

Handbook on Resources for Teaching IP Law in the Western Balkans and Turkey

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Throughout the handbook, the blue text indicates a hyperlink. Clicking on the text links you to the corresponding website that was active at the time of completion of this handbook (November 2010). An electronic version of this document is provided on the enclosed CD-ROM.

1. Introduction

The most important factor for the success of an IP system in a country is to establish an understanding of the role of IP in agricultural, industrial and scientific innovation, its contribution to education, social and cultural development and its importance for trade and economic growth. It is therefore important to provide for effective IP at all relevant levels of education.

The research for this handbook was prepared in the framework of the Regional Programme on Industrial and Intellectual Property Rights in the Western Balkans and Turkey.

The first chapter of the handbook is based on a paper prepared by the WIPO Academy on the teaching of IP¹. It discusses the following subjects:

- Why do we teach IP?
- The changing IP constituency.
- Interdisciplinarity.
- What types of IP courses should be developed?
- What types of IP programmes should be developed?
- What are the basic pedagogical methods?
- How should IP be taught?
- IP faculty
- With whom can we co-operate in respect to IP teaching?

The research for this handbook indicated that in the Western Balkans and Turkey, as in other parts of the world, there is a demand for three types of IP courses: survey courses, specialised courses and practice courses. Survey courses, which are typically offered to undergraduate law students and to non-law students at both the undergraduate and graduate level, are broadly focused courses, which are intended to give an overview of the various fields of IP law. Specialised courses focus in-depth on a single field of IP, such as "digital IP", "IP and medicine", "agriculture and IP", "international IP" or "IP policy". Practice courses focus on registration and enforcement of IP rights and are intended for patent and trade mark attorneys and IP managers and executives. It should also be noted that advanced seminars are also offered in some countries to students who have taken a specialised course in a particular field, and who require further specialisation, for example "IP and alternative dispute resolution" and "licensing and technology transfer".

This handbook contains examples of each of these curricula, which of course may be modified for national requirements. It surveys IP teaching in each of the participating countries in the Western Balkans and Turkey and lists the contact details of the universities in the region.

The handbook identifies internet-based sources for IP materials, including international organisations, IP portals, IP websites and online bibliographies. Finally, the handbook identifies the IP information services made available by national patent offices, including their training and promotional material.

¹ See <http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/teaching/pedagogy/pdf/teachingip.pdf>

2. Teaching of intellectual property

Introduction

The teaching of IP has changed quite significantly in the last two decades. The most important changes are, first, that there has been a considerable impact of international developments such as globalisation, regionalisation and bilateralism and, secondly, that IP teaching is no longer the exclusive province of law schools, but extends to other discipline areas such as agriculture, biological, medical and natural sciences, digital, mechanical and pharmaceutical engineering, economics and commerce, government and politics, and culture and education. WIPO has noted four trends that have raised the importance of IP teaching:²

- national economies around the world, as well as the global economy, are moving in the direction of "knowledge-intensive economies". This means that the goods and services produced and traded within and between countries is increasingly the product of intellectual capital and no longer dependent on traditional factors of productivity such as land and labour;
- the trade in knowledge-intensive products has increased dramatically;
- the scope of persons becoming aware of the impact and importance of IP is increasing, *including* small and medium enterprises (SMEs), research and development institutions (R&D) and indigenous communities;
- there has been an enlargement in the scope of subject-matters within the ambit of IP. The scope of subject-matters falling within the ambit of IP has increased significantly. The following are among the more important recent developments:
 - Electronic commerce. The emergence of online shopping or electronic commerce has led to discussion on IP aspects of electronic commerce – copyright, trade marks and protection of software.
 - Domain names. The value of internet domain names as trade marks and the problem of cybersquatting are related issues.
 - Patents and access to drugs and health care.

Genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore. The preservation, management and sustainable use of genetic resources and of associated traditional knowledge, as well as the sharing of the benefits that they offer, are headline news today. They are topics that occupy public debate in a wide range of sectors, including food and agriculture, biological diversity and environment, innovation and regulation in biotechnology, cultural policy and human rights, and economic, social and cultural development.

Why do we teach IP?

Since the late 19th century when the Paris Convention on Industrial Property (1883) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886) were concluded, the teaching of IP, if it occurred, was taught in the context of international law. It was not until the 1960s and 1970s that IP teaching was introduced in the US and Europe, usually as a portion of business law courses. In some law schools, however, copyright was taught as a discrete subject. The promulgation of the TRIPS Agreement, with which compliance is a precondition for membership of the WTO, has unquestionably had a decisive influence on IP teaching. Thus TRIPS has obliged

² http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/teaching/teaching_research/index.html

states to bring their IP laws into line with the norms that it prescribes for national IP legislation, such as the categories of IP to be protected (patents, trade marks, industrial designs, plant varieties, geographical indications, layout designs for integrated circuits, copyright and confidential information). WTO members have also had to introduce enforcement procedures and remedies, such as damages, injunctions, interim orders, border controls and criminal sanctions. Finally, TRIPS has generated a corpus of jurisprudence from the decisions of Dispute Settlement Panels and Appeal Boards.

In Europe, the obligation of EU members to comply with the EU *acquis communautaire* has had a similar impact on national IP laws and IP teaching. IP is part of the company law chapter of the accession agreement to the EU. As an illustration, for countries to comply with the *acquis communautaire* in the area of copyright, members are obliged to implement Directive 91/250/EEC of 14 May 1991 on the legal protection of computer programs, Directive 92/100/EEC of 19 November 1992 on rental right and lending right and on certain rights related to copyright in the field of intellectual property, Directive 93/83/EEC of 27 September 1993 on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and rights related to copyright applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission (communication and diffusion rights), Directive 93/98/EEC of 29 October 1993 harmonizing the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights, Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases, and Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society. In the field of IP jurisprudence, account has to be taken of the subordination of member states' laws to the decisions of the European Court of Justice and the persuasive authority of the courts of other member states.

The impact of bilateral and sometimes plurilateral trade agreements has had a more recent influence upon national IP laws and IP teaching. An example of a bilateral trade agreement is the 2009 Free Trade Agreement between the EFTA States and the Republic of Serbia, which in Annex VI Article 3.2 provides that the parties shall be guided by the principles contained in the WIPO Joint Recommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-Known Marks (1999) and the WIPO Joint Recommendation Concerning Provisions on the Protection of Marks and other Industrial Property Rights in Signs on the Internet (2001). The most significant recent example of a plurilateral trade agreement is the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), to which the EU is a party, which purports to supplement the enforcement provisions in TRIPS.

In addition to noting the external influences upon national IP laws and IP teaching, it is important to discuss IP teaching in the context of the global strategy which the international IP community has adopted. WIPO has identified as one of its strategic goals the nurturing of an IP culture. The concept of "IP culture" can be briefly described as people's environment and mindset, which enable all stakeholders of IP to play their respective roles in realising the potential benefits of IP. The development of human resources is a basic premise to the creation of the IP culture. IP teaching and education are particularly important for countries where the IP legal system has recently been modernised or revised to bring it into line with international standards; it is the skilled and well-informed human resources who will be able to actively use the IP system and manage IP rights as economic assets for effective and measurable economic development and business success.

The changing IP constituency

An illustration of the changing constituency for IP teaching is the broad range of international organisations and their national constituencies that are espousing an interest in IP. These include:

– World Intellectual Property Organization – patent offices and copyright administrations

- World Trade Organization – trade
- World Health Organization – medical
- Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health – medical
- UNCTAD – developing countries and trade
- International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) – agriculture
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – agriculture
- Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – environment
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – environment
- UNESCO – culture and education
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) – industry
- World Customs Organization (WCO) – customs and border control
- INTERPOL – police

An IP education may be expected to equip those who will participate in these various areas or those who may advise those participants.

An effective IP value chain needs not only proactive support from government and civil society, as well as academia, but also the commitment of innovators, entrepreneurs, inventors, authors and performers who are actual creators of IP assets. Accordingly, human resource development and IP education should incorporate and serve the different needs of the different targeted groups involved in the IP value chain. In many countries, universities teaching IP are expected to take the lead in human resource development. For example, professors of IP should be able to provide pertinent advice to current policymakers and to train future policymakers through IP education. In this regard, IP teaching requires interdisciplinary and diversified aspects of IP, bearing in mind that IP assets need strong support from economic, cultural and trade policies. The developers who actually generate IP assets and manage them are researchers, engineers and business managers of private companies, as well as authors, performers and designers. IP education should customise the way IP is taught to convey the appropriate information and message to those groups. The maintenance and the management of IP assets sometimes require a working knowledge of IP enforcement, including litigation and infringement of IP rights. In those countries where the IP legal system has recently been reinforced, this part of human resource development is relatively weak. Officials of customs offices, police and law enforcement authorities, as well as judges in the judicial system, are expected to keep up with the dynamic evolution of IP law and practice. IP education should be responsible for training the future teachers and lecturers of IP. An increasing number of universities have started to set up specialised and dedicated IP teaching courses, which are in addition to introductory courses. At the same time, those universities have introduced various elements arising from the recent evolution of IP, such as the economic, social and environmental aspects of IP, as well as the international development of IP laws and practices.

What subjects should be taught?

The content of an IP course and the way in which IP is taught should be customised accordingly to address the different needs of different constituencies. These different needs are already reflected in the IP teaching curricula of universities in Europe and the rest of the world. For example, at Queen Mary University of London, in addition to teaching various IP subjects in undergraduate and postgraduate law degrees, an MSc degree in Management of IP is offered to intending IP executives and an IP certificate is offered for intending patent and trade mark agents. In the USA, in addition to introductory courses on IP, a particular emphasis seems to have been placed on teaching copyright, as indicated in the statistics, which show that 48 out of 50 top university law schools are teaching copyright. Almost all law schools offer postgraduate degrees specialising in IP.

There is an emerging trend in a number of countries where universities have introduced an IP component in MBA and Management of Technology (MOT) degrees. For example, in Japan, the

government has taken strong initiatives to create MOT courses in universities. Following the overall national strategy of IP in Japan, policies were adopted and implemented to develop human resources to maintain competence in high quality manufacturing and engineering situations. Universities in Japan are now in the process of reinforcing IP education with a view to developing more human resources capable of developing the management skills for technology projects with an active use of IP asset management.

Notwithstanding these developments, because many different components are integral to modern IP courses, it is increasingly difficult to find, and continue to engage, sufficient numbers of teaching staff and lecturers. In America, about 75 per cent of IP professors are adjunct professors who are also practitioners, lawyers, and/or examiners from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). A similar faculty participates in IP teaching in Europe. The contribution from those who are actually involved in the daily business of managing IP assets has significantly enhanced the quality of the courses, resulting in a good combination of basic theories of IP and practical training through real-world case studies.

Interdisciplinarity

A recent emerging trend is the growing demand for interdisciplinary IP teaching. At CEIPI (Strasbourg), the Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies, a newly created Master of Intellectual Property Law and management course provides a novel approach to IP education by looking at IP from a business perspective and what is needed to exploit it for maximum benefit. There is a specific focus on the business skills required to manage IP as an asset, while there is also an emphasis placed on developing interdisciplinary knowledge to address specific intellectual properties according to their specific characteristics. The IP management course looks at the formulation of an organisation's IP policy, its IP strategy, the co-ordination of IP-related work within the company and the elimination of threats posed by third parties.

In some countries, strategic partnerships have been established with industry to create more effective IP courses.

What types of intellectual property programmes should be developed?

The range of students that would benefit from intellectual property education is broad. It includes students of business, law, the fine arts, engineering, the sciences, journalism, etc.

Naturally, a broad range of teaching programmes should include intellectual property in their curriculum. However, of the many types of programmes that might include intellectual property, three stand out as most commonly including intellectual property courses. First, almost all business programmes include some overview of the basics of intellectual property. It is important for students who hope to go into business or government to have a basic understanding of the role that intellectual property plays in the modern concepts of economics and trade. Students of engineering and science now need to understand the role of intellectual property, as technology management requires basic knowledge of IP asset management. Secondly, basic law degree programmes offer intellectual property courses that give students a general understanding of the philosophy and application of intellectual property law. Even law students who do not intend to specialise in intellectual property should be familiar with the basic rights that are protected by intellectual property law. Thirdly, specialised postgraduate (LLM) programmes typically provide a more comprehensive, specialised knowledge of the theory and practice of intellectual property law. Such programmes are intended to supplement the often fragmentary knowledge that a practitioner

acquires in his practice, by covering all the issues that are of importance to the protection of intellectual property.

Specialised intellectual property programmes deal with three main aspects of intellectual property practice: the nature and extent of rights that are available to protect intellectual property, the process of obtaining and registering intellectual property rights (called "prosecution" where the filing and examination of an application is required), and the process of protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights once acquired, which can be done in the courts through civil "litigation", and by other, more conciliatory means.

Educational programmes in business primarily focus on the first aspect – the nature and extent of the rights that are available to protect intellectual property. While such knowledge is only the starting point for an intellectual property practitioner, these are the most important aspects for business decision-makers and government policy planners. These programmes give a basic understanding of the types of creative and technological products and processes that are protectable, the forms of intellectual property protection designed to protect each type of intellectual creation, and the effectiveness of the protection available. The student gains an understanding of the ways in which protection of intellectual property can enhance economic competitiveness. This understanding is even more important for the business planner or the economist concerned with the long-term economic health of his company or his country than for the author, artist or inventor, who is primarily concerned with the practical aspects of obtaining protection.

In addition to business programmes, all basic university training programs for lawyers include courses in commercial law and property law, as well as courses dealing with civil and criminal procedures. Such courses are an indispensable foundation for a basic understanding of the concepts reflected in intellectual property law. Professors teaching such courses, particularly those of commercial, economic or property law, often include sections on various types of intellectual property protection, especially those which are of interest to the business or economics student.

Some university law schools include one or several classes, or even a complete programme of classes, designed for students intending to become intellectual property practitioners. These classes are designed to give future specialists a broad, if not deep, comprehension of the range of possible forms of intellectual property available. Such classes are valuable both for students intending to help authors and inventors protect their works under national or foreign law, and for students who, as business attorneys, will advise clients (companies) on this aspect of law, which will have great importance for their viability and growth.

Students entering a postgraduate specialised programme in intellectual property (for instance an LLM degree programme) will typically be intellectual property practitioners interested in deepening their understanding of the legal foundation of intellectual property law and in increasing their skills in the acquisition and enforcement of intellectual property rights. Often, practitioners from one country will enrol in an LLM programme in another country in order to gain a better understanding of the intellectual property laws in that country. Such programmes go into great depth on the theoretical underpinnings of the law of intellectual property. But being designed for practitioners whose daily work consists of the acquisition and protection of intellectual property rights, such programmes will also include practical classes taught by experienced practitioners, covering actual techniques of prosecution of applications for intellectual property rights and litigation to enforce those rights.

What are the basic pedagogical methods?

In the legal field, there are two different basic approaches in teaching that are often used. These are the case method of teaching and the problem method of teaching.

The case method of teaching. The teaching materials widely used in the law schools of universities of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are based on the principles of common law, with its overlay of statutes and administrative regulations and interpretive judicial decisions. The teaching of that law is usually approached through the traditional "case method" of teaching, which may not be practised in other countries for a variety of reasons. Some of those reasons are attributable to the fact that the nature of the legal system in the various countries in the European continent, which influences a number of countries in French-speaking Africa and in Latin America, and to a certain extent in Asia, does not lend itself to this method of teaching. The use of such teaching materials requires that the course be constructed on the basis of those principles of common law, statutes, regulations and judicial decisions arising from the legal system in the developing country concerned.

The problem method of teaching. An alternative approach to the case method is gaining popularity, even in common law countries. Under the problem-method approach, a professor will describe a particular set of circumstances that raise interesting legal problems. The students will be asked to apply the relevant principles of law to analyse and solve the problem. This requires of the student not only knowledge of the law, but also effort in thinking through all the aspects of the circumstances and applying the law to achieve a just result. The general feeling among specialists who have looked into the question of teaching methods is that it might be possible, in the international context, to present samples or models of situations reflecting intellectual property questions and how those situations are treated under the various legal systems.

Recently, e-learning or the distance learning method has been frequently used as an effective self-learning tool.

Related to this is the encouragement of student involvement. A highly effective educational tool is to encourage practical student involvement outside the classroom. Many law schools or universities allow student participation in publications such as law reviews or journals. Many of these journals specialise in aspects of intellectual property law, and most would welcome contributions in the field. Some schools also hold conferences on various topics of intellectual property. Participation through attending or assisting in the organisation of these conferences can provide a student with a different perspective. Finally, where the education system allows students to engage in practical employment during law school, they may work part-time for judges, lawyers or government agencies involved with intellectual property.

How should IP be taught?

Many methods of teaching IP are available and should be chosen in accordance with objectives and target groups. The clear identification of target groups to whom IP will be taught is the first step, followed by clear definitions of goals and objectives in accordance with these target groups. Courses can be designed taking into account the experience of other universities (particularly those with similar target groups and objectives). The selection of appropriate and available teaching materials is the next step, taking full advantage of information technologies and the internet.

In designing IP courses, various methods of teaching could be adopted, such as conventional classroom-style lectures, as well as distance learning for introductory courses and more interactive sessions for advanced and specialised courses. For example, mock trials are particularly useful in understanding the enforcement of certain aspects of IP rights and the way disputes relating to IP rights can be resolved in practical terms. In the age of information technologies, distance learning programmes are particularly useful for training large numbers of students in a limited time period with minimal costs of operation. Participants may include not only students but also government officials, businessmen from the private sector and people in academia.

During the past few years, several universities have established strategic alliances (not only in the same country but also through cross-border partnerships), leading to the exchange of lecturers and students and to sharing of useful information. Some universities have agreed on the mutual recognition of degrees.

Intellectual property faculty

The quality of an intellectual property educational programme will depend to a large extent on the level of experience and interest of the faculty. There are a number of full-time university faculty members in most countries who have made their speciality the study of one or more aspects of IP. However, many universities do not have such specialists, and the education of students in intellectual property depends on professors who take a side interest in the field, in addition to their main speciality.

