WIPO IP Information Roundtable - 4th edition - October 21, 2019

Participants:
At WIPO in Geneva

- Henrik Schreiber
- Muriel Bourgeois
- Sebastien Grandpré
- Guido Moradei
- Carla Scorsini
- Filippo Silipigni
- Bettina de Jong

Via WebEx
- Arndt Mecke
- Runzhe Zhang
- Daniele Colciago
- Lori Lysiak
- Simona Venturini
- Linda Deri
- Costanza Galbardi
- Riccardo Priore
- Viviana Opinato
- Veronica Rui

☑ *Note: Previous sessions had a more extended audience. CEPIUG expects more participation from various user groups in the future.*

Mr. Yo Takagi welcomed the participants in the room and those attending via WebEx. He said that this Roundtable is to listen to the voice of users of IP information. WIPO would like to use the occasion for dialogue with the participants to understand better the demands and needs of the IP community. WIPO will also try to address those questions that do not fall under the topics on the agenda.

Topic 1. WIPO Updates – Mr. Yo Takagi - Assistant Director General

IP information is generated by international treaties and national laws. There are now **153 national members**. For branding, it exceeds 110 countries but also includes OAPI etc. Vietnam and Israel recently joined The Hague agreement. Therefore, they are looking forward to a gradual and steady increase of the Madrid and The Hague agreement.
The Geneva act of the Lisbon agreement will come into force when ratified by 5 member states, probably at the beginning of 2020. Although the registration of geographical indications is not so large, a sharp increase of registrations is expected next year. Geographical indication in Lisbon agreement has also been included in the global database

Last week WIPO published the IP indicators, which show IP activity in the world, including not only international treaties but also national activities. He gave a flavor of where IP activity is increasing. The trend in Asia and in particular in China that have been producing a lot of IP will continue. China was the top filer and increased by 160K patent applications (aggregated figure of national and international filings).
There was also an increase from EPO: 7800 more applications in 2018. If you look at the overall figure in the world there are 3.3 million filings in total. This is a large number, but how many of these are filed overseas or only at national level?. 2.4M of the 3.3M were filed domestically/nationally. These represent 72% of the total number the remaining 28% were

international/overseas applications. These are 0.9M applications, including the PCT applications. The share of China is very large. Two third of the total of patent applications were filed in Asia. These applications are mostly filed in Asian language, which is a challenge to the IP information community. Ten years ago, only 15% of the total number of patent applications were filed in Asian languages, now 46% of the total number of new patent applications. Therefore, if you randomly search patent applications, 1 out of 2 are from China. Most of the increase in filings globally is attributable to the increase in China. This is enormous and it is still increasing.

Trademark applications increased in 2018 by 15.5%. This increase was also essentially attributable to trademark filings in China where there was a 28% increase. 51% of the trademark filings come from China. Trademarks filed by Chinese companies may comprise most likely Chinese characters, so this forms a challenge to search and analyze them.

WIPO's activities are quite dynamic in response to the strong demands of users and participants of their systems. In addition to the regular updating of the regulations of PCT, Madrid and The Hague, they are also strengthening their activities in IP information. They have been modernizing their IT systems, so the systems are more efficiently and introducing new tools including their internally developed AI technologies. They were also keen in developing a new interface (look and feel) so they may provide users and applicants with better interface and better customer experience. Last month the intellectual property portal was launched. This guides the user to over 40 platforms from a single access point.

Bettina asks how China is going to deal with the increase in filings. Mr Takagi answers that China had an operational reform so they put the patent, trademark and industrial design under one umbrella, which provides them better resources to handle the amount of filings. Over time, they have increased the number of examiners and are by far the biggest office in the world now. Both China and the rest of the world is facing this challenge of enormous growth but it also shows the importance China puts on IP.

