

Seminario sui servizi e le iniziative dell'OMPI

Bari 5 luglio 2017



Un'introduzione all'OMPI e ai suoi principali studi economici sulla proprietà intellettuale



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MISSIONE

"Promuovere innovazione e creatività attraverso lo sviluppo di un sistema di proprietà intellettuale (PI) equilibrato ed efficace, a vantaggio di tutti."



Fatti su WIPO

STATI MEMBRI: 189

OSSERVATORI: + 390 (ONG, OIG, gruppi industriali, etc.)

PERSONALE: ca. 1200

TRATTATI AMMINISTRATI: 26

PRINCIPALI ORGANI DIRETTIVI: Assemblee Generali, CC, Conferenza WIPO



PRESENZA DELL'OMPI NEL MONDO



Orientamento ai servizi e allo sviluppo

Sviluppo Economico

Attività normativa

Servizi per l'industria

Infrastruttura globale

1. Sviluppi Normativi

- Trattato di Pechino sulle intepretazioni ed esecuzioni audiovisive
- Trattato di Marrakech Treaty per facilitare l'accesso ai testi pubblicati alle persone con incapacità visive



Servizi di punta a livello globale



WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

3. Infrastruttura globale di Pl

Archivi informatici

Piattaforme

Trattamento delle informazioni



Divisione Affari Economici e Statistici

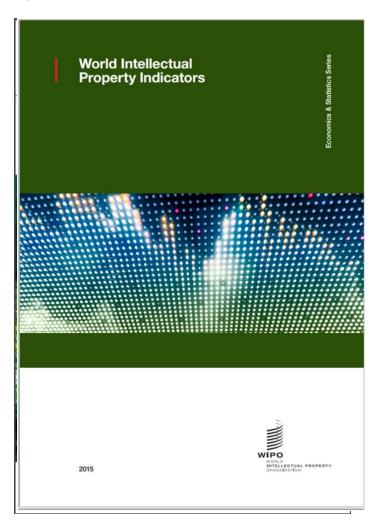
La Divisione svolge analisi economica e statistica sull'utilizzo dei servizi dell'OMPI

L'analisi riflette il crescente consenso sull'importanza degli aspetti economici della PI

Questo approccio migliora anche l'analisi sullo sviluppo della PI in generale



I principali studi economici sulla proprietà intellettuale







L'indice « Global Innovation »

Classifica 2016

- 1. SWITZERLAND
- 2. UNITED KINGDOM
- 3. SWEDEN
- 4. NETHERLANDS
- 5. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 6. FINLAND
- 7. SINGAPORE
- 8. IRELAND
- 9. LUXEMBURG
- 10. DENMARK
- 11. HONG KONG (CHINA)
- 12. GERMANY
- 13. ICELAND
- 14. KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
- 15. NEW ZEALAND
- **29. ITALY**

Classifica 2017

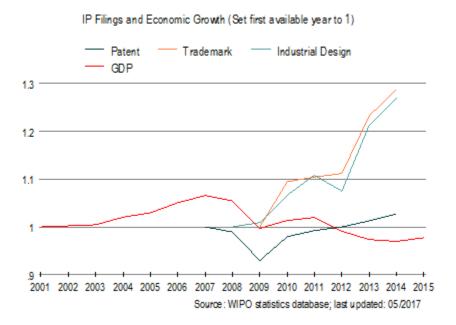
- 1. SWITZERLAND
- 2. SWEDEN
- 3. UNITED KINGDOM
- 4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- 5. FINLAND
- 6. SINGAPORE
- 7. IRELAND
- 8. DENMARK
- 9. NETHERLANDS
- 10. GERMANY
- 11. KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
- 12. LUXEMBOURG
- 13. ICELAND
- 14. HONG KONG (CHINA)
- 15. CANADA
- **29. ITALY**



Uno sguardo alle statistiche

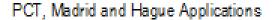
- Le domande di brevetto sono cresciute di circa il 2,6% tra il 2007 and il 2014*
- Le domande di marchi sono cresciute di circa il 29% tra il 2009 e il 2014 *
- Le domande di disegno industriale sono cresciute di circa il 27% tra il 2008 e il 2014 *

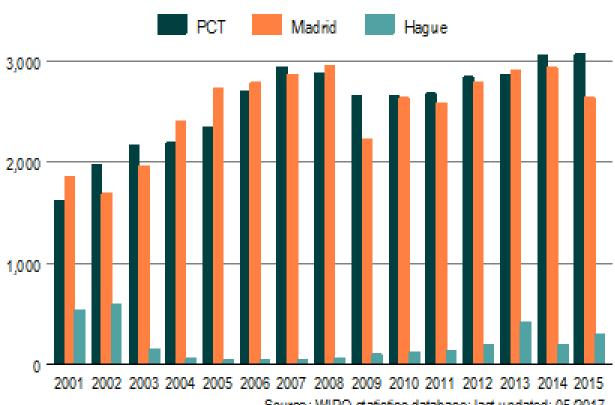
Domande titoli PI e crescita economica dal 2000 al 2015





Domande italiane attraverso servizi OMPI

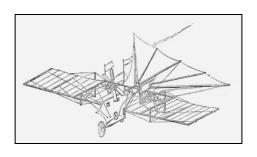




Source: WIPO statistics database; last updated: 05/2017



Conclusioni



PCT (Brevetti)



Madrid (Marchi)



l'Aja (Disegni industriali)

Seguiteci su:

Twitter: @wipo

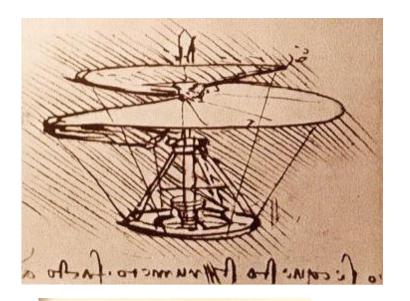
 WIPO Magazine www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine/en/

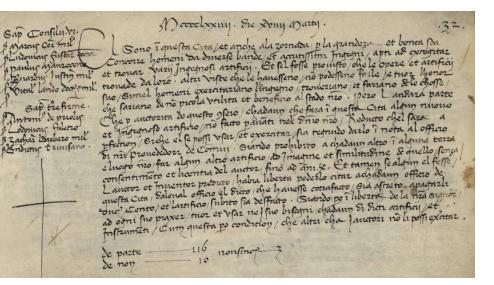
WIPO Wire: www.wipo.int/newsletters/en

Comunicati stampa
 www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/









Numi documenti sulla prima domanda di brevetto di G. Marconi (Londra, 5 marzo 1896)

Nº 12,039

A.D. 1896

Date of Application, 2nd June, 1896 Complete Specification Left, 2nd Mar., 1897—Accepted, 2nd July, 1897

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Transmitting Electrical Impulses and Signals, and in Apparatus therefor.

I, Guglielmo Marcoxi, of 71 Hereford Road, Bayewater, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:--

Middleer, do berely declare the nature of this invanient to be a follow:

According to this invanious electrical actions or manifestions are transmitted through the sir, certh or water by means of electric accillations of high frequency.

At the transmitting station I employ a Rahmkorff cell having in its primary circuit a Morse key, or other appliance for starting or interrupting the current, and the control of the station of the control of the station of the control of the contro

coil, or by another corrent, or in some cases I comploy a mechanical (non electrical), anoter.

May home the replaced by any then some or light instant electrically.

20 At the receiving instrument there is a local baltery circuit containing an entity receiving telegraphic or signaling instrument, or elter apparatus which may be seesant to work from a sittance and an appliance for closing the circuit, the latter containing an experiment of the containing and the containing the containing columns of powder or grains and some containing and the containing the powder ought to be said.

35 Dealth The column of powder ought to be saided.

36 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

36 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

37 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

38 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

39 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

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32 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

33 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

34 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

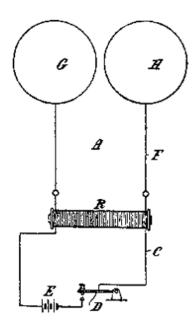
35 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

36 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

37 Dealth The tube containing the powder ought to be saided.

38 Dealth The tube containin

Fig. 3. – Prima pagina del brevetto N. 12039 chiesto da G. Marconi il 2 giugno 1896. Si noti che la descrizione completa venne presentata da Marconi il 2 marzo 1897, esattamente allo scadere dei nove mati della protezione provvisoria.



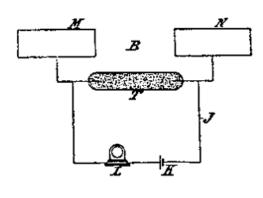


Fig. 1.

Sources photos: http://www.earlyradiohistory.us/1901fae.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of patent law https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helicopter

WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) – Introduction and Future Developments

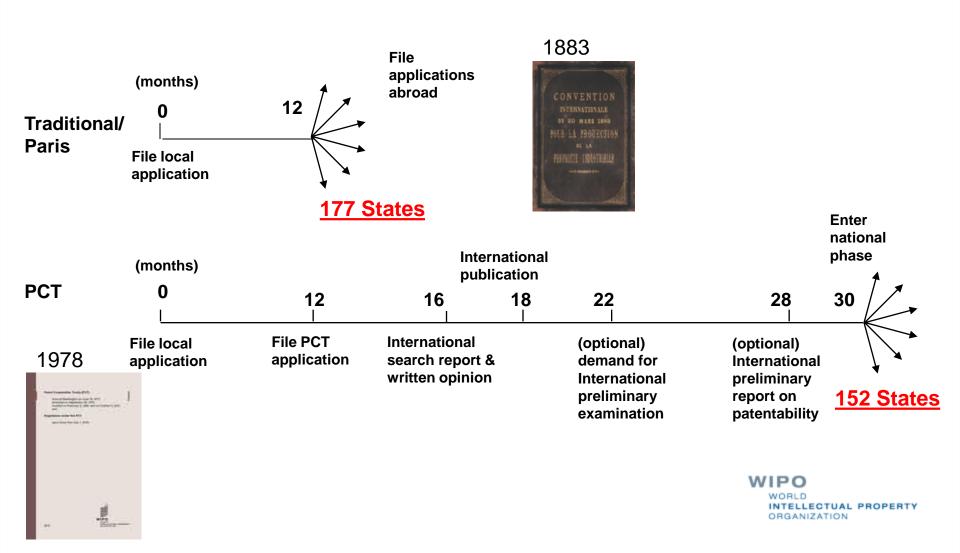




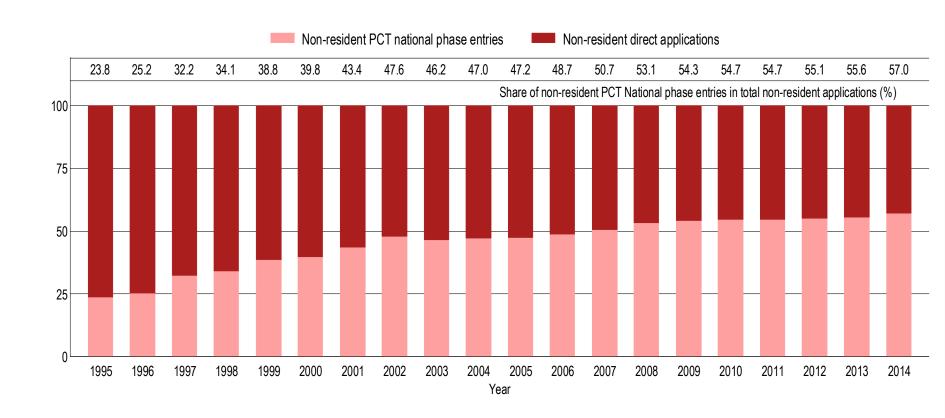
<u>Speaker</u>: Mr. Thomas Henninger, Legal Information Officer, PCT Legal Division, WIPO



Seeking patents multinationally today - Paris system vs. PCT system

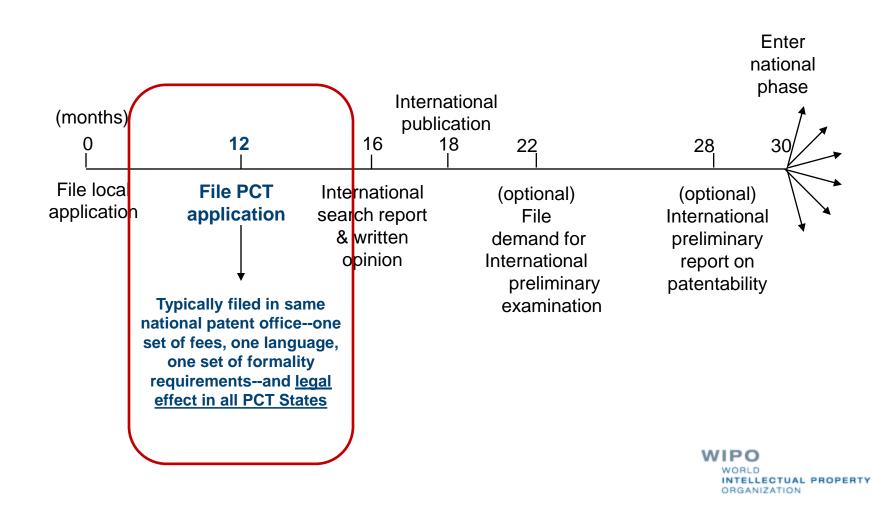


Paris route vs. PCT national phase "Market share"





Using the PCT system to seek multinational patent protection



Choices for IT applicants

Receiving Offices (ROs)

RO/IT (UIBM) (EPO)

RO/EP

RO/IB (WIPO)

Filing languages

English, English, French, French, German, German Italian

Any language

International Searching Authorities (ISAs)

EP

ΕP

EP

WIPO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

152 PCT States

Recent accessions:

Jordan Kuwait Djibouti Cambodia



Albania Algeria Angola Antiqua and Barbuda Armenia

Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahrain **Barbados** Belarus Belgium Belize

Benin Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana

Brazil

Brunei Darussalam Bulgaria Burkina Faso

Cambodia (8 Dec. '16)

Cameroon Canada

Central African Republic

Chad Chile China Colombia Comoros Congo

Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatia Cuba Cyprus Czech Republic Democratic People's Republic of Korea Denmark Diibouti (23 Sept. '16) Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador **Equatorial Guinea** Estonia Finland France,

Gabon

Gambia

Georgia

Ghana

Greece

Guinea

Grenada

Guatemala

Germany

Hungary Iceland India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Ireland Israel Italy Japan Jordan (9 June 17) Kazakhstan Kenya Kuwait (9 Sept. '16) Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Dem Rep. Latvia Lesotho Liberia

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Madagascar

Lithuania

Guinea-Bissau

Honduras

Malaysia Mali Malta Mauritania Mexico Monaco Mongolia Montenearo Morocco Mozambique Namibia Netherlands New Zealand Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Norway Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Peru Philippines

Malawi

Poland 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 Zambia Zimbabwe

WIPO

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

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

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

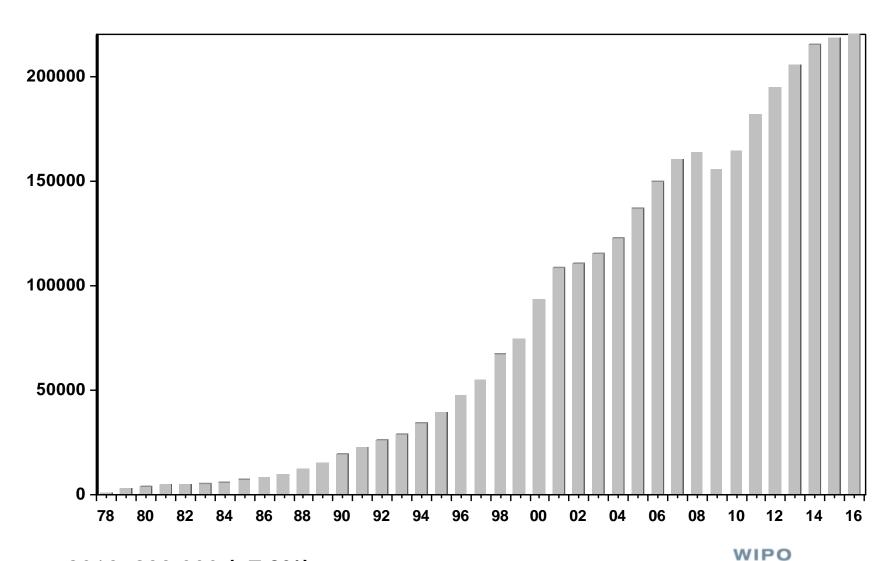
Yemen

(41)

Also in discussions with GCC Patent Office about linking its system to PCT

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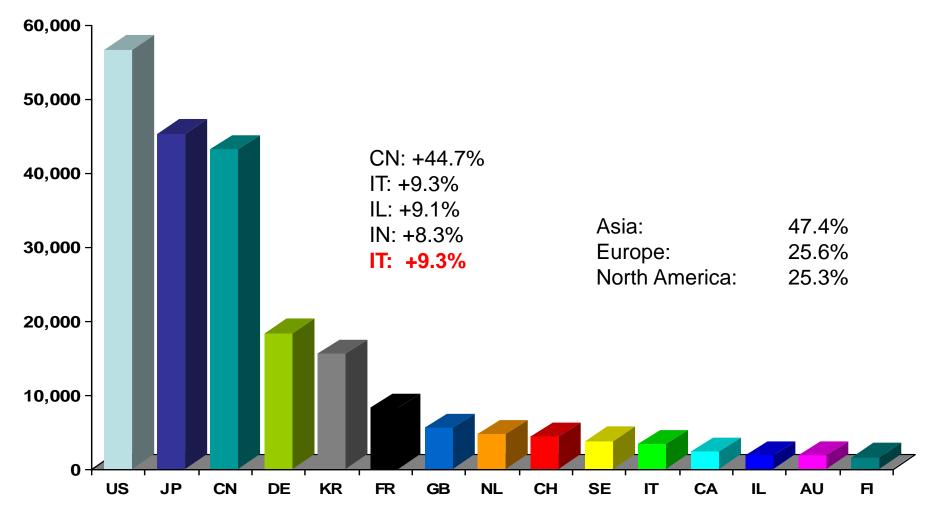
PCT Applications



2016: 233,000 (+7.3%)

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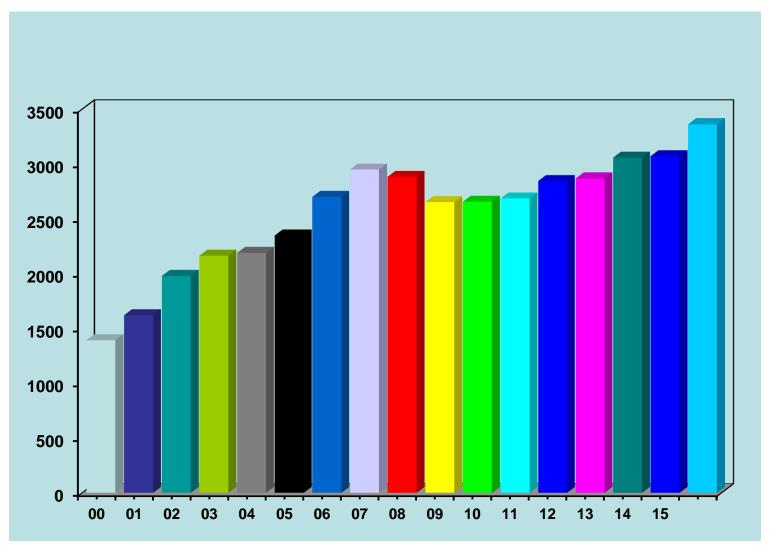
International applications received in 2016 by country of origin



- 25+% originating in US; 40+ % from Asia; Italy 1,4%
- 76% from top 5 countries; 92+% of filings from top 15 countries

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PCT use by IT applicants



- Italy joined PCT in 1985: effective March 28,1985
- 2016: **3,363**; at: RO/EP: 837, RO/IB: 2,201, RO/IT 305



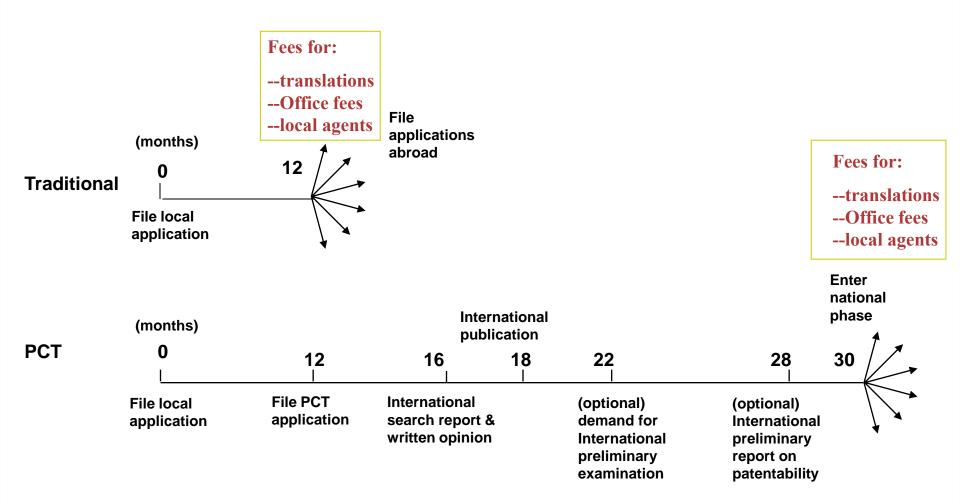
Certain PCT Advantages

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

 postpones the major costs associated with internationalizing a patent application



Traditional patent system vs. PCT system



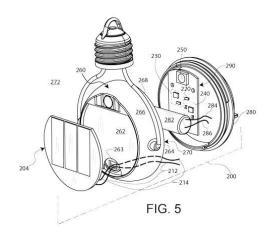


PCT Testimonial: Start-up

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 delaying patent filing costs, 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: Inventor

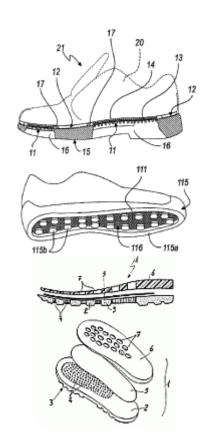
Professor Shuji Nakamura—co-winner of the 2014 Nobel Prize for Physics for his work on blue LED technology—is quoted in a December 2014 WIPO Magazine article:



"... 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 Success: Italian Company

GEOX™ (brand name is a combination of the Greek word "geo" (the earth) and "x", symbolizing technology)



PCT/EP2003/ 010395 (PATENTSCOPE)

Mr. Polegato initially intended to sell the patented technology.
In 1995 he entered in the shoe trade himself, with a bank loan and a workforce of five.
In 2016 GEOX made 900 Mio Euros in Sales has more than 5000 employees



Source: WIPO IP Advantage database http://www.wipo.int/ipadvantage/en/details.jsp?id=893



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—

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



Example: PCT International Search Report

C. DOCU	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant pa	Relevant to claim No.
Х	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
A	US 4322752 A (BIXTY) 30 March 1982 (30.03.82) claim 1	1
A	GREEN, J.P. Integrated Circuit and Electronic Compass, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, tober 1975, Vol. 17, No. 6, pages 1344 and 1345	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 isrelevant

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Example: PCT Written opinion of the International Searching Authority

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	citations and explanations supporting such statement

1.	Statement			
	Novelty (N)	Claims Claims	Claim(s) 3-15 Claim(s) 16	YES NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims Claims	Claim(s) 8, 10-12 Claim(s) 3-7, 9, 14-16	YES NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims Claims	Claim(s) 3-16	YES NO

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

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



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."