Basic intellectual property courses in a law school curriculum are best taught by full-time faculty who can dedicate the time needed to counsel and guide students through the programme and into the speciality in which they have the most ability. Ex-practitioners who become full-time professors have the advantage of experience in the specialised job market of intellectual property law, and often acquire their counselling skills quickly. Experienced law professors have the advantage of understanding law education and the needs of law students. However, to engage full-time professors is not easy in countries where the number of practitioners and IP professionals is small.

An interim source of qualified teachers that may effectively fill the vacuum left by the lack of full-time intellectual property professors consists of practising attorneys who are willing to give part of their time to teach intellectual property courses. Often called "adjunct professors", these instructors provide an effective and economical way of building a comprehensive and high-quality intellectual property programme. This is a symbiotic process – it brings the benefit of many different qualified experts to a university programme, providing a breadth of expertise that would not be available in a few individuals, at a fraction of the cost, and gives practitioners the prestige of being affiliated with a law school programme, the motivation to keep abreast of new developments in the law, plus the stimulus and inspiration that comes from teaching fresh minds engaged in re-thinking old problems.

With whom can we co-operate in respect to IP teaching?

IP teaching and education are now common goals for many universities that share many similar problems. Co-operation among those universities is necessary. One possible first step towards enhanced co-operation is to establish regional or subregional networks of universities with a view to helping each other by lending lecturers and sharing useful information and resources. Networking could start with a mere exchange of information on the basis of a list of universities joining this initiative, and could be further expanded to strategic partnerships. Certain universities have moved to such stronger and strategic partnerships. WIPO stands by to assist those universities in creating networks of like-minded universities and educational institutions, not only in the region concerned, but also in facilitating liaison and international co-operation between regional networks of universities to create a global network of universities teaching IP.

In 1981, WIPO established a group called ATRIP (Advancement of Teaching and Research of IP) with a view to strengthening international co-operation among professors teaching IP (<http://www.atrip.org/>). Although this is not an institutional network among universities, members of this group, which currently exceed 300 professors, are extremely keen on international co-operation on an individual basis. ATRIP has an annual conference to exchange views on pedagogic aspects of IP as well as the organisation and management of IP courses. ATRIP

welcomes new members and the possible enlargement and enhancement of activities that ATRIP could undertake and achieve in response to growing demand for IP education in many countries.

One specific type of assistance envisaged in the use of existing and future networking of universities could be an exchange programme of lecturers giving intensive courses on IP for a limited period of time (for example, from one to three weeks), with a view to supplementing and assisting universities with difficulties in engaging sufficient numbers of lecturers. In certain countries, there are more than 100 universities where IP is taught in legal and engineering faculties. With the possibility of funds established by a sponsoring organisation, it would be possible for those universities to make a lecturer available for intensive courses to be delivered in universities requesting such assistance. These host universities could be requested to provide administrative and logistical support for such visiting professors. Although this model of international co-operation may not be new, a global network of universities and professors teaching IP would facilitate the enhancement of international co-operation and collaboration. Professors teaching in different countries are also learning about different legal systems that may be of interest to those professors. It would be a win-win situation for all parties participating in this model of international co-operation.

Conclusion

Given the trend towards the interdisciplinarity of IP teaching, greater international co-operation in the area of IP teaching is required, especially in response to the growing need for IP teaching in every country. Research institutes will continue to contribute to the analysis of the intellectual property system and make suggestions for improvement. Greater support must be given to research institutes, so that a constant evaluation of the functioning of the law governing the fields of intellectual property can take place, lending support to the teaching process and serving as a foundation for legislators, judges and administrative officials to review the prevailing policies, principles and practices.

Universities and technical institutes must receive appropriate guidance so that technological achievements are more widely known and disseminated, not only to other researchers, but also applied in industry. In this way, they can be better used and can best justify the time, skills and other resources expended on them.

Finally, the process of intellectual property teaching and research can only be effective if sufficient resources are committed to them and to the effective organisation of educational and research programmes. To fulfil those requirements, government and various sectors of the economy, as well as the educational community, must work together. Each must also offer to join their counterparts in other countries to identify common interests, so as to ensure mutual assistance through international co-operation.

3. Survey of IP teaching in the Western Balkans and Turkey

Introduction

The teaching of IP in the Western Balkans and Turkey has to be situated within the context of the Bologna Process. The Bologna Declaration, which was signed on 19 June 1999 by ministers in charge of higher education from 29 European countries, aimed to create a European Higher Education Area (EHEA) based on international co-operation and academic exchange that is attractive to European students and staff, as well as to students and staff from other parts of the world. Today, the process unites 47 countries, all party to the European Cultural Convention.

The process aims at comparable degrees organised in a three-cycle structure (e.g. bachelor-master-doctorate). Countries are currently setting up national qualification frameworks that are compatible with the overarching framework of qualifications for the European Higher Education Area and define learning outcomes for each of the three cycles.

On 12 March 2010, the ministers of the now 47 countries participating in the Bologna Process adopted the Budapest-Vienna Declaration and officially launched the European Higher Education Area. Clause 11 of this declaration expressed the conviction of the ministers that "higher education is a major driver for social and economic development and for innovation in an increasingly knowledge-driven world." The Conference of the European Higher Education Area Ministers was followed by a meeting with ministers from different parts of the world in the Second Bologna Policy Forum in March 2010 on "Building the Global Knowledge Society: Systemic and Institutional Change in Higher Education". This concluded with the Vienna Bologna Policy Forum Statement, which in clause 7 welcomed the initiatives "to promote dialogue and co-operation among higher education institutions, staff and students and other relevant stakeholders across the world" and "the need to foster global student dialogue."

All of the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey are signatories to the Bologna Process, as well as to the Budapest-Vienna Declaration. All countries were also participants at a "Regional conference on teaching intellectual property in higher education establishments" held in Belgrade from 1 - 2 September 2010. This was organised under the auspices of the Regional Programme on Industrial and Intellectual Property Rights in the Western Balkans and Turkey, an EU-funded project managed by DG Enlargement and implemented by the European Patent Office.

Albania

Albanian legal education has been identified by a number of international donors as being in need of assistance. A Law on Higher Education has sought to improve the level of autonomy of the universities in Albania, allowing room for research activity on the part of universities. However, there are a number of endemic problems: high level of political influence, student overpopulation insufficient premises and financial resources, lack of adequate faculty and teaching materials, and poor overall management. A World Bank Legal and Judicial Reform Project, which was concluded in June 2006³, sought to improve legal education at the Faculty of Law of the University of Tirana (FoL) through: (i) a faculty development and training programme, (ii) institutional strengthening for the FoL, (iii) provision of books, materials and equipment, and (iv) rehabilitation and expansion of the FoL premises. It also sought to strengthen the judiciary through, inter alia, building the capacity of the Magistrates' School for improved judicial training. The outcomes of these components of the project were not considered to be very satisfactory due to a number of organisational problems.

Assistance to the University of Tirana (FoL) and the Magistrates' School has also been provided in the context of the American Bar Association (ABA) Rule of Law Initiative. The ABA noted the poor facilities and quality of education offered by the Law School, but also reported that in autumn 2008 it enrolled its first class in the 3+2 system set forth under the Bologna Process. Thus first-year students at the Law School will receive their bachelor's degrees in law after three years of study and may receive a master's degree after two more years of study. Prior law school classes were enrolled under a 4+1 programme, where students received their bachelor's degrees after four years of study and a master's degree after one additional year. The Law School has also implemented a system of awarding credits for courses. The curriculum was recently updated to add intellectual property law.

The Magistrates' School is a public budgetary institution based in Tirana, which trains candidates for future judge and prosecutor positions in a three-year programme and offers continuing legal education (CLE) to current judges and prosecutors. IP law is not yet offered by the School.

In Albania, intellectual property rights began to form part of the Law Faculty in the year 2000. Intellectual and industrial property is divided into two courses in the third year of the Faculty of Law as non-obligatory courses. The system has been in conformity with the Bologna Process since 2007 and is organised in three cycles (bachelor-master-doctorate)⁴.

The current situation of IP teaching in public and private universities⁵ in Albania is provided in the table below and was prepared from information provided by Ms Sonila Elezi, Professor at the Faculty of Law, UFO University of Tirana, Albania.

³ The World Bank, *Implementation Completion Report (IDA-33270)*, Report No: 35351-AL, 12 June 2006

⁴ Since July 2010, the Master's system has been divided into two branches: professional (one year) and scientific (two years).

⁵ In Albania there are 5 (five) public universities located in Tirana, Shkoder, Durres, Vlore, Saranda and 44 (forty-four) private universities located in Tirana and in other cities of Albania.

Public and private institutions	Course	Studies	Year	Credits
Faculty of Law / Public Tirana University	– Intellectual property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Copyright and related rights			
	– Industrial property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Patent, trade marks, industrial design, TT			
Faculty of Law / Private UFO University Master's level (two years)	– Intellectual property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Industrial property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Commercial law (IP as part of CL)	Obligatory	I	6
Faculty of Law / Private Marin Barleti University Master's level (two years)	– Intellectual property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Industrial property law		III	3
	– Intellectual property and transfers of technology ⁶	Non/O	I-II	6
Faculty of Law / Private Luarasi University	– Intellectual property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Industrial property law	Non/O	III	3
Faculty of Law Wisdom University Master's level (two years)	– No course			
	– Commercial law (IP course)	Obligatory	I	6
Faculty of Law European University of Tirana Master's level	– Intellectual property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Industrial property law	Non/O	III	3
	– Commercial law (IP course)	Obligatory	I	6
	– European law (IP course)	Obligatory	I	6
Magistrates' School (two years)	– Intellectual and industrial property law	Obligatory	I	6

⁶

The only university in Albania providing a Master's degree in intellectual property rights

Bosnia and Herzegovina

IP law is an obligatory course at all law schools. These courses are uniform in terms of delivery: lectures, exercises, ECTS and course evaluations. Education is delivered by the teaching staff of each university. A table comparing the courses offered by each higher education institute has been prepared by Ms Svjetlana Ivanović, Faculty of Law, University of East Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Teaching of IP at higher education institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010

Institution	Course	St.	Year	L+E	ECTS
Faculty of Law University of Sarajevo	– Fundamentals of IP law – Copyright and related rights; industrial property law – IP law of the EU	O	IV	2+1	3
		E	III	2+0	3
		E	Reg Mag		5
Faculty of Law University of East Sarajevo	– IP law	O	IV	3+2	6
Faculty of Law University of Banja Luka	No course				
Faculty of Law University of Mostar	– Industrial property law	E	V		8
Faculty of Law University "Dzemail Bijedic" Mostar	No course				
Faculty of Law University of Bihac	– IP law – Copyright	O	III	3+1	5
		E	IV		
Faculty of Law University of Tuzla	– Industrial property law and copyright	O	IV	2+1	3
Faculty of Law University of Zenica	– Fundamentals of IP law – Copyright and related rights; industrial property law; European law on intellectual property	O	IV	2+1	4
		E	IV	2+0	2
Faculty of Law "Slobomir P" University	No course				
Faculty of Law University "Sinergija" Bijeljina	– IP law	O	III		8
Faculty of Law Pan-European University	– Copyright and patent law	E	III		4

"Apeiron" Banja Luka					
Faculty of Law Kiseljak University of Travnik	– Fundamentals of IP law – Copyright and related rights; European law on IP; Industrial property law	O E	IV IV/ V	2+1 2+0	4 3
Faculty of Law University "Vitez" Travnik	– IP law – International, community and BiH IP law		II IV		6 5
College of International Law and Diplomacy, American University in Bosnia and Herzegovina Tuzla	– IP law: comparative & international perspectives	O	IV		
College of Diplomacy, International University "Philip Noel-Baker" Sarajevo	– International law and industrial property	O	II	2+1	5
Academy of Dramatic Art University of Tuzla (Production Department)	– Copyright I & copyright II	O Dep .	II	2+1	2

Croatia

IP courses are taught in four Croatian universities. Although not taught at the University of Dubrovnik, in 2010 it collaborated with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to offer a two-week Summer School on Intellectual Property, jointly with the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO). Three research institutions (the University of Zagreb, the Rudjer Bošković Institute and the Brodarski Institute) each appointed an IP co-ordinator in 2005. The co-ordinators participated in regional workshops organised by WIPO in partnership with the CARDS (Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation) regional IP programme of the European Patent Office. They have received training on IP management in universities and on how to search IP information in online databases. The co-ordinators have worked jointly to put together a set of IP teaching materials and guidelines.

The following table on IP teaching in Croatia was prepared from information provided by Dr Romana Matanovac-Vučković, Assistant at the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

Institution	Course
Faculty of Law University of Zagreb	<p>Integrated five-year graduate study (Integrated BA-MA study) in law (Master of Law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial property law is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course in commercial law. – Copyright law is taught as an elective one-semester course within the specialised civil law programme. – Industrial property law is taught as an elective one-semester course within the specialised commercial law programme. – European intellectual property is taught as a smaller part of an elective one-semester course on European private law. <p>Specialist Master's degree in Civil and Family Law (two-year postgraduate specialist programme in civil law and family law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Copyright and industrial property law is taught as an obligatory one-semester course – Within the obligatory one-semester course on European private law, European copyright law is taught as a smaller unit. <p>Specialist Master's degree in Commercial Law (two-year postgraduate specialist programme in commercial law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial property law is taught as an elective one-semester course. <p>Specialist Master's degree in European Law (two-year postgraduate specialist programme in European law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intellectual property in the internal market is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course on European private law <p>Three-year postgraduate doctoral programme in Civil Law and Family Law (Doctor of Law Sciences)</p> <p>IP is taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – as an independent course on copyright and industrial property (obligatory one-semester course) – as part of a larger course on European private law (obligatory one-semester course) – copyright and industrial property in European context <p>Three-year postgraduate doctoral programme in Commercial Law (Doctor of Law Sciences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IP is taught as an independent course on industrial property law (elective one-semester course) <p>Three-year postgraduate doctoral programme in European Law (Doctor of Law Sciences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IP is taught as part of a larger course on European private law (obligatory one-semester course) – copyright and industrial property in the internal market

<p>Faculty of Law University of Rijeka</p>	<p>Integrated five-year graduate study (integrated BA-MA study) in law (Master of Law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial property law is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course in commercial law. – Intellectual property law is also taught in an elective one-semester course covering industrial property and copyright <p>One-year postgraduate programme: Law of European Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intellectual property is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course on fundamental economic freedoms
<p>Faculty of Law University of Split</p>	<p>Integrated five-year graduate study (integrated BA-MA study) in law (Master of Law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial property law is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course in commercial law. – Copyright law is taught as an elective one-semester course. – Industrial property law is taught as an elective one-semester course. <p>Specialist Master's degree in Medical Law (two-year postgraduate specialist programme in medical law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IP is taught as an independent course: Legal Aspects of Inventions (elective one-semester general survey course covering industrial property)
<p>Faculty of Law University of Osijek</p>	<p>Integrated five-year graduate study (integrated BA-MA study) in law (Master of Law)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Industrial property law is taught as a smaller part of an obligatory one-semester course in commercial law. – Copyright law is taught as an elective one-semester course within the specialised civil law programme. – Industrial property law is taught as an elective one-semester course within the specialised commercial law programme. – European copyright is taught as a smaller part of an elective one-semester course on European private law.

Kosovo UNSCR 1244/99

There is only one public university located in Prishtina and a number of private universities established in the last decade. IP courses are not taught in any of the universities in Kosovo UNSCR1244/99.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Strategy for Intellectual Property of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2009-2012) recommends the introduction of IP law as a compulsory subject at undergraduate level at all law schools and the introduction of IP at faculties in the fields of art, technology and biomedical sciences. It also recommends the development of universities' IP policy. The following information on the teaching of IP law in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been gathered by Dr Jadranka Dabović Anastasovska, Professor of Intellectual Property Law, Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus", Skopje, and by Ms Neda Zdraveva, Assistant at the Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus", Skopje.

Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus", Skopje:

IP law is taught at undergraduate level in the ECTS system in the following subjects:

- Information Technology Law (2nd semester, compulsory subject)
- Civil Law – General Part (2nd semester, compulsory subject)
- Criminal Law (4th semester, compulsory subject)
- Law of Obligations (5th semester, compulsory subject)

At postgraduate level, the following IP Master's courses are taught:

- Intellectual Property Law – compulsory course in the MA programme in Civil Law (60 classes)
- Industrial Property Law – compulsory course in the MA programme in Commercial Law (60 classes)
- Copyrights and Related Rights – elective course (48 classes)
- EC Intellectual Property Law – elective course in the regional Master's studies in EU Business Law (48 classes)

At postgraduate level, the following doctoral studies in IP are offered with the objectives of:

- enabling candidates to understand the IP system, its elements and, finally, specific legal institutions in the field, both through the prism of the international and national legal framework and practice in this field;
- contributing to further enhancement of knowledge and skills for theoretical research of copyright and related rights, industrial property rights and the procedures and mechanisms for their protection and enforcement;
- facilitating the study of systems of technology transfer and copyright contract law, so as to enable their practical application;
- contributing to the development of knowledge and skills related to the digital aspects of IP;
- supporting the process of developing specialised knowledge and skills related to the economic and business aspects of IP.

Doctoral studies in Intellectual Property – course programme

Semester	Subject	Credits
1 st semester	Ethics in science (subject for acquiring general knowledge)	4
	Methodology of legal research (subject for acquiring general knowledge)	4
	Compulsory subject	6
	Elective subject from course	6
	Elective subject from course	6
	Elective subject from course	4 (+2 in 2 nd semester)
	Total	30
2 nd semester	Academic writing (subject for acquiring general knowledge)	4
	Elective subject from course	2 (from 1 st semester)
	Elective subject from course	6
	Doctoral seminar with presentation	2
	Research (for preparation of the PhD topic)	14
	Annual conference with report presentation	2
	Total	30
3 rd semester	Preparation and submitting PhD research and dissertation proposal	28
	Doctoral seminar with presentation	2
	Total	30
4 th semester	Workshop for research practice	3
	Research and publication of results	25
	Annual conference with report presentation	2
	Total	30
5 th semester	Research and publication of results	28
	Doctoral seminar with report presentation	2
	Total	30
6 th semester	Workshop for research practice	3
	Research and thesis drafting	25
	Annual conference with report presentation	2
	Total	30

Compulsory subjects
Intellectual property law
Elective subjects
Copyright and related rights
Industrial property law
Competition law

Law on technology transfers
Copyright contract law
Law on information technology
Electronic commerce and electronic contracts
Data protection and digital identity
Cybercrime and computer forensics
Economic analysis of intellectual property
Corporative governance and intellectual property rights

Doctoral studies in Information Technology and Law

Intellectual property law, 6 ECTS, elective subject

Joint Master's degree programme in Intellectual Property

Organised by: University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" (Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus") and University of Strasbourg (Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies), together with partners: WIPO Academy; Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade; Faculty of Law, University of Nis; University for Social and Economic Sciences, Thessaloniki, Greece; State Office for Industrial Property of the Republic of Macedonia; and other relevant educational, governmental and non-governmental organisations and institutions.