Guido asked what the situation is regarding the official languages used by WIPO. WIPO has discussed to what extent they should apply their official six language for communication (English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian and Arabic). For the convenience of the countries, they also provide a translation service for Portuguese language. However, ten languages are considered for publication. Chinese is not yet included as working language for Madrid; possible extension of working languages needs to be discussed. It is the responsibility for each union (for PCT, Madrid and The Hague).

Topic 2: WIPO IP Portal – Mr. Daniel Pradilla - Senior Data Scientist

Launched on the 17th of September 2019
WIPO IP Portal intends to become the one stop shop for managing your applications at WIPO. The systems continue to work in the same way, but the portal just aggregates them. Various units within WIPO were involved in the development of the portal. The features are: unified navigations, single sign on, improved look and feel, customized dashboard, streamlined payment system and new messaging system to have all messages in same place. The launch was thoroughly prepared with six testing phases and many colleagues being trained.

This portal covers all administrative and search services that applicants and users are expecting from WIPO, such as online filing, portfolio management, IP, payments, templates, patents / TM / Design search, translations… 41 services.

Daniel then gave a live demo of the portal. The interface provides the six official languages. When you login, you can make your own dashboard with widgets, e.g. with PATENTSCOPE, the Global brand database, and you can also add your own links. It also comprises the new version of PATENTSCOPE. You can also easily jump from one application to another. They hope this will improve the users' experiences because it will bring to the front all the services that WIPO provides.

They have been tracking the usage. About 2500 people per day of which 700 are logged in of which more than half use Chrome use the Dashboard. Although 85% use Windows, 6% use mobile devices and 8% Mac. PATENTSCOPE is one of the most used applications.
Daniel emphasized that all applications continue to work in the same way, so you can still go directly to PATENTSCOPE. The current link will go to the old look & feel.

☑ Once the new look & feel is thoroughly tested, the users will go the new one in about six months when using the same URL. However, documents saved in your previous searches with old URL might not be active anymore. To be clarified.
  See https://ipportal.wipo.int

Guido has notified Daniel that the link to the Patent Register Portal is missing from the new IP Portal and he has taken note about it.

Topic 3: PCT Updates – Ms. Christine Bonvallet - Senior Legal Officer,

Christine is responsible for the PCT users' resources section, including maintaining the website. They are currently working on making the website more accessible.
Basically, there were two routes: Paris route, applicants seeking protection directly in their country, and also the PCT route, especially for applicants seeking global protection. Samoa joined on October 2 but will only become bound in 2020.

The new website will show an overview of the PCT system in a new design. Discussions are going on with Lebanon and Bhutan. These countries may join in 2020. WIPO has also made a list of UN member states that are not in the PCT, yet (40 countries), so that applicants know which those countries are. WIPO has serious hopes that under the new regime Argentina (which has been under negotiations for the last 20 years) will join the PCT soon.
PCT has taken over the Paris route (57% via PCT route, 43% via national filings according to Paris convention.
Christine showed several charts with trends on PCT filings, showing also the extensive growth in Asia. Currently the English language is still number one, but this may change in the future. To remember that in PCT in addition to the six official languages you can find documents in German, Japanese, Korean and Portuguese. Also in the context of PCT, the Chinese teams have to deal with the increasing number of Chinese filings. Top Universities are still US (1- Univ. of California and 2- MIT but the third one is Shenzhen Univ.. Top applicant in 2018 in the business area has been Huawei.

To cope with increasing number of Patent Applications, WIPO teams have grown as well and we can count now 23 search authorities, PH being the newest one (operative from May 2018). They also received a proposal from India but it requires some more work.

PCT rule changes
Amendment to PCT rule 69.1(a)
Unless the applicant is asking for postponement, the IPEA will start the international preliminary examination (whereas before the applicant had to request early examination)

The 2019 PCT Assembly agreed on new regulation amendment proposals, among which that IPEAS will be required to copy certain documents in their files to the IB, which would make them available to the public on behalf of elected Offices (will increase the transparence of the international preliminary examination). In addition to Search report and annexes, exchanges during the preliminary examination e.g. arguments, will also be available from Patentscope from the end of 2019.