Protection from inadvertent errors

Examples of procedures added to PCT which protect applicants from mistakes they sometimes make:

invited corrections of defects & fee payments

non-competent receiving Office

double formality review

restoration of priority

missing parts/incorporation by reference

rectification of obvious mistakes

excuse of national phase entry delay

removal of sensitive information



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



Top PCT Applicants 2016

() of published PCT applications

- 1. ZTE—CN (4,123)
- 2. Huawei Technologies—CN (3,692)
- 3. Qualcomm—US (2,466)
- 4. Mitsubishi Electric—JP (2,053)
- 5. LG Electronics—KR (1,888)
- 6. Hewlett-Packard—US (1,742)
- 7. Intel—US (1,692)
- 8. BOE Technology Group—CN (1,673)
- 9. Samsung—KR (1,672)
- 10. Sony—JP (1,665)
- 11. Ericsson—SE (1,608)
- 12. Microsoft—US (1,528)
- 13. Bosch—DE (1,274)
- 14. Sharp—JP (1,205)
- 15. Panasonic—JP (1,175)
- 16. Shenzhen China Star Optoelectronics—CN (1,163)
- 17. Siemens—DE (1,138)
- 18. Philips—NL (1,137)
- 19. Halliburton—US (1,097)
- 20. Olympus— JP (1,077)

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Top Ten IT PCT users 2016

Rank	Applicant's name	2016 applications
400	NUOVO PIGNONE SRL	57
489	G.D SOCIETA' PER AZIONI	46
632	SOLVAY SPECIALTY POLYMERS ITALY S.P.A.	36
705	PIRELLI TYRE S.P.A.	32
774	PRYSMIAN CAVI E SISTEMI ENERGIA S.R.L.	29
800	ENI S.P.A.	28
852	TELECOM ITALIA S.P.A.	26
1126	BASELL POLIOLEFINE ITALIA S.R.L.	20
1188	PIAGGIO & C. S.P.A.	19
1239	SAIPEM S.P.A.	18

1354 different applicants in 2016; mainly SMEs; 100 by universities

<u>http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=IT</u>

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Various new PCT services

- PCT Direct
- Licensing availability
- ePCT
- Third Party Observations
- PATENTSCOPE
- WIPO Pearl
- Arbitration and Mediation Center Fee Reductions
- PCT training options

ePCT

- WIPO online portal
- User interface in 10 languages
- Provides secure electronic access to files



- Applicants/agent can conduct most PCT transactions electronically with the International Bureau
- 30'000 users (5'000 very active) 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 applications47 ROs accepting ePCT Filings
- More information: https://pct.wipo.int/ePCT

PCT Information and Training

- 29 Videos about individual PCT topics
- PCT Distance learning course in 10 PCT publication languages
- PCT Webinars
 - free updates on developments in PCT procedures
 - upon request also for companies or law firms
- Videoconference and audio possibilities also available
- In-person PCT Seminars and training sessions: see PCT seminar calendar
 - (http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/seminar/seminar.pdf)
- Monthly Newsletter (http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/newslett/)
- Extensive information resources on PCT website (<u>http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/</u>)



PCT Resources/Information

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

thomas.henninger@wipo.int (+41 22 338 84 29)



Future Developments (Overview for experienced users)

PCT Changes as of July 1, 2016 (1)

- 2 additional protections/safeguards for applicants
 - Mistakenly filed/submitted "sensitive" information
 - the ability to effectively remove from filed PCT applications and WIPO's publicly accessible application-related documents (even before international publication) "sensitive" information mistakenly submitted (amendments to PCT Rules 9, 48 & 94)
 - the information which is sought to be removed must be irrelevant to the disclosure, prejudicial to personal or economic interests and there must be no prevailing public interest in its access
 - new procedures apply to applications filed on or after 1 July 2016
 - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this new procedure



PCT Changes as of July 1, 2016 (2)

- 2 additional protections/safeguards for applicants (cont.)
 - Missed time limits due to large-scale Internet outages
 - extension of force majeure excuse of delay provision to time limits missed due to "general unavailability of electronic communications services" (amended Rule 82quater)
 - covers outages that affect widespread geographical areas or many individuals, as distinct from localized problems associated with a particular building or single user
 - applies to applications filed on or after 1 July 2016, and to applications filed before that date where the "event" occurred on or after that date
 - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this new basis



PCT Changes as of July 1, 2017 (1)

- PCT national phase to become more transparent
 - designated Offices will be <u>required</u> to provide IB with timely national phase entry and related data (Rules 86 & 95)
 - within 2 months from expiry of national phase deadline or asap thereafter
 - date national phase entered, national application number, number and date of any national publication, and date of grant
 - PATENTSCOPE "National phase" tab will contain more information than it currently does
 - Applies to applications which have entered the national phase on or after 1 July 2017
 - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this upcoming change



PCT Changes as of July 1, 2017 (2)

- PCT "Receiving Offices" will be required to forward any earlier search or classification results on priority applications to the PCT ISA (amendments to Rules 12bis, 23bis & 41)
 - a worksharing/efficiency measure
 - ROs were allowed to effectively opt out if this procedure was incompatible with national law when the amendments were introduced
 - USPTO (and 10 other ROs) made this notification
 - Certain ROs offer applicants the possibility to opt out
 - Applies to applications filed on or after July 2017
 - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues outside counsel are aware of this new procedure



PCT Issues under discussion

- IP5 collaborative search and examination
 - 3rd pilot to be started in 2017 in which the IP5 offices will have applicants select minimum 500 PCT applications, collaboratively search them and measure the effects and benefits even into the national phase
 - full test (including national phase impact) will take several years, but could then be discussed for PCT integration
- proposed ePCT national phase entry functionality
- color drawings
- possible fee reduction for universities and public research organizations
- potential measures to be taken to address "misuse" of existing 90% PCT fee reductions
- attempts to optimize PCT data and financial flows



Continued areas of PCT focus (1)

- Quality:
 - Improve the quality and consistency of PCT international phase reports
 - Develop quality metrics for measuring usefulness of international phase reports
 - Develop quality feedback system for offices (e.g., DO to ISA)
 - Explore collaborative search and examination
 - Improve timeliness of issuance of PCT workproducts
- Help designated Offices to better understand reports
 - Search strategies, standardized clauses, explanations of relevance of cited documents, etc.
- Improve timeliness of actions in international phase
 - ISAs/IPEAs, ROs (eSearchCopy)
- Improve access to national search and examination reports
 - PATENTSCOPE, WIPO-CASE, Global Dossier
- Make progress against misleading invitations sent to PCT users



INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE PATENT REGISTRATION APPLICATION

Administration for Commerce & Industry Here: We acknowledge recording your patent

Extra charges

Total amount



INVOICE

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USD 1588,00

Amount: USD 1588,00 Date: Reference Number:

	Classification International:	
Publication No :		
Publication Date :		
Application No :		
Filling Date:	Title:	
Please transfer the amount to the	e bank account mentioned below within 8 days.	
Charges of registration	USD 1588,00	

Attention: it is important that you always quote the Reference number 00211977 / 2016

Payment by Wire Transfer

Beneficiary: IIP International Intellectual Property IBAN: ES34 2100 6807 8501 0011 1948

BIC: CAIXESBBXXX

Above mentioned the publication number, publication date, International application number, International Filling Date, priority date, Title and reference number. You confirm this offer by remitting the following amount and in doing so, you confirm that the wording of the entry entered by ourselves and rendered here is correct. This is not a bill this is a solicitation. You are under no obligation to pay the amount stated underneath unless you accept this offer. Any requests for amendments and additions are to be made in writing.

iiP International Intellectual Property Office Patent & Trademark Center - 5th Floor 100 Larkin St. San Francisco, CA 94102 USA
Phone +14158547431 Fax +14159063549
iiP intellectual Property Office Calle Guabairo 20 - 3.1 E-28047 MADRID Phone +34 655692945
iiiP international Intellectual Property Office PENHURST HOUSE 352-356 BATTERSEA PARK ROAD LONDON SW11 3BY ENGLAND



REGISTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PATENT



· International Application No:

Publication Number:

Publication Date:

International Filing Date:

· Order Number: · Sent Date:

. Int Class:

Title:

Payment Details:

Subject	Amount	
Filing Fee for Order 1160500654	1.829,00	EUR
Processing Fee	25,00	EUR
Additional Fee	0,00	EUR
Total Filing Fee	1.854,00	EUF

Please pay the Amount, within 14 days. Don't forget to quote the Order Number: 1160500654



* Payment Methods:

Payment by Wire Transfer:

Beneficiary: IPTI s.r.o.

Bank name: Slovenska sporiteina, a. s.

IBAN: SK20 0900 0000 0050 8040 0057

BIC/SWIFT: GIBASKBX

Account no.: 5080400057

Bank address: Tomasikova 48

832 37 Bratislava

Slovak Republic

Payment by Cheque:

Beneficiary: IPTI s.r.o.

Address: Olsanska 54/3

130 00 Praha 3 Czech Republic

. Registration of the International Patent:

The international patent has been published in the WIPC-Gaestie, which is odded by Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization. This publishing forms the basis of our offer. Please note, registration is not affiliated with the publication of the official International Patent Application registration and is not a registration by a government entity. This services applicant is the service of the provision \$1.744 law no. 88/2012 Cell, Civil Code, accepts this motion of Provisior to accordancy of the controlling of the contractual relationship by the execution of the non-cash settlement of the annual registration price to the account of Provisior. To accept this motion controlling the contractual relationship by the execution of the non-cash settlement of the price of the provision \$1.744 law no. 88/2012 Cell, Civil Code, accepts this motion of Provisior for the controlling of the contractual relationship by the execution of the non-cash settlement of the price of the pri

IPTI s.r.o., Olšanská 54/3, Žižkov, 130 00 Praha 3, Czech Republic, Tax number: 04564804, www.ipti.biz

452BD5AE

REGISTRATION OF INTERNATIONAL PATENTS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Administration for Commerce & Industry



INVOICE

Amount: EUR 1477,00 Date: 2015-12-11

Reference Number: 0291977 / 2015

	Classification International:
Publication No :	
Publication Date :	
Application No :	
Filling Date :	Title:

Please transfer the amount to the bank account mentioned below within 8 days

Charges of registration

EUR 1477,00

Extra charges

EUR 0,00

Total amount

Email: registerofficeusa@gmail.com

EUR 1477,00

Attention: it is important that you always quote the Reference number 0291977 / 2015

Payment by Wire Transfer:

Beneficiary: WIPD International Intellectual Property Office IBAN:ES34 2100 6807 8501 0011 1948 BIC: CAIXESBBXXX

Above mentioned the publication number, publication date, international application number, international Filling Date, priority date, Title and reference number. You confirm this offer by remitting the following amount and in doing so, you confirm that the wording of the entry entered by ourselves and rendered here is correct. This is not a bill this is a solicitation. You are under no obligation to pay the amount stated underneath unless you accept this offer. Any requests for amendments and additions are to be made in writing.

WIPD International Intellectual Property Office Patent & Trademark Center - 5th Floor 100 Larkin St. San Francisco, CA 94102 USA Phone +14158547431 Fax +14159063649

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MADRID

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www.sfpl.org

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www.registertrademarks.net





REG: INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: INVOICE/ACCOUNT NUMBER: 597047

APPLICATION REGISTRATION/PUBLICATION FEE: 1.998.80 €

PAYMENT TERMS:

APPLICATION REGISTRATION/PUBLICATION FEE
NEEDS TO BE PAID <u>WITHIN 8 DAYS</u> OF RECEIPT
OF PAYMENT NOTIFICATION

IMPORTANT: UPON PAYMENT RECEIPT IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 1,998,80
BY THIS OFFICE, APPLICATION PROCESSING WILL COMMENCE
APPLICATION REGISTRATION/PUBLICATION OF YOUR INTERN. PATENT APPLICATION;
Balow find summarization of published Intern. Patent Application in the WIPO Patentscope Gazelle

PAYMENT DETAILS:

BENEFICIARY: WIPO-WORLD INTELLIGENT PROPERTY OFFICE

BANK: RAIFFEISENBANK ACCOUNT: 1610000121500271 IBAN: BA391610000121500271 SWIFT/BIC: RZBABA2S

Priority Data:

International Application No.:

Publication Date: Publication Number:

Title:

International Filing Date:

IMPORTANT: APPLICATION REGISTRATION/PUBLICATION FEE IN THE AMOUNT OF <u>EUR 1,998.80</u> NEEDS TO BE PAID <u>WITHIN 8 DAYS</u> OF RECEIPT OF PAYMENT NOTIFICATION FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING

	INVOICE/ACCOUNT NUMBER	: 597047	,		
ITEM	DESCRIPTION			CURRENCY	AMOUNT
001	APPLICATION REGISTRATION/PUBLICATION FEE INTL. PAT INTL. APPLICATION NUMBER-PUBLICATION DATE:	ENT APPLI	CATION	EUR	1.998,80
002	USE BELOW DETAILS FOR PAYMENT:			EUR	0,00
	BENEFICIARY: WIPO-WORLD INTELLIGENT PROPERTY OFFICE		SUBTOTAL	EUR	1.998,80
	BANK: RAIFFEISENBANK ACCOUNT: 1610000121500271		TRANSFER FEE	EUR	0,00
	IBAN: BA391610000121500271	ADDITIO	NAL PUBLICATION FEE	EUR	0,00
- 1	SWIFT/BIC: RZBABA2S		INVOICE TOTAL	EUR	1.998,80

WE REMIND YOU THAT THE INVOICE/ACCOUNT NUMBER MUST BE CLEARLY IDENTIFIED IN THE BANK TRANSFER ORDER

THE APPLICATION REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION FEE IN THE AMOUNT OF <u>EUR 1.998.80</u> HAS TO BE CREDITED <u>WITHIN 8 DAYS</u> OF THIS NOTIFICATION TO: WIPO-WORLD INTELLIGENT PROPERTY OFFICE

WIPO-World Intelligent Property Office, 32 chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland www.wipo.int / Email; invoice@wipo.int





WARNING: Requests for Payment of Fees

It has come to the attention of the International Bureau that PCT applicants and agents are receiving invitations to pay fees that do not come from the International Bureau of WIPO and are unrelated to the processing of international applications under the PCT. Whatever registration services might be offered in such invitations, they bear no connection to WIPO or to any of its official publications.

PCT applicants and agents should note that it is the International Bureau of WIPO alone which publishes all PCT applications promptly after the expiration of 18 months from the priority date (see PCT Article 21(2)(a)); there is no separate fee for such international publication, and the legal effects of international publication are set out in PCT Article 29.

The invitations often identify a particular PCT application by its international publication number (eg: WO 02 xxxxxx), publication date, title of the invention, international application number, priority information and IPC symbols; examples of such invitations can be viewed below.

THE STATE OF THE S

IIP - International Intellectual Property Office

Published on February 22, 2016

IPTI - International Patents & Trademark Index

Invitation not listed here? E-mail us a copy

- Trademarks (Madrid System)
- Patents (PCT System)

Media

Meetings

Contact Us

My Account

English •

Mitigating this unscrupulous practice

- WIPO invites its customers to use and adapt this standard text to notify
 applicants and inventors about such fee requests. [WORD]
- Circular letter addressed by WIPO Director General, Francis Gurry to all PCT Contracting States and Regional Organizations.

How to make a complaint?

Continued areas of PCT focus (2)

- Help developing countries benefit from the PCT
 - top 15 countries responsible for 92% of IAs filed in 2015
 - improve training for patent examiners (especially in developing and least developed countries), and better coordinate training already provided
 - including more easily identifying public domain technologies
- Making PCT accessible to applicants of all types from all Contracting States
 - fee reductions (SMEs, universities, research institutes, individual applicants)



Continued areas of PCT focus (3)

- ePCT: electronic interface to entire PCT international phase process
 - real time access to IB files and bibliographic data
 - notifications of significant events and approaching deadlines
 - Online electronic preparation and filing with real-time validations (currently with 47 receiving offices, including IB, Algeria, Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, EAPO, Estonia, EPO, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Iran, Latvia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Sweden, Singapore, Turkey, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States of America)
 - Multilingual (10 language) interface available
 - Working on centralized fee payment mechanisms



The PCT of the Future

- Should include: (in the view of the IB)
 - Renewed emphasis of the "Cooperation" element in PCT:
 - Offices and Authorities performing their roles in a timely way and to the level of <u>quality</u> necessary to allow other Offices and the public to trust the work performed by them
 - Increase the capacity to measure that quality
 - Full faith and credit should be given by Offices to their own ISA workproducts
 - Further consider allowing the market/competition (e.g., greater ISA choice for applicants) to exert an effect here
 - Make use of DO feedback on ISA/IPEA workproducts, as particularly interested consumers of PCT reports
 - Development of IT systems and standards to support sharing information with other Offices more effectively
 - Build on WIPO IPAS, WIPO-CASE and ePCT
 - only 43% of offices use ePCT services or provide data in compatible formats
 - Review data flows between offices and enable e-communication with all Offices (PCT was designed in another era)
 - Centralized fee payment mechanism?
 - Establishment of appropriate applicant incentives so that they play a more effective part in the cooperation
 - Provision of training and assistance to Offices from all Contracting States so that they are able to perform their roles effectively
 - The PCT System: Overview and Possible Future Directions and Priorities



PCT-Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)

- Accelerated national phase examination based on positive work product of PCT International Authority (written opinion of the ISA or the IPEA, IPRP (Ch. I or II))
- MANY individual PCT-PPH pathways



Reduction in # of office actions can result in savings between USD 2,500 & 6,500 per application (2009 AIPLA Survey)



PCT Best practices/reminders

- The PCT contains useful mechanisms, such as:
 - third party observations
 - restoration of priority procedures
 - mechanism to draw attention to individual applications by including licensing-related information
 - being able in theory to request excuse of delay in meeting national phase entry deadline

Always:

- view and review filed application online asap after filing
- review published application immediately after publication
- always respect national phase entry time limit
- request RO to prepare and transmit priority document
- consider submitting any restoration of priority requests to RO/IB
- file 92*bis* requests only with IB directly
- call/email when you have a doubt or question

Never:

submit a notice of withdrawal to the RO or any authority other than the IB

LLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Madrid System

International Registration of Trademarks

The Hague System

International Registration System of Designs





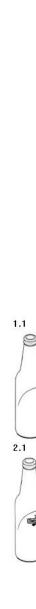
Speaker: Ms. Florence Rojal, Senior Legal Officer, Lisbon Registry, Law and Legislative Advice Division, Brands and Designs Sector

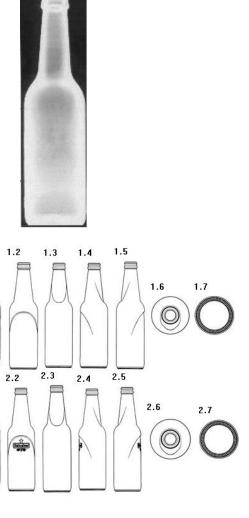


Nature of IP

What may be protected?











The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks

Territorial Nature of IP Where should it be protected?









BVLGARI









PRADA

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ORGANIZATION

Protection Options

- The national route file trademark application/s with the IP Office of each country in which you want protection
- The regional route apply through a regional trademark registration system with effect in all member states (ARIPO, Benelux Office for IP, EUIPO and OAPI)
- The international route file through the Madrid System

The International Route

The Madrid System may be preferred 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 a centralized filing and management procedure
- File one application, in one language and pay one set of fees for protection in multiple markets
- It's flexible
 - Expand protection to new markets as your business strategy evolves
 - It can be partially renewed, or assigned



The Madrid System is Cost-effective

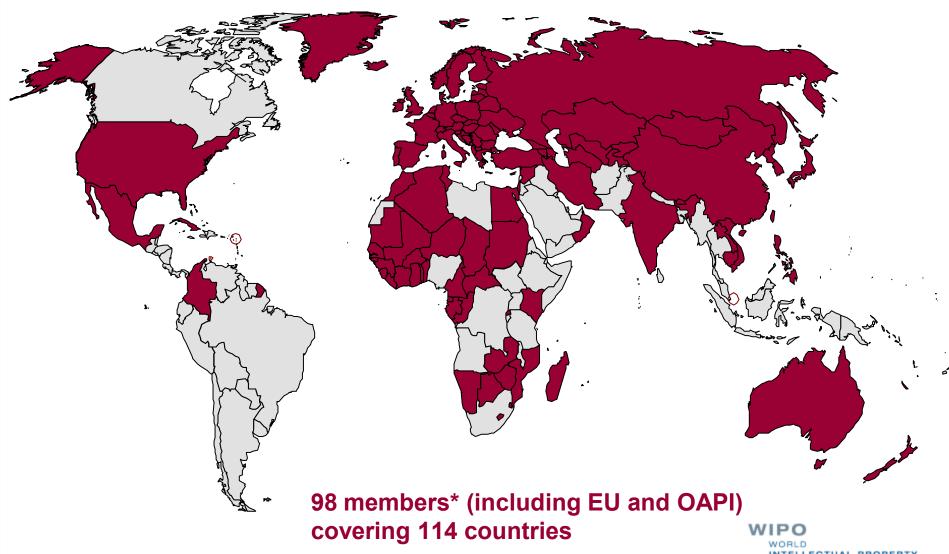
- File an international application, which is the equivalent of a bundle of national applications, effectively saving time and money
- Avoid paying for translations into multiple languages or working through the administrative procedures of multiple IP Offices

The Madrid System Offers Broad Geographic Coverage

- Currently: 114 countries covered by the 98 members
- Markets that represent more than 80% of world trade
- Recent accessions include:
 - 2013: India, Rwanda and Tunisia
 - 2014: OAPI and Zimbabwe
 - 2015: Algeria, Cambodia, The Gambia and Lao People's Democratic Republic
 - 2016: Brunei Darussalam



Members of the Madrid System



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

Accession Outlook - 2017/19

- Africa
 - Malawi
 - Mauritius
 - South Africa

- Asian
 - Malaysia
 - Sri Lanka
 - Thailand
 - Indonesia

- Latin America &
 - the Caribbean
 - Brazil
 - El Salvador
 - Trinidad and Tobago

- Arab Countries
 - Jordan
 - Saudi Arabia

- North America
 - Canada



How the Madrid System Works

The International Trademark Registration Process





Costs

Fees are payable to WIPO in Swiss francs

- Basic fee*, which 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 Least Developed Countries benefit from a 90% reduction in 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

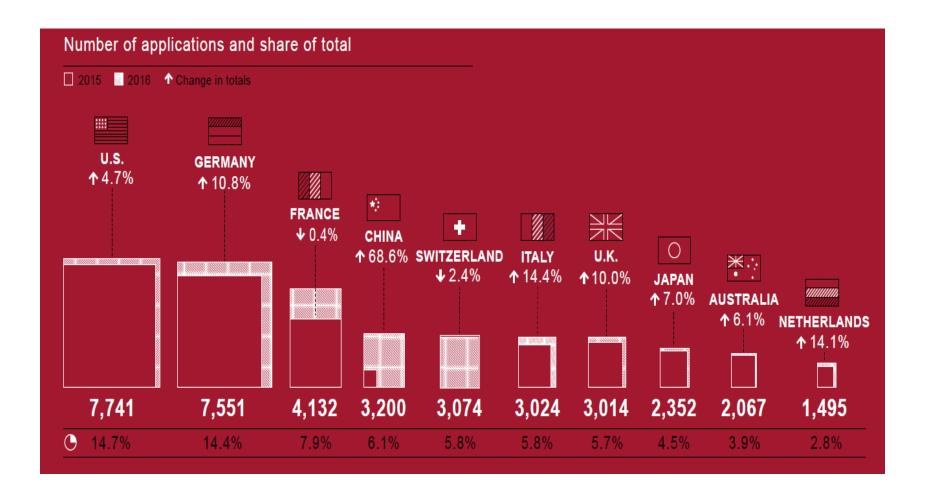


Madrid System: Key Figures (2016)

Description	Number
International registrations	44,726
Renewals	29,546
Active international registrations	641,587
Designations in active international registrations	5,688,043



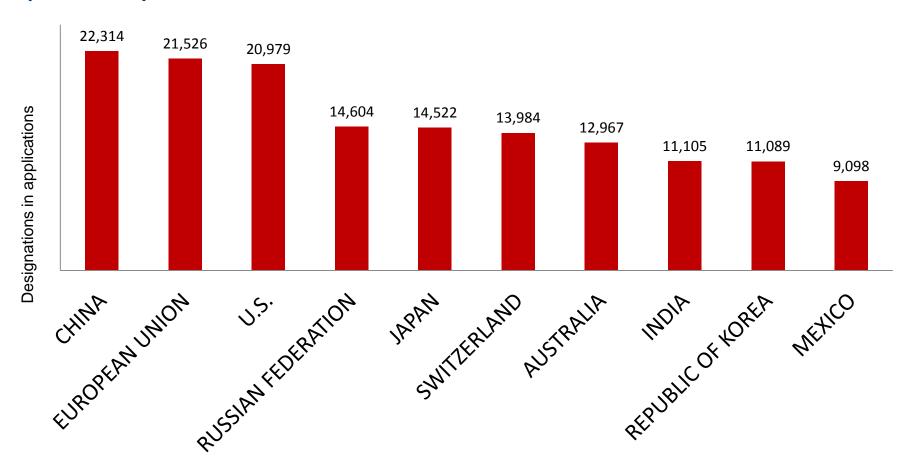
Top Ten Filing Origins (2016)







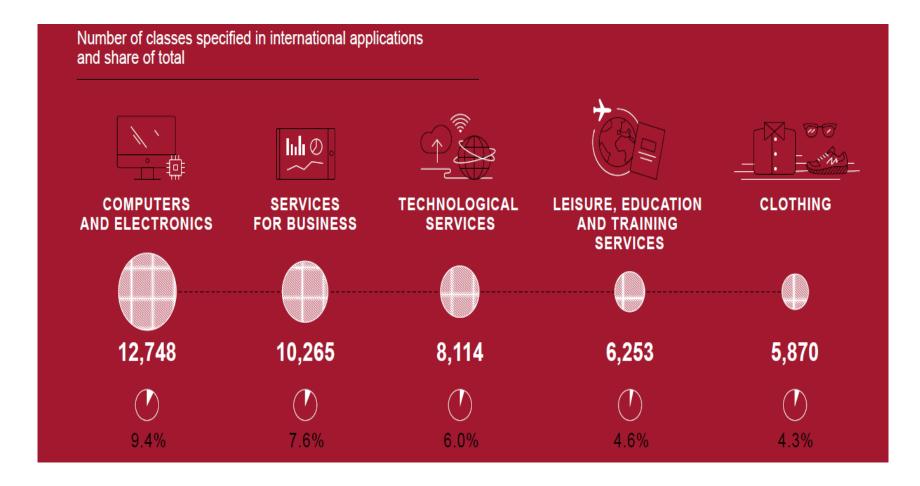
Top 10 Designated Contracting Parties (2016)





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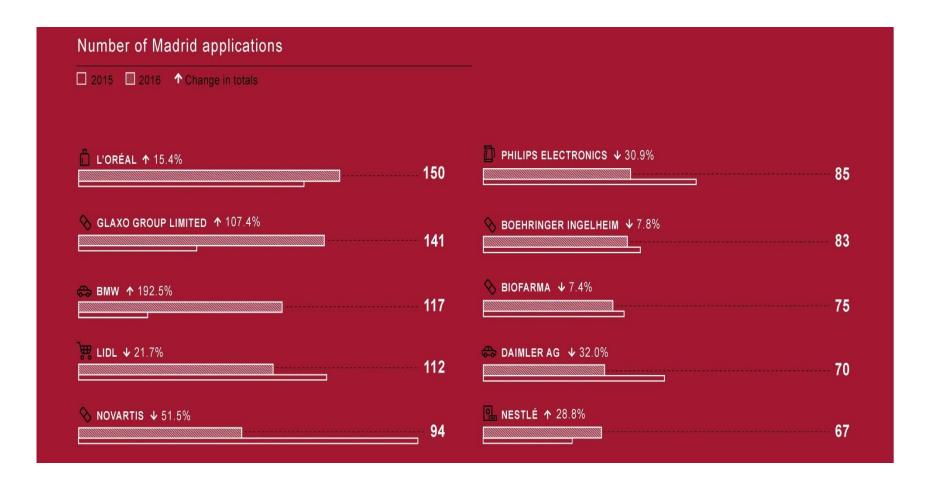
Top Five Classes (2016)







