

**UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**



# The USPTO In The International Sphere

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

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# The USPTO's Mission

- *Mission: **Fostering innovation, competitiveness and economic growth, domestically and abroad** to deliver high quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications, guiding domestic and international intellectual property policy, and delivering intellectual property information and education worldwide, with a highly skilled, diverse workforce.*
- The USPTO mission is anchored in **Article I, Section 8, Clause 8**, of the Constitution "**to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writing and discoveries**," and the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3) supporting the federal registration of trademarks.
- As a part of the Department of Commerce (DOC), the USPTO is uniquely situated to support the accomplishment of the Department's mission to *create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity by promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, competitiveness, and stewardship.*

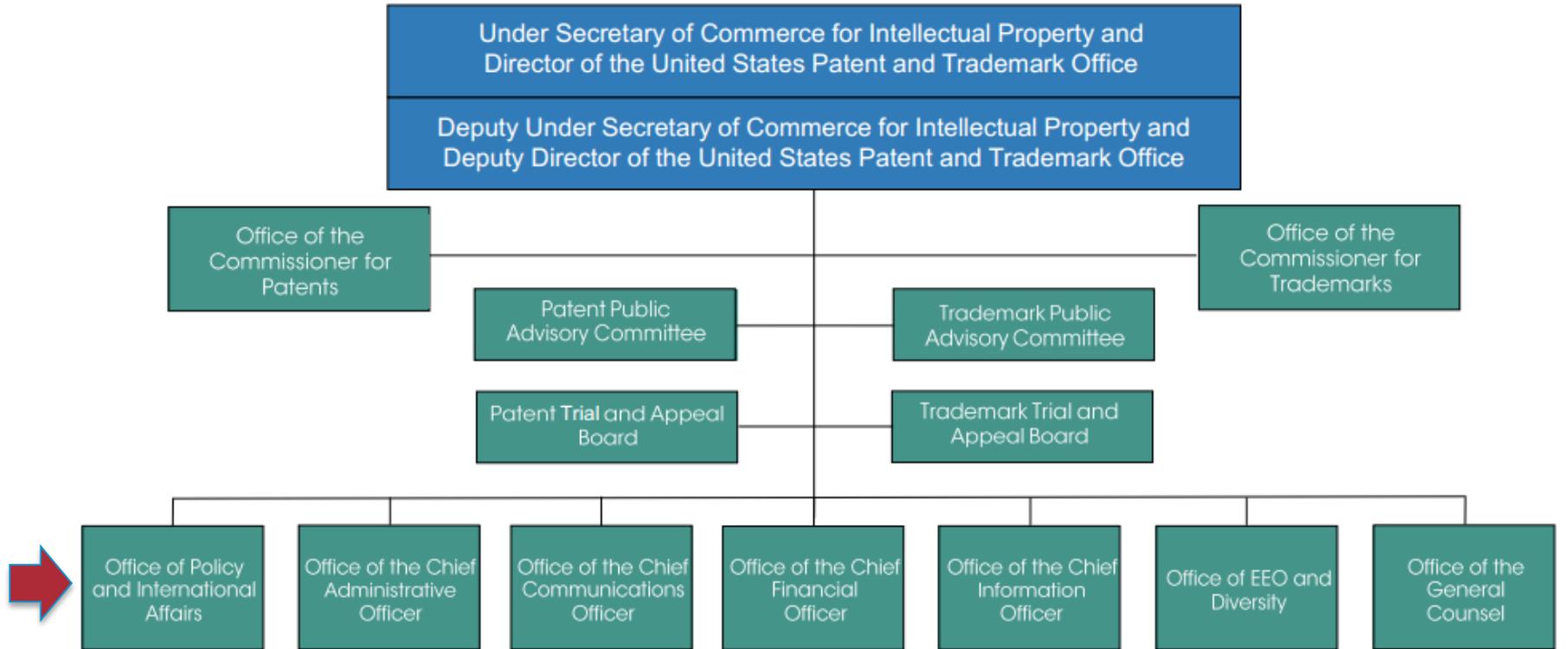
# The Role of the USPTO and IP Policy

- American Inventor's Protection Act of 1999
  - Advise President on national and international IP policy issues
  - Technical assistance: IP Offices and International Organizations

