



OVERVIEW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP)

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Topics

- **WIPO**
- **Today's business trends**
- **Patent**
- **Trade secret**
- **TM**
- **Industrial Design**
- **Copyrights**
- **Benefits of IP**



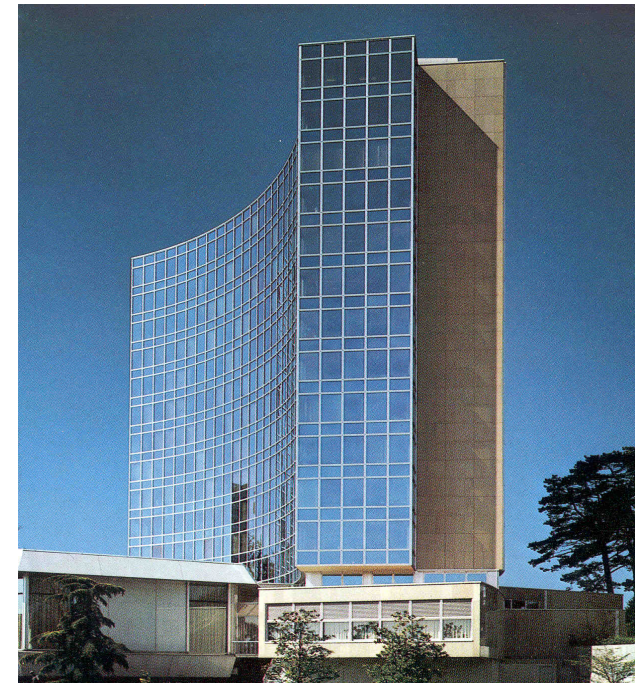
My Experience



- 27+ years at World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- 15 years dealing with Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
- Supervised PCT Japanese operations of processing PCT international patent applications
- Trilateral (EPO, JPO and USPTO) Technical Cooperation Coordinator from WIPO
- PCT IPER technical translation (10+ years)
- 17 years dealing with Innovation, Technology Transfer and IP Commercialization
- Assisted 300+ universities worldwide in IP and Technology Mgt.
- Assisted in development of 30+ Institutional IP policies/ 50+ establishment of TTOs
- 200+ IP Mgt. training workshops/seminars/conferences
- Dealt with governments of 189 WIPO Member States
- IP Consultant/Forming a company “ET Cube International” - IP commercialization/Entrepreneurship consulting and training services
- Lead Consultant/ Project Manager for WIPO EIE Project in 8 countries in Asia
- LLM in Intellectual Property Law/ MBA specialized in Management in International Organizations

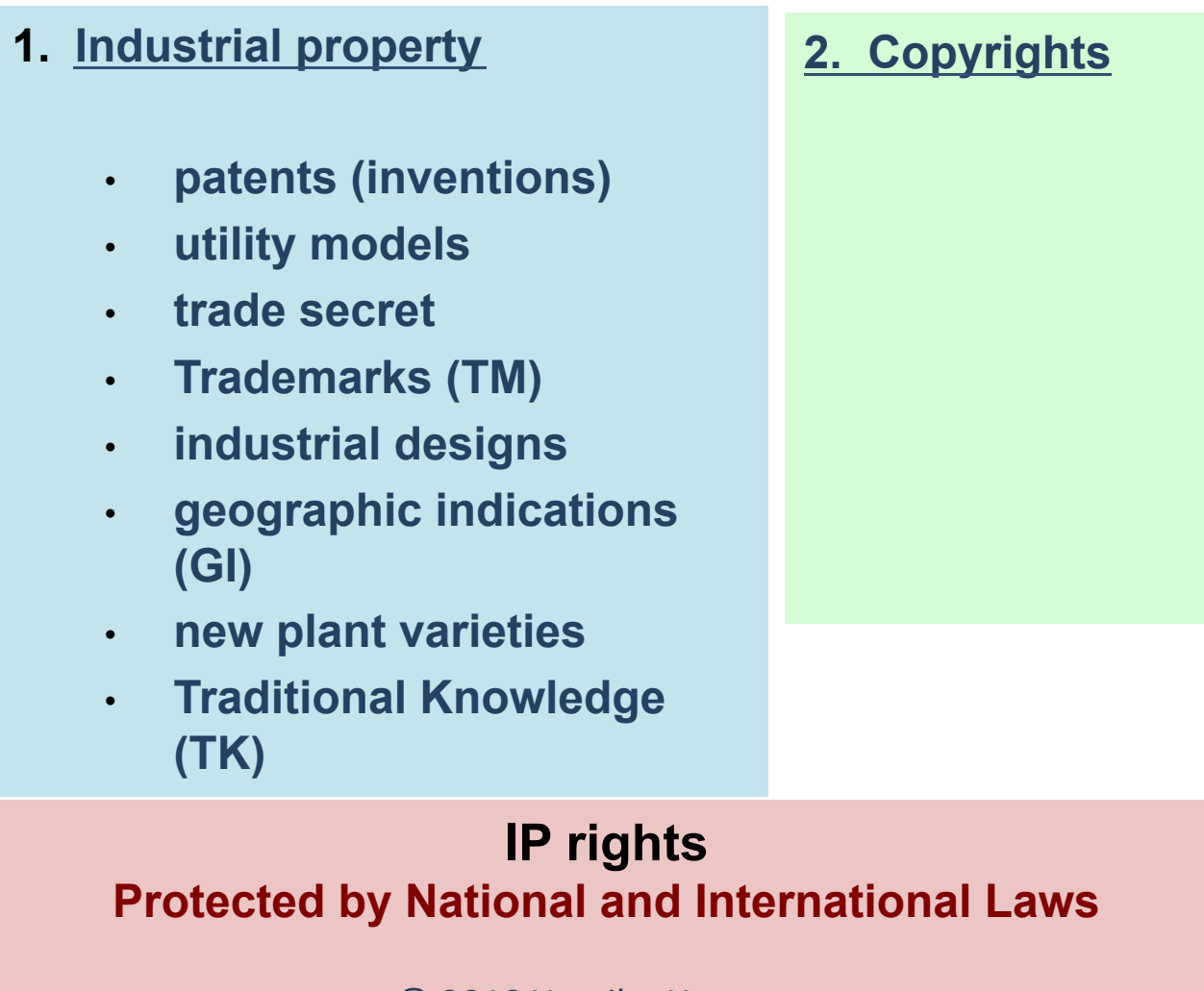
“Dedicated to developing balanced intellectual property systems that encourage creativity and contribute to the economic/cultural/social development”