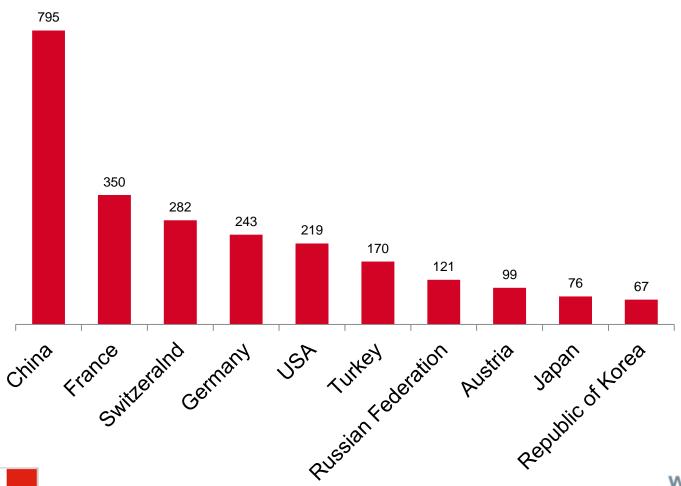
Top Madrid Applicants 2016





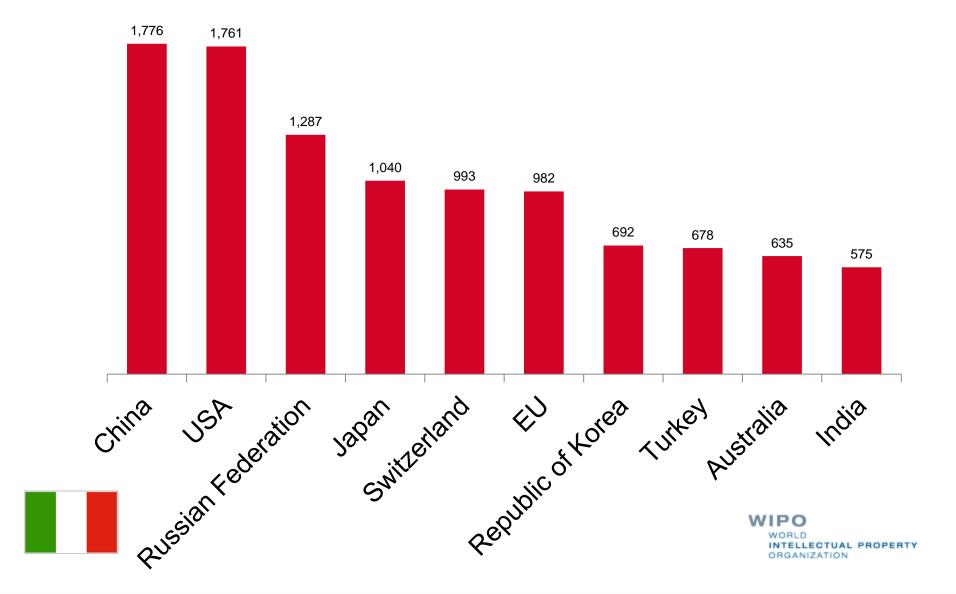


Top 10 Contracting Parties Designating Italy, 2016





Top Designations by Italy (2016)



Top Applicants 2016 (Italy)



Applicant	2016 # Applications
BULGARI S.P.A	19
ISKO S.R.L.	18
SOCIETA AGRICOLA CIU CIU DI BARTOLOMEI MASSIMILIANO E BARTOLOMEI WALTER S.S.	16
FIDIA FARMACEUTICI S.P.A.	14
IVECO S.P.A.	13



Online Resources and E-Services

- The Madrid Website provides information on how to search before filing, file an application and how to monitor and manage your registration.
- Madrid E-Services are available to assist you at each stage of your mark's lifecycle:

Online Resources and E-Services



Global Brand Database

- search existing marks from national & international sources
- trademarks, appellations of origin and emblems

Madrid Goods & Services Manager

- compile a list of approved goods & services terms in 18 languages
- Member Profiles Database

Madrid Monitor

- track real-time status of registration
- watch competitors' marks
- e-alerts
- consult the WIPO Gazette

Madrid Portfolio Manager

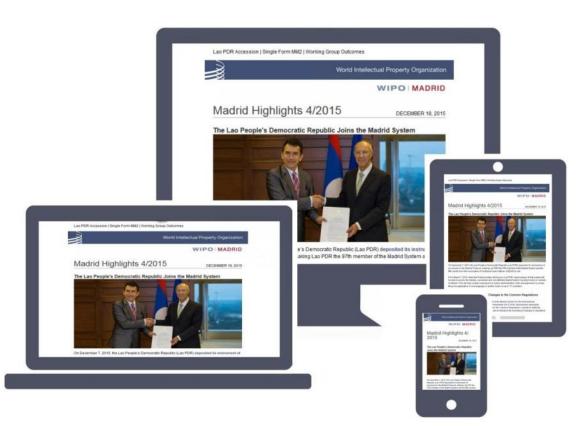
- access documents
- request changes
- designate, modify & renew
- pay fees
- obtain extracts

WIPO

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Keep Updated on the Madrid System

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





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 2: madrid.team2@wipo.int
- Telephone: + 41 22 338 750 1



http://www.wipo.int/madrid/en/contact/

Home > IP Services > Madrid System

Madrid System – Contact Us

Use this form to make an enquiry or to submit a form/response to WIPO. To get started, choose the relevant answer below.

Please note: Before selecting "Submit", you must provide an answer for **all** fields (except for "optional" fields).

l am:		
 a trademark holder or representative 	re () from an IP office () any other interested party	
I'm contacting you to:		
ask a question		
submit an official form or request a	change	
submit a response to an irregularity	letter	
	ISERA DOS	
	Type the text Privacy & Terms Privacy & Terms	
	Submit	



















The Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs

Industrial Designs







DM/074502

DM/083330

DM/081900

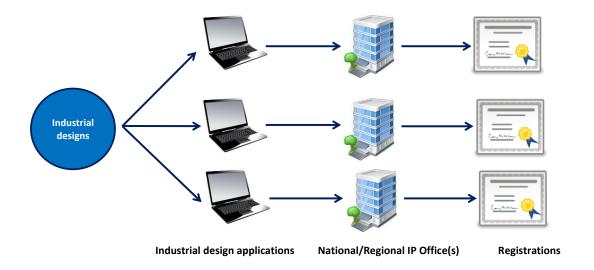


What is the Hague System?

- A one-stop shop to obtain and maintain industrial design protection in export markets
- A practical business solution for registering up to 100 designs in over 66 territories through one application
- A purely procedural treaty
- The domestic legislation of the designated Contracting Parties sets the conditions for protecting industrial designs and determines the rights which result from protection

Independent filings vs. Hague Route

Direct/Paris Route



The Hague System





Key Features of the Hague System



Simplicity

Right holders can obtain protection for their designs in multiple territories through a single registration



Cost-effectiveness

One application – one language – one set of fees (in CHF)



Efficiency

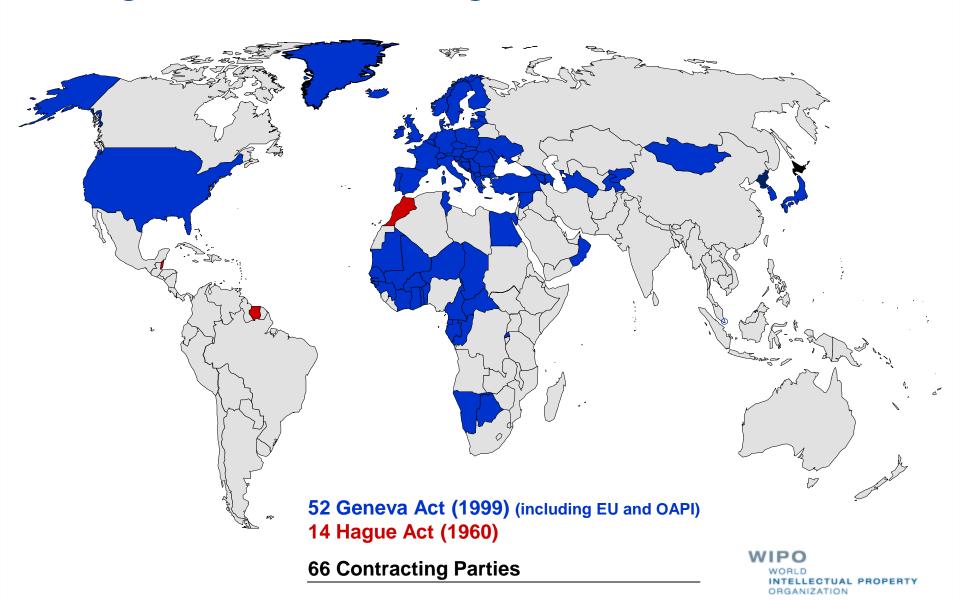
Centralized management of the registration



Flexibility

Right holders have more opportunities to target national, regional or global markets

Hague Union: Going Global



Hague Union Members according to the most recent applicable Act

Geneva Act (1999)

•African Intellectual Property Organization, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, D.P.R. of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Norway, Oman, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Y.R. of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and the United States of America (52)

Hague Act (1960)

•Belgium, Belize, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Senegal and Suriname (14)



Geneva Act (1999)

Recent Accessions



The Kingdom of Cambodia (November 25, 2016)



D.P.R. of Korea (June 13, 2016)



Turkmenistan (March 16, 2016)



United States of America (February 13, 2015)



Japan (February 13, 2015)



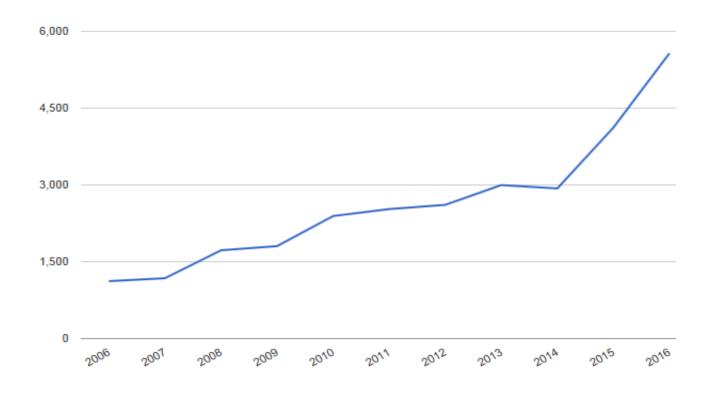
Republic of Korea (March 31, 2014)

Potential Accessions





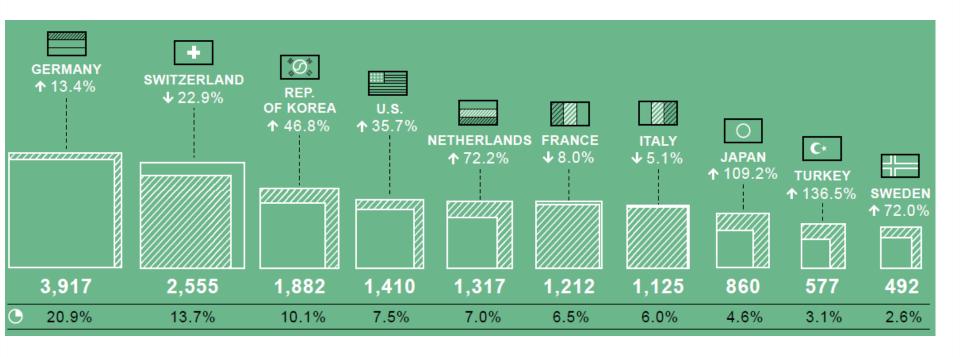
Trend: Continuing Growth



Applications grew by 35.3% in 2016. The 5,562 applications filed in 2016 contained 18,716 designs



Top 10 Filing Origins



*Italy in top 10



2016 - Five Most Popular Classes in International Registrations



Class 14

Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment 551 registrations (14.1%)



Class 12
Means of transport or hoisting
339 registrations (8.7%)



Class 15
Machines, not elsewhere specified
324 registrations (8.3%)



Class 10

Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments

266 registrations (6.8%)



Class 6
Furnishing
249 registrations (6.3%)



Top 10 Applicant's

☐ FONKEL MEUBELMARKETING ↑ 117.6%	
	953
ж	
\$\frac{1}{4}\$ SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS \$\sqrt{23.9}\times\$ \$\sqrt{23.9}\t	862
	002
☐ LG ELECTRONICS ↑ 1448.9%	
	728
<u> </u>	383
PROCTER & GAMBLE ◆ 5.7%	0.10
<u> </u>	348
A VOLKOWA 05N 1 40 40/	
⇔ VOLKSWAGEN ↓ 19.4%	337
	337
⇔ RENAULT ↑ 232.2%	
	289
☐ MICROSOFT ↑ 156.0%	
<u>/////////////////////////////////////</u>	256
Ö WENKO-WENSELAAR ↑ 47.6%	
<u> </u>	211
^	
KRONOPLUS*	100
<u> </u>	169

* Fonkel Meubelmarketing (Netherlands) No 1 Filer



The International Application

Filing modes: E-filing or paper, direct or indirect Up to 100 different designs, in a single class (Locarno classification) Photographs, drawings, CAD, in B&W or color Coverage: your selection of "designations" Payment: single payment, in CHF, to WIPO



The Hague System Procedure: Role of the International Bureau



International registration has the same effect as a regularly-filed application in all DCPs



The Hague System Procedure : DCP's Level

Refusal by a designated Contracting Party

on same substantive grounds as for domestic filings

must be communicated within time limit

effect limited to territory of that CP

International registration (where not refused)

same rights as a local design registration

a bundle of independent domestic rights

advantages of central management

Latest Developments



Regularization of international applications online (since March 2016)



Guidance on reproductions*



New Hague Express Database since January 2015



Global Design Database launched in 2015



Improvement of E-filing interface



Hague Express Database

Haque Express

Names

Numbers Dates Country

SEARCH BY

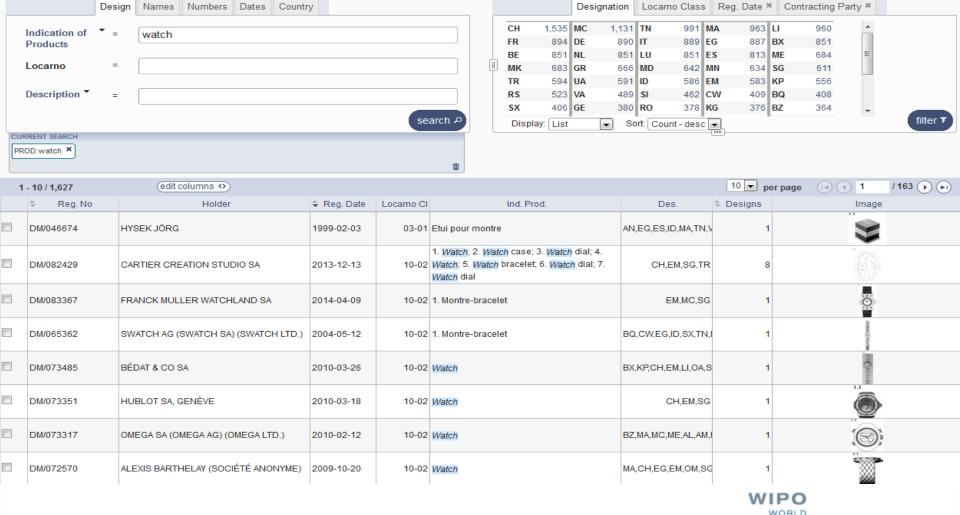
The Hague Express Database, updated weekly, includes bibliographical data and, as far as international registrations governed exclusively or partly by the 1999 and/or by the 1960 Act(s) of the Hague Agreement are concerned, reproductions of industrial designs relating to international

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

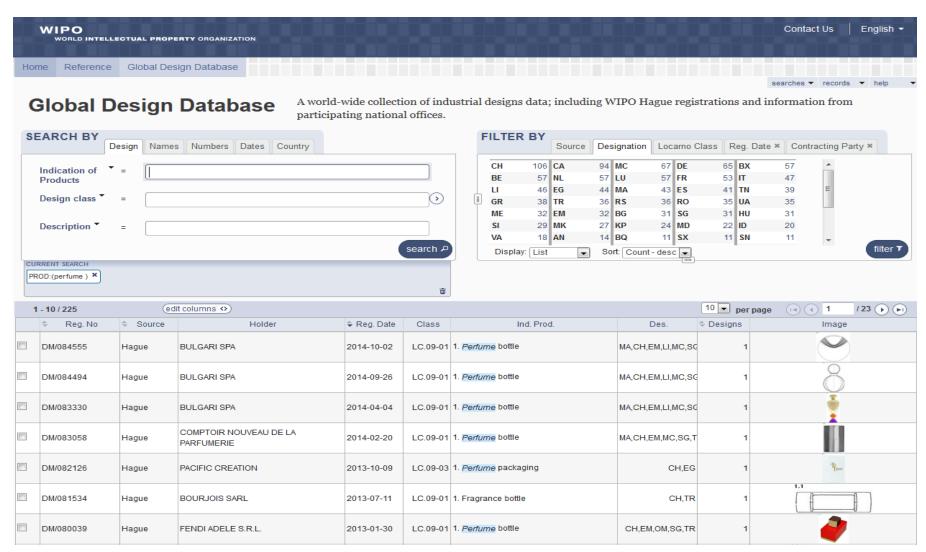
ORGANIZATION

FILTER BY

registrations that have been recorded in the International Register and published in the International Designs Bulletin as of issue No. 1/1999. International registrations that have lapsed are not removed from the database.



Global Design Database





Thank you for your attention

109

florence.rojal@wipo.int

The Lisbon System

International Protection of Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications



Speaker: Ms. Florence Rojal, Senior Legal Officer, Lisbon Registry, Law and Legislative Advice Division, Brands and Designs Sector



Subject-Matter of Protection (GIs and AOs)

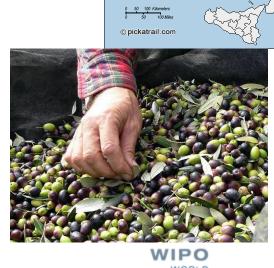
Indication of a Connection between Characteristics

of Products and their Geographical Origin



UMBRIA





Liqurian Sea



Italy

∪ Umbria

Adriatic Sea

Subject-Matter

AO

- Protected Denomination
- Referring to a Geographical Area or known as doing so
- Designating a Good as Originating Therein
- Quality or Characteristics
- Reputation
- Due to the Geographical Environment (natural factors and human factors)

GI



- Protected Indication
- Referring to a Geographical Area or known as doing so
- Identifying a Good as Originating Therein
- Quality, Reputation or Other Characteristic
- Attributable to its Geographical Origin

Why Protect GIs 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



Protection of GIs at the International Level?

Bilateral or Pluri-lateral Agreements

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

- Regional Systems of Protection (EU, OAPI...)
- Multilateral Agreements:
 - TRIPS Agreement (WTO)
 Protection of GIs
 - Madrid Protocol/Agreement (WIPO) Registration of TM
 - Protection and registration of AOs (and GIs under the Geneva Act)

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
- 1063 registrations 958 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

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)

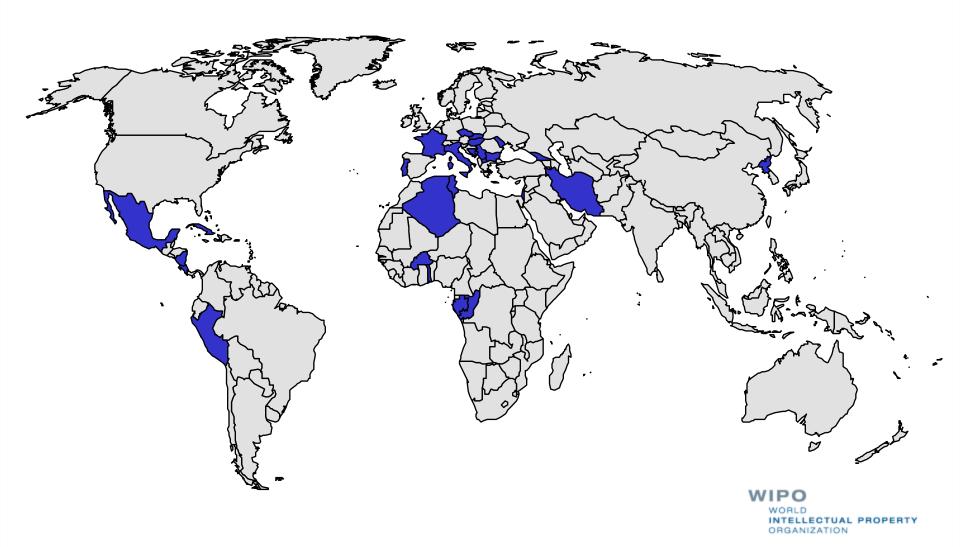
- Protection of registered AOs against becoming generic in the other Lisbon countries
- Provides standing for taking legal action



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

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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

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1063 registrations – 958 in force

Algeria	7	Mexico 1	15
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. 7	76
Hungary	28	Serbia	3
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	32	Slovakia	8
Israel	1	Tunisia	7
Italy	143		

(Spring 2017)



Examples of Italian Registrations under the Lisbon Agreement



(AO 526) PROSECCO DI CONEGLIANO-VALDOBBIADENE Wine (AO 513) **PARMIGIANO-REGGIANO** Cheese



DAL 1876

(AO 843) **PROSCIUTTO DI PARMA** Ham



(AO 1052) **LIMONE DI SIRACUSA** Fresh lemons

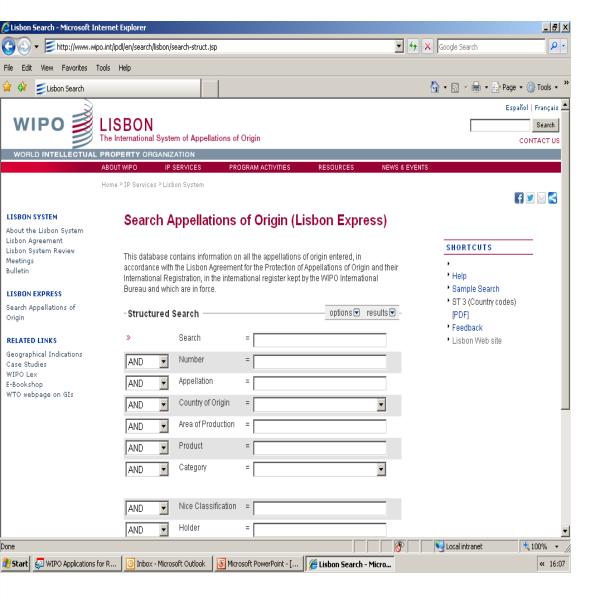




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Registered Appellations of Origin

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



Topic 5: WIPO Arbitration and Mediation: Alternative Dispute Resolution

Speaker: Dr. Luca Barbero, Studio Barbero, Turin

Bari – July 5, 2017

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Agenda

- WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center
- WIPO Mediation
- WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration
- WIPO Domain Name Dispute Resolution Services

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

- Facilita la risoluzione di controversie commerciali in merito a questioni relative a diritti di Proprietà Intellettuale e Information Technology, attraverso procedure alternative rispetto alla magistratura ordinaria ("Alternative Dispute Resolution": ADR)
- Gli Arbitri WIPO sono specializzati e con una solida esperienza in IP and IT e pertanto capaci di rendere decisioni e lodi molto accurati ed in modo efficiente
- Le fees WIPO sono molto competitive anche in quanto si tratta di una struttura not-for-profit
- Neutralità internazionale della WIPO
- Sedi a Genevra e a Singapore

Mediazione, Arbitrato, Determinazione di un Esperto

- Mediation: an informal consensual procedure in which a neutral intermediary, the mediator, <u>assists the parties in</u> <u>reaching a settlement of their dispute</u>, based on the parties' respective interests. The <u>mediator cannot impose a</u> <u>decision</u>. The settlement agreement has the force of a contract. Mediation leaves open court or agreed arbitration options.
- Arbitration: a consensual procedure in which the parties submit their dispute to one or more chosen arbitrators, for a binding and final decision (award) based on the parties' respective rights and obligations and enforceable internationally. Arbitration normally forecloses court option.
- Expert Determination: a consensual procedure in which the parties submit a <u>specific matter</u> (e.g. technical question) to one or more experts who make a <u>determination</u> on the matter, which can be binding unless the parties have agreed

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Motivi per ricorrere ad una WIPO ADR per controversie IP

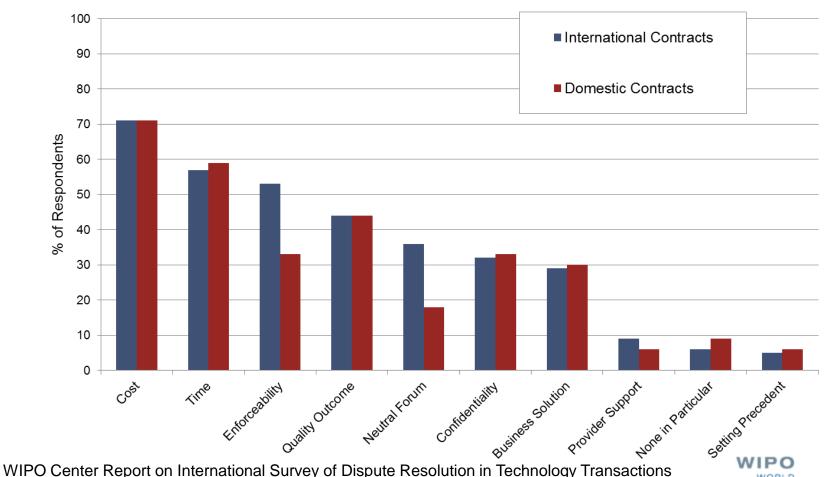
- Cost of IP court litigation
 - Calls for cost-effective procedures
- Internationalization of creation/use of IP
 - Calls for cross-border solutions
- Technical and specialized nature of IP
 - Calls for specific expertise of the neutral
- Short product and market cycles
 - Calls for time-efficient procedures
- Confidential nature of IP
 - Calls for private procedures
- Collaborative nature of IP creation and commercialization

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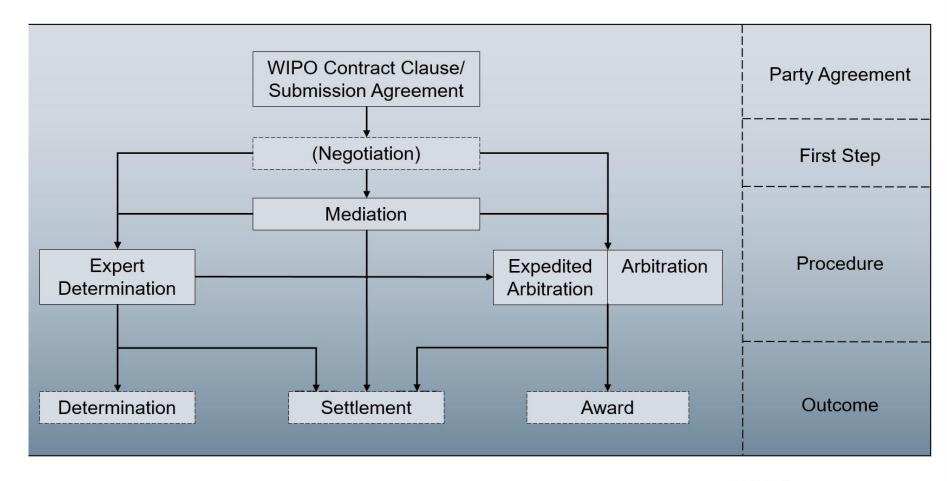
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Esiti di un sondaggio WIPO



Opzioni della WIPO ADR



Esempi di clausole WIPO: Mediazione seguita da Arbitrato Accelerato

"Any dispute, controversy or claim arising under, out of or relating to this contract and any subsequent amendments of this contract, including, without limitation, its formation, validity, binding effect, interpretation, performance, breach or termination, as well as non-contractual claims, shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the **WIPO Mediation Rules**. The place of mediation shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the mediation shall be [specify language]"

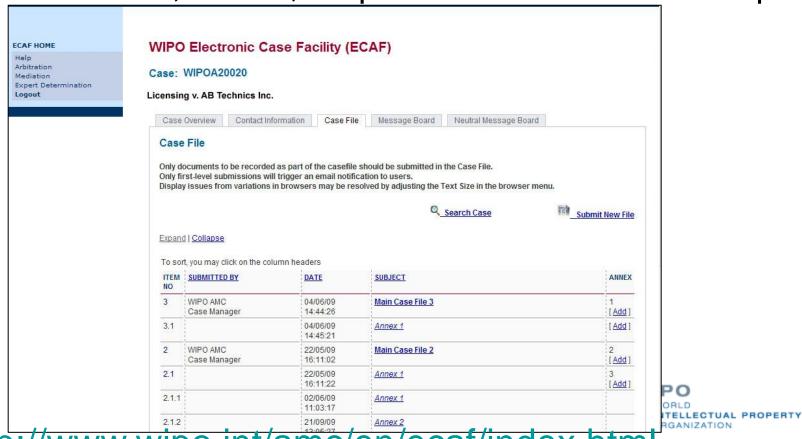
If, and to the extent that, any such dispute, controversy or claim has not been settled pursuant to the mediation within [60][90] days of the commencement of the mediation, it shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by either party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. Alternatively, if, before the expiration of the said period of [60][90] days, either party fails to participate or to continue to participate in the mediation, the dispute, controversy or claim shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by the other party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. The place of arbitration shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be [specify language]. The dispute, controversy or claim referred to arbitration shall be decided in accordance with [specify jurisdiction] law."

