International Registration System

The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (1958)

- International protection of AOs through a single registration procedure with WIPO
- All categories of products can be protected under Lisbon (food, beverages, handicrafts...)
- 28 Contracting Parties
- 1060 registrations 955 in force (see <u>Lisbon Express Database</u>)

The Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (2015)

- Revises and modernizes the Lisbon Agreement
- 15 signatories
- Will enter into force with **five** ratifications or accessions
- Aim of the Revision:
- extend scope of protection to GIs, in addition to AOs
- allow the accession of IGOs
- flexibility as to the type of legislation (sui generis/TM) under which AOs/GIs are protected at the national level

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The Lisbon Agreement in a Nutshell...

- Established to facilitate the international protection of appellations of origin (AOs) through a single registration procedure ("simple and accessible")
- Administered by WIPO, which keeps the International Register of Appellations of Origin



The Lisbon Agreement in a Nutshell...

- Indefinite protection in all Contracting Parties
 - exception: refusal, invalidation, enunciation of protection, and
 - as long as the AO is protected in the Contracting Party of Origin
- High level protection of the registered AOs in the other Lisbon countries

(against any usurpation or imitation)

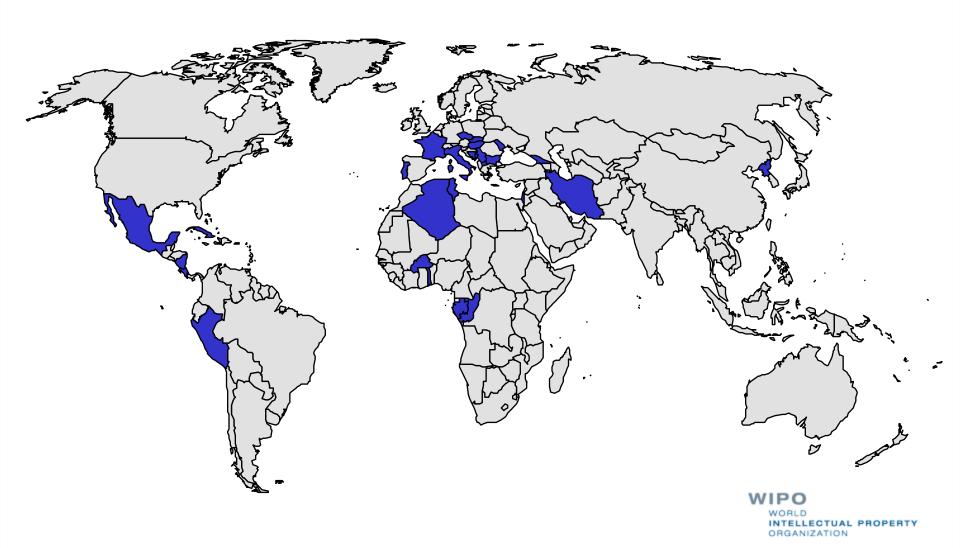
- Protection of registered AOs against becoming generic in the other Lisbon countries
- Provides standing for taking legal action



Application for an International Registration (by Competent Authority of the Country of Origin) Registration in the International Registry and Publication (WIPO) Notification of the Registration to all Contracting Parties (WIPO) Refusal of Protection **Notification of Grant of** (total/partial) **Protection** (optional) (one year) Transitional Period (2 years) Withdrawal of Refusal (total/partial) Invalidation Notification of or **Protection** Renunciation WIPO

NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

States Party to the Lisbon Agreement (28 Contracting Parties)



Lisbon Union: 28 Member States

Europe (13)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Czech Rep.

France

Georgia

Hungary

Italy

Moldova

Montenegro

Portugal

Serbia

Slovakia

The FYR of Macedonia

Africa (6)

Algeria

Burkina Faso

Congo

Gabon

Togo

Tunisia

America (6)

Costa Rica

Cuba

Haiti

Mexico

Nicaragua

Peru

Asia (3)

Islamic Rep. of Iran Israel

DPR of Korea



1062 registrations – 957 in force

Algeria	7	Mexico	14
Bulgaria	51	Montenegro	2
Costa Rica	1	Peru	8
Cuba	20	Portugal	7
FYR of Macedonia	5	Rep. of Moldova	1
France	509	DPR of Korea	6
Georgia	28	Czech Rep.	76
Hungary	28	Serbia	3
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	32	Slovakia	7
Israel	1	Tunisia	7
Italy	142		

(January 31, 2017)



Examples of Portuguese Registrations under the Lisbon Agreement



(AO 564) **VINHO VERDE** Green wines

(AO 683) **MADEIRA**Wine products

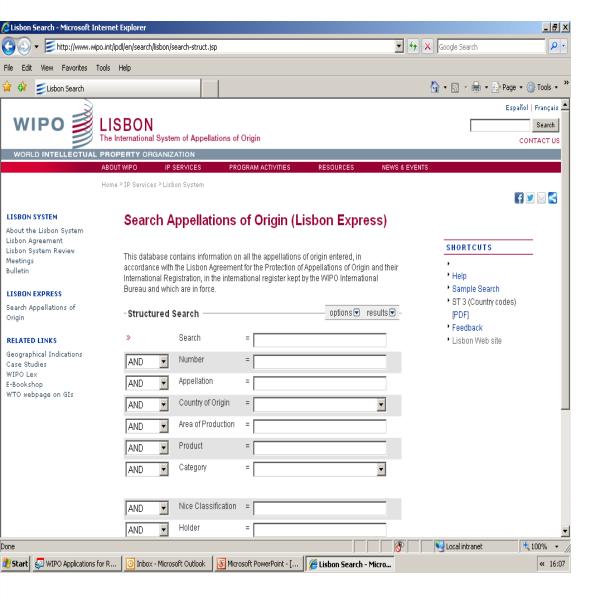


(AO 682) **PORTO**Generous wine (liqueur wine)



Registered Appellations of Origin

The LISBON EXPRESS database



The AO Bulletin



The Bulletin "Appellations of origin" is the official publication of the Lisbon System. It is issued by WIPO for the publication of new registrations and other recordings in the International Register as well as information concerning changes in the legal framework of the Lisbon System. In addition, the Bulletin contains statistical information concerning registered appellations of origin.



Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications

Adopted on May 20, 2015



15 signatories

(Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Congo, Costa Rica, France, Gabon, Hungary, Italy, Mali, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Rumania, Togo)

Will enter into force with five ratifications or accessions



The New Features of the Geneva Act (1)



- Provides a definition & extends scope of protection to geographical indications
- Maximum flexibility as to the type of legislation under which a Contracting Party protects registered AOs/GIs (sui generis, TM, other)
- Possibility given to Contracting Parties to request payment of individual fees (subject to a declaration made at the time of accession)
- Possible accession of intergovernmental organizations



Application Procedure

Applications are filed by the Competent Authority of the CP of Origin in the name of:

the beneficiaries (those having the right to use the AO/GI)

or

- a natural person or legal entity having legal standing to assert rights of the beneficiaries or other rights in the AO/GI
- Direct filings by these right holders (only if their country allows for it)



The New Features of the Geneva Act (2)



- Clarification of the scope of protection (in respect of goods of the same kind, goods that are not of the same kind or services and in respect of any use amounting to imitation)
- Notification of a refusal ex officio or at the request of any interested party

Safeguards for prior trademarks rights, personal names used in business, and plant variety or animal breed denominations



Generic Character

Protection against becoming generic

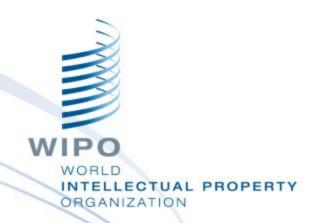
Exceptions:

- Prior use as a generic in a CP is a possible ground for refusal
- If the GI/AO contains a term that is considered generic in the CP of Origin, other Members are not obliged to protect such term (e.g. coexistence Brie and Brie de Meaux)



Thank you!

lisbon.system@wipo.int



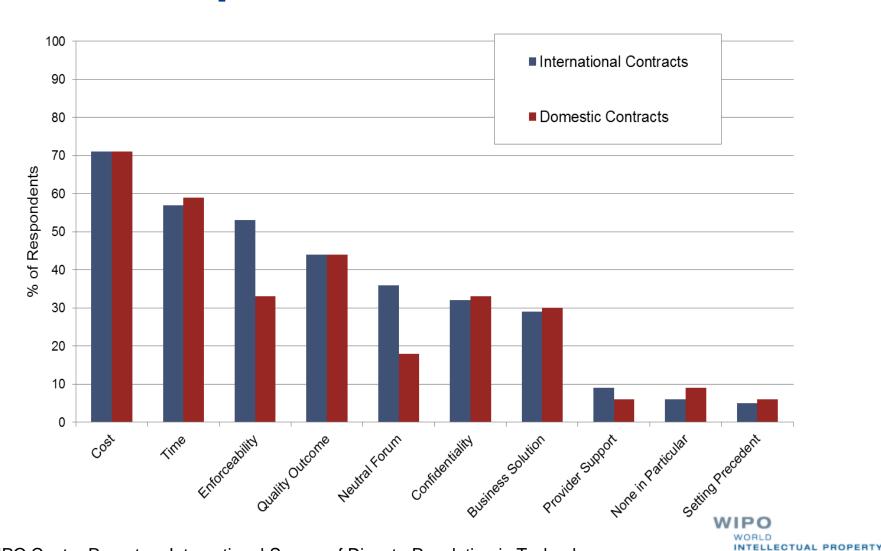
Resolving IP Disputes outside the Courts through WIPO ADR



<u>Speaker</u>: Victor Vázquez López, Head, Section for Coordination of Developed Countries

Lisbon, Portugal February 17, 2017

Top Ten Priorities in Parties' Choice of Dispute Resolution Clause

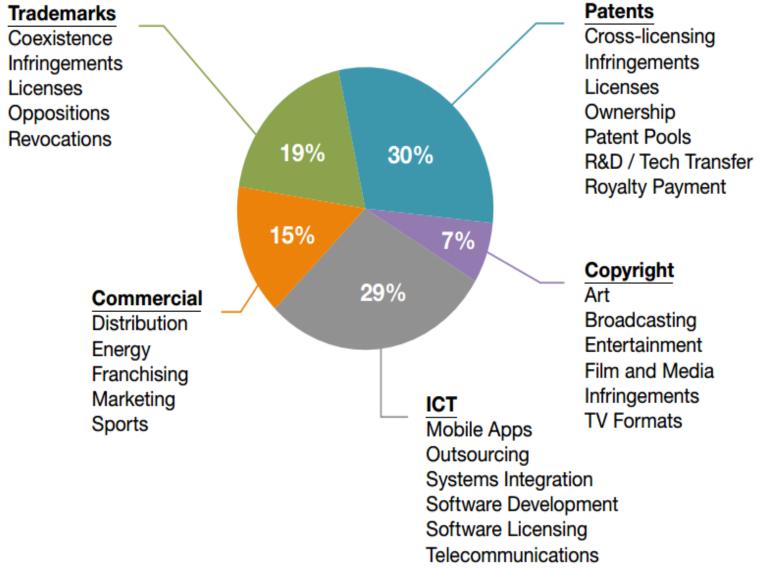


WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

- Helps parties resolve <u>IP and technology disputes outside</u> the courts (alternative dispute resolution: ADR)
 - Mediation
 - Arbitration; Expedited arbitration
 - Expert determination
 - Domain name dispute resolution
- WIPO mediators, arbitrators and experts experienced in IP and technology
 - Delivering informed results efficiently
- WIPO Rules tailored to IP and technology disputes
- Competitive fees
- International neutrality