- One of 17 United Nations Specialized Agencies
- Headquarters located in Geneva, Switzerland
- 189 Member States
- Administration of 25 international treaties
- Some 1,500 employees



What is IP?

Creations of the mind:



IP = Assets

IP can be:

- traded
- sold
- licensed
- Inherited

IP provides:

- Competitive advantage
- Can block competitors/prevent competitors from entering the market

S&P 500 Companies

Over 80% of market value of S&P500 companies today is based on their intangible assets

Intangible assets

(knowledge based assets)

e.g.

- Patents
- Trademarks
- Design
- Brand Value



Tangible assets

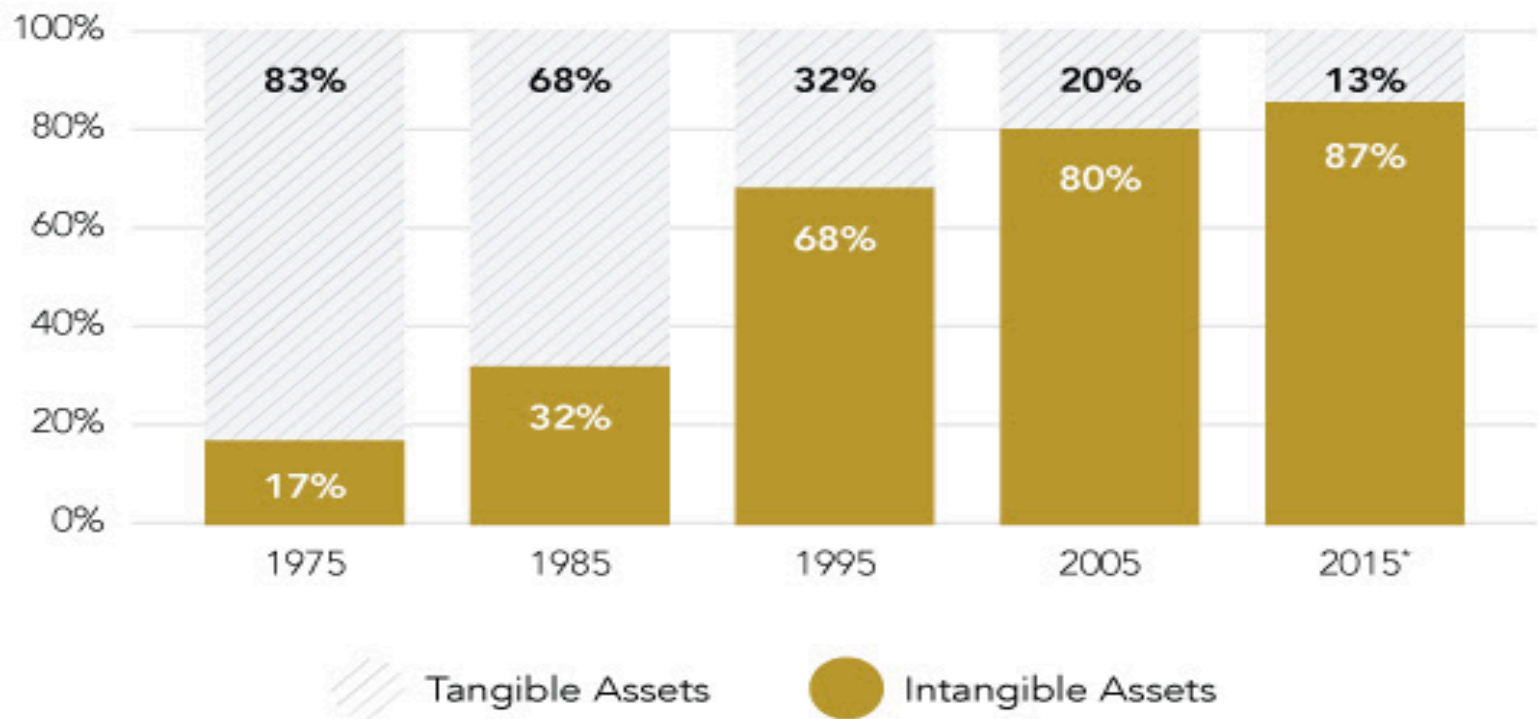
(physical assets)

