


Roving Seminar on WIPO Services and Initiatives

Organized by

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

in cooperation with

The Hungarian Intellectual Office (HIPO)

Hungarian Intellectual Property Office

WIPO
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION TO WIPO: DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK MAJOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ECONOMIC STUDIES

Speaker: Ms. Virag Halgand, Head, Section for Central European and Baltic States and Mediterranean Countries, Department for Transition and Developed Countries (TDC), WIPO

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Budapest, Hungary
November 16, 2016

WIPO

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

- MEMBER STATES: 189
- OBSERVERS: more than 390 (NGOs, IGOs, industry groups, etc.)
- STAFF: more than 1. 300
- ADMINISTERED TREATIES: 26
- MAIN BODIES: General Assembly, WIPO Coordination Committee, WIPO Conference

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WIPO'S PRESENCE AROUND THE WORLD

MILESTONES: 1883 - 2016

1883 PARIS CONVENTION

1886 BERNE CONVENTION

1891 MADRID AGREEMENT

1893 BIRPI

1925 HAGUE AGREEMENT

1958 LISBON AGREEMENT

1960 BIRPI MOVES TO GENEVA

1967 WIPO CONVENTION

1970 PCT

1989 MADRID PROTOCOL

1996 INTERNET TREATIES

2000 PATENT LAW TREATY

2006 STLT

2012 BEIJING TREATY

2013 MARRAKESH TREATY

2015 GENEVA ACT (LISBON)

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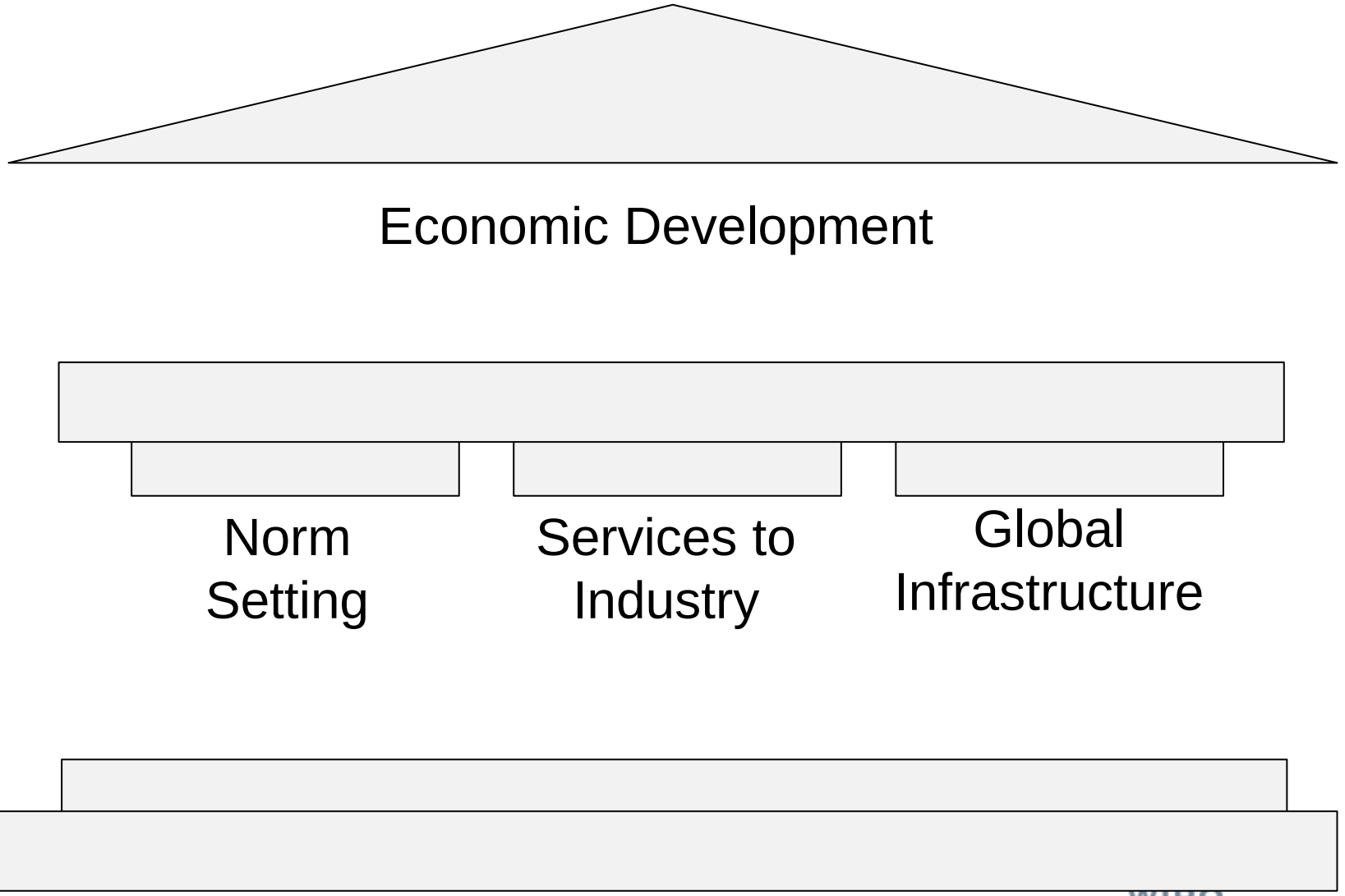
WIPO IS SERVICE AND DEVELOPMENT ORIENTED



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Norm Setting
International IP laws

NORM SETTING PROCESSES

Standing Committees, Working Groups

- PATENTS: Standing Committee and PCT Working Group
- COPYRIGHT & RELATED RIGHTS: Standing Committee
- TRADEMARKS, DESIGNS & GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS: Standing Committee, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon Working Groups
- CROSS CUTTING ISSUES: Intergovernmental Committee on Genetics Resources and Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions
- **AIM :**
    - Build consensus on topical issues
    - Take into account interests of all stakeholders for a balanced, reliable, efficient, user-friendly, cost-effective system.

N.B. Enforcement issues are discussed within the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE)

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NORM SETTING
MAJOR LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

- MOST RECENT DEVELOPMENTS
  - Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin and Geographical Indications (adopted on May 20, 2015)
  - Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled (adopted on June 27, 2014 and in force since September 30, 2016)
  - Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances (adopted on June 24, 2012)

- ONGOING PROCESSES
  - Development of a Design Law Treaty
  - Development of a WIPO Treaty on the Protection of Broadcasting Organizations

MARRAKESH TREATY

Marrakesh Treaty

- Its main goal is to create a set of mandatory limitations for the benefit of the blind, visually impaired, and otherwise print disabled, and to permit exchange of these works across borders by organizations that serve those beneficiaries.

WIPO Director General Dr. Francis Gurry & Mr. Stevie Wonder

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WIPO: PROVIDER OF PREMIER GLOBAL IP SERVICES

Madrid System (Trademarks)

Lisbon System (Appellations of Origin)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (Patents)

Hague System (Industrial Designs)

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

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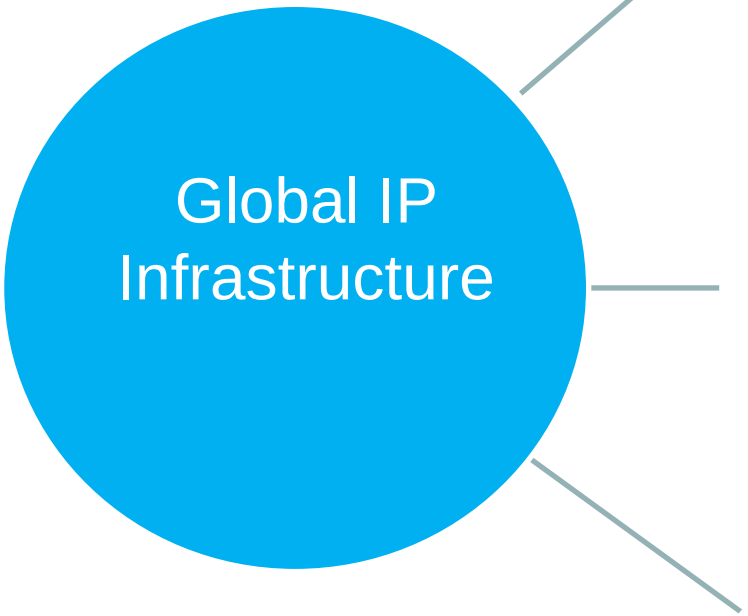

Repositories of Information

- Databases e.g. Patentscope and Global Brand Database

Platforms

- Common platform for e-data exchange among IPOs: IPAS, DAS
- Other platforms: WIPO GREEN and WIPO Re:Search

Treatment of Information

- International Classification Systems (Organize into indexed, manageable structures for easy retrieval)
- Standards for IP Offices (Help streamline data processing)

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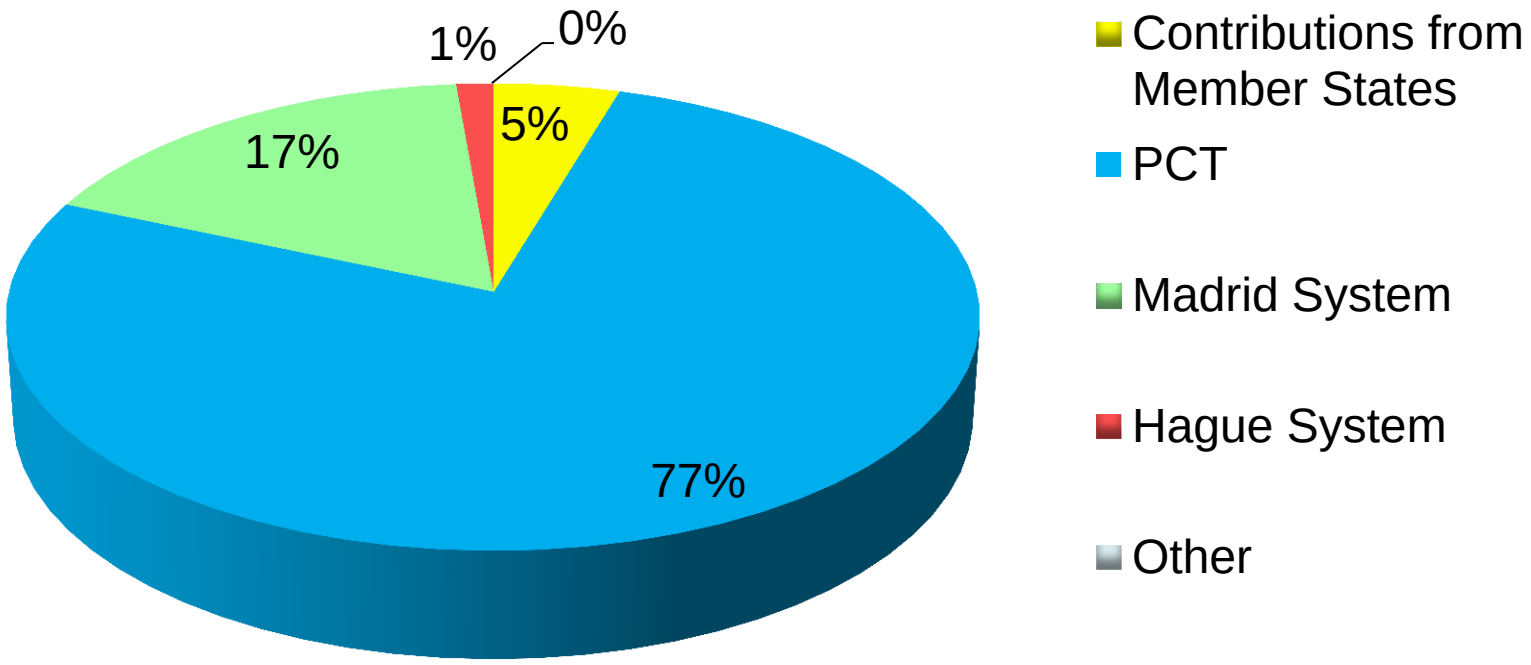
WIPO'S BUDGET 2016 - 2017: 756,3 Million CHF

BUDGET BY INCOME



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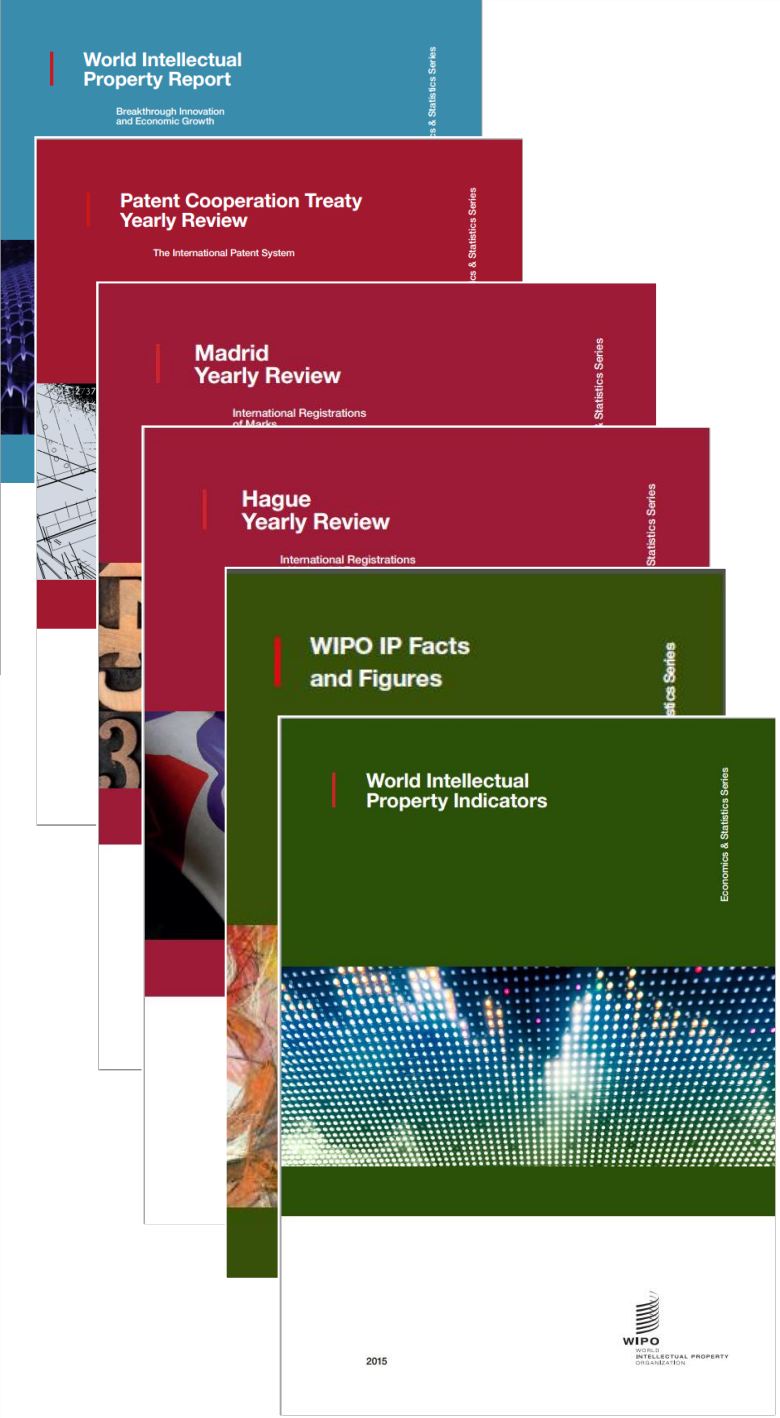
MAJOR ECONOMIC STUDIES ON IP

WIPO Unit – THE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION – Reflects the Growing Consensus on the importance of the Economic Dimension of IP.

- The Division applies statistic and economic analysis to the use of WIPO services.
- This structure also improves WIPO economic insight on IP Development.



- **The PCT Yearly Review** provides an overview of the performance and development of the PCT system: http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/pct/

- **Madrid Yearly Review**: http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en

- **Hague Yearly Review**: http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/

- **The WIPO IP Facts and Figures** provides an overview of IP activity based on the latest available year of statistics. It serves as a quick reference guide for statistics: http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/

- **World Intellectual Property Indicators (WIPI)** provides an overview of latest trends in IP filings and registrations covering more than 100 offices: http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/wipi/index.html

- **WIPO IP Statistics Data Center**
  http://ipstatsdb.wipo.org/ipstatv2/ipstats/patentsSearch

- **Hungary Country Profile**
  http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/details.jsp?country_code=HU

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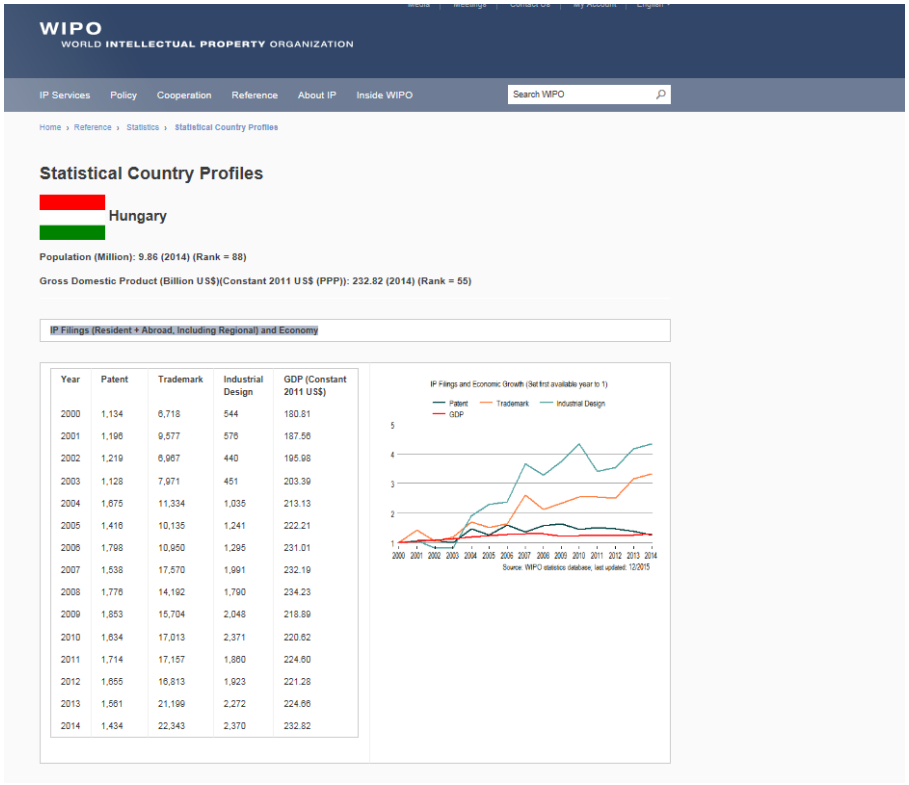
HUNGARIAN COUNTRY PROFILE
WIPO WEBSITE



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Statistical Country Profiles

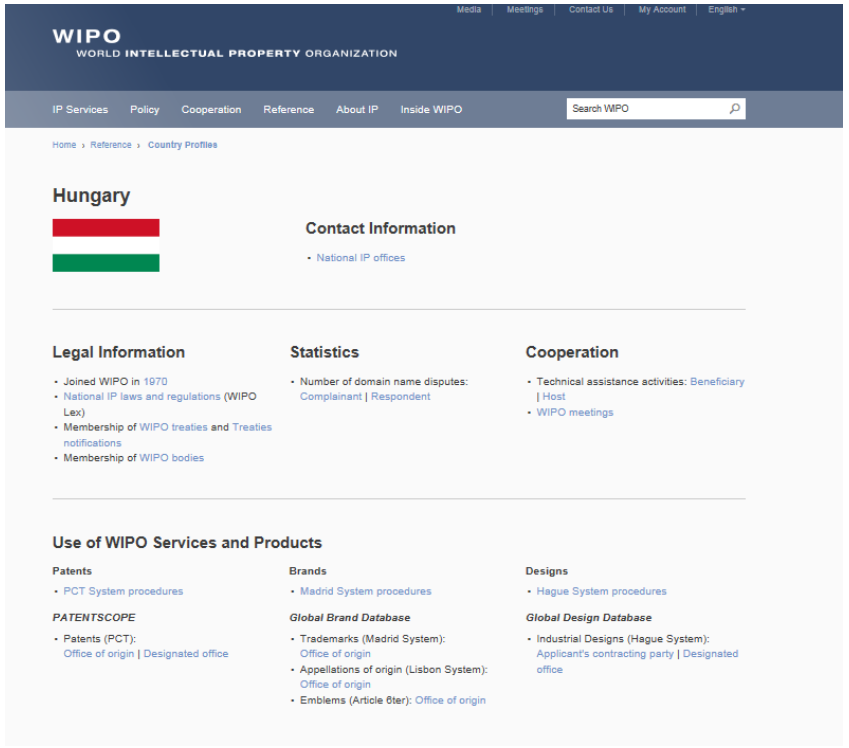
Hungary

Population (Million): 9.86 (2014) (Rank = 88)

Gross Domestic Product (Billion US$)(Constant 2011 US$ (PPP)): 232.82 (2014) (Rank = 55)

IP Filings (Resident + Abroad, Including Regional) and Economy

Year	Patent	Trademark	Industrial Design	GDP (Constant 2011 US$)
2000	1,134	6,718	544	180.81
2001	1,196	9,577	576	187.56
2002	1,219	6,967	440	195.98
2003	1,128	7,971	451	203.39
2004	1,675	11,334	1,035	213.13
2005	1,416	10,135	1,241	222.21
2006	1,798	10,950	1,295	231.01
2007	1,538	17,570	1,991	232.19
2008	1,776	14,192	1,790	234.23
2009	1,853	15,704	2,048	218.89
2010	1,634	17,013	2,371	220.62
2011	1,714	17,157	1,860	224.60
2012	1,655	16,813	1,923	221.28
2013	1,561	21,199	2,272	224.66
2014	1,434	22,343	2,370	232.82



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Home › Reference › Country Profiles

Hungary

Contact Information

- National IP offices

Legal Information

- Joined WIPO in 1970
- National IP laws and regulations (WIPO Lex)
- Membership of WIPO treaties and Treaties notifications
- Membership of WIPO bodies

Statistics

- Number of domain name disputes: Complainant | Respondent

Cooperation

- Technical assistance activities: Beneficiary | Host
- WIPO meetings

Use of WIPO Services and Products

Patents

- PCT System procedures

PATENTSCOPE

- Patents (PCT): Office of origin | Designated office

Brands

- Madrid System procedures

Global Brand Database

- Trademarks (Madrid System): Office of origin
- Appellations of origin (Lisbon System): Office of origin
- Emblems (Article 6ter): Office of origin

Designs

- Hague System procedures

Global Design Database

- Industrial Designs (Hague System): Applicant's contracting party | Designated office

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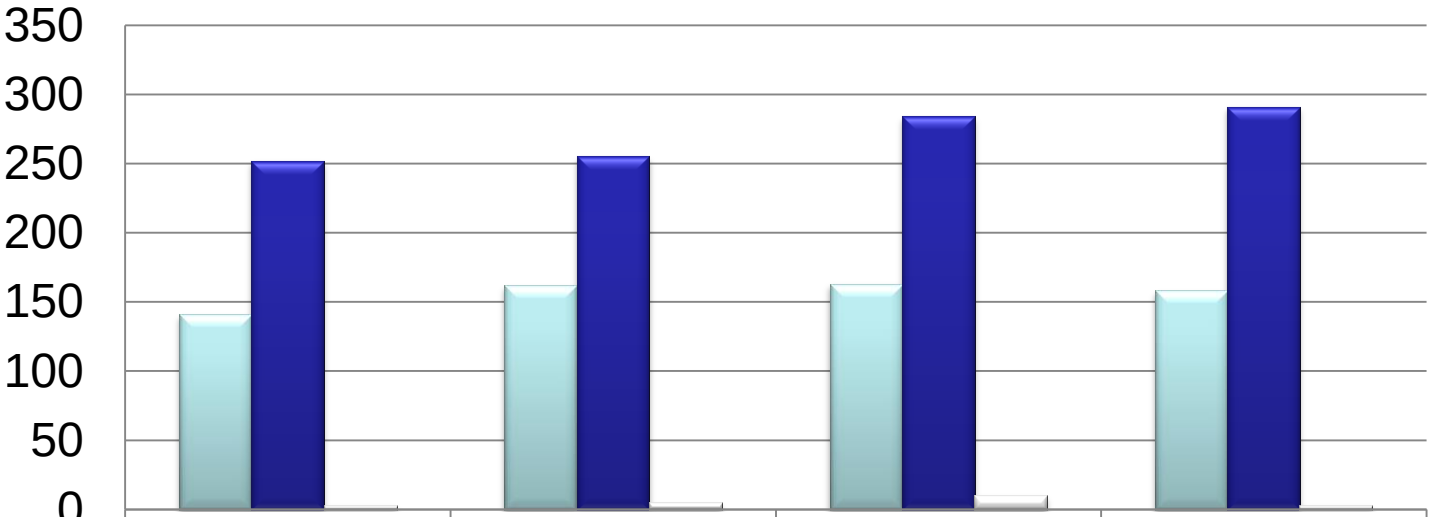
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS VIA WIPO ADMINISTERED TREATIES

HUNGARY



	2011	2012	2013	2014
PCT	141	162	163	158
MADRID	252	255	284	291
HAGUE	3	5	10	3

* The data with regard to the IP filing in 2015 will be available in Dec. 2016

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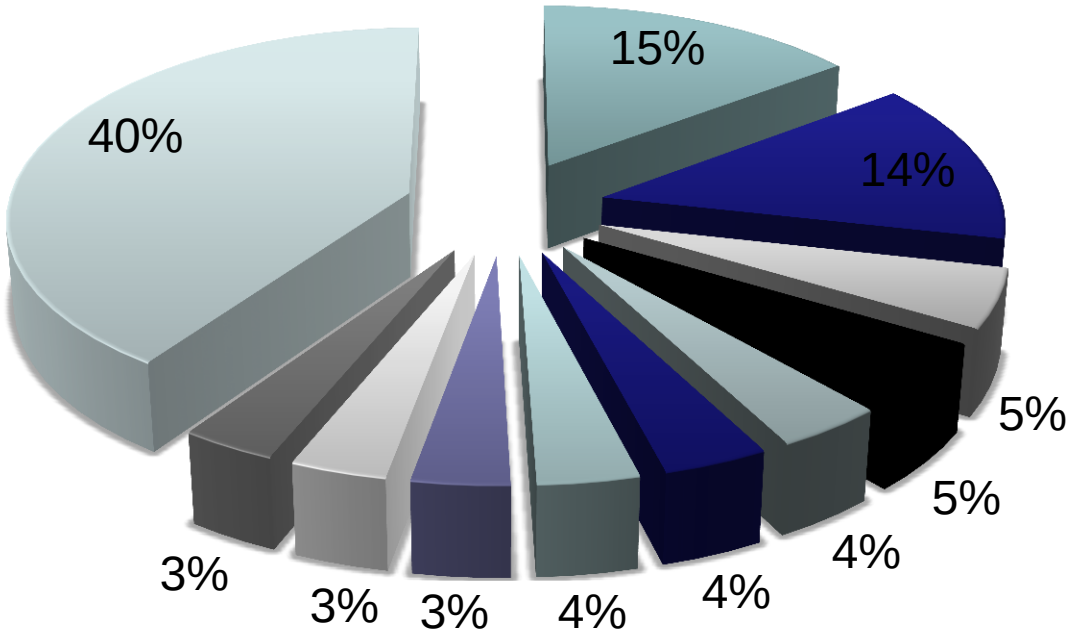
PATENT APPLICATION BY TOP FIELDS OF TECHNOLOGY



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World Intellectual Property Report (2015): Breakthrough Innovation and Economic Growth

- Bi-annual Report (2013: Brands – Reputation and Image in the Global Marketplace; 2011: The Changing Face of Innovation)
- Explores linkages between innovation and economic growth, reviews historical patters
- Focuses on breakthrough innovation, and how to translate them into economic growth, with a specific focus on the role of IP in this regard.
- 6 case studies on different technologies, 3 of them traditional: airplanes, antibiotics, and semi-conductors, and 3 of them more current like 3D printing, nanotechnology, and robotics.
- Elements of success: role of Governments in moving promising technology from laboratory to production stage; competitive market forces, efforts of firms in commercializing, and follow-on innovation; linkages between various innovation actors.

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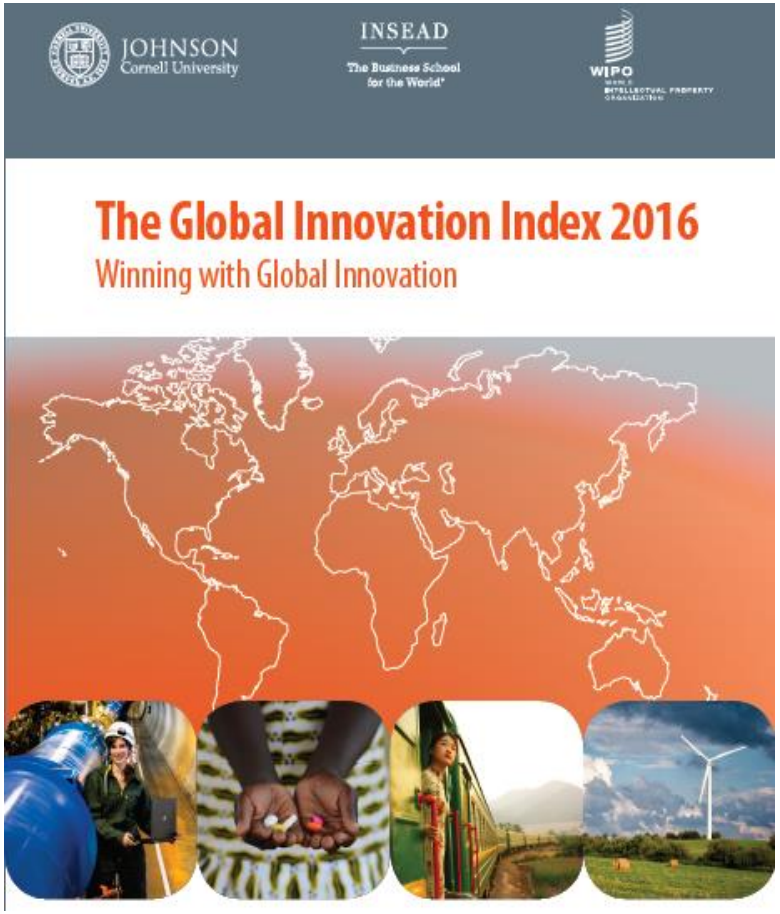
THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX (GII) 2016



- Annual publication that has been providing the latest trends in innovation activities across the world.
- Multi stakeholder effort → co-published by INSEAD, Cornell University and WIPO
- The GII has been ranking world economies since 9 years according to their innovation capacities and performances using approximately 80 indicators. The 2016 report has ranked 128 economies.
- Beyond one-dimensional innovation metrics - a more holistic analysis of innovation drivers and outcomes. Recognition of the key role of innovation as a driver of economic growth and well-being. Applicable to developed and emerging economies alike
- Its results are **useful:**
  - To study countries profiles over *time*
  - Identify countries *strengths and weaknesses*
  - It is a tool for action for decision makers with the goal of improving countries' innovation performances.

