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BLOCK 2 PROTECTING YOUR BUSINESS AND PRESERVING YOUR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

PROTECTION OF YOUR BUSINESS

- 1.- SUCCESS AND DURABILITY OF YOUR BUSINESS. Protected assets support and enable competitive advantages
- **2.- COMMERCIAL USE:** Protected assets can be commercially exploited: transfer, licences, pledges, secured transactions
- **3.- CAPITAL RAISING.** Investors make their investing decisions conditional to high protection of business key assets.





PATENTS AND UTILITY MODELS

DESIGNS



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY/
COPYRIGHT

TRADEMARKS

ADVERTISING STANDARDS

TRADE SECRETS /
CONFIDENTIALITY

UNFAIR COMPETITION





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (Copyright)

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (Patents, Trademarks)

ORIGINALITY	NOVELTY
CREATIVE WORKS	WORKS WITH PRACTICAL APPLICATION / BUSINESS PURPOSES
MERE CREATION	REGISTRATION
PROTECTION AGAINST COPY	STRONG PROTECTION: use, exploitation, distribution,
LONGER PROTECTION (life + 70	20 YEARS

DESIGNS

NEW AND SINGULARITY

CREATIVE WORKS WITH PRACTICAL APPLICATION

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OR REGISTRATION

PROTECTION AGAINST COPY (non registered) / STRONGER PROTECTION (registered)

3 YEARS (registered) / 25 YEARS (registered)





REQUIREMENTS TO PATENT: INVENTIONS

1. NEW

2. NON OBVIOUS

3. USEFUL



FIRST STEP: IS IT AN INVENTION?

INVENTION: new and innovative solution to a technical problem

- new device
- new product (including bilogical material)
- method
- process

or an incremental improvement

NO INVENTION: discoveries, ideas, scientific theories, artistic works, software, model business, plans, games.

PATENTABILITY IS FORBIDDEN:

- against public order or good morals
- diagnostic and surgical methods
- plants and animals
- human being cloning
- commercial use of embryos





SECOND STEP: DOES IT MEET REQUIREMENT FOR PATENTABILITY?

1. IS IT NEW?

An invention is new if it not included in the state of art (all the relevant technical knowledge available to the public)

2. IS IT NON OBVIOUS?

Considering the state of art, the invention is not obvious for an expert in the specific field of knowledge

3. IS IT USEFUL?



THIRD STEP: IS THE PATENT THE BEST OPTION?

1. ASSESS PROS AND CONS

- COST?
- LENGTH OF FILING PROCEDURE?
- COMPLEXITY OF THE FILING?
- NEED TO DISCLOSE

2. CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES

a) Keep secret: TRADE SECRET

b) Patent: PATENT

c) Publish: DEFENSIVE PUBLICATION to break novelty





BASICS OF FILING PROCEDURES

REQUEST:

- FORM

- DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY

- CLAIMS

- DRAWING

- ABSTRACT

PROCEDURES:

- MERE FILING

- WITH TECHNOLOGICAL REPORT

- PRIOR VETTING

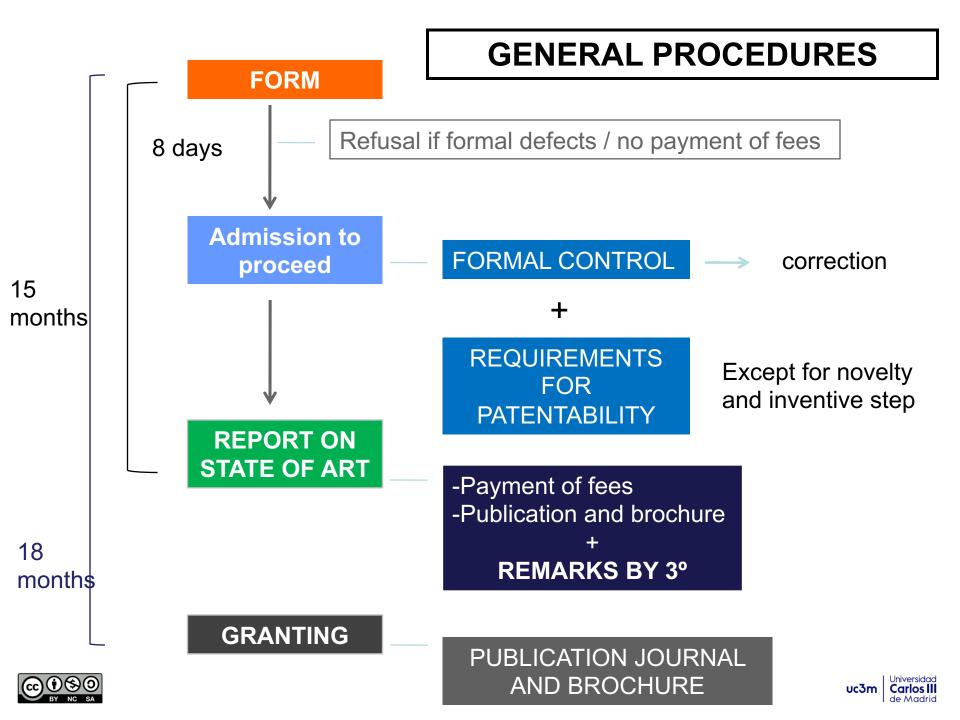
GRANTING:

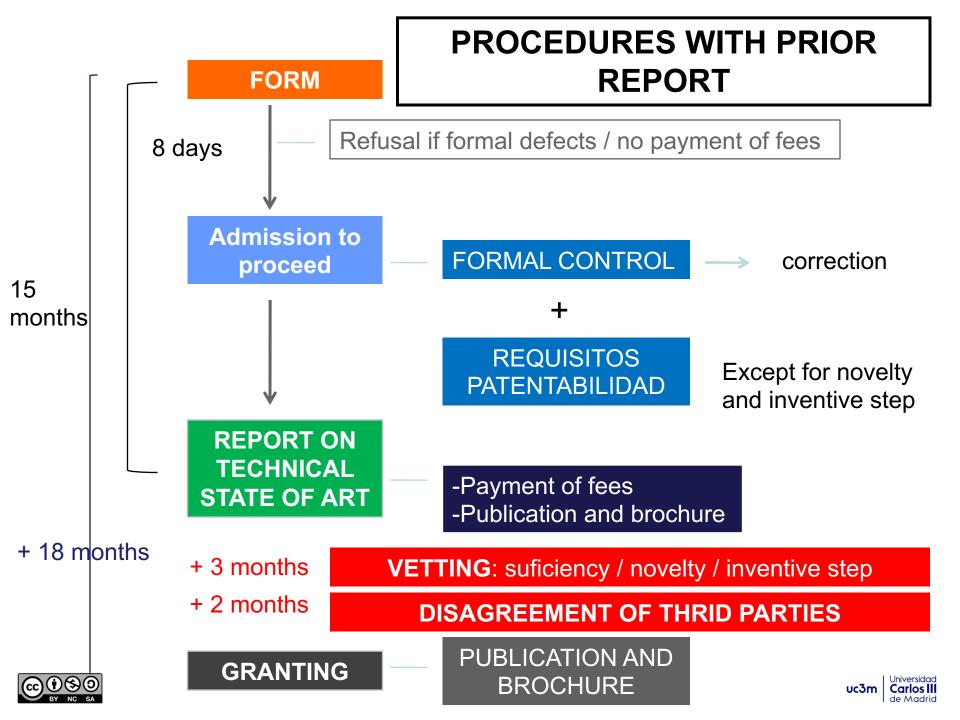
- WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THIRD PARTIES' RIGHTS

- NO WARRATY BY THE STATE

- DISCLOSURE AND PUBLICITY







PROTECTING DISTINCTIVE SIGNS: TRADEMARKS THE ROLE OF DOMAIN NAMES

VALUE AND FUNCTION OF TRADEMARKS

1.- BRANDING AND MARKETING Strategies

2.- IMAGE-BUILDING AND REPUTATION

3.- GOODWILL

4.- LOYALTY AND EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT

5.- VALUABLE ASSET
CocaCola or IBM more than 50 Million US\$



CONCEPT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION

- 1. A trademark is any <u>sign</u> that can be <u>graphically represented</u> with ability to <u>distinguish</u> in the market products and services of an entreprise from competitors' ones
- 2. Such signs can be, in particular:
 - Word, letters, numerals or advertising slogans
 - Drawings, pictures, symbols
 - Logotypes, labels or any combination
 - Tree-dimensional signs (packaging, shape of product)
 - Audible signs (sounds).
 - Smells? / Taste marks? / Moving Images?

1.- SIGNS

- 2.- DISTINTIVE CHARACTER: ability to distinguish
 - * no generic
 - * causing confusion
 - * likely to mislead consumers
 - * against public order or good morals (PAKI)

3.- GRAPHICAL/VISUAL REPRESENTATION





DESIGNS



REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION

1. NEW

1. SINGULAR OR UNIQUE

Art 12. Prohibition: designs against public order and good morals



NEW

Art. 6: " If no identical design has been made available to the public before the date of filing of the application for registration.

2. Designs will be considered identicals provided that they differ each other only in irrelevant details "





SINGULAR/INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER

- Art. 7: "The overall impression produced by a design on an informed user differs from the overall impression produced on such a user by any earlier design which has been made available to the public
- 2. To assess the individual character of a design, it has to be considered the degree of freedom that the author has to develop the design "



SCOPE OF PROTECTION

Art. 47:

- "1. The protection granted by the registered design will cover any design unable to produce on the informed user a different overall impression.
- 2. To assess the scope of protection of a registered design, it has to be considered the degree of freedom that the author has to develop the."



PROCEDURAL BASICS

SOLICITUD: - APPLICATION FORM

- APPLICANT PERSONAL DATA

- VISUAL REPRESENTATION

- PRODUCTS (Locarno Agreement)

* DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY

* AUTHOR/S (Designer)

* multiple application (+ 50)

* DEFERRED PUBLICATION

* PRIORITY)

PROCEDURES: POST-GRANTING

THIRD PARTIES' OPPOSITION

GRANTING

WITH PUBLICITY unless deferment



GENERAL PROCEDURE