e.g.

- Real estate
- Equipment
- Cash

Tangible vs. Intangible Assets

COMPONENTS *of* S&P 500 MARKET VALUE



SOURCE: OCEAN TOMO, LLC

Business Paradigm Shift - Globalization

- **Internet/ Social media/ Smartphone → Easy access to information/ Easier communication**
- **Limited geographic barriers**
- **Global market**
- **Competitive market**
- **Need to improve efficiency**
- **Need to improve quality**
- **Constant generation of new technologies**
- **Fast technology cycle**
- **Technology interdependency → Need to collaborate**
- **Highly knowledge/technology driven economy**



Patent

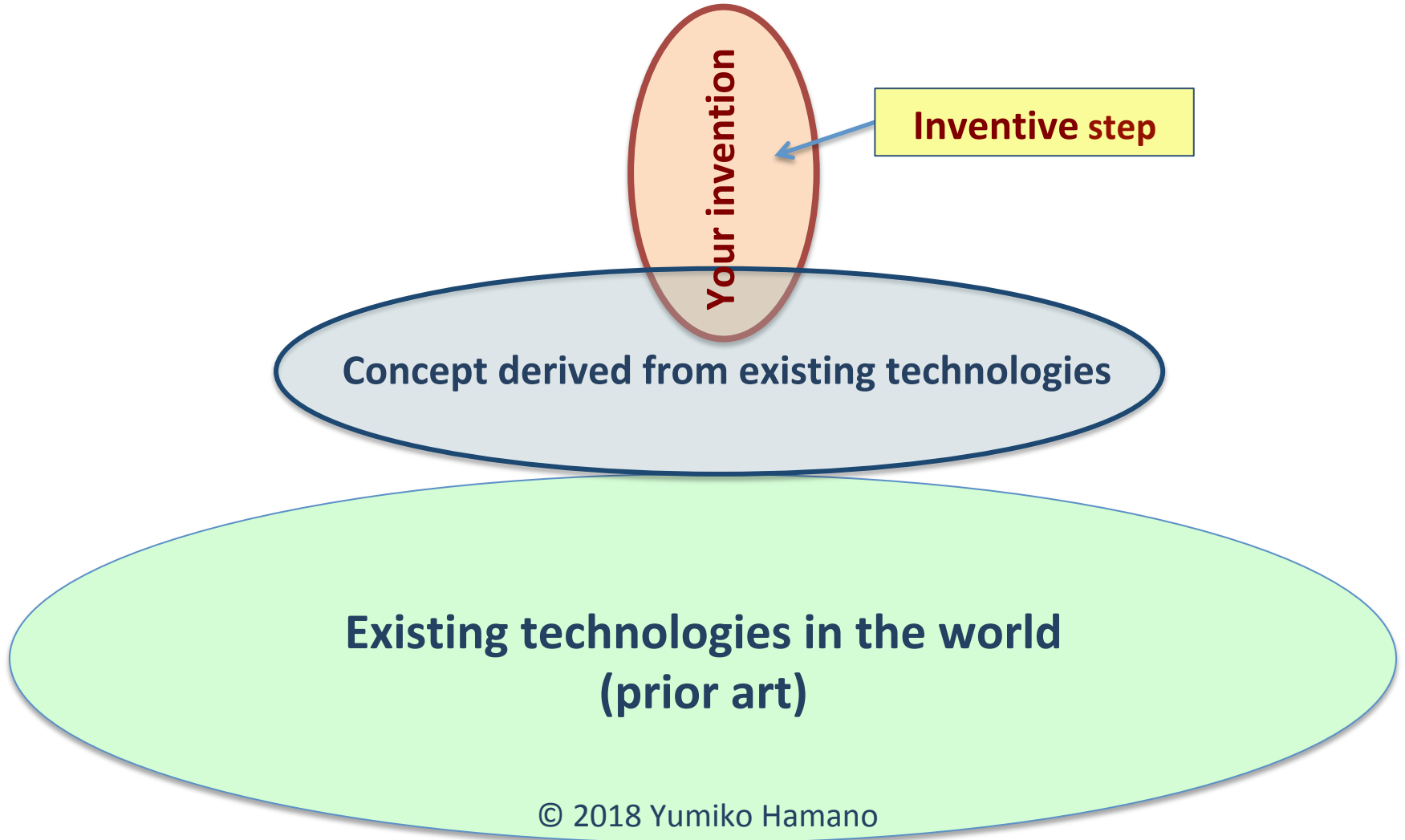
- A right granted by a state to the owner of an inventor, to exclude others from making, using, selling or importing in the territory without the inventor's consent
- Granted to an invention of process, method, device, machine, compound, composition, and improvements thereof
- In exchange for a disclosure of specification of the invention
- Limited period, 20 years in many countries
- Territorial