Organisation of the MA programme:

- Teaching and exams (1st, 2nd & 3rd semester)
- Research and preparation of Master's thesis (4th semester)
- Internship (2 months in the 4th semester)

1st semester courses (compulsory):

- Introduction to Intellectual Property Law, 5 ECTS
- Patents, 7 ECTS
- Trade Marks & GI, 7 ECTS
- Copyright and Related Rights, 7 ECTS
- Industrial Designs, 4 ECTS
- Introduction to Law, compulsory for students without legal background.

2nd semester courses (compulsory):

- IP Litigation & Dispute Resolution, 5 ECTS
- Economics of IPRs, 6 ECTS
- Competition & Antitrust, 4 ECTS
- IPRs Enforcement, 6 ECTS
- Information Technology Law, 5 ECTS
- Traditional Knowledge & Folklore in IP, 4 ECTS

3rd semester courses (elective; students choose 5 courses from the list):

- Private International Law, 6 ECTS
- Transfer of Intellectual Property Rights, 6 ECTS
- Internet Domain Names, 6 ECTS

- EU Law, 6 ECTS
- Management of IP, 6 ECTS
- Contract Law, 6 ECTS
- Topography of Integral Circuits, 6 ECTS
- Entertainment Law, 6 ECTS
- Commercial Law, 6 ECTS
- Labour Law Issues in IP, 6 ECTS
- Valuation of IPRs, 6 ECTS

Other law schools (public and private) offering IP teaching at postgraduate level include:

- Faculty of Law, University "Goce Delčev" – Stip
 - Intellectual Property Law, compulsory subject, MA in Civil and Criminal Law
- Faculty of Legal Sciences, First Private University FON
 - Intellectual Property Law, compulsory subject, MA in Civil and Criminal Law
- Faculty of Legal Sciences, European University of the Republic of Macedonia
 - Intellectual Property Law, compulsory subject, MA in Civil and Criminal Law
 - Industrial Property Law, compulsory subject, MA in Business Law

Continuing education in IP law:

- Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors
 - Organisation of different training courses for judges and public prosecutors

Centre for Intellectual Property Education (CIPE) – organisation unit of the Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus", established for undertaking educational, scientific and applied activities in the field of intellectual property. The CIPE is a member of the WIPO Academies Network and organises continuing education activities (seminars, workshops, courses, etc.) for developing the knowledge and skills of the institutions, organisations and individuals in the field of IP law.

Montenegro

IP is taught in the two major universities of Montenegro: University "Mediterranean", the first private university in the country, and the University of Montenegro, a publicly funded university.

The University "Mediterranean" was founded on 30 May 2006 and has its seat in Podgorica. It has a Faculty of Law and has subscribed to the Bologna Process. Studies of law are organised according to the framework 3+1+1, with a basic (bachelor) programme for 3 years in which students choose between two majors: Judicial and Business Law. Basic IP law is taught over a 16-week period. The topics covered are:

- Introduction to basic notions and development
- Copyright law
- Judicial enforcement of copyright law
- Neighbouring rights laws
- Patent law as a law of industrial property
- Related patent laws
- Industrial design law
- Trade mark law
- Geographical indications law
- Judicial enforcement of industrial property law
- Competition law

The University of Montenegro, founded in 1974 is located in 5 towns: Podgorica, Nikšić, Cetinje, Kotor and Herceg Novi. A Faculty of Law was included in the university upon its foundation.

Undergraduate studies are divided into two groups at the Faculty of Law in Podgorica: (i) General and (ii) Political Science Department. In the Political Science Department, there are four study groups:

- Political Science
- Diplomatic
- Journalistic
- Department for Social Work

Students choose a study group in the Political Science Department upon admission. The curriculum for the first three semesters is the same for all four study groups. From the fourth semester, disciplines from the curriculum of each study group are studied. Industrial property is taught in the context of commercial law in general studies. References are made to copyright law in the Political Science Department.

Postgraduate studies are organised into two study groups: (i) human rights and (ii) international relations.

The Faculty of Law has founded the following institutes and centres:

- Institute for Comparative Law
- Institute for Public Administration, Legislation and Local Government
- Centre for Human Rights
- Centre for International Studies
- Mediterranean School of European Law.

Serbia

There are four public faculties of law in Serbia:

- The Faculty of Law in Belgrade,
- The Faculty of Law in Niš,
- The Faculty of Law in Novi Sad,
- The Faculty of Law in Kragujevac.

A private law faculty in Belgrade, the Business Law Faculty, was formed by the former professors of the University of Belgrade in 2002 and graduated its first undergraduate class in 2006.

The public law faculties have all subscribed to the Bologna Process in the first and second years; most faculties offer a compulsory curriculum of general courses, such as the history and theory of law, roman law, economics and sociology, in combination with introductory courses in constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative, labour, inheritance and family law. More advanced and specialised courses are offered in the third and fourth years, including, *inter alia*, commercial law, contracts, civil and criminal procedure, and international law.

Each of the law faculties offers a course on intellectual property law as part of its undergraduate programme. Each Faculty of Law offers master and doctoral programmes, which include degree programmes in intellectual property. By way of example, the University of Belgrade offers a Master's in European Integration including a module in business law and EU integration, which includes a course on "EU intellectual property law: issues and harmonisation".

A regional Tempus Master's in Intellectual Property Law is offered by the Faculties of Law of the Universities of Belgrade and Nis as part of a consortium including the two universities and the University of Skopje, the University Robert Schuman in Strasbourg, the University of Sofia, and the University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki. The degree comprises the following compulsory courses: introduction to intellectual property law, patents, trade marks & GI, copyright and related rights, IT law, IP litigation & dispute resolution, economics of IPRs, IPR enforcement and introduction to antitrust. The following courses are electives: industrial design, private international law, criminal law aspects of IP, domain names, contract law and commercial law.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF SUBJECT	STATUS	STUDY PROGRAMME	Learning + practical	CREDITS
Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade	Intellectual property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 3 rd year	3+2	7
		Optional	Postgraduate and PHD		10
Faculty of Law, Union University, Belgrade	Copyright and industrial property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	3+1	5
Faculty of Law, University of Novi Sad	Copyright and inventor's rights	Optional	Postgraduate		
	Intellectual property rights	Optional	PHD	3	5
Faculty of Law, University Business Academy of Novi Sad	Industrial property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 2 nd year	3+2	8
Faculty of Law, University of Niš	Intellectual property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	4+1	7
	Technology transfer and industrial property rights	Optional	PHD	5+1	15
Faculty of Law, University of Kragujevac	Copyright	Mandatory	Undergraduate 3 rd year	3+1	5
	Industrial property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	3+1	5
	Copyright	Optional	PHD	6	15
	Intellectual property rights	Optional	PHD	6	15
	Legal protection of well-known trade marks	Optional	PHD	6	15
State University of Novi Pazar	Intellectual property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	2+1	4
University of Public Management and Administration, Megatrend University of Belgrade	Copyright and industrial property rights	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year		8
FDA in Belgrade Management and Theatre Productions, Radio and Culture	Copyright 1	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	2 +4	3
	Copyright 2	Mandatory	Undergraduate 4 th year	2 +4	3

NAME OF INSTITUTION	NAME OF SUBJECT	STATUS	STUDY PROGRAMME	Learning + practical	CREDITS
International University in Novi Pazar	Copyright	Mandatory (department)	Undergraduate 3 rd year	2+2	6
FILUM Kragujevac Department for Graphical Design	Copyright	Optional	Undergraduate 2 nd year	2+0	4
Faculty of Organisational Sciences, University of Belgrade	Intellectual property rights	Optional	Undergraduate 4 th year	2+2	5
		Optional	Postgraduate	2+2	5

Turkey

Some 25 universities currently offer law courses. More are scheduled to commence in the near future. Istanbul University, which opened in 1880, is the oldest law faculty in Turkey. Currently, universities offering legal education include Bilgi, Istanbul, Marmara, Galatasaray, Yeditepe and Maltepe, all in Istanbul; Ankara, Gazi and Cankaya in Ankara; Dokuz Eylul ("Ninth of September") in Izmir; Selcuk University in Konya; Kocaeli University in Izmit; Anatolian University in Eskisehir; Kirikkale University in Kirikkale; Mediterranean University in Alanya; Ataturk University in Erzincan; Dicle University in Diyarbakir and Uludag University in Bursa. All undergraduate lectures in Turkish law faculties are in Turkish, with the exception of Galatasaray University where some courses are in French, and Bilgi and Yeditepe University where some courses are in English.

In most law schools, intellectual property is taught as a course in the final year of the undergraduate programme.

Regional IP teaching

In January 2007, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany sponsored a regional Master's programme in EU Business Law. The objectives of the programme are to provide students with necessary skills to deal with the legal issues related to the accession of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia to the EU and to encourage students to develop a critical awareness of the operation of European Law. Participating institutions include: University of Tirana, Faculty of Law; University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Law; University "Đemal Bijedić" Mostar, Faculty of Law; University of Mostar, Faculty of Law; University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Law; University of Rijeka, Faculty of Law; University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law; University "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" Skopje, Faculty of Law "Iustinianus Primus"; University of Podgorica, Faculty of Law; University of Belgrade, Faculty of Law; and University of Kragujevac, Faculty of Law.

Pursuant to this project, in 2009 the participating law faculties offered a 1-year postgraduate programme leading to a Master's degree in EU Business Law. The legal focus of the programme is on the broader ambit of European integration, also touching upon different economic and political aspects of the integration process and duly considering their legal and practical implications. In the second semester of the course, students select three electives from a list of fifteen agreed elective courses including an elective on EC intellectual property law.

4. Online teaching resources

EPO Academy courses

The Academy maintains a central repository of ongoing patent-related IP training events in Europe: <http://www.epo.org/learning-events/events.html> ⁷

There is also training material available online, in particular on the following subjects:

ip4inno

To equip business advisors, TTOs and other intermediaries with the necessary knowledge about IP and related commercialisation issues, the European Commission, the EPO and 18 other institutions have come together to develop a range of IP-strategy teaching materials to be used in a "train the trainers" philosophy.

Teaching modules comprise PowerPoint slides, teaching notes, case studies and workshop exercises.

They are now being extended to twenty modules (a total of over 50 teaching hours), to cover topics such as IP licensing, IP valuation and financing, open innovation, IP enforcement and patent information.

All of the training material has been written by experts from national patent offices, commercial law firms, business advice centres, innovation support agencies and universities.

Languages

The original materials were developed in English, but some of them have already been translated into other languages, with more translations being created every month.

Using the materials

Many of the project materials are openly available from the project website. The teaching modules, however, are on a part of the website accessible only to registered users. Registration is free, and users are encouraged to adapt, customise or translate the modules, on condition that they respect certain rules:

Any training they offer using the material must be operated on a "not-for-profit" basis;

Copies of any adaptations or translations of the material should be supplied back to the EPO for uploading to the project website;

The material remains on the ip4inno-branded PowerPoint template at all times.

Registration

Registration for access to the modules is automatic for participants at ip4inno workshops run regularly by the EPO or other partners. Business advisors wishing to use the modules but who are unable to attend a training event can make a request to the Innovation Support Unit of the European Patent Academy by e-mail: innosup@epo.org

⁷ Throughout the handbook, the blue text indicates a hyperlink. Clicking on the text links you to the corresponding website that was active at the time of printing of this handbook.

Inventor's handbook

The purpose of this inventors' handbook is to provide users with basic guidance on all the key stages of turning an invention into a commercial product. Or perhaps we should say the key stages of turning an idea into an enterprise, if we are to widen our definition of 'invention' to include novel processes, business methods, social interactions, etc. Though invention has traditionally been associated with manufactured products, it is now better understood that new wealth has always been created primarily from new knowledge or novel uses of existing knowledge.

Although this guide is published by the European Patent Office, its content goes well beyond issues of intellectual property (IP). While IP is undoubtedly essential to the successful exploitation of new ideas, it is only one of several important aspects of innovation.

Inventions often fail for reasons that have nothing to do with IP. For example, there may be little advantage in applying for a patent if market demand for your invention is likely to be low, if its design is impractical or if it cannot be produced at a realistic price. This guide is intended to help you avoid many of the common mistakes associated with invention, and not just the mistakes associated with IP.

Contact: <mailto:academy@epo.org>

EQE study guide

There are few examinations that require candidates to demonstrate such a wide range of technical, legal and administrative knowledge as the European qualifying examination (EQE). Passing the examination means entering a profession that is challenging and rewarding – and practitioners provide an invaluable service to innovation in Europe. But taking the examination is only the final step in a long and arduous journey.

This guide is a collection of explanations, information and advice that gives candidates a head start on organising the time they spend preparing for the examination. It will allow them to channel their efforts so as to maximise their chances of passing the examination through:

- a better understanding of what the EQE is;
- an appropriate order in which to tackle the subject-matter to be covered over a number of years;
- ideas on how much time is likely to be needed for each step;
- hints on examination technique;
- insight into how the Examination Committees mark the papers; and
- lists of other training material and courses.

This collection has been drawn not only from official information sources, but also from the experiences of previous candidates, their tutors and their supervisors. Candidates can benefit from this wealth of experience and avoid common pitfalls.

Patent Litigation in Europe

An overview of the national patent litigation systems in Europe

2nd edition

November 2010

The second edition of Patent Litigation in Europe provides an overview of the national patent litigation systems across the European Patent Organisation's 38 contracting states. This study presents an at-a-glance description of the different national revocation, nullity and infringement procedures currently in place. The competent courts dealing with these matters at first instance and appeal are also depicted.

Contact: judicialtraining@epo.org

Patent teaching kit

Available free of charge as an electronic download or hard copy.

Contains PowerPoint presentations, teachers' notes, background information, and real-world examples and case studies.

It is made up of two core modules and three sub-modules.

Core modules:

1. An introduction for students of science, engineering and business administration

This module covers:

- information on intellectual property rights,
- basic facts about patents,
- essentials on filing a patent,
- when to patent or not to patent, and
- a guide to using patents as a source of information.

[Presentation](#) (PPT, 9.3 MB)

[Background information](#) (PDF, 1016 KB)

2. An introduction for law students

This module includes information on:

- intellectual property rights,
- patentability requirements,
- issues of ownership,
- disclosure requirements,
- infringement and litigation, and
- commercialising patents.

[Presentation](#) (PPT, 1.1 MB)

[Background information](#) (PDF, 684 KB)

Sub-modules

A. Searching for existing patents – how to use the *esp@cenet* database

[Presentation](#) (PPT, 1.6 MB)

[Background information](#) (PDF, 378 KB)

B. The use of patents by a university spin-off

[Presentation](#) (PPT, 1.3 MB)

[Background information](#) (PDF, 302 KB)

C. Understanding patent claims

[Case study A - Toy Ball](#) (PPT, 1.1 MB)

[Case study B - Heating element for a washing machine](#) (PPT, 1.3 MB)

[Case study C - Material for a synthetic lawn](#) (PPT, 1.2 MB)

[Case study D - Double pipe](#) (PPT, 729 KB)

[Case study E - Electrical power converter](#) (PPT, 592 KB)

[Case study F - Drug for the treatment of cancer](#) (PPT, 547 KB)

[Case study G - Automatic power switch for a hearing aid](#) (PPT, 667 KB)

[All case studies](#) (ZIP, 4.1 MB)

[Background information](#) (PDF, 1.3 MB)

In addition, the European Patent Academy offers a range of online courses and modules, available at: <http://www.epo.org/learning-events/e-learning.html>

They include free-of-charge modules and tutorials:

Tutorials
Guide for applicants. Part 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General / Module 1A• Patentability / Module 1B• Preparing and filing a European patent application (Part a) / Module 1C• Preparing and filing a European patent application (Part b) / Module 1C• Preparing and filing a European patent application (Part c) / Module 1C• The European patent grant procedure (Part a) / Module 1D• The European patent grant procedure (Part b) / Module 1D
esp@cenet
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• esp@cenet - freely accessible patent database and professional sources

EPO online services - the way to do IP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Online Filing Tutorial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tutorial Online Fee Payment

Patent knowledge
Legal framework
Revision of the European Patent Convention (EPC 2000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Additional materials to the Revision of the European Patent Convention (EPC 2000) ● EPC 2000 as it impacts search ● European Patent Convention 2000 - Overview ● The Enforcement Directive
Amendments to the Implementing Regulations to the European Patent Convention (EPC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amendments to the Implementing Regulations to the European Patent Convention (EPC)
Examination
Basic Concepts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic principles of unity of invention of a European patent application ● Clarity of a European patent application ● Examining the description and claims of a European patent application ● PCT procedural changes and EISR ● Requirement and concept of novelty as defined in the EPC ● The scope of protection under article 69 EPC ● Theory of inventive step and the problem-solution approach of a European patent application ● Update on the procedural changes at the EPO - Outlook

Computer-implemented inventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patentability of computer-implemented inventions at the EPO - Module 1 • Patentability of computer-implemented inventions at the EPO Module 2
Biotechnology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patentability of Biotechnological Inventions • Patentability of Biotechnological Inventions - Final Test • Traditional medicinal knowledge
PCT topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCT procedural changes and EISR • Update on the procedural changes at the EPO - Outlook
Search
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G17 When to stop a search • L1 EPO search Tools • L2 EPOQUE - principles to improve prior art search • L3 esp@cenet is cool • L5 Free patent searching in web sources: a changing landscape • L6 Register Plus • L7 Limiting search to technical features • L9 What's new in search