WIPO ADR – Areas of Dispute





WIPO ADR

- WIPO case administration prioritizes time and costs
- Domestic and international disputes (25/75%)
- Location of case decided by parties
- 1,500+ mediators and arbitrators, globally, for appointment
- Amounts in dispute from USD 20,000 to USD 1 billion
- Enforceable arbitration awards (New York Convention)
- Confidential



WIPO Services for Trademark Owners Against Cybersquatting

- 1999: WIPO-created <u>international</u> administrative ADR procedure; Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)
- Allows trademark owners to resolve "clear cut" cases of abusive domain name registration and use ("cybersquatting")
- Significantly <u>quicker and cheaper</u> than court litigation
 - Two-month average
 - Fixed fees (USD 1,500)
 - Paperless filing

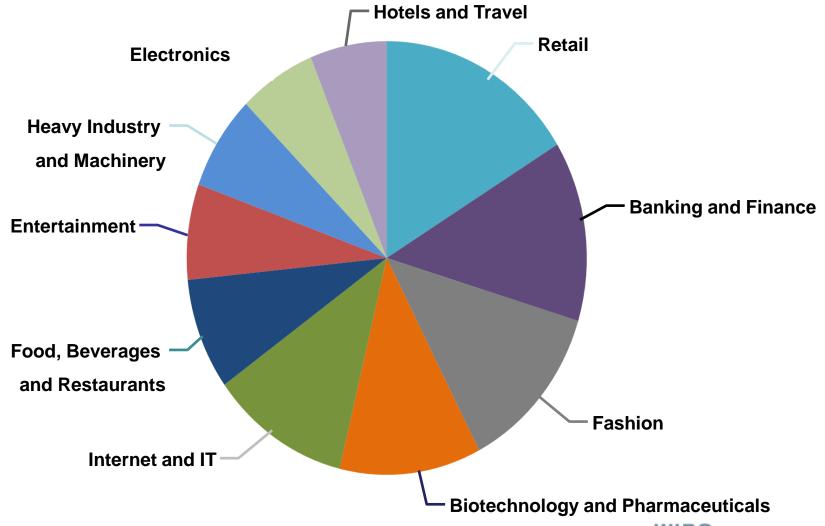


WIPO Services for Trademark Owners Against Cybersquatting continued

- 16 years' experience: 36,000 WIPO cases covering 66,000 domain names
 - Parties from 177 countries
 - Multilingual case administration
- Key online resources for parties
 - WIPO <u>Jurisprudential Overview</u> of Selected UDRP Questions
 - WIPO <u>Legal Index</u> of UDRP Decisions



WIPO Domain Name Cases – Top 10 Areas of Complainant Activity





WIPO Mediation Example: IT Dispute

- 2012 European airline agreement with a US software company re. development of worldwide platform for the management of ticket sales
- 2013 professional services agreement: detailed description of the project as well as the support services to be delivered by the software company
- WIPO mediation followed by WIPO expedited arbitration clause
- Airline paid several million USD for the application
- 2015 airline terminated the agreement
- Software company requested that the software be returned
- Airline initiated mediation
- Result: new license



Further Information on WIPO ADR Services

- Queries and case filing: arbiter.mail@wipo.int
- WIPO Rules, neutrals and case examples: www.wipo.int/amc/
 - Model clauses:
 <u>www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses/</u>
- WIPO Domain Name Dispute Resolution: www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/
- Subscribe: WIPO ADR Highlights Newsletter www.wipo.int/newsletters-archive/en/adr_highlights.html



Global Databases for IP Platforms Tools for the Connected Knowledge Economy





Speaker: Iustin Diaconescu, Head, Patent Database Section, Global Infrastructure Sector

Lisbon, Portugal February 17, 2017

Strategic Goals of Global Databases and Tools

- Two related goals:
 - Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure

World Reference Source for IP Information and Analysis



Benefits to Stakeholders

- For General public/Business/Research:
 - Providing search facilities for IP collections (patents, trademarks, industrial designs)
 - Simplifying application procedures to multiple IP authorities
 - Providing IP related matchmaking services
- For IP offices:
 - Assisting automation, IP information dissemination to the public, and exchange of IP documents with other offices





Global Brand Db



Global Design Db



WIPO Lex



WIPO Pearl



Re:Search



WIPO Green



PATENTSCOPE

Search international and National Patent Collections

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PATENTSCOPE

PATENTSCOPE Summary

- 3 million published PCT applications (first publish every week, high quality full text)
- 58 million patent applications from 40+ countries or regions
- 35'000 unique users per day
- Analyze results by graphs and charts
- Search and read in your language



PATENTSCOPE - Users

Companies

- Follow competitors
- Check if an invention has already been patented to avoid R&D/patent application costs
- Find technologies for which protection has expired to exploit them
- Study trends for technologies and territories

Universities

Find new technologies

Patent Offices

Access all the documents associated with a patent

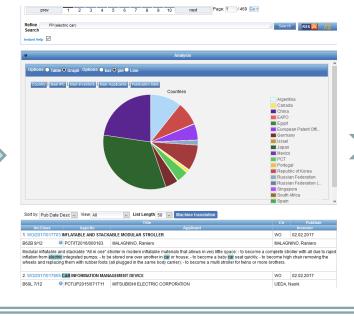












Machine translation
 (WO2017017703) INFLATABLE AND STACKABLE MODULAR STROLLER

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau Submit observation Pub. No.: WO/2017/017703 International Application No.: PCT/IT2018/000183 Publication Date: 02.02.2017 International Filing Date: 27.07.2016 8628 9/12 (2006.01), 860N 2/44 (2006.01) (0

MALAGNINO, Raniero IIT/ITI: /ITI MALAGINIO, Remiero (ITT)
MALAGINIO, Remiero (ITT)
MUEZO 154002331 27 07 2015 IT
(EII) INFLATABLE AND STACKABLE MODULAR STROLLER
(FR) POUSSETTE MODULARE GONFLABLE ET EMPILABLE

FIRE PLOUSETTE MODULATIES CONFAURE ET EINFAURE

(RESPRICATION CONFAURE ET EINFAURE)

RESPRICATION CONFAURE ET EINFAURE

RESPRICATION CONFAURE ET EINFAURE

RESPRICATION CONFAURE ET EINFAURE

RESPRICATION

RESPRICA

1. (WO2017017703) INFLATABLE AND STACKABLE MODULAR STROLLER Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters INFLATABLE AND STACKABLE MODULAR STROLLER The facil of invention refers to uthalight and ultill a-compact shoulder and car a sale suitable for children from 6 months to 4 years about on to 1000g excipile approximation in particular the invention concerns a shorter "fall in one" which comprises, an univise principal body make in large greater than 100 or other produced for the large cause with high phressing lock to dending its elegated, assistance inscribed and one or alternative as one PROC or other than 100 or other produced for the large cause with high phressing lock to dending its elegated assistance inscribed and dending one alternative the polymers or premariar composite polymers, the whole should not enable as other cannot be a controlled to the controlled and the controlled an

With this stroller ultralight and ultra-compact inflatable stroller you want to remove the maximum the space that usually is due to a standard stroller even if closed with minimum size as those currently using closures "ad umbrella" - pat. No. Us20140091560 a L.

The total weight of the stroller that willing to be an ultralight stroller will then not exceed 6000g.

The principal platform when closed is reduced in a rigid base that can be easily stacked in car (one on the other) or home and may be carried as a simple

In addition, a difference between conventional car seator or additivence between that is "relatable"; pat Ne U.509/30055409 a lister absonction find of 001/200554009 in only high absent review from united states pated filling to applicable. The strategies reported and allows the bestween form continued the strategies reported and allows the bestween form united states pated filling to applicable of the discussion of the strategies and and allows the bestween filling states as both a baby strategies aboly car seat and as a baby long that (replacing wheels of feet included in the same platform) and thus allows the use that is suitable for different freed.



Date	Title	View	Download
02.02.2017	Initial Publication with ISR (A1 05/2017)	PDF (24p.)	PDF (24p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs)
02.02.2017	Declaration	PDF (1p.)	PDF (1p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs)
	Search and Examination-Related 0	ocuments	
Date	Title	View	Download
02.02.2017	International Search Report	PDF (4p.)	PDF (4p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs)
02.02.2017	Written Opinion of the International Search Authority	PDF (7p.)	PDF (7p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs)
02.02.2017	Search Strategy	PDF (1p.)	PDF (1p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs)
	Related Documents on file at the Intern	national Bureau	
Date	Title	View	Download

02 02 2017 (RO/101) Request from PDE (4n) ZIPOMI » TIEE») 02.02.2017 Application Body as Filed PDF (21p.), ZIP(XML + TIFFs WIPO





PATENTSCOPE Key features



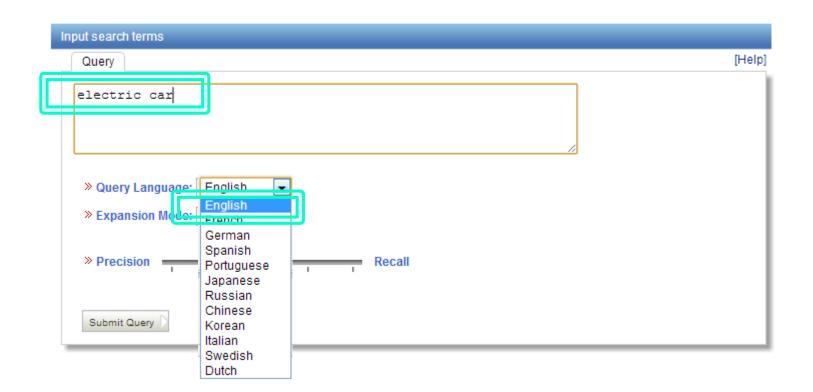
https://patentscope.wipo.int





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PATENTSCOPE

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Electric car only 16,000 hits

Search Query (synonyms & technologically related terms)