Patent: Legal Requirements



1. Novelty
2. Inventive Step
3. Industrial Applicability

Inventive Step (Non-obviousness)



Patent

- Publication vs. Patents
- Grace period v. Absolute novelty
- Provisional patent application
- Utility Models/Petty patents
- Inventor/Applicant

How Many Patents Are there in an Apple iPhone4 ?



1298 Apple Mobile Patents (2002 - 2012)

• iPhone, Smartphone General	416
• Camera	279
• User Interface	232
• Image Display/ Screen	149
• Battery/ Power Control	88
• Antenna	75
• Calendar	31
• Contact Management	15
• Voice Control	5

Trademarks: **292**

Copyright

Industrial Design

Apple Market value: 800+ B

In the Ultra Competitive Marketplace: Apple Revenue expected **\$200+ Billion in 2015!!!**

How are inventions invented?

- Identifying a need or problem
- Through finding a creative way to solve a specific technical problem
- Improving existing technologies
- Applying a better understanding of nature

<VELCRO>

invented by George de Maestral (Swiss Chemist)

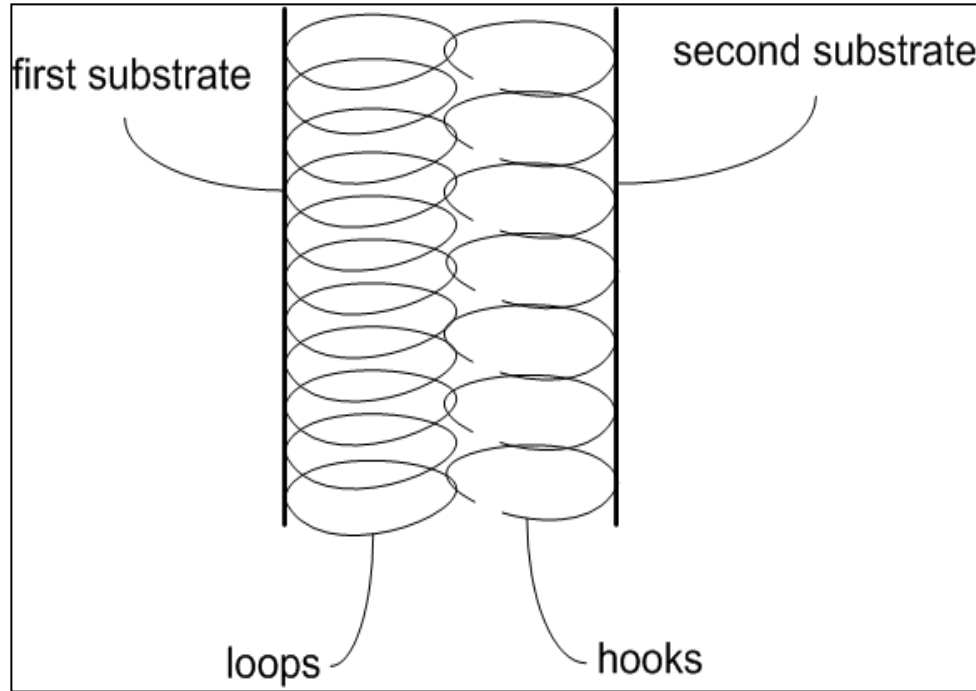
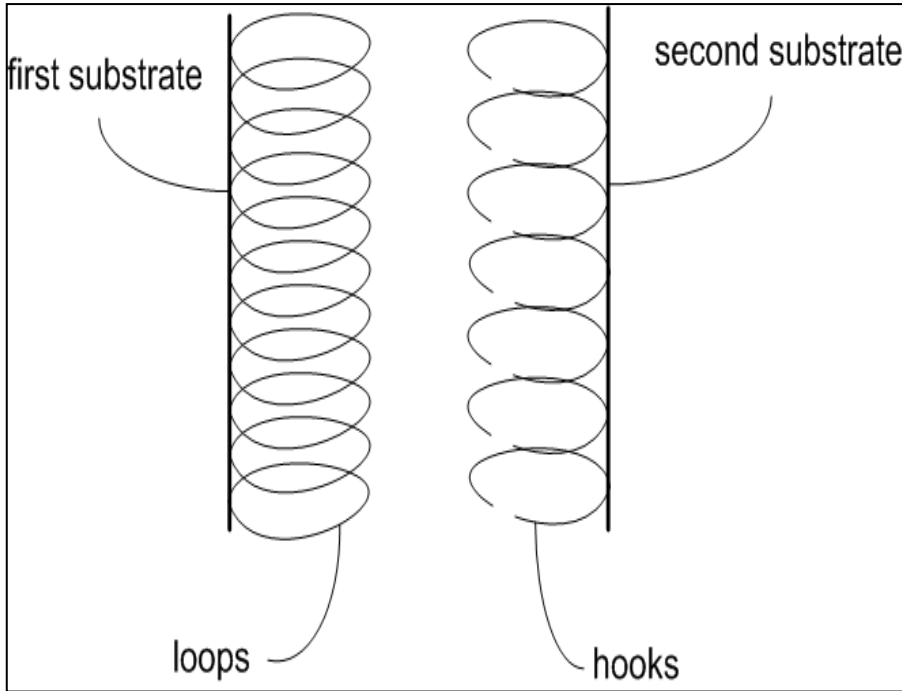