IP, innovation and business
Patent portfolio management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent portfolio management with IPscore
Events

Search Matters 2010

- G13 Chinese prior art
- G17 When to stop a search
- G18 The Problem solution approach (PSA): a powerful search tool
- G19 Inside the mind of an EPO examiner
- L1 EPO search Tools
- L10 Quality control at the EPO
- L11 Quality in search
- L2 EPOQUE - principles to improve prior art search
- L3 esp@cenet is cool
- L4 Common Hybrid Classification
- L5 Free patent searching in web sources: a changing landscape
- L6 Register Plus
- L7 Limiting search to technical features
- L8 Raising the bar
- L9 What's new in search

Search Matters 2009

- G13: Lack of unity – when applications contain more than one invention
- G14: Non-patent literature
- G15: When to stop a search
- G16: What's new in search?
- L1: EPO documentation strategy
- L10: Raising the bar
- L2: EPOQUE - the EPO system for finding relevant prior art
- L3: How is your patent application progressing?
- L4: esp@cenet just got a whole lot... smarter
- L5: Free patent searching in web sources: a changing landscape
- L6: Search in machine translation databases - the EPO's experience
- L7: From novelty search to competitive intelligence
- L8: Removing classification bottlenecks
- L9: Inside the mind of an EPO examiner
- Welcome speech

Search Matters 2008

- Academic publications on the internet
- EPO tools and documentation strategy
- From EPC 2000 to the London Agreement
- Internet as a source of prior art and status of the results
- IP searching and analytics - addressing quality assurance
- Machine translation of patents and cross-language information retrieval
- Patent searching in free sources: a changing landscape
- Scenarios for the Future - How might IP regimes evolve by 2025?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search in non-patent literature (NPL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So... you think you know everything about esp@cenet?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problem and solution approach for assessing inventive step
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trilateral Harmony Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When to stop a search?
<p>Search Matters 2007</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic publications on the internet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC 2000 as it impacts search
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPO tools and documentation strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet citations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPC and ECLA - comprehensive search and retrieval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-patent literature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent searching in freely accessible sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Searching Japanese databases with classification terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology watch at the EPO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users' perspectives on patent searching
<p>E-learning concepts and methodologies 2009</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Didactical and pedagogical aspects of e-learning by Marie Prat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in 21st century by Tapio Varis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-learning experiences at the Open University by Niall Sclater
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-learning management and general administration by Burkhardt Freitag
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMS needs, functionalities and options by Michael Repnik
<p>Financing Innovation 2008</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance - what are the options for innovative companies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angels in Italy and the protection of intangible assets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of IP for assessment of business risk and credit rating - a new Italian approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding research and development and innovative technology: a new financial proposal by Intesa Sanpaolo Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How investors determine value - the perspective of VCs and Business Angels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFD-working group - IP and Corporate Finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Commercialisation and Financing: which legal issues should the decision-maker be aware of?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent value funds - incubating inventions to innovations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing investors with cost-effective insight into SMEs' patent positions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Risk Sharing Finance Facility (RSFF): financing European R&D programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why SMEs struggle with IP based financing

Growing business with IP 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branding across borders (I) • Branding across borders (II) • Concluding remarks • Defence of fmcg brands in china - the ferrero experience • Enforcement of ip rights on software • EU-China project on the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR 2) • Growing business with IP • IP law in India • IP litigation in China • Litigation and Arbitration - Recent Trends in Asia • Opportunities in South America • Patent strategy in East Asia • Sources of Chinese patent information • Technology transfer and ip licensing in China • The dragon wakes • Winning strategies in emerging markets
Growing business with IP 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a brand • Creating a market for new technology • Defending IP rights in a globalised economy: current practices and recent trends • How to raise financing for new inventions with IP • Innovative design for market edge • Inventions in the computing and software sector • IP portfolio management • Monetary IP Valuation - practical experiences with Degussa GmbH • Protecting your IP rights - a practical guide • Tech transfer and patent exploitation
Patents: realising and securing value 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciating the value of IP in Growth Companies: VC investor perspectives • Developing patent markets and auctions - US, Europe and Asia • Entering the patent arena • Insurance for economic loss • Insurance for litigation and liability risks • IP holding jurisdictions - a comparative analysis • Managing risk to maximise patent value • Monetisation of IP in the context of IFRS • Patents - from collaterals to assets

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for a patent litigation insurance scheme • Valuing patents and licenses from a business-strategy perspective
<p>Patenting in China 2006</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual property protection in China • Interaction between patent professionals and SIPO • Opportunities for European applicants in China • PCT system at the SIPO • Peculiarities in the Chinese patenting system • Search and examination practice in China • SIPO tasks, tools, structures, latest facts and figures
<p>Archive</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extended European Search Report

<p style="text-align: center;">Patent information - general</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patent information tour • esp@cenet assistant

In addition to the above, the European Patent Academy offers customised distance learning courses, mainly in the form of blended learning on various topics of patent-related IP. These programmes can be adapted to the individual needs of the trainees.

Respective enquiries should be addressed to academy@epo.org .

WIPO resources for students

http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/resources_students.html

This page identifies resources across the WIPO website, which may be of particular interest to IP teachers and students including:

- [WIPO Academy](#), including online distance learning courses in IP, reference lists of research papers, and presentations by expert speakers.
- [Treaties](#): access to all the treaties administered by WIPO (with summaries), listing membership of each.
- [Development of IP](http://www.wipo.int/activities/en/development_iplaw.html) http://www.wipo.int/activities/en/development_iplaw.html covers WIPO's role in assisting member states to develop international IP laws and standards.
- [Copyright information resources](#) providing links to working documents, studies and publications, prepared or commissioned by WIPO on topics related to copyright and related rights.
- [Traditional](http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/knowledge) <http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/knowledge>, genetic resources, and traditional cultural expressions (folklore) is an evolving area in which WIPO provides a forum for international policy debate and for the development of draft legal mechanisms.
- [The WIPO University Initiative](#) programme helps participating universities to promote the understanding and use of IP among students and researchers.
- [E-Bookshop](#) and [Free Information Products](#) offer a wide range of WIPO guides, handbooks and other publications, which can be browsed by subject-matter or by publication type.

[WIPO Magazine](#) reports on WIPO activities and features articles that bring to life the workings of intellectual property, innovation and creativity in developed and developing countries.

Law and legislation

WIPO Lex <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/>

WIPO Lex is a one-stop search facility for national laws and treaties on intellectual property (IP) of WIPO, WTO and UN Members. It also features related information which elaborates, analyses and interprets these laws and treaties. It provides streamlined access to reference material of key importance for optimal information on the global IP system.

Eur-Lex European law <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/legis/latest/chap1720.htm>

17.20 Intellectual property law

[22000A0411\(01\)](#)

WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) - Joint Declarations
(OJ L 89, 11.4.2000, p. 8–14)
Adopted by [32000D0278](#)

[22000A0411\(02\)](#)

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) - Joint Declarations
(OJ L 89, 11.4.2000, p. 15–23)
Adopted by [32000D0278](#)
See [22010X0204\(01\)](#)

[22003A0405\(01\)](#)

Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Isle of Man and the European Community extending to the Isle of Man the legal protection of databases as provided for in Chapter III of Directive 96/9/EC
(OJ L 89, 5.4.2003, p. 12–15)
Adopted by [32003D0239](#)

[22003A1114\(01\)](#)

Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks, adopted at Madrid on 27 June 1989 - Declarations
(OJ L 296, 14.11.2003, p. 22–30)
Adopted by [32003D0793](#)

[22006A1229\(05\)](#)

Geneva Act of 2 July 1999
(OJ L 386, 29.12.2006, p. 30–43)
Adopted by [32006D0954](#)

[22007A1129\(01\)](#)

Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement
(OJ L 311, 29.11.2007, p. 37–41)
Adopted by [32007D0768](#)

[22010X0204\(01\)](#)

Information concerning the date of entry into force of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty
(OJ L 32, 4.2.2010, p. 1–1)

[31974A0209](#)

74/209/EEC: Commission Opinion of 4 April 1974 concerning the draft Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market and the Protocol annexed thereto relating to the deferred

application of the provisions on the exhaustion of rights attached to Community Patents and National Patents
(OJ L 109, 23.4.1974, p. 34–36)

[31975A0597](#)

75/597/EEC: Commission Opinion of 26 September 1975 on the draft Convention for the European Patent for the common market
(OJ L 261, 9.10.1975, p. 26–30)

[31976G0126](#)

Council Resolution of 15 December 1975 on the Convention for the European patent for the Common Market
(OJ L 17, 26.1.1976, p. 43–43)

[31976H0223](#)

76/223/EEC: Commission Recommendation of 5 February 1976 to the Member States concerning units of measurement referred to in patent conventions
(OJ L 43, 19.2.1976, p. 22–24)

[31987L0054](#)

Council Directive 87/54/EEC of 16 December 1986 on the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products
(OJ L 24, 27.1.1987, p. 36–40)
Incorporated by [21994A0103\(67\)](#)

[31989D0196](#)

89/196/EEC, Euratom, ECSC: Commission Decision of 3 March 1989 laying down detailed rules for the declassification of documents covered by professional or business secrecy
(OJ L 73, 17.3.1989, p. 52–52)
Amended by [31990D0631](#)
Consolidated text [01989D0196-19901130](#)

[31992Y0528\(01\)](#)

Council Resolution of 14 May 1992 on increased protection for copyright and neighbouring rights
(OJ C 138, 28.5.1992, p. 1–1)

[31993D0016](#)

93/16/EEC: Council Decision of 21 December 1992 on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from the United States of America and certain territories
(OJ L 11, 19.1.1993, p. 20–21)
Amended by [31993D0520](#)
Consolidated text [01993D0016-19931101](#)

[31993L0083](#)

Council Directive 93/83/EEC of 27 September 1993 on the coordination of certain rules concerning copyright and rights related to copyright applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission
(OJ L 248, 6.10.1993, p. 15–21)

[31994D0700](#)

94/700/EC: Council Decision of 24 October 1994 on the extension of the legal protection of topographies of semiconductor products to persons from Canada
(OJ L 284, 1.11.1994, p. 61–62)

[31994D0824](#)

94/824/EC: Council Decision of 22 December 1994 on the extension of the legal protection of

topographies of semiconductor products to persons from a Member of the World Trade Organization
(OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 201–202)

[31994R2100](#)

Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994 on Community plant variety rights
(OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1–30)

Implemented by [31995R1238](#)

Amended by [31995R2506](#)

Consolidated text [01994R2100-19950427](#)

Derogation in [12003T](#)

Consolidated text [01994R2100-20030605](#)

Amended by [32003R1650](#)

Consolidated text [01994R2100-20031001](#)

Amended by [32004R0873](#)

Consolidated text [01994R2100-20040520](#)

Amended by [32008R0015](#)

Consolidated text [01994R2100-20080131](#)

[31995R1238](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1238/95 of 31 May 1995 establishing implementing rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 as regards the fees payable to the Community Plant Variety Office

(OJ L 121, 1.6.1995, p. 31–36)

Amended by [32000R0329](#)

Consolidated text [01995R1238-20000212](#)

Amended by [32003R0569](#)

Consolidated text [01995R1238-20030330](#)

Amended by [32005R1177](#)

Consolidated text [01995R1238-20050810](#)

Amended by [32005R2039](#)

Consolidated text [01995R1238-20060101](#)

Amended by [32008R0572](#)

[31995R1768](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1768/95 of 24 July 1995 implementing rules on the agricultural exemption provided for in Article 14 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 on Community plant variety rights

(OJ L 173, 25.7.1995, p. 14–21)

Amended by [31998R2605](#)

Consolidated text [01995R1768-19981224](#)

[31995R2868](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2868/95 of 13 December 1995 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trade mark

(OJ L 303, 15.12.1995, p. 1–32)

Amended by [32004R0782](#)

Consolidated text [01995R2868-20031027](#)

Amended by [32005R1041](#)

Consolidated text [01995R2868-20050725](#)

Consolidated text [01995R2868-20080310](#)

Amended by [32009R0355](#)

[31996D0644](#)

96/644/EC: Council Decision of 11 November 1996 on the extension of the legal protection of

topographies of semiconductor products to persons from the Isle of Man
(OJ L 293, 16.11.1996, p. 18–19)

[31996L0009](#)

Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 1996 on the legal protection of databases
(OJ L 77, 27.3.1996, p. 20–28)

[31996R0216](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 216/96 of 5 February 1996 laying down the rules of procedure of the Boards of Appeal of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
(OJ L 28, 6.2.1996, p. 11–13)
Amended by [32004R2082](#)
Consolidated text [01996R0216-20041227](#)

[31996R1610](#)

Regulation (EC) No 1610/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 1996 concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products
(OJ L 198, 8.8.1996, p. 30–35)
Amended by [12003T](#)
Consolidated text [01996R1610-20040501](#)
Amended by [12005S](#)
Consolidated text [01996R1610-20070101](#)

[31996R2470](#)

Council Regulation (EC) No 2470/96 of 17 December 1996 providing for an extension of the terms of a Community plant variety right in respect of potatoes
(OJ L 335, 24.12.1996, p. 10–10)

[31998L0044](#)

Directive 98/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 1998 on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions
(OJ L 213, 30.7.1998, p. 13–21)

[31998L0071](#)

Directive 98/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 on the legal protection of designs
(OJ L 289, 28.10.1998, p. 28–35)

[31998Y1118\(01\)](#)

Commission Communication of 5 November 1998 on the Commission findings concerning the grant under the Taiwan trademark law of priority rights deriving from Community trademark applications (Article 29(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 40/94 on the Community trademark)
(OJ C 351, 18.11.1998, p. 3–3)

[32000Y1223\(03\)](#)

Code of good administrative behaviour in the Community Plant Variety Office
(OJ C 371, 23.12.2000, p. 14–17)

[32001L0029](#)

Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society
(OJ L 167, 22.6.2001, p. 10–19)
Consolidated text [02001L0029-20010622](#)

[32001L0084](#)

Directive 2001/84/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the resale right for the benefit of the author of an original work of art
(OJ L 272, 13.10.2001, p. 32–36)

[32002R0006](#)

Council Regulation (EC) No 6/2002 of 12 December 2001 on Community designs
(OJ L 3, 5.1.2002, p. 1–24)

Amended by [12003T](#)

Consolidated text [02002R0006-20040501](#)

Amended by [12005S](#)

Consolidated text [02002R0006-20070101](#)

Amended by [32006R1891](#)

[32002R2245](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2245/2002 of 21 October 2002 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 6/2002 on Community designs
(OJ L 341, 17.12.2002, p. 28–53)

Amended by [32007R0876](#)

Consolidated text [02002R2245-20070725](#)

[32002R2246](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2246/2002 of 16 December 2002 on the fees payable to the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) in respect of the registration of Community designs
(OJ L 341, 17.12.2002, p. 54–59)

Amended by [32007R0877](#)

Consolidated text [02002R2246-20070725](#)

[32004L0048](#)

Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 157, 30.4.2004, p. 45–86)

[32004R1891](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1891/2004 of 21 October 2004 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1383/2003 concerning customs action against goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property rights and the measures to be taken against goods found to have infringed such rights
(OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 16–49)

Amended by [32007R1172](#)

Consolidated text [02004R1891-20071006](#)

[32005D0523](#)

2005/523/: Council Decision of 30 May 2005 approving the accession of the European Community to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, as revised at Geneva on 19 March 1991

(OJ L 192, 22.7.2005, p. 63–77)

[32005H0737](#)

Commission Recommendation of 18 May 2005 on collective cross-border management of copyright and related rights for legitimate online music services (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 276, 21.10.2005, p. 54–57)

[32006D0954](#)

2006/954/EC: Council Decision of 18 December 2006 approving the accession of the European Community to the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement concerning the international registration of industrial designs, adopted in Geneva on 2 July 1999
(OJ L 386, 29.12.2006, p. 28–43)

[32006L0115](#)

Directive 2006/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on rental right and lending right and on certain rights related to copyright in the field of intellectual property (codified version)
(OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 28–35)

[32006L0116](#)

Directive 2006/116/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the term of protection of copyright and certain related rights (codified version)
(OJ L 372, 27.12.2006, p. 12–18)
Amended by [22007D0056](#)

[32007D0168](#)

2007/168/EC: Council Decision of 22 February 2007 appointing the Vice-President of the Community Plant Variety Office
(OJ L 78, 17.3.2007, p. 27–27)

[32008H0416](#)

Commission Recommendation of 10 April 2008 on the management of intellectual property in knowledge transfer activities and Code of Practice for universities and other public research organisations (notified under document number C(2008) 1329) (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 146, 5.6.2008, p. 19–24)

[32008L0095](#)

Directive 2008/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 to approximate the laws of the Member States relating to trade marks (Codified version) (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 299, 8.11.2008, p. 25–33)

[32009L0024](#)

Directive 2009/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the legal protection of computer programs (Codified version) (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 111, 5.5.2009, p. 16–22)

[32009R0207](#)

Council Regulation (EC) No 207/2009 of 26 February 2009 on the Community trade mark (codified version) (Text with EEA relevance)
(OJ L 78, 24.3.2009, p. 1–42)

[32009R0874](#)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 874/2009 of 17 September 2009 establishing implementing rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 as regards proceedings before the Community Plant Variety Office
(OJ L 251, 24.9.2009, p. 3–28)

[32010G0306\(01\)](#)

Council Resolution of 1 March 2010 on the enforcement of intellectual property rights in the internal market
(OJ C 56, 6.3.2010, p. 1–4)

[41984X0803](#)

Resolution of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of 24 July 1984 on measures to combat audio-visual pirating
(OJ C 204, 3.8.1984, p. 1–1)

[41989A0695\(01\)](#)

89/695/EEC: Agreement relating to Community patents - Done at Luxembourg on 15 December 1989
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 1–27)
See [41989A0695\(02\)](#)

[41989A0695\(02\)](#)

Implementing Regulations to the Convention for the European patent for the common market
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 28–33)

[41989A0695\(03\)](#)