# USPTO 2014-2018 Strategic Plan

- **GOAL III – Provide Domestic and Global Leadership to Improve Intellectual Property Policy, Protection and Enforcement Worldwide.**
  - Objective 1- Provide Leadership and Education on IP Policy and Awareness
  - Objective 2 - Provide Leadership and Education on International Agreements and Policies for Improving the Protection and Enforcement of IP Rights

# Who We Are



# The Office of Policy and International Affairs (OPIA) Teams

- Policy
  - Patents
  - Trademarks
  - Copyrights
  - Enforcement
  - China
- IP Attaché Program 
- Governmental Affairs
- Chief Economist
- Global IP Academy

# Economic Study Highlights

*"Whether through the music or movies that inspire us, the literature that moves us, or the technologies we rely on each day, ingenuity and innovation serve as the foundation upon which we will continue to grow our economies and bridge our cultural identities."*

—President Barack Obama, April 26, 2016

## Intellectual Property and the U.S. Economy: 2016 Update

<https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/IPandtheUSEconomySept2016.pdf>

- **IP-intensive industries continue to be a major, integral and growing part of the U.S. economy.**
- This report identifies 81 industries as IP-intensive. **These IP-intensive industries in the U.S. directly accounted for 27.9 million jobs in 2014**, up 0.8 million from 2010.
- The **value added by IP-intensive industries** increased substantially in both total amount and GDP share between 2010 and 2014. IP-intensive industries accounted for **\$6.6 trillion in value added in 2014**, up more than \$1.5 trillion (30 percent) from \$5.06 trillion in 2010. Accordingly, the **share of total U.S. GDP attributable to IP-intensive industries increased from 34.8 percent in 2010 to 38.2 percent in 2014.**
  - **The value added by patent-intensive industries increased** from \$763 to **\$881 billion** between 2010 and 2014.
- While **IP-intensive industries directly accounted for 27.9 million jobs** either on their payrolls or under contract in 2014, they also **indirectly supported 17.6 million more supply chain jobs** throughout the economy. In total, IP-intensive industries directly and indirectly supported 45.5 million jobs, about 30 percent of all employment.
  - **Patent-intensive industries directly contributed 3.9 million jobs in the U.S. in 2014 (up from 3.8 million in 2010).**
  - **Patent-intensive industries indirectly supported 3.5 million jobs, up slightly from 3.3 million in 2010.**
- **Private wage and salary workers in IP-intensive industries continue to earn significantly more** than those in non-IP-intensive industries. In 2014, **workers in IP-intensive industries earned an average weekly wage of \$1,312, 46% higher than the \$896 average weekly wages** in non-IP-intensive industries in the private sector. This wage premium has largely grown over time from 22 percent in 1990 to 42 percent in 2010 and 46 percent in 2014.
  - **Patent-intensive industries have seen particularly fast wage growth in recent years, with the wage premium reaching 74% in 2014.**
- Revenue specific to the licensing of IP rights totaled \$115.2 billion in 2012, with 28 industries deriving revenues from licensing.
- Total merchandise exports of IP-intensive industries increased to \$842 billion in 2014 from \$775 billion in 2010. However, because non-IP-intensive industries' exports increased at a faster pace, the share of total merchandise exports from IP-intensive industries declined to 52 percent in 2014 from 60 percent in 2010.
- Exports of service-providing IP-intensive industries totaled about \$81 billion in 2012 and accounted for approximately 12.3 percent of total U.S. private services exported in 2012.

# International Cooperation

- OPIA leads the international policy and legal aspects of cooperation with other IP offices.
  - Trilateral (EPO, JPO, USPTO)
  - IP5 (EPO, JPO, KIPO, SIPO, USPTO)
  - Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH)
  - TM5 (JPO, KIPO, OHIM, SAIC, USPTO)
  - Other collaborative programs (UKIPO joint studies, KIPO work sharing, etc.)

