## Brief Introduction to IP...

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#### Intellectual Property – Where do patents fit in?

#### Registered Rights

- Patents
- Trade Marks
- Designs
- Others
  - Utility models
  - Domain names
  - Plant varieties
  - SPCs
  - Company names

#### Unregistered Rights

- Copyright
- Database rights
- Design Right / Designs
- Trade Marks
- Others
  - Goodwill
  - Plant varieties
  - Semiconductor topographies



# Trade Marks Designs Copyright



#### What Is a Trade Mark?

- A sign which is capable of being represented graphically
- Any sign which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from another
- A "Badge of Origin"



#### **Trade Marks**

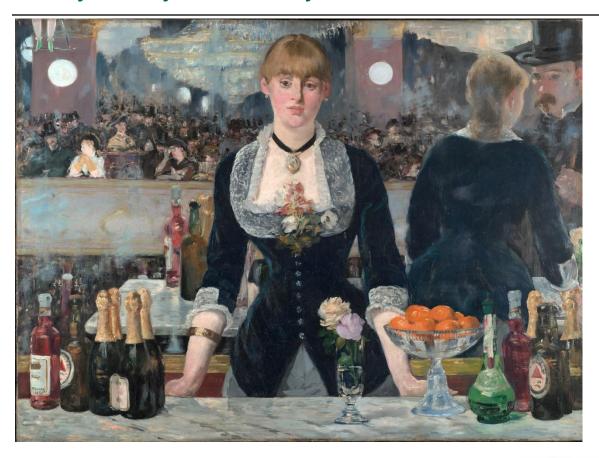
- Registered or unregistered ("TM" vs. "®")
  - Difficult to enforce unregistered mark
- Registered for particular goods or services
- Registration provides more protection
- Name, logo, slogan, colour, shape, music, domain name
- Can last indefinitely



## **Trade Marks**



## They really are everywhere!

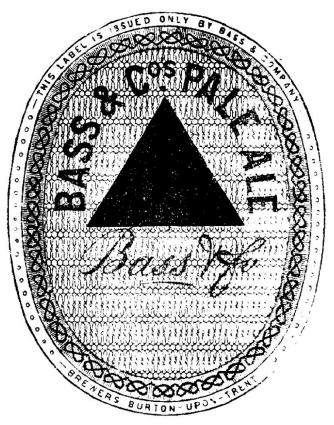


Edouard Manet (1832 – 1883), A Bar at the Folies-Bergère, 1882, ©The Samuel Courtauld Trust, The Courtauld Gallery, London



Trade mark number: UK0000000001

Status: Registered



Filing date 01 January 1876 Renewal date 01 January 2022



## What is a design?

- Protects the <u>appearance</u> of a whole or a part of an article/product
- Can be registered or unregistered
- Comparatively narrow scope of protection
- Statutory exclusions in UK and Europe
  - e.g. "Must-fit", "must match"
  - Method or principle of construction / Solely by technical function
  - $\Rightarrow$  patents



## UK and Community Registered Designs

- A registered design protects the visual appearance of a product, very important in some fields
- Design must be new and have individual character
  - "New" c.f. "novel", but with <u>grace period</u> and exceptions
  - "Individual character" subjective test, depends on design freedom
- Lasts up to 25 years
- Law has been harmonised across EU





## Copyright

- Protects the expression of the idea, not the idea itself
- Arises automatically at the time of creation
- Protects only against copying, not independent creation
- Copyright, once arisen, tends to be recognised abroad (Berne convention)
- Copyright can last a long time, duration depending on 'authorship' and local legislation...
- Except for Peter Pan!



### What Copyright Protects

- Books, technical reports, academic publications, manuals, databases (including layouts of published works)
- Engineering, technical or architectural plans
- Paintings, sculptures, photographs
- Music, songs, plays, dramatic works
- Promotional literature, advertising
- Films, videos, cable or radio broadcasts
- Computer software



## **Patents**



## What is a patent?

- A patent protects new inventions and covers:
  - how things work
  - what they do
  - how they do it
  - what they are made of
  - how they are made
- The deal a monopoly for a limited period in exchange for letting the world use your invention after the monopoly expires ("enabling disclosure requirement")
- Patents are national rights which must be applied for and enforced separately. International Conventions make this easier, but an "International Patent" does not exist
- Maximum duration of 20 years <u>from the filing date</u> in most countries



#### **UK/EP Criteria for "patentability"**

- An invention must be new, inventive and industrially applicable
- Not excluded subject matter, such as:
  - scientific or mathematical discovery or theory
  - literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work
  - mental acts, playing a game or doing business
  - presentation of information, or some computer programs
  - a method of medical treatment or diagnosis
- These criteria differ from country to country, esp. US