Results 1-10 of 153,538 for Criteria: (EN TI:("electric car" OR "electric vehicle" OR "electrical motor" OR "hybrid car" OR "electric vehicular"~21 OR "electric automobile"~21) OR EN AB:("electric car" OR "electric vehicle" OR "electrical motor" OR "hybrid car" OR "electric vehicular"~21 OR "electric automobile"~21)) OR (DE TI:("Elektrofahrzeug" OR "Elektroauto" OR "Elektromotors" OR "Elektroautos" OR "Hybridfahrzeug" OR "Hybridautomobil" OR "elektrisches Fahrzeug") OR DE_AB: ("Elektrofahrzeug" OR "Elektroauto" OR "Elektromotors" OR "Elektroautos" OR "Hybridfahrzeug" OR "Hybridautomobil" OR "elektrisches Fahrzeug")) OR (ES-TI:("vehículo eléctrico" OR "motor eléctrico" OR "vagón eléctrico" OR "coche eléctrico" OR "carro eléctrico" OR "automóvil eléctrico" OR "vehículo híbrido") OR ES AB:("vehículo eléctrico" OR "motor eléctrico" OR "vagón eléctrico" OR "coche eléctrico" OR "carro eléctrico" OR "automóvil eléctrico" OR "vehículo híbrido")) OR (FR TI: ("véhicule électrique" OR "voiture électrique" OR "auto électrique" OR "moteur électrique" OR "véhicule hybride" OR "voiture hybride") OR FR AB: ("véhicule électrique" OR "voiture électrique" OR "auto électrique" OR "moteur électrique" OR "véhicule hybride" OR "voiture hybride")) OR (JA_TI:("電動車両" OR "電気自動車" OR "ハイブリッド自動車" OR "ハイブリッドカ" OR "電 気車" OR "ハイブリッド車" OR "ハイブリッドカー") OR JA_AB:("電動車両" OR "電気自動車" OR "ハイブリッド自動車" OR "ハ イブリッドカ" OR "電気車" OR "ハイブリッド車" OR "ハイブリッドカー")) OR (KO TI:("전기자동차" OR "전기 차량" OR "전동 차량" OR "전기차" OR "차량의제어" OR "하이브리드 자동차와아이" OR "전기 모티 제어" OR "전기 모티" OR "하이브리드 자동 차용") OR KO AB:("전기자동차" OR "전기 차량" OR "전동차량" OR "전기차" OR "차량의제어" OR "하이브리드 자동차와아이" OR "전기 모터 제어" OR "전기 모터" OR "하이브리드 자동차용")) OR (PT_TI:("veiculo elétrico" OR "veiculo eléctrico" OR "automóvel eléctrico" OR "veiculo elétrico" OR "motor elétrico") OR PT_AB:("veiculo elétrico" OR "veiculo eléctrico" OR "automóvel eléctrico" OR "veiculo elétrico" OR "motor elétrico")) OR (RU_TI:("электрической автомобиля"∼22 OR "электрической транспортных средств"~22 ОR "электрической средства"~22 ОR "электрической вагона"~22 ОR "электроподвижного автомобиля"~22 ОК "электроподвижного транспортных средств"~22 ОК "электроподвижного средства"~22 OR "электроподвижного вагона"~22 OR "электротранспорта") OR RU AB:("электрической автомобиля"~22 OR "электрической транспортных средств"~22 OR "электрической средства"~22 OR "электрической вагона"~22 OR "электроподвижного автомобиля"~22 OR "электроподвижного транспортных средств"~22 OR "электроподвижного средства"~22 ОR "электроподвижного вагона"~22 ОR "электротранспорта")) ОR (ZH TI:("电车" OR "电动车辆" OR "电动汽 车" OR "电动机动" OR "用于电动机动" OR "混合动力汽车" OR "混合动力车发电") OR ZH_AB:("电车" OR "电动车辆" OR "电动汽 车" OR "电动机动" OR "用于电动机动" OR "混合动力汽车" OR "混合动力车发电")) Office(s):all Language:EN Stemming: true

Sort by: Relevance View All List Length 10 PubDate Int.Class Appl.No Applicant Inventor

1. WO WO/2012/167518 - SOLAR HYBRID VEHICLE 13.12.2012 B60K 6/28 PCT/CN2011/079446 ZHU, Shuyi ZHU, Shuyi

Analysis

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A solar hybrid vehicle comprises a vehicle body, a vehicle energy configuration system, and a braking energy recycling device (11). The vehicle body collects solar energy with a solar energy collection system, the collected solar energy is stored in the vehicle energy configuration system, and the braking energy recycling





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1. (WO2012167518) SOLAR HYBRID VEHICLE

Description Claims National Phase Notices Drawings Documents Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau PermaLink @

Pub. No.: WO/2012/167518 International Application No.: PCT/CN2011/079446

Publication Date: 13.12.2012 International Filing Date: 07.09.2011

IPC: B60K 6/28 (2007.10), B60L 8/00 (2006.01) @

Applicants: ZHU, Shuyi [CN/CN]; (CN)

Inventors: ZHU, Shuyi; (CN)

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Mansion No.120 Zhushikou W. St., Xicheng District Beijing 100050 (CN)

Priority Data: 201110151619.9 08.06.2011 CN

Title (EN) SOLAR HYBRID VEHICLE

(FR) VÉHICULE HYBRIDE SOLAIRE

(ZH) 太阳能混合动力汽车 Abstract:

(EN)A solar hybrid vehicle comprises a vehicle body, a vehicle energy configuration system, and a braking energy recycling device (11). The vehicle body collects solar energy with a solar energy collection system, the collected solar energy is stored in the vehicle energy configuration system, and the braking energy recycling device is connected to a storage battery pack (6), A sensor is disposed between the vehicle energy

configuration system and the storage battery pack. The vehicle energy configuration system is connected to an on-board automatic control system, an external charging

interface (15) and an electric motor (7). The present invention combines multiple technical solutions, reduces energy consumption, increases the utilization of solar energy, and is more aesthetic and user-friendly.

(FR)La présente invention concerne un véhicule hybride solaire comportant une carrosserie de véhicule, un système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule, et un dispositif de recyclage d'énergie au freinage (11). La carrosserie de véhicule collecte de l'énergie solaire grâce à un système de collecte d'énergie solaire, l'énergie collectée est stockée dans le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule et le dispositif de recyclage d'énergie au freinage est connecté à un bloc d'éléments d'accumulateur (6). Un capteur est disposé entre le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule et le bloc d'éléments d'accumulateur. Le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule est connecté à un système de commande automatique embarqué, à une interface de

charge externe (15) et à un moteur électrique (7). La présente invention est une combinaison de plusieurs solutions techniques, réduit la consommation d'énergie, accroît l'utilisation de l'énergie

solaire, et est plus esthétique et conviviale.

(ZH)—种太阳能混合动力汽车,包含汽车本体、车体能量配置系统、制动能量回收装置(11);汽车本 体通过太阳能采集系统收集太阳能,收集的太阳能存储在车体能量配置系统中,制动能量回收装置与蓄

legal matters

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1. (WO20121 Description Claims National Phase

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太阳能混合动力汽车

PCT Biblio, Data

技术领域

本发明涉及一种太阳能混合动力汽车,属于新能源汽车技术领域。

背景技术

随着国民经济的快速发展,越来越多的家庭已经或即将拥有汽车。但是,国 际原油价格的一路飙升为我们高响了能源紧缺的警钟。汽车在中国家庭 中的普及 要求我们在新能源汽车上取得实质性的

目前,国内外众多科研机构、公司都在致力于新能源汽车 为研究。其中 混 合动力汽车 █️现有新能源汽车中最接近成熟的产品。混合动力汽车的性 能可以超过传统的燃油汽车,但其电池蓄电量成为影響 4发展的瓶颈 所以还不能完 取 代燃油汽车。

在太阳能汽车的开发研究上,人们已经取得了较大的,进展。近年来,太阳能 收集销 化技术的研究,也有效提高了太阳能的吸收利用率。太阳能汽车 的车体玻 璃对太阳能的有效吸收利用情况在很大程度上影响了汽车的整体性能。为此,人们在太阳能汽车上尝试使用可烘弯低辐射镀膜玻璃和太阳 能薄膜电池来提高太 阳能的吸收效率,并取得了一量的效果。

因此,借助技术的更新可以为市场提供更好的节能环保型太阳能混合动力汽车。

发明内容

本发明所要解决的技术问题在于克服现有技术的不足,提供一种太阳能混合 动力汽车。

为实现上述的发明目的,本发明采用下述的技术方案:

一种太阳能混合动力汽车,包括汽车本体、太阳能采集系统、车体能量配置系统、车载自动控制系统和制动能量回收装置;

所述汽车本体通过所述太阳能采集系统收集太阳能;收集的太阳能储存在车 体能里配置系统中,所述制动能里回收装置与蓄电池组连接;所述车体 能單配置 系统与所述蓄电池组之间设有传感器,所述车体能量配置系统分别与所述车载自 动控制系统、外接充电接口和电动机相连;

所述太阳能采集系统包括太阳能天窗、可烘弯低辐射镀膜玻璃、太阳能薄膜 电池以及车轮太阳能板,其中所述太阳能天窗为设置在所述汽车本体顶 部的太阳 能蜂窝吸光体;

在所述车体能量配置系统中,供电控制单元分别与光强检测单元、太阳能采 集单元、能量存储单元、汽车用电单元连接,用于实时接收所述光强检 测单元检 测到的光强信号,并根据该光强信号控制所述太阳能采集单元、所述能量存储单 元以及所述汽车用电单元的运行;

在所述汽车本体的车轮外侧分别设置有磁浮制动盘置,所述磁浮制动盘置的 表面设置有车轮太阳能板;



Nota: Texto baseado em processos automáticos reconhecimento óptico de caracteres. Por favor, use a versão PDF para assuntos legais veículos híbridos solares

CAMPO TÉCNICO

A presente invenção refere-se a um veículo híbrido solar, que pertence ao campo técnico de novos veículos de energia.

ANTECEDENTES

Com o rápido desenvolvimento da economia nacional, mais e mais famílias foram ou em breve ter um carro. No entanto, os preços do petróleo bruto internacionais crescentes escassez de energia é uma chamada de despertar. Carros populares famílias chinesas obriga-nos a conseguir avanços substanciais nos novos veículos de energia.

Actualmente, muitos institutos de pesquisa nacionais e estrangeiros, as empresas estão trabalhando em veículos de energia nova. Entre eles, os carros híbridos são os veículos de energia nova existentes mais próximos produto maduro. Os carros híbridos podem exceder o desempenho de veículos movidos a combustíveis convencionais, mas a sua capacidade da bateria tornou-se um gargalo que afeta o seu desenvolvimento, por isso não pode substituir completamente veículos de combustível.