Protocol on the settlement of litigation concerning the infringement and validity of Community Patents (Protocol on litigation)
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 34–44)

[41989A0695\(04\)](#)

Protocol on privileges and immunities of the common appeal court relating to Community patents
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 45–47)

[41989A0695\(05\)](#)

Protocol on the statute of the common appeal court relating to Community patents
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 48–50)

[419 89A0695\(06\)](#)

Protocol on a possible modification of the conditions of entry into force of the Agreement relating to Community patents
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 51–56)

[41989X0695\(07\)](#)

Joint Declaration Agreement relating to Community patents
(OJ L 401, 30.12.1989, p. 57–66)

Internet portals

Franklin Pierce Law Center IP Mall

http://ipmall.info/hosted_resources/fplchome.asp

- [Intellectual Property & Related Topics: General: U.S.](#)
- Intellectual Property
- Entertainment
- Publishing
- Licensing
- Sports
- Art

[Global directory of patent & trademark offices & related agencies & copyright consulting](#)

- [Non-Governmental Organisations \("NGOs"\): U.S.](#)
 - Associations
 - Societies
 - Bar Associations
 - Universities
 - Inventor Groups
 - Law Firms
- [Publishers, Commercial Database Producers & Vendors & New Services: U.S.](#)
 - Publishers
 - Electronic Products
 - Periodicals
 - Listservs
 - Newsgroups
 - Newsletters
- [Global Directory of International Resources](#)
 - Foreign & International Law
 - NGOs
 - Law Firms
 - [Link to Global Patent Office Directory](#)
- [Copyright: U.S.](#)
 - For emerging Copyright issues see [Internet, Online, Electronic, Information, Telecommunications and Multimedia: U.S.](#)
- [Patents, Trade Secrets and Technology Transfer: U.S.](#)
- [Trademarks, Unfair Competition, Franchising, Product Counterfeiting and Merchandising: U.S.](#)
- [Internet, Online, Electronic, Information, Telecommunications and Multimedia: U.S.](#)
- [Non-IP Sites Helpful to Find IP Primary Legal Sources: U.S.](#)
 - Statutes
 - Session Laws
 - Legislative History
 - Cases
 - Regulations
- [Electronic Commerce Law : International Resources](#)
 - Taxation
 - Data Security
 - Online Privacy
 - Liability for Online Content
 - IP Rights
 - Technical Concerns

- Controversial Content
- Jurisdiction
- Consumer transactions & confidence
- Patent Searching Academy
 - Survey Articles
 - Patent Searching on the Internet
- Year 2000, Y2K
 - Legal Articles
 - Y2K Solutions
 - Y2K Specialists
- Trademark Searching Academy
 - Survey Articles
 - Trademark Searching on the Internet
- Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Competition Law in the European Union
- Patent and Technology Transfer Statistical Information
- Business Valuation Sites
- Copyright and Educators including Distance Learning
- Intellectual Asset & Knowledge Management
- Intellectual Property Insurance Coverage
- Intellectual Property Cybercrimes
- Intellectual Property & the Environment
- Intellectual Property & Health
- Intellectual Property & Security Interests
- Copyright Work for Hire
- Intellectual Property & Tax
- Intellectual Property Expert Witnesses
- Intellectual Property Judgment http://ipmall.org/web_resources/record_request_pb_29.phpment & Liens
- Intellectual Property Jury Verdicts
- Intellectual Property & Biotechnology
- History of Intellectual Property
- Intellectual Property & Economics
- Art Law
- Sports Law
- IP Educational Opportunities including USPTO Patent Bar
- Federal Court IP Jury Instructions
- IP Law Jobs, Employment, & Careers
- IP, Commerce, Technology and Cyber Blogs
- Women & IP
- Publishers of IP Legal and Non-Legal Treatises
- Patent Model Resources
- Public Private Partnerships & IP
- TRIPPS
- IP Webcasts
- Outsourcing IP Professional Services
- Public Interest and Social Justice and IP
- Nanotechnology and IP

Global directory of international resources

A

- [Abu-Ghazaleh Intellectual Property](#) (ID=3053) - The Arab Organization for Global Services
- [AG-IP News](#) (ID=3721) - Specialized global IP news agency.
- [AIPPI](#) (ID=174) -
- [Argentina - Intellectual Property Information](#) (ID=180) -
- [Asia Information Associates Limited](#) (ID=175) - Publications and Special Reports
- [Asia Pacific Intellectual Property Association](#) (ID=176) -
- [Association of Corporate Patent Counsel](#) (ID=177) -
- [Australian Copyright Council Home Page](#) (ID=178) - Online Information Centre
- [Australian Intellectual Property Law Locus](#) (ID=179) -
- [Australian Intellectual Property Law Locus](#) (ID=1369) -

B

- [BasicPatents.com](#) (ID=3012) - Patent Laws, Applications, Offices and Worldwide Information Server for Inventors
- [Bournemouth University Law Workshop](#) (ID=1372) - Case Law on the World Wide Web
- [Bufete Mejia](#) (ID=1374) -
- [Business.com Directory](#) (ID=3310) - Intellectual Property Law Organizations Directory

C

- [Cambia Intellectual Property Resource](#) (ID=3220) - Developed by a team with expertise in the areas of biotech, IP, business strategy and informatics with the goal to facilitate a productive and strategic approach to identifying and addressing IP issues relevant to biotech in international agriculture and health sciences.
- [Canadian Intellectual Property Office](#) (ID=1375) - Canadian Trade-marks Database
- [Cancopy On-line](#) (ID=1376) - making it easier to obey Canada's copyright laws
- [Casebase](#) (ID=1377) - archive of all Court of Appeal and Crown Office transcripts since April 1996
- [Center for Intellectual Property Policy \(CIPP\)](#) (ID=3336) - The Centre for Intellectual Property Policy is a research centre which studies the manner in which information and technology affect laws, legal systems and institutions. It uses a transdisciplinary approach to examine and analyse problems of social organisation, governance through law and the limits of private, public and international regulatory regimes.
- [Centre for Intellectual Property Rights](#) (ID=3659) - This Centre was founded in response to an increasing need felt by scientists, lawyers, technologists and companies.
- [Community Trade Mark Advisory Initiative](#) (ID=3280) - The CTM Advisory Initiative is an initiative of experienced Munich Attorneys for promoting the knowledge of the Community trade mark.
- [Copyright](#) (ID=1380) - UNESCO Sector for Culture
- [copyright.co.il](#) (ID=3611) - Welcome to copyright.co.il, the website of Adin-Liss, a law firm which specializes in intellectual property (patents, trademarks, copyright and designs), cyberlaw and related fields.
- [Cornell University School of Law](#) (ID=1381) - Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- [Court of Justice and Court of First Instance](#) (ID=1382) - Luxembourg
- [Croatian Patent Office](#) (ID=1383) -
- [Cultural Economics](#) (ID=1384) -

D

- [Danish Patent Office](#) (ID=1386) - Grants patents, as well as registering utility models, trademarks, and designs
- [Diplomacy and International Affairs](#) (ID=1385) -
- [Dunlap, Coddling & Rogers, P.C.](#) (ID=3341) - Oklahoma patent law firm, with intellectual property resources

E

- [Estonian Patent Library](#) (ID=1387) - Links
- [EUROPA - Internal Market - Intellectual Property](#) (ID=3221) - Links to overview, news, official documents, infringements and other useful links.
- [European Commission](#) (ID=1388) -
- [European Copyright User Platform](#) (ID=1389) - Copyright Focal Point
- [European Patent Office](#) (ID=1390) - It is possible to obtain patent protection in all 18 member countries of the European Patent Organisation. Applications and information in German, French, and English.

F

- [Fernandez & Associates, LLP.](#) (ID=2851) - High-Technology Lawyers
- [FFII](#) (ID=3716) - European countries which are dedicated to the spread of data processing literacy.
- [Finland National Board of Patents and Registration](#) (ID=1394) -
- [ForInt-Law](#) (ID=1391) - Foreign and International Law
- [Foundation for Finnish Inventions](#) (ID=1392) -
- [Free Trade Area of the Americas](#) (ID=2745) - Draft Agreement - Chapter on Intellectual Property Rights
- [French Institute of Industrial Property Attorneys \(CNCPI\)](#) (ID=1393) -

G

- [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade \(GATT\)](#) (ID=1395) - Uruguay Round

H

- [Haitian-American Intellectual Property Association](#) (ID=1396) -
- [Hans-Scheer-Fachverlag-Wandtafeln](#) (ID=1397) -
- [Hieros Gamos](#) (ID=1398) - Law for 230 Countries link
- [Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government](#) (ID=1399) - Intellectual Property Department
- [Hungarian Patent Office](#) (ID=1400) - Information available in Magyar and English

I

- [IIPA](#) (ID=3658) - International Intellectual Property Alliance
- [INFOPAT](#) (ID=1401) -
- [Institute of Intellectual Property \(Japanese\)](#) (ID=3718) - Search engine specifically for Japanese IP cases in English
- [Institute of Patentees and Inventors](#) (ID=1402) -
- [Institute of Trademark Agents](#) (ID=1405) - Main Page
- [Institute of Trademark Agents](#) (ID=1403) - Madrid Agreement
- [Institute of Trademark Agents](#) (ID=1404) - Madrid Protocol

- [Intellectual Property in Brazil](#) (ID=1373) - A site dedicated to intellectual property issues in Brazil. The site is in both Portuguese and English.
- [Intellectual Property Law](#) (ID=2921) - CataLaw Focused Websites
- [Intellectual Property Links](#) (ID=2773) - IP Links Compiled by Patent Attorney Ralph Beier
- [Intellectual-property.gov.uk](#) (ID=1406) -
- [Interamerican Association of Industrial Property](#) (ID=3715) - Promote national groups of lawyers and agents in the Americas, who are interested in unifying intellectual property laws.
- [International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition](#) (ID=3662) - The International AntiCounterfeiting Coalition is the world's largest non-profit organisation devoted solely to protecting intellectual property and deterring counterfeiting.
- [International Anticounterfeiting Coalition Foundation](#) (ID=3709) - A non-profit organisation promoting international awareness of problems regarding commercial counterfeiting and piracy of trademarks, copyrights, industrial and intellectual property.
- [International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property \(AIPPI\)](#) (ID=3340) - AIPPI is a non-profit international organisation which unites practitioners, academics and owners of intellectual property.
- [International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys](#) (ID=1407) -
- [International Federation of Library Associations](#) (ID=3713) - Representing the interests of library and information services and their users.
- [International Intellectual Property Alliance](#) (ID=3054) - Private Sector Coalition that represents U.S. copyright based industries to improve international protection of copyrighted materials
- [International Intellectual Property Institute](#) (ID=3285) - The International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPPI) is a non-profit international economic development organisation and think tank dedicated to increasing the awareness and use of the intellectual property system as a tool for economic growth, particularly in developing countries.
- [International Licensing Industry Merchandisers Association](#) (ID=2656) - Lots of worldwide licensing resources
- [International Patent and Intellectual Property Offices](#) (ID=3015) - Links
- [Internet Law Library](#) (ID=1412) - Treaties and International Law (formerly U.S. House of Representatives Internet Law Library)
- [IP Australia](#) (ID=1409) - Intellectual Property Strategies, Patents, Trademarks & Designs, etc.
- [IPMENU](#) (ID=1410) - Home of Intellectual Property Research on the Internet
- **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

J

- [Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation](#) (ID=1413) -
- [Japan IP Resources](#) (ID=3345) - Information on patents, trademarks, designs and copyright in Japan.
- [Japan Patent Attorneys Association](#) (ID=1414) -
- [Journal of Technology Law & Policy](#) (ID=1415) -

K

- [KIPO](#) (ID=1418) - The Korean Industrial Prop Office
- [Kopinor](#) (ID=1416) - The Reproduction Rights Organisation of Norway

L

- [Ladas & Perry](#) (ID=1419) - Intellectual Property Provisions of GATT
- [Law of Mongolia Prohibiting Unfair Competition](#) (ID=1420) -
- [Law Research](#) (ID=2782) - International Copyright Law
- [Legal IP Links](#) (ID=3092) - from Lehman, Lee, & Xu
- [Licensing Executives Society \(LES\)](#) (ID=1421) -
- [Lloyd Patterson International](#) (ID=1422) - Technology Transfer Law Firm
- [Lovdata CELEX](#) (ID=1423) - European Union Law (subscription required)

M

- [Markenbusiness](#) (ID=3333) - The magazine for brand-name owners, with daily news about names, trademarks, brands and legal issues.
- [Munich Intellectual Property Law Center \(MIPLC\)](#) (ID=3346) - MIPLC brings distinguished faculty and accomplished students from around the world to teach, study and research intellectual property law - the law of innovation, creativity, and competition.

N

- [National Institute of Industrial Property \(NIPI\) -- Brazil](#) (ID=1428) - NIPI is the national authority dealing with the Brazilian Industrial Property system. Information available in Portuguese and English.
- [Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law](#) (ID=1427) -

O

- [Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market](#) (ID=2833) - Community TradeMarks & Designs

P

- [Pakistan - IP Statutory Law of Pakistan](#) (ID=1430) -
- [Paris Convention For the Protection of Industrial Property](#) (ID=1431) -
- [Patent Abstracts of Japan](#) (ID=1432) -
- [Patent and Trade Mark Group](#) (ID=1433) -
- [Patent Facilitating Centre](#) (ID=3348) - Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, patent search facilities for India, the US, and Europe
- [Patent Law Firms](#) (ID=2936) - World Wide Web Directory
- [Polish Chamber of Patent Attorneys](#) (ID=1436) - a professional self-administration of patent attorneys

R

- [Report on Australian Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights](#) (ID=1437) -
- [Research Center for the Legal System of Intellectual Property](#) (ID=3337) - Database of Asian intellectual property precedents
- [Russia - Moscow PatentBureau](#) (ID=1438) -

S

- [Science Daily Encyclopedia](#) (ID=3283) - Entry for the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)
- [SICE](#) (ID=1439) - Directory of National Authorities on Intellectual Property Rights

T

- [The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents](#) (ID=1378) -
- [The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents \(CIPA\)](#) (ID=3339) - The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents is the professional and examining body for patent agents and attorneys in the UK. Founded in 1882 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1891, it represents virtually all the 1,500 registered patent attorneys in the UK, both in industry or in private practice.
- [The Coalition for Intellectual Property Rights](#) (ID=3281) - CIPR is a private-public partnership dedicated solely to advancing intellectual property rights protection, enforcement and reform in the CIS countries and the Baltic states.
- [Title V--Intellectual Property](#) (ID=1443) -
- [Trade Law Home Page](#) (ID=1441) -

- [Trilateral Web Site](#) (ID=3219) - Information links on the European Patent Office and Japanese Patent Office including statistics and reports and searching for patent information.

U

- [UNESCO Collection of National Copyright Laws](#) (ID=3284) - This site endeavours to provide access to national copyright and related rights legislation of UNESCO Member States.
- [United Nations](#) (ID=1442) - Treaty Collection Site
- [United Nations Document Service](#) (ID=3343) - Official Documents of the United Nations
- [University of Westminster, London, U.K.](#) (ID=1446) - International Franchise Research Center

W

- [WIPOUSA](#) (ID=1458) - U.S. Committee for the World Intellectual Property Organization
- [World Chambers Network](#) (ID=1444) -
- [World Law](#) (ID=2932) - Global Catalog & Search Engine for Law
- [World Legal Information Institute](#) (ID=2933) - Free, Independent & Non-profit Access to Worldwide Law
- [World Trade Organization](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/t_agm0_e.htm) (ID=1459) - Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Annex 1C

IP menu, global intellectual property

<http://svc052.wic034p.server-web.com/country/europe.htm>

IPRsonline.org

IPRsonline.org is an internet portal on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Sustainable Development. It contains a selection of relevant online documents and resources related to IPRs and sustainable development including a [guide to IPRs](#), [proposals](#) submitted to the WTO, discussion papers classified by topics, a [calendar](#) of IPR-related events, latest [news](#) on IPRs, and [links](#) to Listservs and relevant institutions working on IPRs.

Resource guide for researching intellectual property law in an international context

http://library.law.columbia.edu/guides/International_intellectual_property

- [Regional materials and sources](#)
- [Europe](#)
- [Secondary](http://library.law.columbia.edu/guides/International_intellectual_property - Secondary_Sources_4sources)
- [Patent](#)
- [European Patent Convention and European Patent Organisation](#)
- [European Union](#)
- [Trade mark](#)
- [Copyright](#)
- [Database](http://library.law.columbia.edu/guides/International_intellectual_property - Database_Protectionprotection)

Europe's network of patent databases

<http://ep.espacenet.com/>

Structure and content

The structure of the esp@cenet service is best described as a web of interconnected gateways and databases. The core databases are the EP, WIPO and Worldwide databases, the latter being the largest and most significant. Connected to the Worldwide database are two sub-databases containing INPADOC Patent Family and INPADOC Patent Legal Status data. The main access point is the EPO's esp@cenet portal at <http://www.espacenet.com>. The EPO also provides national gateways with native language interfaces for the 30 member states to the European Patent Convention (EPC). Additional access points are available via the European Commission (English, French and German interfaces), Eurasian Patent Office (Russian), Latin American countries (Spanish/Portuguese) and Rospatent (Russian).

Figure 2. Coverage of G8 countries, China, Europe, Russia and WIPO.*

Country (Est.)	Bib	Abs	PDFs	ECLA	IPC	Total Docs.
Canada (1868)	1920-	1978-	1970-	N/A	1970-	1,363,829
China (1980)	1985-	1985-	1985-	N/A	1985-	1,111,254
EPO (1978)	1978-	1978-	1978-	1978-	1978-	2,446,004
France (1791)	1970-	1970-	1900-	1902-	1968-	2,604,695
Germany (1877)	1879-	1970-	1877-	1877-	1968-	5,527,823
Great Britain (1617)	1890-	1918-	1920-	1909-	1968-	2,508,544
Italy (1855)	1937-	1985-	1975-	N/A	1970-	77,452
Japan (1922)	1970-	1976-	1961-	N/A	1970-	15,867,843
Russia (1992)	1993-	1993-	1993-	1993-	1993-	270,353
U.S. (1790)	1850-	1970-	1836-	1920-	1968-	6,915,836
WIPO (1978)	1978-	1978-	1978-	1978-	1978-	1,121,896

*Approximate coverage only; some gaps are present.