Gestione della WIPO

- General procedural information, training programs
- Initiation of procedure and subsequent case communication (option of WIPO Electronic Case Facility)
- Neutral appointment in full consultation with parties
 - Over 1,500 specialized neutrals from all over the world
 - Mediators, arbitrators, technical experts
 - All areas of IP/IT
 - New neutrals added in function of specific case needs
- Setting fees, financial management
- Availability of procedural guidance to neutral
- At request, hearing/meeting logistical assistance

WIPO Electronic Case Facility (ECAF)

Facile ed immediato accesso a tutti di documenti; Centralizzato; Sicuro; Disponibile su richiesta delle parti

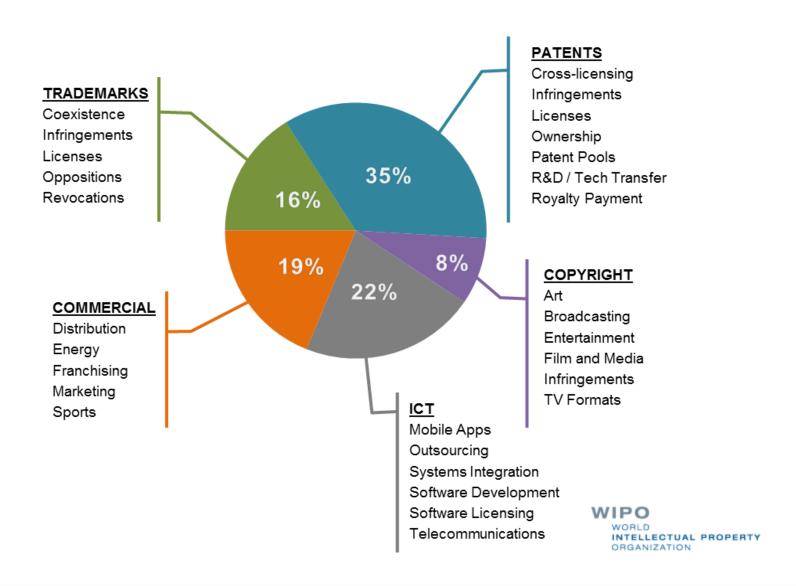


http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/ecaf/index.htm

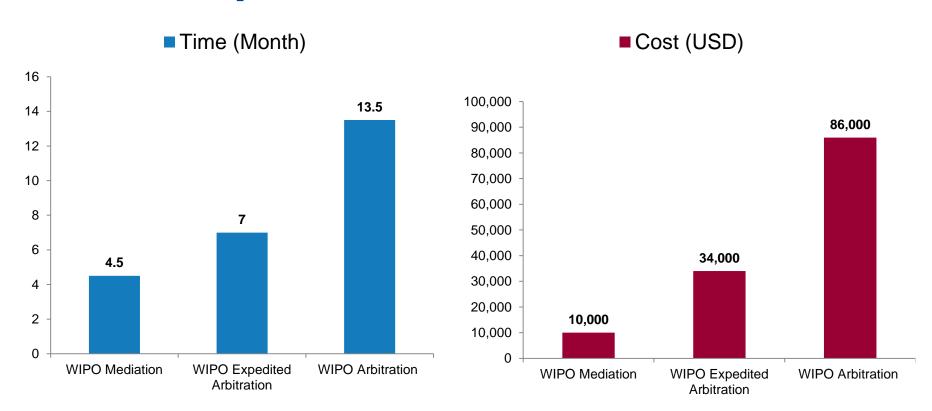
Esempi di tipiche materie del contendere in casi WIPO

- Contractual
 - patent licenses
 - software and other information technology
 - research and development agreements
 - trademark coexistence agreements
 - distribution agreements
 - joint ventures
 - IP settlement agreements
- Non-contractual infringement of IP rights-o

Casi WIPO



Casi WIPO: Tempistiche e costi indicativi





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Type of Procedure

Administration Fee

Mediator's Fee

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Mediation

WIPO ADR

Mediation, (Expedited) Arbitration, Expert Determination Fee Calculator

The fees referenced below are estimates, in **United States dollars**. Final amounts payable are to be decided in consultation with the Center.

	0
Amount in Dispute in USD	500000
	0
Dispute is not quantifiable or	
Request does not indicate any claims for a monetary amount	
,,	
WIPO PCT Filer, Hague	☑ ②
System Filer, Madrid System Filer, WIPO Green Technology	
Provider or Seeker	
	Calculate Reset
Registration Fee	No Registration Fee

USD 375

For further information and payment details, click on the applicable schedule of fees and costs on the right hand side of the page.

USD 300-USD 600 per hour USD 1,500-USD 3,500 per day.

Schedule of Fees

Mediation

~

Arbitration / Expedited Arbitration

Expert Determination

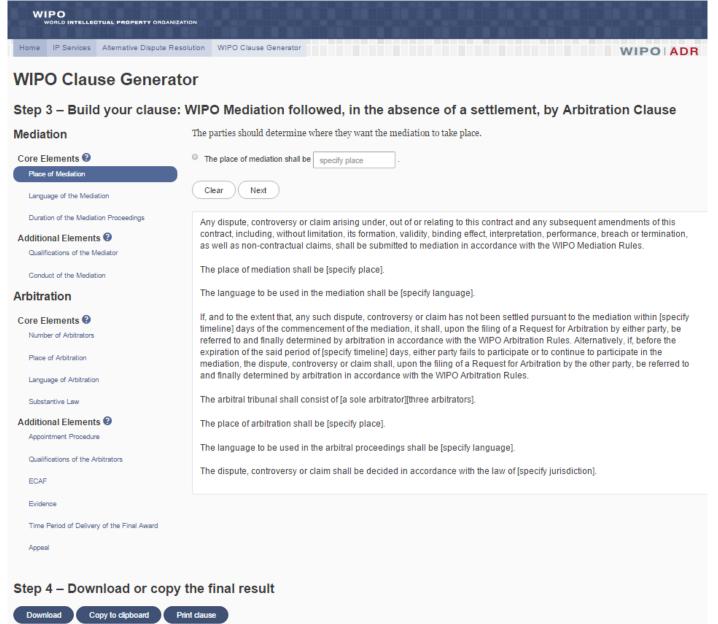
Emergency Relief Proceedings (Effective from June 1, 2014)

Sviluppi recenti

- Unilateral Request for WIPO Mediation
- In the absence of a mediation agreement, a party that wishes to propose submitting a dispute to mediation may submit a Request for Mediation to the Center
- Art. 4 WIPO Mediation Rules (effective January 1, 2016)
- WIPO Clause Generator
- Allows parties to develop tailored WIPO clauses and submission agreements on the basis of the WIPO models
 - Select ADR procedure(s) and core elements, such as place and language of proceedings and applicable law, and, if desired, additional elements, including on the control of th

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http://www.wipo.int/amc-apps/clause-generator/

WIPO Mediation



Procedura in una Mediazione

COMMENCEMENT APPOINTMENT OF MEDIATOR INITIAL CONFERENCE **MEETINGS** CONCLUSION

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WIPO Mediation - Esempio (1)

- Mediation of a Trademark Coexistence
 Dispute
- North American company requested mediation with two Italian companies and one Spanish company on the basis of an agreement which the parties had reached for mediation under the WIPO Mediation Rules.
- The goal of the mediation was to help the parties avoid confusion and misappropriation of their similar trademarks and to regulate future use of their marks.
- Although Italian was agreed as the language of proceedings, any settlement agreement would be

WIPO Mediation - Esempio (2)

- The Center suggested to the parties potential mediators with specific expertise in European trademark law and fluency in Italian and English.
- The parties selected an Italian mediator with a trademark practice.
- The mediator conducted an initial telephone conference with the lawyers of the parties in which he scheduled the mediation timing, and agreed on the procedure.

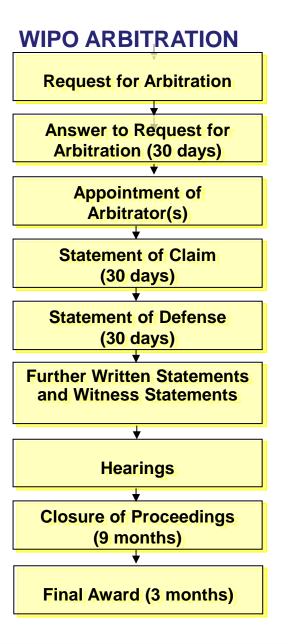
WIPO Mediation - Esempio (3)

- Two months later, the mediator met with the parties in a two-day session in Milan.
- The meeting was held in joint session with the exception of two brief caucuses.
- At the end of the second day the parties with the assistance of the mediator - were able to draft and sign a settlement agreement covering all of the pending issues in dispute.

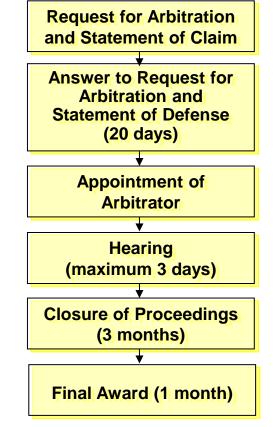
WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration



Procedura



WIPO EXPEDITED ARBITRATION



- One exchange of pleadings
- Shorter time limits
- Sole arbitrator
- Shorter hearings
- Fixed fees

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WIPO Arbitration - Esempio (1)

Arbitration of a Telecom Infrastructure Dispute (I)

- A company that provides wireless communication services and a company that sells, installs and maintains telecom infrastructures concluded an agreement for the purchase of infrastructure equipment for wireless communication networks.
- Both companies were based in the United States.
- The purchase agreement provided that any dispute arising out of or in connection with the agreement would be resolved under the WIPO Arbitration Rules.

WIPO Arbitration - Esempio (2)

- The seller delivered the equipment which was used by the purchaser despite alleged performance shortfalls.
- Several years after the delivery of the system, the purchaser filed a request for arbitration including, inter alia, claims for breach of contract and damages.
- The parties chose to appoint as sole arbitrator one of several candidates proposed by the WIPO Center: a lawyer with considerable experience with telecom infrastructure disputes.

WIPO Arbitration -Esempio (3)

 The sole arbitrator considered substantial documentary evidence

Held a three-day hearing in California for the cross-examination of witnesses

Rendered a final award rejecting the claims.

WIPO Arbitrato Accelerato

- Main features compared to regular arbitration:
- Shorter procedural timelines
- In principle, a sole arbitrator
- When consider WIPO Expedited Arbitration?
- Value in dispute does not justify the cost of more extensive procedures
- Limited number of issues in dispute
- Parties urgently need a final and enforceable decision
- Parties wish to commence with an ambitious time/cost frame, subject to case developments
- Trademarks and software disputes

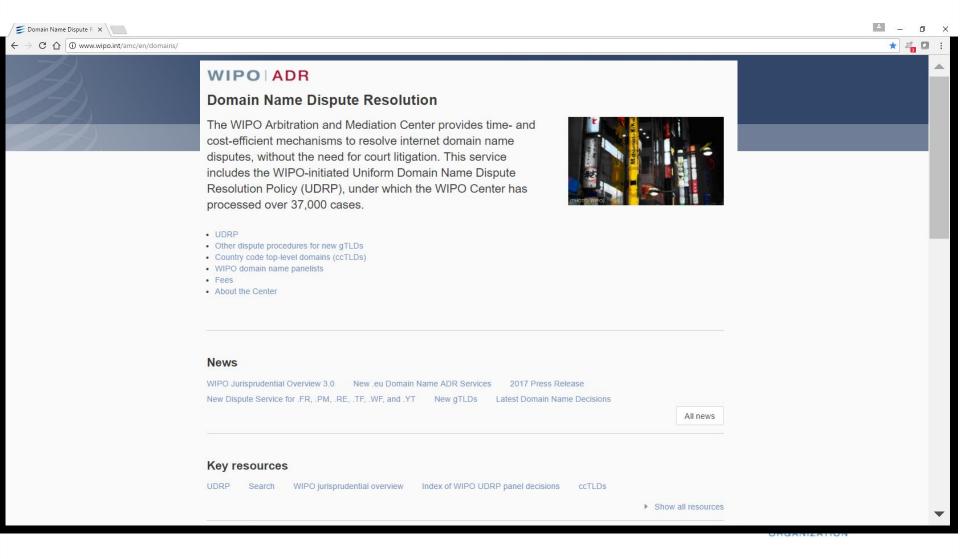
Suggerimenti "pratici"

- La contrattualistica in materia di IP e IT deve prevedere e disciplinare in dettaglio l'insorgenza di controversie
- Si devono contemplare tutti gli aspetti internazionali della disputa quali le parti in causa, i diritti violati e la legge applicabile
- La Dispute policy deve essere strutturata per minimizzare il tempo e i costi, più che ogni altro aspetto.
- La Dispute policy deve includere una prima fase dedicata alla mediazione
- Fra l'arbitrato e la procedura davanti alle corti competenti, è opportuno considerare l'arbitrato come l'opzione più veloce e meno costosa, specie se si opta per la versione expedited.

WIPO Domain Name Dispute Resolution Services



L'esperienza WIPO



Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy

- Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy adottata il 24 ottobre 1999 dall' ICANN.
- Adottata da tutti i Registrars accreditati ICANN per i gTLDs (.com .net .org .biz .info .name) ed è efficace dal 1 dicembre 1999.
- UDRP incorporata in ogni contratto di registrazione di un nome a dominio generico (anche dei new Generic Top Level domains come i .store, .bike, .club)
- La UDRP è stata in seguito adottata anche da settantacinque ccTLDs

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UDRP in ccTLDs

- .AC (Ascension Island)
 - (United Arab Emirates)امارات. (AE and.
- .AG (Antigua and Barbuda)
- .AO (Angola)
- .AS (American Samoa)
- .AU (Australia)
- .BM (Bermuda)
- .BO (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))
- BR (Brazil)
- .BS (Bahamas)
- .BZ (Belize)
- .CC (Cocos Islands)
- .CD (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
- .CH (Switzerland)
- .CO (Colombia)
- .CR (Costa Rica)
- .CY (Cyprus)
- DJ (Djibouti)
- .DO (Dominican Republic)
- .EC (Ecuador)
- .ES (Spain)
- EU (European Union)
- .FJ (Fiji)
- .FM (Micronesia (Federated States of))
- FR (France)
- .GD (Grenada)
- .GQ (Equatorial Guinea)
- .GT (Guatemala)
- .HN (Honduras)
- .IE (Ireland)
- .IO (British Indian Ocean Territory)
- .IR (Islamic Republic of Iran)
- .KI (Kiribati)
- .LA (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
- .LC (Saint Lucia)
- .LI (Liechtenstein)

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- .MA (Morocco)

 .MD (Republic of Moldova)
- .ME (Montenegro)
- .ML (Mali)
 - .MP (Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands)
- .MW (Malawi)
- .MX (Mexico)
 - .NL (Netherlands)
- .NR (Nauru)
- .NU (Niue)
- .PA (Panama)
- .PE (Peru)
- .PH (Philippines)
- .PK (Pakistan)
- .PL (Poland)
- .PM (St. Pierre and Miquelon)
- .PN (Pitcairn Islands)
- .PR (Puerto Rico)
- .PW (Palau)
- (Qatarقطر. (QA and.
 - .RE (Reunion Island)
- .RO (Romania)
- .SC (Seychelles)
- .SH (St. Helena)
- .SL (Sierra Leone)
 - .SO (Somalia)
- .TF (French Southern Territories)
- .TJ (Tajikistan)
- .TK (Tokelau)
- .TM (Turkmenistan)
- .TT (Trinidad and Tobago)
- .TV (Tuvalu)
- .TZ (United Republic of Tanzania)
 - .UG (Uganda)
- .VE (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

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- .VG (Virgin Islands (British))
- .WF (Wallis and Futuna Islands)
- .WS (Samoa)
- .YT (Mayotte)

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Quando si può azionare una procedura ai sensi della UDRP?

Quando concorrono le seguenti condizioni:

- i) the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the Complainant has rights; and
- ii) the holder of the domain name has no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and
- iii) the domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

I tempi della procedura UDRP

Complainant presenta il ricorso presso un Resolution Service Provider in 5-10 giorni

RSP lo notifica al titolare del DN invitandolo a presentare una replica entro 20 giorni

Respondent presenta la replica (ma decorso il termine previsto si procede comunque in "default")

in 5-10 giorni

RSP nomina il Panel traendo i nomi dall'elenco

entro 14 giorni

Panel decide la controversia.

In assenza di ricorsi alla magistratura ordinaria entro 10 giorni, il Registrar attua la decisione trasferendo direttamente il DN in capo al titolare del marchio

TEMPO TOTALE MEDIO = 50 – 70 GIORNI

Il ricorso ai sensi della UDRP deve contenere (1)

- i) the request that the dispute be submitted for decision in accordance to the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Policy (www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-policy-24oct99.htm), Rules (www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-rules-24oct99.htm) and the supplemental rules of the dispute-resolution Provider selected;
- ii) the full data of the Complainant or of the Agent
- iii) the preferred mean of communication (usually e-mail)

Il ricorso ai sensi della UDRP deve contenere (2)

- iv) The Complainant should elect to have the dispute decided by a single-member or a three-member panel and, in the case of the three-member panel, provide the names and contact details of three candidates to serve as one of the Panelist (the candidates may be drawn from any ICANN-approved Provider's list of panelists; WIPO list is available at http://arbiter.wipo.int/domains/panel/panelists.html)
- v) the name of the Respondent
- vi) the domain name/s that is/are subject of the complaint



ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

WIPO LIST OF NEUTRALS BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Dr. Luca BARBERO Studio Barbero Via Tripoli, 104 10137 Turin Italy

Telephone: +39 011 353599

+39 339 1412764

Fax: +39 011 3819996

E-mail: luca.barbero@studiobarbero.com

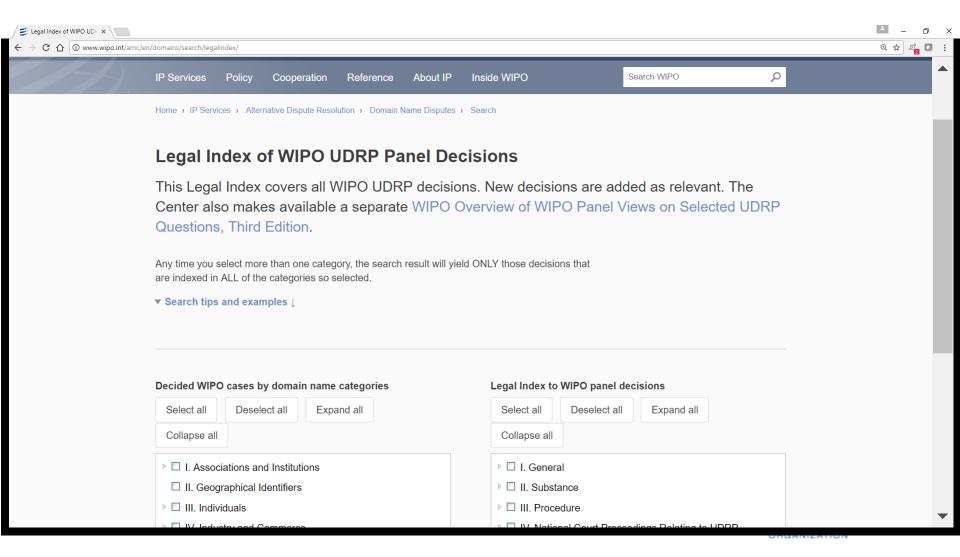
Date of birth: January 18, 1964

Il ricorso ai sensi della UDRP deve contenere (3)

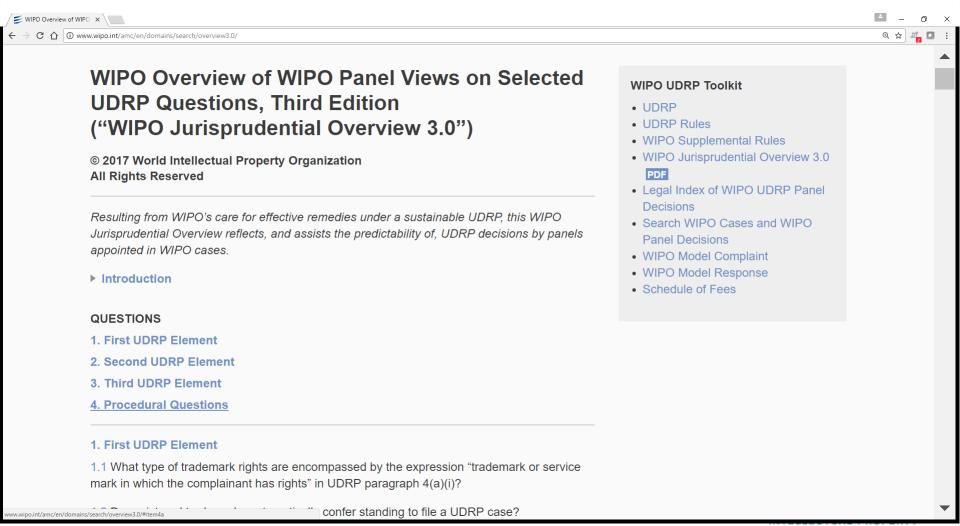
- vii) the Registrar with whom the domain name are registered.
- viii) the trademarks or service mark on which the complaint is based,
- ix) the grounds on which the complaint is made
- x) the remedies sought (...)



L'esperienza WIPO



L'esperienza WIPO



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L'esperienza WIPO

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1. First UDRP Element

- 1.1 What type of trademark rights are encompassed by the expression "trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights" in UDRP paragraph 4(a)(i)?
- 1.2 Do registered trademarks automatically confer standing to file a UDRP case?
- 1.3 What does a complainant need to show to successfully assert unregistered or common law trademark rights?
- 1.4 Does a trademark owner's affiliate or licensee have standing to file a UDRP complaint?
- 1.5 Can a complainant show UDRP-relevant rights in a personal name?
- 1.6 Can a complainant's rights in a geographical term provide standing to file a UDRP complaint?
- 1.7 What is the test for identity or confusing similarity under the first element?
- 1.8 Is a domain name consisting of a trademark and a descriptive or geographical term confusingly similar to a complainant's trademark?
- 1.9 Is a domain name consisting of a misspelling of the complainant's trademark (i.e., typosquatting) confusingly similar to the complainant's mark?
- 1.10 How are trademark registrations with design elements or disclaimed text treated in assessing identity or confusing similarity?
- 1.11 Is the Top Level Domain relevant in determining identity or confusing similarity?
- 1.12 Is a domain name consisting of the complainant's mark plus a third-party trademark confusingly similar to the complainant's trademark?
- 1.13 Is a domain name consisting of a trademark and a negative term ("sucks cases") confusingly similar to a complainant's trademark?
- 1.14 Is a domain name that consists or is comprised of a translation or transliteration of a trademark identical or confusingly similar to a complainant's trademark?
- 1.15 Is the content of the website associated with a domain name relevant in determining identity or confusing similarity?