Na pesquisa e desenvolvimento de carros solares, as pessoas têm feito grandes progressos. Estudos recentes sobre a conversão de tecnologia de colector solar, mas também melhorar a absorção e utilização de energia solar. carro solar corpo vidro solar efetivamente absorver grande medida afetou o desempenho global da utilização de automóveis. Por esta razão, as pessoas tentam usar o carro solar pode queimar as células de vidro e película fina revestidos curva de baixa emissividade solares para aumentar a eficiência de absorção da energia solar, e tem conseguido alguns resultados.

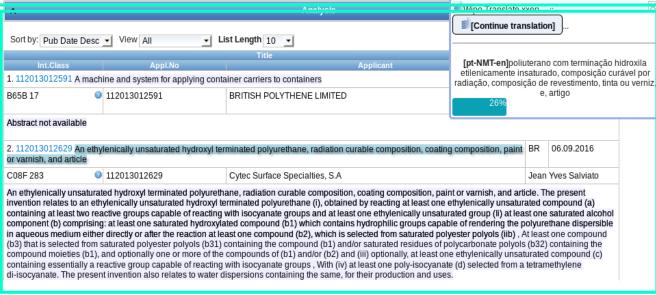
Portanto, o uso de tecnologia atualizada proporciona uma melhor economia de mercado de veículo híbrido de energia solar.

Sumário

O problema técnico a ser resolvido é o de ultrapassar as deficiências da técnica anterior e proporcionar um veículo híbrido solar.







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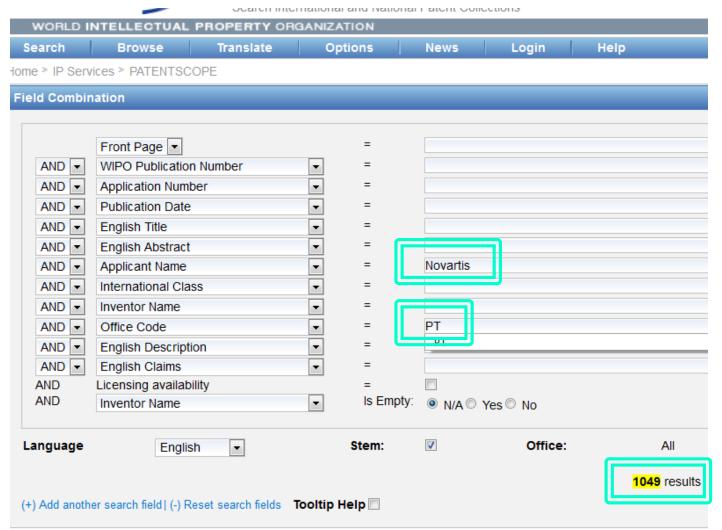
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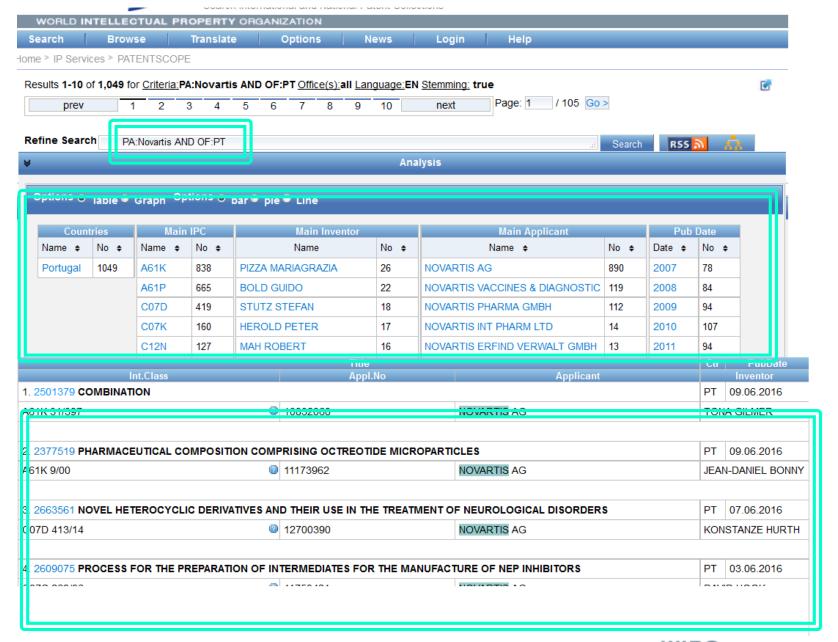




Search Interface: Applicant search









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1. (PT2501379) COMBINATION

National Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | Drawings | Documents

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REIVINDICAÇÕES

- 1. Associação compreendendo:
- (i) N-{3-[3-ciclopropil-5-(2-fluoro-4-iodo-fenilamino)-6,8-dimetil-2,4,7-trioxo-3,4,6,7-tetra-hidro-2H-pirido[4,3-d]pirimidin-1-il]-fenil}acomposto de estrutura (I)):

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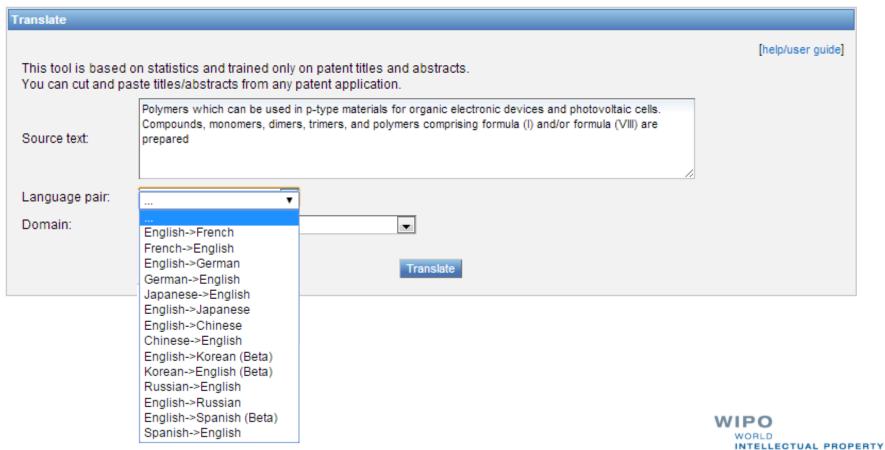
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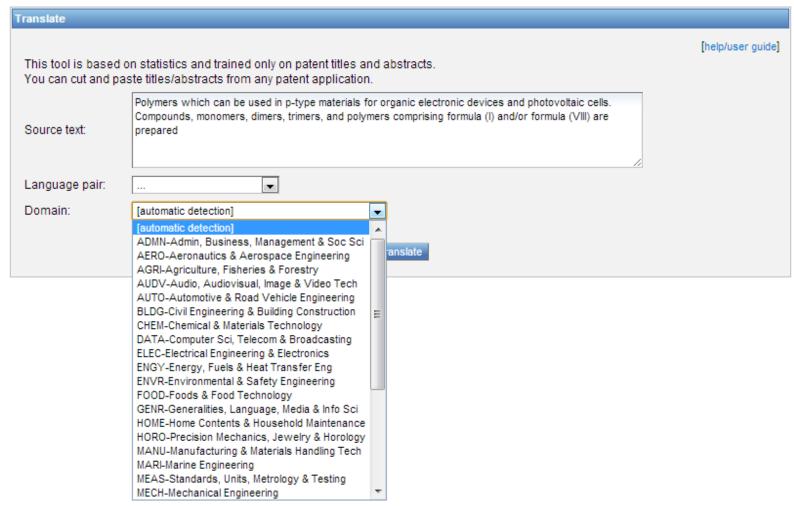




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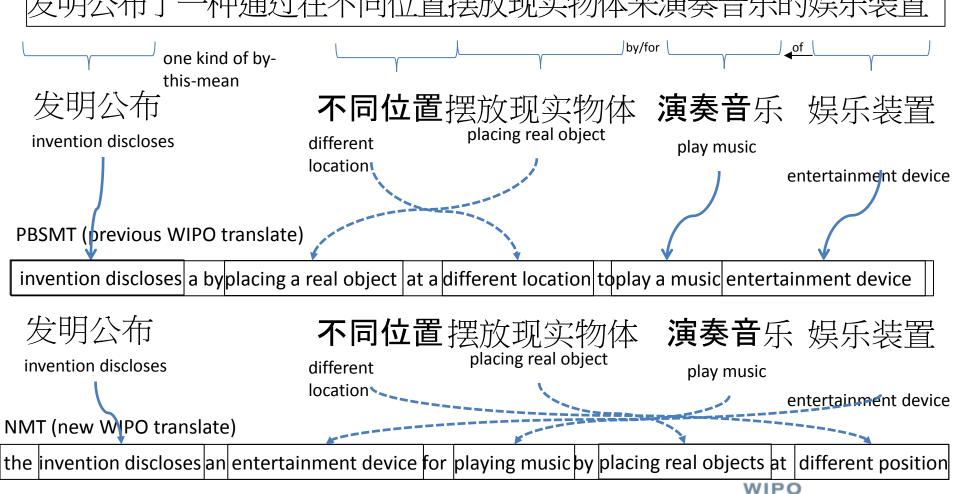
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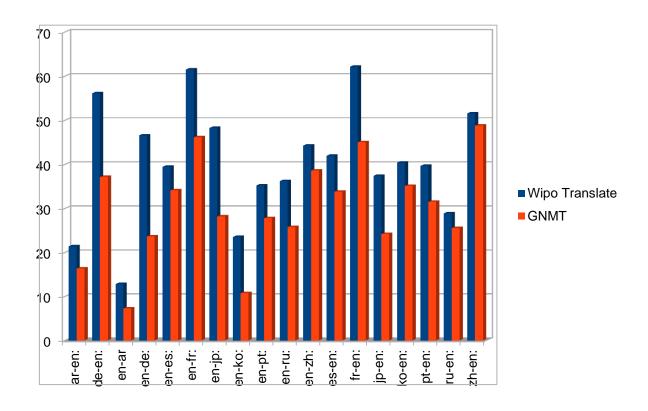
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Coverage: Details of collections

Country	Biblio Data	Abstract	Doc images	OCR (full-text) Indexed	Nb records	Note
РСТ	20.10.1978 - 12.04.2013	20.10.1978 - 12.04.2013	2220787	Total records: 2216178 English: 1429940 French: 86888 Spanish: 15550 German: 270470	2220787	