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THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016

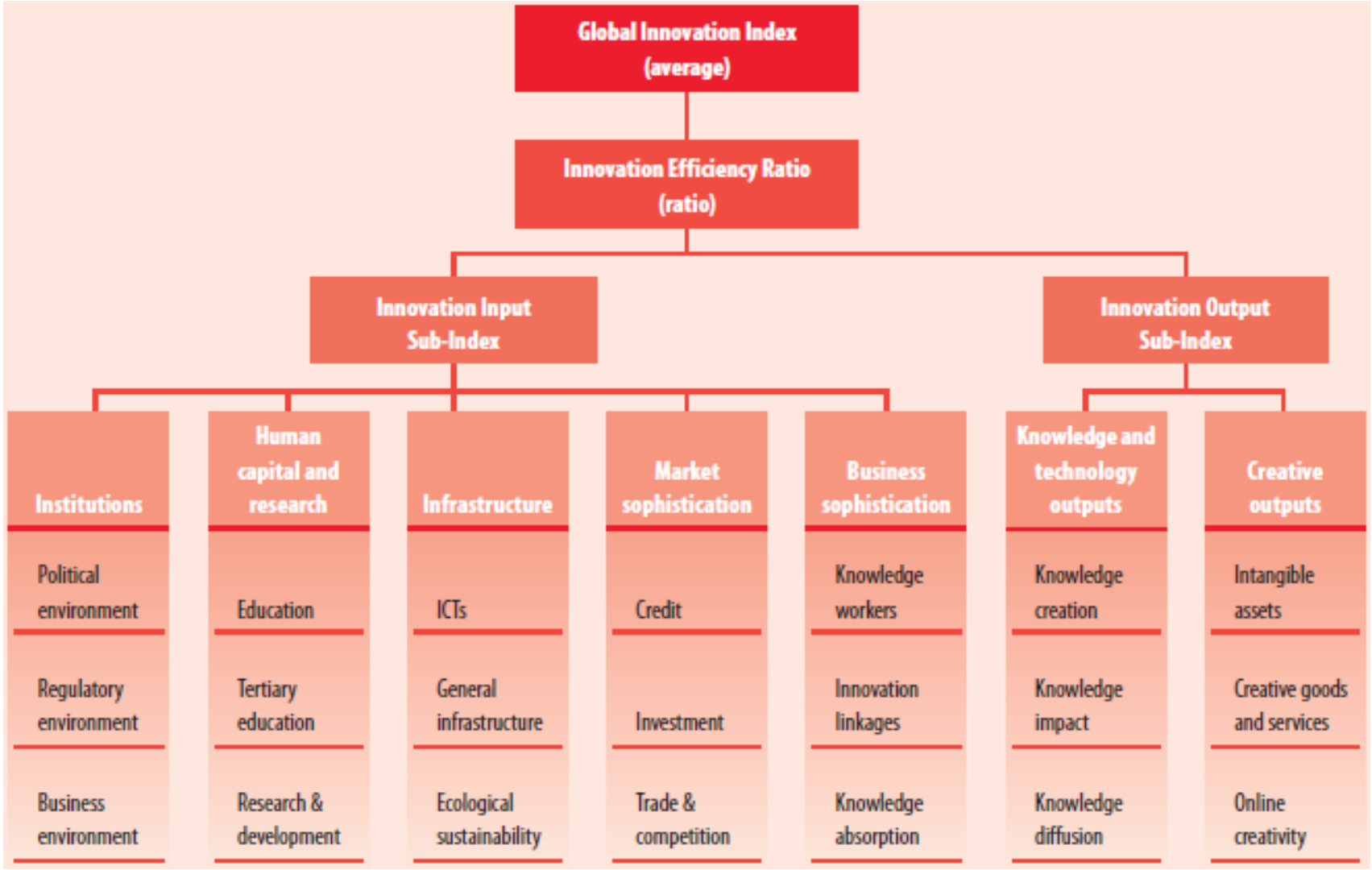
- The 2016 edition of the GII is dedicated to the theme “Winning with Global Innovation”

- Governments and Institutions need to approach global innovation as a positive-sum proposition and tailor policies accordingly. Innovation policies could more explicitly favor international collaboration and the diffusion of knowledge across borders.

- Innovation requires continuous investment. Before the 2009 crisis, research and development (R&D) expenditure grew at an annual pace of approximately 7%. GII 2016 data indicate that global R&D grew by only 4% in 2014. This was a result of slower growth in emerging economies and tighter R&D budgets in high-income economies – this remains a source of concern. Investing in innovation for raising long-term economic growth.

- Despite China’s rise, an “innovation divide” persists between developed and developing countries amid increasing awareness among policymakers that fostering innovation is crucial to a vibrant, competitive economy.

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX FRAMEWORK



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GII 2016 RANKINGS, GLOBAL CONTEXT

Switzerland	1
Sweden	2
United Kingdom	3
USA	4
Finland	5
Singapore	6
Denmark	8
Germany	10
Estonia	24
China	25
Czech Republic	27
Slovenia	32
Hungary	33
Latvia	34
Lithuania	36
Turkey	42
Russian Federation	43
Chile	44
Croatia	47
Romania	48
South Africa	54
Ukraine	56
Mexico	61
Georgia	64
Brazil	69
Morocco	72
Kazakhstan	75

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GII 2016 RANKINGS, EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Switzerland	1	Slovakia	37
Sweden	2	Bulgaria	38
United Kingdom	3	Poland	39
Finland	5	Greece	40
Netherlands	9	Turkey	42
Germany	10	Rep. of Moldova	46
France	18	Croatia	47
Estonia	24	Romania	48
Czech Republic	27	TFYR Macedonia	58
Spain	28	Armenia	60
Italy	29	Georgia	64
Slovenia	32	Serbia	65
Hungary	33	Belarus	79
Latvia	34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	87
Lithuania	36	Albania	92

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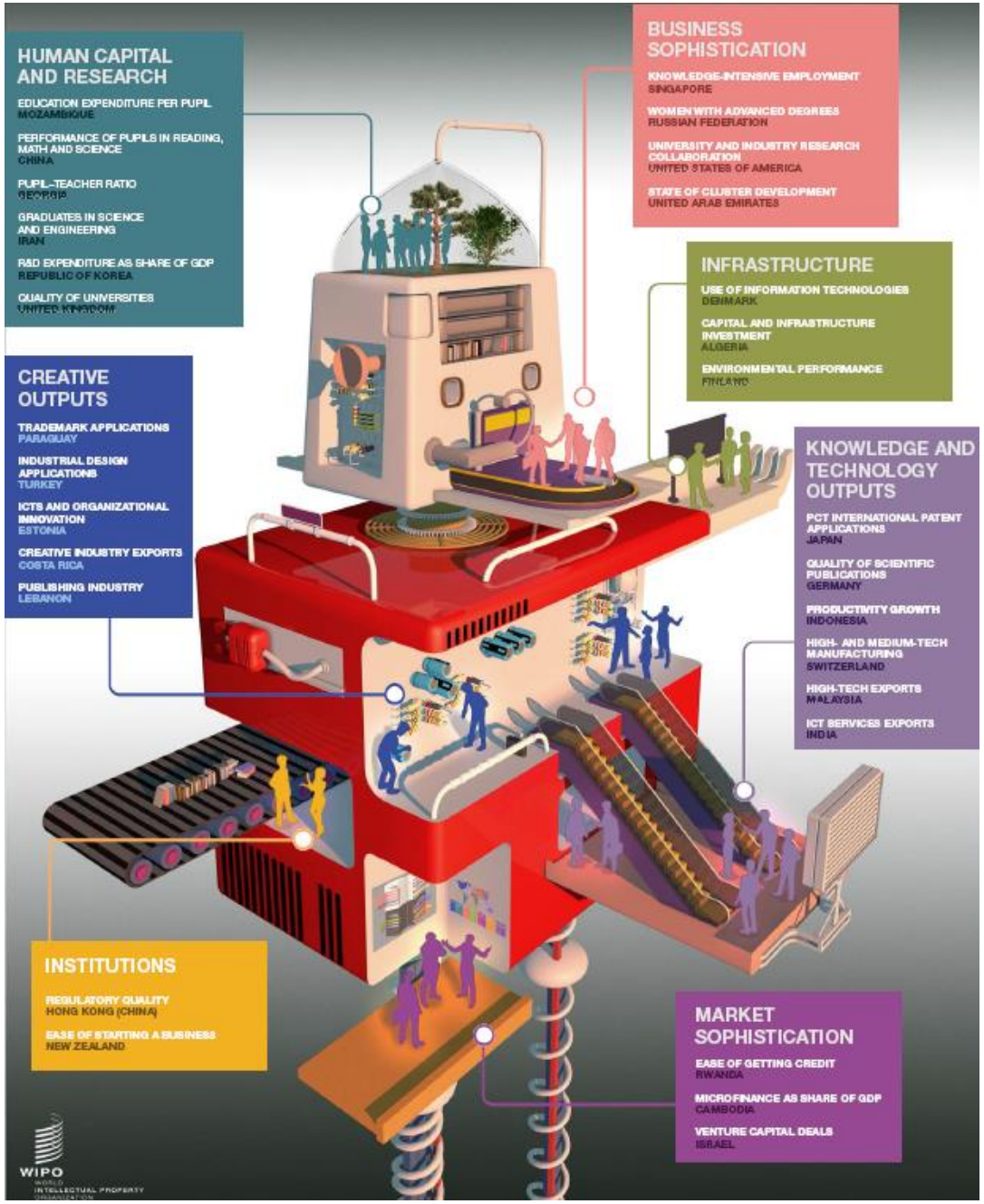

In a Perfect World for Innovation Who would do What?

Top ranking countries/economies for selected indicators from the Global Innovation Index 2016

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HUNGARY'S STRENGTHS
THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016

- **Innovation Efficiency Ratio** 17th

  - The Innovation Efficiency Ratio is the ratio of the Output Sub-Index score over the Input Sub-Index score. It shows how much innovation output a given country is getting for its inputs.

From Input Pillars:

- Business sophistication 34th
- Knowledge absorption 7th
  - Intellectual property payments, % total trade
  - High- tech imports less re-imports, % total trade
  - FDI net inflows, % GDP
  - Research talent, % in business enterprise

- Knowledge workers
  - GERD performed by businesses, % of GDP 22nd
  - GERD financed by businesses, % 22nd

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HUNGARY'S STRENGTHS
THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016

From Output Pillars:

- Knowledge & Technology outputs 15th
  - Knowledge diffusion 3rd
    - Intellectual property receipts, % of total trade (10th)
    - High-tech net exports, less re-exports, % of total trade (13th)
    - FDI net outflows, % GDP (8th)
  - Knowledge impact 23rd
    - ISO 9001 quality (management system) certificates/bn PPP $ GDP
    - High-and medium-high-tech manufacturers, %
- Creative outputs
  - Creative goods & services
    - Creative goods exports, % total trade 7th
  - Online creativity
    - Country-code TLDS/th pop. 15-69 20th

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THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016
ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Innovation Input Pillars:

- Market sophistication
  - Credit
    - Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP
    - Microfinance gross loans, % GDP
  - Investment
    - Market capitalization, % GDP
    - Venture capital deals/bn PPP$ GDP
- Human capital & research
  - Education
    - Expenditure on education, % GDP
  - Tertiary education
    - Graduates in science & engineering, %
  - Research and development
    - Gross expenditure on R & D, % GDP 25th

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THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2016

Table 1.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): Crisis and recovery compared

Countries with no fall in GERD during the crisis that have expanded since

	CRISIS		RECOVERY				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Egypt*	100	168	177	220	229	293	300
China	100	126	143	163	189	212	231
Argentina	100	115	128	145	165	171	n/a
Poland	100	113	127	138	166	166	185
Turkey	100	111	121	134	147	157	172
Korea, Rep.	100	106	119	133	147	155	166
India*	100	106	113	125	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mexico	100	102	113	110	116[p]	136[p]	150[p]
Hungary	100	108	110	116	121	136	138
Belgium	100	101	107	114	126	129	133
Colombia*	100	101	106	120	125	161	129
Russian Fed.	100	111	104	105	112	114	120
Ireland	100	110	110	107	110	109	114
France	100	104	105	108	110	111	112[p]
New Zealand†	100	107	n/a	109	n/a	108	n/a
Denmark	100	105	102	104	105	107	108[p]
Australia	100	n/a	102	102	n/a	107	n/a

Table 1.2: Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD): Crisis and recovery compared

Countries with no fall in BERD during the crisis that have expanded since

	CRISIS		RECOVERY				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Poland	100	104	109	135	199	234	279
China	100	126	144	168	196	222	244
Turkey	100	101	116	131	150	168	193
Hungary	100	118	125	138	152	180	188
Korea, Rep.	100	105	118	135	152	162	172
India*	100	102	111	124	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ireland	100	116	116	116	121	124	129
Greece†	100	n/a	n/a	117	111	121	128[p]
Egypt*	100	105	110	112	115	117	120
New Zealand†	100	104	n/a	116	n/a	117	n/a
France	100	102	105	110	113	115	116[p]
Russian Fed.	100	110	100	102	104	110	114
Mexico	100	109	113	111	n/a	n/a	n/a

Countries with fall in BERD during the crisis but above pre-crisis levels in 2014

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Thank you for your attention

Ms. Virag Halgand

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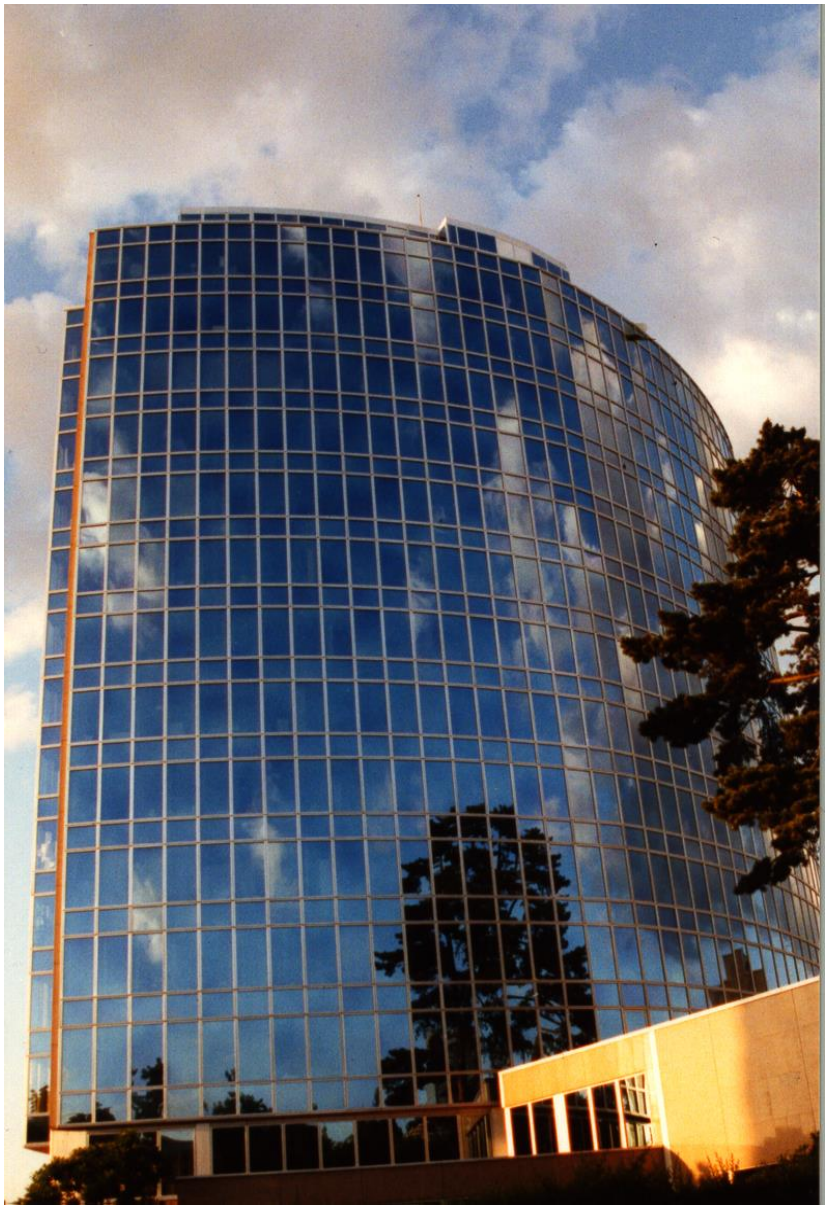

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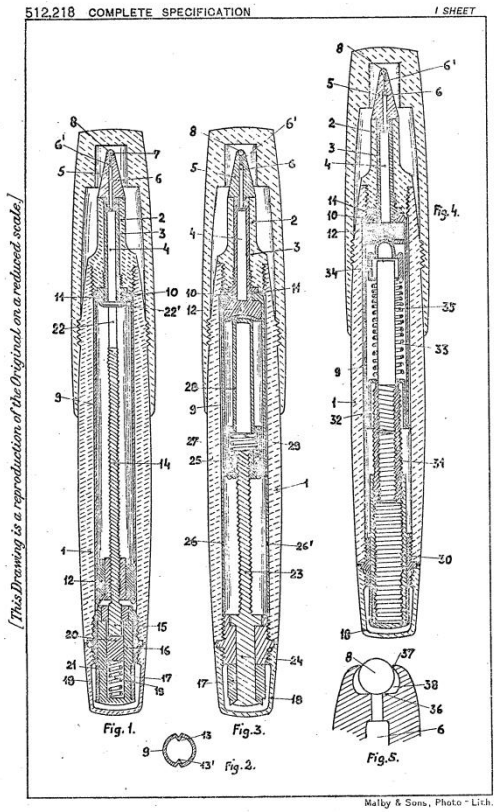
THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) INTRODUCTION AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Speaker: Thomas Henninger, Legal Information Officer, PCT Knowledge Management Section, PCT Legal Division, WIPO

E-mail: thomas.henninger@wipo.int

Budapest, Hungary
November 16, 2016



PATENT SPECIFICATION

Application Date: Dec. 19, 1938. No. 36883/38. 512,218

Complete Specification Accepted: Aug. 30, 1939.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

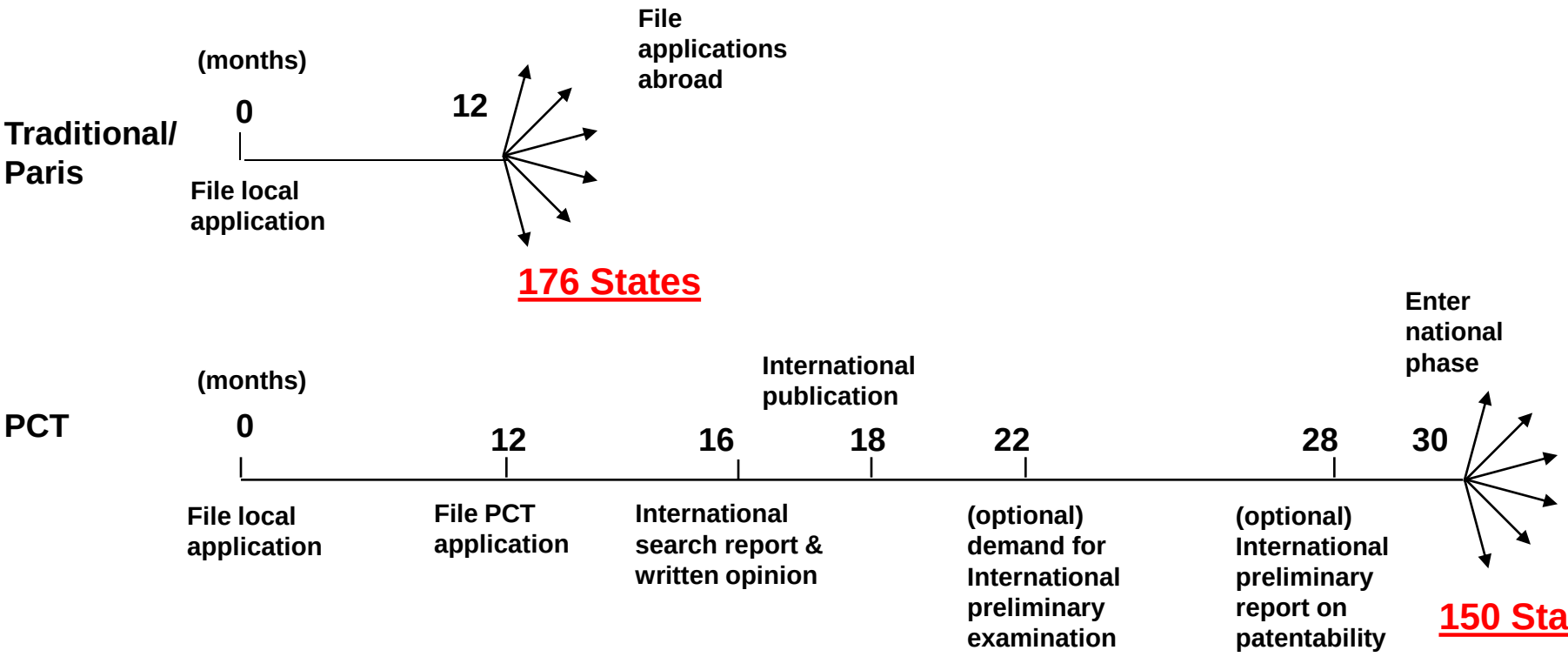
Pulpy Ink and Fountain Pen thereto

I, László József Biró, of Ezredes utca 13, Budapest II, Hungary, Hungarian, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to a fountain pen, which is provided instead of the usual nib with a rotatably mounted small ball, which constitutes the writing means. It is well known to fill fountain pens of this kind with a dense, pulpy ink in order that the fountain pen may be used after filling it once during an essentially longer time than when using liquid ink

However, the known fountain pens of such construction have worked very unsatisfactorily, as the pulpy ink must be of a quickly drying nature in order to become promptly dry on the writing surface and not to be blurred. However, this property of the pulpy ink entailed both contrary requirements referred to in the second mentioned paragraph and with this object in view the pulpy ink is made of a mixture of two ingredients, one of which is a quickly drying viscous material and the other one a non-drying, preferably even hygroscopic liquid. Both materials should be of such nature that they can be easily separated from each other by physical means. By this it is attained that the quantity of pulpy ink remaining around the ball after writing does not dry, but is maintained moist as it contains a non-drying liquid, while the non-drying ingredient of the ink will be immediately absorbed by the paper during writing and thus is it removed from the pulp and the remaining other ingredients will quickly dry. Every writing surface employed in practice shows a certain absorptive power for moisture which allows for the absorption of the small moisture contents of the pulp

SEEKING PATENTS MULTI-NATIONALLY: TRADITIONAL PATENT SYSTEM VS. PCT SYSTEM



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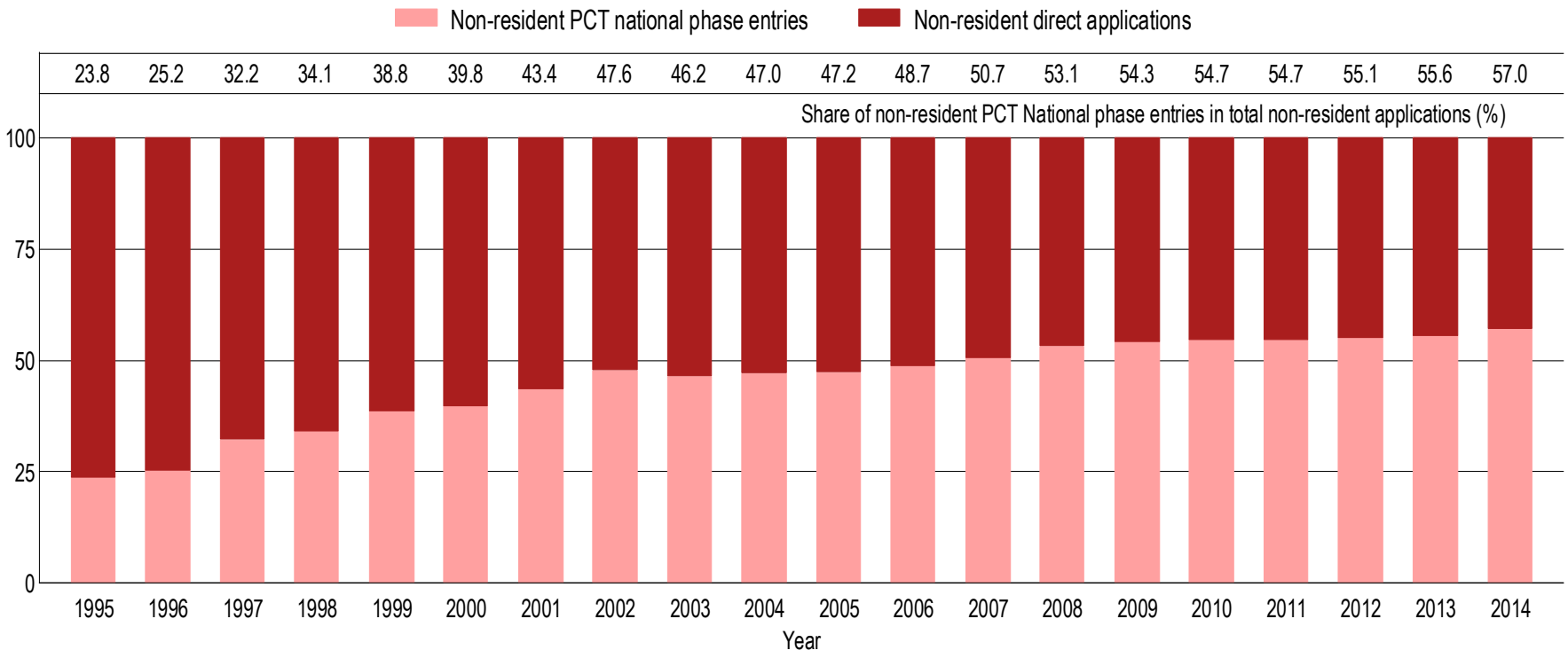
The International Patent System

PARIS ROUTE VS. PCT NATIONAL PHASE



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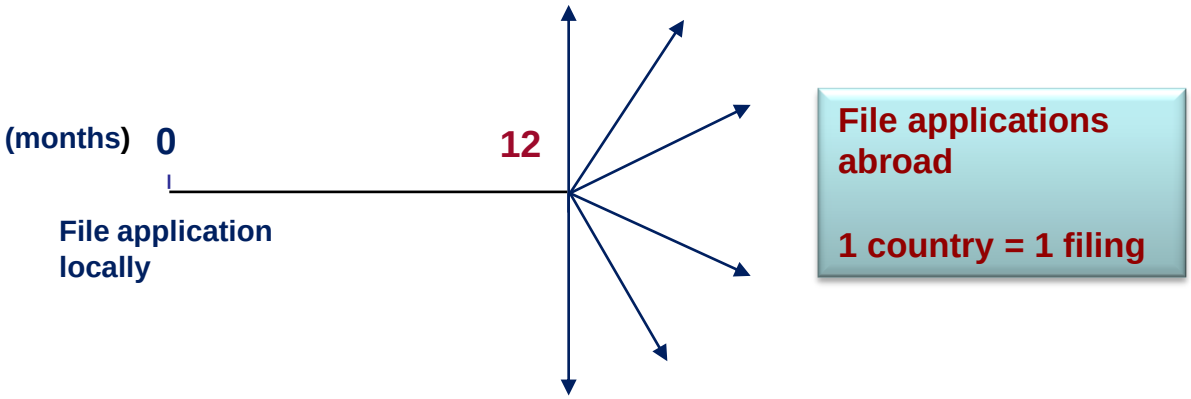
The International Patent System

TRADITIONAL PATENT SYSTEM: “PARIS ROUTE”