General sites

IP newsflash

<http://www.ipnewsflash.com/>

This website is updated hourly and lists the most recent IP-related press articles, notices of the patent offices and most important decisions.

Complete world copyright website

<http://www.compilerpress.atfreeweb.com/>

Intended as a focus for copyright-related websites and articles on the WWW.

Institut de recherche en propriété intellectuelle

<http://www.irpi.ccip.fr/>

A portal for intellectual property sites, mostly in French.

IP blogs

<http://ipkat.com/>

<http://ipfinance.blogspot.com/>

<http://www.marques.org/class46/>

<http://patlit.blogspot.com/>

<http://class-99.blogspot.com/>

<http://thespcblogger.blogspot.com/>

<http://jiplp.blogspot.com/>

<http://thesparkip.blogspot.com/>

Exams

The Franklin Pierce Law Center makes IP exams available on its site

http://www.ipmall.info/hosted_resources/ip_exams.asp

Dissertations

Electronic Database of Intellectual Property (EDIP) (University of Oxford)

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~edip/>

5. Global directory of intellectual property educational programmes

http://www.ipmall.info/hosted_resources/Education_IP/IP_Grad_Programs_LLM.asp

IP grad programs LLM

College	Country	Degree	Website
Aberdeen, University of	UK	Intellectual Property Law (Under Review; Will not be offered in 2009-2010)	http://www.abdn.ac.uk/law/graduate/
Akron, University of	US	Concentrations: Marketing/Commerce, Policy/Global Environment, Publishing/Entertainment, Technology/Computers	http://www.uakron.edu/law/curriculum/llm/
Albany Law School	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.albanylaw.edu/
American University, Washington College of Law	US	Intellectual Property Law and Policy	http://www.wcl.american.edu/pijip/go/r
American University, Washington College of Law	US	International and Comparative Intellectual Property	http://www.wcl.american.edu/pijip/go/
Bond University	Australia	LL.M. in Intellectual Property, Information Technology and E-commerce	http://www.bond.edu.au/degrees-and-courses/
Boston University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.bu.edu/law/prospective/llm/
Bournemouth University	UK	Intellectual Property	http://onlineservices.bournemouth.ac.uk/
Bournemouth University	UK	Intellectual Property Management	http://onlineservices.bournemouth.ac.uk/
Brunel University	UK	International Intellectual Property Law	http://www.brunel.ac.uk/courses/pg/
California-Hastings College of Law, University of	US	Science, Technology and Intellectual Property	http://www.uchastings.edu
California-Los Angeles, University of	US	Entertainment and Media Law and Policy	http://www.law.ucla.edu/home/
Case Western Reserve University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.case.edu/law/llm/academics

Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master 2 in European and international Intellectual Property Law	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Business	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Cultural Heritage	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Valuation of Intangible Assets	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master 2 in Multimedia Rights and Information Systems (Masters 2 Droit du Multimédia et des systèmes d'information)	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Colorado, University of	US	Information Technology & Intellectual Property Law	http://www.colorado.edu/law/llm/tech.htm
Connecticut, University of	US	LL.M. in U.S. Legal Studies with Certificate of Specialization in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.uconn.edu/content/
Dayton, University of	US	Intellectual Property & Technology Law	http://law.udayton.edu/NR/exercises/
DePaul University College of Law	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.depaul.edu/programs/llm/
Drake University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.drake.edu/centers/ip/
East Anglia, University of	UK	LLM Media Law, Policy and Practice	http://www.uea.ac.uk/law/LLMPr ograms
Edinburgh, University of	Scotland	LL.M. Intellectual Property Law	http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/pg/taught/
European Legal Informatics Study Programme	Germany	Information Technology Law and Intellectual Property Law	http://www.eulisp.de/study-programme.html
Fordham University	US	Intellectual Property & Information Technology Law	http://www.fordham.edu/
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Commerce & Technology	http://www.piercelaw.edu/masters/ct.php
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Intellectual Property	http://www.piercelaw.edu/masters/

			ip.php
George Mason University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.gmu.edu/academics/degrees/
George Washington University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.gwu.edu/Academics/
Glamorgan, University of	UK	LL.M. Intellectual and Industrial Property Law	http://www.glam.ac.uk/
Golden Gate University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.ggu.edu/school_of_law/
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover	Germany	LL.M. in IT-Law and IP-Law	http://www.uni-hannover.de/de/
Hamline University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://law.hamline.edu/
Heinrich Heine University of Düsseldorf	Germany	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.duslaw.eu/en/node/380
Hong Kong, University of	China	Information Technology and Intellectual Property Law	http://www.hku.hk/
Houston Law Center, University of	US	Intellectual Property & Information Law	http://www.law.uh.edu/llm/ipil.html
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law	US	International Intellectual Property Law	http://www.kentlaw.edu/international/llm/iplaw/
Indiana-Indianapolis, University of	US	Intellectual Property	http://indylaw.indiana.edu/llm/ip/
Indira Gandhi National Open University	India	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.ignouonline.ac.in/mipl/Default.aspx
Institut d'Etudes Juridiques Européennes, Université de Liège	Belgium	Advanced Master in Competition and IP Law	http://www.iej.e.net/.0.html
Institut d'Etudes Juridiques Européennes, Université de Liège	Belgium	Master in European Law in Competition Law and Intellectual Property	http://www.iej.e.net/
John Marshall Law School	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.jmls.edu/
King's College London	UK	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/law/
Leeds, University of	UK	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/

Leuven University	Belgium	European Intellectual Property Law	http://www.law.kuleuven.be/cals/llm/index.html
Liverpool, University of	UK	Technology & Intellectual Property Law	http://law.ohecampus.com/index/
London School of Economics	UK	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/law/
London, University of; External Programme	UK	Intellectual Property Law	http://www.londonexternal.ac.uk/
London, University of; External Programme	UK	International Intellectual Property Law	http://www.londonexternal.ac.uk/
Maastricht University	Netherlands	Intellectual Property Law and Knowledge Management	http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/
Manchester, University of	UK	Intellectual Property Law	http://www.law.manchester.ac.uk/
Marquette University Law	US	Sports Law	http://law.marquette.edu
Melbourne, University of	Australia	LL.M. Intellectual Property Law	http://www.masters.law.unimelb.edu.au/
Melbourne, University of	Australia	Master of Intellectual Property Law	http://www.masters.law.unimelb.edu.au/
Michigan State University	US	Intellectual Property & Communications (Specialized Tracks: Communications Law, Copyright/Trademark Law, Entertainment and Sports Law, International Intellectual Property Law, Patent Law)	http://www.law.msu.edu/llm/ip/gen.html
Monash University	Australia	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.monash.edu.au/study/
Munich Intellectual Property Law Center	Germany	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.miplc.de/llm/
Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad	India	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://nalsar.ac.in/pg_programme.html
National Law University	India	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.nlujodhpur.ac.in/
National University of Singapore	Singapore	Intellectual Property & Technology Law	http://law.nus.edu.sg/
New South Wales, University of	Australia	Innovation Law	http://www.law.unsw.edu.au/
New South Wales, University of	Australia	Media and Technology Law	http://www.law.unsw.edu.au/

Nottingham Trent University	UK	Commercial Intellectual Property	http://www.ntu.ac.uk/
Nottingham Trent University	UK	Intellectual Property Litigation	http://www.ntu.ac.uk/
Ohio State University, Moritz College Of Law	US	Intellectual Property and Information Law	http://moritzlaw.osu.edu/programs/llm/
Pennsylvania, University of	US	Intellectual Property & the Internet	http://www.law.upenn.edu/
Queen Mary University of London	UK	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.qmul.ac.uk/postgraduate/llm/
Ramon Llull University, Esade Law School	Spain	Master in Intellectual Property and the Information Technologies	http://www.esade.edu/posderecho/eng/full_time
San Francisco, University of	US	Intellectual Property and Technology Law	http://www.law.usfca.edu/academics/llm/ip.html
Santa Clara University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://law.scu.edu/
Seton Hall University	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://law.shu.edu/Students/
South Africa, University of	South Africa	Master of Laws with specialisation in Intellectual Property Law	http://brochure.unisa.ac.za/brochure/
Southwestern Law School	US	Entertainment and Media Law	http://www.swlaw.edu/student-services/llmadmin/
Stanford University	US	Law, Science, and Technology	http://www.law.stanford.edu/program/
Stockholm University	Sweden	Master of European Intellectual Property Law	http://www.juridicum.su.se/
Strasbourg, University of	France	Master 2 in European and international Intellectual Property Law	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Strasbourg, University of	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Business	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Strasbourg, University of	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Cultural Heritage	http://www.ceipi.edu/c
Strasbourg, University of	France	Master 2 in Intellectual Property Law and Valuation of Intangible Assets	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Strasbourg, University of	France	Master 2 in Multimedia Rights and Information Systems (Masters 2 Droit du Multimédia et des systèmes d'information)	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Suffolk University	US	Global Law and Technology (Specializations: Intellectual Property and	http://www.law.suffolk.edu/academic/

		Information Technology Law)	llm/
Technische Universität Dresden	Germany	International Studies in Intellectual Property Law	http://tu-dresden.de/die_tu_dresden/
Thomas M. Cooley Law School	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.cooley.edu/gradprograms/
Torino, University of	Italy	Master in Intellectual Property	http://www.portal.unito.it/
University College London	UK	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/laws/prospective/llm/
Washington University in St.Louis	US	Intellectual Property and Technology Law	http://law.wustl.edu/
Washington, University of	US	Intellectual Property Law and Policy	http://www.law.washington.edu/IPLaw/
Whittier Law School	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.law.whittier.edu/centers/llm.asp
WIPO (Collaboration with University of Torino)	Italy	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.turin-ip.com/
Yeshiva University, Cardozo Law School	US	LL.M. in Intellectual Property	http://www.cardozo.yu.edu/
York University, Osgoode Hall Law	Canada	LLM Specializing in Intellectual Property Law	http://www.osgoodepd.ca/

IP grad programs non-law IP

Albany Law School	US	Master of Science (M.S.) in Legal Studies with Tech Transfer Concentration	http://www.albanylaw.edu/
Bond University	Australia	Master of Business Law (M.B.L.) Specialized in Intellectual Property, Information Technology and E-Commerce Law	http://www.bond.edu.au/degrees-and-courses/
Bond University	Australia	Master of Jurisprudence (M.J.) Specialized in Intellectual Property, Information Technology and E-Commerce Law	http://www.bond.edu.au/degrees-and-courses/
Bournemouth University	UK	Master of Science (M.Sc.) Intellectual Property Management	http://onlineservices.bournemouth.ac.uk/Courses/
Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies	France	Master of Intellectual Property Law and Management (M.I.P.L.M.)	http://www.ceipi.edu/
Copenhagen, University of	Denmark	Master in Intellectual Property Law in an International and EU Context	http://www.ku.dk/english/
Dayton, University of	US	Master's Degree in the Study of Law (M.S.L.)	http://law.udayton.edu/NR/exercises/
Drake University	US	Master of Jurisprudence (M.J.)	http://www.law.drake.edu/centers/ip/?pageID=IIIP
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Master of Intellectual Property (M.I.P.)	http://www.piercelaw.edu/
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Master of Commerce & Technology (M.C.T.)	http://www.piercelaw.edu/
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Diploma in Intellectual Property	http://www.piercelaw.edu/diploma/
Franklin Pierce Law Center	US	Diploma in Commerce & Technology	http://www.piercelaw.edu/
Hong Kong, University of	China	Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) Intellectual Property and Information Technology	http://www.hku.hk/law/programmes/pp_mphil.html
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago-Kent College of Law	US	Master of Science (M.S.) in Intellectual Property Management & Markets	http://www.kentlaw.edu/academics/ipmm/index.html
Indira Gandhi National Open University	India	Master of Intellectual Property Law (M.I.P.L.)	http://www.ignou.ac.in/schools/sol/courses.htm
Indira Gandhi National Open University	India	Master of Intellectual Property Law (M.I.P.L.)	http://www.ignouonline.ac.in/mipl/Default.aspx

IP Academy Singapore	Singapore	Master of Science (M.Sc.) in IP Management	http://www.ipacademy.com.sg/section/education/mip.html
John Marshall Law School	US	Master of Science (M.S.)	http://www.jmls.edu/academics/ip_law/pdf/ms_ip.pdf
Maastricht University	Netherlands	Master of Science (M.Sc.) Intellectual Property Law and Knowledge Management	http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl//Programmes/Programmes/IntellectualPropertyLawAndKnowledgeManagementLLMSc.htm
Magister Lvcentinvs	Spain	Master of Intellectual Property and Information Society Law	http://www.ml.ua.es/
Melbourne, University of	Australia	Master of Intellectual Property Law	http://www.masters.law.unimelb.edu.au
Michigan State University	US	Master of Jurisprudence in Intellectual Property & Communications Law (M.J.; Specialized Tracks: Communications Law, Copyright/Trademark Law, Entertainment and Sports Law, International Intellectual Property Law, Patent Law)	http://www.law.msu.edu/llm/ip/gen.html
Ohio State University, Moritz College Of Law	US	Master in the Study of Law (M.S.L.) in Intellectual Property	http://moritzlaw.osu.edu/programs/msl/index.php
Pittsburg, University of	US	Master of Studies in Law Degree (M.S.L.) Concentration in Intellectual Property and Technology Law	http://www.law.pitt.edu/academics/msl/concentrations/ip
Queen Mary University of London	UK	Master of Science (M.Sc.) Management of Intellectual Property	http://www.law.qmul.ac.uk/postgraduate/maintellprop/
Queensland University of Technology	Australia	Master of Intellectual Property Law	http://www.qut.edu.au/
Seton Hall University	US	Master of Science in Jurisprudence (M.S.J.) in Health, Science & Technology Law	http://www.shu.edu/
University of Technology, Sydney	Australia	Master of Industrial Property (M.I.P.)	http://www.handbook.uts.edu.au/courses/c04150.html
WIPO-ARIPO	WIPO-ARIPO	Masters Degree in Intellectual Property (MIP)	http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/teaching/

6. Selection of curricula for different courses

The content of an IP course, and the way in which IP is taught, should be designed to address the different needs of the various constituencies and based upon the availability of teaching materials. Four types of intellectual property courses are typically taught at law-school level. These are survey courses, specialised courses, advanced courses and practice courses. Similarly, in non-law programmes, survey courses are taught together with specialised, advanced and practice courses, depending on the discipline area concerned.

Survey courses are basic, broadly focused courses, which are intended to give an overview of the various fields of intellectual property law, with enough specific facts to interest students who might decide on a speciality in intellectual property. Survey courses, which may be titled, for example, "Introduction to Intellectual Property", "Industrial and Intellectual Property Law" and "Patent, Copyright and Trade Mark Law", are popular with students looking for a general perspective. Non-law students in the fields of business and commerce are interested in an economic perspective on the protection of individuals' creations. The teaching of survey courses is especially suited for professors who are just starting to teach intellectual property – they may learn, along with the students, the breadth and the complexity of intellectual property protection. However, many experienced professors specialising in intellectual property enjoy teaching survey courses because they find that the interaction with students from a wide range of backgrounds continually broadens their perspective.

Specialised courses for law students focus in-depth on a single field of intellectual property. Specialised courses carry titles such as "Introduction to Patent Law", "Copyright Law and Practice", "International Trade Mark Law", "Intellectual Property Licensing", "Unfair Competition", etc. These courses convey the particulars of the field of law under consideration, including a study of the statutes, regulations and procedures involved. Court interpretation of the law and judicial doctrines in common law countries, procedures for applying for and obtaining rights, and procedures for enforcing rights are some of the topics that would be addressed. Non-law students are interested in specialised IP courses that address their discipline area, e.g. "IP and medicine", "IP for engineers", "IP for librarians", "IP and agriculture", etc.

Advanced seminars are designed for students who have taken a specialised course in a particular field and are prepared to learn more about one or more particular aspects of that field. An example of an advanced seminar in the patent field might be a course which examines the history of the protection of an invention, from the time that a patent application is filed, through the process of examination and issuance of the patent by the patent office, and through all stages of enforcement of the patent through litigation in the courts. In this way, the student would learn the practical application of the principles of patent prosecution and litigation that were learned in a general form in the specialised patent course. Another type of advanced seminar might examine an aspect of the intellectual property course. For example, a seminar on "Competition Aspects of Intellectual Property Law" would fill a gap that may have been left by the basic courses. Seminars can also give students the opportunity to prepare research papers on current issues for presentation to the rest of the class, or give the professor the chance to teach his/her own particular specialty in depth, or to teach new and emerging fields such as biotechnology law or computer law.

Practice courses focus on the actual steps that an attorney would take in practice to obtain and enforce intellectual property rights. Courses such as "Patent Office Practice", "Copyright Litigation" and "Trial Advocacy for Intellectual Property Attorneys" challenge students to do the very things that they will be asked to do in their legal practice. Practice courses are often best taught by practising attorneys as adjunct professors, who will be teaching the things that they are currently doing in their daily work.

The task of selecting the proper type of course to be included in an intellectual property curriculum will depend on the nature of the students, the faculty and the type of degree programme offered. Most university programmes incorporating intellectual property education begin by offering a modest programme including a survey class and one or two specialised classes. They gradually increase the number and complexity of courses as the level of student and faculty interest increases.

Survey courses

Introduction to intellectual property for undergraduate law students

Course description

This course introduces students to sources of intellectual property law (international, regional and national) and to the principal categories of intellectual property (patents, industrial designs, trade marks, geographical indications, copyright and neighbouring rights).

Course objectives

The course aims to provide students with an understanding of the origins and content of intellectual property law. At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to:

- explain the evolution of the national intellectual property system;
- describe the role of patent law in protecting innovations;
- distinguish industrial designs from other forms of intellectual property;
- explain the role of trade marks in marketing;
- contrast trade marks with geographical indications;
- identify the role of copyright in protecting cultural creativity.