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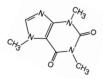
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Argentina	12.02.1965 - 27.12.2012	01.11.1990 - 27.12.2012			133023	
Brazil	26.04.1972 - 13.03.2013	26.04.1989 - 13.03.2013	207770	Total records: 206716 Portuguese: 206716	532672	
Chile	08.01.2005 - 25.10.2008	08.01.2005 - 24.05.2008			3826	
Colombia	14.02.1995 - 21.12.2010	14.02.1995 - 21.12.2010	401	Total records: 390 Spanish: 390	12028	
Costa Rica	03.10.0108 - 01.02.2013	03.10.0108 - 01.02.2013			6910	
Cuba	13.03.1968 - 16.03.2012	13.03.1968 - 16.03.2012	1821	Total records: 1747 Spanish: 1747	2797	
Dominican Rep.	01.11.2001 - 16.09.2012	01.11.2001 - 16.09.2012	1590	Total records: 1390 Spanish: 1390	2361	
Ecuador	02.10.1990 - 29.08.2009	02.10.1990 - 29.08.2009			2858	
El Salvador	11.03.1970 - 21.01.2012	11.03.1970 - 21.01.2012			1577	
Guatemala	22.03.1434 - 14.04.2011	22.03.1434 - 14.04.2011			5949	
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Israel	02.01.1900 - 01.03.2013	17.07.2000 - 01.02.2013	103050	Total records: 90838 English: 90838	170455	
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Jordan	31.12.1899 - 02.11.2011	31.12.1899 - 02.11.2011			1731	
Kenya	12.05.1996 - 01.02.2011	12.05.1996 - 01.02.2011			373	
Mexico	02.12.1991 - 13.09.2011	02.12.1991 - 13.09.2011	142338	Total records: 138592 Spanish: 138592	216229	
Morocco	07.07.1977 - 02.03.2012	02.04.1999 - 02.03.2012	9045	Total records: 8741 French: 8741	13630	
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Peru	22.02.1989 - 01.05.2011	22.02.1989 - 01.05.2011			6415	
Republic of Korea	24.10.1973 - 21.09.2012	24.10.1973 - 21.09.2012			1739058	
Russian Federation	16.02.1993 - 28.12.2010	16.02.1993 - 28.12.2010		Total records: 464597 Russian: 464597	488061	
Russian Federation (USSR data)	01.03.1919 - 28.12.2010	01.12.1960 - 11.12.2008	1369053		1407985	
Singapore	29.11.1995 - 29.06.2012	30.04.2011 - 29.06.2012			88507	

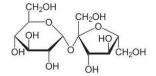


Search chemical compounds

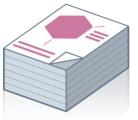
Principle:



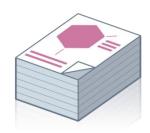
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- Implement search functions for Inchikeys that can be used by non chemists











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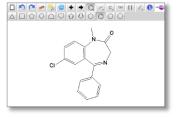
(...) At the moment the surgical procedure starts, benzodiazepin, e.g.

@ AAOVKJBEBIDNHE-UHFFFAOYSA-N@, is administered in a dose of no more than 5 mg. (...)



(...) At the moment the surgical procedure starts, benzodiazepin, e.g. diazepam, is administered in a dose of no more than 5 mg. (...)











Standardization

IUPAC name

N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

INN paracetamol
Other names

Acetaminophen, panadol, tylenol, ...

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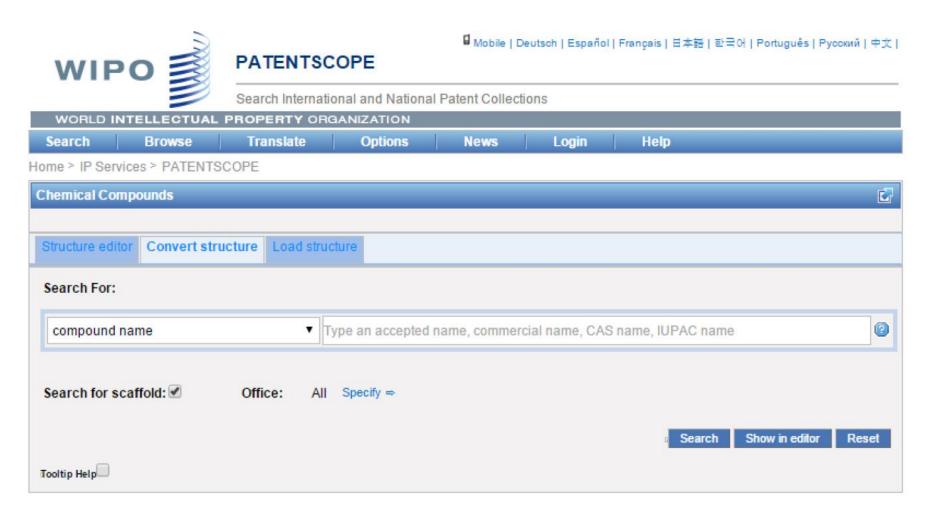


How it works?





How does it work?





Example 1: Theobromine

Its chemical formula is $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ and IUPAC name:

3,7-dimethyl-1*H*-purine-2,6-dione

Theobromine is found in the seeds of the plant Theobroma Cacao, which is the well-known source of chocolate and cocoa. It has a bitter flavor, which gives dark chocolate its typical bitter taste.







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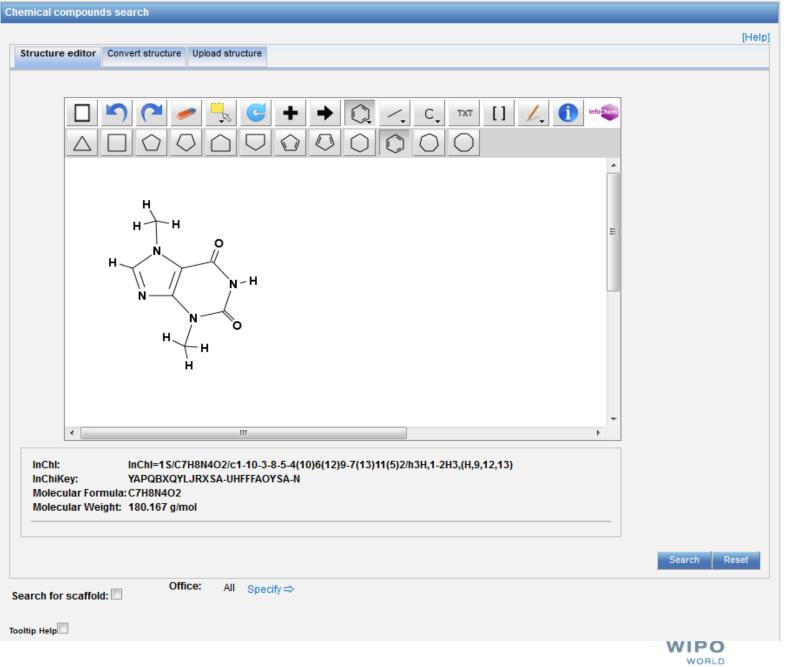
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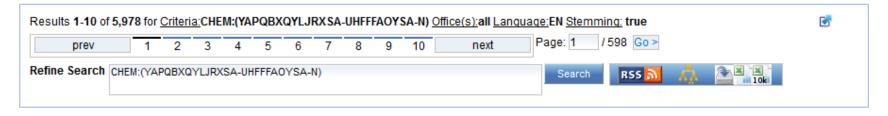
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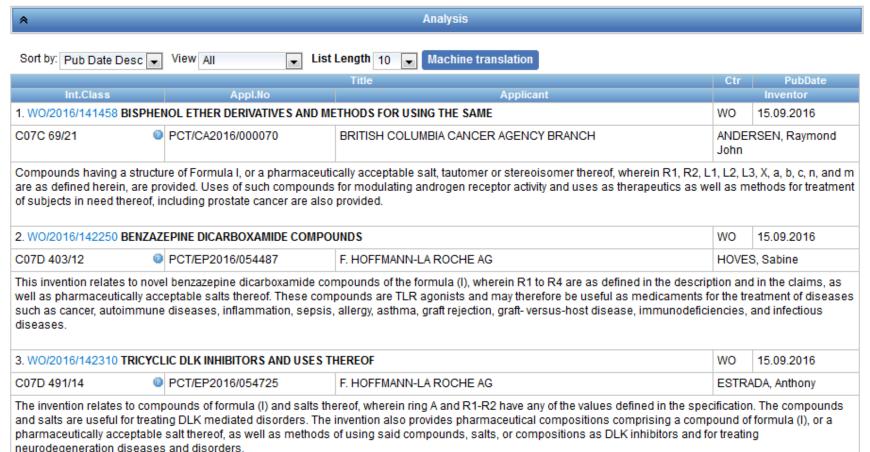
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 \Rightarrow Machine translation

Compounds

1. (WO2016141458) BISPHENOL FTHER BERNATIVES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau

PCT Biblio, Data Description

Submit observation

PermaLink 👄

Pub. No.: WO/2016/141458 International Application No.: PCT/CA2016/000070

Claims National Phase Notice:

Publication Date: 15.09.2016 International Filing Date: 11.03.2016

IPC: C07C 69/21 (2006.01), A61K 31/05 (2006.01), A61P 35/00 (2006.01), C07C 43/23 (2006.01), C07F 9/40 (2006.01)

Applicants: BRITISH COLUMBIA CANCER AGENCY BRANCH [CA/CA]; 600 West 10th Avenue Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 4E6 (CA).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA [CA/CA]; University-Industry Liaison Office #103-6190 Agronomy Road Vancouver, British

rawings Documents

Columbia V6T 1ZE (CA)

ANDERSEN, Raymond John; (CA). Inventors:

JIAN, Kunzhong; (CA).

SADAR, Marianne Dorothy; (CA).

MAWJI, Nasrin R.; (CA).

BANUELOS, Carmen Adriana; (CA)

Agent: DEETH WILLIAMS WALL LLP; 150 York Street, Suite 400 Toronto, Ontario M5H 3S5 (CA)

Priority Data: 62/131,969 12.03.2015 US

(EN) BISPHENOL ETHER DERIVATIVES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME Title

(FR) DÉRIVÉS D'ÉTHER DE BISPHÉNOL ET LEURS PROCÉDÉS D'UTILISATION

Abstract: (EN)Compounds having a structure of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt,

> tautomer or stereoisomer thereof, wherein R1, R2, L1, L2, L3, X, a, b, c, n, and m are as defined herein, are provided. Uses of such compounds for modulating androgen receptor activity and uses as therapeutics as well as methods for treatment of subjects

in need thereof, including prostate cancer are also provided.

(FR)Cette invention concerne des composés ayant une structure de formule I : ou un sel, un tautomère ou un stéréoisomère pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ceux-ci, où R1,

R², L¹, L², L³, X, a, b, c, n et m étant tels que définis dans la présente. L'invention concerne également les utilisations de ces composés pour moduler l'activité du récepteur des androgènes et leurs utilisations comme substances thérapeutiques.

ainsi que des méthodes destinées à traiter des sujets en ayant besoin, dont des sujets atteints de cancer de la prostate.

Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,

EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,

SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW)

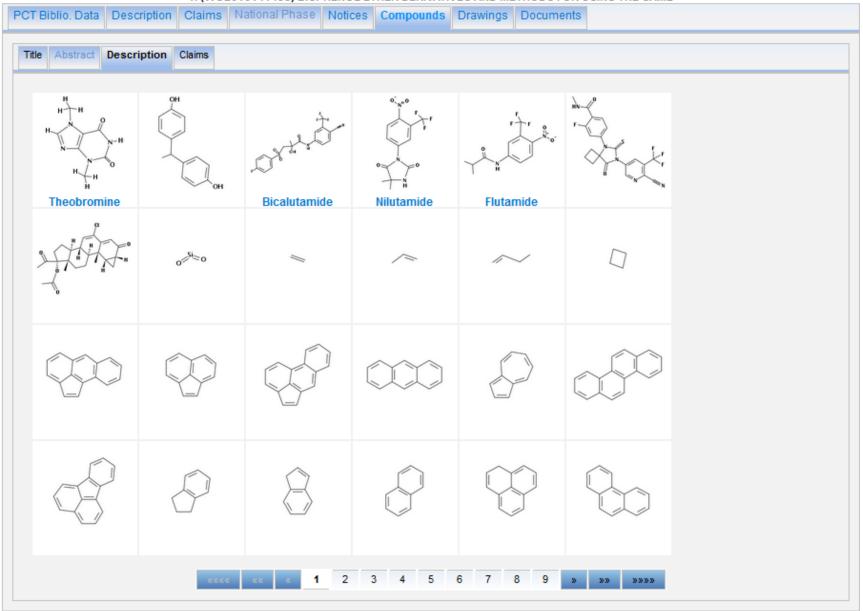
Eurasian Patent Organization (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM)

European Patent Office (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL,

NO. PL. PT. RO. RS. SE. SI. SK. SM. TR).



1. (WO2016141458) BISPHENOL ETHER DERIVATIVES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME



Compounds as described herein may be in the free form or in the form of a salt thereof. In some embodiments, compounds as described herein may be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, which are known in the art (Berge et al., J. Pharm. Sci. 1977, 66, 1). Pharmaceutically acceptable salt as used herein includes, for example, salts that have the desired pharmacological activity of the parent compound (salts which retain the biological effectiveness and/or properties of the parent compound and which are not biologically and/or otherwise undesirable). Compounds as described herein having one or more functional groups capable of forming a salt may be, for example, formed as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Compounds containing one or more basic functional

groups may be capable of forming a pharma ceutically Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be derived from benzoic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, butyric acid, cinnal digluconic acid, dodecylsulfonic acid, cthane;sulfonic a hemisulfonic acid, heptanoic acid, hexanoic acid, hydro malic acid, maieic acid, malonic acid, mandeiic acid, r nicotinic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, pamoic acid, pect pyruvic acid, salicylic acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid, functional groups may be capable of forming pharmac inorganic bases based on alkaline metals of alkaline amine compounds, quaternary amine compounds, su Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be derived fron acceptable metal cation such as ammonium

sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, iror dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ethylamine, m/mylami 2-drmethylarninoethanol, 2-diethylaruinoethanol, dicyc Theobromine alucosamine, glucamine, memylglucamine, the

N - H

pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic acid.), acetic acid, adipic acid, alginic acid, aspartic acid, ascorbic acid, camphorsulfonie acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, diethylacetic acid, eptanoic acid, gluconic acid, glycerophosphoric acid, glycolic acid, iodic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, isomcotinic acid, lactic acid, sulfonic acid, naphthalenedisulphonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid,

osphoric acid, picric c acid or undecanoid rmaceutically accept as primary amine c substituted amines , a hydroxide, carbo

num, ammonia, ber

ipropylamine, tributy

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propionic acid. one or more acidic ithout limitation, ompounds, tertiary 'change resins. aceutically

iine. olamine. nediamine, ne vlammonium

vdrabamine, choline, betaine compounds, tetraethylammonium compounds, po and set aethylammonium compounds, po aethylammonium compounds, aethylammonium compounds, aethylammonium compounds, aethylammonium compounds, aethylammonium compounds, aethylammonium compoun norpholine. etliylpiperidine, theobromine dicyclohexylamine, dibenzylamine, N,N- dibenzylr / thylaniine, 1-ephenamine, N^-m¾enzylemylenedia compounds as described herein may contain both acidic and basic groups and may be in the form of integral of integral of the compounds as described herein may contain both acidic and without limitation, betaines. Salts as described herein may be prepared by conventional processes known to a person slcilled in the art, for example, and without limitation, by reacting the free form with an organic acid or inorganic acid or base, or by anion exchange or cation exchange from other salts. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that preparation of salts may occur in situ during isolation and purification of the compounds or preparation of salts may occur by separately reacting an isolated and purified compound.

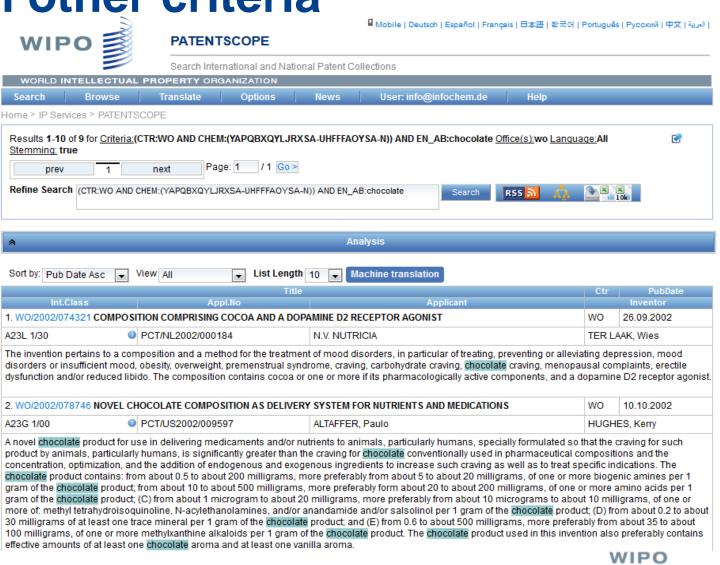
In some embodiments, compounds and all different forms thereof (e.g. free forms, salts, polymorphs, isomeric forms) as described herein may be in the solvent addition form, for example, solvates. Solvates contain either stoichiometric or non-stoicbiometric amounts of a solvent in physical association the compound or salt thereof. The solvent may be, for example, and without limitation, a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent. For example, hydrates are formed when the solvent is water or alcoholates are formed when the solvent is an alcohol.

In some embodiments, compounds and all different forms thereof (e.g. free forms, salts, solvates, isomeric forms) as described herein may include crystalline and amorphous forms, for example, polymorphs, pseudopolymorphs, conformational polymorphs, amorphous forms, or a combination thereof. Polymorphs include different crystal packing arrangements of the same elemental composition of a compound. Polymorphs usually have different X-ray diffraction patterns. infrared spectra, melting points, density, hardness, crystal shape, optical and electrical properties, stability and/or solubility. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that various factors including recrystallization solvent, rate of crystallization and storage temperature may cause a single crystal form to dominate.

In some embodiments, compounds and all different forms thereof (e.g. free forms, salts, solvates, polymorphs) as described herein include isomers such as geometrical isomers, optical isomers based on asymmetric carbon, stereoisomers, tautomers, individual enantiomers, individual diastereomers, racemates, diastereomeric mixtures and combinations thereof, and are not limited by the description of the formula illustrated for the sake of convenience.

III. Methods

Combine chemical search criteria with other criteria



WORLD

ORGANIZATION

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

International Non proprietary Names

WIKIPEDIA:

- INNs are official generic and non proprietary names given to a pharmaceutical drug or active ingredients issued by the World Health Organization (WHO).
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- PATENTSCOPE supports the search of 6917 INNs by Inchikey



Scope

Works on **developed complete exact formulas** ≠ Markush structures (-R) that are chemical symbols used to indicate a collection of chemicals with similar structures.

R¹

- Chemical elements, short names (less than 4 characters), common solvents and polymers are not annotated by design
- PCT and US national collections with IPC codes related to chemistry
- Languages: English and German



Warning

Based on state of the art fully automated chemical recognition algorithms: the technology is NOT 100% accurate

- OCR errors in the available patent full texts make the recognition of chemical compound even more challenging
- => Use it as a discovery tool knowing that the results are not exhaustive, nor all exact (precision, recall)

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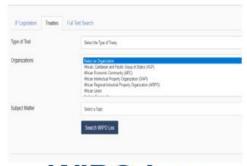


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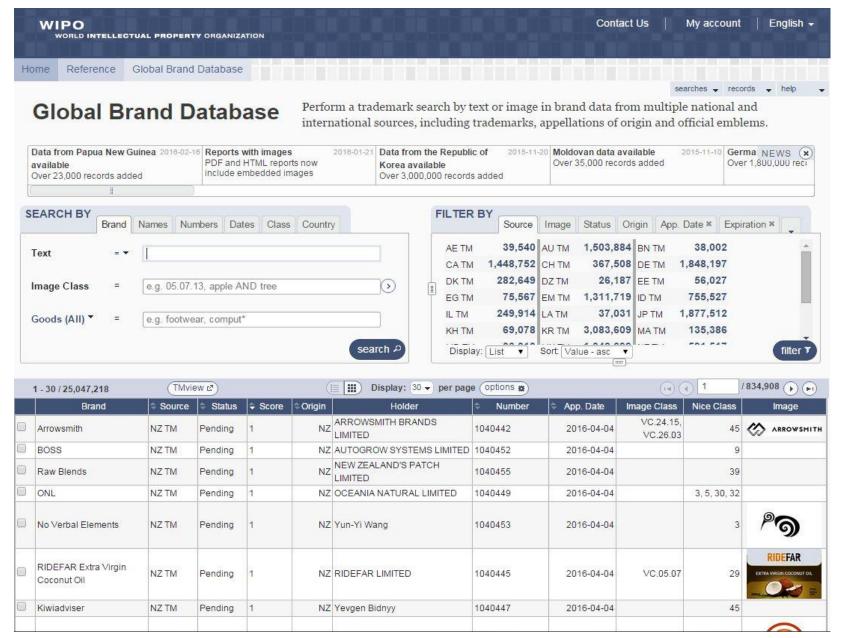
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- Over 25 million records relating to internationallyprotected trademarks, etc.
- Goal is to include all brand-related information from all sources
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 - Emblems protected under the Paris Convention 6ter
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Global Brand Database – Features