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

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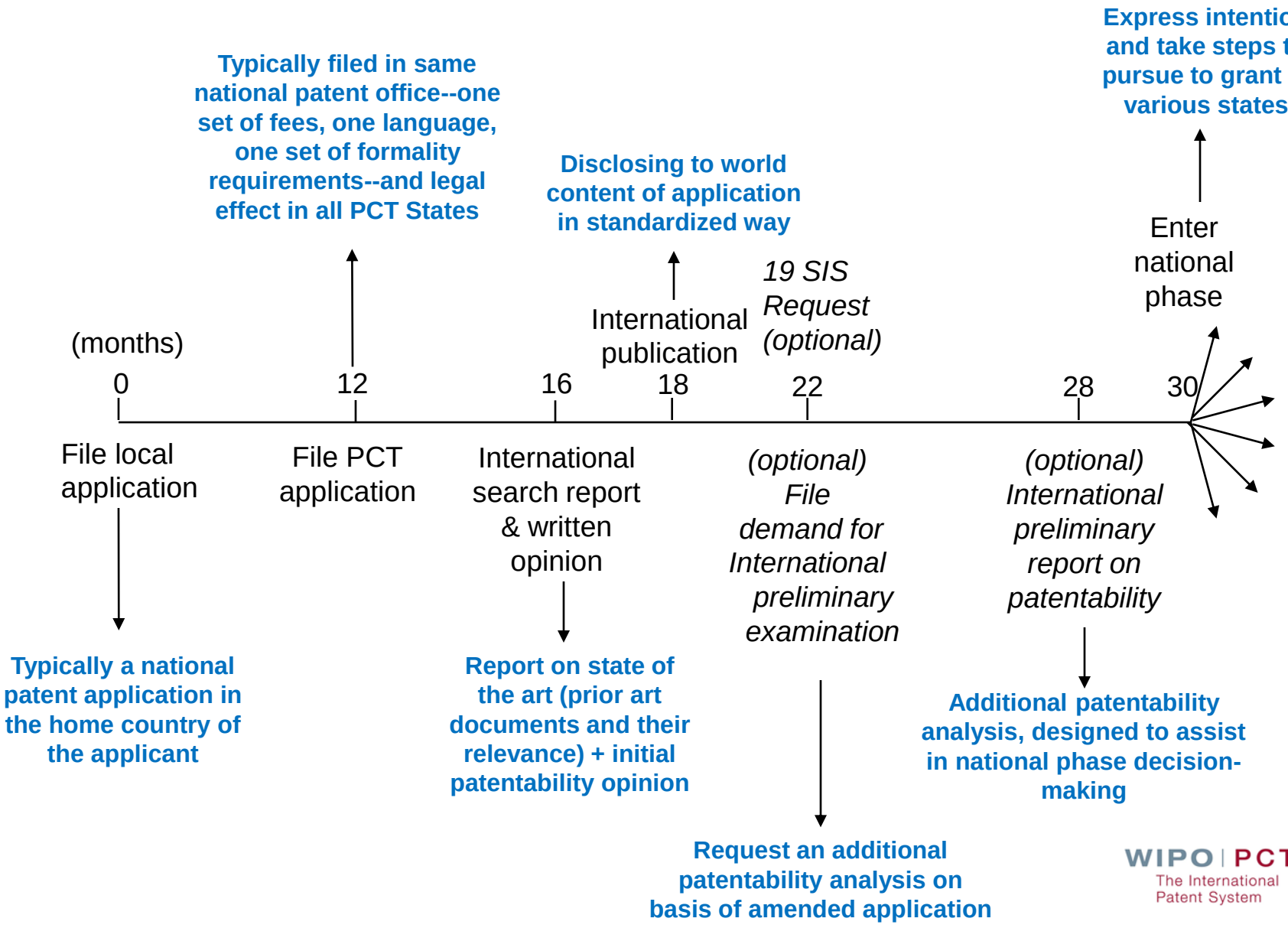
THE PCT SYSTEM



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ADVANTAGES FOR PCT USERS

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

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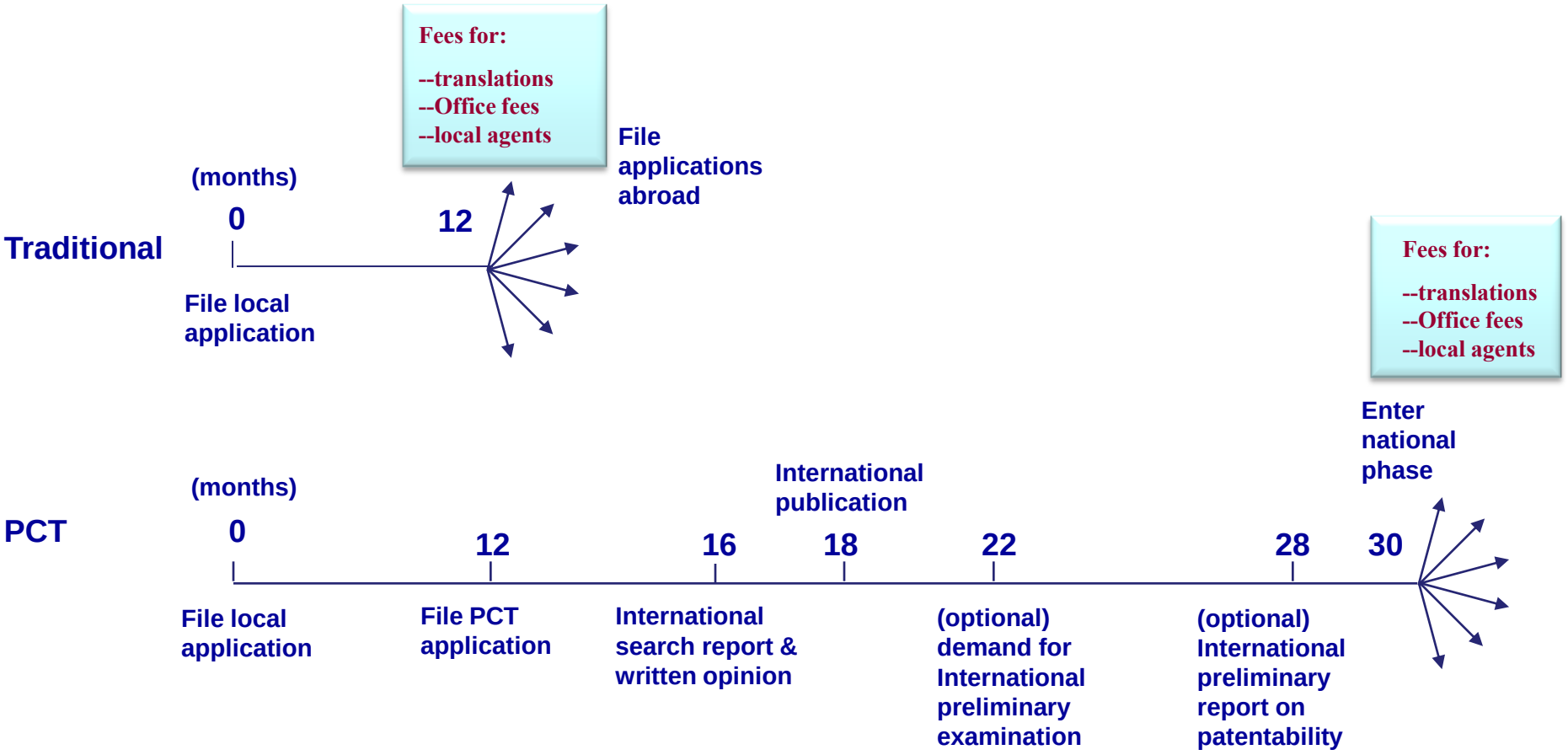
TRADITIONAL PATENT SYSTEM VS. PCT SYSTEM



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PCT INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT (PCT/ISA/210)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP 50-14535 B (NCR CORPORATION) 28 May 1975 (28.05.75), column 4, lines 3 to 27	7-9, 11
	GB 392415 A (JONES) 18 May 1933 (18.05.33)	
X	Fig. 1	1-3
Y	page 3, lines 5-7	4, 10
A	Fig. 5, support 36	11-12
	GB 2174500 A (STC) 5 November 1986 (05.11.86)	
X	page 1, lines 5-15, 22-34, 46-80; Fig. 1	1-3
Y		4
	US 4322752 A (BIXTY) 30 March 1982 (30.03.82)	
A	claim 1	1
A	GREEN, J.P. Integrated Circuit and Electronic [illegible] IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, [illegible]. 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 is relevant

PCT WRITTEN OPINION (PCT/ISA/237)

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

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

1. Statement

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

ADVANTAGES FOR PCT USERS

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

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

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

ADVANTAGES FOR PCT USERS

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

5. evolves to meet user needs

6. is used by the world's major corporations, universities and research institutions when they seek multinational patent protection

7. can result (if PCT reports are positive) in accelerated national phase processing in a number of countries

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PATENT PROSECUTION HIGHWAY (PPH) AND PCT

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

- Conditions:

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

- Global PPH and PCT:

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

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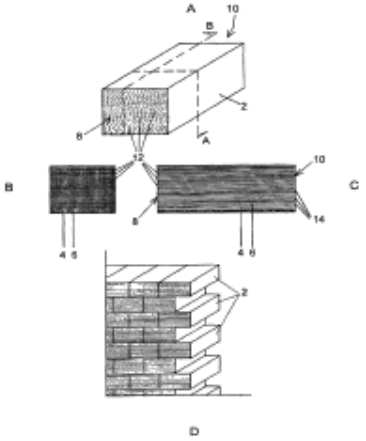
PCT CASE STUDY: START-UP

LiTraCon – Hungarian Company set up in 2004 by a young architect Aron Losonczi (1977) producing translucent form of concrete; LiTraCon material has been used in many famous buildings and has won several innovation and design awards, including the Hungarian Heritage Award 2014.

Mr. Losonczi told Associated Press: “It was made of glass and ordinary concrete, and the idea of combining the two struck me. Then I went to Stockholm to do post-graduate work in architecture and developed it there.”

- 2003: PCT application (PCT/SE2003/000798) granted by EPO in 2009 and USPTO in 2012.
- 2008: PCT application (PCT/HU2008/000084) for additional technology; national phase entry in Australia, China, EPO, Israel, India and US.



PCT/SE2003/000798

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Source: WIPO IP Advantage Database November 2016 (Photo: Litracon)

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."

WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

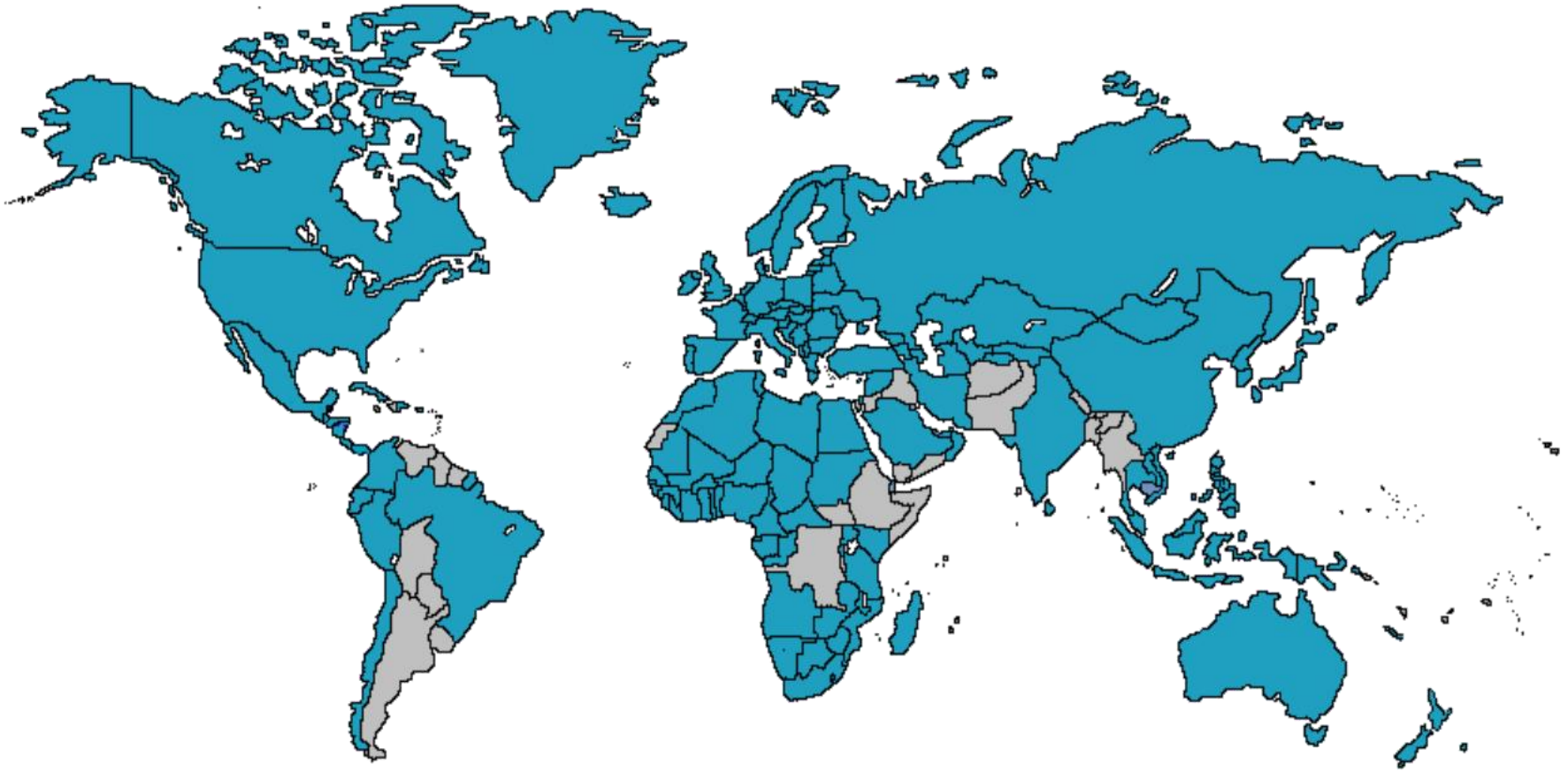
PCT TESTIMONIAL: LARGE COMPANY

Qualcomm:

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

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

PCT COVERAGE TODAY



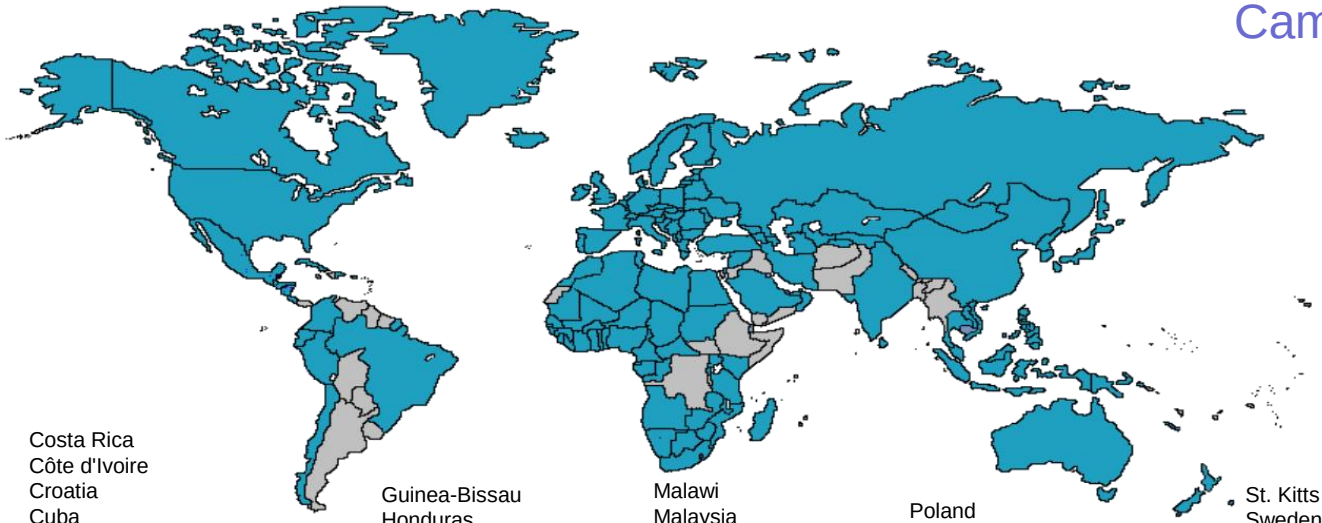
WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

151 PCT STATES

Recent accessions:

Kuwait
Djibouti
Cambodia

=PCT



Albania
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Antigua and Barbuda
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Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
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Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cambodia (8 Dec. '16)
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Canada
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China
Colombia
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Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
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Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Djibouti *(23 Sept. '16)*
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Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
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Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
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Guinea
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Hungary
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India
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Kazakhstan
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Kuwait *(9 Sept. '16)*
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Ukraine
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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
Jordan*
Kiribati
Lebanon
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Micronesia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Pakistan
Palau
Paraguay**
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Sudan
Suriname*
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Uruguay**
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Yemen

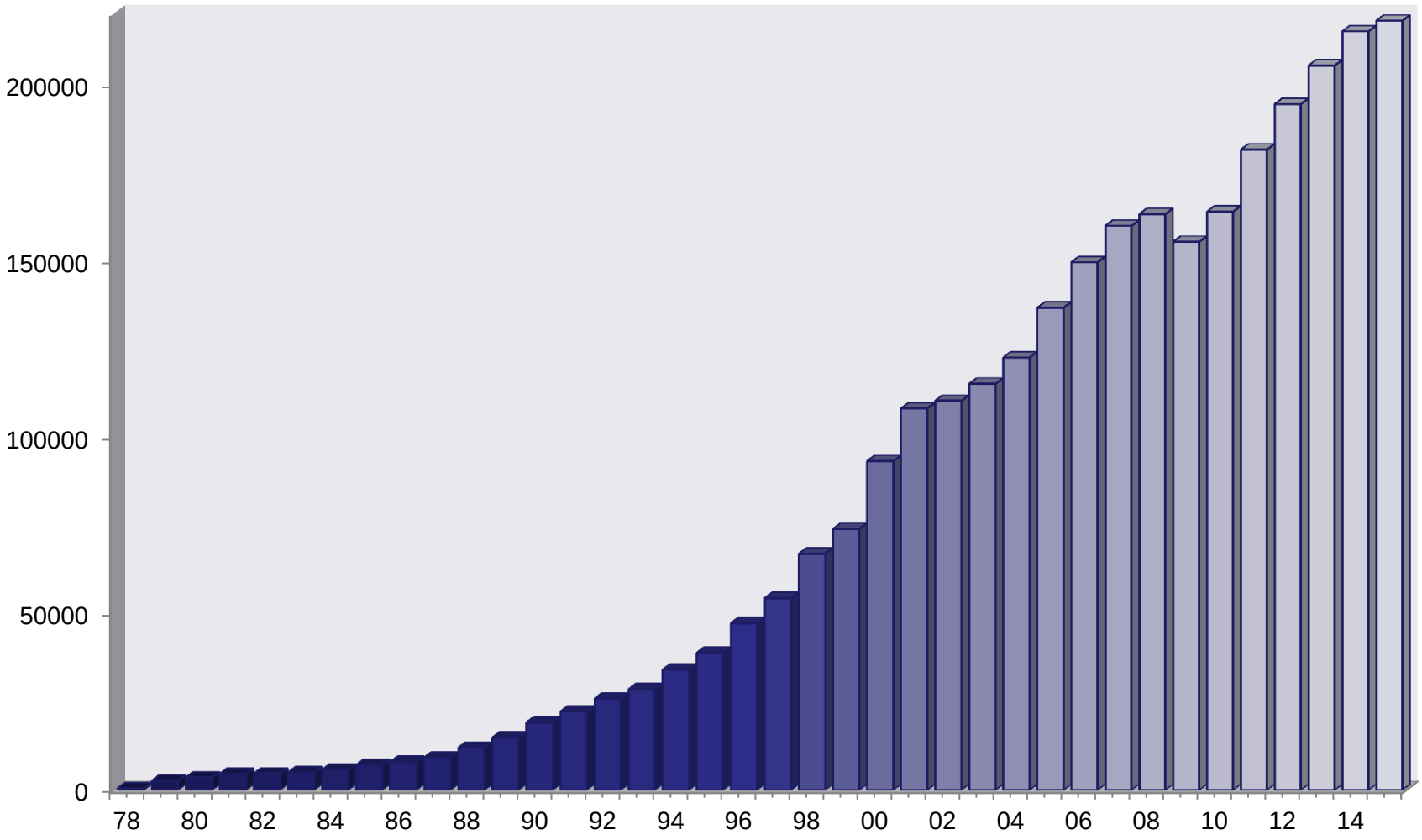
(42)

*preparing to accede

**PCT discussions ongoing

WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

PCT APPLICATIONS



- 2015: 218,000 (+1.7%)
- WIPO Chief Economist predicting +3.3% in 2016

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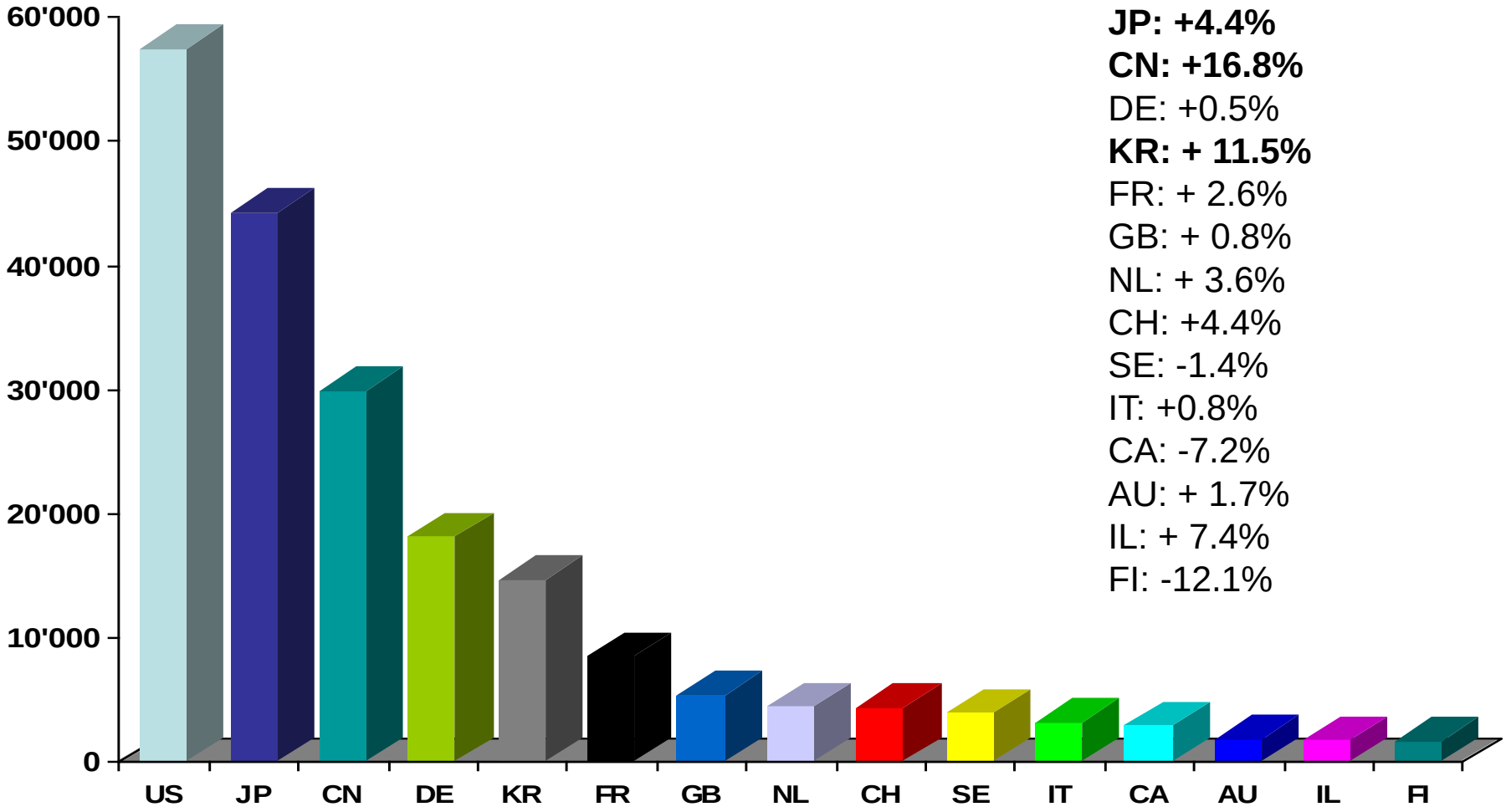
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN 2015 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



US: -6.7%
JP: +4.4%
CN: +16.8%
DE: +0.5%
KR: + 11.5%
FR: + 2.6%
GB: + 0.8%
NL: + 3.6%
CH: +4.4%
SE: -1.4%
IT: +0.8%
CA: -7.2%
AU: + 1.7%
IL: + 7.4%
FI: -12.1%

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

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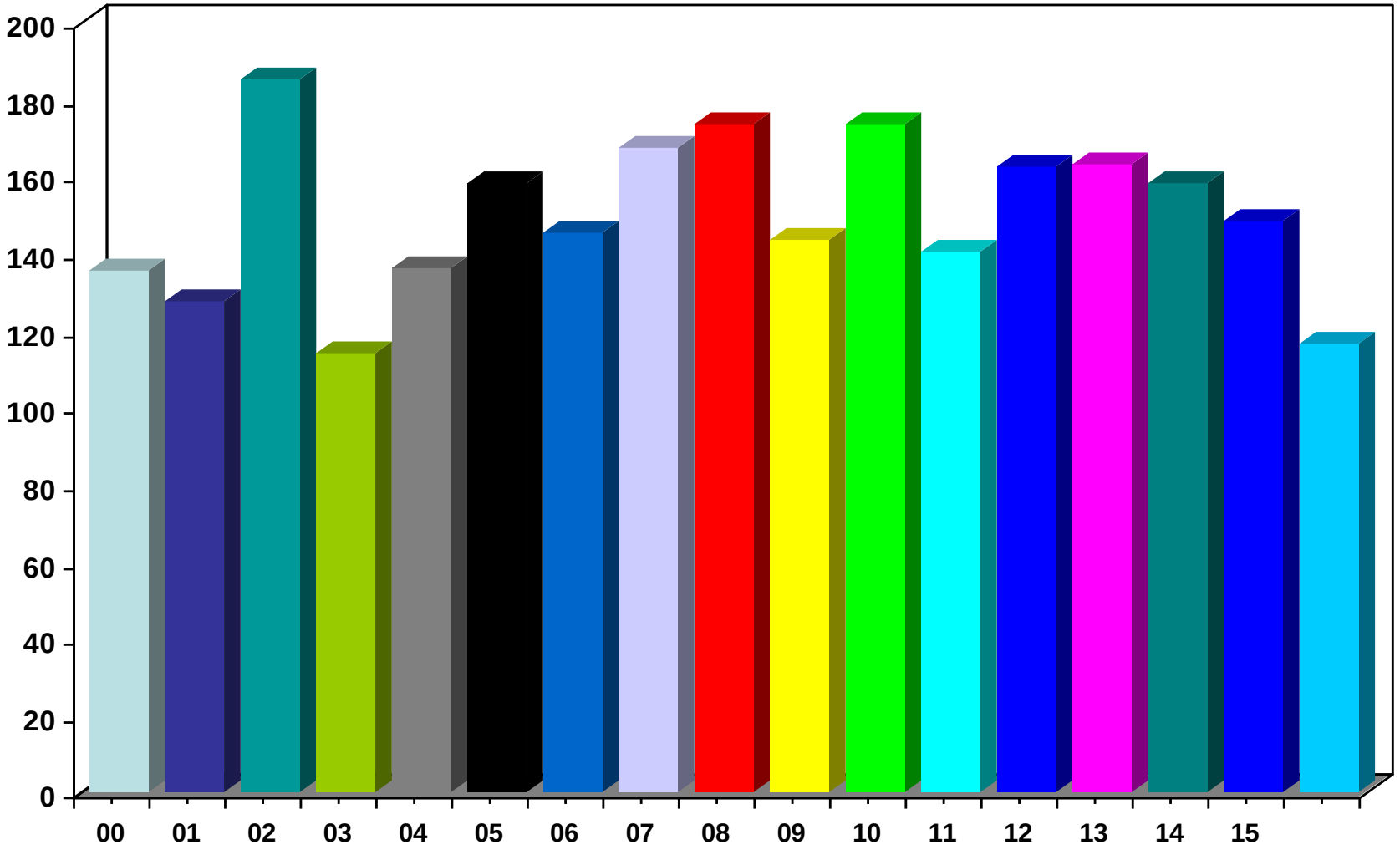
PCT USE BY HU APPLICANTS



- 148 applications in 2015 (CZ: 191; PL 439; SK 38)
- 2015: RO/EP: 8, RO/HU: 105, RO/IB: 31