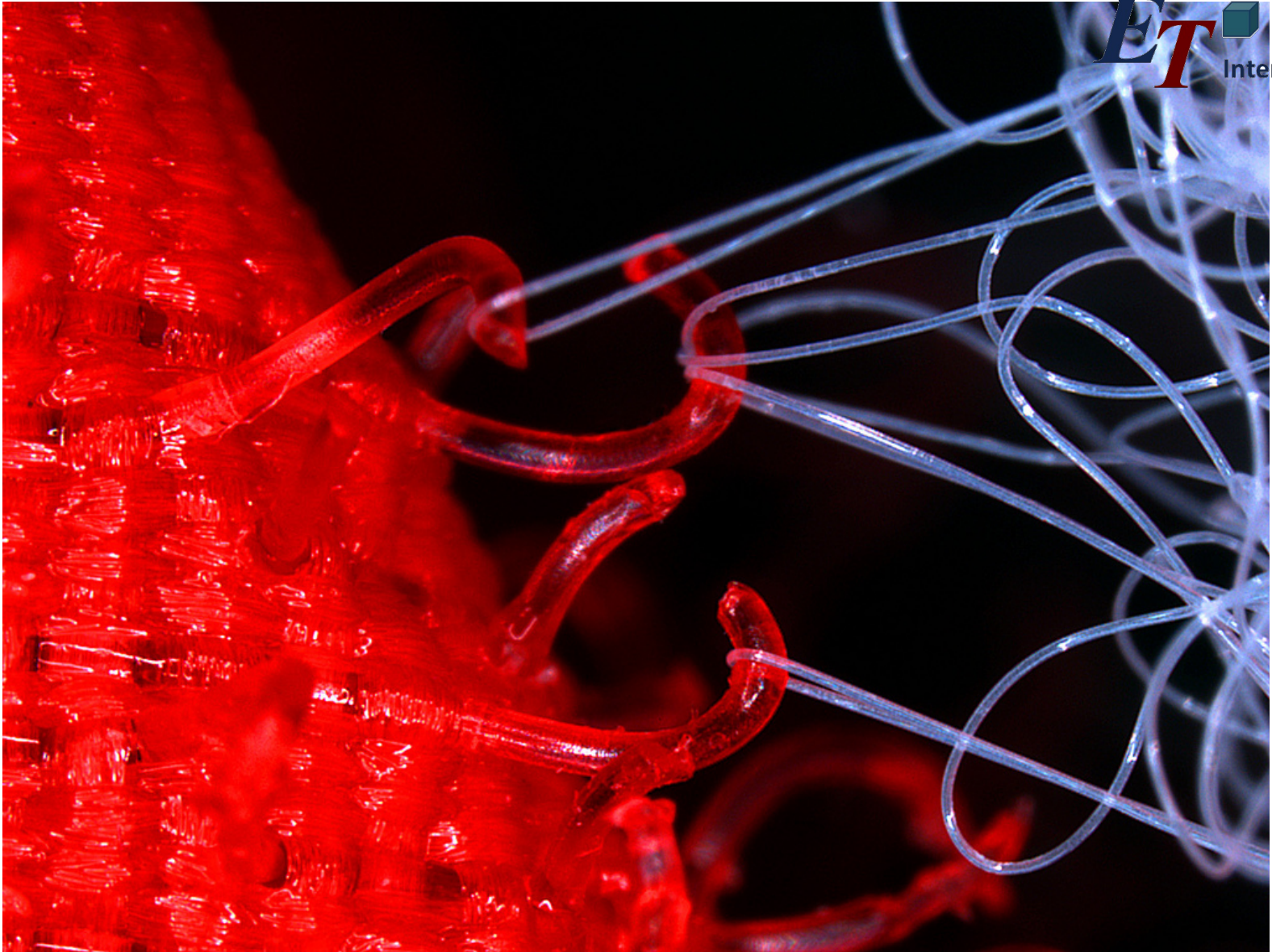
Velcro

prior art: Cockleburrs



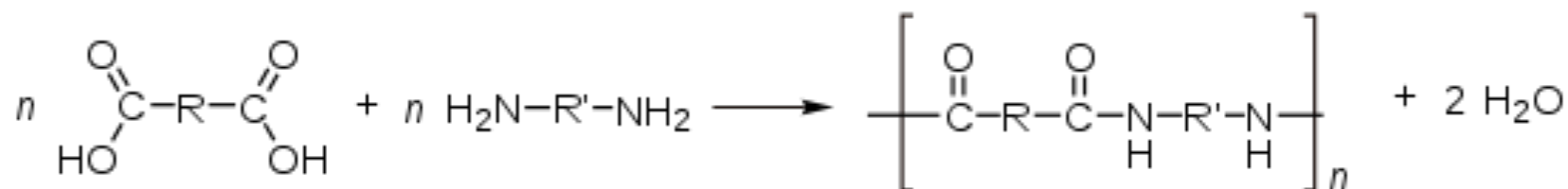
synthetic resin





Synthetic Resin That Forms Hooks and Loops

- Long chain synthetic polymeric amide with recurring amide groups as an integral part of the main polymer chain