Single intuitive interface to search 30 data collections

Image Search by example

Interactive & dynamic search with immediate feedback

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Automatic term suggestion

Easy search of US or Vienna image class

Full Boolean, proximity and range options

Unlimited, customizable results browsing

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Instant, graphical data analysis



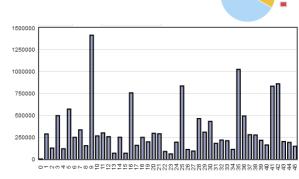
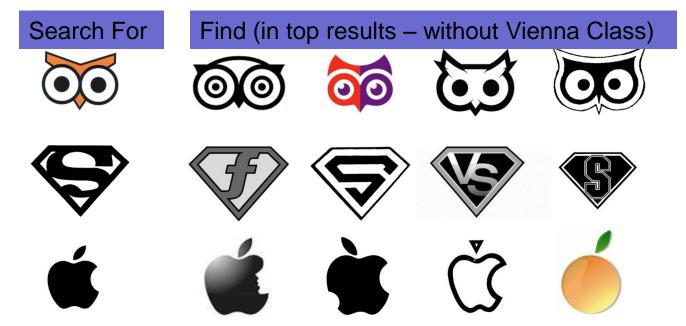




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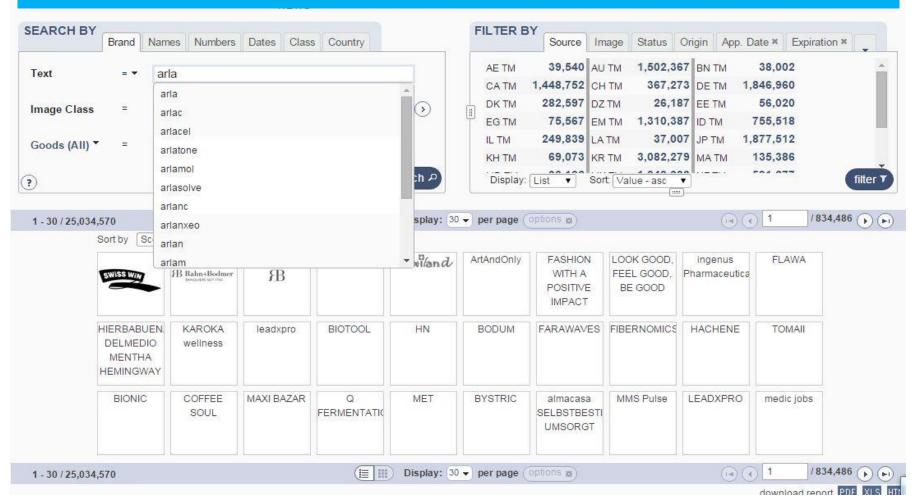


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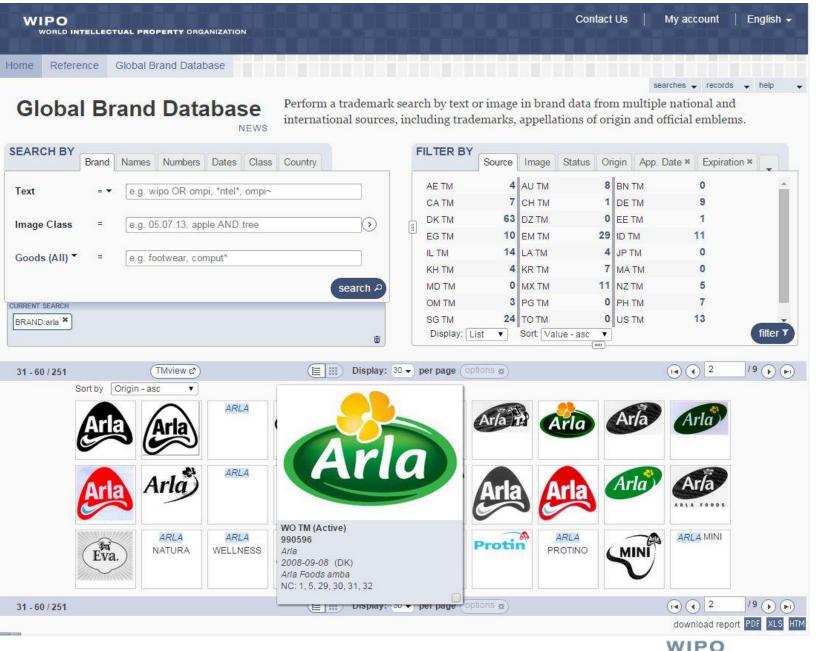
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How it works - Looking for logos similar to 'Arla'



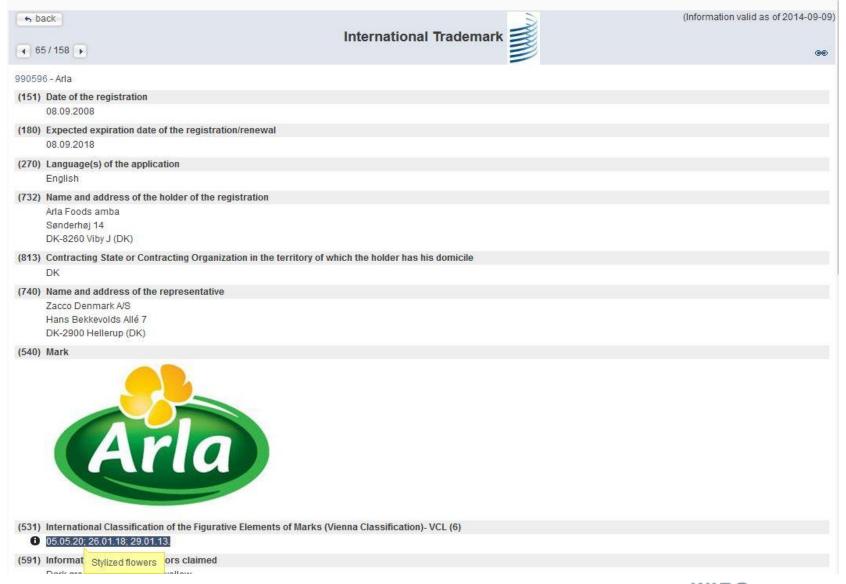




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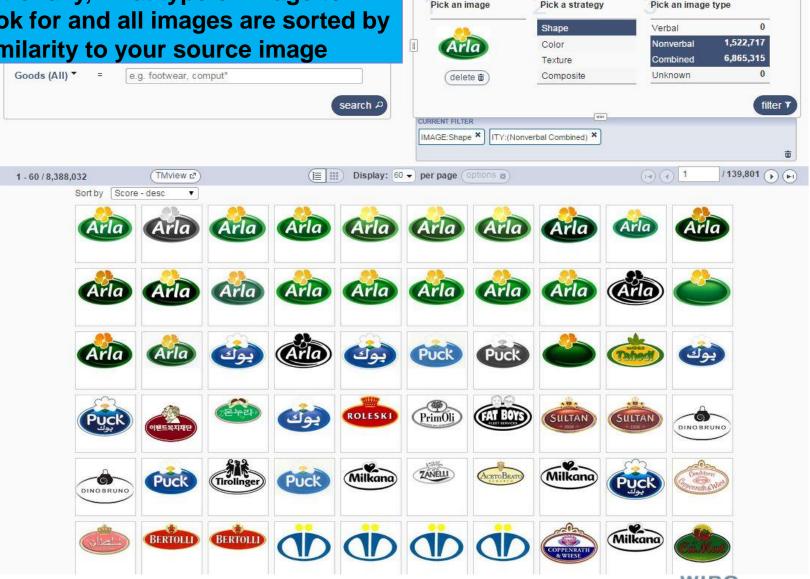








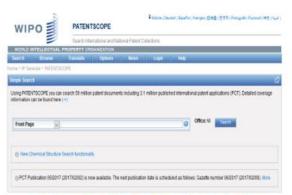
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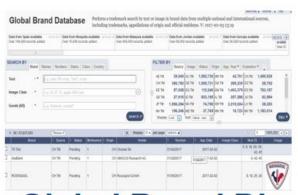
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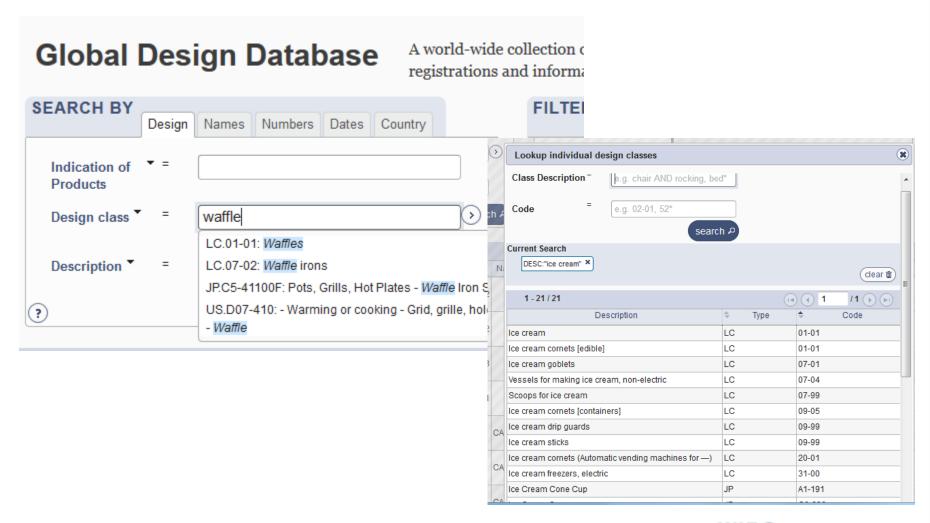
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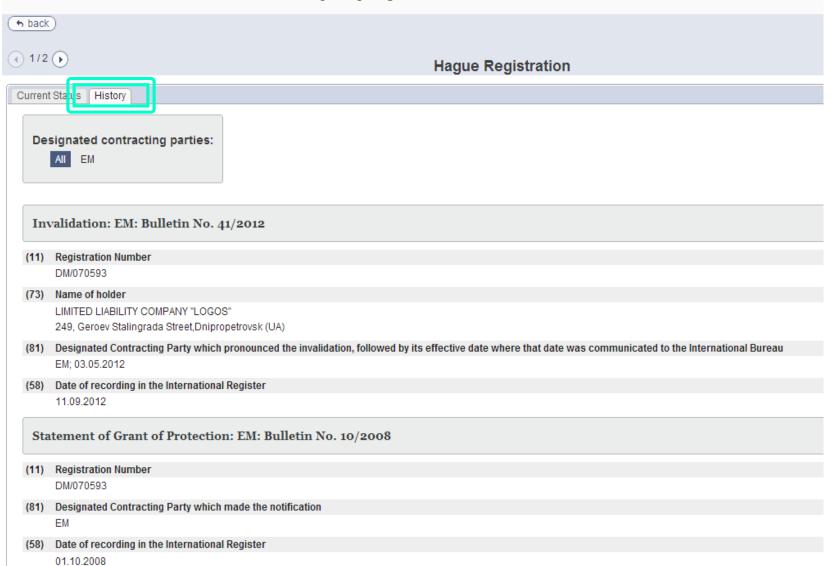
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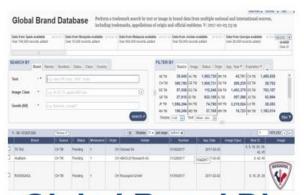
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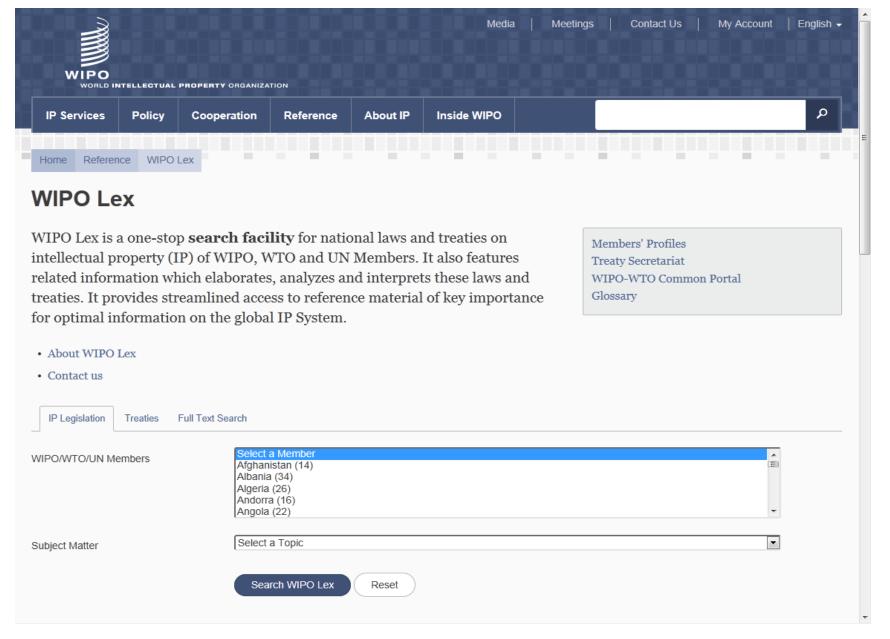
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December 10, 2013 South Africa: The Inte shall come into force on a date to be fixed by protection of indigenous knowledge and to come knowledge in South Africa. To that end, it am intellectual property laws, namely, the Perfor Act 1993 and the Designs Act 1993.	Trademarks Traditional Cultural Expressions Traditional Knowledge (TK) Transfer of Technology	
	Other	