In addition, when there is a delay because of unforeseen Office system outages or scheduled maintenance, the applicant will automatically receive extension of the term. (Excuse of delay in meeting time limits because of Office electronic system unavailability). The amendments will enter into force generally on 1 July 2020.

Not agreed upon in the Assembly were the proposal to reduce the fee for universities, to give applicants the choice of all ISAs. There has been progress on IP5 Collaborative Search and Examination Pilot, netting of PCT fees, PCT sequence listing standard (moving from ST25 to ST26, going for implementation in January 2022), PCT online services, and PCT minimum documentation (information regarding NPL, Utility models, target is Jan 2022)

Progress reports on
IPC5 collaborative search and examination platform
Netting of PCT fees
PCT sequence listing standard (from ST25 to ST26)
PCT online services (ePCT was integrated in IP Portal=
PCT Minimum examination (4 objectives: 1. inventory will be released in 2020 2. legal and technical framework we might also see info on non patent literature and utility model (Jan. 1, 2022)

The IB has implemented an interim solution regarding color drawings. The rule remains B&W but at least WIPO is able to handle color drawings. Further handling depends on the national office.

Contingency Upload: Providing alternative means for submitting documents and filing applications without having to use ePCT for use in exceptional cases or in case of unavailability of ePCT. WIPO communications with fax will be discontinued but a specific link will be provided for emergencies.

☑ PPH (Patent Prosecution Highway) route gives much less office actions than classic route. Muriel asked Christine to provide statistics on PPH vs Classic filings.

Topic 4: Training – Ms. Altaye Tedla Desta - Head, Distance Learning Program

☑ Training is the arm of WIPO through WIPO Academy. WIPO uses several resources, people, and tutors. If you are interested to become tutor, please let them know.

Aim is to provide global access to IP development. They are a unique provider of professional developments IP training for government officials. They provide access to basic and advanced IP courses through distance learning. The Academy was established in 1998. Many countries were not aware what IP was, and their task was to address that gap in knowledge. Twenty years later, they see a lot of progress and the Academy would like to think they have contributed a lot to that. They support IP higher education, i.e. via collaboration with universities they provide Joint Master's Degrees and support to leading universities. They are building national IP training capacity. They also provide WIPO Summer Schools (aimed at young professionals mostly in private sector).

Over time they have seen an increase in participants following courses via tablets or mobile devices (in 2018 about 1 million accesses to WIPO website via mobile devices vs. 8M of total accesses). They have been updating their capacity building and are constantly updating their courses. Working with experts is key to them (for teaching online or face-to-face). Different levels to accessibility is always a problem in developing countries, not only technically, but employers do not always appreciate also online training.
 The WIPO Academy distance learning services are especially growing in Asia and the Pacific but also in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 The WIPO Academy has three main programs: professional development, distance learning and academic institution program. They collaborate with universities to sponsor Master degrees accredited by regional or national bodies.
They are also training national institutions to increase their capacity to train locals. There is a National IP training Institution program which is two years long and takes places in some countries,

Regarding distance learning, they had around 90K participants in 2018, probably around 100K in 2019. Participants are mostly from academia and industry. Short courses in e-learning gained plebiscite to acquire specific knowledge and are available in different languages. More than 1 million users have accessed to the site, and more than 60 k people attended e-learning courses. WIPO Academy has 7 national IP training centers out of Europe.

New technologies also change the content of the courses (e.g.AI). The major language used is English, then Chinese. Main challenges remains the courses updates, finding trainers, finding right fine-tuning in teaching at different levels according to the country audience skills, etc. User groups might lead an initiative to bring new trainers to this academy, thanks to our specific skills and knowledge. E-learning is the right method to update courses live, according to audience, time etc. These courses are mainly in English.

☑ Muriel indicated that we would be very interested in exchanging information regarding training, because for the ISBQPIP would be interested in the way WIPO describes the courses (format, content, knowledge covered etc. DL148 example). Off- exchanges will be covered later on.