- Formed by reacting equal parts of a diamine and a dicarboxylic acid:



where R = 4C and R' = 6C alkanes.

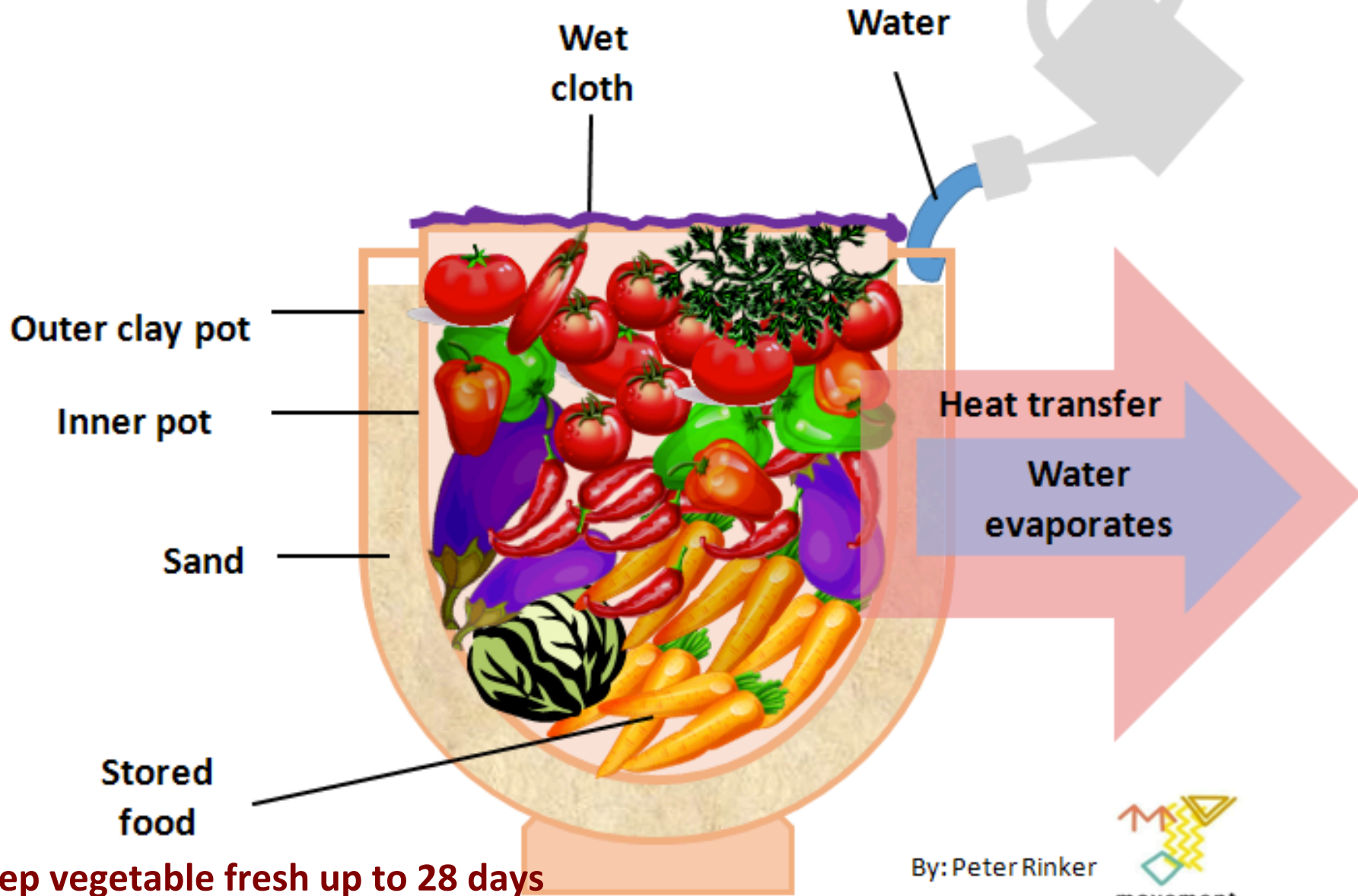
Post-it[®]
Brand
Notes

3M



« Necessity is the mother of invention »

