Patents Quality at IMPI

June 2019





PATENTS QUALITY

The national regulations do not provide a definition of the term "quality of patents", however it is conceived as a means to achieve the public policy objectives underlying the granting of patents.

The Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) understands that it is fully-comprehensive term, referring to the set of elements required for the patents that are granted to contribute to promote:

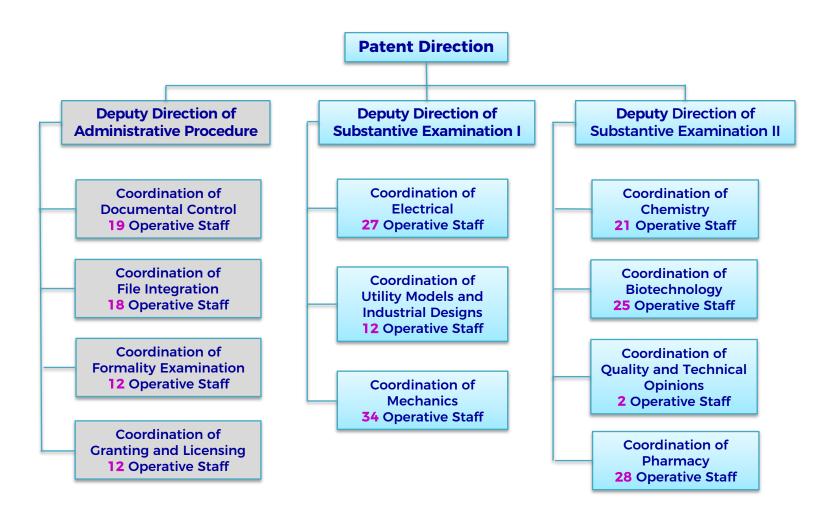
- Innovation
- Dissemination and transfer of new technologies
- Development economic
- Competitiveness and productivity in the various sectors of the industry

PATENTS QUALITY

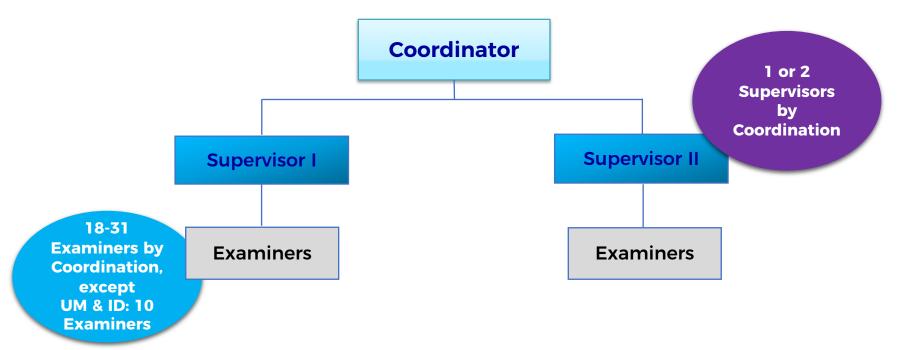
Where these elements include:

- The normative aspect (A clear legal framework focused on public policies)
- ☐ The human aspect (Trained and function-oriented human resources)
- The material aspect (Adequate and sufficient material resources)

PD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



SUBSTANTIVE EXAMINATION COORDINATIONS

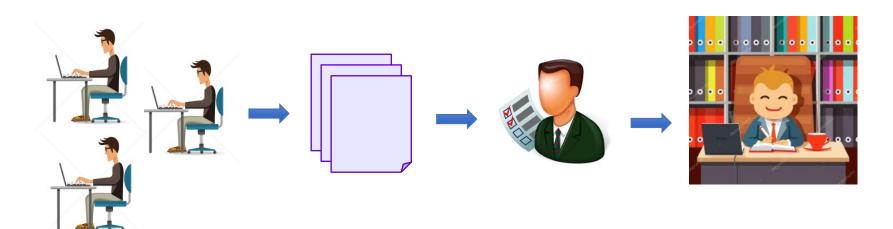


Academic degree of Examiners and Supervisors:

Bachelors	89
Masters	29
Doctorate	13
Total	131

UM: Utility Models ID: Industrial Designs

WORKFLOW OF EXAMINATIONS



Examiners Office Actions Supervisor Coordinator (OA) (122*) (37,772**) (9) (6)

^{* 8} of them are temporary examiners.