They also provide IP4YOUTH&Teachers, i.e. interactive and gamified lessons on IP for the youth, focusing on innovation, not so much on what is not allowed. They have also developed teachers' material (since these are often less aware of IP then their students). They come f2f with teachers. In Europe and America, looking at their current curriculum to see where IP may fit in their existing curriculum. It is easier in developing countries to impose a curriculum (in China and Korea done by parliament order). The tool itself addresses between ages of 9-12, but most countries take it for ages 9-18. The tool is customizable to any age before university.

DL-101 International Aspects of IP
They also give training on how to customize the training to national IP law.

Topic 5: Possible Collaboration/Partnerships with users groups and WIPO AI Tools – Mr. Claudio Cocorocchia - Senior Business & Partnership Management

Artificial Intelligence Tools powered by WIPO
Claudio started by stating that there is an accelerated increase in global data, but the question is what is valuable or usable. Is the data structured or tagged? 32% is recognized as being usable…
WIPO is also seeing this immense growth of data which get its benefit from WIPO in PATENTSCOPE, the Global Brand Database and the Global Design Database. As the data increases, so is the difficulty in being able to process the data. WIPO is applying AI tools internally to render the data more valuable and to improve the administration of IP in general. WIPO focuses on Narrow AI, so Machine Learning and Neural Networks. The humans are heavily involved in applying AI. WIPO is continually developing improvements in its own IP management services and tools.

Narrow AI is essentially Machine Learning. For any kind successful AI tool, the data are key. Requirements for the data are: you need large quantities, quality (quality at source, automatic segmenting/filtering) and representativeness (fit-for-purpose, recent, unbiased data). In addition, of course, a good neural network infrastructure is required.

AI is applied at PCT, in patentscope and IPC activities.
In PCT it is used to improve PCT translations (since 2016 NMT tool) Welcome assistance to the translators. Within PATENTSCOPE the translation has been automated. The daily volumes reach 2M words/day across 18 language pairs, of which 68% is Chinese, Japanese and Korean. The translation is benchmarked against other tools such as Google Translate. In the last year, usage has increased by 159%.

Patentscope integrated 77 M records in 2018 but processed 237 M data to get there. AI not only process volumes but also find derived benefit thanks to this narrow version with machine learning and neural networks. It is still human centric from an algorithm piloted by human expertise.
AI is also used for automatically assigning IPC classes to patents. IPCCAT is the categorization tool that uses neural to automate text classification. It provides the top 3 classification suggestions. You can submit text in 10 languages with 84% accuracy.

The WIPO AI tools are working on a brand image search, a transcription service (taking speech and converting it to text (speech to text = S2T), automatic patent classification and WIPO Translate.

Under development are: Brand & design image classification, speech to translated text (S2TT), chat-bots and CV screening, and automatic trademark classification (NLC CAT).

Focus on the S2T and S2TT: This AI tool will enable capturing whole event data, presentations and discussions and instantly translate in writing in English + record whole conference. Demos are available to help for instance UN, and other governmental bodies to handle more efficiently their meetings. In the future, we might think of the IP roundtable, comfortably seated with no notes taking :)

AI compares to industry standard: the image classification tools does much better than the Google visionary AI analysis tool.

A center of excellence is being built for collecting partnerships with SciTech input from Industry. WIPO is expanding their AI footprint to assist IPOs and users of IP systems globally. WIPO is mindful of the growing global digital divide and thus committed to providing inclusive access to WIPO AI tools (licensing their tools). They are currently following a demand-driven approach in licensing their AI tools. They also organize a lot of conferences and workshops and are running surveys to drive inter-IPO cooperation on AI.

They are currently testing industrial design images to see how they can use the technology of their trademark tool (automatic classification and drawing recognition). Christoph indicated that they would be interested to get the use case from industry.