Clay Pot Refrigerator



Keep vegetable fresh up to 28 days

© 2018 Yumiko Hamano

By: Peter Rinker





Baby Mop



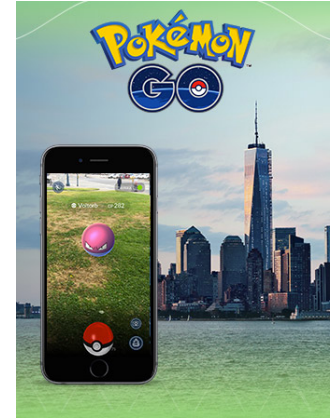
Benefits of Patents

Patents:

- Provide **incentives** by **recognizing** for the **creativity** and reward exclusive right
- Provide strong competitive advantages (high quality and profitable products, revenue, licensing royalty)
- Encourage **innovation**
- **Stimulate** fair competition in the **market**
- Contribute to **economic development**
- Foster **technological advancement**



Apple WATCH



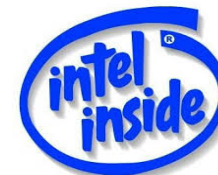
amazon.com



Nintendo



NOKIA
Connecting People



*“Logic will get you from A to B. **Imagination** will take you **everywhere**”*

- Albert Einstein



Patent is certainly important for big companies....



But patent is even more important for small businesses and start-ups, because:

- The patent may be the only **competitive advantage**
- Essential **to find investors and commercialization partners or obtain access to enabling technologies**
- Investors typically view **patents as insurance** for their investment
- The value of a small company's patents may therefore be **a crucial factor** in the decision of a venture capitalist or other investor to invest in a company.
- Strong patents may also be used as **bargaining chips** for licensing, sales and business collaboration opportunities

Trade Secrets

Trade Secrets

- Any confidential information with independent economic value not in public domain (often know-how of designs, manufacturing method)
- Any information belonging to an entity that is neither readily known nor readily ascertainable outside the entity

Examples of Trade secrets:

- Formulas, patterns, processes, methods, compilations, customer lists, etc.
- Secret formula for making Coca Cola®
(Coca Cola company holds formula as trade secret)

Trade Secrets

Advantage

- No time limit for protection
- No patent filing costs

Disadvantage

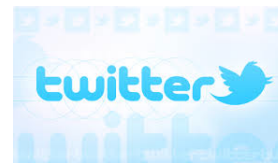
- Protection only as long as secret is kept as secret
- Legally protected only where third parties have obtained the confidential information by illegitimate means (spying, economic espionage, stealing information etc.)
- No uniformed laws of trade secret. Many countries do not have any legal framework for trade secrets protection
- Limited protection i.e., companies are often less interested in licensing trade secrets compared to patents

Trademarks



- Type of IP in the form of a word, name, symbol, or device used to identify goods
- Indicates the origin of the goods
- Provides public assurance
- Distinguishes the goods from those of others
- Used to prevent others from using a similar mark that would likely confuse consumers
- Cannot prevent others from making, using, or selling same type of goods
- Only protects the mark (*e.g.*, a name) that identifies the good or services and not the goods themselves
- Strong and effective tool for branding

Known Trademarks



Industrial Designs

- Protection for ornamental features associated with articles used in commerce
- Limited uniformity world-wide in requirements and scope of protection available
- Design patents in some countries
- Protection of industrial design and patent protection not mutually exclusive in some countries



Copyrights

- Protection provided to the creators of “original works of authorship”
- Literary, dramatic, photographic, musical, artistic, and other works, both published and unpublished
- Protects expression of ideas rather than idea itself
- Right arises automatically at creation

Copyrights

- Protection in a tangible form
- Gives owner exclusive right to
 - Copy
 - Reproduce
 - Prepare derivative works
 - Distribute copies of work
 - Perform work publicly
 - Display work publicly

Copyrights

Important IP right for protecting computer software and algorithms

- When patenting is not available, then copyright often becomes the strongest form of protection that can be obtained in the information technology field
- A piece of software might not rise to a sufficient degree of novelty and inventive step for patent protection
- In many jurisdictions computer software is not patentable “per se”