October 18, 2013 Philippines: The BOT Office Order No. 13-06, Series of 2013, on the Implementation Guidelines for Office Order No. 13-061, Series 2013, on Trademark Applications with Priority Right Claim, issued by the Bureau of Trademarks (BOT) on October 18, 2013, provides for the guidelines to ensure the accurate implementation of the Office Order No. 13-061, which became effective on May 2, 2013. These guidelines primarily refer to the pending trademark applications at the time the Order became effective, the requirement of a copy of the foreign application as a basis for claiming convention priority, the application of goods and services in the Philippines compulsorily covered by the applications used as basis for claiming convention priority, the national applications where fees are not paid in full, the notice of registration of foreign application to the IP office of the Philippines (the IPOPHL) and the conditions for exemption from conformity to the list of goods and services in the foreign registration for the trademark applications for goods and services in the Philippines.

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Laws

Constitution / Basic Law

Constitution of the Portuguese Republic (2005)

Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature

- Industrial Property Code (as amended up to Law No. 46/2011 of June 24, 2011) (2011)
- Law No. 109/2009 of September 15, 2009 (Cybercrime Law) (2009)
- Law No. 16/2008 of April 1, 2008 (Enforcement of IP Rights) (2008)
- Code of Copyright and Related Rights (as amended up to Law No. 16/2008 of April 1, 2008) (2008)
- Law No. 50/2004 of August 24, 2004 (Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society) (2004)
- Law No. 83/2001 of 3 August (Collecting Societies of Copyright and Related Rights) (2001)
- Law No. 12/81 of 21 July (Protection of Portuguese Music in its Broadcast on Radio and Television) (1981)

IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature

- Civil Code (approved by Decree-Law No. 47344/66 of November 25, 1966, and amended up to Law No. 150/2015 of Septen
- Law No. 52/2008 of August 28, 2008, on the Organization and Functioning of the Judicial Courts (LOFJC) (as amended up (2013)
- Law No. 46/2011 of June 24, 2011, creating the Intellectual Property Court (2011)
- Law No. 32/2008 17 July (Electronic Communications) (2008)
- Law No. 8 / 2007 of 14 February (Concession of Public Service Radio and Television) (2007)
- Law No. 64/2007 of 6 November (Amendment to Statute of the Journalist) (2007)
- Law No. 59/2007 of 4 September (Twenty-third Amendment to the Penal Code) (2007)
- Law No. 27/2007 of 30 July (Television Act) (2007)
- Law No. 39/2006 of 25 August (Infringement of National Competition Rules) (2006)





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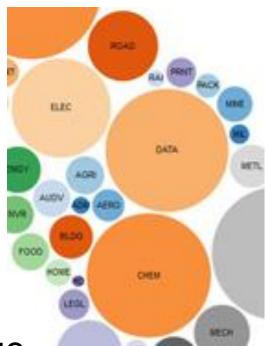


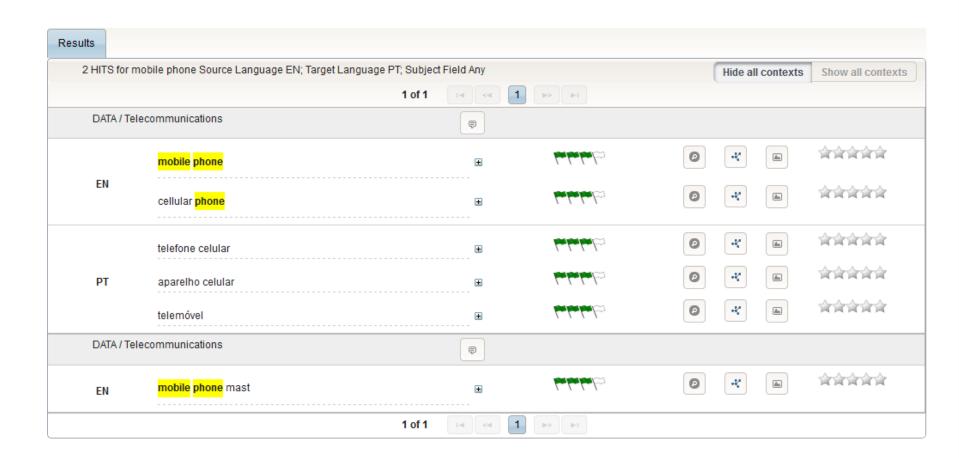
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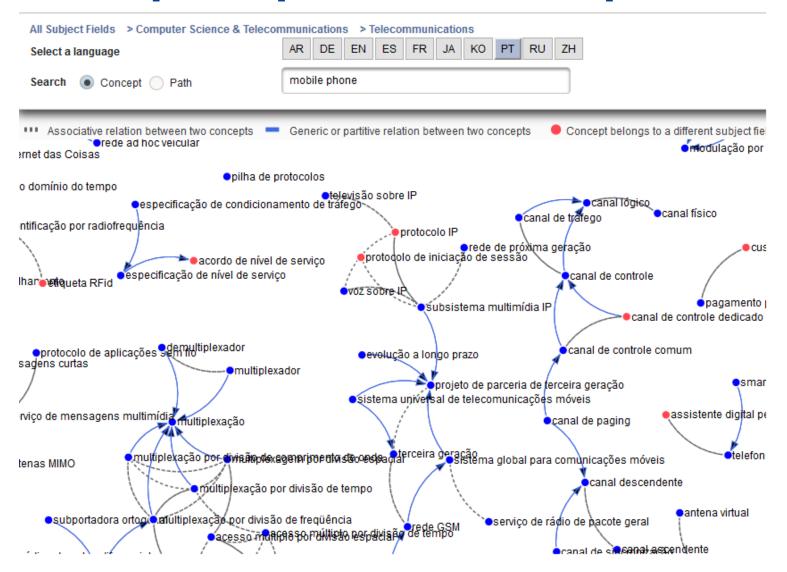
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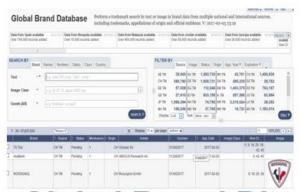
Concept Map for – mobile phone







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Broad aims:

- Match-making for technology transfer and collaborations
- Reduce transaction costs
- Build on comparative advantages of multi-stakeholder approaches
- Demonstrate practical means for the global policy issues
- Based on the recognition that:
 - Users want access to technologies, not just patent rights
 - Collaboration (e.g. training) is crucial to tech transfer

- A Global Database and Platform to bridge partners to use IP (including know-how and data) to facilitate R&D on neglected tropical diseases, tuberculosis, and malaria.
- Royalty-free for R&D, manufacture and sale in LDCs
- Over 90 partners (pharmaceutical industry, research institutes such as NIH, Universities)
- As of June 2015, 89 collaborations



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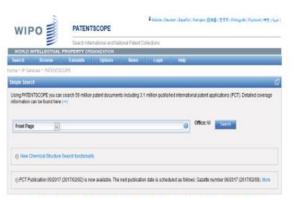












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WIPO Lex



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Re:Search



WIPO | GREEN



WIPO GREEN is an interactive marketplace that promotes innovation and diffusion of green technologies. Use our database and network to connect with technology and service providers, or advertise your needs.

























Advancing Discoveries for a Better World®













THEINN CVATION HUB®





























Cambridge /







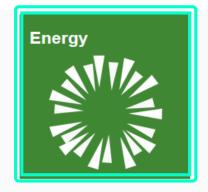
GIVEWATTS



7 Database categories



















Get Involved

Become a Partner and shape the further development of WIPO GREEN

Register to:

- communicate your green innovation and technology needs
- advertise your inventions, technologies, products and services
- connect with the innovation and business communities globally



Take home highlights

- WIPO builds value around the IP data
- PATENTSCOPE: very powerful full text patent prior art search engine
- Try the new neuronal WIPO*Translate
- Global Brand Database: trademark searches. Try Image similarity search when Vienna classification searches do not perform
- Global Design Database: design searches

Thank you for your attention

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