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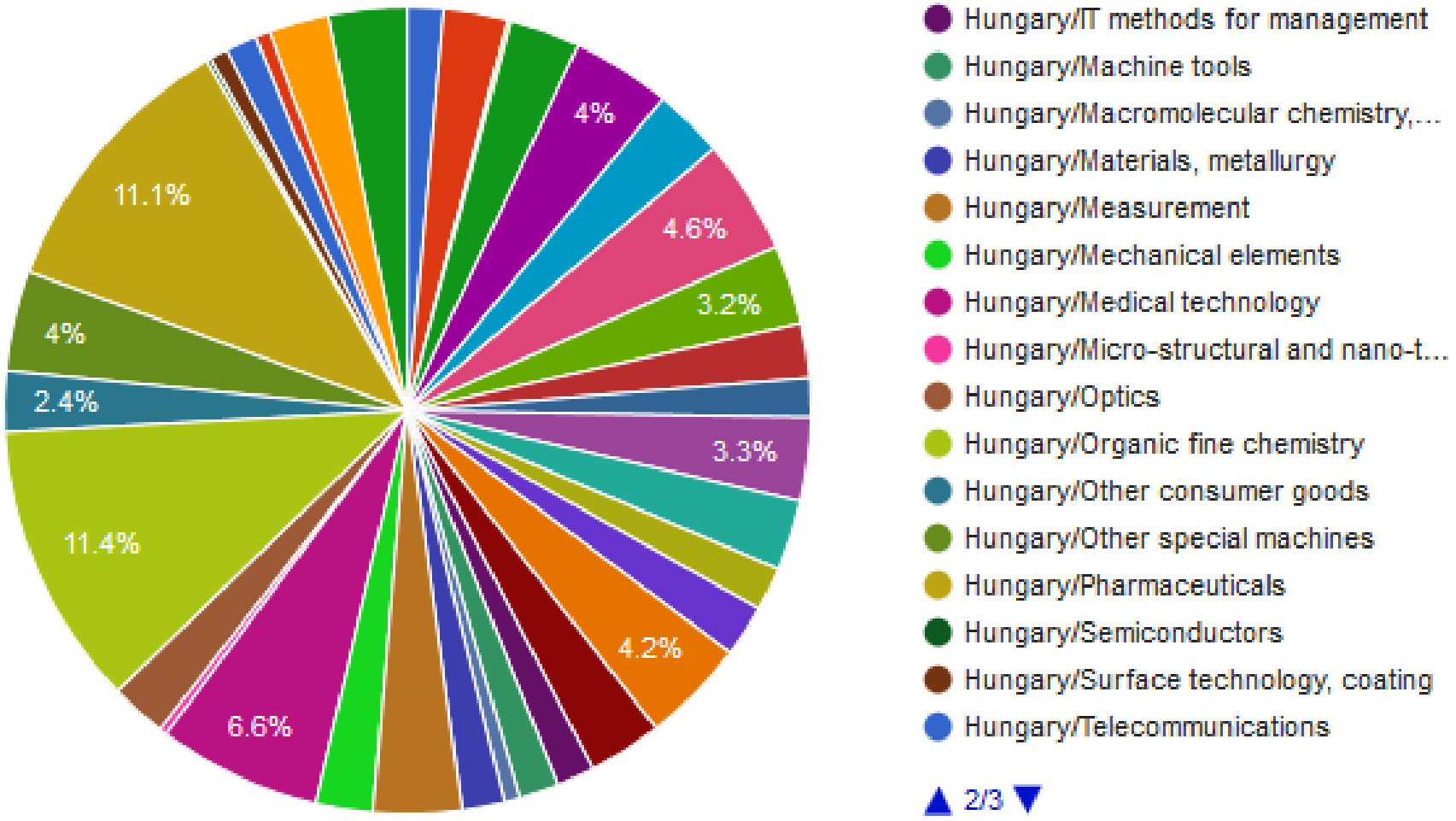
HU APPLICATIONS BY TECHNOLOGY



- 2015 data
- Organic fine chemistry 11,4 % and Pharmaceuticals 11,1 %

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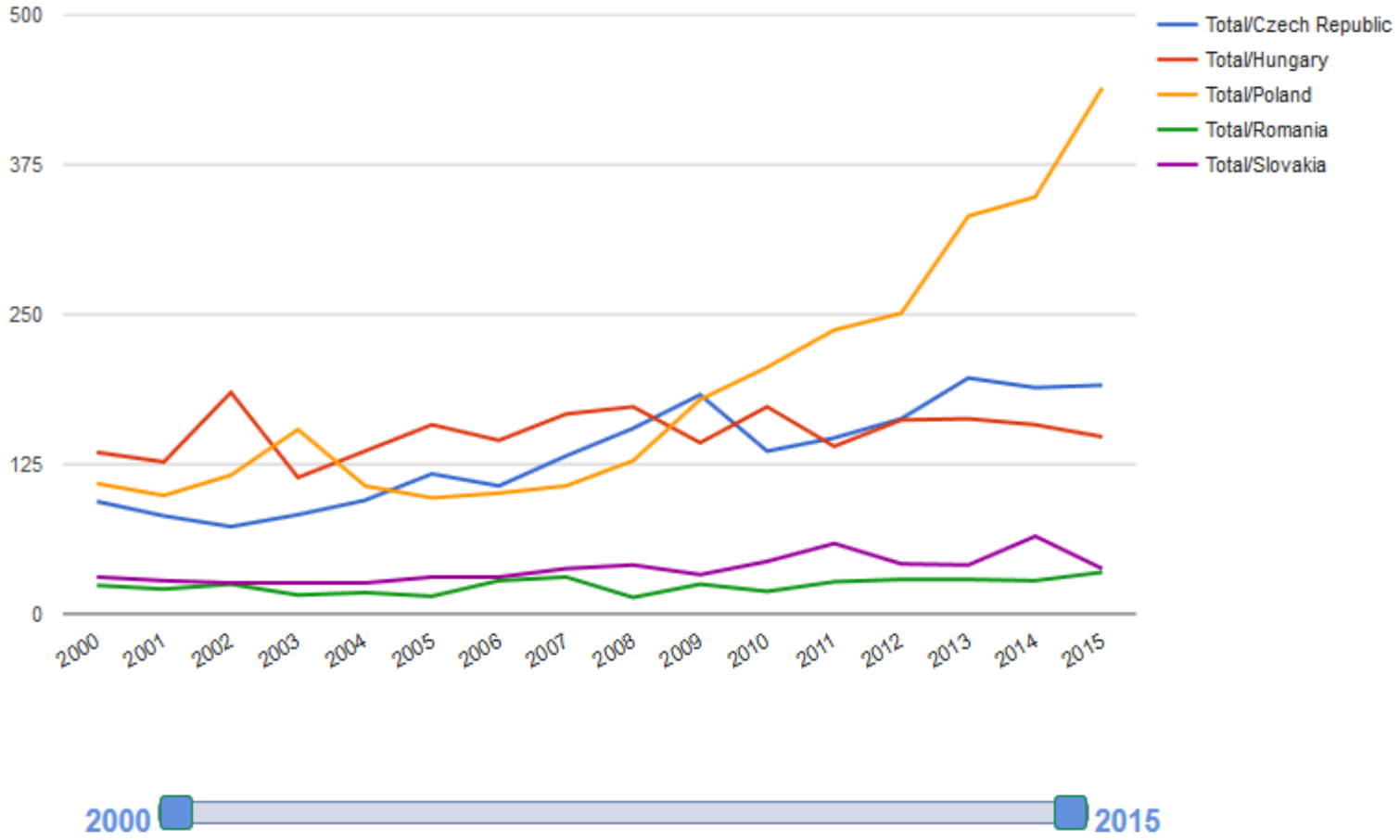
DEVELOPMENT OF PCT APPLICATIONS



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TOP PCT APPLICANTS 2015*

() of published PCT applications

1. Huawei Technologies—CN (3,898)** *+450*
2. Qualcomm—US (2,442)
3. ZTE—CN (2,155)
4. Samsung—KR (1,683) *+300, up from #11*
5. Mitsubishi Electric—JP (1,593)
6. Ericsson—SE (1,481)
7. LG Electronics—KR (1,457) *+320, up from #16*
8. Sony—JP (1,381) *+400, up from #21*
9. Philips—NL (1,378)
10. Hewlett-Packard—US (1,310) *+485, up from #25*
11. Siemens—DE (1,292)
12. Intel—US (1,250)
13. Bosch—DE (1,247)
14. Boe Technology—CN (1,227)
15. Toyota—JP (1,214)
16. Panasonic—JP (1,185)
17. Hitachi—JP (1,165)
18. Halliburton—US (1,121)
19. Sharp—JP (1,073)
20. Tencent Technology—CN (981)

20% of PCT applicants were responsible for more than 80% of the published applications

*48,539 total PCT applicants in 2015

**more than 15 per WIPO working day

2015:

- 85% businesses
- 8% individuals
- 5% universities
- 2% government and research institutions

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TOP UNIVERSITY PCT APPLICANTS 2015

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

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PCT INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITIES

The appointed ISAs are the following 21 offices:

- Australia
- Austria
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Egypt
- European Patent Office*
- Finland
- India
- Israel
- Japan
- Nordic Patent Institute
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Singapore
- Spain
- Sweden
- Ukraine
- United States of America
- Visegrad Patent Institute (1 July 2016)*

Additional offices appointed as ISAs (not yet operational):

Turkish Patent Institute

*available to HU (and CZ, SK, PL applicants)

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CHOICE OF RO(S), LANGUAGE(S) OF FILING AND ISA(S), HU APPLICANT(S))

Receiving Offices	RO/HU	RO/EP	RO/IB
Filing language(s)	(HIPO) English, French, German, Hungarian	(EPO) English, French, German	(WIPO) Any language
ISA(s)	EP/XV	EP	EP/XV

- Search language(s)

  EP : English, French, German

  XV: Czech, English, Hungarian, Polish, Slovak

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NEW/RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

JULY 1, 2016 PCT RULE AMENDMENTS (1)

- legal basis and procedure for removing/withholding certain "**sensitive information**" from public access on applicant's request (Rules 9, 48 & 94)

  - ❑ upon reasoned request by the applicant to the IB

  - ❑ Information will be omitted from publication/public file access, if

    1) it does not obviously serve the purpose of informing the public about the international application,
    2) publication of or public access to such information would clearly prejudice the personal or economic interests of any person, and
    3) if there is no prevailing public interest to have access to that information

  - ❑ effective as from 1 July 2016 for applications filed on or after that date

- **language of communication** with IB via ePCT opened to all publication languages (Rule 92)

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JULY 1, 2016 PCT RULE AMENDMENTS (2)

- required transmittal by RO to IB of documents submitted in support of requests for restoration of priority right (Rules 26*bis* & 48)
  - Exception: if “sensitive information” standard (Rule 48(l)) met
- “*general unavailability of electronic communications services*” as grounds for **excuse of delay** in meeting certain time limits (Rule 82*quater*)
  - Extension of *force majeure* provisions to time limits missed due to “general failures of electronic communication services”
    - PCT Assembly: “covers outages that affect widespread geographical areas or many individuals, as distinct from localized problems associated with a particular building or single user”
  - Amended paragraph 30 of RO Guidelines:
    - Element of “unforeseeable” must be present and no reasonable alternative filing means available
  - Effective as from 1 July 2016 for applications filed on or after that date, and for applications filed before that date where the “event” occurred on or after that date

JULY 1, 2017 PCT RULE AMENDMENTS (1)

- transmittal by RO of **earlier search and/or classification results to ISA**, where national law permits (Rules 12*bis*, 23*bis* & 41))
  - General Rule: ROs forward the search/classification results from applications of which priority is claimed without the applicant's express permission, where permitted by national law
  - Exception:
    - ROs which have notified the IB (before April 14, 2016) of incompatibility of such forwarding with applicable national law are not required to do so
      - 11 ROs made this notification
    - Even in cases in which ROs in principle apply the procedure, when filing the PCT application applicants may request to not have the earlier search results forwarded to the ISA (3 ROs have notified the IB in this way)
  - Effective as from 1 July 2017 for applications filed on or after that date

JULY 1, 2017 PCT RULE AMENDMENTS (2)

- designated Offices required to **provide IB with timely national phase entry and related data** (Rules 86 & 95)
  - Objective: visibility of the status of PCT application during the national phase on PATENTSCOPE under the "**National phase**" tab
  - Obligation for designated Offices to timely send national phase entry and related data to the IB (within 2 months from expiry of national phase deadline or asap thereafter)
  - Data required to be transmitted:
    - Date national phase entered
    - National application number
    - Number and date of any national publication
    - Number and date of grant
  - Effective as from 1 July 2017 for applications in respect of which the acts referred to in Article 22 or Article 39 are performed on or after that date

PCT ASSEMBLY 2016

- **Outcomes**

  - Appointment of Turkish Patent Institute as PCT ISA/IPEA (#22)

  - Amendments to the PCT Regulations *(entry into force: 1 July 2017)*

    - Modifying time limit to request Supplementary International Search (from 19 to 22 months)
    - Further small change to Rule 23*bis*
    - Removal of unnecessary incompatibility provisions

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PCT WORKING GROUP 2016 (1)

- **Outcomes:**
  - Report provided on upcoming **3rd pilot of IP5 collaborative search and examination**
    - Planned that all IP5 offices will participate, will be applicant driven (to assess business interest), will involve at least 100 PCT applications per office and last up to 3 years, so as to fully assess impact
  - IB will consult with Offices and user groups on:
    - proposed pilot for **ePCT national phase entry functionality**
    - technical/legal/administrative issues related to **color drawings**
    - translation difficulties relating to the number of words in abstracts and drawings
    - inclusion of CPC/other national classification symbols on front page of published international applications
  - **Examiner training**
    - IB will:
      - compile info on examiner training provided by offices
      - invite offices to provide training to examiners from other offices
      - develop concept for improved coordination of examiner training
      - invite sharing of training materials

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PCT WORKING GROUP 2016 (2)

- Outcomes (cont.):
  - No agreement on proposals concerning:
    - **same day priority claims**
    - **missing parts/erroneously filed procedure**
    - fee reductions proposed by Brazil for universities and public research organizations—for further discussion next year
    - proposed amendments to Schedule of Fees and Rule 92*bis* to assist IB in responding to potentially abusive use of PCT fee reductions

OTHER PRACTICE CHANGES

- Payment by check to the IB no longer accepted

  - Following the introduction of further restrictions with regard to the processing of checks by the International Bureau's banking partners, **the International Bureau will no longer accept payment by cheque with effect from January 1, 2017**.

  - Any check received on or after this date will be systematically returned to the issuer

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 PCT work
- 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

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INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE
PATENT REGISTRATION APPLICATION
Administration for Commerce & Industry
Here: We acknowledge recording your patent

Intellectual Property

INVOICE

Amount : USD 1588,00
Date :
Reference Number :

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	**USD**	**1588,00**
Extra charges	**USD**	**0,00**
Total amount	**USD**	**1588,00**

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

Payment by Wire Transfer

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Above mentioned the publication number, publication date, International application number, International Filing 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.

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IIP International Intellectual Property Office PENHURST HOUSE 352-356 BATTERSEA PARK ROAD LONDON SW11 3BY ENGLAND

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International Patent & Trademark Index

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**	**EUR**

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IIP – International Intellectual Property Office

Published on February 22, 2016

IPTI – International Patents & Trademark Index

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

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. PDF

How to make a complaint? New

CONTINUED AREAS OF PCT FOCUS (2)

- Helping 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
- 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 43 receiving offices, including IB, Algeria, Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, EAPO, Estonia, EPO, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Iran, Latvia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Sweden, Singapore, Turkey, South Africa, and the United States of America) *soon: Panama and Dominican Republic*
  - Multilingual (10 language) interface available
  - Working on **centralized fee payment mechanisms**
  - Consulting on how ePCT could be used for **national phase entry**

THE PCT—1978 TO 2016 (1)

- As filing tool: PCT has been extremely successful
  - preferred route for international patenting (≈218,000 applications in 2015, > 55% “market share”)
  - harmonization of formal and procedural requirements, beyond PCT
    - national laws; Patent Law Treaty (PLT)

THE PCT—1978 TO 2016 (2)

- As worksharing tool: (which it was intended by its founders to be), PCT has not been as effective in practice
  - had it been successful up to now in this sense, it would have been of more assistance in addressing national quality of examination and (for some Offices) backlogs in processing
  - expectation by founders was: “flying start” for offices, which would complete, further check, and criticize …
  - reality: many Offices start “from scratch”, perhaps not in complete isolation, but to a great degree …
- What is needed: build more trust between patent offices, so that duplicative international phase and national phase processing can be reduced

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 quality necessary to allow other Offices and the public at large to trust in the work performed by them
      - Increase the capacity to measure that quality
      - Full faith and credit should be given to an Office’s own ISA workproduct
      - Further consider allowing the market/competition (e.g., greater ISA choice for applicants) to exert an effect
      - Make use of DO feedback, as particularly interested consumers of PCT reports
    - Development of IT systems and standards to support sharing information with other Offices more effectively
      - 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

PCT INFORMATION AND TRAINING

- 29 video segments on WIPO's Youtube channel and WIPO's PCT page about individual PCT topics
- PCT Distance learning course content available in the 10 PCT publication languages, and a 2nd detailed PCT DL course under preparation
- PCT Webinars
  - free updates on developments in PCT procedures, and PCT strategies—previous webinars are archived and freely available
  - upon request also for companies or law firms, for example, for focused training on how to use ePCT
- 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)
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GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: OVERVIEW OF THE MADRID SYSTEM

Speaker: Mr. Bisson Grégoire, Director, Brands amd Designs Sector,
The Hague Registry, WIPO

E-mail: Gregoire.bisson@wipo.int

Budapest, Hungary
November 16, 2016

GLOBAL DATABASES FOR IP PLATFORMS AND TOOLS FOR THE CONNECTED KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

Speaker: Mr. Iustin Dianconescu, Head, Patent Database Sectopn, Global Infrastructure Sector, WIPO

E-mail: Iustin.Diaconescu@wipo.int

Budapest, Hungary
November 16, 2016

STRATEGIC GOALS OF GLOBAL DATABASES AND TOOLS

- 2 related goals:
  - “Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure”
  - “World Reference Source for IP Information and Analysis”

BENEFITS TO STAKEHOLDERS

- For Business/Research:
  - Providing search facilities for IP collections (patents, trademarks, industrial designs)
  - Simplifying application procedures to multiple IP authorities
  - Providing IP related matchmaking services

- For IP offices:
  - Assisting automation, IP information dissemination to the public, and exchange of IP documents with other offices

GLOBAL DATABASES, TOOLS, AND PLATFORMS FOR IP BUSINESS (FREE)

- PATENTSCOPE
- Global Brand Database
- Global Design Database
- WIPO Lex
- WIPO Pearl
- WIPO Re:Search
- WIPO Green

PATENTSCOPE SUMMARY

- 2.9 million published PCT applications (first publish every week, high quality full text)
- 57 million patent applications from 40+ countries or regions
- 35’000 unique users per day
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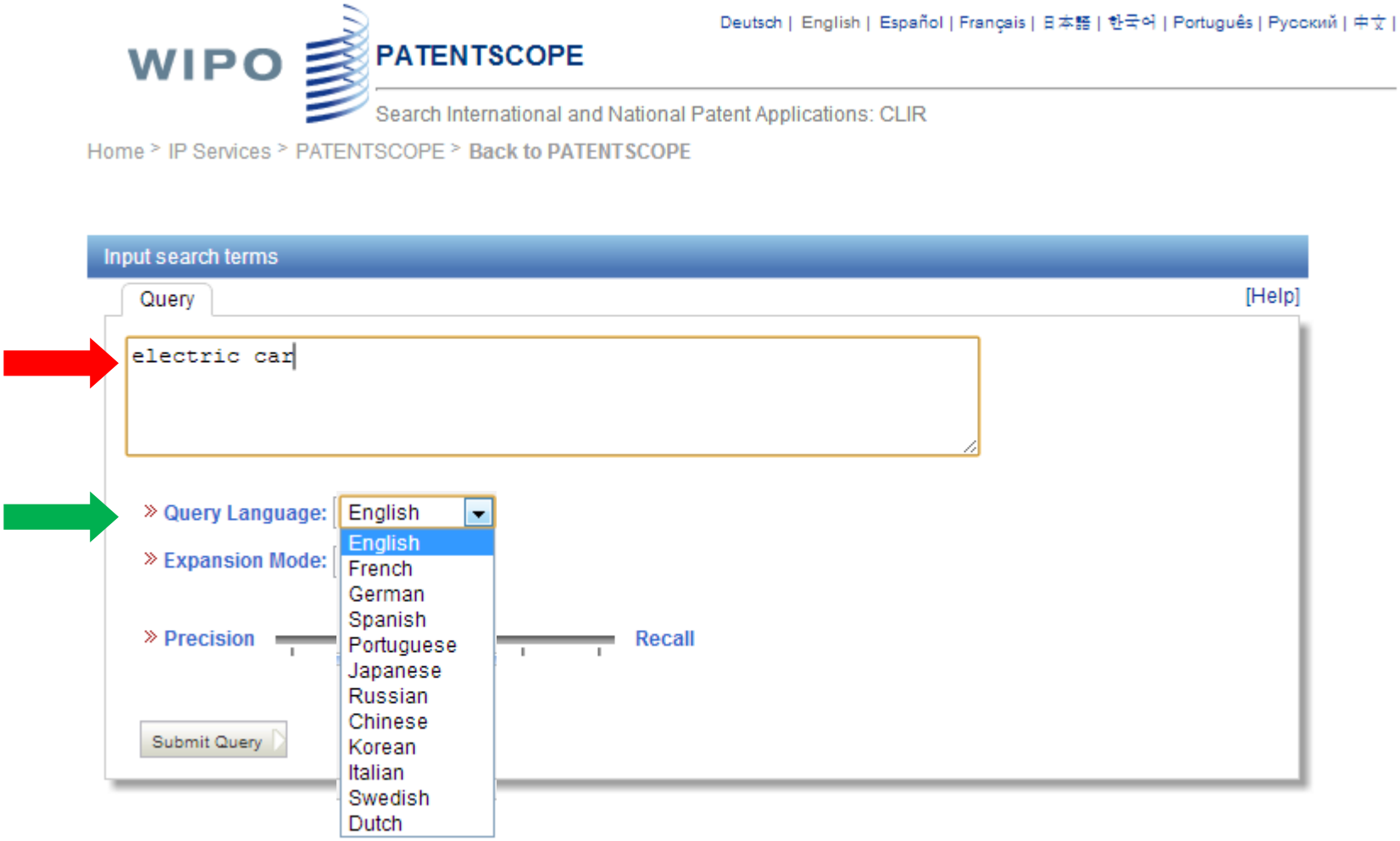
  - Access all the documents associated with a patent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Electric car - only 16,000 hits

Search Query (synonyms & technologically related terms)

1. (WO2012167518) SOLAR HYBRID VEHICLE

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau PermaLink

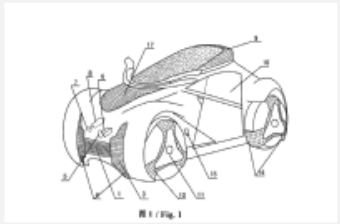
Pub. No.: WO/2012/167518 **International Application No.:** PCT/CN2011/079446
Publication Date: 13.12.2012 **International Filing Date:** 07.09.2011
IPC: ***B60K 6/28*** (2007.10), ***B60L 8/00*** (2006.01)

Applicants: **ZHU, Shuyi** [CN/CN]; (CN)
Inventors: **ZHU, Shuyi**; (CN)
Agent: **BEIJING GENIUS ESSEN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE**; Room 806 ~809 Taifeng Huizhong Mansion No.120 Zhushikou W. St., Xicheng District Beijing 100050 (CN)

Priority Data: 201110151619.9 08.06.2011 CN

Title
(EN) SOLAR HYBRID VEHICLE
(FR) VÉHICULE HYBRIDE SOLAIRE
(ZH) 太阳能混合动力汽车

Abstract:



(EN)A solar hybrid vehicle comprises a vehicle body, a vehicle energy configuration system, and a braking energy recycling device (11). The vehicle body collects solar energy with a solar energy collection system, the collected solar energy is stored in the vehicle energy configuration system, and the braking energy recycling device is connected to a storage battery pack (6). A sensor is disposed between the vehicle energy configuration system and the storage battery pack. The vehicle energy configuration system is connected to an on-board automatic control system, an external charging interface (15) and an electric motor (7). The present invention combines multiple technical solutions, reduces energy consumption, increases the utilization of solar energy, and is more aesthetic and user-friendly.

(FR) La présente invention concerne un véhicule hybride solaire comportant une carrosserie de véhicule, un système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule, et un dispositif de recyclage d'énergie au freinage (11). La carrosserie de véhicule collecte de l'énergie solaire grâce à un système de collecte d'énergie solaire, l'énergie collectée est stockée dans le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule et le dispositif de recyclage d'énergie au freinage est connecté à un bloc d'éléments d'accumulateur (6). Un capteur est disposé entre le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule et le bloc d'éléments d'accumulateur. Le système de configuration d'énergie de véhicule est connecté à un système de commande automatique embarqué, à une interface de charge externe (15) et à un moteur électrique (7). La présente invention est une combinaison de plusieurs solutions techniques, réduit la consommation d'énergie, accroît l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire, et est plus esthétique et conviviale.

(ZH)一种太阳能混合动力汽车，包含汽车本体、车体能量配置系统、制动能量回收装置（11）；汽车本体通过太阳能采集系统收集太阳能，收集的太阳能存储在车体能量配置系统中，制动能量回收装置与蓄

Machine translation

Google Translate

Bing/Microsoft Translate

Baidu Translate

1. (WO2012

Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognitic legal matters

太阳能混合动力汽车

技术领域

本发明涉及一种太阳能混合动力汽车，属于新能源汽车技术领域。

背景技术

随着国民经济的快速发展，越来越多的家庭已经或即将拥 汽车。但是，国际原油价格一路飙升为我们敲响了能源紧缺的警钟。汽车在中国家庭中的普及 要求我们在新能源汽车上取得实质性的技术突

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

在太阳能汽车的开发研究上，人们已经取得了较大的进展。近年来对太阳能 收集转化技术的研究，也有效提高了太阳能的吸收利用率。太阳能汽车的车体玻 璃对太阳能的有效吸收利用情况在很大程度上影响了汽车的整体性能。为此，人 们在太阳能汽车上尝试使用可烘弯低辐射镀膜玻璃和太阳能薄膜电池来提高太 阳能的吸收效率，并取得了一定的效果。

因此，借助技术的更新可以为市场提供更好的节能环保型太阳能混合动力汽 车。

发明内容

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

为实现上述的发明目的，本发明采用下述的技术方案：

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

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

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

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

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

1. (WO2012167518) SOLAR hibrid jármű

Megjegyzés: Szöveg alapján automatikus Optical Character Recognition folyamatokat. Kérjük, használja a PDF változat jogi kérdésekben

Solar hibrid járművek

szakterülete

A találmány tárgya egy napelemes hibrid jármű tartozó műszaki új energetikai járművek.

HÁTTÉR

A gyors fejlődés a nemzeti gazdaság, egyre több család már vagy hamarosan egy autó. Ugyanakkor a nemzetközi olajárak szárnyalása energiahiány egy ébresztés. Autók népszerű kínai családok megköveteli tőlünk, amely jelentős áttörést az új energia járművek.

Jelenleg számos hazai és külföldi kutatóintézetek, vállalatok dolgozik az új energia járművek. Közülük a hibrid autók a legközelebbi meglévő új energia járművek érett termék. Hibrid autók meghaladhatja a teljesítményt a hagyományos üzemanyaggal működő járművek, de az akkumulátor kapacitása vált a szűk érintő fejlesztés, így nem teljesen helyettesíti üzemanyaggal működő járművek.

A kutatás és fejlesztés a napelemes autók, az emberek jelentős előrehaladást ért. A legújabb tanulmányok a konverziós napkollektor technológia, hanem javítja a felszívódást és a napenergia hasznosítása. Napelemes autó solar üvegtest hatékonyan elnyelni a nagy mértékben befolyásolta a teljesítményét az autó kihasználtsága. Emiatt az emberek próbálják használni a napenergia autó sütni kanyar alacsony kisugárzási bevonatos üveg és vékonyréteg napelemek, hogy növelje a felszívódás hatékonyságát a napenergia, és értek el bizonyos eredményeket.

Ezért a frissített technológia biztosítja a jobb energiatakarékos napelemes hibrid járművek piacán.

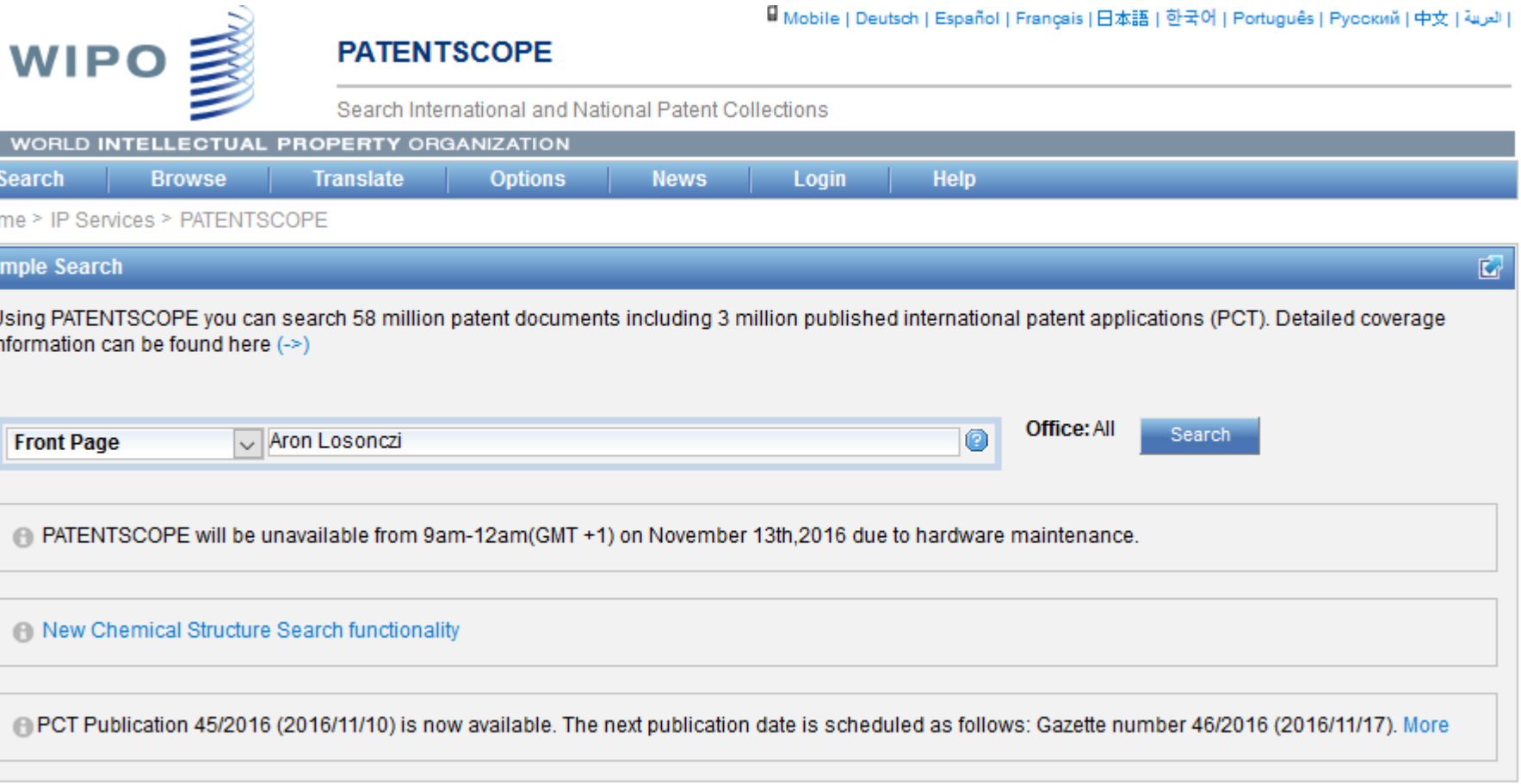
Összefoglaló

A technikai probléma meg kell oldani az, hogy hiányosságainak kiküszöbölése, a technika állása és hogy egy napenergia hibrid jármű.