Benefits of IP

Micro level

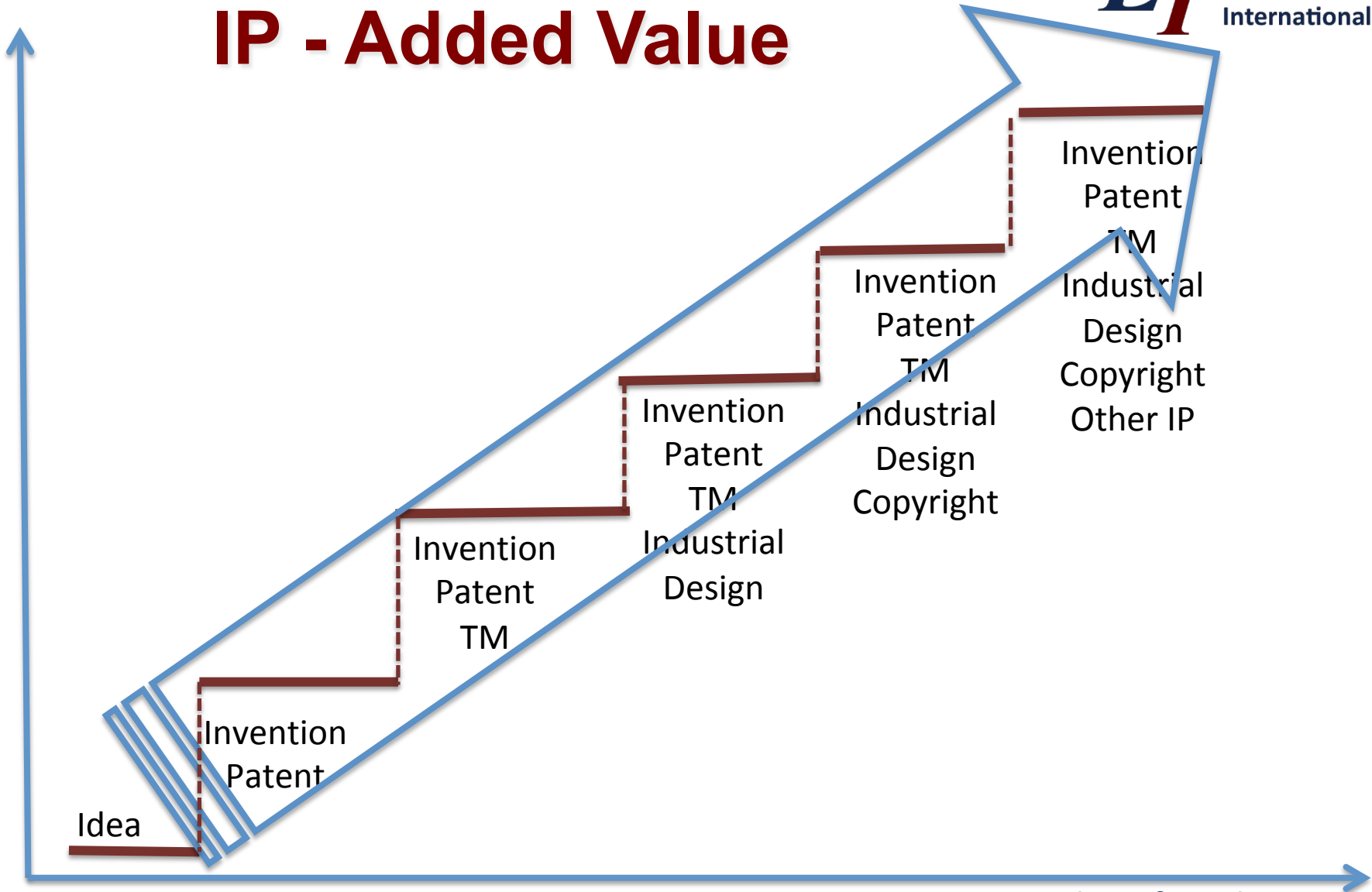
- Build strong portfolios of IP as a source of competitive advantage
- Strong and effective tool for branding and marketing
- Enhance corporate value
- Provide incentives and recognition of creativity
- Enables to distinguish your products from others (products/services of high value)
- Avoid and defend against litigation

Macro level

- Increase national competitiveness and GDP
- Enhance exports of high value
- Stimulate R&D and Promote S&T
- Reduce brain drain by providing incentives
- Help address national/global issues
- Develop national brand, cultural identity and reputation
- Attract FDI and local investment
- Job creation

IP rights

IP - Added Value



Idea

Invention
Patent

Invention
Patent
TM

Invention
Patent
TM
Industrial
Design

Invention
Patent
TM
Industrial
Design
Copyright

Invention
Patent
TM
Industrial
Design
Copyright
Other IP

Aquaduct



“Innovate or Die Competition” sponsored by
Google

2008 Invention Award

<http://www.wimp.com/new-invention-water-purifying-bicycle/>

Some Recap

- What are three criteria of patentability?
- How long does a patent generally last?
- Why is a patent important?
- What are the differences between patent and industrial design?
- Can software code be protected by patent?
- Give examples of different types of IP that you can see in the water bottle.
- Once you get a patent in your country no one else can have the same patent anywhere in the world. True or false?
- An inventor is who had a new idea. True or false?
- Anyone who files patent application is considered an inventor. True or False?
- What are different IP, important for universities or start-ups?



**Thank you for
your attention**

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