2. Second UDRP Element

- 2.1 How do panels assess whether a respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in a
- 2.2 What qualifies as prior use, or demonstrable preparations to use the domain name, in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services?
- 2.3 How would a respondent show that it is commonly known by the domain name or a name 3.4 Can the use of a domain name for purposes other than hosting trademark-abusive content corresponding to the domain name?
- 2.4 How does the UDRP account for legitimate fair use of domain names?
- 2.5 What are some core factors UDRP panels look at in assessing fair use?
- 2.6 Does a criticism site support respondent rights or legitimate interests?
- 2.7 Does a fan site support respondent rights or legitimate interests in a domain name?
- 2.8 How do panels assess claims of nominative (fair) use by resellers or distributors?
- 2.9 Do "parked" pages comprising pay-per-click links support respondent rights or legitimate
- 2.10 Does a respondent have rights or legitimate interests in a domain name comprised of a dictionary word/phrase or acronym?
- 2.11 At what point in time of respondent conduct do panels assess claimed rights or legitimate
- 2.12 Does a respondent trademark corresponding to a domain name automatically generate 3.11 Can the use of "robots txt" or similar mechanisms to prevent website content being rights or legitimate interests?
- 2.13 How do panels treat complainant claims of illegal (e.g., counterfeit) activity in relation to 3.12 Can tarnishment form a basis for finding bad faith? potential respondent rights or legitimate interests?
- 2.14 Is the TLD under which a domain name is registered relevant in assessing respondent rights or legitimate interests?
- 2.15 What is the relation between the 2nd and 3rd UDRP elements?

3. Third UDRP Element

- 3.1 How does a complainant prove a respondent's bad faith?
- 3.2 What circumstances further inform panel consideration of registration in bad faith?
- 3.3 Can the "passive holding" or non-use of a domain name support a finding of bad faith?
- constitute bad faith?
- 3.5 Can third-party generated material "automatically" appearing on the website associated with a domain name form a basis for finding bad faith?
- 3.6 How does a registrant's use of a privacy or proxy service impact a panel's assessment of
- 3.7 How does a disclaimer on the webpage to which a disputed domain name resolves impact a panel's assessment of bad faith?
- 3.8 Can bad faith be found where a domain name was registered before the complainant acquired trademark rights?
- 3.9 Can the respondent's renewal of its domain name registration support a finding of (registration in) bad faith?
- 3.10 Will panels consider statements made in settlement discussions?
- accessed in an online archive impact a panel's assessment of bad faith?



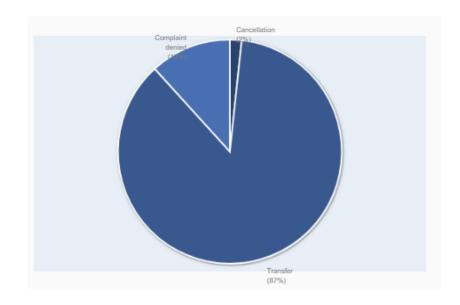
L'esperienza WIPO

Total Number of Cases per Year				
Year	Number of Cases			
1999	1			
2000	1857			
2001	1557			
2002	1207			
2003	1100			
2004	1176			
2005	1456			
2006	1824			
2007	2156			
2008	2329			
2009	2107			
2010	2696			
2011	2764			
2012	2884			
2013	2585			
2014	2634			
2015	2754			
2016	3036			
2017	1378			
Total	37501			



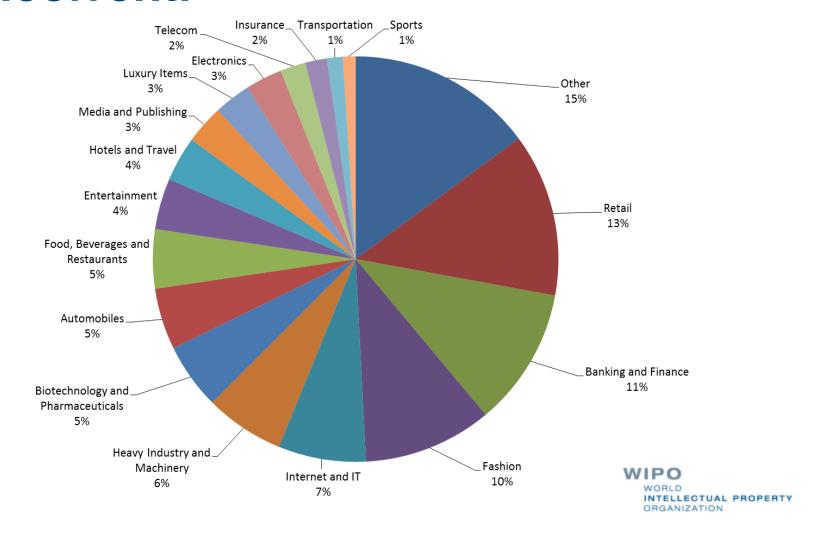
L'esperienza WIPO

Case Outcome (Consolidated): All Years				
Outcome	Number of Cases	Percentage		
Cancellation	488	1.69%		
Transfer	25064	86.58%		
Complaint denied	3396	11.73%		



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WIPO UDRP: Settori di attività dei Ricorrenti



Suggerimenti "pratici" (1)

- Ricerche esaustive sul titolare del nome a dominio al fine di acquisire ogni informazione rilevante, come ad esempio:
 - altri nomi a dominio in capo allo stesso titolare;
 - attività poste in essere dal titolare attraverso altri siti Internet;
 - decisioni arbitrali nei confronti dello stesso titolare;
 - altre informazioni utili per provare l'eventuale malafede del titolare.

Suggerimenti "pratici" (2)

- Contatto attraverso una società fiduciaria allo scopo di accertare le intenzioni del titolare in relazione al nome a dominio (in particolare quando il nome a dominio non è utilizzato per un sito attivo).
- Ogni informazione fornita direttamente dal titolare può essere utile al fine di provare la sua malafede.
- Quando il primo contatto col titolare del marchio è esperito direttamente dal titolare del nome a dominio, è generalmente opportuno rispondere richiedendo di fornire spiegazioni sui motivi che hanno determinato la registrazione e la natura delle richieste.
- Quando il corrispettivo richiesto è solo indicato sul sito Internet, si deve cercare di ottenere una conferma direttamente da parte del titolare del nome a dominio.

Suggerimenti "pratici" (3)

- Invio al titolare del nome a dominio di una lettera di diffida (circa il 75% dei casi sono risolti con successo in questa fase).
- Inviare una diffida è sempre opportuno in previsione di eventuali successive procedure arbitrali ai sensi della UDRP.
- Nei casi in cui le violazioni dei diritti di privativa vengano posti in essere principalmente attraverso i contenuti pubblicati sul sito web corrispondente al nome a dominio, è opportuno inviare una lettera di diffida anche al web hosting provider.

Conclusioni (1)

- Procedure ai sensi della UDRP e altre procedure alternative di risoluzione delle controversie sono relativamente semplici e poco costose.
- Conducono ad una rapida soluzione della controversia
- Consentono di superare le incertezze legate alla scelta del foro ad alla legge applicabile
- Decisioni anche in "default" del Respondent.

Conclusioni (2)

- Insieme pertanto ad un'efficace strategia di registrazione preventiva di nomi a dominio nelle estensioni generiche (anche qualche New gTLDs) e anche come CC in tutti i paesi di potenziale interesse e
- un'<u>accurata sorveglianza</u> sull'uso dei segni distintivi on line da parte di terzi,
- le <u>procedure alternative di risoluzione delle</u> <u>controversie</u> forniscono alle imprese un valido strumento per tutelare efficacemente i propri diritti di privativa industriale, anche su Internet.

Per ulteriori informazioni:

- WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center Offices
 - Geneva, Switzerland
 - Singapore, Singapore
- WIPO External Offices
 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - Beijing, China
 - Tokyo, Japan
 - Moscow, Russia
- Queries and case filing: <u>arbiter.mail@wipo.int</u>
- Model clauses: www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses/
- Info on procedures, neutrals and case examples: www





Vi ringrazio per l'attenzione

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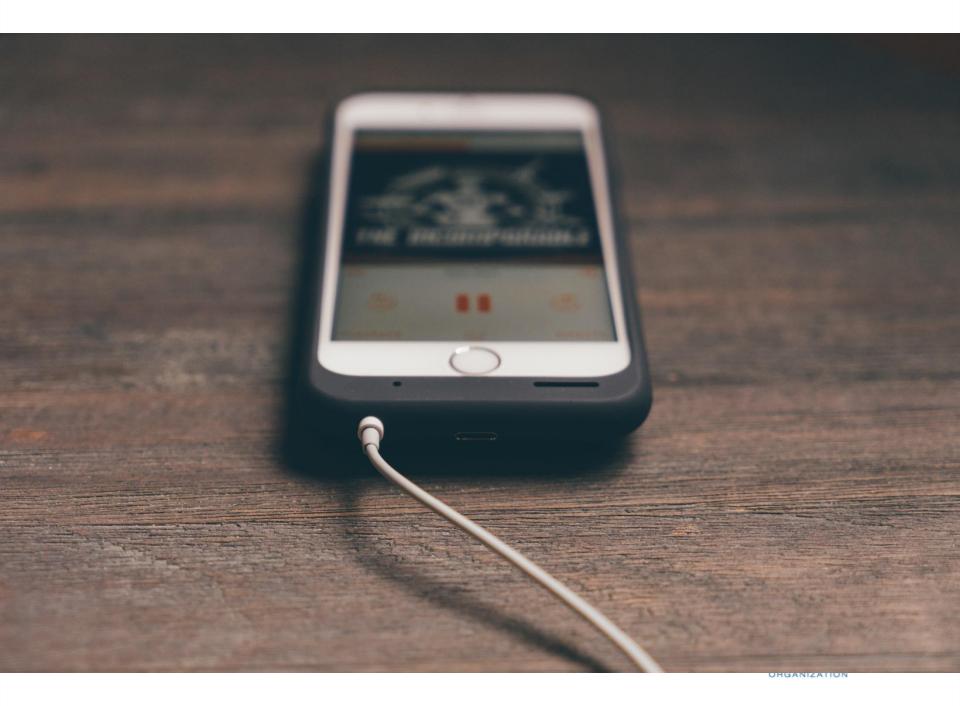
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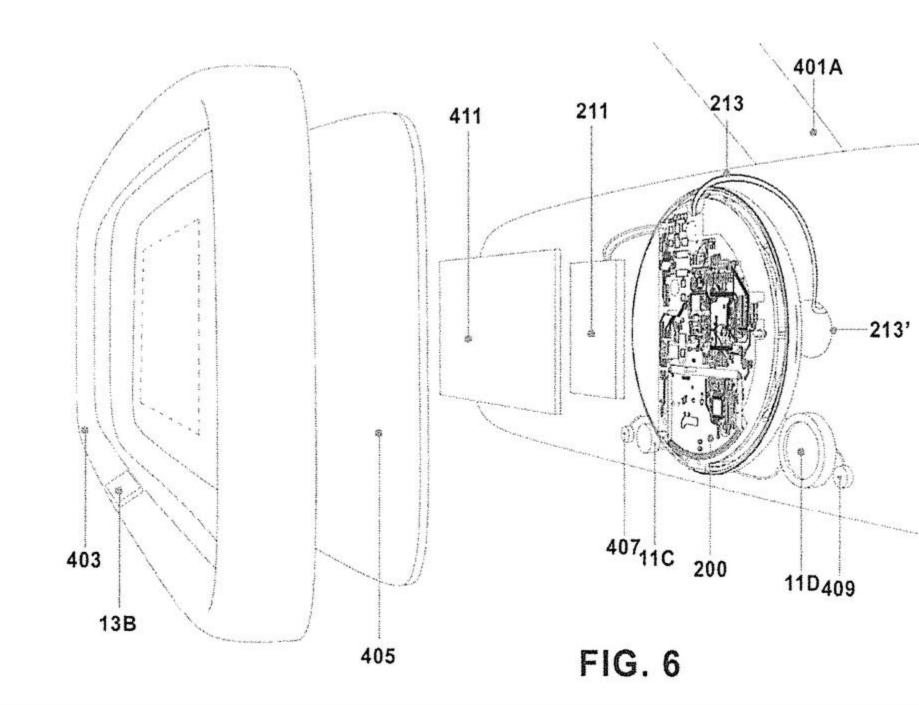




Speaker: Ms. Sandrine Ammann, Marketing & Communications Officer







169. (WO2017013685) APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATIC ALERTING IN CASE OF CRASH OF A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

PCT Biblio. Data Description Claims National Phase Notices Drawings Documents

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau

□ Submit observation

PermaLink @

Pub. No.: WO/2017/013685 International Application No.: PCT/IT2015/000187

G07C 5/00 (2006.01), G07C 5/08 (2006.01)

Publication Date: 26.01.2017 International Filing Date: 17.07.2015

Applicants: GHEORGHIU, Adrian [IT/IT]; (IT)
Inventors: GHEORGHIU, Adrian; (IT)

Agent: CIONCOLONI, Giuliana; STUDIO CONSULENZA BREVETTI CIONCOLONI S.R.L. Viale Castrense, 21 00182 ROMA (IT)

Priority Data:

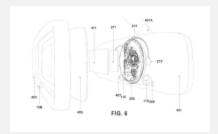
IPC:

Title (EN) APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATIC ALERTING IN CASE OF CRASH OF A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

(FR) APPAREIL POUR ALERTER AUTOMATIQUEMENT EN CAS DE COLLISION D'UN MOYEN DE TRANSPORT

Abstract: (EN)An apparatus for automatic alerting in case of crash of a land, airborne or marine

means of transportation, comprising a central data processing unit (1), and, in functional communication with said central unit (1), a non-volatile memory (3); satellite localisation means (7); dynamic event sensors; mobile cell phone or radio communications means (11); a panic button (13; 13A) to manually control the sending of a signal to the central unit (1); an electric power supply; means of containment, equipped with fixing means for quick assembly in the means of transportation integrally with it. The central unit (1) is programmed for detecting crash events of the means of transportation and dialling an emergency call, upon reception of a panic signal sent upon pressure application to the panic button or upon detection of a crash event of the means of transportation. The apparatus is additionally usable as an alarm or as an immobilizer of a motor vehicle



through suitable pressures on the panic button (13; 13A); and rearview mirror wherein the apparatus is housed.

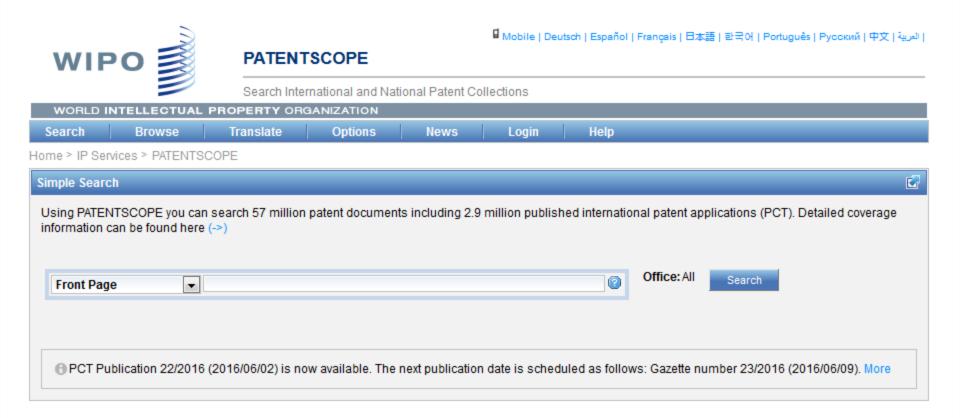
(FR)L'invention concerne un appareil pour alerter automatiquement en cas de collision d'un moyen de transport terrestre, aérien ou maritime, comprenant une unité centrale de traitement de données (1) et, en communication fonctionnelle avec ladite unité centrale (1), une mémoire non volatile (3); des moyens de localisation par satellite (7); des capteurs d'événements dynamiques; un moyen de communication par téléphone cellulaire mobile ou radio (11); un bouton d'urgence (13; 13A) servant à commander manuellement l'envoi d'un signal à l'unité centrale (1); une alimentation électrique; un moyen de confinement, équipé d'un moyen de fixation permettant de le monter rapidement dans le moyen de transport, d'un seul tenant avec celui-ci. L'unité centrale (1) est programmée pour détecter des événements de collision du moyen de transport et composer un appel d'urgence en cas de réception d'un signal d'urgence envoyé par application d'une pression sur le bouton d'urgence ou en cas de détection d'un événement de collision du moyen de transport. L'appareil peut également être utilisé comme alarme ou comme dispositif d'immobilisation d'un véhicule à moteur par des pressions appropriées exercées sur le bouton d'urgence (13; 13A); et sur le miroir de rétroviseur dans lequel l'appareil est logé.

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)

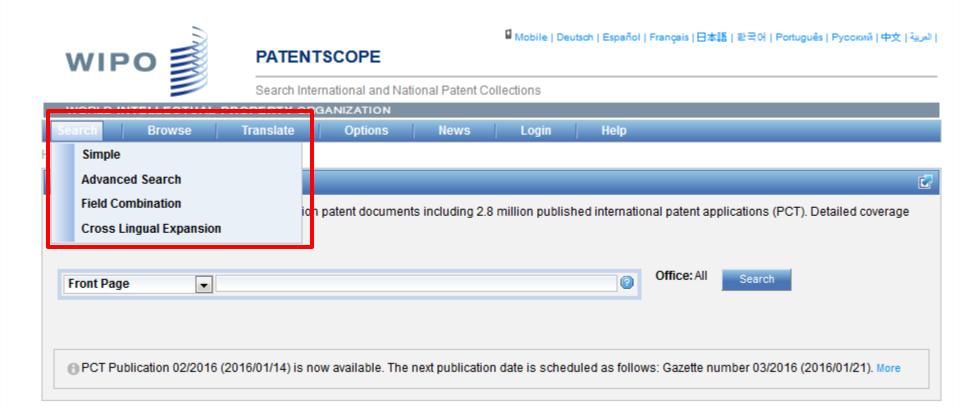
PATENTSCOPE



https://patentscope.wipo.int

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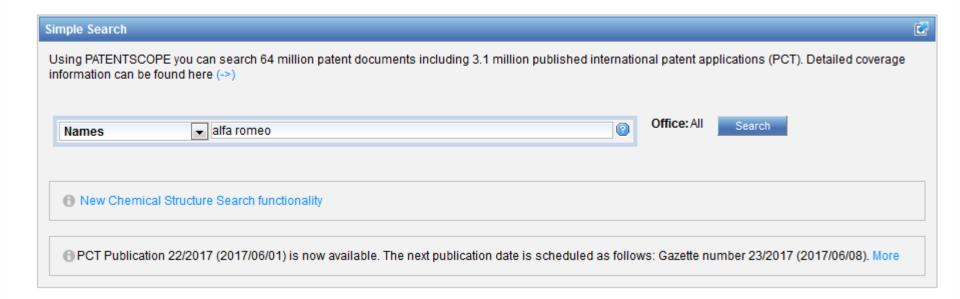
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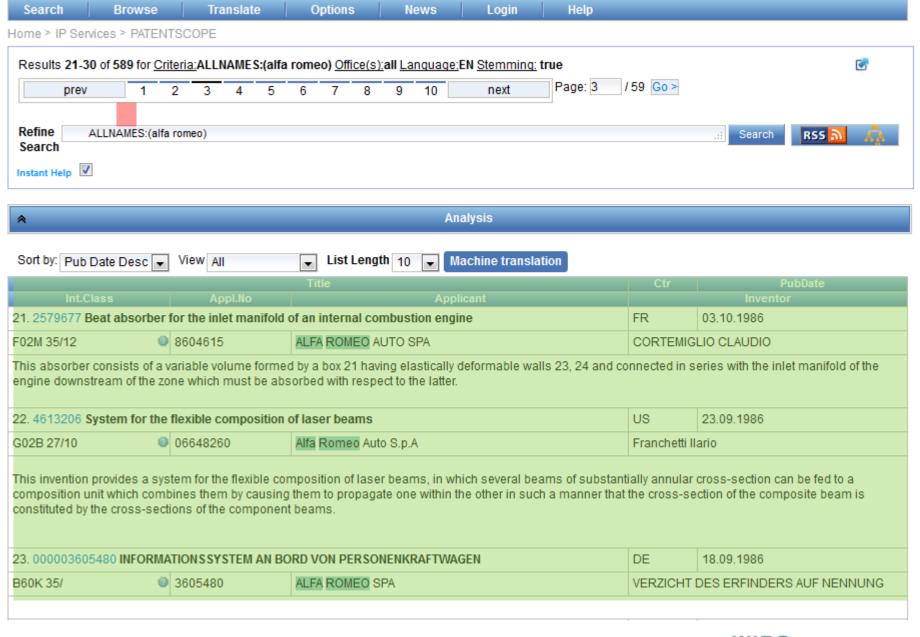


Simple Interface: company search

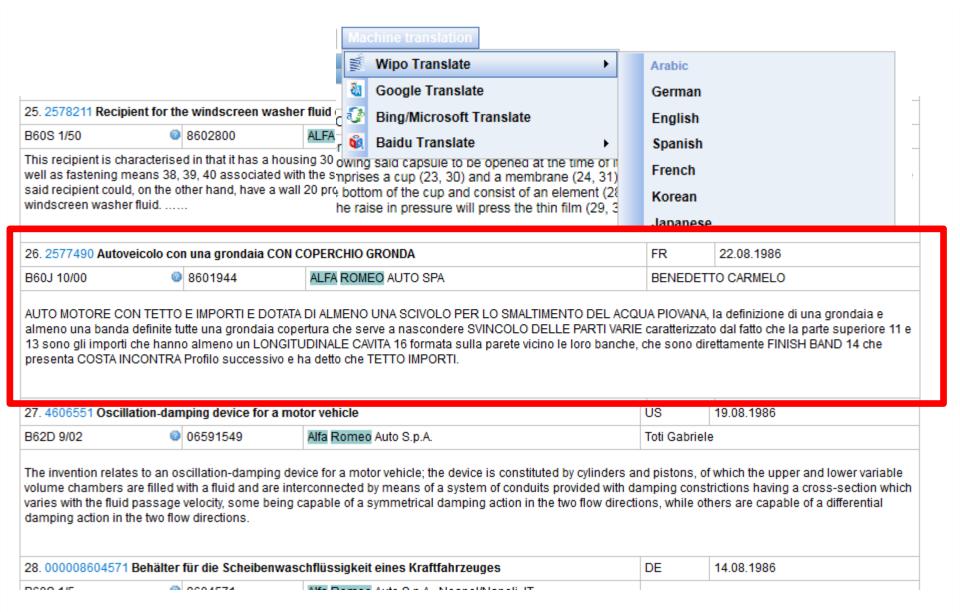




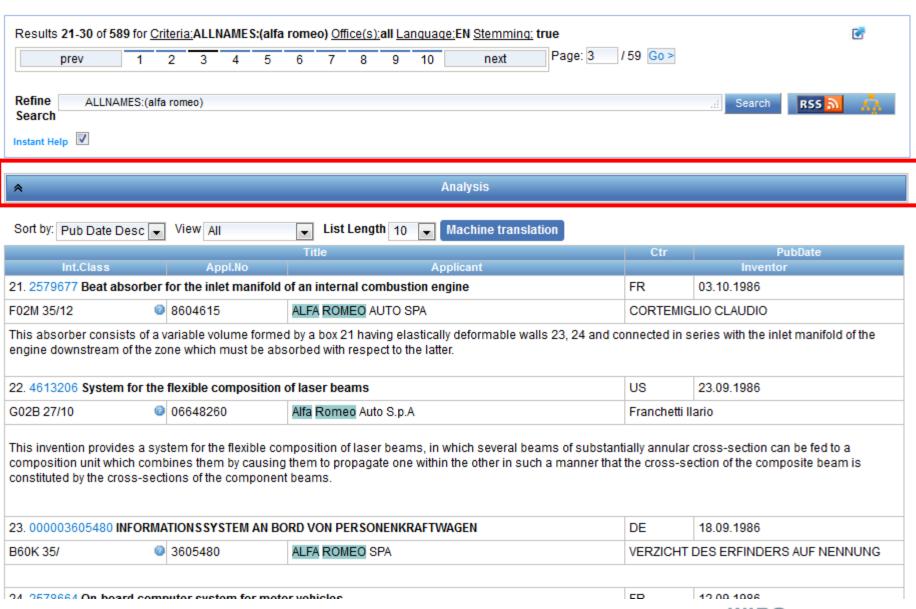






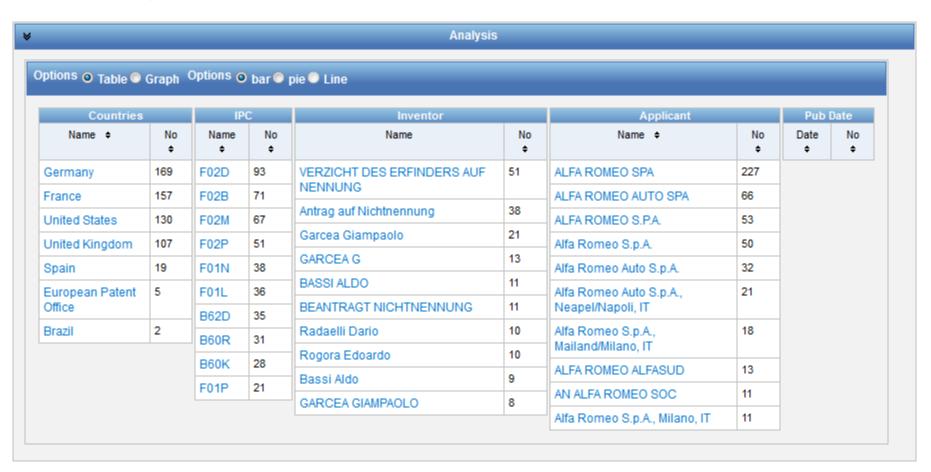




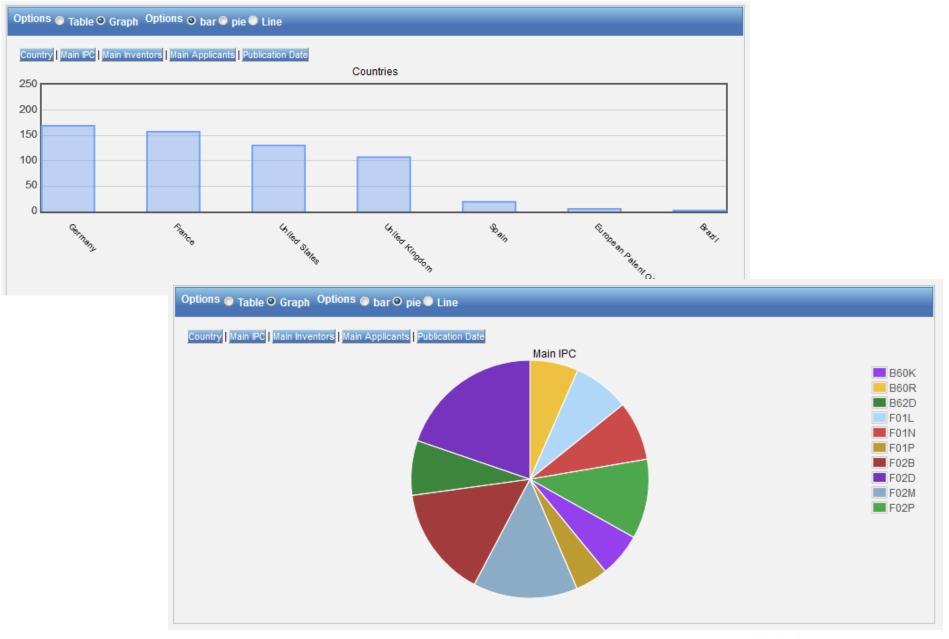




Analysis

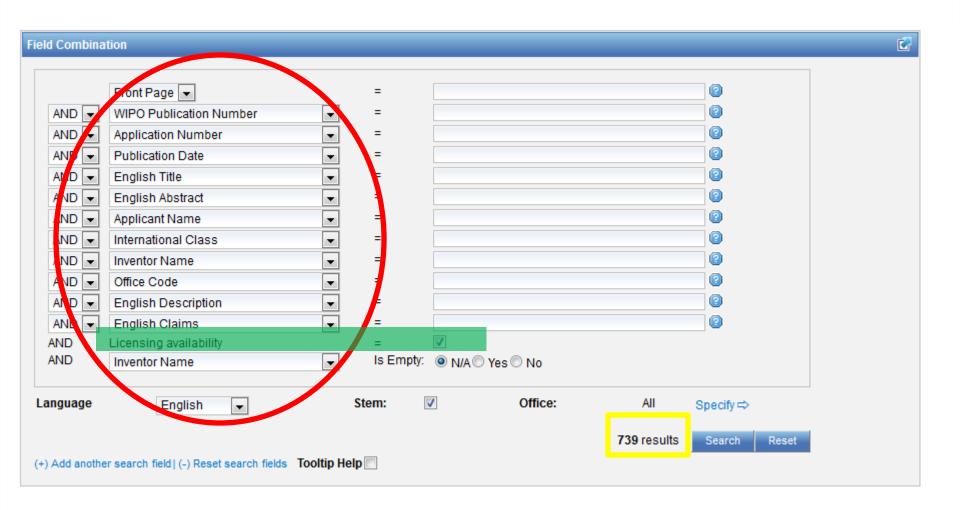






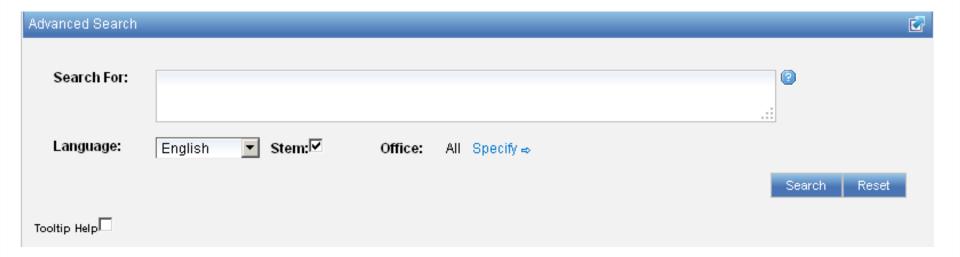
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Interface: Field Combination - Structured