Muriel indicated that engineering users are still waiting for a tool to search on patent images but this is not yet applicable. To be followed in the future.

Topic 6: Global Brand/Design Databases updates – Ms. Mona Remlawi - Head, Design and Brand Database Section

WIPO collects brand data, cleans it, integrates it,indexes it and loads it. Currently they have trademark information coming from 56 offices, including from WIPO and EUIPO and they are close to 40M records. Design data from 23 offices, including from WIPO and EUIPO. Coverage of both databases has expanded in 2019. Italy has been added in the design database

In the portal, the menu bar of design and trademark database has been integrated.

GDD: The updates for The Hague were interrupted since Bulletin 48/2018. Updates will resume by November 2019.The search engine is very robust and allows all kinds of searching, for instance on phonetics of names and concepts.

Since 2014, the GBD released Content Based Image Retrieval (CBIR). The images are analyzed based on shape and colors. In 2019, image similarity by machine learning was introduced. This classifies an image as closely as a human can perform. It may also classify things that are not there yet, but it also gives a weight to the different classes. The material with which the neural network was trained, was based on a subset of human classified trademarks. The interface provides four search strategies: concept, shape, color, and composite. It is not yet possible to mix these approaches.

☑ Guido had tested different formats of images and found slightly different order of the results when using jpeg, tiff etc. WIPO was not aware of this and will look into it.

Topic 7: WIPO Arbitration & Mediation Center introduction – Mr. Andrzej Gadkowski - Assistant Legal Officer, IP Disputes Section

 The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation center facilitates the resolution of commercial disputes between private parties involving IP, through procedures other than court litigation (Alternative Dispute Resolution or ADR) . There are offices in Geneva and Singapore and users around the world.

All procedures are consensual, i.e. all parties have to agree to submit a case for mediation, arbitration or expert determination, all neutral. All parties can check the process (it is not only up to a judge). Confidentiality is the main advantage for mediation of a dispute. Also flexibility and consensual nature.

- The mediator will act as facilitator but not make a binding decision.
- Arbitration will result in a final and binding decision and this decision will be enforceable internationally. This is a flexible procedure.
- Expert determination means that the decision by the expert will be binding for both parties, unless the participants agree otherwise at the beginning of the procedure.

The advantage of ADR is that parties do not have to go to different jurisdictions, avoiding high costs of local lawyers, translations etc. In addition, the outcome will be consistent (whereas it may vary per jurisdiction when going to court).

In WIPO's practice 70% of the mediation cases settle, i.e. the parties are satisfied with the results. In 40% of the arbitration cases, parties settle.

How to submit a case for ADR? Easiest way is to include an ADR clause in the contract electing WIPO rules. They also see more and more court referrals, because not in every country are courts that are able to handle IP. You can find ADR forms in the WIPO IP Portal.
 He suggested putting a period for mediation (e.g. 60 or 90 days). This will make parties negotiate.

WIPO has established 44 collaborations with national offices. With these partners, they established ADR procedures. In most cases, the cases involved trademark oppositions. In some cases, the office even reimburse part of the fees if the case is withdrawn and solved via ADR. The Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) was established exactly 20 years ago. (Celebrating today)

 (The speaker was not aware of the background of the audience. He said several times that we probably know everything about ADR etc. whereas we do not have to deal with that at all, at least the majority of users within our groups)

Topic 8: Classifications (IPC-Locarno –Nice-Vienna-IPCCAT) - Mr. Kunihiko Fushimi – Head, International Classifications and Standards

KF spoke about recent developments in international classification (IPC, Nice, Locarno...)
The new version 2020-01 will enter into force in January 2020. The new scheme is already available as early publication at IPCPUB. There are 1773 amendments including 1131

subdivisions through the discussions at RWG40 in November 2018 and RWG41 in May 2019. The evolution this year clearly indicates an intensification of technological developments in the field of physics, in particular ICT (section G), regarding IoT, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, computer aided design (CAD) and natural language processing.