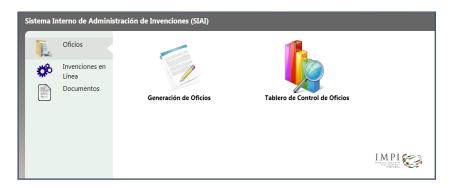
^{**} OA issued from substantive examination coordinations in 2018.

INTERNAL ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



SAGPAT

Automated Patent Management System



SIAI
Internal Patent Administration System



It contains all the information about each application filed at IMPI. In this system, any action in the file is recorded.

Coordinators:

- Assign patent applications to examiners
- Check all the history for any file, any examiner
- Check each OA of the history of the file
- See the complete electronic files (PDF)

Examiners:

- Perform searches by technical field or general data
- Generate official actions



SIAIInternal patent administration system

It allows the management of all OA, all observations that are made on it are recorded and auditable.

Examiners:

- Elaborate the office actions
- Correct office actions

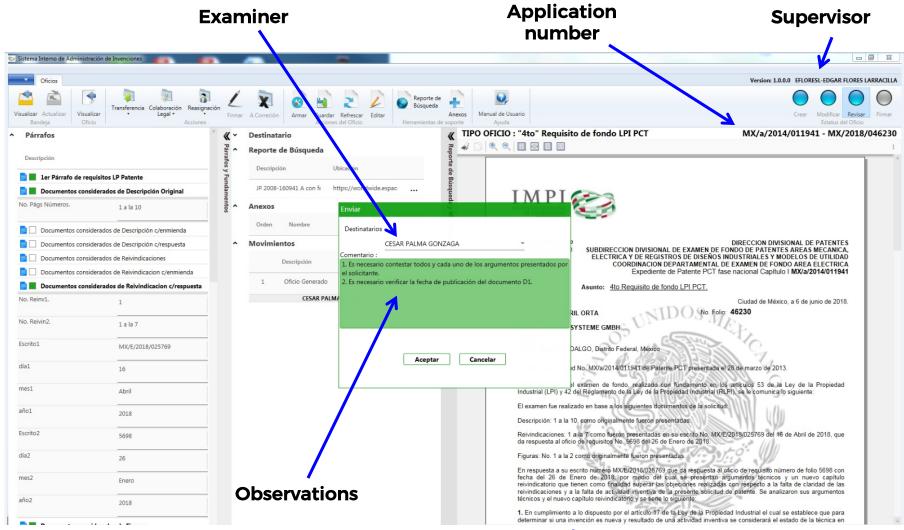
Supervisors:

Check all office actions: OK or ask the examiner to correct the office action

Coordinators:

- Check all office actions: OK or ask the examiner to correct the office action
- Sign the office actions

SIAI Internal patent administration system



PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING EXAMINATION QUALITY

Persons responsible for checking:

- **Supervisors** (Total 9)
 - Years of experience as examiners: 10 to 23 years
 - Supervisors also conduct examinations
- Coordinators (Total 6)
 - Years of experience in IP: more than 15 years
 - Most of them were examiners

Points to be checked:

- Validity of searches conducted by examiners (some)
- Validity of decisions made by examiners
- Whether OA prepared by examiners are clearly stated for applicants to easily understand the drafting notices

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGING EXAMINATION QUALITY

Ways for checking:

- **□** Supervisors: (Total 9)
 - Most of the office actions
- **□** Coordinators: (Total 6)
 - Notices and decisions are selected by Coordinator
 - In each of the Examination Coordinations higher priority can be given by Coordinators:
 - Examinations being conducted by recently recruited examiners
 - Applications whose claims are related to specific technical fields
 - Decisions to grant patent rights immediately without notifying reasons for refusal (without an intermediate office action in substantive examination).
- Deputy Directors: (Total 2)
 - Specific cases, when the applicant asks a review of final action. (Patent application is denied or abandoned)

- Recruitment of professionals with bachelor's, master's or doctoral degrees in different technical areas.
- Training Program:
 - Initial training course (5 weeks of duration)
 - The new examiner works with supervision by a personal tutor (a highly experienced examiner)
 - Finally, the trained examiner conducts the examination alone

- Continuous training with face-to-face and online courses:
 - World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Academy.
 - European Patent Academy, European Patent Office (EPO).
 - Center of Distance Education for Economic and Technological Development (CEDDET), Spain.
 - Japan Institute for Promoting Invention and Innovation (JIPII) and Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA), Japan.
 - Global Intellectual Property Academy, United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).