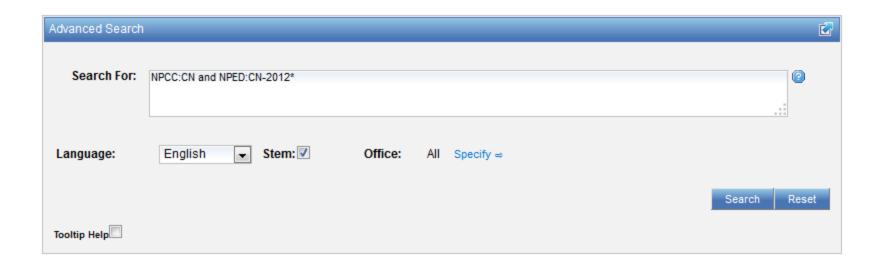


Interface: Advanced



Example: national phase entry

All applications that entered national phase in China in 2012





Example: wind turbine technologies

Search For:

EN_TI:((((windturbine OR ((eolic OR eolian OR aeolian OR wind OR windmill) NEAR2 (turbine OR power OR generator))) NEAR500 (HAWT OR (horizontal NEAR2 (axle OR shaft OR axes OR axis)))) AND ((armature^5 OR rotator^5 OR rotor^20 OR helix^5 OR "helical member"^5) OR (aerofoil^5 OR vane^5 OR fins^5 OR paddles^5 OR airfoils^5 OR blade^5)))) OR EN_AB:((((windturbine OR (eolian OR aeolian OR aeolian OR aeolian OR wind OR windmill) NEAR2 (turbine OR power OR generator))) NEAR500 (HAWT OR (horizontal NEAR2 (axle OR shaft OR axes OR axis))))
AND ((armature^5 OR rotator^5 OR rotor^20 OR helix^5 OR "helical member"^5) OR (aerofoil^5 OR vane^5 OR fins^5 OR paddles^5 OR airfoils^5 OR blade^5))))

.11



Coverage: what is included?



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		Total records: 2216178 English: 1429940 French: 86888 Spanish: 15550 German: 270470	2220787	

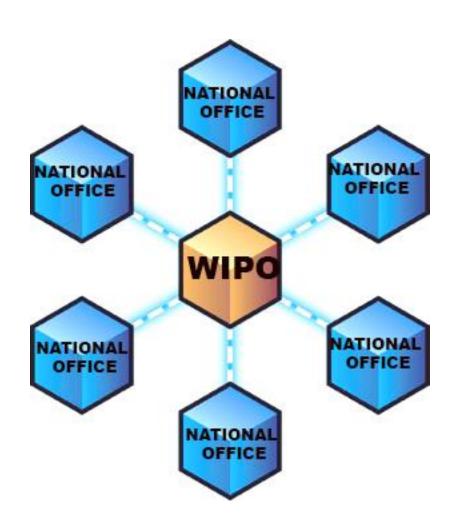


World Intellectual Property Or... (CH) https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/help/data_coverage.jsf

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
Honduras	14.01.2005 - 23.07.2010	28.01.2005 - 23.07.2010			286
Israel	02.01.1900 - 01.03.2013	17.07.2000 - 01.02.2013	103050	Total records: 90838 English: 90838	170455
Japan	09.01.1993 - 08.02.2013	09.01.1993 - 08.02.2013		Total records: 7054474 Japanese: 7054474	7754518
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
Nicaragua	06.11.2003 - 25.03.2009	06.11.2003 - 25.03.2009			197
Panama	10.03.1990 - 28.07.2010	10.03.1990 - 28.07.2010			2312
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



National/regional collections





National/regional collections vs national phase

Offices for which PCT national phase information is available in PATENTSCOPE Search Service

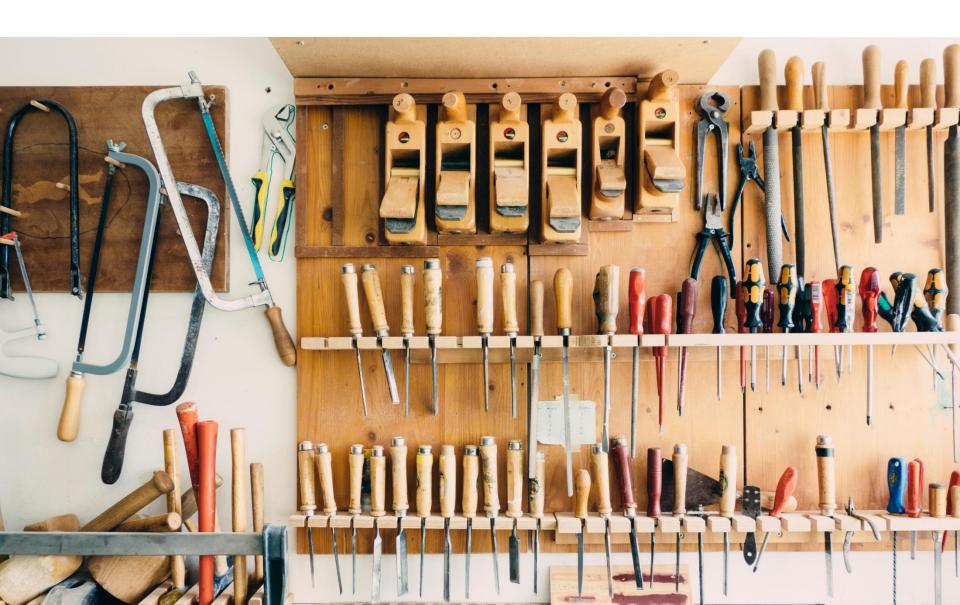
Where information is displayed for an office, this indicates that the applicant has requested national phase processing for the application concerned in that office. The national entry date and national reference number are supplied by the national office concerned and can be used to retrieve further details from that office, if desired. The information is updated at different frequencies, depending on the office. Therefore, absence of information for a given office does not necessarily indicate a non-entry in that office. The information displayed on the National Phase Tab is based on data supplied to WIPO by the following national patent offices:

https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/nationalphase.jsf

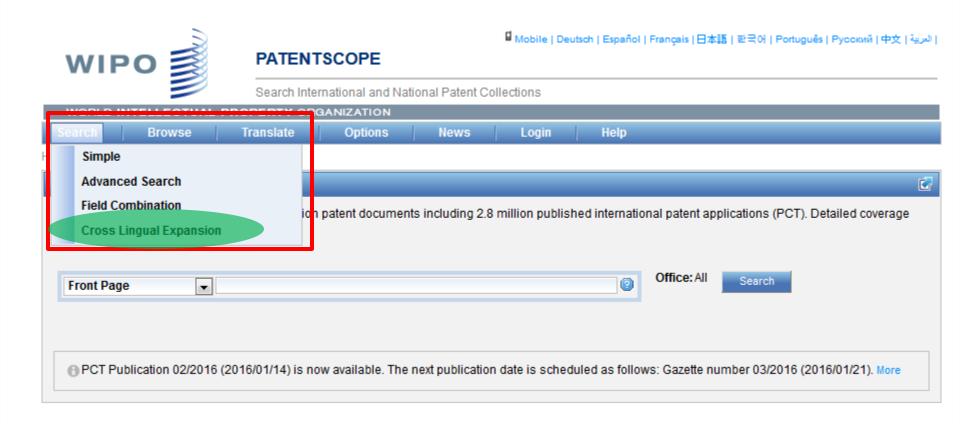
,			
United Arab Emirates	September 1, 2010	September 30, 2010	106
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	April 30, 1998	August 6, 2008	1,076
Austria	November 28, 1980	November 30, 2011	3,178
Australia	December 5, 1997	October 30, 2015	287,698
Bulgaria	January 6, 2004	December 19, 2007	241
Belarus	February 7, 2007	June 15, 2007	31
Belize	November 13, 2002	February 9, 2007	103
Canada	January 23, 1992	May 25, 2015	503,006
Switzerland	July 8, 2008	October 2, 2015	414
China	July 4, 1995	December 20, 2012	595,797
Cuba	November 3, 2009	June 24, 2011	287
Czech Republic	November 9, 1990	November 18, 2014	27,913
Germany	November 20 1980	Δnril 29 2011	100 //26



Useful tools: CLIR & WIPO Translate

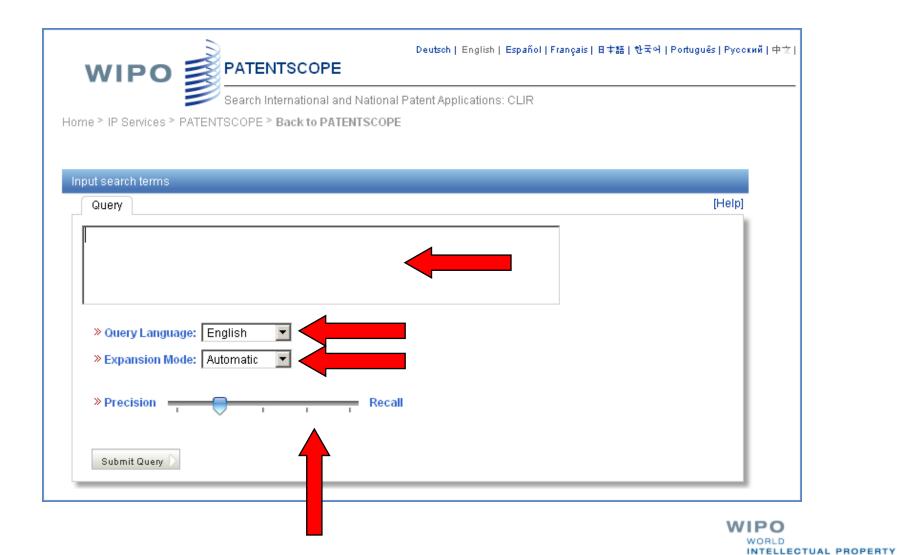


Available in the Search menu



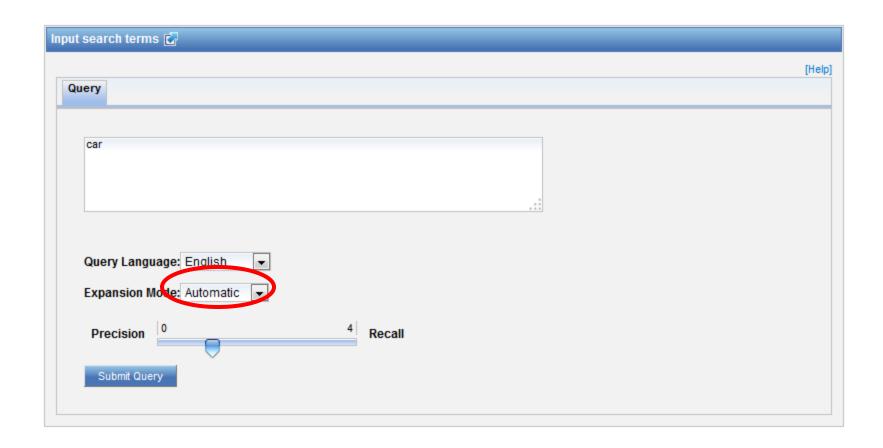


CLIR: the interface



ORGANIZATION

CLIR: an example

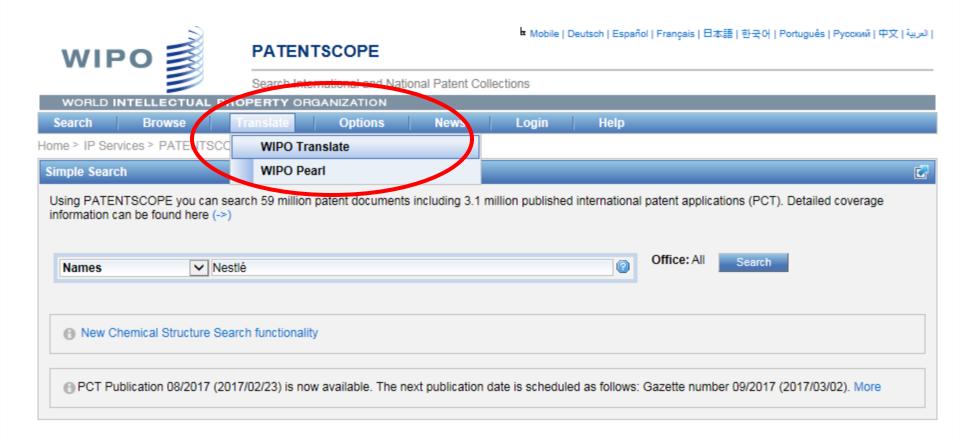




CLIR: an example

Results 1-10 of 2,326,669 for Criteria:FP:((EN_TI:("car" OR "automobile" OR "vehicles" OR "vehicles" OR "Nehicles" "automobile" OR "vehicles" OR "vehicular")) OR (DE_TI:("Auto" OR "Fahrzeug" OR "Kraftfahrzeug" OR "Kabine" OR "Automobil" OR "Vehicles" OR "Car" OR "Personenkraftwagen" OR "Waggon") OR DE_AB:("Auto" OR "Fahrzeug" OR "Kraftfahrzeug" OR "Kabine" OR "Automobil" OR "Vehicles" OR "Car" OR "Personenkraftwagen" OR "Waggon")) OR (ES TI:("cabina" OR "automóvil" OR "vehículo" OR "coche" OR "vagón" OR "carro" OR "auto" OR "culos") OR ES AB: ("cabina" OR "automóvil" OR "vehículo" OR "coche" OR "vagón" OR "carro" OR "auto" OR "culos")) OR (FR TI:("véhicule" OR "voiture" OR "automobile" OR "auto" OR "wagon" OR "cabine" OR "véhicule automobile" OR "plates" OR "véhicules ferroviaires") OR FR_AB:("véhicule" OR voiture" OR "automobile" OR "auto" OR "wagon" OR "cabine" OR "véhicule automobile" OR "plates" OR "véhicules" ferroviaires")) OR (IT_TI:("veicoli" OR "autoveicolo" OR "piamento" OR "autovettura" OR "carrozze" OR "avviamento" OR "parcheggi" OR "rotoli" OR "carro") OR IT_AB:("veicoli" OR "autoveicolo" OR "piamento" OR "autovettura" OR "carrozze" OR "avviamento" OR "parcheggi" OR "rotoli" OR "carro")) OR (JA_TI:("自動車" OR "カご" OR "車両" OR "車輛" OR "カー" OR "の連 絡" OR "車輌" OR "横向き" OR "間の連絡") OR JA_AB:("自動車" OR "かご" OR "車両" OR "車輛" OR "カー" OR "の連絡" OR "車 輛" OR "横向き" OR "間の連絡")) OR (KO_Ti:("차량용" OR "차량" OR "자동차용" OR "자동차" OR "하고" OR "철도차량" OR "철 6 도" OR "카") OR KO_AB:("차량용" OR "차량" OR "자동차용" OR "자동차" OR "하고" OR "철도차량" OR "철도" OR "커")) OR (NL TI:("voertuigen" OR "wagen" OR "gen" OR "auto" OR "wegyoertuigen" OR "vervoermiddelen" OR "autoradio" OR "een" OR "voertuigdakopening") OR NL AB:("voertuigen" OR "wagen" OR "gen" OR "auto" OR "wegvoertuigen" OR "vervoermiddelen" OR "autoradio" OR "een" OR "voertuigdakopening")) OR (PT_TI:("automóvel" OR "veiculos" OR "veiculos" OR "veiculos" OR "veiculos" OR "cabina" OR "gaiola" OR "carros" OR "vagão" OR "vagões") OR PT_AB:("automóvel" OR "veiculos" OR "veiculos" OR "veiculos" OR "cabina" OR "gaiola" OR "carros" OR "vagão" OR "vagões")) OR (RU_TI:("автомобиля" OR "вагона" OR "транспортных средств" ОR "парковки" ОR "автомобильных" ОR "техники" ОR "транспорта" ОR "автомобильной коробкой") OR RU AB: ("автомобиля" OR "вагона" OR "транспортных средств" OR "парковки" OR "автомобильных" OR "техники" OR "транспорта" OR "автомобильной коробкой")) OR (SV_TI:("fordon" OR "förbundna" OR "jernvegsfordon" OR "bil" OR "apparater" OR "stopp" OR "självrörlig plattform i anslutning" OR "fordonsburna" OR "hopsättning") OR SV_AB:("fordon" OR "förbundna" OR "jernvegsfordon" OR "bil" OR "apparater" OR "stopp" OR "självrörlig plattform i anslutning" OR "fordonsburna" OR "hopsättning")) OR (ZH TI:("轿厢" OR "汽车" OR "车辆" OR "车载式" OR "车厢") OR ZH AB:("轿厢" OR "汽车" OR "车辆" OR " 车载式" OR "车厢"))) Office(s):all Language:EN Stemming: true next Page: 1 /232667 Go > prev FP:((EN_TI:("car" OR "automobile" OR "vehicles" OR "vehicular") OR EN_AB:("car" OR Refine Search RSS a Search automobile" OR "vehicles" OR "vehicular")) OR (DE TI:("Auto" OR "Fahrzeug" OR"

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32 Technical domains from the IPC

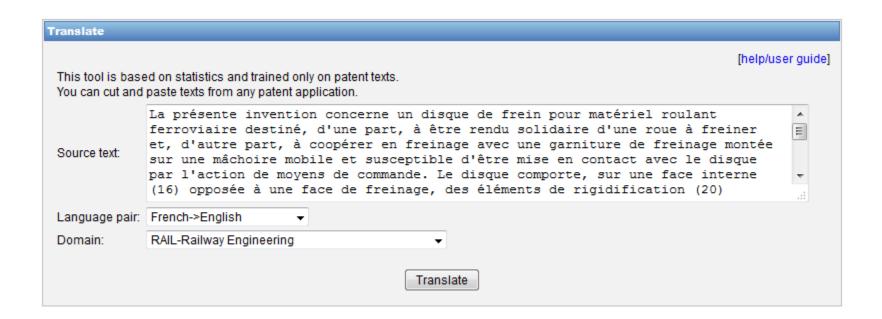


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[AERO] Aeronautics & Aerospace Engineering
[AGRI] Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
[AUDV] Audio, Audiovisual, Image & Video Tech
[AUTO] Automotive & Road Vehicle Engineering
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Source text:

La présente invention concerne un disque de frein pour matériel roulant ferroviaire destiné, d'une part, à être rendu solidaire d'une roue à freiner et, d'autre part, à coopérer en freinage avec une garniture de freinage montée sur une mâchoire mobile et susceptible d'être mise en contact avec le disque par l'action de moyens de commande. Le disque comporte, sur une face interne (16) opposée à une face de freinage, des éléments de rigidification (20)

Language pair: French->English

Domain: RAIL-Railway Engineering

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- Click to view other proposals
- · Select words or phrases on the left to access other translation proposals

La présente invention concerne un disque de frein pour matériel roulant ferroviaire destiné, d'une part, à être rendu solidaire d'une roue à freiner et, d'autre part, à coopérer en freinage avec une garniture de freinage montée sur une mâchoire mobile et susceptible d'être mise en contact avec le disque par l'action de moyens de commande. Le disque comporte, sur une face interne (16) opposée à une face de freinage, des éléments de rigidification (20) comprenant des nervures (22-25) dirigées au moins selon des directions radiales et concentriques par rapport à un axe central (X) de la roue, de manière à maîtriser les déformations du disque dues à la chaleur de freinage. Egalement, le disque comporte au moins quatre trous borgnes internes (44, 46) débouchants vers la roue et destinés à recevoir des goupilles de centrage et de pré-montage des secteurs du disque sur la roue, parmi lesquels au moins deux trous borgnes (46) sont oblongs.

The invention relates to a brake disk for railway rolling stock intended, on the one hand, to be secured to a wheel to be braked and, on the other hand, to cooperate in braking with a brake pad mounted on a movable jaw and contactable with the disk by the action of control means. The disc comprises, on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements (20) comprising ribs (22-25) oriented at least in radial directions and concentric with a central axis (X) of the wheel so as to control the deformations of the disk braking due to heat. The disk also comprises at least four inner blind holes (44, 46) opening up towards the wheel for receiving centering pins and pre-mounting sectors of the disk on the wheel, of which at least two blind holes (46) are oblong.

Edit translation

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La présente invention concerne un disque de frein pour matériel roulant ferroviaire destiné, d'une part, à être rendu solidaire d'une roue à freiner et, d'autre part, à coopérer en freinage avec une garniture de freinage montée sur une mâchoire mobile et susceptible d'être mise en contact avec le disque par l'action de moyens de commande. Le disque comporte, sur une face interne (16) opposée à une face de freinage, des éléments de rigidification (20) comprenant des nervures (22-25) dirigées au moins selon des directions radiales et concentriques par rapport à un axe central (X) de la roue, de manière à maîtriser les déformations du disque dues à la chaleur de freinage. Egalement, le disque comporte au moins quatre trous borgnes internes (44, 46) débouchants vers la roue et destinés à recevoir des goupilles de centrage et de pré-montage des secteurs du disque sur la roue, parmi lesquels au moins deux trous borgnes (46) sont oblongs.