The committee of experts (IPC/CE) met in February. They decision targeted a big revision in H01L (Semiconductor technology). There was a split in two groups, one wanted to design new classes, the other wanted to stay with the current system. The decided then to go for new classes. The first meeting on new classes was held in May 2019, the next meeting will be in November 2019. The decided as well to have a project for handover of reclassification working lists management from EPO to WIPO. The IP offices exchanged experiences on computer assisted (AI-based) classification.

The IP5/WG1 (Working group on classification) had a F2F meeting in March 2019 and a virtual technical session in October 2019. In total 15 projects were suggested for promotion to the IPC phase. The WIPO Member States will discuss this promotion at the next WIPO IPC meeting next year.

IPCCAT-neural at IPC subgroup level is now cross lingual in 10 languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish), and gets an accuracy of the predictions similar to the one in English, i.e. 84% for top-three IPC guesses among 73,633 symbols.

The interface for cross-lingual IPCCAT is available through the IPC PUblication platform. The box in which text can be pasted, has been expanded (should be able to handle at least the abstract of an application, but exact number of characters could not be provided during the meeting)
Go to IPCPub site and test your text to search. You will see what IPC are most relevant (no other value than testing right now):
- Search
- English
- Advanced search
- Input text (eg. Patent application)
Can be useful to create awareness about a new technology or out of our usual domain.

Nice Classification (NCL): The 11th edition was available from 2017.01. The 29th meeting of the Committee of Experts took place in May 2019. They agreed on the criteria regarding typical regional products in classes 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. It will entry into force in January 2020 (available as early publication at NCLPUB). There will be 627 modifications including 402 new entries. They have also developed a solution for a more efficient and dynamic revision of the classification: they will start using it at the next cycle.

The Locarno classification for industrial designs is revised once every two years. The current version went into force at the beginning of 2019. The member states will meet this November in order to discuss possible changes, which will be reflected in the version of January 2021.

The Vienna Classification (VCL) for trademarks is revised every 5 years. There have not been any revision sessions this year. A survey on the future development of this classification was conducted in 2018. The result will be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee of

Experts, probably next year. The questionnaire included questions on the VCL structure and revisions and automatic image recognition technology. The outcome was that most non VCL-members and about half of the VCL members would like to have more frequent revisions of VCL than once every 5 years.

Automatic image recognition: 11 out of 34 responses indicated that they currently use search systems that use automatic image recognition technology, representing 32%. Yet 32 of 34 responses indicated that VCL would continue to be useful.

Muriel asked if WIPO is considering introducing classification symbols for climate change technologies. The response was that the member states indicated that it would be better to maintain the existing list of environmental technology classes, rather than create a new class for this.

Guido has asked if there is any attempt to make the Locarno classification more useful: for example by integrating the Vienna classification (figurative elements of the brands) or by applying a third level of coding since right now it only focuses on the function and not on the appearance of the design that is registered. It seems there is not much going on this

Topic 9: Standards for IP Data/Information (legal status, applicants names standards, 3D representation, block chain, etc.) - Mr. Young-Woo YUN - Head, Standards Section

Woody is head of the International Classifications and Standards Division Standards Section and secretary of committee on WIPO standards
The total number of IP applications in 2004 was 7M and in 2018 was 21 million. The implications of the IP evolution are that IP digital objects should be connected and reused, interoperability should be enhanced. Therefore, standardization is essential and collaboration indispensable. Development and use of common tools and services is important.

WIPO Standards are not legally binding, but a recommendation for IP information contained in IP data and documents is legally binding. WIPO Standards simplify international cooperation between offices. The Standards cover semantic and syntax standards on IP data and documents. It covers all IP domains (patent TM, designs) and the entire IP administration (filing, processing, publication/dissemination and post grant/registration).

The recent focus of the member states has been on the development of legal status information (ST27 and ST87). The member states considered that narrowing the text for further standardized IP digital objects, API and XML format.
They also looked at streamlining the data flow in national and international processes and on the development of common tools. They discussed the implication of disruptive technologies in the area of standardization. There is now more participation by IP industry and IP professionals (which is encouraged by WIPO).

The Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS) is the collaborative international forum for discussing and reaching agreement on WIPO Standards, including revision and development. There are 17 Task Forces. In the last two CWS meetings, the new WIPO Standard QT87 was adopted and several standards revised (ST3, 26, 27, 37,60 and 96). They approved publication

of three new surveys on the WIPO website (SPC/PTE, Name Standardization and Design representation) and three questionnaires including 3D and PAPI.

WIPO ST87 covers Design Legal Status. It differentiates 6 stages, 3 states, 20 categories and key/detailed events.
WIPO ST27 (Patent Legal Status) provides 6 stages, 3 states, 21 categories and key events, and around 160 detailed events. DPMA is an example of implementation of ST27. The WIPO/IB plans to implement ST.27 in WIPO IPAS. M2M communications with Web API are under development (together with Australian office).

WIPO ST.37 (Authority File) is to allow all interested parties to assess the completeness of the available patent documentation from the IP office that generated the authority file.

WIPO ST.26 covers Sequence Listing, i.e. the presentation of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings using XML. From 1-1-2020 all IP offices must implement ST.26.

WIPO Standards workshop on Block chain: No offices are using block chain, but they are exploring how useful it could be. All documents on the discussion are available on the website. They plan to prepare white papers on the potential applications of block chain in IP Ecosystem.

Arndt indicated that it could be useful if we know which questions are using on IPAS survey so we could approach them to implement ST.27. It was answered that they are available on WIPO website

Topic 10: PATENTSCOPE Latest Developments/plans – Mr. Christophe Mazenc – Head, Global Databases Division - Mr. Iustin Diaconescu - Head, Patent Database Section

Currently PATENTSCOPE covers 77M publications from 62 patent offices. In 2019, the coverage was extended including Romania, Georgia, Greece, Ecuador, Switzerland. See the coverage on the website.
☑ The coverage of Patentscope (and other databases) has been specified following our requests by entering the start date of the coverage, but it is not yet clear whether it is patents and / or utility models and, if they are both present, what is the coverage of each.
The PCT Authority file can be downloaded. Go to PATENTSCOPE website under Menu>Browse. Under this tab you can also get a full download of national phase entries, and incremental for the last seven days.
IPC Green inventory is available.

The user interface was improved and gives now a larger view and two columns (side by side). Later a third column with filters will be added. You can navigate with your keyboard, moving up, down, left or right and use hot keys. Furthermore, the search reports from the ISA are now available in XML (used to be only as image), so you can now for instance copy/paste text to a machine translation tool. This will also be available as electronic product for external parties.

The new interface is in line with the common WIPO interface. It is available as beta version on https://patentscope.wipo.int/beta. The changes are only on the interface side. The data is still shared between the two systems, and the functionality is still the same, so the same results will be retrieved. There is only a little reshuffling of the menus.

The chemical search goes under IP5 implementation. Chemical structures are now available for all collections

Patent Families will be in production by December 2019. There will be a check box to choose whether or not you want to display a single family member. Behind the scenes, there was an important effort to link the publications. They didn't use DOCDB for generating the relationships. Family definition is simpler than EPO simple family; it will be based on PCT applications and its priority, so US family may be apart. The one with the highest relevancy will be retained, so this will often be the PCT but when searching in Japanese, it could be the Japanese publication. Patent scoring will be available.

CTR:IT and IT_DE:[*TO*] will give the overview of Italian documents that have an Italian description (so which are full text available). These have been OCRed and are quite good quality. This data is also shared with EPO so will also be available in Espacenet.

- ☑ in Patentscope the translation in the Italian language is not currently included but the recent extension of coverage to the full text of Italian patents should allow to implement it as the texts were necessary to carry out checks on the quality of the translation.