Stays:

- Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) of the University of Strasbourg, France.
- Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) as part of Ibero-American Training in Searches and Technological Information (CIBIT) Program.
- Osaka University as part of activities of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

- More than 90 percent of our applications constitute the national phase of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications, so we make extensive use of International Search report (ISR), International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER) and International Preliminary Report on Patentability (IPRP).
- □ For national applications, the search of prior art is done using EPO Query Services (EPOQUE) and DERWENT INNOVATION (Clarivate Analytics), in addition to the public databases of patent offices.

- □ For all applications the search is also done in the national database Comprehensive Information System of the Industrial Property Gazette (SIGA).
- Extensive use of databases: Public Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR, USPTO), EPO Register (EPO), Advanced Industrial Property Network (AIPN, JPO), PATENTSCOPE (WIPO), etc.



- Substantive examination is mandatory for all applications: patents, utility models and industrial designs
- Procedure for filing observations to the patentability for third parties pre-granting as to whether the application complies with articles 16 and 19 of the Mexican Industrial Property Law
- ☐ The office actions are checked by Supervisors and Coordinators
- ☐ If the applicant does not agree with a final official action, he may request a review with the superior authority, in this case one of the Deputy Directors
- User satisfaction surveys

PATENTABILITY REQUIREMENTS



- Novelty
- ✓ Inventive Step
- ✓ Industrial Application
- Clarity
- ✓ Complete disclosure of the invention
- ✓ Unity of Invention

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

International legislation

Mexico is part of the different treaties and agreements on Industrial Property at the international level, for example:

- Paris Convention
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification
- Budapest Treaty
- Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)
- TRIPS-Plus provisions in Free Trade Agreements
- Etc.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

■ National legislation

Ley de la Propiedad Industrial, LPI (<i>Industrial Property Law</i>)	Mexican law of IP
Reglamento de la Ley de la Propiedad Industrial (Regulation of LPI)	It contains the corresponding rules of the Industrial Property Law.
Manual de Procedimientos (Manual of Procedures)	Describes step by step each one of different procedures during the prosecution of the applications in the PD.
Acuerdo que establece las reglas para la presentación de solicitudes ante el Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Industrial (Agreement that establishes the rules for filing applications before IMPI)	A guide for the applicants about how they should draft the applications.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

National legislation (continuation)

Acuerdo por el que se establecen reglas y criterios para la resolución de diversos trámites ante el IMPI.

(Agreement that establishes the rules and criteria for resolving several procedures before IMPI)

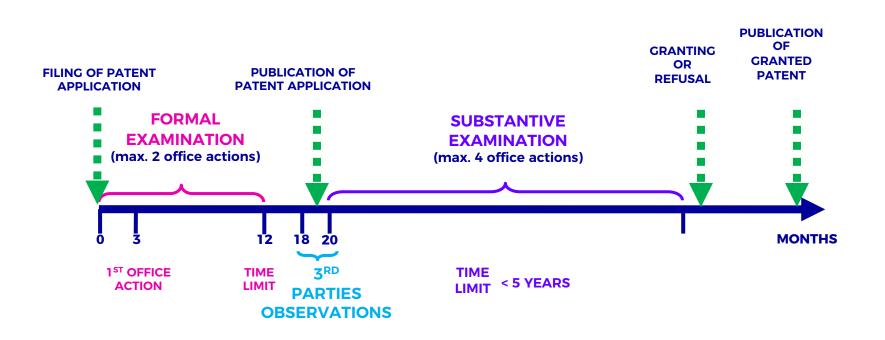
It establishes time limits for the different stages of the processing of applications.

Acuerdo por el que se establecen lineamientos en materia de servicios electrónicos del Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Industrial, en los trámites que se indican

(Agreement that establishes guidelines on electronic services of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, in the procedures indicated)

It establishes the rules for submitting applications and promotions by electronic means.