# IP Attaché Program

## IP ATTACHÉ PROGRAM

USPTO IP EXPERTS  
WORKING FOR THE BENEFIT  
OF U.S. STAKEHOLDERS



### WHERE ARE IP ATTACHÉS ASSIGNED?

#### China

- Beijing
- Guangzhou
- Shanghai

#### Other Asia

- India - New Delhi (covering South Asia)
- Thailand - Bangkok (covering Southeast Asia)

#### Latin America

- Brazil - Rio de Janeiro (covering Argentina, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela)
- Mexico - Mexico City (covering Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean)
- Peru - Lima (covering Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru)

#### Europe

- Belgium - Brussels (covering the EU)
- Switzerland - Geneva (covering the WTO and WIPO)

#### Commonwealth of Independent States

- Russia - Moscow

#### Middle East and North Africa

- Kuwait - Kuwait City

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# IP Attaché Program

- **Primary Goals and Objectives of the IP Attaché Program**
  - To promote U.S. government IP policy internationally
  - To help secure high standards in international agreements and host country laws
  - To encourage effective IP protection and enforcement by U.S. trading partners for the benefit of stakeholders
- **Primary Roles and Responsibilities of the IP Attachés**
  - Advocating for U.S. government IP policy, interests and initiatives
  - Assisting U.S. businesses on IP matters including protection, enforcement, use and licensing
  - Improving IP protection and enforcement by conducting training activities with foreign governments
  - Advising officials at all levels of the USPTO and other U.S. government agencies on the host governments' IP systems
  - Advising representatives of the host government or region on U.S. intellectual property law and policy
  - Helping to secure high-quality IP provisions in international agreements and host country laws, and monitoring the implementation and application of these provisions

# USPTO's Recent Activities in the Region

- **INPI-USPTO MOU**
- **INPI-USPTO Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Pilot Program**
- Remarks regarding PPH at "**Seminário sobre Proteção e Comercialização de Bens de Propriedade Intelectual e Lançamento do Guia Exportador**," which was hosted at FIRJAN and organized in connection with CNI and INPI.
- Remarks regarding PPH at an ABPI meeting of the Commission on Patents, specifically in connection with an event entitled "**Os resultados dos programas piloto de priorização de exame técnico de pedidos de patente**," which ABPI hosted in cooperation with INPI.
- Remarks regarding PPH at a **meeting hosted by the Technology Committee of the Brazilian Association of Chemical Industries (ABIQUIM)** in Sao Paulo, in cooperation with INPI.
- **Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Workshop**, which was focused on IP enforcement in the express mail setting at GRU airport and the Campinas airport.
- Remarks to **engineering students visiting Brazil from the University of Oklahoma** regarding the similarities and differences in the IP systems in Brazil and the U.S.
- **INTA Trademark Examination Workshop** at INPI regarding searching techniques, likelihood of confusion, and well-known trademarks.
- **Austral University Class** in Buenos Aires, Argentina
- **INTA's "Young Practitioners and Trademark Administrators Reception and Roundtable"** Event in Rio, Brazil.
- **XXXVI International Congress by the Brazilian Association of IP (ABPI) Presentation on "The Exclusion of Protection to Common Use Expressions on Trademark Registrations – the practice in Brazil and worldwide."**
- **Geographical Indication Seminar** in Florianópolis, hosted by WIPO, INPI, and SEBRAE.
- **Digital Piracy Panel** during RioMarket component of Rio Film Festival.



# PPH

- What is PPH?
  - A system of work sharing that improves examination efficiency by reducing duplication of effort among patent offices. PPH enables an applicant who has received a determination of allowable claims from one office to obtain fast track processing of corresponding claims in other offices.
- For general information concerning PPH, visit [www.uspto.gov/web/patents/pph/index.html](http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/pph/index.html)
- If you have specific questions about PPH, please e-mail [PPHfeedback@uspto.gov](mailto:PPHfeedback@uspto.gov)
- To receive future USPTO updates on PPH, sign up for USPTO's e-Commerce e-Alerts by visiting: <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/optin.html>

# Questions?

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