Webinars and tutorials will cover the transition together with a feedback survey, any kind of observation is welcome.

Developments on AI in the division – Mr. Michal Ziemski - Senior Machine Learning Specialist
Michal Ziemski (part of ATAC (Advanced Technology Applications Center) team) update on WIPO Translate
WIPO Translate is more and more frequently used. Around 2 M words translated every day. Most used is CN-EN, JP-EN, etc. By the way, EN will be very useful for easier reading of search reports.
WIPO is continuously updating the models for all language pairs (more recent the data, the more relevant). The International Search Reports (ISR/WOSA) are now also integrated and can be translated directly. The type of language here is slightly different from what is used in an abstract or description. The team is growing now 4 full-time persons in MT plus 2 new servers. There is collaboration with national offices, e.g. KIPO. There are also many other organizations that have adopted WIPO machine translations (in some cases on cost-recovery basis).

Current/future exploratory projects include: better domain adaptations, cleaner data through more sophisticated filtering, improve quality by mixing languages (e.g. Portuguese and Spanish, since there is less data available on Portuguese to teach the system), improve the quality by new Transformer network architectures (reviewing technical advancements made by academia or industry). On the performance side, they are exploring standard CPU server based translations (since neural translations require special servers). Most recently, they were able to obtain two new big servers which can be used for training models.

WIPO S2T / S2TT: Not related to machine translations but using machine-learning techniques to convert audio to corresponding text. On top of that they have implemented a search option, i.e. you search in the text and will automatically jump to the part of the video where this text is used. They also run the text through machine translation (for instance English text to French

transcription, which is also searchable). WIPO would be willing to share this technology with third parties. In November, they are going to make a public interface for the member states (for the CDIP meeting in November). So far, it has been used as internal service only. A transcript of 3 hours can be generated in 15 minutes. It will allow quick searching for relevant parts of the discussion.

Development of new projects and ideas in the division - Mr. Jeremy Thille Senior web developer

Project is the addition of scientific non-patent literature to PATENTSCOPE. This started with identifying the most cited NPL sources in patents. They then grab the content as long as it is open access, via web crawling and robots. This involves transforming and unifying all that content into a format that PATENTSCOPE can handle. Not all articles are open access, but they are currently negotiating with them to be able to get the locked ones. Wikipedia is a good source, but was filtered for scientific entries. They are considering classification of the NPL with IPCCAT, since not all sources are structured on the same way.
They currently take the citation data from DOCDB and analyses what are the mostly cited sources for instance Wikipedia, Nature, sciencemag, JBC, JMB, JACS, PNAS...

☑ Image searching: AI would need a list of features in patent drawings to learn
Do we have any ideas on how to make a list of features of things in patent drawings; WIPO would be willing to consider looking into this, to teach the machine properly.

Citations are in the pipeline for future but not launched yet due to other priorities.

Register is more complex to migrate easily on IP Portal. Efforts for standardization are pending (see above).

Feedback:
- Not all speakers aware of target audience
- Confusing that there are other speakers than listed on the agenda, without introduction
- ☑ We met a person working with Andrew Czajkowski, who is working on a platform where you can find information on the various patent information resources. This tool (originally called Intellogist) was originated in Landon IP, then bought by CPA Global; now in the hands of WIPO. They would like to have user input on the interface and regarding experiences/best practices. Why is this man not in the Roundtable meeting? The tool is called " WIPO Inspire" https://inspire.wipo.int
Muriel take the point to get in touch with Sandrine Ammann for further collaboration with User Groups

This fourth edition was built in collaboration with CEPIUG, PIUG and PDG to make it close to Patent Information world. We recognize the efforts put by WIPO to invite us for sharing our mutual experience and enhancements. Several new tools, services and information were delivered by WIPO in 2018 and 2019 for the benefit of our whole community.

Note takers: Bettina de Jong, Sebastien Grandpré, Muriel Bourgeois-Tassanary, Carla Scorsini
☑ Actions from CEPIUG or User groups