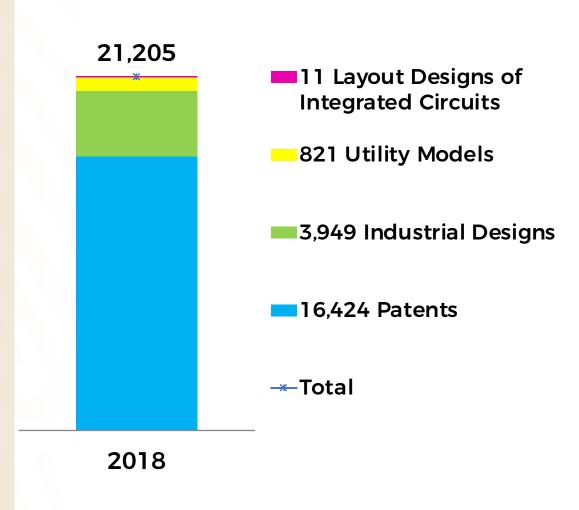
TIMELINE OF PROCEDURE FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS



Agreement that establishes the rules and criteria for resolving several procedures before IMPI(August 9, 2004).

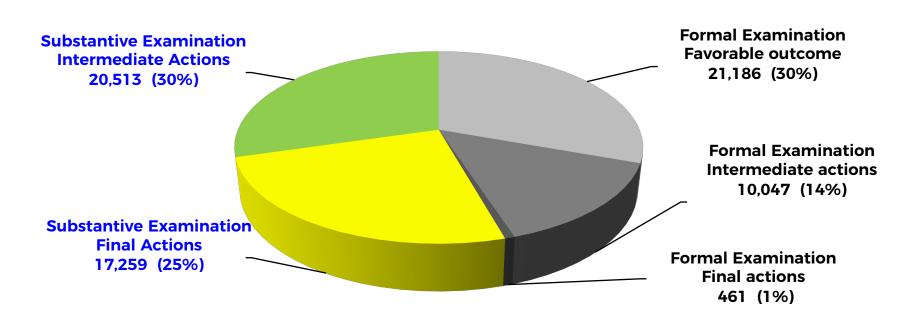
APPLICATIONS 2018

21,205
applications for protecting inventions were received:



OFFICE ACTIONS ISSUED IN 2018

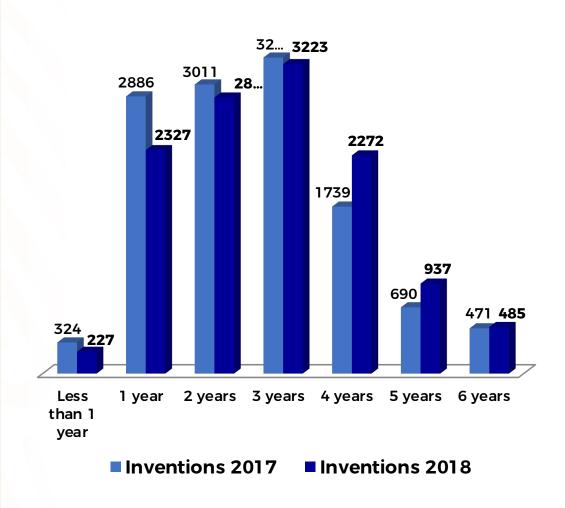
A total of 37,772 office actions were issued from substantive examination coordinations:



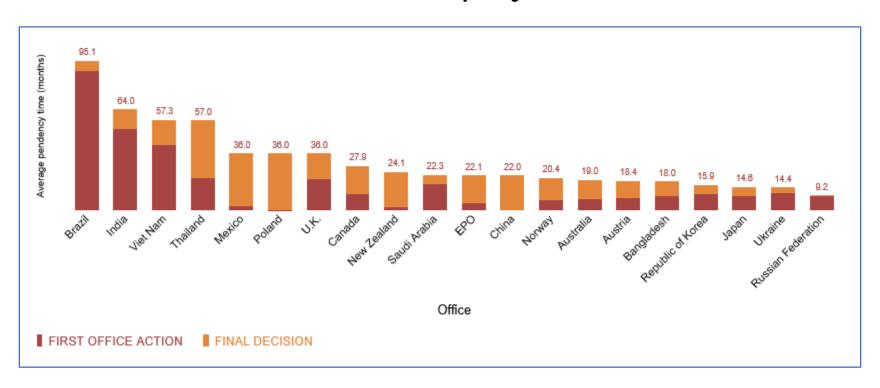
Applications granted in 2017 and 2018:

More than 70% of the applications that were granted had an estimated processing time of 3 years.