Edit translation

The invention relates to a brake disk for railway rolling stock intended, on the one hand, to be secured to a wheel to be braked and, on the other hand, to cooperate in braking with a brake pad mounted on a movable jaw and contactable with the disk by the action of control means. The disc comprises, on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements (20) comprising

UChoose among proposals, or edit the text

The disc comprises, on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

The disc comprises , on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face , stiffening elements

Ok

the disc comprises **on an inner** face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc has, on an inner face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc **has, on an inner side** (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disk has, on an inner face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disk has, on an inner side (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc has, on an internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc comprises **on an** internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc comprises **on an inner sid**e (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disk comprises, on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc comprises, on **an inner** face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disk has, on an internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc comprises, on the internal face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening means

the disc has on an inner face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

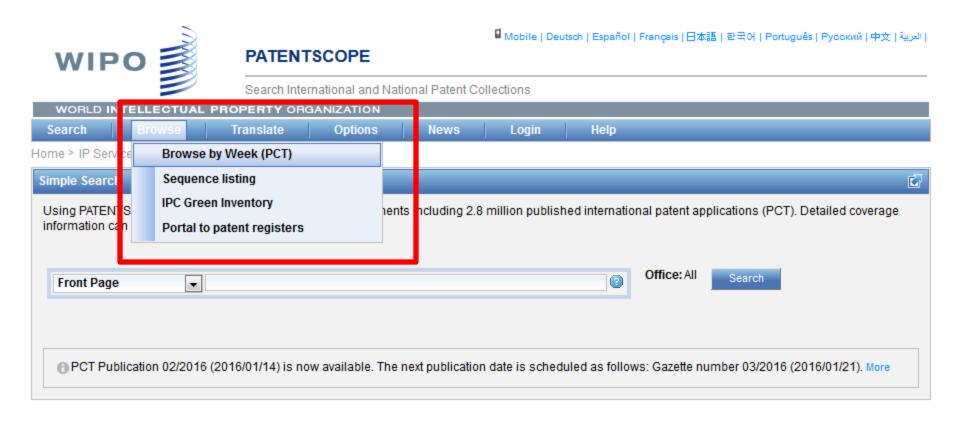
the disc comprises, on **an inner sid**e (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disk has on an inner face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening elements

the disc comprises on an inner face (16) opposite a braking face, stiffening means

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1 17/2012(2012-04-26) E 16/2012(2012-04-19)	E SHIELD ASSEMBLY WITH HUB EEDLE DEVICE	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	US2011/063081	A61M 5/32	ERSKINE MEDICAL LLC
15/2012(2012-04-12) 14/2012(2012-04-05) 13/2012(2012-03-29)	ROTOR	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	US2011/060534	F16D 65/12	BRAKE PARTS, INC.
12/2012(2012-03-22) 11/2012(2012-03-15)	M AND METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT	Initial Publication without ISR[A2]	US2011/063078	B01D 21/00	BEPEX INTERNATIONAL, LLC
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5 07/2012(2012-02-16) 06/2012(2012-02-09) 05/2012(2012-02-02)	T MATTRESS	Later publication of international search report[A3]	IB2011/002638	A47C 31,000	EVACUSLED, INC.
04/2012(2012-01-26) RECOVERY	AULIC FAN CIRCUIT HAVING ENERGY	Initial Publication without ISR[A2]	IB2011/002966	F15B 13/02	CATERPILLAR INC.
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8. (WO/2012/045511)METH SILICONE FOIL AND OPTOELE COMPONENT COMPRISING A S		Later publication of international search report[A3]	EP2011/064174	B29C 43/18	OSRAM OPTO SEMICONDUCTORS GMBH
1 1	OD AND SYSTEM FOR DERIVING FUNCTIONS FROM XRD PROFILES	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	US2011/062212	G01N 23/20	MORPHO DETECTION, INC.
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11. (WO/2012/046191)IDEN ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN BIO	ITIFICATION OF MULTI-MODAL OMEDICAL MARKERS	Later publication of international search report[A3]	IB2011/054366	G06F 19/12	KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.
12. (WO/2012/072856)COU AND A DOLLY	PLING ARRANGEMENT FOR A DOLLY	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	FI2010/050987	B62B 5/00	K. HARTWALL OY AB
13. (WO/2012/040344)ADV	ERTISING SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Later publication of international search report[A3]	US2011/052579	G09F 23/08	BARTOSCH, Brent
14. (/VO/2012/072720)MET	HOD AND SYSTEM FOR RADIALLY	Initial Publication	EP2011/071456	E21B 7/20	SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH





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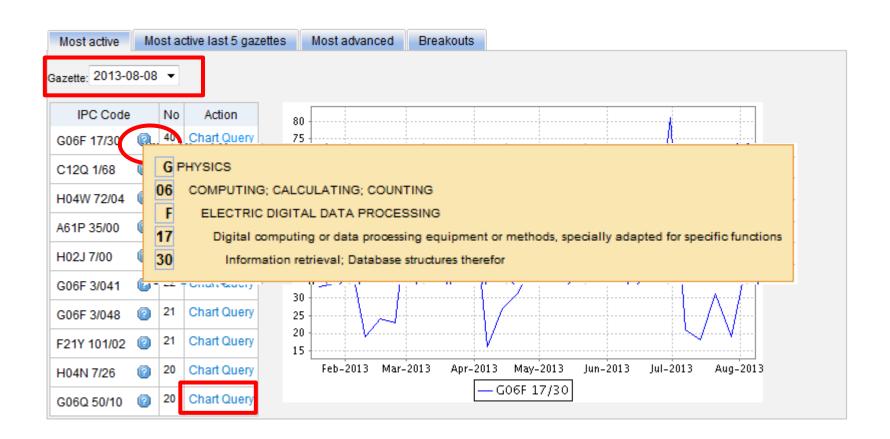
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28/2013(2013-07-11) 27/2013(2013-07-04) (26/2013(2013-06-27) 25/2013(2013-06-20)	TEM FOR NON-INVASIVELY T TYPES OF MICRO-CALCIFICATIONS IN	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	EP2013/052451	G06T 7/00	PAUL SCHER	RER INSTITUT
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6. (WO/2013/126194)EXPANDABLE CONICAL TUBING RUN THROUGH PRODUCTION TUBING AND INTO OPEN HOLE		Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	US2013/023747	E21B 33/128	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES, INC.	
7. (WO/2013/050206)ADAPTIVE QUANTISATION FOR INTRA- ENCODED IMAGE BLOCKS		Later publication of international search report[A3]	EP2012/067178	H04N 7/26	THOMSON LICENSING	
8. (WO/2013/124248)ARRA AND INDIVIDUALS	ANGEMENT FOR PROTECTING SYSTEMS	Initial Publication with ISR[A1]	EP2013/053220	H02H 1/06	DEHN + SÕHNE GMBH + CO. KG	
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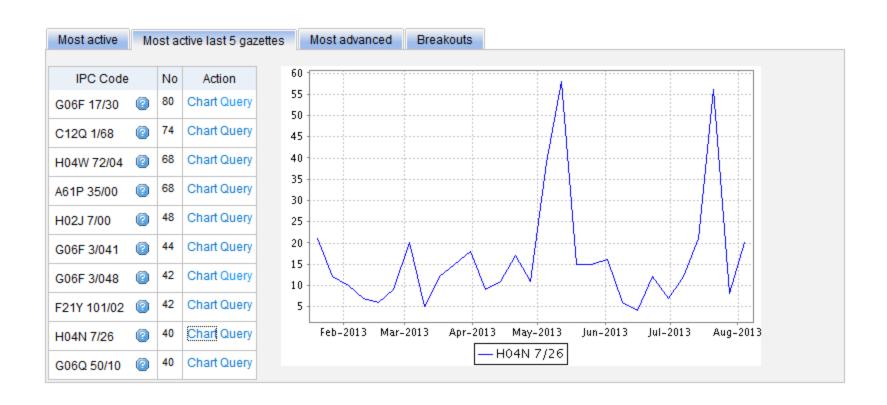
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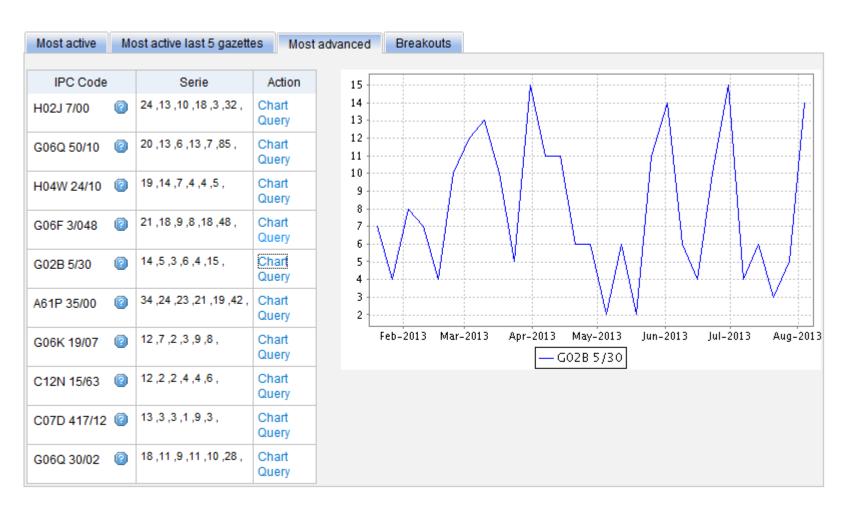


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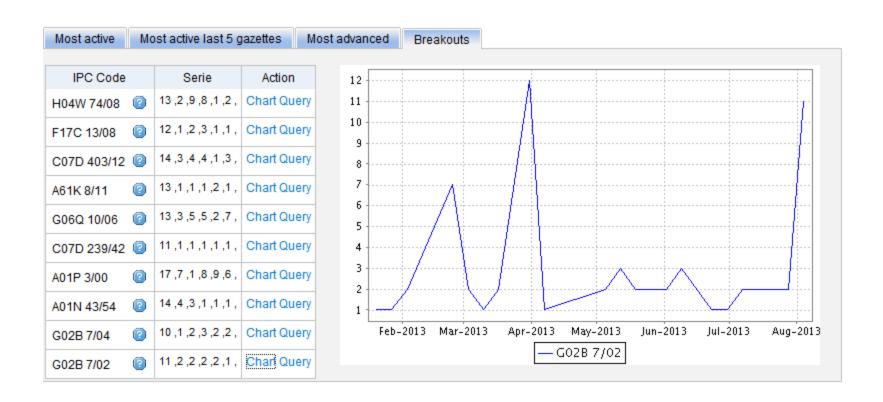


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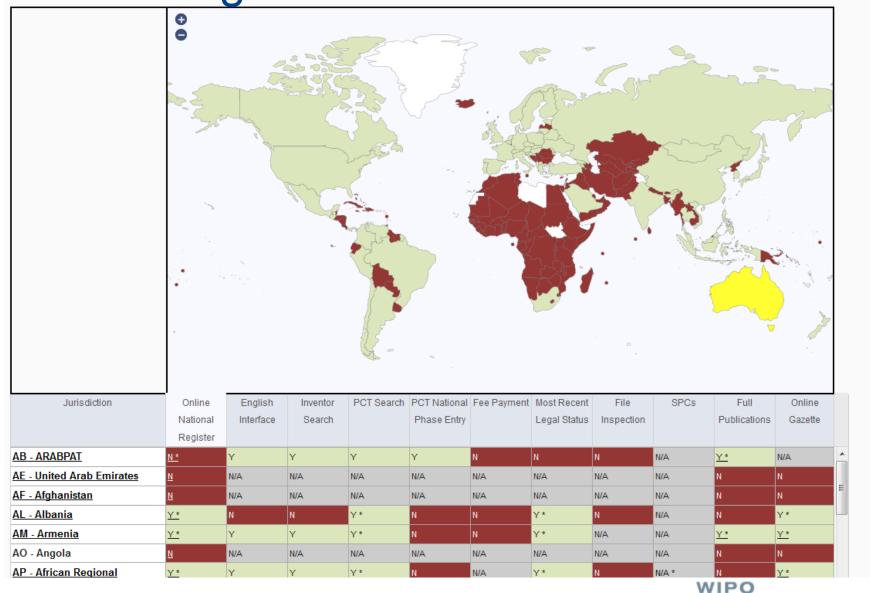
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- 4. It should be noted that each EST and its corresponding IPC place(s) do not necessarily coincide and that the EST may represent a subset of the corresponding IPC place.
- 5. The links in the PATENTSCOPE column allow the user to automatically search and display all international patent applications available through PATENTSCOPE which are classified in the relevant IPC place. In view of paragraph 4, above, search results may additionally include irrelevant results not relating to ESTs.
- 6. For IPC place ranges (e.g. Fuel cells H01M 4/86-4/98), the search result is limited to the first symbol of the range (e.g. H01M 4/86). If searching additional symbols falling in the range is desirable, this can be done either manually in PATENTSCOPE or via the IPC scheme by using the "bridge" function ("magnifying lens 🚱 button).

TOPIC	IPC	PATENTSCOPE
□ ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PRODUCTION		
⊞ . Bio-fuels		
. Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC)	C10L 3/00 F02C 3/28	C10L 3/00 F02C 3/28
® . Fuel cells	H01M 4/86-4/98, 8/00-8/24, 12/00-12/08	H01M 4/86-4/98, 8/00-8/24, 12/00-12/08
. Pyrolysis or gasification of biomass	C10B 53/00 C10J	C10B 53/00 C10J
$^{f f ar E}$. Harnessing energy from manmade waste		
$^{f f f E}$. Hydro energy		
. Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)	F03G 7/05	<u>F03G 7/05</u>
• . Wind energy	F03D	<u>F03D</u>

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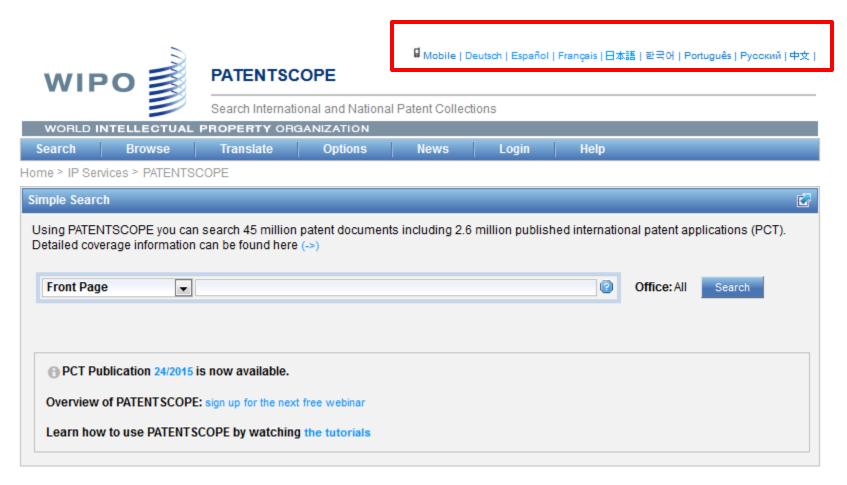
Patent Register Portal



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Languages of the interface



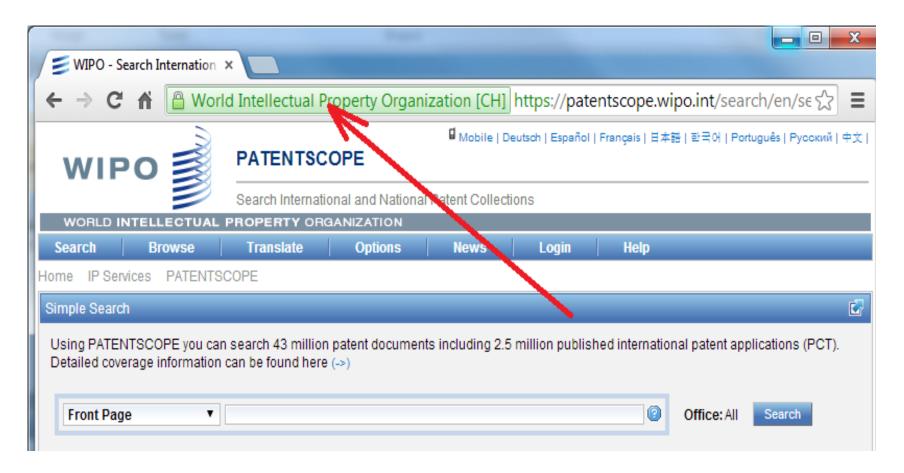


PATENTSCOPE account





Https protocol



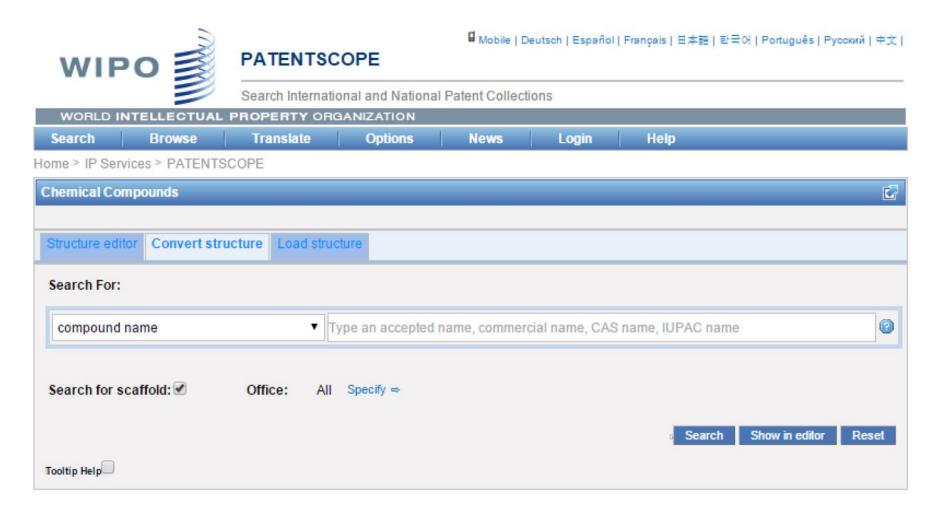


PATENTSCOPE what's new?

Addition of chemical compound search



Chemical Search function

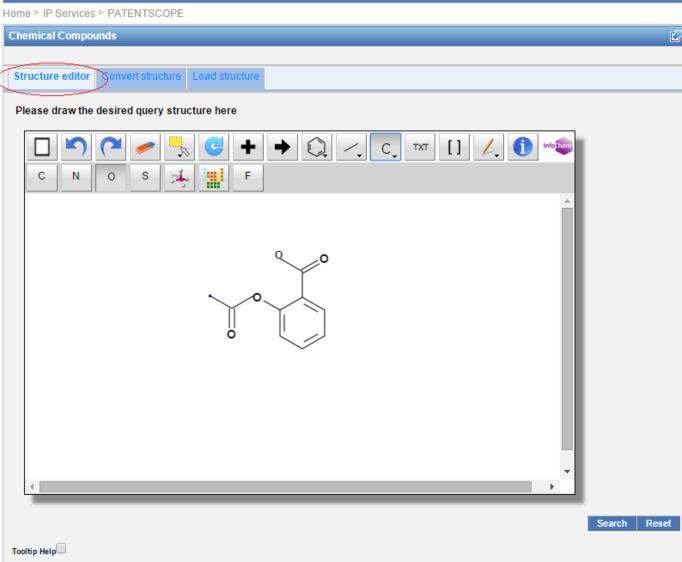






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Home > IP Services > PATENTSCOPE

⇔ 🕆 🖶 Machine translation

5. (WO2015061521) EFFERVESCENT TABLET CONTAINING HIGH LEVEL OF A SPIRIN.

Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters

Description Claims National Phase Notices Compounds Drawings Documents

EFFERVESCENT TABLET CONTAINING HIGH LEVEL OF ASPIRIN

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

CT Biblio, Data

This invention relates to effervescent formulations containing high amounts of aspirin, and to methods of making and using these formulations.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Aspirin is one of the most recognized medicines in the world. The benefits of aspirin for pain, inflammation, and heart health have caused some writers to suggest that it may be the most successful over-the-counter medicine in history. Aspirin has been marketed in many different delivery systems, including compressed tablets (e.g., Bayer® aspirin tablets), powders (BC® and Goody's® powders), and effervescent tablets (Alka-Seltzer® tablets).

Aspirin has been combined with different active ingre has been combined with various buffers (Bufferin®, A

Aspirin has also been proposed for use in combination and U.S. Patent No. 5,770,215 (multivitamins). One for

O TON

nacin[®] tablets) and acetaminophen (Excedrin[®] tablets), and it blets).

minerals, such as in U.S. Patent No. 4,491 ,574 (vitamin A) be commercially

acidum acetylsalicylicum

successful is the combination of aspirin and ascorbic _____/rescent tablet (Aspirin® Plus C), which was introduced in Europe over thirty years ago. Current dosing for Aspirin® Plus C is one to two tablets, with each tablet containing 400 mg aspirin and 240 mg vitamin C.

Despite aspirin's long history of success, it suffers from some manufacturing drawbacks. Aspirin is very hygroscopic and degrades quickly in a humid

environment.

One method that one skilled in the art might employ to reduce the vulnerability of aspirin to degradation is to form a tablet having two or more layers, with aspirin in one layer and acidic or basic ingredients in another layer. These tablets require special handling and are more expensive to make than single layer tablets, and it can be difficult to ensure that the separate active ingredients are present at the proper levels in the tablet.

Effervescent formulations typically contain, in addition to one or more active ingredients, an acid source and a carbonate or hydrogen carbonate salt as the principal components of an effervescent couple. Prior efforts in formulating effervescent tablets containing aspirin have required excess amounts of alkaline substances, such as sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, or sodium citrate to provide a highly soluble

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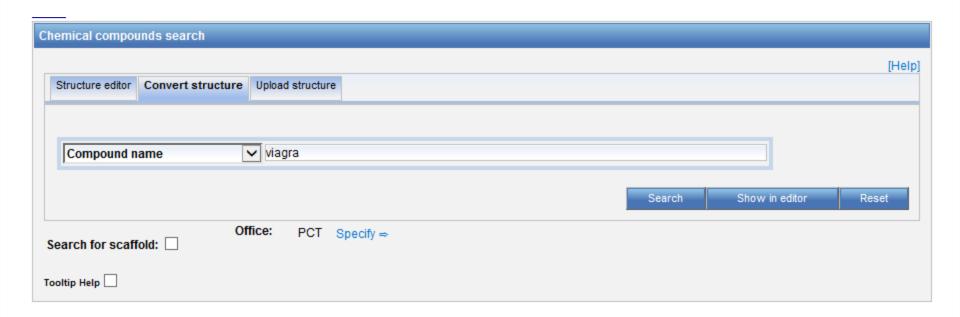
Example:



Chemical names: Sildenafil; 139755-83-2; Revatio; VIAGRA; Sildenafil [INN:BAN]; CHEMBL192

Molecular formula: C₂₂H₃₀N₆O₄S

Chemical compound search





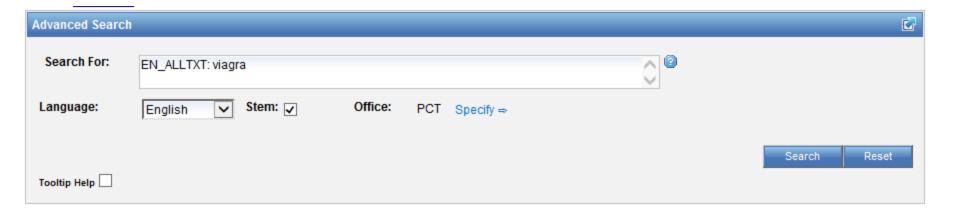


Analysis

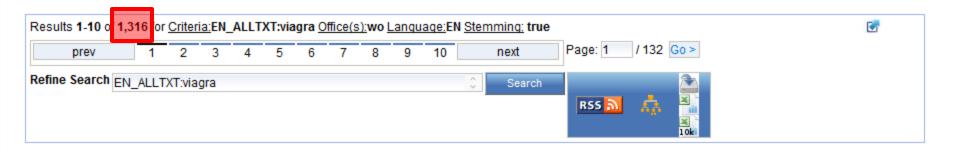
List Length 10 Sort by: Pub Date Desc 🗸 View All Machine translation PubDate Ctr Appl.No Inventor 1. WO/2016/145075 USE OF ANTISTATIC MATERIALS IN THE AIRWAY FOR THERMAL AEROSOL CONDENSATION PROCESS WO 15.09.2016 PCT/US2016/021554 ALEXZA PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. MYERS, Daniel J. A61M 11/04 The disclosure teaches the use of antistatic materials in the airway for thermal aerosol generation devices. The present disclosure teaches the use of antistatic materials for drug delivery in any drug that may be susceptible to charging during aerosol generation. 2. WO/2016/145032 COMPOSITIONS FOR USE IN TREATING PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION WO 15.09.2016 A01N 33/02 PCT/US2016/021492 PELOTON THERAPEUTICS, INC. JOSEY, John, A. The present disclosure provides methods of treating pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in a subject in need thereof. Compositions for use in these methods are also provided. WO/2016/144901 METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ABNORMAL INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENT DISORDERS WO 15.09.2016 PCT/US2016/021238 A61K 31/4375 AUSPEX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. STAMLER, David Disclosed herein are new dosage regimens for deuterium-substituted benzoquinoline compounds, and methods for the treatment of abnormal muscular activity, movement disorders, and related conditions.



Advanced search







Analysis

View All

Sort by: Relevance

 Title
 Ctr
 PubDate

 Int.Class
 Appl.No
 Applicant
 Inventor

 1. WO/2002/017927 METHOD FOR TREATING ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND INCREASING LIBIDO IN MEN
 WO
 07.03.2002

 A61K 31/565
 PCT/US2001/027205
 UNIMED PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
 DUDLEY, Robert, E.

List Length 10

Machine translation

The present invention relates to a transdermal hydroalcoholic testosterone gel formulation that overcomes the problems associated with other testosterone delivery mechanisms by providing, among other things, a desirable pharmacokinetic hormone profile with little or no skin irritation. The gel may be used as a method of improving sexual performance, including treating erectile dysfunction, and increasing libido by increasing testosterone levels in men. In addition, the gel may be used in conjunction with pharmaceuticals aimed at treating erectile dysfunction, such as VIAGRA®, to enhance their effectiveness.

2. WO/2011/081915 METHODS FOR TREATING ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES WO 07.07.2011

A61K 38/17 PCT/US2010/060230 CEBIX INC. WAHREN, John

The present invention relates to the development of improved methods for treating erectile dysfunction associated with diabetes. Significantly, such dosing regimens can be combined with established methods for treating sexual dysfunction, including PDE5 inhibitors such as those sold under the trademark VIAGRA® to provide for significantly improved efficacy compared to the PDE5 inhibitor alone.

3. WO/2004/037173 METHOD FOR TREATING ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND INCREASING LIBIDO IN MEN WO 06.05.2004

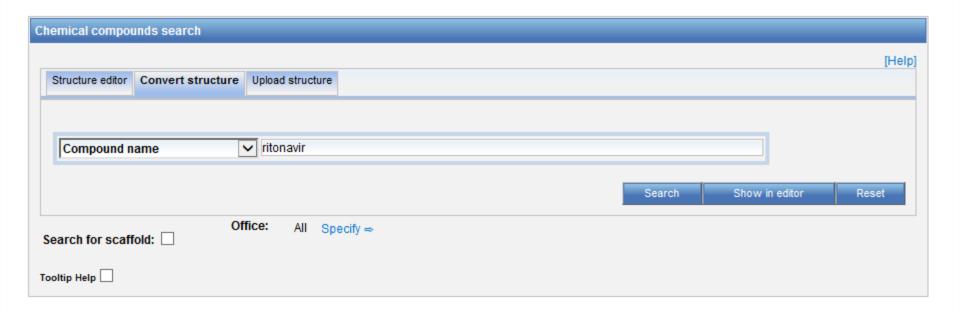
A61K 31/56 PCT/US2003/032597 UNIMED PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. DUDLEY, Robert, E.