Ahhoz, hogy a fenti célt a találmány szerinti, a jelen találmány alkalmaz a következő műszaki megoldás:

A napenergia hibrid járművek, beleértve a karosszéria, a napenergia gyűjtő rendszer, a test energetikai rendszer konfiguráció, automatikus fedélzeti ellenőrző rendszer és a fékenergia-visszanyerő:

Simple Interface: inventor search



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Refine Search FP:(Aron Losonczi) Search RSS

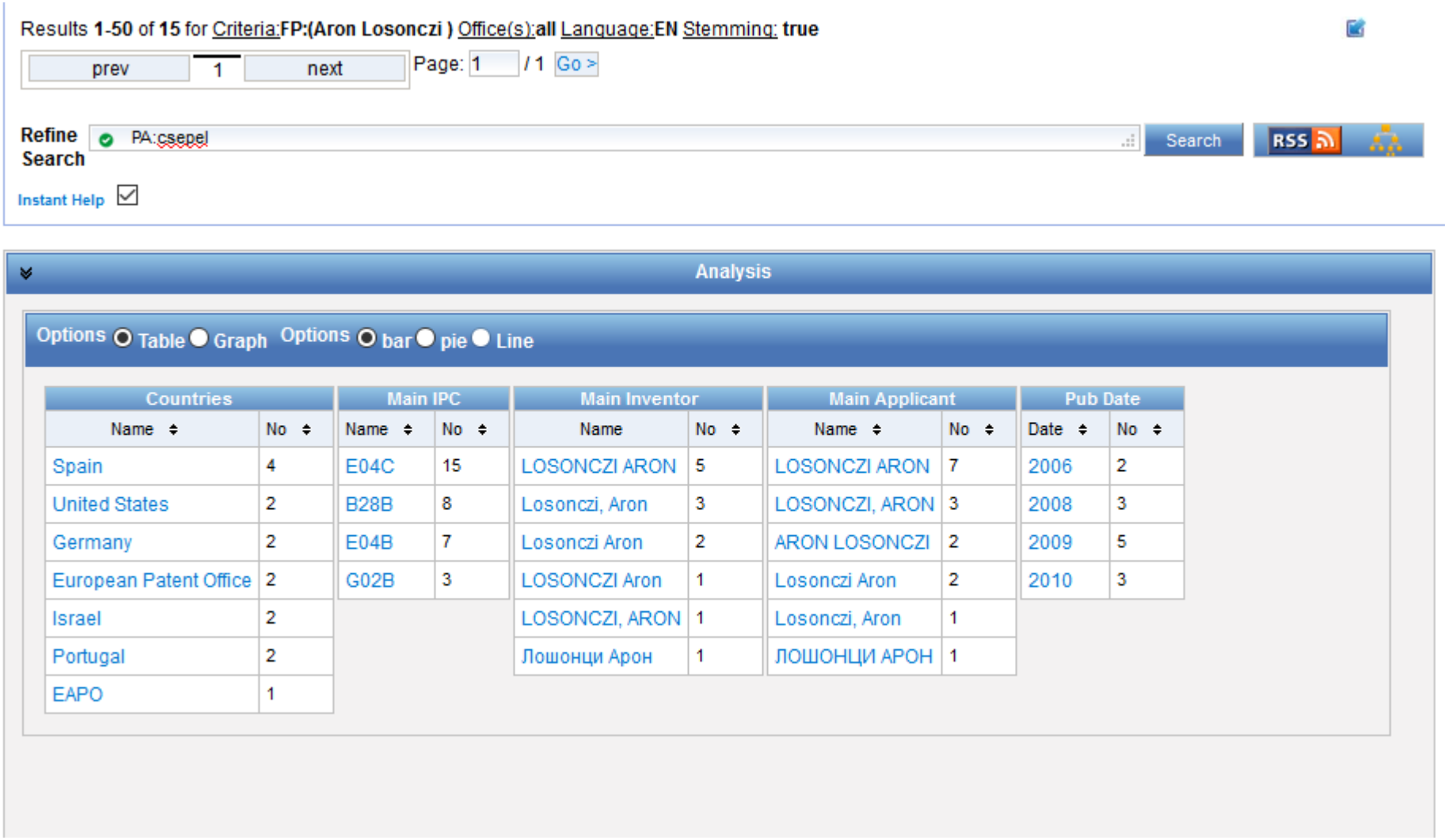
Instant Help ☑

Analysis

Sort by: Pub Date Desc View All **List Length** 50 **Machine translation**

Title			Ctr	PubDate
Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor	
1. 2370887 **BLOQUE DE CONSTRUCCION TRASLUCIDO Y METODO PARA FABRICAR EL MISMO.**			es	23.12.2011
E04C 1/42	08776250	LOSONCZI, ARON	Losonczi, Aron	
2. 2370887 **Bloque de construcción traslúcido y método para fabricar el mismo**			ES	23.12.2011
E04C 1/42	08776250	LOSONCZI, ARON	Losonczi, Aron	
The invention relates to a translucent building block (1) having at least two, a first and a second bounding surfaces (2, 3), between which there is at least a part of a translucent member (4) and cast material surrounding said member (4) connected to an retainer structure (5), whereas the latter is arranged between said surfaces (2, 3). The invention also relates to a an insert (8) for producing a translucent building block (1) having an retainer structure (5) and at least one translucent member (4) arranged on said auxiliary retainer (5), and the translucent member (4) has at least one section (9, 10) projecting from said retainer structure (5), and said insert is provided with an opening formed on said retainer structure (5) and/or with a fixing member (19, 20, 21). The invention also discloses a method for producing a translucent building block (1).				
3. 2179105 **TRANSLUCENT BUILDING BLOCK AND A METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME**			PT	17.11.2011
E04C 1/42	08776250	LOSONCZI ARON	LOSONCZI ARON	
The invention relates to a translucent building block (1) having at least two, a first and a second bounding surfaces (2, 3), between which there is at least a part of a translucent member (4) and cast material surrounding said member (4) connected to an retainer structure (5), whereas the latter is arranged between said surfaces (2, 3). The invention also relates to a an insert (8) for producing a translucent building block (1) having an retainer structure (5) and at least one translucent member (4) arranged on said auxiliary retainer (5), and the translucent member (4) has at least one section (9, 10) projecting from said retainer structure (5), and said insert				

Simple Interface: inventor search



Results **1-50** of **15** for Criteria:**FP:(Aron Losonczi)** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

prev | 1 | next Page: 1 / 1 Go >

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Instant Help

Analysis

Options Table Graph Options bar pie Line

Countries		Main IPC		Main Inventor		Main Applicant		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
Spain	4	E04C	15	LOSONCZI ARON	5	LOSONCZI ARON	7	2006	2
United States	2	B28B	8	Losonczi, Aron	3	LOSONCZI, ARON	3	2008	3
Germany	2	E04B	7	Losonczi Aron	2	ARON LOSONCZI	2	2009	5
European Patent Office	2	G02B	3	LOSONCZI Aron	1	Losonczi Aron	2	2010	3
Israel	2			LOSONCZI, ARON	1	Losonczi, Aron	1		
Portugal	2			Лошонци Арон	1	ЛОШОНЦИ АРОН	1		
EAPO	1								

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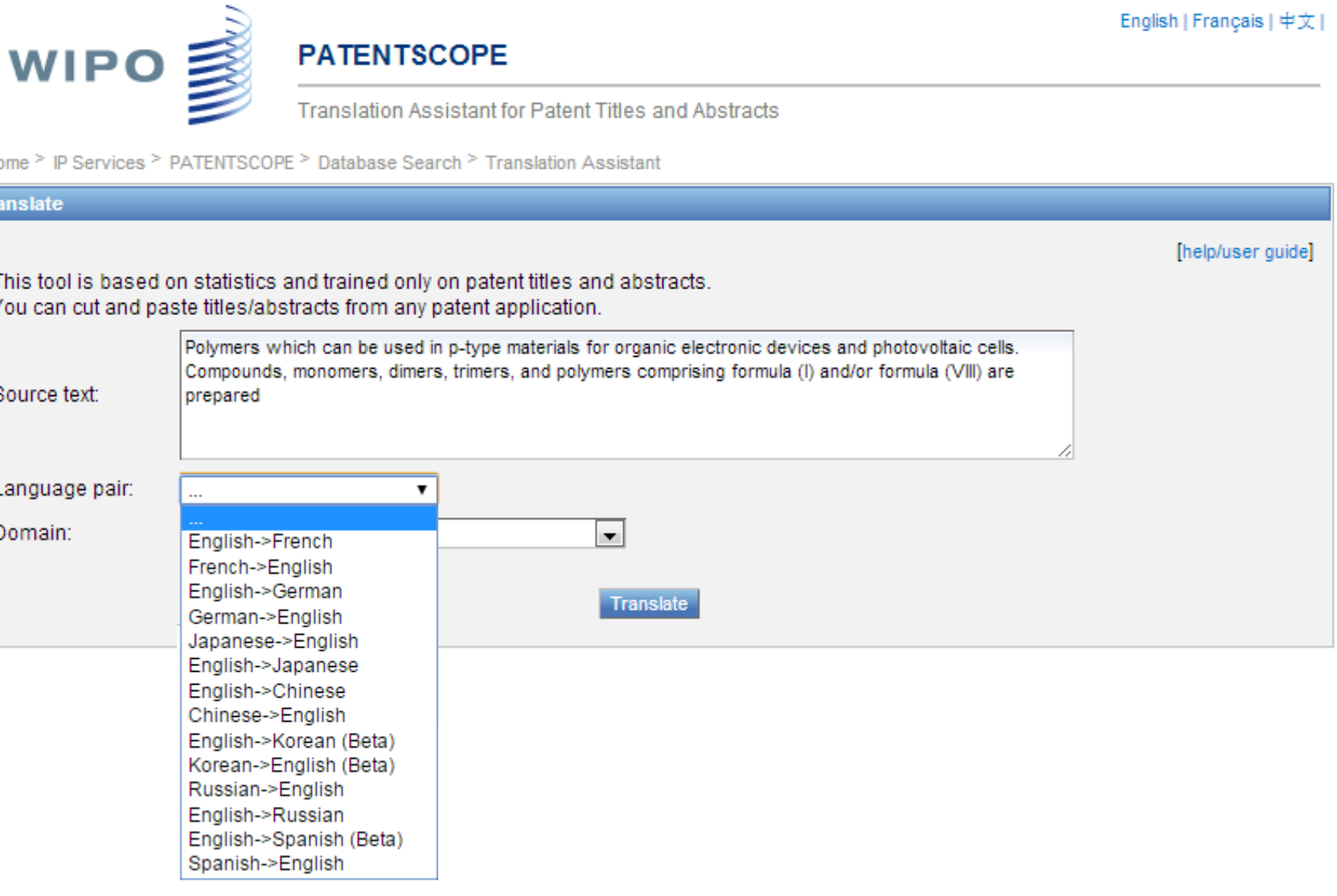

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PATENTSCOPE

Translation Assistant for Patent Titles and Abstracts

Translate

[help/user guide]

This tool is based on statistics and trained only on patent titles and abstracts.
You can cut and paste titles/abstracts from any patent application.

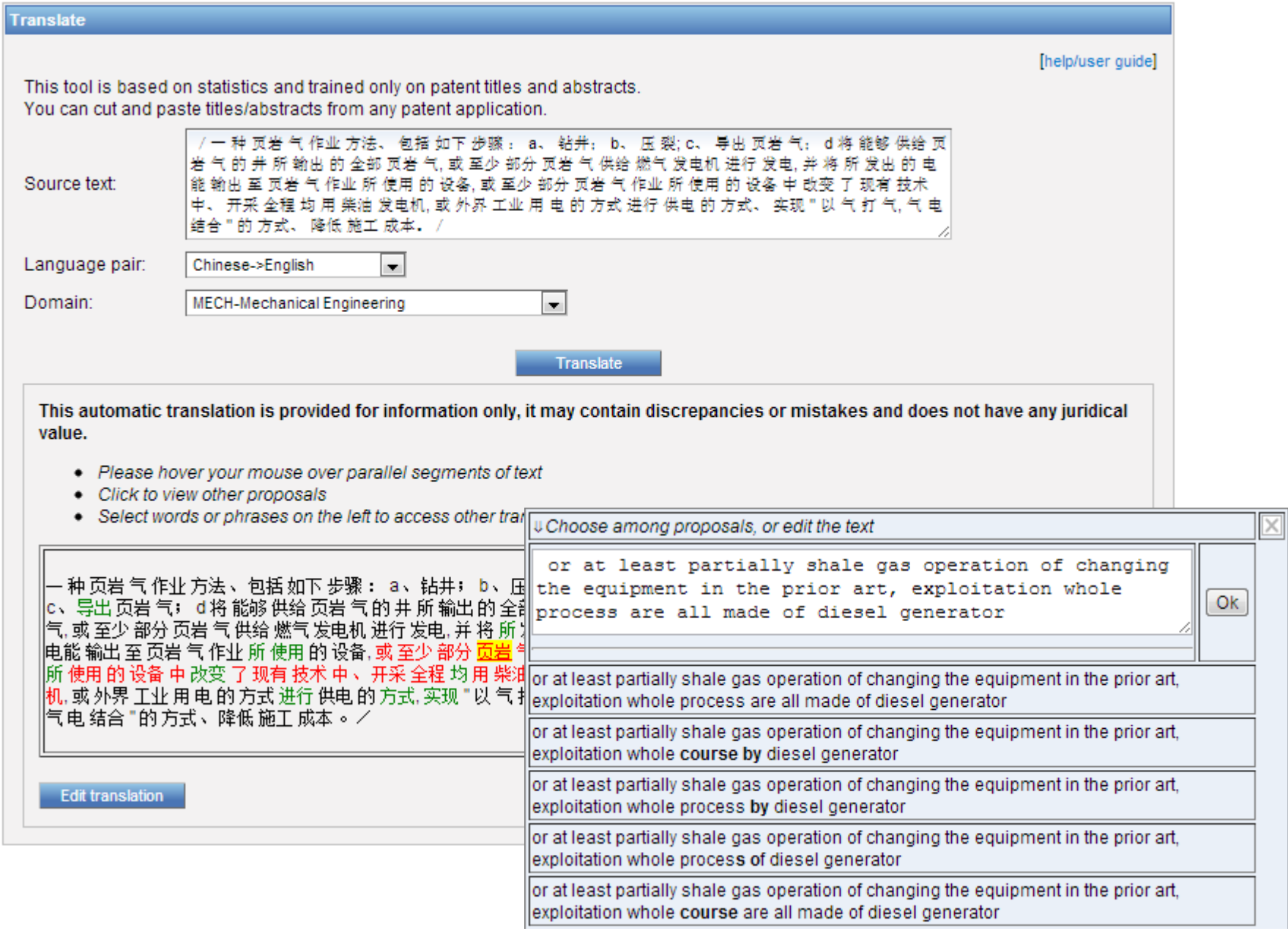
Source text: Polymers which can be used in p-type materials for organic electronic devices and photovoltaic cells. Compounds, monomers, dimers, trimers, and polymers comprising formula (I) and/or formula (VIII) are prepared

Language pair: ...

Domain: [automatic detection]

- [automatic detection]
- ADMN-Admin, Business, Management & Soc Sci
- AERO-Aeronautics & Aerospace Engineering
- AGRI-Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
- AUDV-Audio, Audiovisual, Image & Video Tech
- AUTO-Automotive & Road Vehicle Engineering
- BLDG-Civil Engineering & Building Construction
- CHEM-Chemical & Materials Technology
- DATA-Computer Sci, Telecom & Broadcasting
- ELEC-Electrical Engineering & Electronics
- ENGY-Energy, Fuels & Heat Transfer Eng
- ENVR-Environmental & Safety Engineering
- FOOD-Foods & Food Technology
- GENR-Generalities, Language, Media & Info Sci
- HOME-Home Contents & Household Maintenance
- HORO-Precision Mechanics, Jewelry & Horology
- MANU-Manufacturing & Materials Handling Tech
- MARI-Marine Engineering
- MEAS-Standards, Units, Metrology & Testing
- MECH-Mechanical Engineering

anslate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[help/user guide]
This tool is based on statistics and trained only on patent titles and abstracts.
You can cut and paste titles/abstracts from any patent application.
Source text:
/一种页岩气作业方法、包括如下步骤：a、钻井；b、压裂;c、导出页岩气；d将能够供给页岩气的井所输出的全部页岩气,或至少部分页岩气供给燃气发电机进行发电,并将所发出的电能输出至页岩气作业所使用的设备,或至少部分页岩气作业所使用的设备中改变了现有技术中、开采全程均用柴油发电机,或外界工业用电的方式进行供电的方式、实现"以气打气,气电结合"的方式、降低施工成本。/
Language pair:
Chinese->English
Domain:
MECH-Mechanical Engineering
Translate
This automatic translation is provided for information only, it may contain discrepancies or mistakes and does not have any juridical value.
Please hover your mouse over parallel segments of text
Click to view other proposals
Select words or phrases on the left to access other tra
一种页岩气作业方法、包括如下步骤：a、钻井；b、压
c、导出页岩气；d将能够供给页岩气的井所输出的全
气,或至少部分页岩气供给燃气发电机进行发电,并将所
电能输出至页岩气作业所使用的设备,或至少部分页岩
所使用的设备中改变了现有技术中、开采全程均用柴
机,或外界工业用电的方式进行供电的方式,实现"以气
气电结合"的方式、降低施工成本。/
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Ok
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or at least partially shale gas operation of changing the equipment in the prior art, exploitation whole course are all made of diesel generator

- WIPO Translate now works with long Chinese, Japanese and French documents

WIPO TRANSLATE

Competitive translation quality: BLEU scores:

From language into English	***WIPO translate***	***Google translate***
German title&abstract	46.11	37.94
Spanish title&abstract	36.00	33.07
French title&abstract	46.97	41.72
Russian title&abstract	28.88	17.76
Korean title&abstract	22.09	19.85
Japanese title&abstract	22.10	21.27
Chinese title&abstract	26.37	21.80
Chinese claims	28.68	21.89
Chinese descriptions	38.03	32.40

COVERAGE: WHAT IS INCLUDED?

WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

COVERAGE : DETAILS OF COLLECTIONS

World Intel ...n/help/data_coverage.jsf

Country	Biblio Data	Abstract	Doc images	OCR (full-text) Indexed	Nb records	Note
PCT	20.10.1978 - 12.04.2013	20.10.1978 - 12.04.2013	2220787	Total records: 2216178 English: 1429940 French: 86888 Spanish: 15550 German: 270470 Korean: 23755 Japanese: 316342 Chinese: 59413 Russian: 12712 Portuguese: 1108	2220787	
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	

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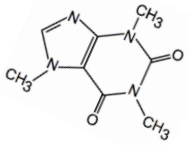
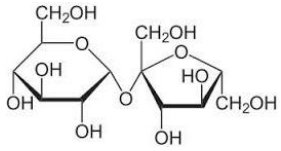
SEARCH CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

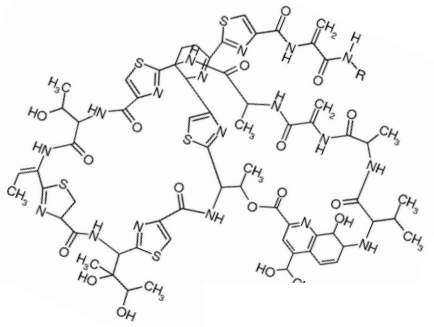
Principle:

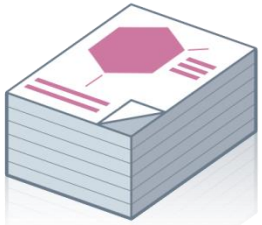


NEW

- Standardize all the different representations of chemical structures into Inchikeys
- Recognize chemical compounds in patent texts and from embedded drawings included in patent texts
-
- Implement search functions for Inchikeys that can be used by non chemists



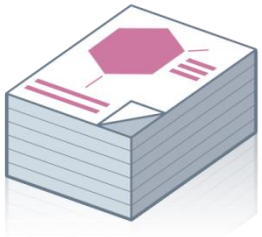




PATENTSCOPE Documents

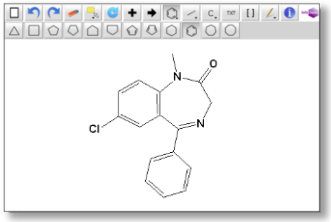
(…) At the moment the surgical procedure starts, benzodiazepin, e.g. diazepam, is administered in a dose of no more than 5 mg. (…)

IC ANNOTATOR



Enriched PATENTSCOPE Documents

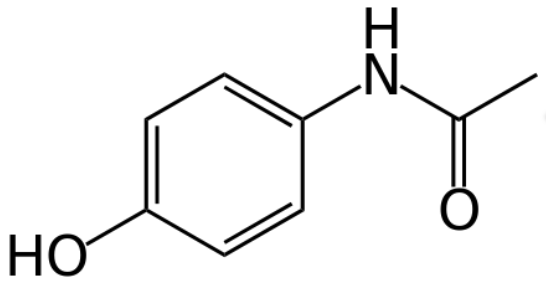
(…) At the moment the surgical procedure starts, benzodiazepin, e.g. @AAOVKJBEBIDNHE-UHFFFAOYSA-N@, is administered in a dose of no more than 5 mg. (…)



AAOVKJBEBIDNH
E-UHFFFAOYSA-N

STANDARDIZATION

IUPAC name
N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

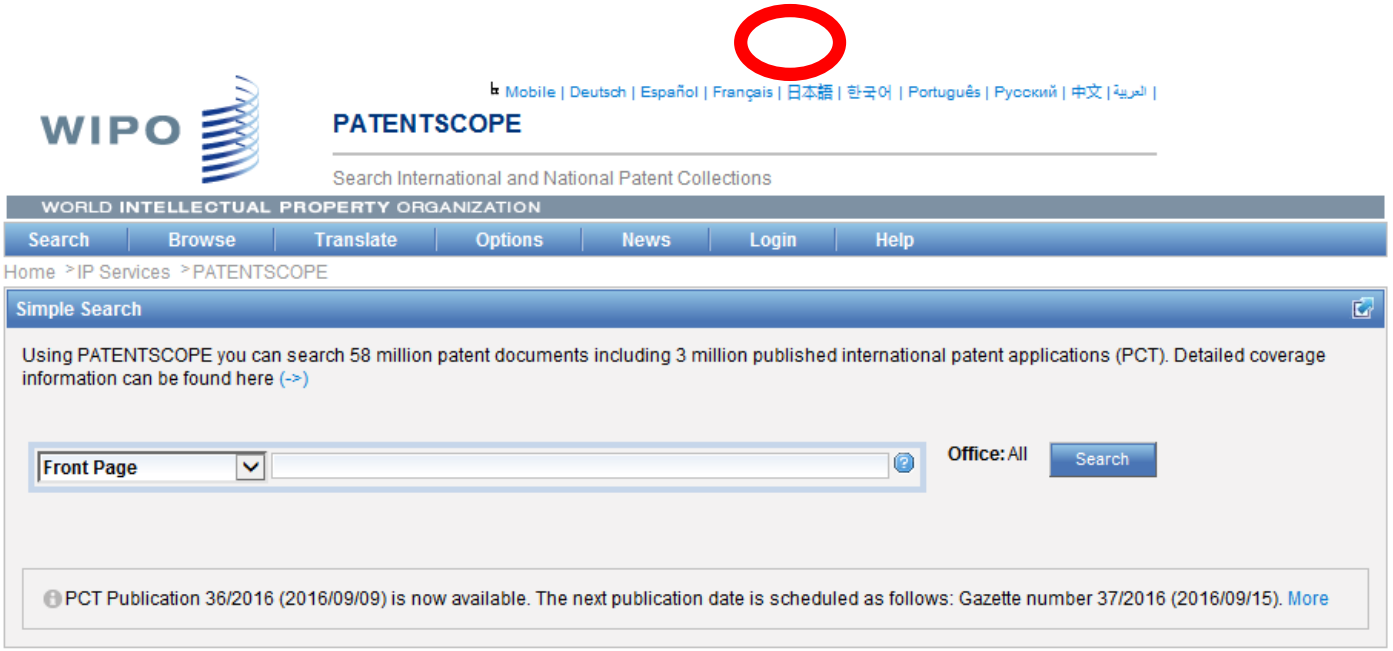


RZVAJINKPMORJF-UHFFFAOYSA-N

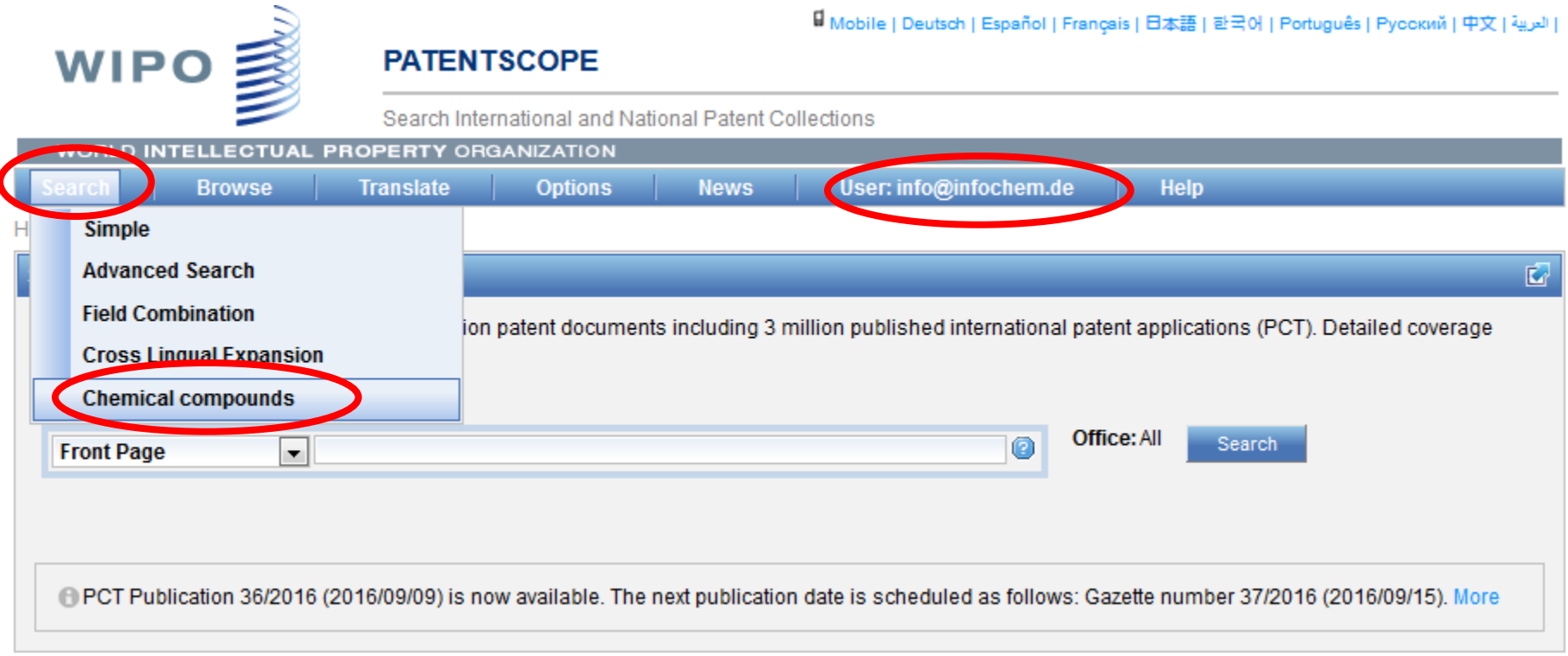
INN
paracetamol

Other names
Acetaminophen, panadol, tylenol, …

ACCESS ONLY WITH THE PATENTSCOPE ACCOUNT



HOW DOES IT WORK?



HOW DOES IT WORK?