APPROXIMATE TIME OF GRANTING

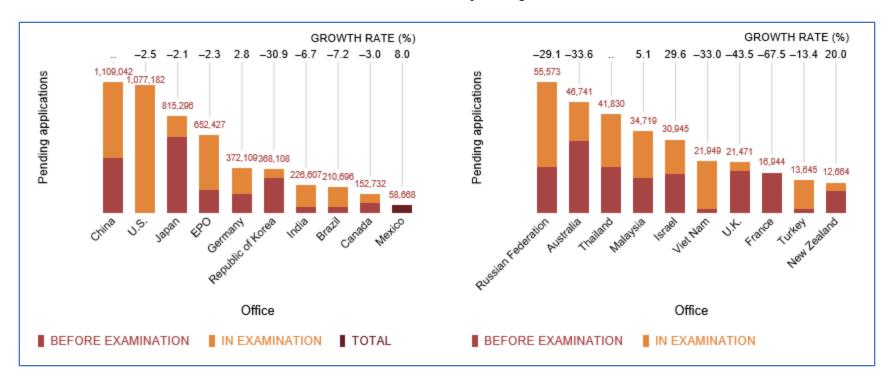


AVERAGE PENDENCY TIMES FOR FIRST OFFICE ACTION AND FINAL DECISION AT SELECTED OFFICES, 2017



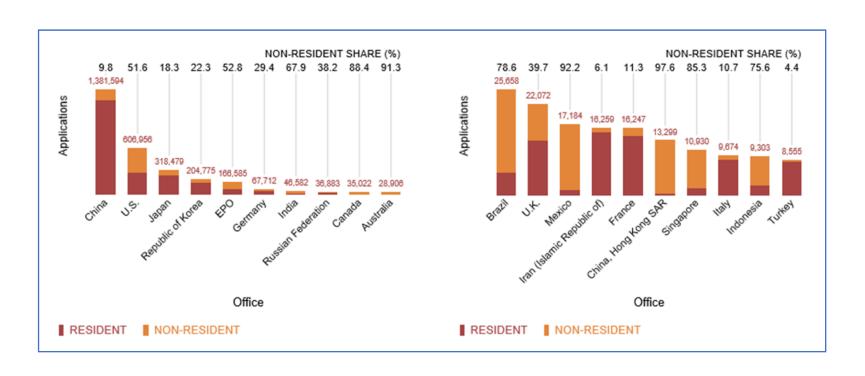


POTENTIALLY PENDING APPLICATIONS AT THE TOP 20 OFFICES, 2017



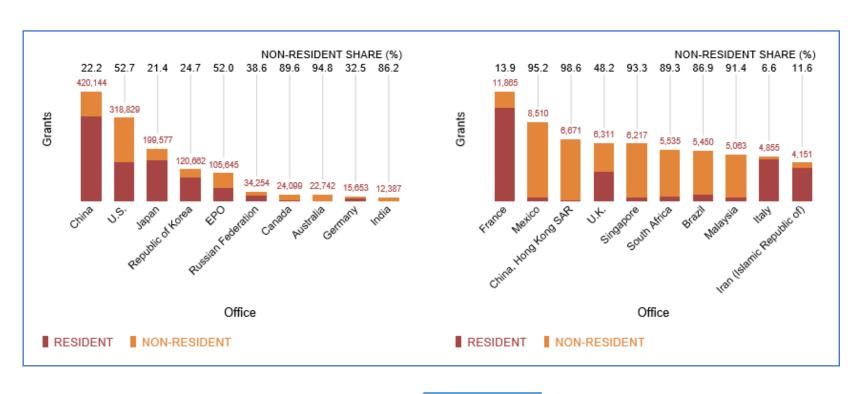


PATENT APPLICATIONS AT THE TOP 20 OFFICES, 2017





PATENT GRANTS AT THE TOP 20 OFFICES, 2017





CONCLUSIONS

The quality of patents is a very important and necessary subject as part of the work of any Industrial Property Office, in this sense the experiences and good practices shared by other offices are very valuable because they allow us to know the different approaches and procedures that are used to ensure the quality of patents granted, which could enrich the practice within our offices.

Thank you!

https://www.gob.mx/impi

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