UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Intangible Technology Transfer (ITT) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), and Trade Secrets concerns in a research or academic environment

Kitisri Sukhapinda IP Attaché for Southeast Asia September 29, 2021

> UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



United States Patent and Trademark Office

USPTO Staff

- USPTO established in 1836
- Fee-funded since **1993**
- **Revenue**~\$3.65 billion in FY20
- Two Business Lines
 - Patents 91%
 - Trademarks 8.9%

Products and Services

- Patent Grants: Utility, Design, Plant
- Trademark Registrations
- Patent and Trademark Information
- Formulate/Advise on Domestic and International IP Policy





USPTO-Intellectual Property Attaché Program



Regional IP Attaché Offices

- Abu Dhabi (Middle East and North Africa)
- Brazil (Mercosur, Guianas, and Suriname)
- China- Beijing (National issues in China plus Beijing and Shenyang)
- China Guangzhou (Southern, Southwestern, and Southeastern China including Hong Kong and Macao)
- <u>China Shanghai</u> (Eastern and Central China plus Taiwan)
- Europe (EU, EC, and UK)
- India (South Asia)
- Mexico (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean)
- Peru (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru)
- US Mission to WIPO/WTO (WIPO, United Nations, and WTO)
- Thailand (Southeast Asia)
- <u>Ukraine</u> (Central Eurasia and the Western Balkans)

Regional IP Attaché for Southeast Asia Office U.S. Embassy Bangkok Email: uspto.bangkok@trade.gov



https://www.uspto.gov/ip-policy/ip-attache-program



Intellectual Property Types

	U.S. Agency	Term of protection
Patent	USPTO	20 years from filing
Trade Secret (Proprietary Information)	(Owner)	Indefinite
Copyright	Copyright Office	Depends (Generally, Life +70 yrs)
Plant Variety Protection	Plant Variety Protection Office	20 yrs or 25 yrs from issuance
Trademark	USPTO	As long as TM is in use

Working with University/Research Organization

- Organization IP Policy
- Technology Transfer Office (TTO, OTT, TLO)
 - Research agreement
 - IP ownership, Where to file patent applications
 - Confidentiality/non-disclosure/non-compete agreement
 - Material transfer agreement
 - Technology transfer/licensing agreement
 - Exclusive, Non-exclusive



Patenting Abroad

- Foreign filing license requirements vary from country to country.
- Failure to adhere to the requirements may result in patent invalidation or subject to penalty under export control law.
- U.S. requires a license be obtained from the USPTO before the application is filed abroad (or after 6 months after an application for the same invention was filed at the USPTO).
 - No technical data in the form of a patent application, or in any form, may be exported for purposes related to the preparation, filing or possible filing and prosecution of a foreign application





Trade Secret Law

- Protects proprietary information, such as formulas, methods, techniques, or processes;
- Information must have intrinsic value • derived from its secrecy and is not readily ascertainable through proper means;
- Owner maintains reasonable measures to ٠ keep such information secret;
- There is no specified protection period for a ٠ trade secret.

Defend Trade Secrets Act 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b) (2016)

-Provides a Federal civil cause of action for trade secret misappropriation -Remedies include:

- injunctive relief,
- compensatory damages, \checkmark
- attorney's fees and \checkmark
- ex parte seizure \checkmark
- \checkmark 3 year statute of limitations



- <u>https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/support-centers</u>
- <u>https://www.stopfakes.gov/business-guide-to-intellectual-property-rights</u>