Course status

Compulsory

Teaching and learning method

Lectures

Schedule

Course credit: 3 credits

Hours/weeks: The course is designed for 15 weeks/semester

Academic year: Second year or later

Syllabus

Part I: Sources of intellectual property law

- International
 - Conventions and treaties
 - Determinations of courts and tribunals
- Regional agreements
- National
 - Legislation
 - Determinations of courts and tribunals

- Secondary sources

Part II: Patents

- Patentability
 - Patentable inventions
 - Novelty
 - Inventive step
 - Industrial application
 - Priority date
 - Disclosure of matter, etc. between earlier and later application
- Applications
 - Making of applications
 - Date of filing applications
 - Publication of applications
- Examination and search
 - Search
 - Substantive examination and grant or refusal of patent
- Employees' inventions
 - Right to employees' inventions
 - Compensation of employees for certain inventions
 - Amount of compensation
- Licences of right and compulsory licences
 - Patentee's application for entry in the register that licences are available as of right
 - Compulsory licences: general
 - Compulsory licences: WTO proprietors
- Infringement
 - Meaning of infringement
 - Proceedings for infringement of patent
 - Restrictions on recovery of damages for infringement
 - Relief for infringement of a partially valid patent
- International applications for patents
 - Effects of international applications for patents
 - Adaptation of provisions in relation to international applications

Part III: Industrial designs

- Registrable designs and proceedings for registration
 - Registration of designs
 - Substantive grounds for refusal of registration
 - Requirement of novelty and individual character
 - Designs dictated by their technical function
 - Designs contrary to public policy or morality
- Proprietorship of designs
- Applications for registration
 - Determination of applications for registration
 - Modification of applications for registration
 - Date of registration of designs
 - Appeals in relation to applications for registration
- Effect of registration, etc.
 - Right given by registration
 - Infringement of rights in registered designs

- Duration of rights in registered designs
- Exemption of innocent infringer from liability for damages
- Cancellation of registration
- Grounds for invalidity of registration

Part IV: Trade marks and geographical indications

- Registrable marks
 - Function of trade marks
 - Types of registrable trade marks
- Grounds for refusal of registration
 - Absolute grounds for refusal of registration
 - Specially protected emblems
 - Effects of registered trade marks
- Infringement of registered trade marks
 - Limits on the effect of registered trade marks
 - Exhaustion of rights conferred by registered trade marks
 - Registration subject to disclaimer or limitation
 - Infringements
- Identical marks
 - Similar marks
 - Well-known marks
 - Application for registered trade marks
 - Application for registration
 - Classification of trade marks
 - Examination of application
- Publication, opposition proceedings and observations
 - Withdrawal, restriction or amendment of application
 - Registration
- Surrender, revocation and invalidity
 - Revocation of registration
 - Grounds for invalidity of registration
- Geographical indications
 - Contrasted with trade marks
 - Deceptive geographical indications
 - Special protection for wines and spirits
 - Application to agricultural products and handicrafts.

Part V: Copyright and neighbouring rights

- Subsistence of copyright
 - Copyright and copyright works
 - Rights subsisting in copyright works
- Types of works
 - Literary, dramatic and musical works
 - Databases
 - Artistic works
 - Sound recordings
 - Films
 - Broadcasts
 - Published editions
- Authorship and ownership of copyright
 - Authorship of work
 - Works of joint authorship

- First ownership of copyright
- Duration of copyright
 - Duration of copyright in literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works
 - Duration of copyright in sound recordings
 - Duration of copyright in films
 - Duration of copyright in broadcasts
 - Duration of copyright in typography arrangements of published editions
- Infringement
 - Copying
 - Distribution of copies to the public
 - Rental or lending of work to the public
 - Performance, showing or playing of work in public
 - Communication to the public
- Secondary infringement
 - Importing infringing copies
 - Possessing or dealing with infringing copies
 - Providing means for making infringing copies
 - Permitting use of premises for infringing performances
- Permitted acts
 - Making temporary copies
 - Research and private study
 - Criticism, review and news reporting
 - Incidental inclusion of copyright material
- Moral rights
 - Right to be identified as author or director
 - Right to object to derogatory treatment of work
 - False attribution of work
 - Right to privacy of certain photographs and films
- Dealings
 - Assignment and licences
 - Prospective ownership of copyright
 - Exclusive licences
- Economic rights
 - Consent required for recording, etc. of live performances
 - Consent required for copying of recordings
 - Consent required for issue of copies to the public
 - Consent required for rental or lending of copies to the public
 - Consent required for making copies available to the public
 - Right to equitable remuneration for exploitation of sound recordings
 - Infringement of performers' rights by using recordings made without consent
 - Infringement of performers' rights by importing, possessing or dealing with illicit recordings
- Rights of persons having recording rights
 - Exclusive recording contracts and persons having recording rights
 - Consent required for recording of performances subject to exclusive contract
 - Infringement of recording rights by using recordings made without consent
 - Infringement of recording rights by importing, possessing or dealing with illicit recordings
- Performers' property rights
 - Performers' property rights
 - Assignment and licences
 - Prospective ownership of a performer's property rights
 - Exclusive licences
 - Infringement actionable by rights owner

- Provisions as to damages in infringement action
- Undertaking to take licence of right in infringement proceedings
- Rights and remedies for exclusive licensees
- Exercise of concurrent rights

University of London, Master of Laws (LLM)

Industrial and intellectual property

Section A: Intellectual property and technology

- Patents
- History and introduction; British, European and international patent systems (as affecting the UK); criteria for patentability; ownership; infringement
- Breach of confidence
- History and introduction; personal, trade and state secrets; the public interest and other defences.

Section B: Intellectual property and creativity

- Copyright and related rights
- History and introduction; the framework of copyright law – UK, Europe and international; subsistence of copyright; ownership; infringement; defences; term; moral rights; related rights - database right, artists' resale right, performers' rights.

Section C: Intellectual property and distinctive trading signs

- The law of registered trade marks
- History and introduction; the framework of trade mark law – UK, Europe and international (as affecting the UK); criteria for registration; grounds for refusal; infringement; defences; revocation and invalidity
- Passing off (unfair competition)
- Reputation or goodwill; misrepresentation; damage; standing to sue, including trade associations and foreign claimants; defences.

Section D: Intellectual property – integrated topics

- Justifications for intellectual property
- Sanctions for misuse of intellectual property, including civil remedies and criminal sanctions
- Law of industrial designs – registered and unregistered systems; overlap with other rights
- Dealing with intellectual property rights
- Intellectual property and Europe – monopoly and a common market

Specialised courses

International intellectual property law

Course description

This course aims to introduce candidates to the key institutions of the international intellectual property system, the basic principles of international intellectual property law, and the economic and legal theories that underpin the making of and justification for international intellectual property law, to be examined within the context of contemporary socio-economic problems such as the delivery of affordable medicines to developing countries.

Course objectives

On completion of this course students should be able to:

- recognise the contemporary significance, distinct nature and functions of intellectual property in the global economy;
- explain the evolution of the international intellectual property system and its relationship to national systems;
- describe the basic structure, institutions, principles and sources of international intellectual property law and the fundamental legal principles concerned in the protection of intellectual property as they pertain to copyright, patents and trade marks (including domain names);
- evaluate WTO member states' compliance with the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property as it applies to both industrialised and emerging economies;
- evaluate key substantive and procedural issues concerning the settlement of intellectual property disputes within the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- assess the operation of, and interrelationship between, the primary international intellectual property institutions of the World Trade Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization;
- critically consider the interface and potential linkage between intellectual property and (a) the principles and concepts of environmental protection and (b) socio-economic rights within the body of human rights law;
- identify, discuss and explore hypotheses for accommodating the economic, social and political dimensions of international intellectual property protection, in particular the legal problems posed by the scope of property rights in information and the patenting of biogenetic inventions;
- develop research, writing and advocacy skills in international intellectual property law.

Course status

Optional

Teaching and learning method

Lectures and discussion seminars

Schedule

Course credit: 3 credits

Hours/weeks: The course is designed for 15 weeks/semester

Academic year: Postgraduate

Syllabus

Class 1: Sources of international intellectual property law

- International conventions and treaties
- Decisions of international courts and tribunals
- Secondary authorities

Class 2: The constitutional structure of international IP

- International institutions: the World Trade Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization
- Role of non-governmental organisations including transnational corporations, trade associations, human rights, and environmental and consumer groups
- Global administration of IPRs and the integration of patent and trade mark offices

Class 3: The global regulation of IPRs

- Evolution and significance of the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
- Global implementation of TRIPS in industrialised and transitional economies

Class 4: The information revolution

- Impact of the digital information revolution and economic globalisation on the protection of intellectual property
- Intellectual property as a trade issue
- Development of global civil society
- Intellectual property and issues of global public policy

Class 5: Software and economic development

- Program copyright
- Digital rights management, self-help measures and unilateral action
- Software patents
- Trade-secret protection
- Database protection
- Open-source software

Class 6: IPRs, economic development, human rights and the environment

- Access to essential medicines in developing countries after the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health
- Famous trade marks, transnational outsourcing, child labour and sweatshop production
- Biopiracy, biodiversity and the legal protection of plant genetic resources
- Genetically modified foods, transgenic crops and agribusiness

Class 7: Intellectual property, freedom of expression and misuse of rights

- Copyright, music and royalty income
- Online file-sharing and peer-to-peer business models
- Trade mark and domain name conflicts
- Patents for internet business methods

Class 8: Electronic commerce and consumer protection

- Clickwrap licensing, contractual validity and implied warranties
- WTO, OECD and EU initiatives

Class 9: Geographical indications

- TRIPS requirements
- Extended protection for wines and spirits
- Possible extension to agricultural products and handicrafts

Class 10: Access to genetic resources

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- TRIPS Article 27.3(b)
- Farmers' rights
- Traditional knowledge
- 'Biopiracy'

Class 11: Technology transfer and IP

- 'Turnkey' arrangements, joint ventures, licences, collaboration agreements, technical consultancies, know-how agreements
- History, economics and politics of technology transfers
- Legal protection for technology, including intellectual property rights and contract
- Regulation of restrictive licensing agreements (TRIPS Agreement, Article 40)
- Technology transfer codes in developing countries (e.g. Andean Pact countries, China, Philippines, Vietnam)

Class 12: IP under bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) and bilateral investment treaties (BITs)

- Origins of FTAs and BITs
- The content of FTAs and BITs
- Significance of BITs: MFN provisions of TRIPS
- Regional treaties: ASEAN, NAFTA

Class 13: IP enforcement

- Incidence of counterfeiting and piracy and relevance to TRIPS
- Judicial enforcement of IPRs
- Border control of IPRs
- Criminal enforcement of IPRs

Class 14: Traditional cultural expression (TCE)

- Definition of TCE
- Problems with existing IP protection of TCEs
- Proposals for sui generis protection

Turin University (Italy)

Intensive postgraduate specialisation course on intellectual property

http://www.wipo.int/academy/en/teaching/sample_curricula/turin.html

Module I: Introduction to Intellectual Property (Weeks 1 and 2)

- Basic Concept & Overview - The Dichotomy Between Industrial Property and Copyright and Related Rights
- IPR in the Global Economy
- IP, Monopoly & Competition
- The Theory of Price under Competition, Oligopoly and Monopoly
- Allocative Efficiency, Pareto-Optimality and the Pricing Mechanism
- Economic Analysis of Law and IPRs
- IPR and Rival Economic Paradigms
- The Role of International Organizations in the Shaping of IPRs
 - WIPO
 - WTO
- Regional Institutions
 - The European Union
 - APEC, NAFTA, Mercosur etc
- Sources and Principles of International IPR
- Territoriality, Reciprocity, National Treatment, Most Favored Nation principles in the International IPR Conventions
- The Legal Status of International IPR Conventions
- The Doctrine of Direct Effect
- Private International Law Issues in Intellectual Property Contracts
- Multilateral Organizations

Module II: Patents (Weeks 3 and 4)

- History, Philosophy, and Economics of Patent Law
- The Patent Application
- Process of Obtaining Patent Rights
- Proprietary Scope of the Patent Right
- Disclosure Requirements
- Novelty
- Inventive Step or Non-Obviousness
- Utility
- Patentable Subject Matter
- Scope of Exclusive Rights
- Enforcement of the Patent Right
- Term of Protection
- Trade Secrets
- The option between Patenting and Trade Secret Protection: A Case Study
- Defences to Claim of Infringement
- Some Controversial Issues
- The Role of Patent Agents and Attorneys
- Patents and Utility Models
- Plant Varieties
 - Protection of New Plant Varieties
 - Subject Matter

- Scope of Protection
- Pharmaceutical Patents
- The Case of Biotechnological Patents
- Tutorial: patent protection within universities
- The SPLT
- Patent Application
- Scope of Exclusive Rights
- Term of Protection
- International Patent Classification (IPC)
- Functions and Services Offered by Industrial Property Offices and Patent Information and Documentation Centers
- The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and its advantages

Module III: Trademarks (Weeks 5 and 6)

- History and Evolution
- The Functions of Trademark Law
- Criteria of Protectability – Tridimensional Trademarks
- The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks; Regulations
- International Registration of Trademarks
- The Protection of Geographical Indications
 - At National Level
 - At International Level
- Acquisition of Trademarks
- Registration Procedure
- Term of Protection - Renewal
- Requirements of Use and Other Requirements Termination
- Right Conferred – Exceptions
- Protection of Famous and Well Known Marks
- Parallel Imports
- Trademark Licensing and Assignment
- Trademark Infringement
- Enforcement
- Remedies Cross-border Injunctions
- The Role of Marks in Industry and Trade
- Study visit to the intellectual property or legal department of a multi-national company

Module IV: Copyright and Related Rights (Week 7)

- The World of Copyright: an Overview of Copyright Law Including its History, Philosophy, Recent Developments and its Significance in the Intellectual Property Regime
- Subject Matter of Protection, Term of Copyright Requirements for Protection with Special Reference to Originality in Copyright Law
- Ownership, Assignment and Licensing of Copyright including Copyright in Employer-Employee Settings, Copyright in Commissioned Works and Journalists' Copyright
- Protection of Moral Rights
- Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions (Expressions of Folklore)
- Fair Use and Fair Dealing Privileges
- Infringement of Copyright and Related Rights and Remedies
- Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights

- International Protection of Copyright and Related Rights
 - The Berne Convention
 - The TRIPS Agreement
 - The Rome Convention
 - The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)
 - The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)

Module V: Antitrust and Unfair Competition (Week 8)

- Introduction to Antitrust
- The Goals of Antitrust: Allocative Efficiency and Fairness. U.S., EU and International Legislation
- The Prohibition of Restrictive Practices
- The Prohibition of Monopolization and of Abuse of a Dominant Position
- The Antitrust Scrutiny of Refusal to Deal in Intellectual Property and Price Discrimination in Licensing
- Case study
- Individual Trademark Licensing
- Tutorial: Antitrust and Unfair Competition
- Protection Against Unfair Competition:
 - Need for Protection
 - Legal Basis for Protection
 - The Acts of Unfair Competition
 - Sanctions

Module VI: Transfer of Technology (Week 9)

- Merchandising of IPRs:
 - Merchandising of Copyright
 - Personality Merchandising
 - Trademark Merchandising
 - Events Merchandising
- Preparation of Agreements
- Legal Arrangements for the Transfer of Technology
 - Assignment
 - Licensing
 - Franchising
- Preparation of Agreements
- Negotiation of Licensing Agreements
- The Role of Mandatory Provisions
- Remuneration
 - Direct Compensation
 - Indirect Compensation
- The Role of Intellectual Property in Promoting Technological Development
- Purchasing Right on line: Practical Issues

Module VII: Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits, Industrial Designs, Software and Data Bases (Week 10)

- The Dichotomy between Intellectual Creations and Functional Creations in the International Conventions
- Layout Designs (Topographies) of Integrated Circuits: Definition of Subject Matter of Protection
- Policy Considerations for Protecting Layout-Designs
 - Scope of Protection
 - International Protection

- The Washington Treaty
- Software and Data Bases: Copyright and Sui Generis Protection for Functional Innovation
- Tutorial: software licenses

Module VIII: Intellectual Property Litigation and Dispute Settlement (Week 11)

- International Jurisdictional Issues in Infringement Actions: Forum Shopping, Cross-Border Remedies and Cyberspace
- Remedies. Measures at the Borders: TRIPS, EU and Domestic Legislation
- Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Settlement Resolutions
- Relevant Provisions regarding Dispute Prevention and Settlement in the TRIPS Agreement
- Services of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center: International Center for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes
- WIPO Arbitration Rules
- WIPO Mediation Rules
- Domain Names Disputes: WIPO Rules and Domestic Jurisdictions
- Tutorial: case study on domain names

Module IX: Emerging and Global Intellectual Property Issues (Week 12)

- Overview of the Impact of New Technologies on the Protection, Exercise and Enforcement of IPRs
- Intellectual Property Issues in:
 - Internet
 - Domain Names
 - Use of Trademark on the Internet
 - E-commerce
- Protecting Copyright and Related Rights in the Digital Environment:
 - The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)
 - The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)
- Attempts to Use Intellectual Property Laws for the Protection of :
 - Traditional Knowledge
 - Biodiversity
 - Biotechnology
 - Expressions of Folklore
- Comparative Economic Analysis of Law: A Tool for IPR Research

Exam: Exam and Presentation of Research Papers (Week 13)

Intellectual property and agriculture

Course description

This course aims to introduce students to intellectual property law as applied to agriculture. Students will examine developments in plant breeding and agricultural biotechnology; the international, European and national sources of intellectual property law applying to agriculture; international, regional and national institutions responsible for the administration of agricultural IP; plant variety protection; plant patenting; geographical indications; and traditional agricultural knowledge.

Course objectives

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

- identify and describe (IP) assets produced in the field of agriculture;
- compare basic IP instruments used to protect agricultural assets;
- describe the dynamic nature of agricultural assets and modes of protection;
- explain the relevance of IP protection for agricultural innovations;
- explain the application of international IP treaties and agreements to agriculture;
- explain the application of plant variety protection laws to agricultural innovation;
- explain the application of patent laws to agricultural innovation;
- explain the protection of geographical indications and agriculture;
- compare the provisions contained in the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- outline the issues involved in establishing IP protection mechanisms in the area of traditional and indigenous knowledge.