#### What does a patent do?

- It gives the owner the right to prevent others from making, using, importing or selling the invention without permission.
- A patent is a <u>negative</u> right and does <u>not</u> grant the right to use the invention
- This means it is possible for a patentee to infringe another patent by using their own patented invention



## Who has right to apply for a patent?

- Applicant can be a natural or legal person (or persons)
- In the UK, the inventor is the primary owner, unless there is an agreement to the contrary or the inventor is employed in circumstances...
- UK Patents Act recognises that most inventions are made by employees and provides for employers to own inventions of employees
  - This does not apply to <u>all</u> inventions made by an employee
  - Undergraduate Students are <u>not employees</u> and so own their own IP, unless....

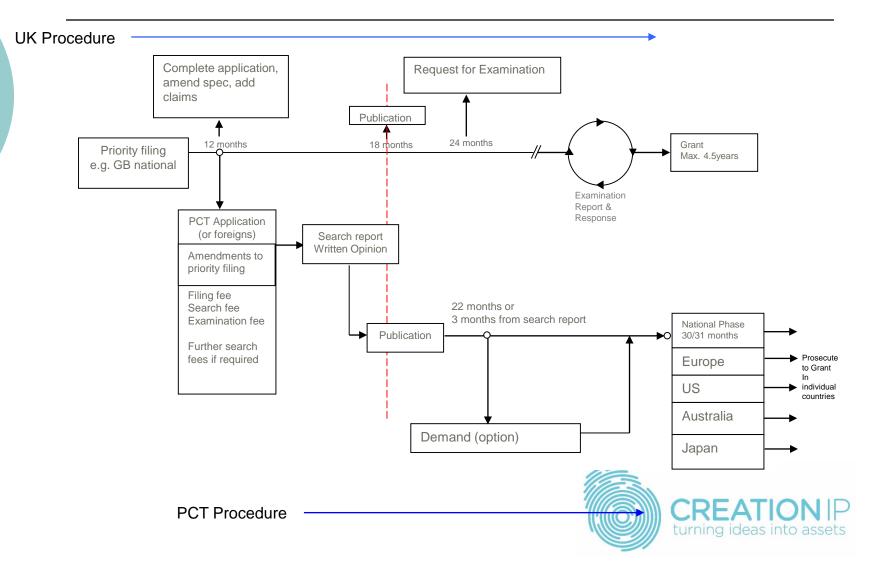


### Application process – single country overview

- File an application including a full and enabling description of the invention and one or more claims
- Patent office will conduct a search based on the claims for prior art
- The application and search will be published; usually ca. 18 months
- Examination reports / Office Actions issued by examiner, responses/amendments filed by applicant
- Patent granted or refused
- Application process is <u>deadline driven</u>
  - Some deadlines can be extended, some cannot
  - Extension of deadlines adds cost



#### Application process – UK, PCT, National Phase



#### Chemistry - claims

- Composition of matter (that has a use)
- Use of a composition of matter (medicine, electronics, manufactured products, material science, agrochemicals....)
- Method of making a composition of matter
- Intermediates along the route to the product



## Chemistry claims - US20170246118

1. A long acting parenteral (LAP) pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a first compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a second compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



#### Chemistry claims - US20170246118

**30**. A method of preventing or treating an HIV infection in a subject in need thereof comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a long acting parenteral (LAP) pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a first compound of the structure:

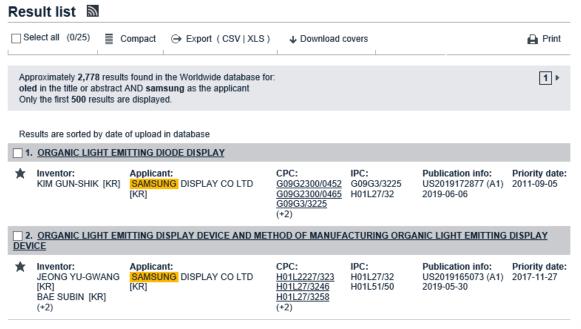
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in combination with a second compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.



#### Searches - Databases

- Patent documents are a very large source of useful data
- To be read with care...





#### Searches

esp@cenet is a patent search database provided by the Patent Offices
within Europe <a href="http://gb.espacenet.com">http://gb.espacenet.com</a>

The type of search used is based on the information you have in regard to the patent

Other sites to try <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/">http://www.google.com/patents</a>

Patent searches by professional search companies - "commercial searches"



## Questions?

#### IP general Information

Start with UKIPO <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/intellectual-property-office</a>

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