EXAMPLE 1: THEOBROMINE

- Its chemical formula is $C_7H_8N_4O_2$ and IUPAC name: 3,7-dimethyl-1*H*-purine-2,6-dione

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

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Chemical compounds search

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Structure editor | **Convert structure** | Upload structure

Compound name | Theobromine

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Search for scaffold: ☐ **Office:** All Specify ⇨

Tooltip Help ☐

Chemical compounds search

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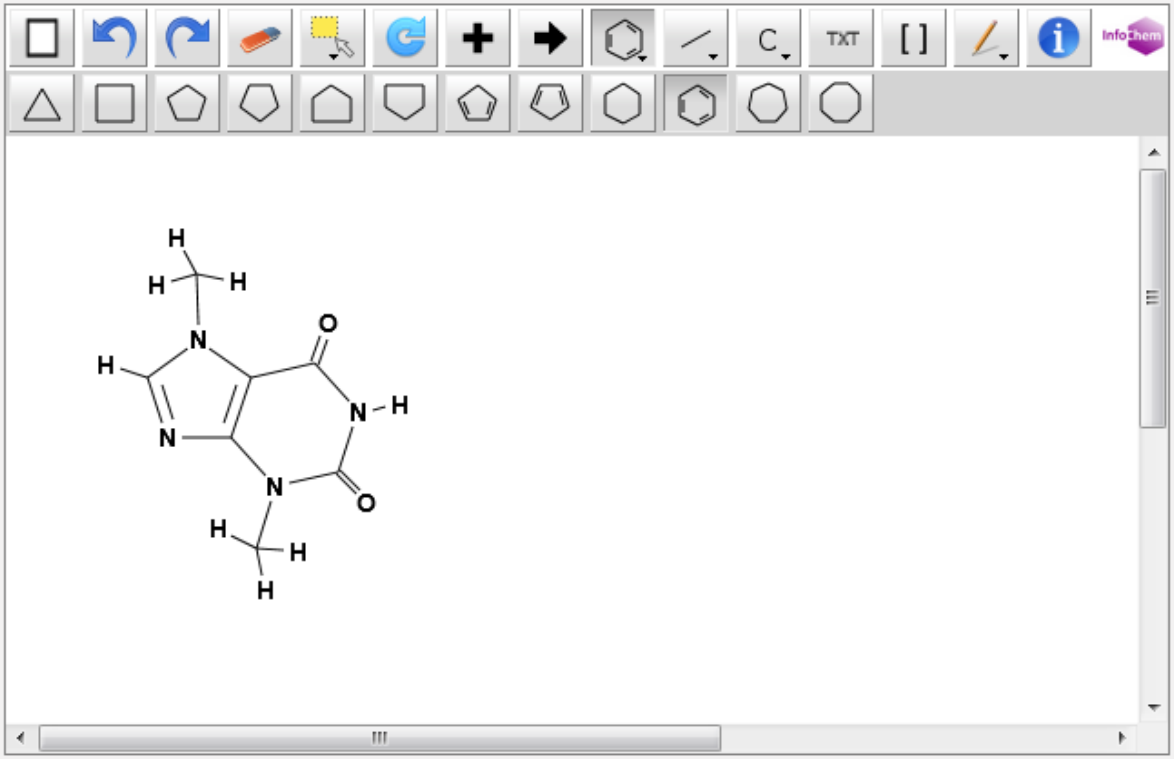


InChI: InChI=1S/C7H8N4O2/c1-10-3-8-5-4(10)6(12)9-7(13)11(5)2/h3H,1-2H3,(H,9,12,13)
InChiKey: YAPQBXQYLJRXSA-UHFFFAOYSA-N
Molecular Formula: C7H8N4O2
Molecular Weight: 180.167 g/mol

Search | Reset

Search for scaffold:

Office: All Specify ⇨

Tooltip Help

Results **1-10** of **5,978** for Criteria:**CHEM:(YAPQBXQYLJRXSA-UHFFFAOYSA-N)** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next Page: 1 / 598 Go >

Refine Search CHEM:(YAPQBXQYLJRXSA-UHFFFAOYSA-N) Search RSS 10k

Analysis

Sort by: Pub Date Desc View All **List Length** 10 Machine translation

Title			Ctr	PubDate
Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor	
1. WO/2016/141458 **BISPHENOL ETHER DERIVATIVES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME**			WO	15.09.2016
C07C 69/21	PCT/CA2016/000070	BRITISH COLUMBIA CANCER AGENCY BRANCH	ANDERSEN, Raymond John	
Compounds having a structure of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer or stereoisomer thereof, wherein R1, R2, L1, L2, L3, X, a, b, c, n, and m are as defined herein, are provided. Uses of such compounds for modulating androgen receptor activity and uses as therapeutics as well as methods for treatment of subjects in need thereof, including prostate cancer are also provided.				
2. WO/2016/142250 **BENZAZEPINE DICARBOXAMIDE COMPOUNDS**			WO	15.09.2016
C07D 403/12	PCT/EP2016/054487	F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG	HOVES, Sabine	
This invention relates to novel benzazepine dicarboxamide compounds of the formula (I), wherein R1 to R4 are as defined in the description and in the claims, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. These compounds are TLR agonists and may therefore be useful as medicaments for the treatment of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases, inflammation, sepsis, allergy, asthma, graft rejection, graft- versus-host disease, immunodeficiencies, and infectious diseases.				
3. WO/2016/142310 **TRICYCLIC DLK INHIBITORS AND USES THEREOF**			WO	15.09.2016
C07D 491/14	PCT/EP2016/054725	F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG	ESTRADA, Anthony	
The invention relates to compounds of formula (I) and salts thereof, wherein ring A and R1-R2 have any of the values defined in the specification. The compounds and salts are useful for treating DLK mediated disorders. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as well as methods of using said compounds, salts, or compositions as DLK inhibitors and for treating neurodegeneration diseases and disorders.				

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

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

Pub. No.: WO/2016/141458 **International Application No.:** PCT/CA2016/000070
Publication Date: 15.09.2016 **International Filing Date:** 11.03.2016
IPC: ***C07C 69/21*** (2006.01), ***A61K 31/05*** (2006.01), ***A61P 35/00*** (2006.01), ***C07C 43/23*** (2006.01), ***C07F 9/40*** (2006.01)

Applicants: **BRITISH COLUMBIA CANCER AGENCY BRANCH** [CA/CA]; 600 West 10th Avenue Vancouver, British Columbia V5Z 4E6 (CA).
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA [CA/CA]; University-Industry Liaison Office #103-6190 Agronomy Road Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1ZE (CA)

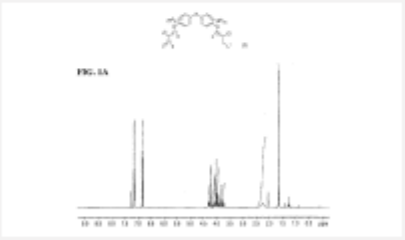
Inventors: **ANDERSEN, Raymond John**; (CA).
JIAN, Kunzhong; (CA).
SADAR, Marianne Dorothy; (CA).
MAWJI, Nasrin R.; (CA).
BANUELOS, Carmen Adriana; (CA)

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

Priority Data: 62/131,969 12.03.2015 US

Title
(EN) BISPHENOL ETHER DERIVATIVES AND METHODS FOR USING THE SAME
(FR) DÉRIVÉS D'ÉTHER DE BISPHÉNOL ET LEURS PROCÉDÉS D'UTILISATION

Abstract:
(EN) Compounds having a structure of Formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, tautomer or stereoisomer thereof, wherein R^1, R^2, L^1, L^2, L^3, X, a, b, c, n, and m are as defined herein, are provided. Uses of such compounds for modulating androgen receptor activity and uses as therapeutics as well as methods for treatment of subjects in need thereof, including prostate cancer are also provided.
(FR) Cette invention concerne des composés ayant une structure de formule I : ou un sel , un tautomère ou un stéréoisomère pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ceux-ci, où R^1, R^2, L^1, L^2, L^3, X, a, b, c, n et m étant tels que définis dans la présente. L'invention concerne également les utilisations de ces composés pour moduler l'activité du récepteur des androgènes et leurs utilisations comme substances thérapeutiques, ainsi que des méthodes destinées à traiter des sujets en ayant besoin, dont des sujets atteints de cancer de la prostate.

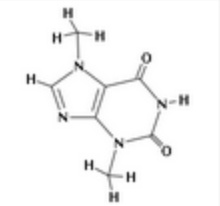


Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW)
Eurasian Patent Organization (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM)
European Patent Office (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR)

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

PCT Biblio. Data | Description | Claims | National Phase | Notices | Compounds | Drawings | Documents

Title | Abstract | Description | Claims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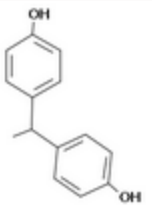
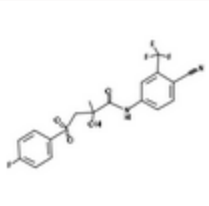
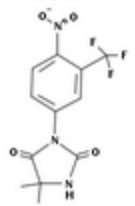
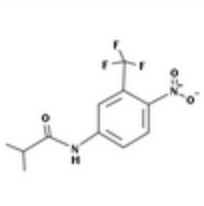



Bicalutamide


Nilutamide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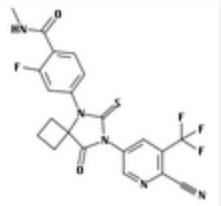
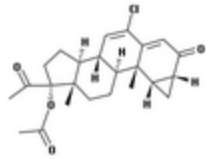
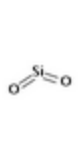
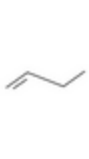
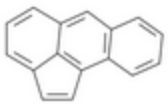
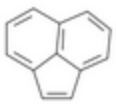


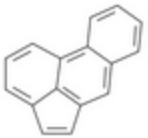


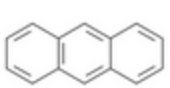


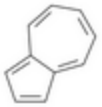


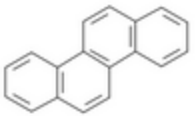


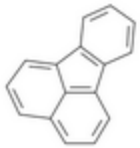


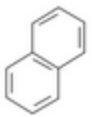


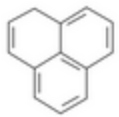


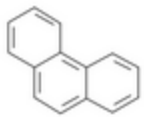






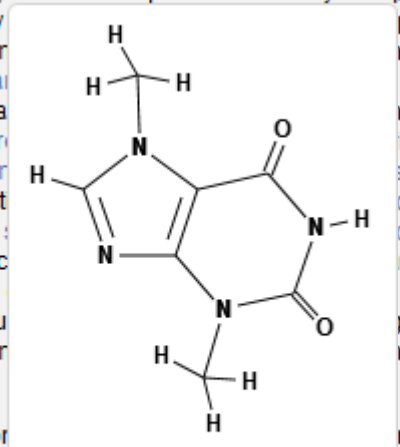




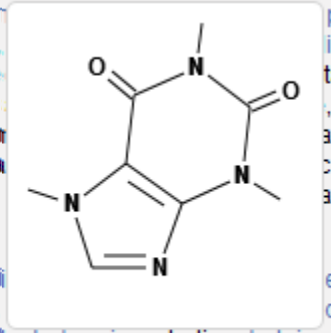


«« « 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 » »» »»»

Compounds as described herein may be in the free form or in the form of a salt thereof. In some embodiments, compounds as described herein may be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, which are known in the art (Berge et al., J. Pharm. Sci. 1977, 66, 1). Pharmaceutically acceptable salt as used herein includes, for example, salts that have the desired pharmacological activity of the parent compound (salts which retain the biological effectiveness and/or properties of the parent compound and which are not biologically and/or otherwise undesirable). Compounds as described herein having one or more functional groups capable of forming a salt may be, for example, formed as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Compounds containing one or more basic functional groups may be capable of forming a pharmaceutically pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be derived fror , acetic acid, adipic acid, alginic acid, aspartic acid, ascorbic acid, benzoic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, butyric acid, cinnar camphorsulfonie acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, diethylacetic acid, digluconic acid, dodecylsulfonic acid, cthanesulfonic a eptanoic acid, gluconic acid, glycerophosphoric acid, glycolic acid, hemisulfonic acid, heptanoic acid, hexanoic acid, hydr iodic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, isomcotinic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, maieic acid, malonic acid, mandeiic acid, r sulfonic acid, r p-toluenesulfonic acid, nicotinic acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, pamoic acid, pect osphoric acid, ic acid, propionic acid, pyruvic acid, salicylic acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid, c acid or unde taining one or more acidic functional groups may be capable of forming pharmac rmaceutically , and without limitation, inorganic bases based on alkaline metals or alkaline as primary an amine compounds, tertiary amine compounds, quaternary amine compounds, su substituted a ion-exchange resins. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be derived fror , a hydroxide, a pharmaceutically acceptable metal cation such as ammonium,



Theobromine



sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium, iror num, ammoni ethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, ethylamine, m^mylami ipropylamine, diethanolamine, 2-drmethylarninoethanol, 2-diethylaruinoethanol, dicyc line, caffeine, hydrabamine, choline, betaine, ethylenediamine, glucosamine, glucamine, memylglucamine, the , procair etliylpiperidine, theobromine, tetrame ylammonium compounds, tetraethylammonium compounds, p e, *N,N-dimemylaniline*, *N-methylpiperidine*, r ohne, N-methylmorpholine, N-ethylmorpholine, dicyclohexylamine, dibenzylamine, N,N- dibenzylp thylaniine, 1-ephenamine, N^-m¾enzylemylenediamine or polyamine resins. In some embodiments, compounds as described herein may contain both acidic and basic groups and may be in the form of inner salts or zwitterions, for example, and without limitation, betaines. Salts as described herein may be prepared by conventional processes known to a person slcilled in the art, for example, and without limitation, by reacting the free form with an organic acid or inorganic acid or base, or by anion exchange or cation exchange from other salts. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that preparation of salts may occur in situ during isolation and purification of the compounds or preparation of salts may occur by separately reacting an isolated and purified compound.

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

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

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

III. Methods

The present compounds find use in any number of methods. For example, in some embodiments the compounds can be useful in methods for modulating

COMBINE CHEMICAL SEARCH CRITERIA WITH OTHER CRITERIA

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Results **1-10** of **9** for Criteria:**(CTR:WO AND CHEM:(YAPQBXQYLJRXSA-UHFFFAOYSA-N)) AND EN_AB:chocolate** Office(s):**wo** Language:**All** Stemming: **true**

prev | 1 | next Page: 1 / 1 Go >

Refine Search (CTR:WO AND CHEM:(YAPQBXQYLJRXSA-UHFFFAOYSA-N)) AND EN_AB:chocolate Search RSS 10k

Analysis

Sort by: Pub Date Asc View All **List Length** 10 **Machine translation**

Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Ctr	PubDate
1. WO/2002/074321 **COMPOSITION COMPRISING COCOA AND A DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTOR AGONIST**			WO	26.09.2002
A23L 1/30	PCT/NL2002/000184	N.V. NUTRICIA	TER LAAK, Wies	
The invention pertains to a composition and a method for the treatment of mood disorders, in particular of treating, preventing or alleviating depression, mood disorders or insufficient mood, obesity, overweight, premenstrual syndrome, craving, carbohydrate craving, chocolate craving, menopausal complaints, erectile dysfunction and/or reduced libido. The composition contains cocoa or one or more if its pharmacologically active components, and a dopamine D2 receptor agonist.				
2. WO/2002/078746 **NOVEL CHOCOLATE COMPOSITION AS DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR NUTRIENTS AND MEDICATIONS**			WO	10.10.2002
A23G 1/00	PCT/US2002/009597	ALTAFFER, Paulo	HUGHES, Kerry	
A novel chocolate product for use in delivering medicaments and/or nutrients to animals, particularly humans, specially formulated so that the craving for such product by animals, particularly humans, is significantly greater than the craving for chocolate conventionally used in pharmaceutical compositions and the concentration, optimization, and the addition of endogenous and exogenous ingredients to increase such craving as well as to treat specific indications. The chocolate product contains: from about 0.5 to about 200 milligrams, more preferably from about 5 to about 20 milligrams, of one or more biogenic amines per 1 gram of the chocolate product; from about 10 to about 500 milligrams, more preferably form about 20 to about 200 milligrams, of one or more amino acids per 1 gram of the chocolate product; (C) from about 1 microgram to about 20 milligrams, more preferably from about 10 micrograms to about 10 milligrams, of one or more of: methyl tetrahydroisoquinoline, N-acylethanolamines, and/or anandamide and/or salsolinol per 1 gram of the chocolate product; (D) from about 0.2 to about 30 milligrams of at least one trace mineral per 1 gram of the chocolate product; and (E) from 0.6 to about 500 milligrams, more preferably from about 35 to about 100 milligrams, of one or more methylxanthine alkaloids per 1 gram of the chocolate product. The chocolate product used in this invention also preferably contains effective amounts of at least one chocolate aroma and at least one vanilla aroma.				

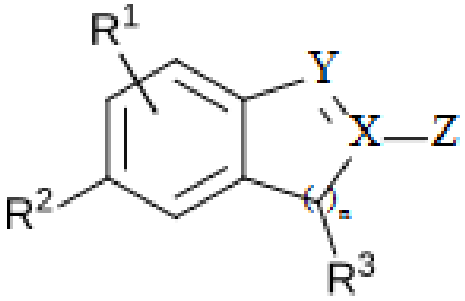
INTERNATIONAL NON PROPRIETARY NAMES

WIKIPEDIA:

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

SCOPE

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



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

WARNING

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

- OCR errors in the available patent full texts make the recognition of chemical compound even more challenging

- => Use it as a discovery tool knowing that the results are not exhaustive, nor all exact (precision, recall)

MONTHLY WEBINAR

GLOBAL BRAND DATABASE

- Over 25 million records relating to internationally-protected trademarks, etc.
- Goal is to include all brand-related information from all sources
- Currently searches across multiple collections, including:
  - Trademarks registered under Madrid System
  - Appellations of Origin registered under Lisbon System
  - Emblems protected under the Paris Convention 6ter
  - Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Cambodia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Oman, Papua New Guines, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, Tonga, UAE, US – with many more coming soon

Global Brand Database

Perform a trademark search by text or image in brand data from multiple national and international sources, including trademarks, appellations of origin and official emblems.

NEWS

Data from Papua New Guinea available 2016-02-16 Over 23,000 records added	**Reports with images** 2016-01-21 PDF and HTML reports now include embedded images	**Data from the Republic of Korea available** 2015-11-20 Over 3,000,000 records added	**Moldovan data available** 2015-11-10 Over 35,000 records added	**Germa** Over 1,800,000 rec

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Brand | Names | Numbers | Dates | Class | Country

Text =

Image Class = e.g. 05.07.13, apple AND tree

Goods (All) = e.g. footwear, comput*

search

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Source | Image | Status | Origin | App. Date | Expiration

AE TM	39,540	AU TM	1,503,884	BN TM	38,002
CA TM	1,448,752	CH TM	367,508	DE TM	1,848,197
DK TM	282,649	DZ TM	26,187	EE TM	56,027
EG TM	75,567	EM TM	1,311,719	ID TM	755,527
IL TM	249,914	LA TM	37,031	JP TM	1,877,512
KH TM	69,078	KR TM	3,083,609	MA TM	135,386

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1 - 30 / 25,047,218 TMview Display: 30 per page options 1 / 834,908

	Brand	Source	Status	Score	Origin	Holder	Number	App. Date	Image Class	Nice Class	Image
	Arrowsmith	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	ARROWSMITH BRANDS LIMITED	1040442	2016-04-04	VC.24.15, VC.26.03	45	ARROWSMITH
	BOSS	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	AUTOGROW SYSTEMS LIMITED	1040452	2016-04-04		9	
	Raw Blends	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	NEW ZEALAND'S PATCH LIMITED	1040455	2016-04-04		39	
	ONL	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	OCEANIA NATURAL LIMITED	1040449	2016-04-04		3, 5, 30, 32	
	No Verbal Elements	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	Yun-Yi Wang	1040453	2016-04-04		3	
	RIDEFAR Extra Virgin Coconut Oil	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	RIDEFAR LIMITED	1040445	2016-04-04	VC.05.07	29	RIDEFAR EXTRA VIRGIN COCONUT OIL
	Kiwiadviser	NZ TM	Pending	1	NZ	Yevgen Bidnyy	1040447	2016-04-04		45	

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Automatic term suggestion
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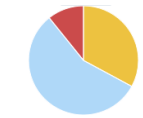
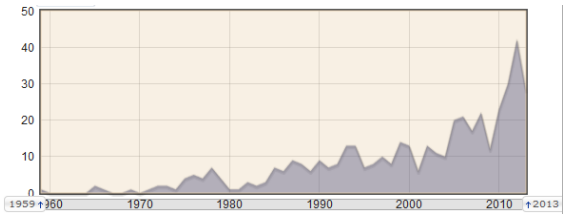
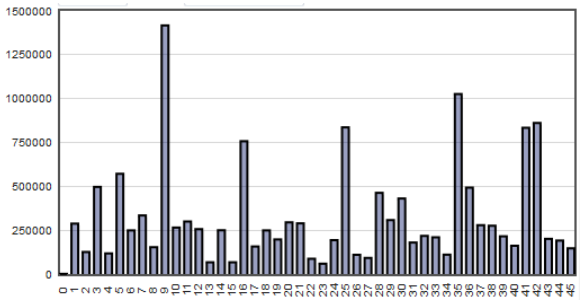
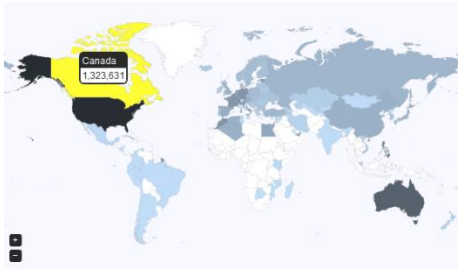
Full Boolean, proximity and range options
Unlimited, customizable results browsing
Saved searches and record sets
Instant, graphical data analysis









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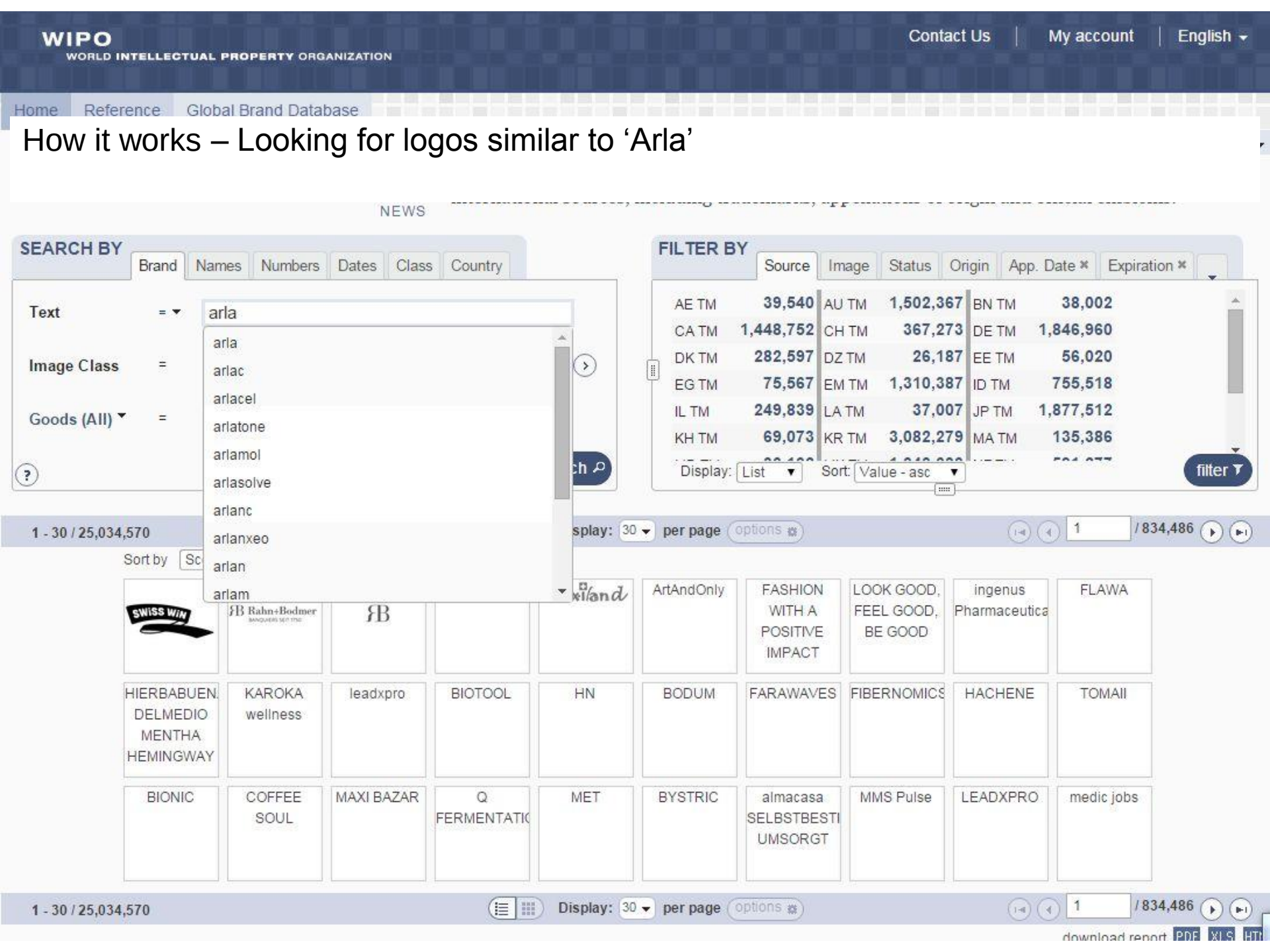
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AE TM 39,540
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BN TM 38,002
CA TM 1,448,752
CH TM 367,273
DE TM 1,846,960
DK TM 282,597
DZ TM 26,187
EE TM 56,020
EG TM 75,567
EM TM 1,310,387
ID TM 755,518
IL TM 249,839
LA TM 37,007
JP TM 1,877,512
KH TM 69,073
KR TM 3,082,279
MA TM 135,386
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Goods (All) = e.g. footwear, comput*

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CURRENT SEARCH

BRAND:arla

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AE TM	4	AU TM	8	BN TM	0
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DK TM	63	DZ TM	0	EE TM	1
EG TM	10	EM TM	29	ID TM	11
IL TM	14	LA TM	4	JP TM	0
KH TM	4	KR TM	7	MA TM	0
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Sort by Origin - asc

WO TM (Active)
990596
Arla
2008-09-08 (DK)
Arla Foods amba
NC: 1, 5, 29, 30, 31, 32

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International Trademark

(Information valid as of 2014-09-09)

990596 - Arla

(151) Date of the registration

08.09.2008

(180) Expected expiration date of the registration/renewal

08.09.2018

(270) Language(s) of the application

English

(732) Name and address of the holder of the registration

Arla Foods amba
Sønderhøj 14
DK-8260 Viby J (DK)

(813) Contracting State or Contracting Organization in the territory of which the holder has his domicile

DK

(740) Name and address of the representative

Zacco Denmark A/S
Hans Bekkevolds Allé 7
DK-2900 Hellerup (DK)

(540) Mark

(531) International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification)- VCL (6)

05.05.20; 26.01.18; 29.01.13.