The present invention relates to a transdermal hydroalcoholic testosterone gel formulation that overcomes the problems associated with other testosterone delivery mechanisms by providing, among other things, a desirable pharmacokinetic hormone profile with little or no skin irritation. In addition, the gel is used in conjunction with pharmaceuticals aimed at treating erectile dysfunction, such as VIAGRA©, to enhance their effectiveness.



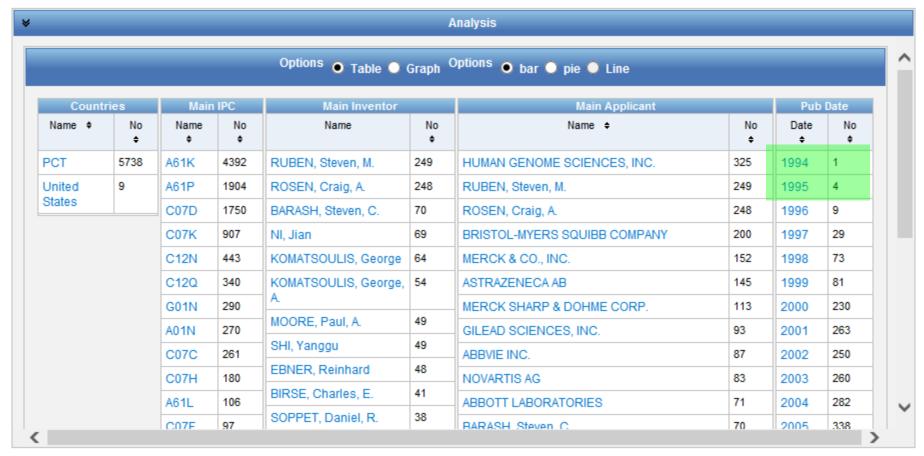
Example: Ritonavir

Antiretroviral drug to treat HIV infection and AIDS.









Ritonavir & the FDA

"The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the drug in March 1996 for oral solution and in June 1999 for capsules.

Patent Landscape Report on Ritonavir October 2011 http://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/patents/946/wipo_pub_946.pdf



Future plans

Make the chemical search feature available for other collections and languages



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Home Reference

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Quick links

• Frequently asked questions

Register for upcoming webinars

- Translation Tools in PATENTSCOPE June 28 | June 30
- The Browse menu in PATENTSCOPE July 19 | July 21
- IPC & PATENTSCOPE August 16 | August 18

System requirements

- PC: Windows® 8, 7, Vista, XP or 2003 Server
- Mac®: Mac OS® X 10.6 or newer
- Mobile: iPhone®, iPad®, Android™ phone or Android & tablet



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Global Brand Database

- free of charge
- simultaneous brand-related searches across multiple collections.

http://www.wipo.int/branddb/en/index.jsp

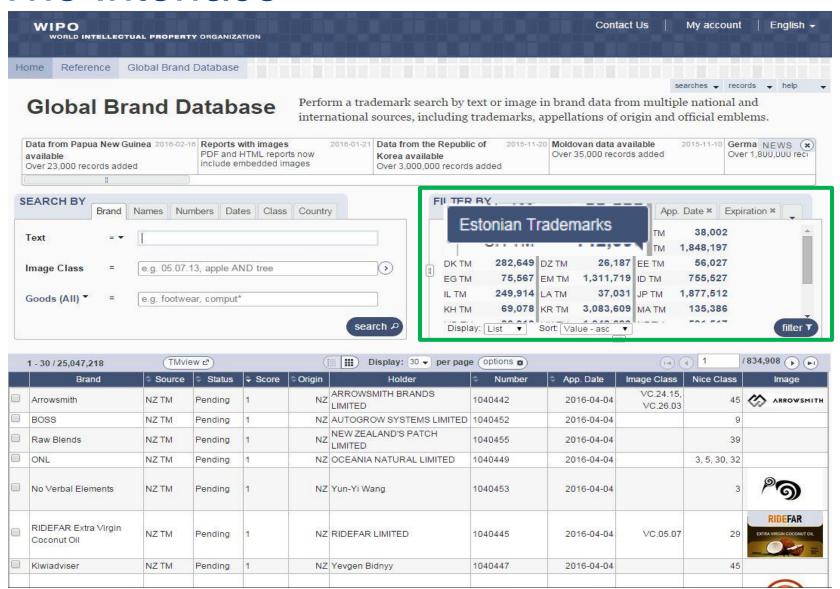


Global Brand Database

- Over 28 million records
- Goal: include all brand-related information from all sources
- Searches across multiple collections



The Interface





Global Brand Database – Features

- Single intuitive interface to search 30 data collections
- Image Search
- Interactive & dynamic search with immediate feedback
- Fuzzy, phonetic and word-stem matches
- Automatic term suggestion
- Easy search of US or Vienna image class
- Full Boolean, proximity and range options
- Unlimited, customizable results browsing
- Saved searches and record sets



Image search

- 1st public brand database to provide image search
- Sort results by visual similarity to an image provided
- Choose search strategy best suited to particular mark



Image search







Your search























The results

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Example: spaghetti





Results: grid view





(550) Indication relating to the nature or kind of mark

Individual mark

(730) Name and address of the applicant or the holder of the registration

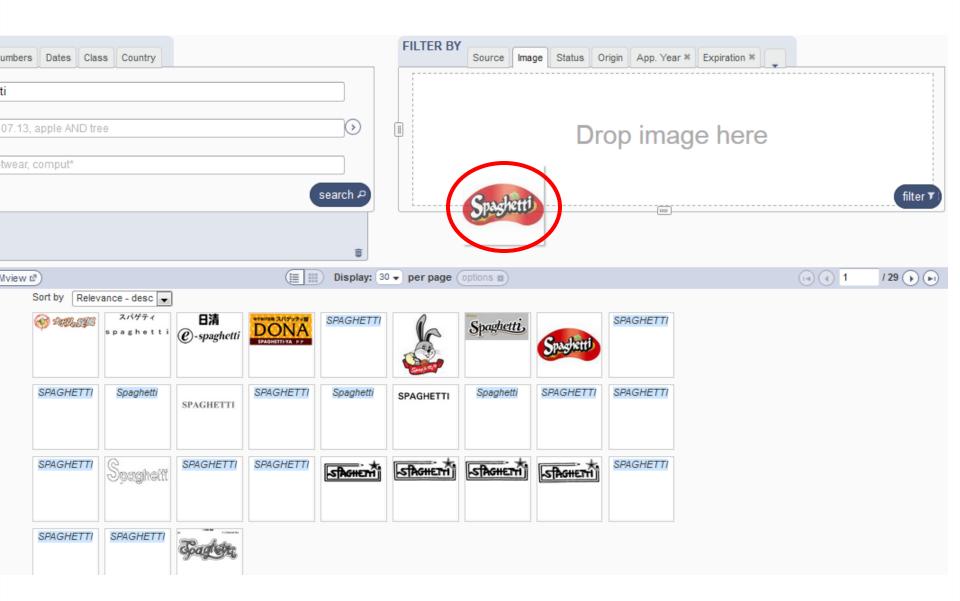
롯데푸드 주식회사

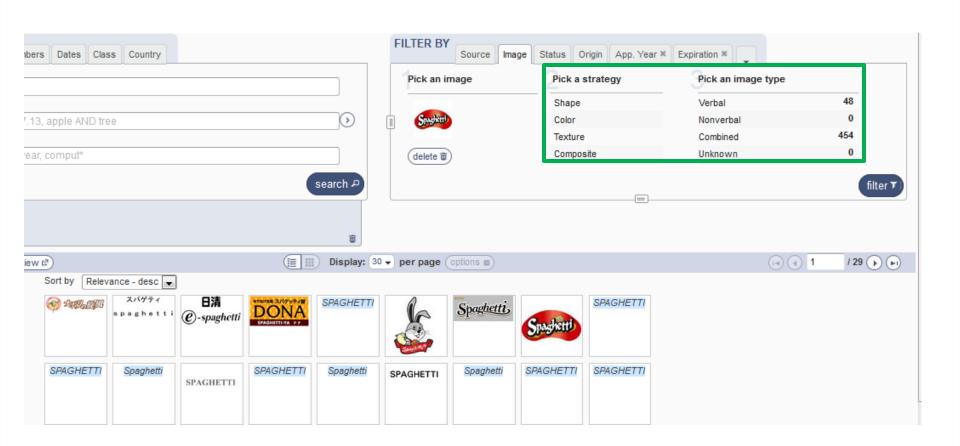
서울특별시 영등포구... (KR)

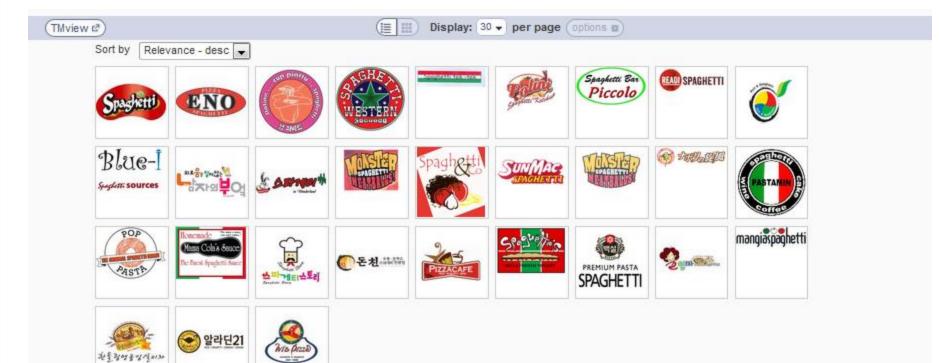
(511) The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) and the list of goods and services classified according thereto

스파게티 ,건조된 파스타 ,교자용 파스타묶음 ,수프용 파스타 ,신선한 파스타 ,영양파스타 ,조리되지 않은 스파게티 ,파스타(Pasta)









Graphical analysis by Nice class.



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Global Design Database

- Free of charge simultaneous design-related searches across multiple collections, including:
 - designs registered under the Hague System
 - national design collections of CA, ES, JP, NZ, US
 - other national collections, including DE, KR and EM coming soon

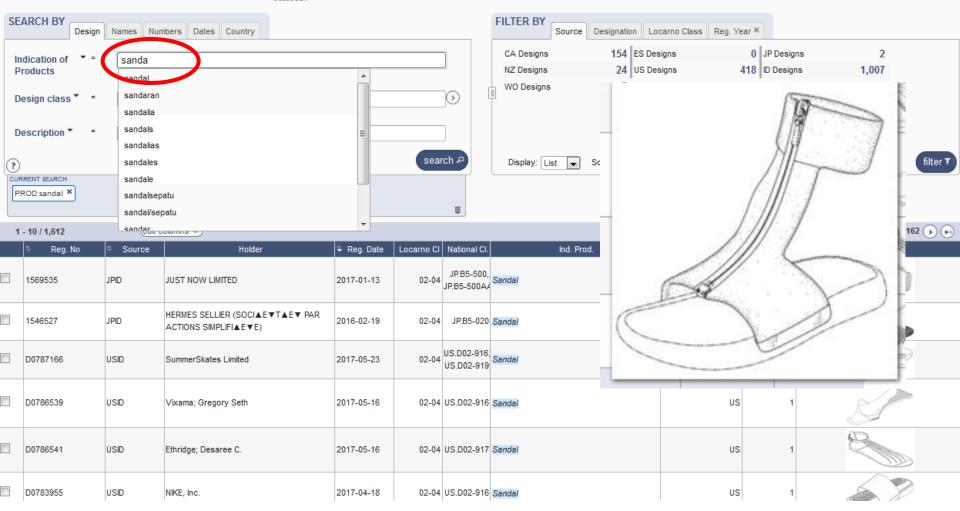
http://www.wipo.int/designdb



Example: sandal

Global Design Database

A world-wide collection of industrial designs data; including WIPO Hague registrations and information from participating national offices.





1//1012

US Industrial Design

To ensure the most reliable and accurate search results of U.S. applications and registrations, users - particularly those filing applications with the USPTO - should access the USPTO Patent Database at www.uspto.gov and search U.S. application and registration data using the available assisted search forms and other search tools available on the USPTO website.

0783954 - Sandal

11) International Registration Number

D078395

Filing Date of the Application

2016-01-21

15) Date of the international registration

2017-04-18

54) Indication of products

Sandal

51) Class and subclass of the Locarno Classification

6 02-04

52) National classification

6 D02-916

72) Name and address of creator of designs

[Inventor] Fullerton; Caroline (Portland, OR US)

72) Name and address of creator of designs

[Inventor] Odinot; Marie (Portland, OR US)

72) Name and address of creator of designs

[Inventor] Stauffer; Morgan (Portland, OR US)

73) Name and address of the holder(s)

[Applicant] NIKE, Inc. (Beaverton, OR US)

73) Name and address of the holder(s)

[Assignee] NIKE, Inc. (Beaverton, OR US)

74) Name and address of representative

[Agent(s)] Banner & Witcoff, Ltd. (unknown)

57) Description of the characteristic features of the design(s), or matter for which protection is not sought

The ornamental design for a sandal, as shown and described.

55) Description of images

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of a sandal showing my new design in an in-use position;;

FIG. 2 is a side view thereof;;

FIG. 3 is a second side view thereof;;

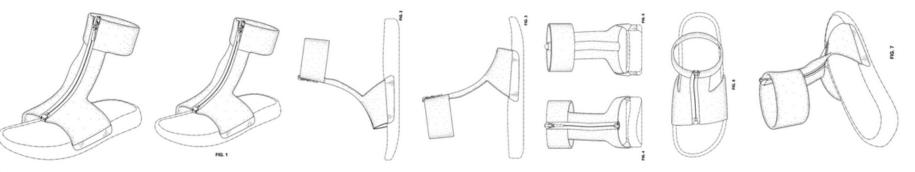
FIG. 4 is a front view thereof;;

FIG. 5 is a rear view thereof;;

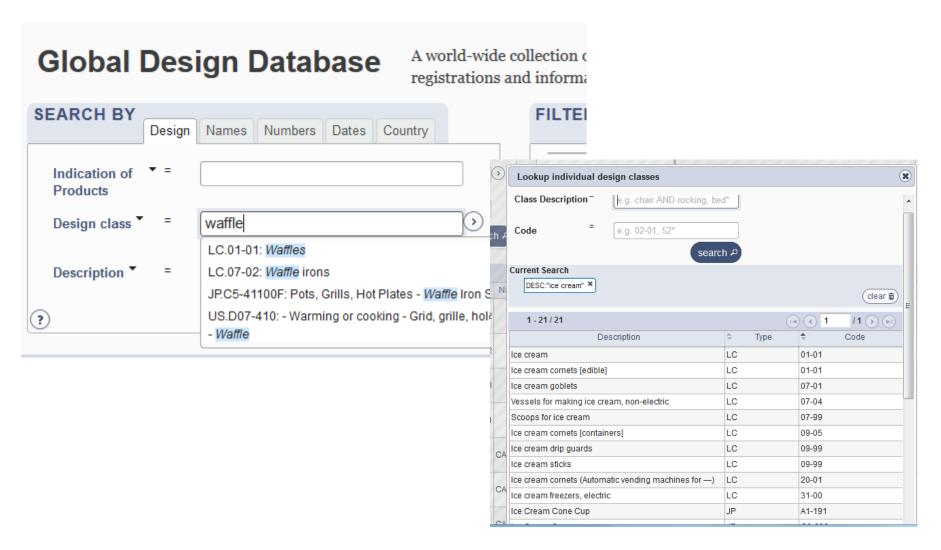
FIG. 6 is a top view thereof; and,;

FIG. 7 is a rear perspective view thereof.;

The broken lines immediately adjacent to the shaded area represent unclaimed boundaries of the design. The broken lines showing the remainder of the sandal are for environmental purposes only and form no part of the claimed design.



National classification and Locarno searches





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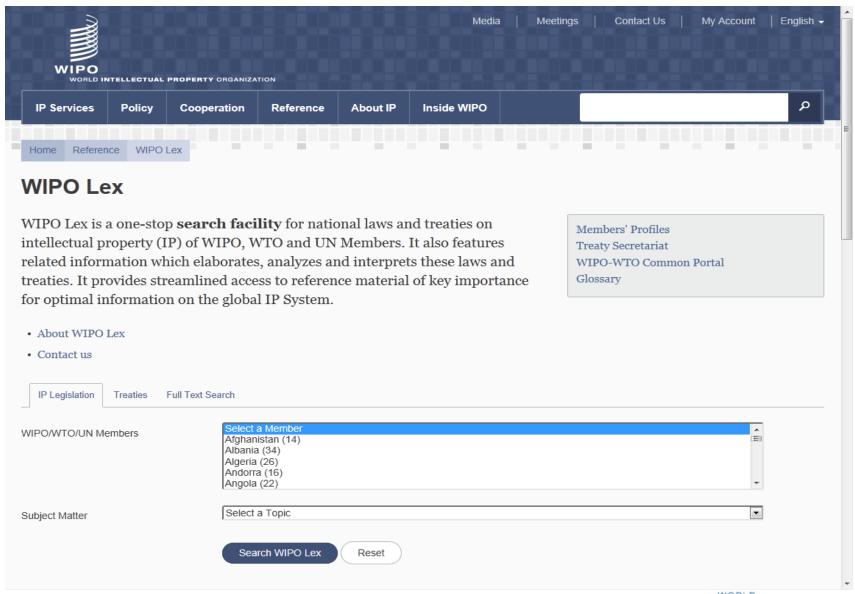
WIPO Lex

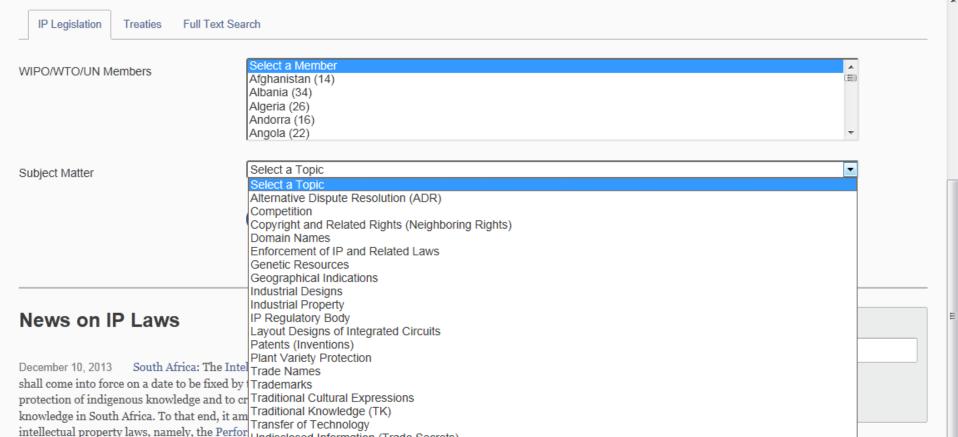
- 1 stop search facility for:
 - IP National laws and treaties of WIPO, WTO and UN members
 - Related information about those laws and treaties

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



The Interface





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.

Utility Models Other

Undisclosed Information (Trade Secrets)

Act 1993 and the Designs Act 1993.

Example: Estonia – plant variety protection

WIPO Lex Search

Query:

Estonia

Plant Variety Protection

15 record(s) found.

Main IP L	_aws:	enacted	by	the	Legis	lature
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Date of Text	Entity	Title		
December 8, 2005	Estonia	Plant Propagation and Plant Variety Rights Act (consolidated text of January 1, 2015)		
December 15, 1999 Estonia		Geographical Indications Protection Act, 1999		
March 16, 1994 Estonia		Patent Act (Act No. RT I 1994, 25, 406, as last amended by Act No. RT I, 28.12.2011,1)		

IP-related Laws: enacted by the Legislature

Date of Text	Entity	Title
June 6, 2001	Estonia	Penal Code (as amended up to Act RT I, 26.02.2014, 1)

Implementing Rules/Regulations

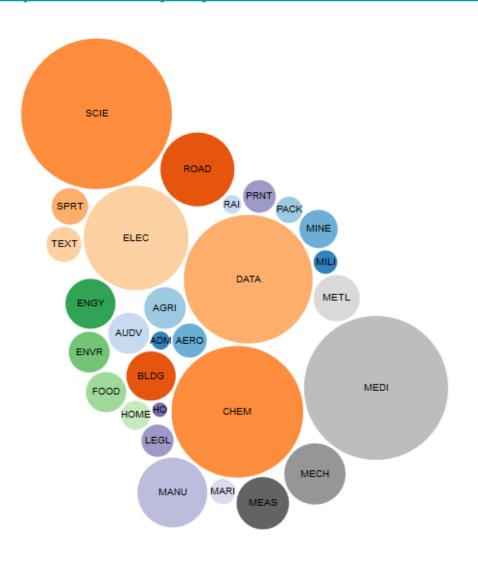
Date of Text	Entity	Title		
April 24, 2006 Estonia		Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture on the Categories of Cereal Seed and Grain Seed Production and Marketing Requirements (as amended up to RTI, 20.12.2013, 1)		
April 24, 2006	Estonia	Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture on the Categories of Fodder Seed Categories and Fodder Seed Production and Marketing Requirements (as amended up to RT I, 20.12.2013, 1)		

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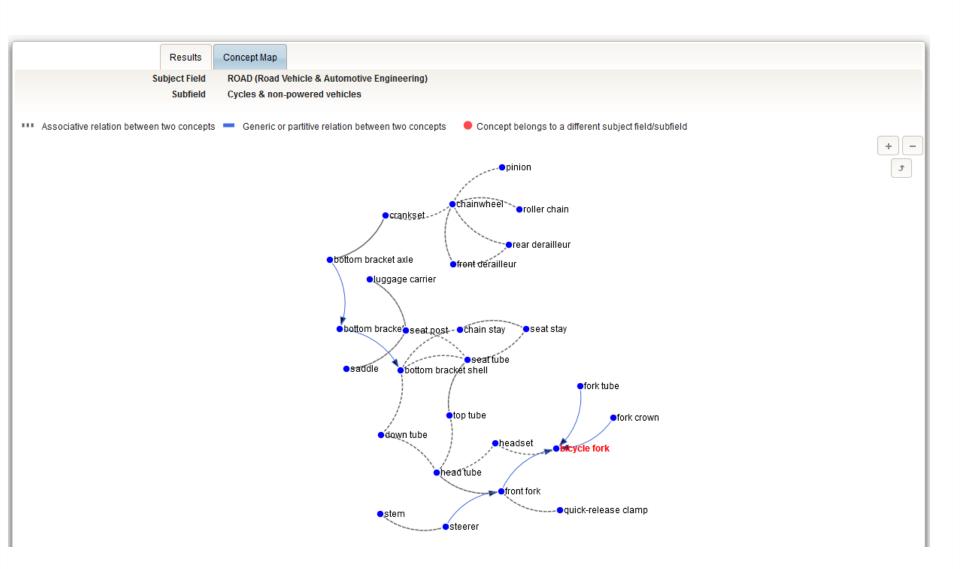
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WIPO Pearl

- WIPO's online terminology database
- 17'000 concepts, 115'000 terms
- 10 languages
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Example: bicycle fork

Search Term bicycle fork		Source Languag	e 🔻 [EN]	Target Language Any			
Subject Field Any		Abbreviation Onl	Abbreviation Only Exact Search Search			rch Reset	
	Results						
Filter by: Language	1 HITS for bicycle fo	rk Source Language EN; Target	Hide all contexts	Hide all contexts Show all contexts			
▶ Subject Field		1 of 1					
Resource Term	ROAD / Cycles &	ROAD / Cycles & non-powered vehicles					
bicycle fork, ROAD	EN bicy	ycle fork	•	ppp p		विवेक्षे	
	DE Fah	ırradgabel		to be the last		वेवेवेवेवे	
	ES hore	quilla	•	Labeles	(2) (a)	विवेववेव	
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	ко ≖=	1	€	Lebels	(a)	****	
	PT gart	fo	•	Labels	(a)	केकेकेके क	
	ZH 自行	f车前叉 (zìxíngchēqiánchā)	•	Labelet	(a)	केकेकेके क	
	JA 自動	(車フォーク		WIPO MT	0	वेवेवेवेवे	
	RU Вил	іки велосипеда		WIPO MT	0	वेवेवेवेवे	
			1 of 1				



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- 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
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gsk Glaxo5mithKline

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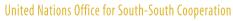




















































7 Database categories



















The search result

Results per page:

10 🔻

All Results

Technologies (279) Needs (8)

All Categories

Energy (287)

Solar (287)

Energy generation (Others) (5)

Energy efficiency (3)

Thermal (3)

Energy storage (2)

Waste heat recovery (2)

Biomass/Bioenergy (1)

Waste to energy (1)

Farming & Forestry (7)

Pollution & Waste (3)

Building & Construction (2)

Water (2)

Transportation (1)

Country/Territory

Israel (28)

Kenya (12)

United States (10)

China (6)

Germany (6)

Showing 1-10 of 287 results > Database Search > Energy > Solar

1- 10 | 11- 20 | 21- 30 | 31- 40 | 41- 50 | 51- 60 | 61- 70 | 71- 80 | 81- 90 | 91- 100 | ... | 281-287 | »

Industry Friendly Solution Synthesis and Processing Earth Abundant Cu2ZnSn(S,Se)4 Solar Cells

Kesterite copper zinc tin chalcogenide Cu2ZnSnS4 (CZTS) is a promising candidate material for large-scale, low-cost solar energy enterprises.

CZTS has optical and electronic properties comparable with CIGS material systems and is not burdened by the scarcity and cost issues associated with other semiconducting solar materials.

Last updated: December 21, 2015

Submitted by: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

A Stretchable Organic Solar Cell Based on Semi-Metal Graphene/Polymer Hybrid

Using hybrid polymeric composites and semi-metal graphene electrodes, UCLA researchers have developed a stretchable solar cell that could be used to conform to various uneven surfaces. The technology has broad applications to consumer goods – including portable electronics and clothing – and infrastructure development for both urban and rural areas ...

Last updated: December 21, 2015

Submitted by: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

p-Type Semiconductor Nickel Oxide as an Anodal Interfacial Layer in Organic Photovoltaics

n_ -1----- J



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