Stylized flowers

(591) Informat ors claimed


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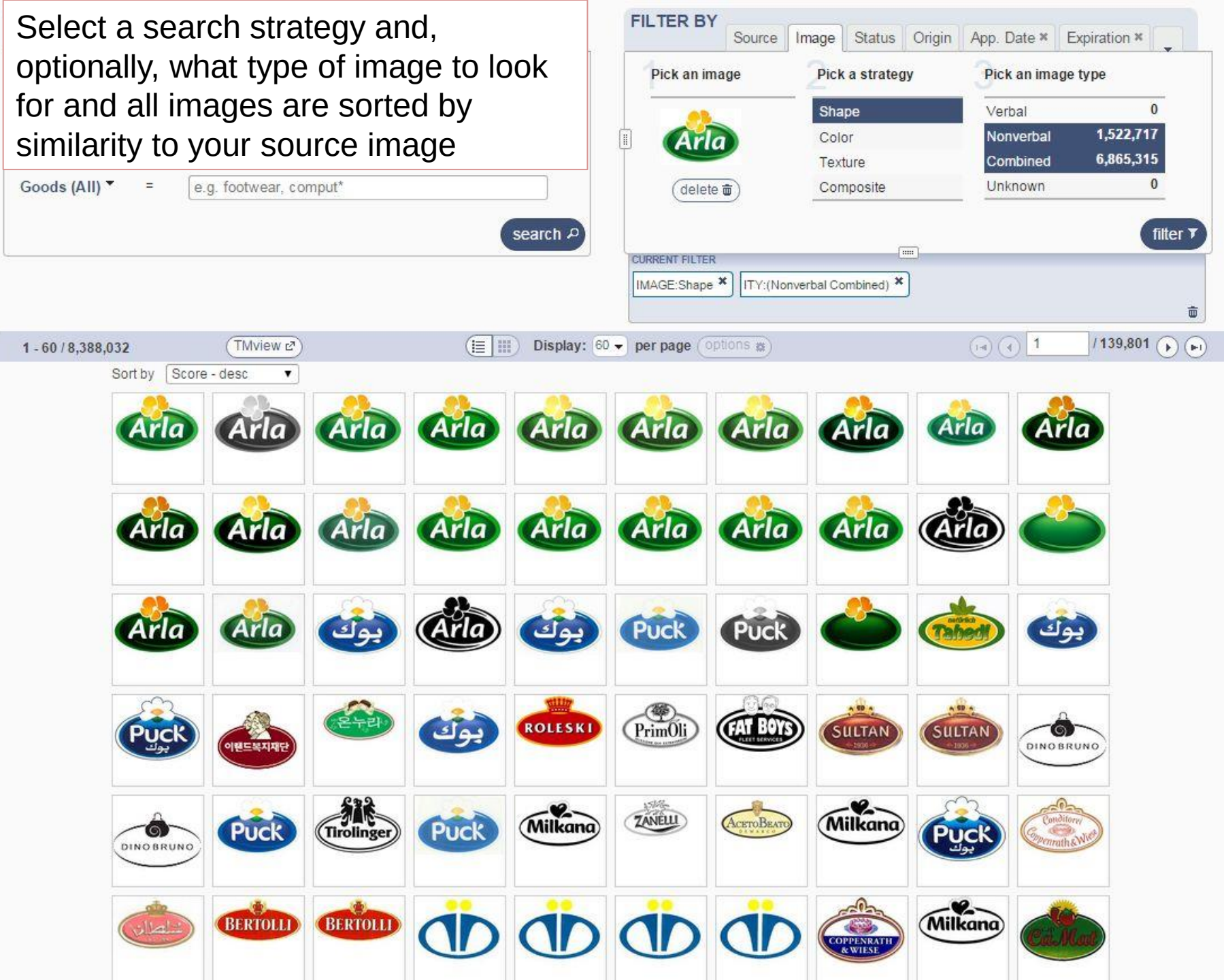
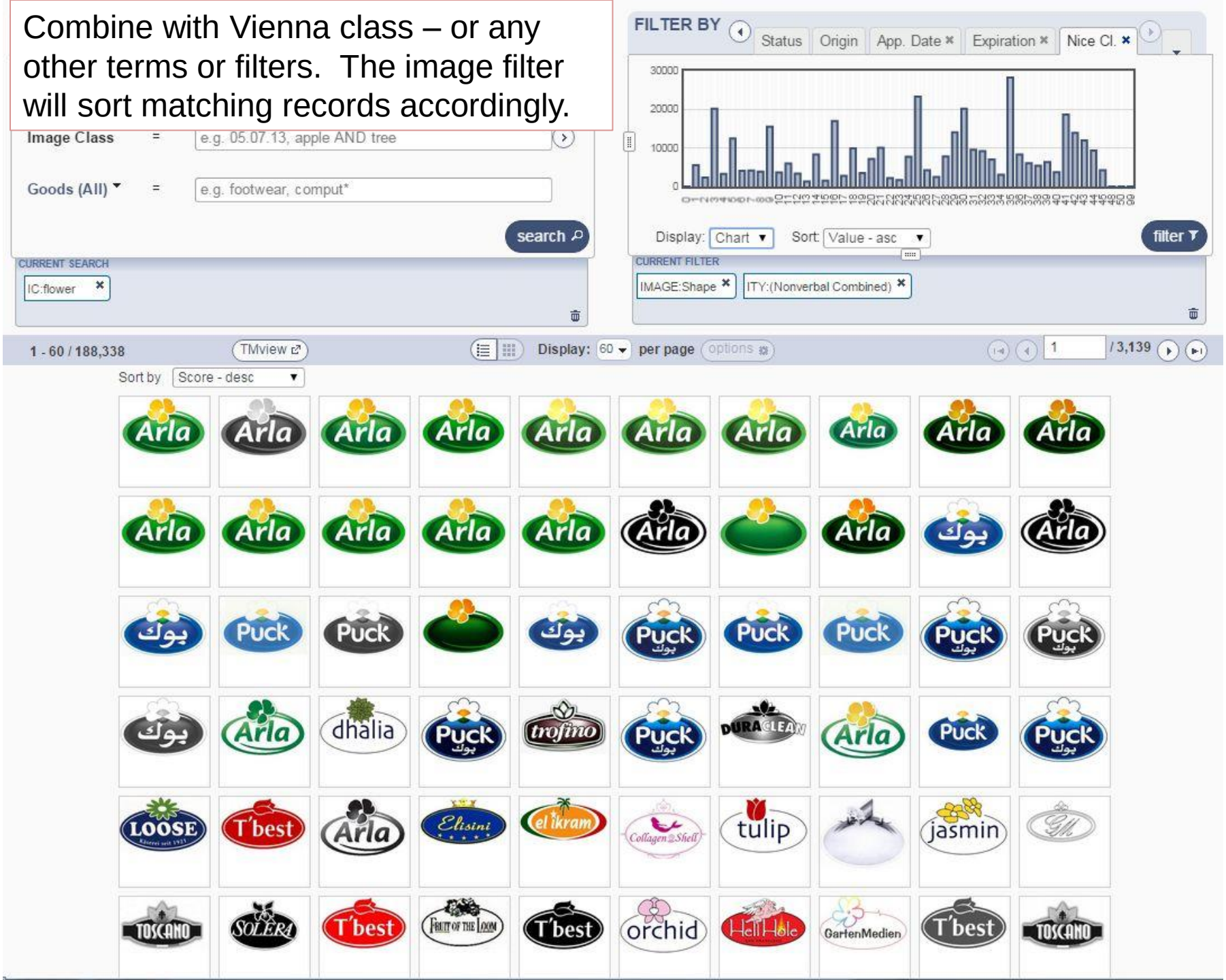
TMview
Display: 30 per page
2 / 9
Sort by
Origin - asc
ARLA NATURA
ARLA WELLNESS
ARLA INSIDE
ARLA PROTINO
ARLA MINI
download report
PDF
XLS
HTM

Select a search strategy and, optionally, what type of image to look for and all images are sorted by similarity to your source image



Combine with Vienna class – or any other terms or filters. The image filter will sort matching records accordingly.



GLOBAL DESIGN DATABASE

- URL: http://www.wipo.int/designdb
- Launched on January, 9th 2015.
- 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

Global Design Database

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

SEARCH BY

Design | Names | Numbers | Dates | Country

Indication of Products =

Design class =

Description =

search

FILTER BY

Source | Designation | Locarno Class | Reg. Date

CA Designs	153,343	ES Designs	93,809
JP Designs	479,755	NZ Designs	44,187
US Designs	483,493	WO Designs	41,016

Display: List Sort: Value - asc

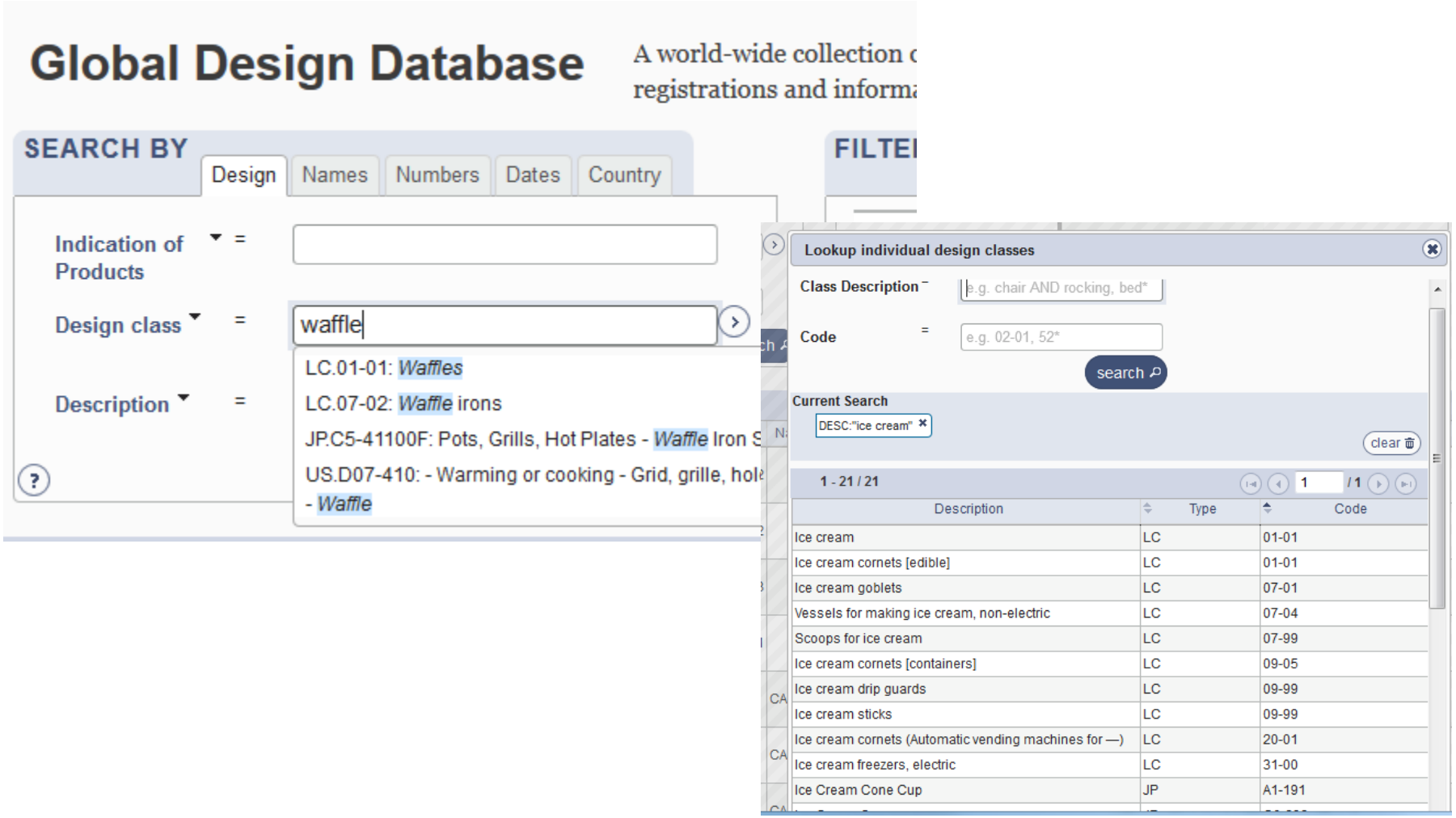
filter

1 - 10 / 1,295,603 edit columns

10 per page 1 / 129,561

Reg. No	Source	Holder	Reg. Dat	Locarn	Nationa	Ind. Prod.	Designations	Designs	Image
ES700000000	ESID	ANDRÉS MORENO TORRES	2015-08-3	11-02		Esculturas	ES	9	
ES700000000	ESID	SERGIO PESTAÑA CAMACHO	2015-08-3	02-02		CHALECOS	ES	4	
ES700000000	ESID	F2WORK TRABAJOS ESPECIALES S.L.	2015-08-3	06-03		Banco de trabajo	ES	5	
ES700000000	ESID	INNOVACION BAÑO, S.L.	2015-08-2	23-01		VALVULA DE DESAGÜE PARA SANITARIOS	ES	1	
157901	CA ID	HUSQVARNA AB	2015-08-2		CA.003-(	CONNECTOR NUT	CA	1	
150851	CA ID	ECO GUTTER IP HOLDINGS PTY LTD.	2015-08-2		CA.018-(	GUTTER SECTION	CA	1	

SEARCH BY NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AS WELL AS LOCARNO



Global Design Database

A world-wide collection of industrial designs data; including WIPO Hague registra
participating national offices.

back

1 / 2

Hague Registration

Current Status | History

Designated contracting parties:

All EM

Invalidation: EM: Bulletin No. 41/2012

(11) Registration Number

DM/070593

(73) Name of holder

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "LOGOS"
249, Geroev Stalingrada Street,Dnipropetrovsk (UA)

(81) Designated Contracting Party which pronounced the invalidation, followed by its effective date where that date was communicated to the International Bureau

EM; 03.05.2012

(58) Date of recording in the International Register

11.09.2012

Statement of Grant of Protection: EM: Bulletin No. 10/2008

(11) Registration Number

DM/070593

(81) Designated Contracting Party which made the notification

EM

(58) Date of recording in the International Register

WIPO Lex

WIPO Lex is a one-stop **search facility** for national laws and treaties on intellectual property (IP) of WIPO, WTO and UN Members. It also features related information which elaborates, analyzes and interprets these laws and treaties. It provides streamlined access to reference material of key importance for optimal information on the global IP System.

Members' Profiles
Treaty Secretariat
WIPO-WTO Common Portal
Glossary

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Select a Member
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Albania (34)
Algeria (26)
Andorra (16)
Angola (22)

Subject Matter

Select a Topic

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Andorra (16)
Angola (22)

Subject Matter

Select a Topic

Select a Topic
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
Competition
Copyright and Related Rights (Neighboring Rights)
Domain Names
Enforcement of IP and Related Laws
Genetic Resources
Geographical Indications
Industrial Designs
Industrial Property
IP Regulatory Body
Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits
Patents (Inventions)
Plant Variety Protection
Trade Names
Trademarks
Traditional Cultural Expressions
Traditional Knowledge (TK)
Transfer of Technology
Undisclosed Information (Trade Secrets)
Utility Models
Other

News on IP Laws

December 10, 2013 South Africa: The Intel
shall come into force on a date to be fixed by
protection of indigenous knowledge and to cr
knowledge in South Africa. To that end, it am
intellectual property laws, namely, the Perfor
Act 1993 and the Designs Act 1993.

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

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Haiti (9)
Holy See (8)
Honduras (18)
Hungary (69)
Iceland (77)
India (94)
Indonesia (33)

Hungary (69 texts)

Quick Access: Laws (18 texts) | Implementing Rules/Regulations (31 texts) | Treaty Approvals (20 texts) | Treaty Membership (79 texts) | Relevant links

Laws

Constitution / Basic Law

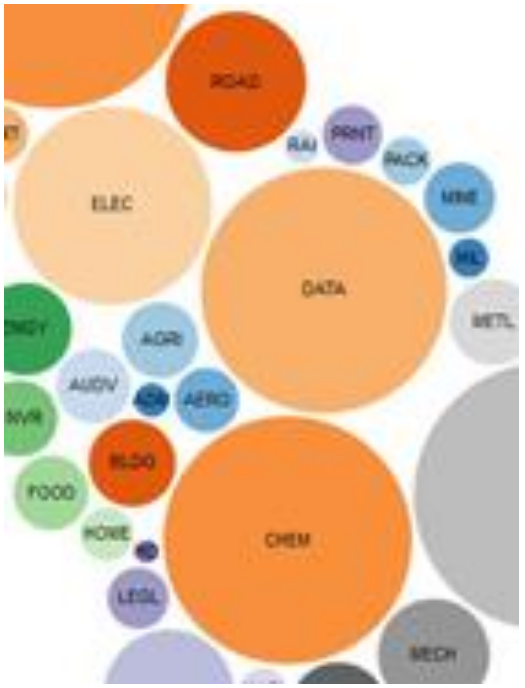
- The Fundamental Law of Hungary (2011)

Main IP Laws: enacted by the Legislature

- Act No. XI of 1997 on the Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications (consolidated text as of March 03, 2014)
- Act No. XXXIII of 1995 on the Protection of Inventions by Patents (consolidated text as of March 15, 2014) (2014)
- Act No. XXXVIII of 1991 on the Protection of Utility Models (consolidated text as of April 1, 2013) (2013)
- Act No. XLVIII of 2001 on the Legal Protection of Designs (consolidated text as of October 25, 2013) (2013)
- Act No. XXXIX of 1991 on the Legal Protection of Topographies of Microelectronic Semiconductor Products (consolidated te
- Act No. LXXVI of 1999 on Copyright (consolidated text as of January 1, 2007) (2007)
- Act No. VII of 1994 amending Industrial Property and Copyright Legislation (2007)
- Act No. LXXVII of 2001 amending Act LXXVI of 1999 on Copyright (2001)
- Act No. XXXII of 1995 on Patent Attorneys (1995)

WIPO PEARL

- WIPO’s online terminology database
- 16’000 concepts, 110’000 terms
- 10 languages
- Contents validated by WIPO language experts and terminologists
- http://www.wipo.int/wipopearl/search/home.html



WIPO | Re:Search

WIPO | GREEN

- Broad aims:
  - Match-making for technology transfer and collaborations
  - Reduce transaction costs
  - Build on comparative advantages of multi-stakeholder approaches
  - Demonstrate practical means for the global policy issues

- Based on the recognition that:
  - Users want access to technologies, not just patent rights
  - Collaboration (e.g. training) is crucial to tech transfer

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

WIPO | Re:Search

Sharing Innovation in the Fight Against Neglected Tropical Diseases

Get involved:

- As a user
- As a provider
- As a supporter

Contact email: re_search@wipo.int

US National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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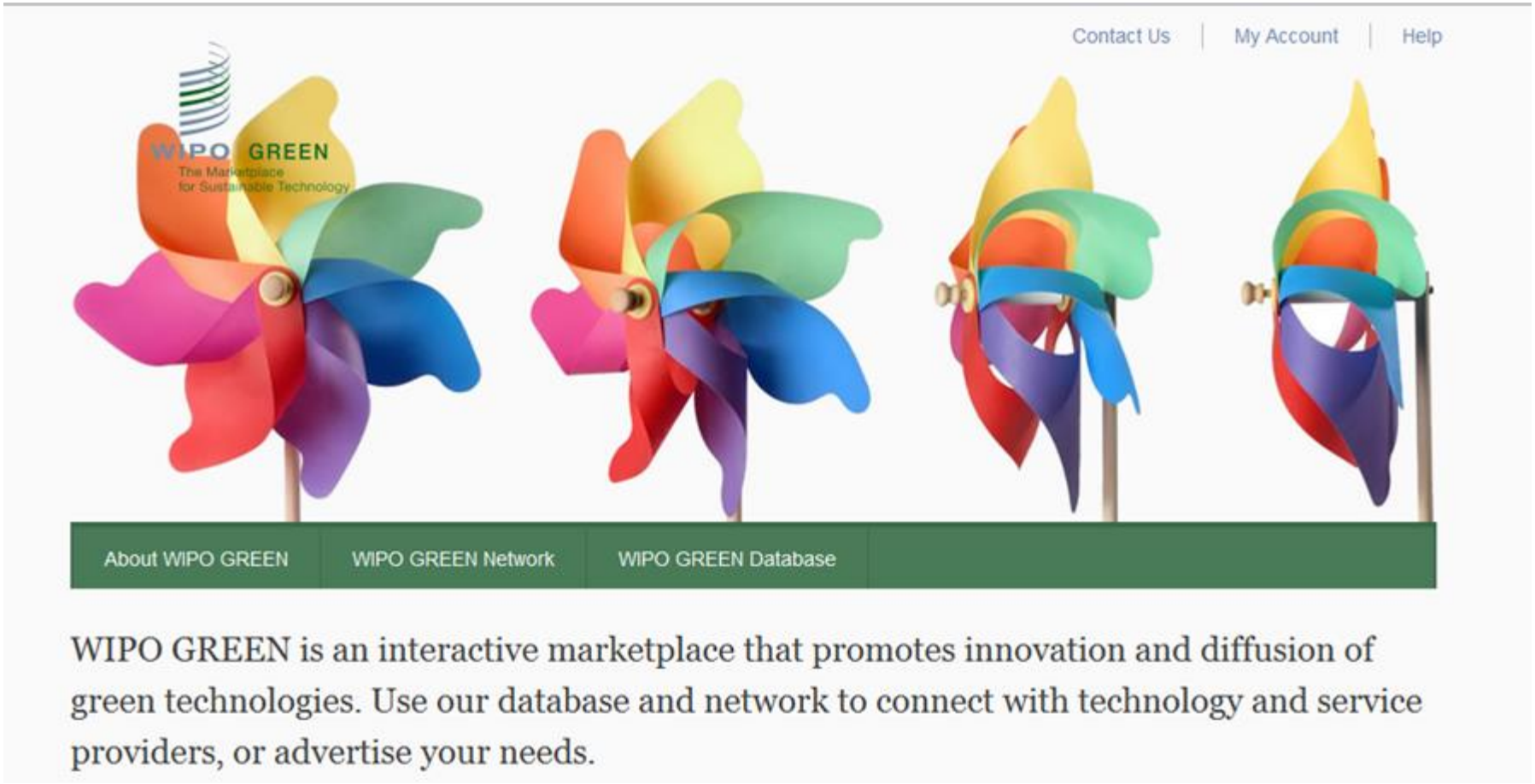

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PIIPA
fortec
infoDev
Growing Innovation
wbcsd
JPA
UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme
CTCN
GHANA BAMBOO
BIKES INITIATIVE
Sustainable Cycling
www.ghanabamboobikes.org
East Africa Climate
Innovation Network
FICPI
AUTM
Association of University Technology Managers®
Advancing Discoveries for a Better World®
INPI
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DA PROPRIEDADE INDUSTRIAL
eco Machines
Incubator Ltd
ROBIN PAUL™
ADVISORY LLP
United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
SOLBEN
SOLUCIONES EN BIOENERGIA
THE INNOVATION HUB®
innovation
INSIGHTS
R20
REGIONS OF
CLIMATE ACTION
inovent
innovative ventures
Climate innovation Center
Kenya
LES
Sabancı
Üniversitesi
ADB
South-South
GATE
Global Assets and Technology Exchange
ICTSD
International Centre for Trade
and Sustainable Development
CIPIT
CENTRE FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW
IP SEVA
THE GLOBAL COMPACT
United Nations
Global Compact
CAMBRIDGE IP
villgro
possible.
Sathguru
Catalysing Success
Since 1985
ICC
INTERNATIONAL
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE
Europäisches
Patentamt
European
Patent Office
Office européen
des brevets
GIVEWATTS
SIEMENS

7 Database categories

GET INVOLVED

- Become a Partner and shape the further development of WIPO GREEN

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

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TAKE HOME HIGHLIGHTS

- PATENTSCOPE: very powerful full text patent prior art search engine: advised to be used in conjunction with fee-based professional systems for comprehensive searches
- Try WIPO*Translate for Chinese/Japanese patent texts
- Global Brand Database: use for internet domain names and trademark searches. Try Image similarity search when Vienna classification searches do not perform

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

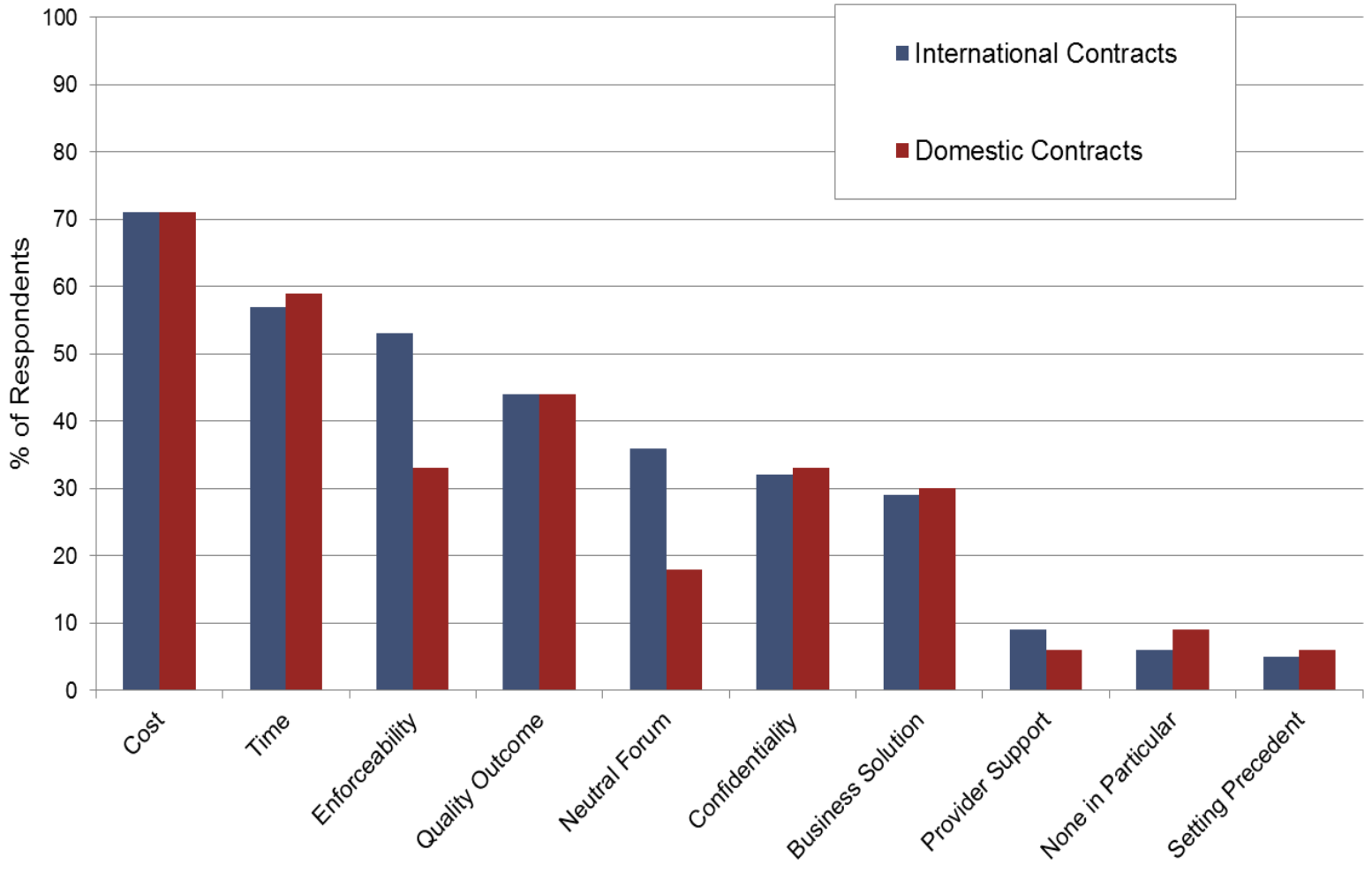
RESOLVING IP DISPUTES OUTSIDE THE COURTS THROUGH WIPO ADR

Speaker: Mr. Victor Vázquez López, Head, Section for Coordination of Developed Countries, Department for Transition and Developed Countries (TDC), WIPO

E-mail: victor.vazquez-lopez@wipo.int

Budapest, Hungary
November 16, 2016

TOP TEN PRIORITIES IN CHOICE OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLAUSE (WIPO SURVEY)



WIPO Center Report on International Survey of Dispute Resolution in Technology Transactions

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WIPO ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

- Facilitates the resolution of commercial disputes between private parties involving IP and technology, through procedures other than court litigation (alternative dispute resolution: ADR)
  - Offices in Geneva and Singapore and
  - Users around the world
- ADR of IP disputes benefits from a specialized ADR provider
  - WIPO mediators, arbitrators and experts experienced in IP and technology - able to deliver informed results efficiently
- Competitive WIPO fees
- International neutrality
- Services include mediation, (expedited) arbitration, expert determination, and domain name dispute resolution

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WIPO ADR
MEDIATION, ARBITRATION, EXPERT DETERMINATION

- ***Mediation***: informal consensual process in which a neutral intermediary, the mediator, assists the parties in reaching a settlement of their dispute, based on the parties' respective interests. The mediator cannot impose a decision. The settlement agreement has force of contract. Mediation leaves open available court or agreed arbitration options.

- ***Arbitration***: 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' rights and obligations and enforceable internationally. Arbitration normally forecloses court options.

- ***Expert Determination***: consensual procedure in which the parties submit a specific matter (e.g., technical question) to one or more experts who make a determination on the matter, which can be binding unless the parties have agreed otherwise.

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WHY CONSIDER WIPO ADR?

- Cost of IP court litigation
  - *Calls for expedient solutions*
- Internationalization of creation/use of IP
  - *Calls for cross-border solutions; consolidate in one procedure*
- Technical and specialized nature of IP
  - *Calls for specific expertise of the neutral*
- Short product and market cycles in IP
  - *Calls for time-efficient procedures*
- Confidential nature of IP
  - *Calls for private procedures*
- Collaborative nature of IP creation and commercialization
  - *Calls for mechanisms that preserve relations*

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ROUTES TO WIPO ADR

- ADR contract clause electing WIPO Rules
  - WIPO Mediation, and/or
  - WIPO Arbitration / Expedited Arbitration, and/or
  - WIPO Expert Determination
  - Model clauses: www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses/index.html
    - Parties can shape the process via the clause (e.g., location, language, law)
- ADR submission agreement electing WIPO Rules, e.g., in existing non-contractual disputes
- Unilateral request for WIPO Mediation by one party
- Court referrals

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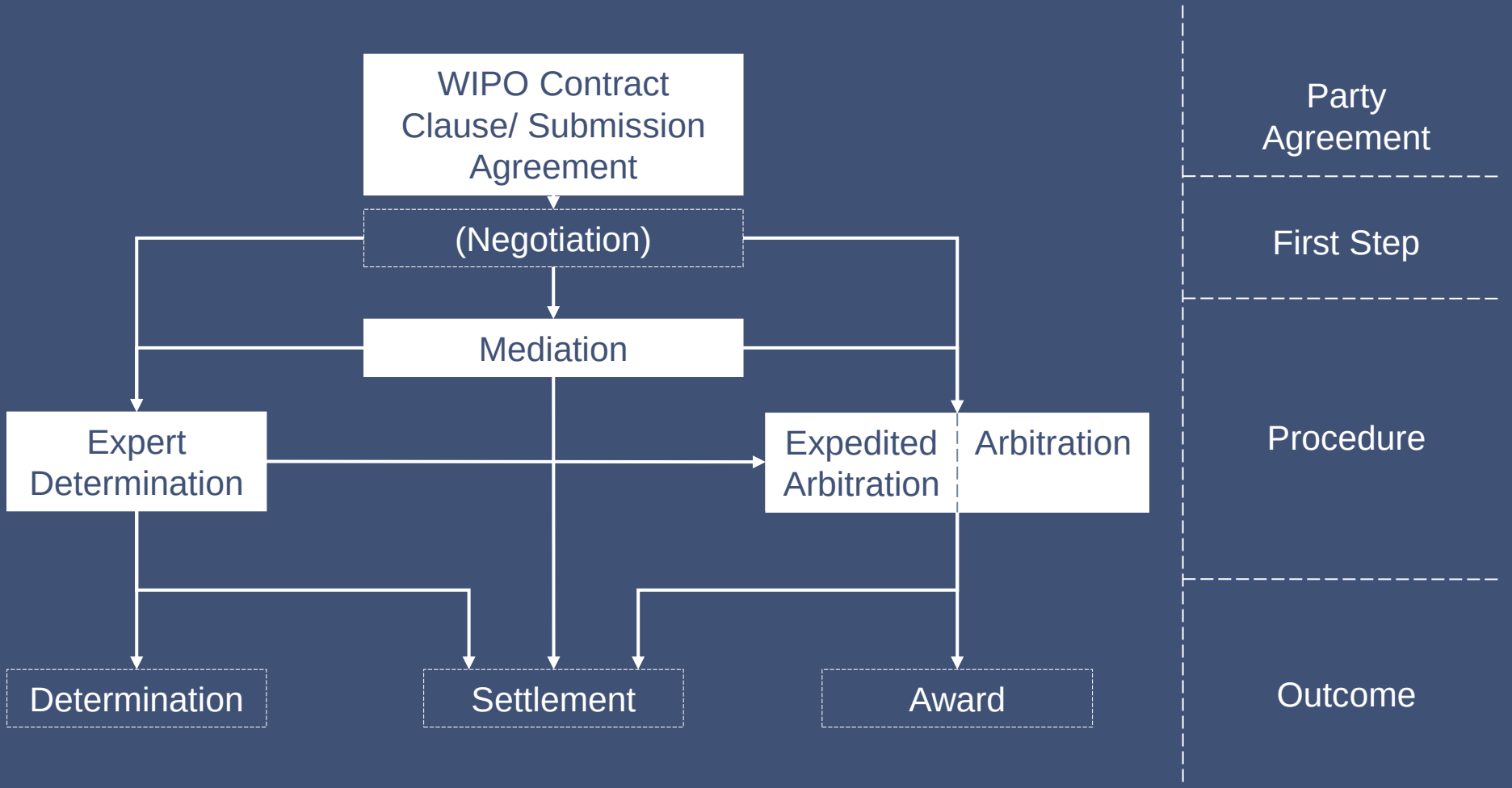
WIPO ADR Options



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WIPO Model Clause Example: Mediation followed by Expedited Arbitration

"**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."

www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses/

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WIPO | ADR

WIPO Clause Generator

Step 3 – Build your clause: WIPO Mediation followed, in the absence of a settlement, by Arbitration Clause

Mediation

Core Elements
- Place of Mediation
- Language of the Mediation
- Duration of the Mediation Proceedings

Additional Elements
- Qualifications of the Mediator
- Conduct of the Mediation

Arbitration

Core Elements
- Number of Arbitrators
- Place of Arbitration
- Language of Arbitration
- Substantive Law

Additional Elements
- Appointment Procedure
- Qualifications of the Arbitrators
- ECAF
- Evidence
- Time Period of Delivery of the Final Award
- Appeal

The parties should determine where they want the mediation to take place.

The place of mediation shall be [specify place].

Clear | Next

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 [specify timeline] 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 Arbitration Rules. Alternatively, if, before the expiration of the said period of [specify timeline] 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 Arbitration Rules.

The arbitral tribunal shall consist of [a sole arbitrator][three arbitrators].

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 shall be decided in accordance with the law of [specify jurisdiction].

Step 4 – Download or copy the final result

Download | Copy to clipboard | Print clause

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WIPO CENTER CASE ROLE

- Administering cases
  - Under WIPO Rules, or under special procedures
  - Active management: containing time and costs
    - WIPO ECAF (optional online case management)
- Facilitating selection and appointment of mediators, arbitrators, experts
  - WIPO list of 1,500+ neutrals
    - From numerous countries in all regions
    - Specialized in different areas of IP and IT

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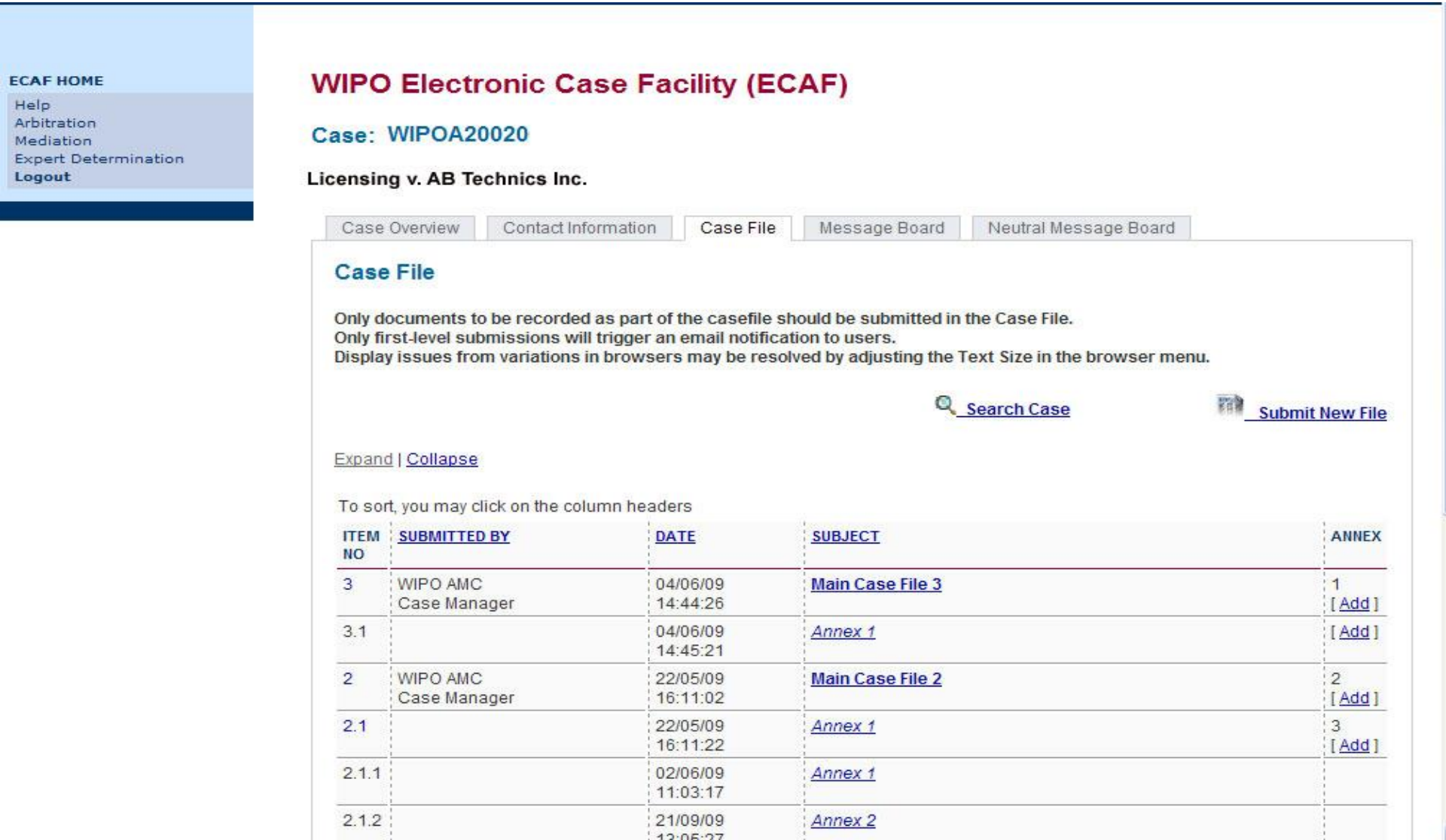
WIPO ELECTRONIC CASE FACILITY (ECAF)

- Simple; secure; instant; location-independent; optional



WIPO Arbitration

- Request for Arbitration
- Answer to Request for Arbitration
- Appointment of Arbitrator(s)
- Statement of Claim
- Statement of Defense
- Further Written Statements and Witness Statements
- Hearings
- Closure of Proceedings
- Final Award

WIPO Expedited Arbitration

- Request for Arbitration and Statement of Claim
- Answer to Request for Arbitration and Statement of Defense
- Appointment of Arbitrator(s)
- Hearing
- Closure of Proceedings
- Final Award

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

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WIPO MEDIATION, ARBITRATION AND EXPERT DETERMINATION CASES

- IP/IT disputes and commercial disputes
  - Contractual: patent licenses, software/ICT, R&D and technology transfer agreements, patent pools, distribution agreements, joint ventures, copyright collecting societies, trademark coexistence agreements, settlement agreements
  - Non-contractual: infringement of IP rights
- Domestic and international disputes (25/75%)
- Case venues around the world
- Amounts in dispute from USD 50,000 to USD 1 billion

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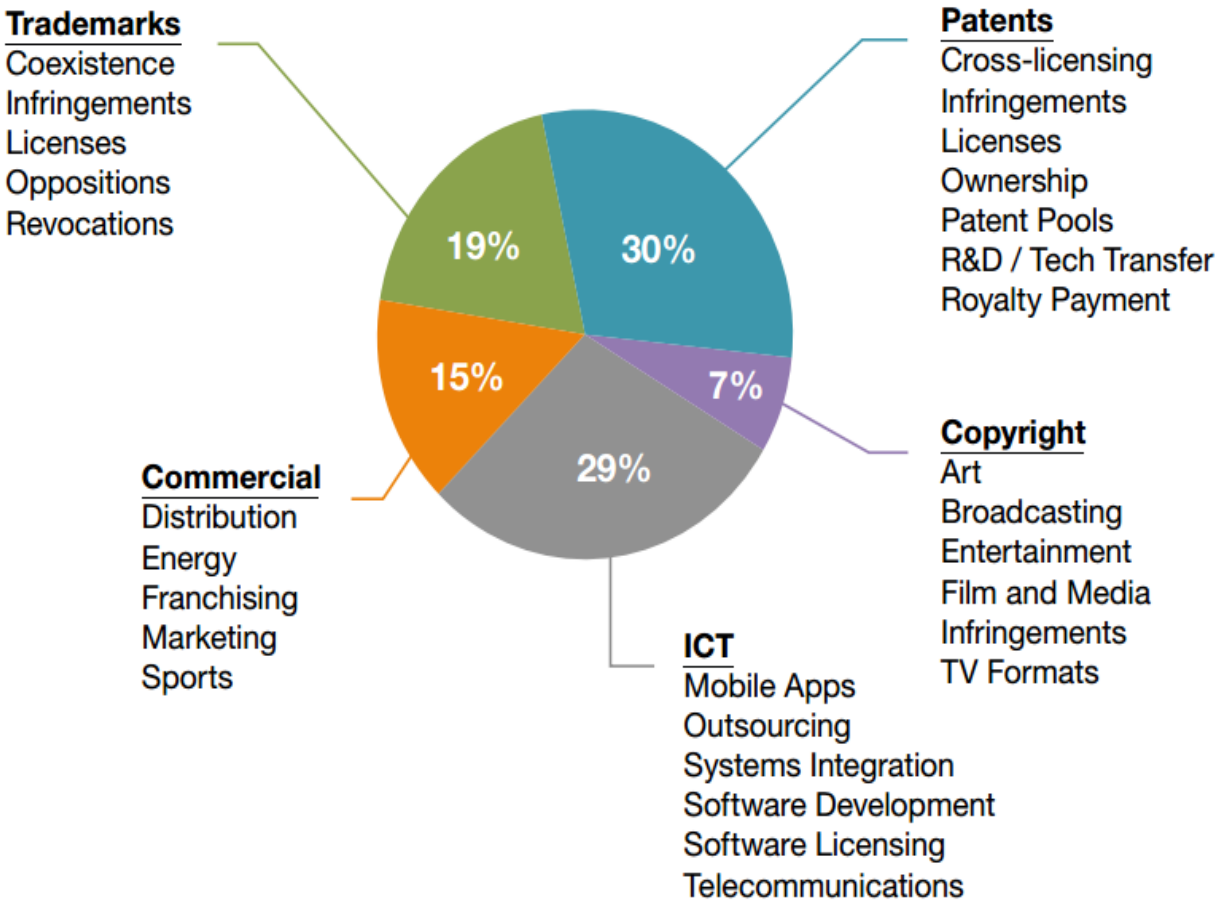
DISPUTE AREAS IN WIPO MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES



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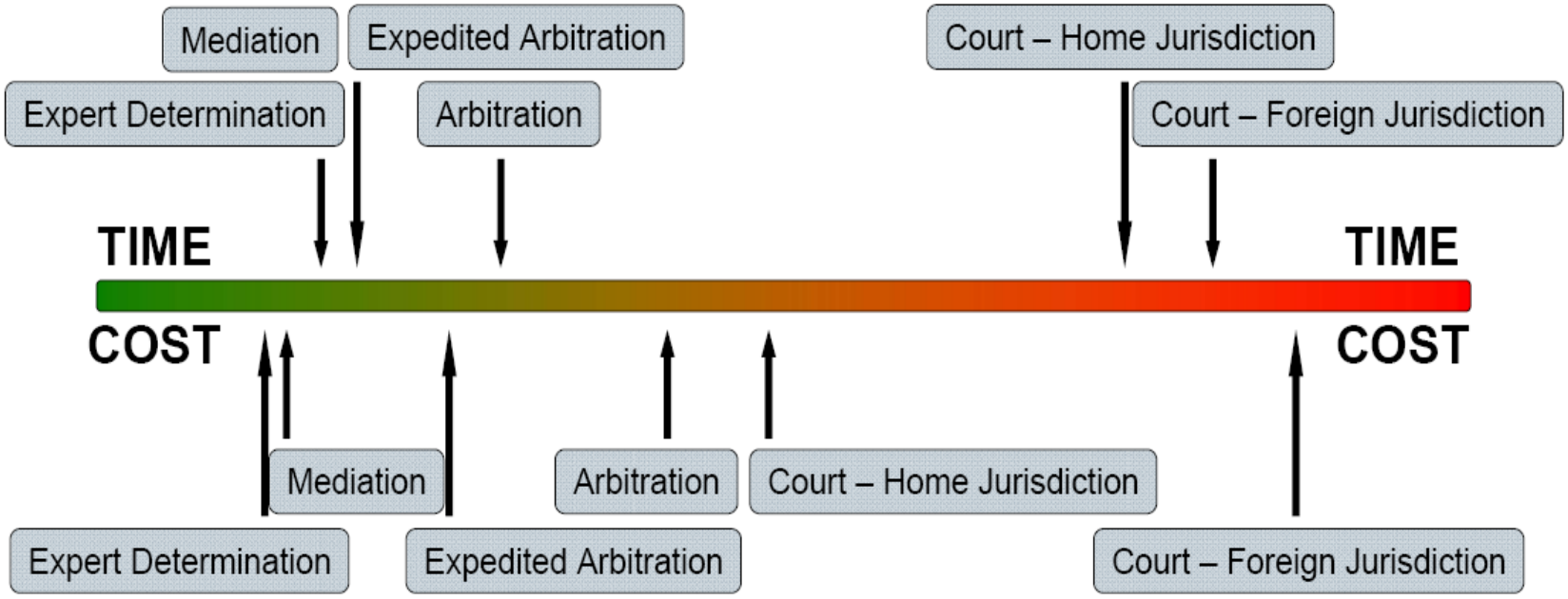
RELATIVE TIME AND COST OF TECHNOLOGY DISPUTE RESOLUTION



WIPO Center Report on International Survey of Dispute Resolution in Technology Transactions

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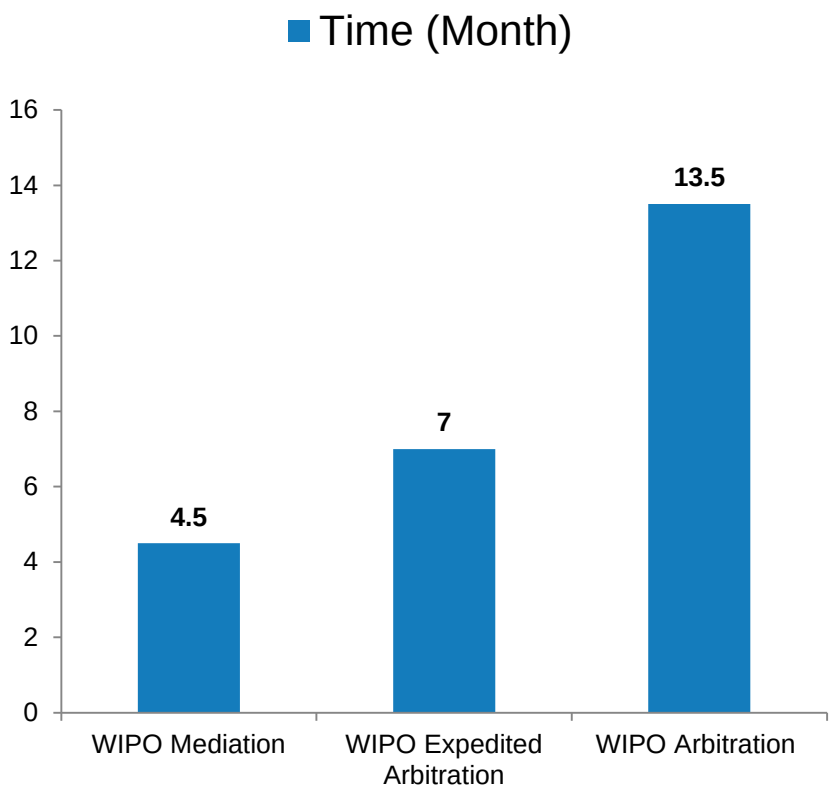
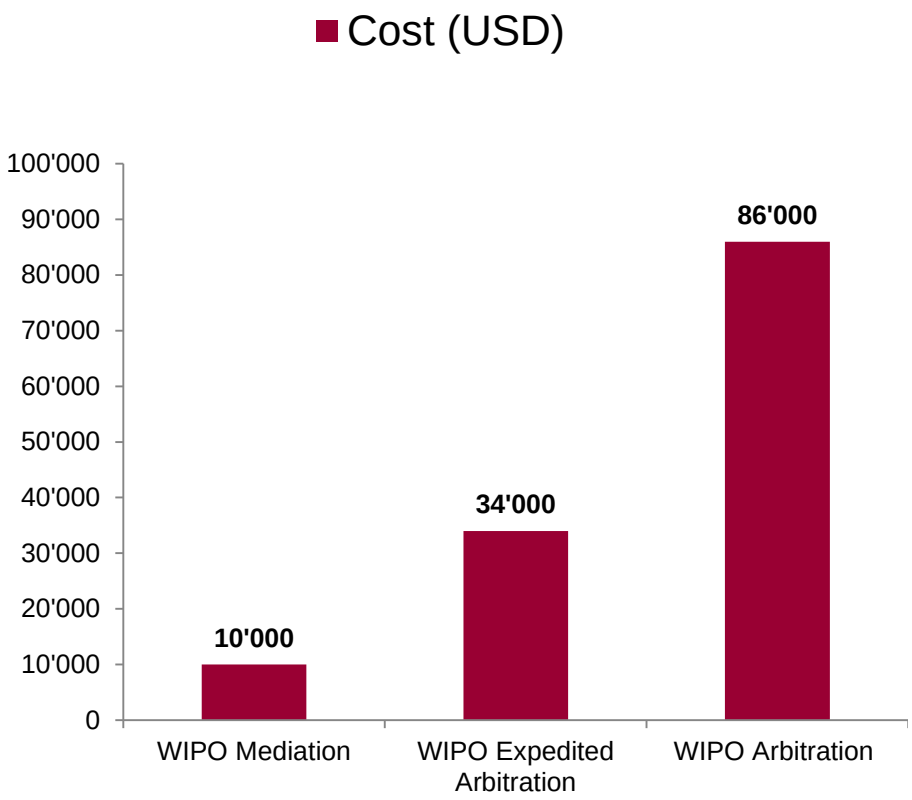
WIPO CASES: TYPICAL TIME AND COST





* Excluding cost of parties legal representation

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Arbitration and Mediation Center

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.

Type of Procedure: Mediation

Amount in Dispute in USD: 500000

Dispute is not quantifiable or Request does not indicate any claims for a monetary amount: ☐

WIPO PCT Filer, Hague System Filer, Madrid System Filer, WIPO Green Technology Provider or Seeker: ☑

Calculate | Reset

Registration Fee	No Registration Fee
Administration Fee	USD 375
Mediator's Fee	USD 300-USD 600 per hour USD 1,500-USD 3,500 per day.

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

Schedule of Fees

Mediation

Arbitration / Expedited Arbitration

Expert Determination

Emergency Relief Proceedings (Effective from June 1, 2014)

UNIFORM DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY (UDRP)

- 1999: WIPO-created international administrative ADR procedure
- Allows trademark owners to resolve "clear cut" cases of abusive domain name registration and use ("cybersquatting")
- Operates outside the courts, but preserves party court option
- Uniform: applicable to all gTLDs "old" (.com, .net, .org, etc.) and "new" (.bike, .fail, .nyc, etc.)
  - Also available for 75 ccTLDs
- Applicable via mandatory "contract web" between ICANN, registrars, and registrants

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Voguecatch.com - Case No. D2012-0136

voguecatch

Best Price,Best quality,Best service

home | shopping guide|contact us | about us |size's list | tracking | payment | privacy poli

home

product search: product name

Products List

New Arrival

- clothing for male
- clothing for female
- shoes for male
- shoes for female

Clothing For Male

- Coat
- Sweater
- T-Shirt
- Suit
- Jean
- Jacket
- Shirt
- Hoody
- Short
- THE NORTH FACE

Clothing For Female

- Hoody
- Coat
- Suit
- Jacket
- Women sweater

new arrivals

188278
Jordan Team Iso_M_6
free shipping
price:$45
BUY NOW

188196
Moncler vest_W_29
free shipping
price:$95
BUY NOW

188061
air MAX TN_M_34
free shipping
price:$38
BUY NOW

187995
air max 2011_M_2
free shipping
price:$37
BUY NOW

187927
Michael Joseph Jackson t-

187329
ARMANI t-shirt boys_23

187249
Nike Air Max 24-7 kid_6

187137
Jordan six Ring&4_M_6

UDRP: PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES

- Significantly quicker and cheaper than court litigation
  - Two-month average; fixed fees (USD 1,500)
- Predictable criteria and results
- Decision (transfer) implemented directly by registrar
- Prevents consumer confusion/brand abuse

THE UDRP TEST – THREE ELEMENTS

- Trademark must be **identical or confusingly similar** to the domain name; and
- The registrant of the domain name must have **no rights or legitimate interests** in the domain name; and
- The domain name must have been registered and used **in bad faith**.

DOMAIN NAME DISPUTE FILING WITH WIPO

- 16 years' experience as the global leader in domain name dispute resolution
  - 33,000+ cases covering 60,000+ domain names
    - 2015 total: 2,754 cases
  - Involving parties based in 113 countries
  - Multilingual case administration (21 languages to date)
  - Paperless filing: WIPO-initiated eUDRP
  - US first-ranked for WIPO case parties and panelists

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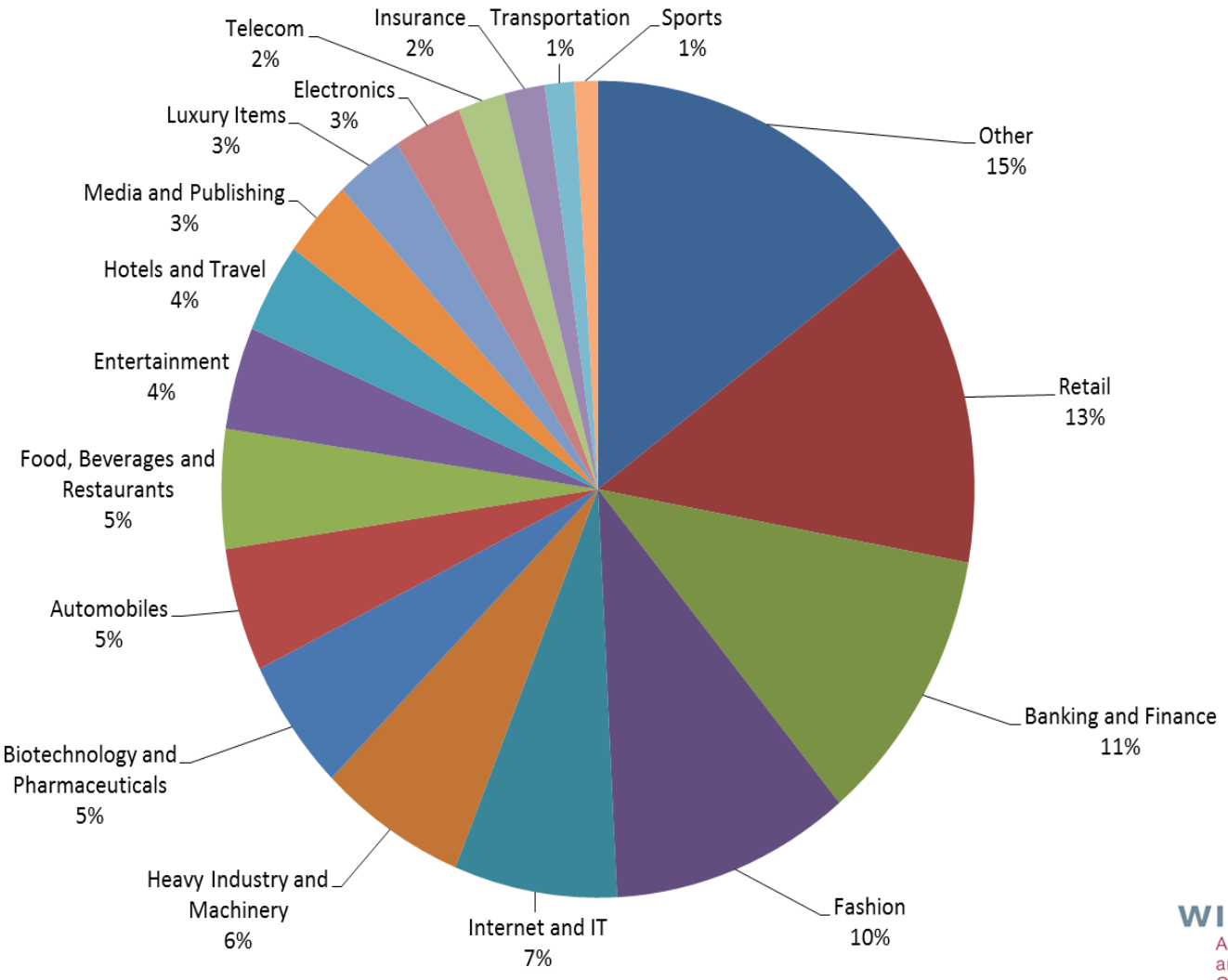
WIPO UDRP COMPLAINANT AREAS OF ACTIVITY



WIPO | ADR
Arbitration and Mediation Center

KEY WIPO UDRP RESOURCES

- WIPO Guide to the UDRP
www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/guide

- Model pleadings (complaint and response)
www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/complainant

- Legal Index of UDRP Decisions
www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/search/index.html

- WIPO Jurisprudential Overview of Selected UDRP Questions
www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/search/overview/index.html

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WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Second Edition ("WIPO Overview 2.0")

1. First UDRP Element

1.1 Does ownership of a registered trademark to which the domain name is identical or confusingly similar automatically satisfy the requirements under paragraph 4(a)(i) of the UDRP?
1.2 What is the test for identity or confusing similarity, and can the content of a website be relevant in determining this?
1.3 Is a domain name consisting of a trademark and a negative term confusingly similar to the complainant's trademark? ("sucks cases")
1.4 Does the complainant have UDRP-relevant trademark rights in a trademark that was registered, or in which the complainant acquired unregistered rights, after the domain name was registered?
1.5 Can a complainant show UDRP-relevant rights in a geographical term or identifier?
1.6 Can a complainant show UDRP-relevant rights in a personal name?
1.7 What needs to be shown for the complainant to successfully assert common law or unregistered trademark rights?
1.8 Can a trademark licensee or a related company to a trademark holder have rights in a trademark for the purpose of filing a UDRP case?
1.9 Is a domain name consisting of a trademark and a generic, descriptive or geographical term confusingly similar to a complainant's trademark?
1.10 Is a domain name which contains a common or obvious misspelling of a trademark (*i.e.*, typosquatting) confusingly similar to a complainant's trademark?
1.11 Are disclaimed or design elements of a trademark considered in assessing identity or confusing similarity?

2. Second UDRP Element

2.1 Is the complainant required to prove that the respondent lacks rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name?
2.2 Does a respondent automatically have rights or legitimate interests in a domain name comprised of a dictionary word(s)?
2.3 Can a reseller/distributor of trademarked goods or services have rights or legitimate interests in a domain name which contains such trademark?
2.4 Can a criticism site generate rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name?
2.5 Can a fan site generate rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name?
2.6 Do parking and landing pages or pay-per-click (PPC) links generate rights or legitimate interests in the disputed domain name?
2.7 Does a respondent trademark corresponding to a disputed domain name automatically generate rights or legitimate interests?

3. Third UDRP Element

3.1 Can bad faith be found if the domain name was registered before the trademark was registered or before unregistered trademark rights were acquired?
3.2 Can there be use in bad faith when the domain name is not actively used and the domain name holder has taken no active steps to sell the domain name or to contact the trademark holder (passive holding)?
3.3 What constitutes a pattern of conduct of preventing a trademark holder from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name?
3.4 Can constructive notice, or a finding that a respondent "knew or should have known" about a trademark, or willful blindness, form a basis for finding bad faith?
3.5 What is the role of a disclaimer on the web page of a disputed domain name?
3.6 Can statements made in settlement discussions be relevant to showing bad faith?
3.7 Does the renewal of the registration of a domain name amount to a registration for the purposes of determining whether the domain name was registered in bad faith?
3.8 Can third-party or "automatically generated" material appearing on a website form a basis for finding registration and/or use in bad faith?
3.9 Can use of a privacy or proxy registration service form a basis for finding bad faith?
3.10 Can the use of "robots.txt" or similar mechanisms to prevent website content being accessed in an on-line archive form a basis for finding in bad faith?
3.11 Can tarnishment of a trademark form a basis for finding bad faith?

FURTHER INFORMATION

- WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center Offices
  - Geneva, Switzerland
  - Singapore, Singapore

- WIPO External Offices
  - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
  - Beijing, China
  - Tokyo, Japan
  - Moscow, Russia
  - Singapore, Singapore

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FURTHER INFORMATION

- Queries and case filing:
  arbiter.mail@wipo.int

- Model clauses:
  www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses/

- Info on procedures, neutrals and case examples:
  www.wipo.int/amc/

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