Course status

Optional

Teaching and learning method

Lectures and discussion seminars

Schedule

Course credit: 3 credits

Hours/weeks: The course is designed for 15 weeks/semester

Academic year: Postgraduate

Syllabus

Class 1: Agricultural biotechnology and intellectual property

- Identification and description of intellectual property assets produced in agriculture
- Basic instruments used to protect biotechnology-associated intellectual assets

Class 2 - 3: Role of IP in protecting agriculture

- Protection of plant variety rights
- Patents
- Trade marks
- Industrial designs
- Copyright
- Confidential information

Class 4: International treaties and agreements

- The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
- The Patent Co-operation Treaty
- The Patent Law Treaty
- The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration
- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure
- Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1891) Protocol (1989)
- The UPOV Convention, 1961, 1978, 1991

- TRIPS

Class 5: The roles of various international organisations

- WTO
- WIPO
- FAO
- CGIAR
- UPOV
- CoP, CBD

Class 6: The Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- *In and ex situ* conservation of genetic resources
- "Access to Genetic Resources"
- "Access to and Transfer of Biotechnology"
- Benefit-sharing
- "Availability of Plant Genetic Resources"

Class 7: Protection of source countries

- International debate concerning access to biological resources
- International proposals for the protection of source materials
- Contract solutions

Class 6: Plant variety protection

- Registrability of varieties
- Registration process
- Rights conferred by registration
- Derived varieties
- Exceptions (seed-saving, research)

Class 7: Patenting

- Patentable innovations
- Novelty
- Inventive step
- Industrial application
- Identification of source countries of genetic materials
- Research exception

Class 8: Geographical indications

- Appellations of origin and indications of source
- Relationship with trade mark protection
- Misleading or deceptive indications
- TRIPS Agreement
- Multilateral Register
- TRIPS Disputes

Class 9: Farmers' rights

- Origins (relationship with traditional knowledge)
- Conservation of plant genetic resources
- National legislation (OAU Model Law, India, Philippines, Andean Pact)

Class 10: Dealings in agricultural biotechnology

- Material transfer agreements
- Licensing
- Brown-bag licences

Class 11: Enforcement of IP rights

- Judicial enforcement
- Administrative enforcement

Class 12-14: Case studies of agricultural types

University of London, Master of Laws (LLM)

Intellectual property and sport

Section A: Branding in sports

- Introduction to sporting brands
- Trade mark protection for sports events and sports stars
- Using copyright to protect imagery and sounds in sport
- Using design rights to protect images, mascots and brands
- Passing off and endorsement of events and stars
- Sports celebrities' image rights

Section B: Sponsorship in sports

- The sponsorship market in sport
- The different types of sponsorship available
- The sorts of rights granted in sponsorship agreements
- The responsibilities of both sponsors and the sponsored party
- The sponsorship contract

Section C: Ambush marketing

- Introduction to ambush marketing
- Protection of special event symbols (for example, the Olympics)
- Anti-ambush marketing laws
- The use of domain names to ambush an event
- The internationalisation of ambush marketing norms
- Preventing ambush marketing: the tool kit

Section D: Special topics in sports

- Broadcasting rights
- Ticketing restrictions
- Advertising laws and sports branding
- Counterfeiting and merchandising

International and comparative law of copyright and related rights

Section A: Copyright law in the United Kingdom and United States

- Introduction and protectable subject matter
- Protection criteria
- Ownership and duration
- Economic and moral rights
- Infringement and limitations to protection

Section B: French and German copyright law and related rights

- Introduction and protected subject matter
- Economic and moral rights
- Authorship, transfer of rights and duration
- Limitations and exceptions

Section C: International copyright law – international conventions and aspects of private international law

- General concepts
- The Berne Convention
- The Universal Copyright Convention
- The Rome Convention on the Protection of Phonograms and Performing Artists
- Copyright and the TRIPs Agreement
- The WIPO "Internet Treaties"
- Private International Law Aspects

Section D: Copyright law in the European Community

- Introduction to copyright law in the European Community
- Computer programs and database protection
- Rental and lending rights, satellite broadcasting and cable
- Copyright term and artist's resale right
- Copyright in the information society and enforcement

International and comparative law of trade marks, designs and unfair competition

Section A: Concepts of trade marks, designs and unfair competition

- Introduction to the concept of trade marks: a functional, legal, and economic analysis
- Introduction to unfair competition
- The history of trade marks
- Systems of protection; registered and unregistered trade marks
- International agreements: the Paris Convention; the World Trade Organisation; International Registrations; regional agreements; the Community Trade Mark (introduction); classification treaties; Trade Mark Law Treaty; appellations of origin; the Olympic symbols

Section B: Unfair competition

- Systems of unfair competition: a comparative perspective
- Misrepresentation and misappropriation
- Unfair competition in the United Kingdom
- Unfair competition in the United States
- Unfair competition in France
- Unfair competition in Germany
- Other jurisdictions.

Section C: Registered trade marks

- Registered trade marks: a comparative perspective
- Systems of registration: first to file v. first to use
- Registered trade marks in Europe: the Community Trade Mark; national registrations (United Kingdom; France; Germany); the role of the European Court of Justice
- Registered trade marks in the United States
- Other jurisdictions
- Current trends: dilution; domain names.

Section D: Special topics in trade marks

- Industrial designs; relationship to other forms of protection; Community Design Regulation; Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, as amended.

- Appellations of origin
- Trade marks and competition: parallel imports; functionality and the interface between trade marks and other intellectual property rights; comparative advertising
- Cultural issues: advertising; character merchandising; symbols of indigenous communities.

International and comparative law of patents, trade secrets and related rights

Section A: Comparative law of patents

- Introduction to patents: history, justifications, agreements
- Methods of applying for a patent
- Patentability
- The person skilled in the art, priority and grace periods
- Entitlement/ownership of patents
- Infringement and exceptions to infringement
- Transactions in patents
- Translations (London Agreement)
- Compulsory licensing and Crown use
- Plant variety protection systems

Section B: Comparative law of trade secrets

- Why protect trade secrets?
- The distinction between commercial trade secrets and privacy
- Relationship between trade secrets and patenting
- Is confidential information property?
- The law of trade secrets
- Inter-relationship with data protection law

Section C: International agreements on patent law

- Paris Convention
- TRIPS Agreement
- Other regional or international agreements:
 - Patent Cooperation Treaty
 - Budapest Treaty
 - Patent Law Treaty
 - UPOV Convention
- Proposed agreements:
 - Proposed Substantive Patent Law Treaty
- European Community Patent Regulation / Convention

Section D: Current issues in international patent law and policy

- Biotechnological patenting (so-called life patents and gene patents)
- Patenting of computer software and business methods
- "Patent quality"
- Development and "Access to Knowledge"

Transfer of technology law

Section A: Technology transactions

- ‘Turn-key’ arrangements, joint ventures, licences, collaboration agreements, technical consultancies, know-how agreements
- History, economics and politics of technology transfers
- Legal protection for technology, including intellectual property rights and contract

Section B: The technology agreement

- Parties
- Subject matter
- Activities and field of use
- Implied terms
- Remuneration
- Duration
- Breach
- Termination and post-termination rights and duties
- Due diligence searches

Section C: Specialised technology licences

- Biotechnology licences
- Software licences
- Trade mark licences
- Know-how and show-how licences
- Licensing by public research institutes (e.g. universities)
- Compulsory licensing

Section D: Public regulation of technology transfers

- Technology transfer and competition law
- European Community Block Exemption
- Regulation of restrictive licensing agreements (TRIPs Agreement Article 40)
- Technology transfer codes in developing countries (e.g. Andean Pact countries, China, Philippines, Vietnam)
- Protection of genetic resources (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture)
- Regulation of transfers of dual-use technology to belligerent nations

Intellectual property and medicine

Section A: Intellectual property of medicine and its sources

- Categories of intellectual property relevant to medicine
- International framework and history of intellectual property relevant to medicine
- Categories of intellectual property relevant to medicine
- European and National systems (UK and designated jurisdictions)
- Applications of intellectual property in medical and pharmaceutical industries

Section B: Access to medicines

- Overview of the issues and history of the campaign
- Human right to health and the ethics of patents
- TRIPS Agreement
- Doha Development Round (Ministerial Declaration; Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health; Decision on Paragraph 6)
- Paragraph 6 System

Section C: Patents and life forms

- Legal and socio-legal concept of life form
- Ethical considerations and exceptions
- Medical biotechnologies
- International, European and designated domestic frameworks (including European Biotechnology Directive)
- Genes and gene sequences
- Cloning
- Germ-line modification technology
- Embryos

Section D: Property in the person

- Medical and genetic privacy and intellectual property
- Genetic privacy
- Genetic sampling and collection; genomic libraries and databases
- Traditional medicine and genetic resources

Franchising law

Section A: Franchising as a legal concept

- The business of franchising
- The structure of franchise arrangements
- The franchise contract
- Financial arrangements
- Taxation

Section B: Protecting the elements of a franchise

- Intellectual property rights and franchising
- The name of the business (trade marks, trade names, passing off)
- Business methods (patents, trade secrets)
- The franchise livery (copyright, designs, passing off)
- Character merchandising
- Licensing

Section C: Consumer protection and the regulation of unfair practices

- False, misleading and deceptive advertising
- Misrepresentation
- Pyramid sales, prize promotions and other unfair trade practices
- Competition regulation (United Kingdom and European Union law)

Section D: International franchising

- Legal issues
- International franchise documentation
- International tax issues

Intellectual property on the internet

Section A: Digital copyright

- Introduction to digital copyright
- Copyright Directive and Digital Millennium Copyright Act
- Emerging copyright issues
- Licensing and rights management in the digital arena

Section B: Trade marks and other rights in distinctive signs online

- Introduction to trade marks
- Developments in use of trade marks online
- Principle of territoriality and use of trade marks online
- Unfair competition

Section C: Domain names

- Introduction to the mechanics of the domain name system
- Cybersquatting
- Recent developments concerning domain names and intellectual property
- Dispute resolution

Section D: Computer-related patents

- Business methods patents
- Software patents
- Prior art effect
- Enforcement of rights

Practice courses

Specialist course for intellectual property practitioners

Course description

The course is intended for trainee patent and trade mark attorneys coming from the disciplines of science and engineering.

The course consists of instruction in the following subjects:

- Basic principles of law
- Copyright and designs
- Law of trade marks and unfair competition
- Patent law

Course objectives

The course aims at providing the intending IP practitioner with an understanding of the legal system and the content of intellectual property law. At the end of the course, the student is expected to be able to:

- describe the structure and organisation of the national legal system;
- describe the content of the principal categories of law;
- describe the content of the principal categories of intellectual property law;
- analyse the system for the registration and enforcement of patents;
- analyse the system for the registration and enforcement of trade marks and industrial designs;
- identify the role of copyright in protecting research and innovation.

Course status

Compulsory

Teaching and learning method

Lectures, tutorials and workshops

Schedule

Hours/weeks: The course is designed for 12 weeks/semester

Academic year: Postgraduate

Syllabus

Class 1: Legal institutions

- Sources of law
- Parliament
- Courts
- Interpreting statutes
- Reading cases

Class 2: Contract

- Formation of a contract
- Terms
- Parties
- Consent
- Performance/breach
- Termination
- Remedies

Class 3: Property

- The nature of 'property'
- Property classifications
- Legal & equitable interests

Class 4: Wrongs (tort/delict)

- Types of wrong
- Negligence
- Strict liability

Class 5: IP remedies

- Damages
- Account of profits
- Injunctions, incl. freezing injunctions
- Search orders
- Criminal proceedings
- Alternative dispute resolution (mediation and arbitration)

Class 6: Trade marks 1

- Historical and theoretical basis of protection
- International and national protection

Class 7: Trade marks 2

Subject-matter of protection and registration

Class 8: Trade marks 3

Maintenance of trade mark rights

Class 9: Trade marks 4

Trade mark infringement

Class 9: Trade marks 5

Protection of well-known marks

Class 10: Trade marks 6

Counterfeiting and criminal offences

Class 11: Patents 1

Introduction and overview of patent law

Class 12: Patents 2

Novelty and inventive step

Class 13: Patents 3

Exceptions to patentability

Class 14: Patents 4

Infringement

Class 15: Patents 5

Anatomy of a patent: abstract, claims, drawings

Class 16: Patents 6

PCT filing and prosecution

Class 17: Patents 7

Ownership and employees' inventions

Class 18: Patents 8

Patent searching

Class 18: Patents 9

Patent interpretation

Class 19: Patents 10

Introduction to biological patenting

Class 20: Patents 11

Introduction to chemical patenting

Class 21: Patents 12

Business methods, computers & electronics

Class 22-24: Patent-drafting workshops

Mechanical, chemical, electronic and biological inventions

Class 25: Copyright 1

Introduction to copyright

Class 26: Copyright 2

Subject-matter of protection

Class 27: Copyright 3

Ownership and dealings

Class 28: Copyright 4

Infringement and defences

Class 29: Copyright 5

International aspects

Class 30: Confidential information

Trade secrets, test data

Class 31: Industrial designs

Registrable designs, international system

Class 32: Competition law

Technology transfer, licensing

Specialist course for trade mark agents

Course description

The course is intended for trainee trade mark agents coming from law and non-law disciplines.

The course consists of instruction in the following subjects:

- Basic principles of law
- Law of trade marks and unfair competition
- Copyright and designs

Course objectives

The course aims to provide intending trade mark practitioners with an understanding of the legal system and the content of intellectual property law relevant to that practice. At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to:

- describe the structure and organisation of the national legal system;
- describe the content of the principal categories of law;
- describe the content of the principal categories of intellectual property law;
- analyse the system for the registration and enforcement of trade marks, geographical indications and industrial designs.

Course status

Compulsory

Teaching and learning method

Lectures, tutorials and workshops

Schedule

Hours/weeks: The course is designed for 12 weeks/semester

Academic year: Postgraduate

Syllabus

Class 1: Legal institutions

- Sources of law
- Parliament
- Courts
- Interpreting statutes
- Reading cases

Class 2: Contract

- Formation of a contract
- Terms
- Parties
- Consent
- Performance/breach
- Termination
- Remedies

Class 3: Property

- The nature of 'property'
- Property classifications

- Legal & equitable interests

Class 4: Wrongs (tort/delict)

- Types of wrong
- Negligence
- Strict liability

Class 5: IP remedies

- Damages
- Account of profits
- Injunctions, incl. freezing injunctions
- Search orders
- Criminal proceedings
- Alternative dispute resolution (mediation and arbitration)

Class 6: Introduction to trade marks

Includes:

- definition of trade mark and what can be registered with reference to:
 - "capable of distinguishing"
 - "capable of being represented graphically"
- colours and combinations of colours
- shapes
- geographical names
- slogans
- specially protected emblems
- contrary to public policy/deceptive
- internet-related marks

Class 7: Advanced trade mark searching theory and practice

- Clearance of marks for use and registration
- Trade mark searches
- Company name searches
- Common law searches
- Domain name searches
- Limitations of searches
- "Earlier trade marks"
- Approaching the search question

Class 8: Trade mark office practice, oppositions, observations

- Application procedure
- Eligible applicants
- Use or intended use
- Classification
- Convention priority
- Series marks
- Certification and collective marks
- Limitations and disclaimers

- Division, merger of applications/registrations
- Evidence of use
- Observations

Class 9: Opposition

- Grounds for opposition
- Counterstatement
- Amendments
- Procedure
- Deadlines
- Cooling-off period
- Evidence
- Costs
- Appeals

Class 10: Revocation and invalidity; registrable transactions, maintenance, formalities

- Revocation
 - Grounds
 - Bad faith
 - Procedure
 - Deadlines
 - Burden of proof, evidence
 - Consequences of revocation and invalidity
 - Defences
- Registrable transactions
 - Assignments
 - Mergers
 - Licences
 - Security interest
- Others
 - Death
 - Disappearance
 - Bankruptcy
 - Liquidation
- Maintenance/formalities
 - Renewal procedures
 - Amendment of trade marks
 - Fees
 - Applications/registrations open to public inspection
- Rectification

Class 11: Unregistered marks

- Protectable reputation; goodwill
- Geographic scope of reputation
- Deception and confusion
- Damage
- Effect of trade mark registration
- Character merchandising
- Remedies
- Relationship with infringement

Class 12: Trade mark infringement

- Use in the course of trade
- Use in relation to goods or services
- Identical marks
- Resembling marks
- Likelihood of confusion
- Comparative advertising
- Defences to infringement

Class 13: Well-known marks, parallel importation, domain names

- Well-known marks
- Establishing reputation
- Parallel importation
 - Doctrine of exhaustion
 - Implied consent
 - Repackaging
- Domain names
 - Registration
 - Interaction with trade marks through cases
 - ICANN's dispute resolution policy
 - WIPO's dispute resolution policy

Class 14: International conventions and treaties

- Madrid Arrangement for the International Registration of Marks
- Madrid Protocol for the International Registration of Marks
- Paris Convention
- Trade Mark Law Treaty
- WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

Class 15: International trade marks

- Application procedure
 - Eligible applicants
 - Basis of application
 - Office of origin
 - Language
 - Representation
 - Contracting parties
 - WIPO
- Classification
- Convention Priority
- Procedure
 - Substantive requirements
 - Examination by WIPO
 - Examination by contracting parties
 - Irregularities
 - Grounds for refusal
 - Remedying defects and irregularities
 - Publication
 - Registration

- Duration and renewal
- Opposition
- Time limits
- Maintenance/formalities
 - Dependence and independence
 - Central attack
 - Ceasing of effect
 - Transformation
 - Replacement
 - Change of name or address
 - Correction of errors
 - Subsequent designations
 - Limitation, renunciation and cancellation
 - Transfers/licences
 - Fees and forms

Class 15: Trade mark litigation

- Procedure of courts of first instance
- Procedure of appeal courts

Specialist course for IP judges

Course description

This course aims to introduce IP judges to IP concepts and to the judicial enforcement of IPRs. Students will be introduced to the sources of IP laws, the principal categories of IP and to the way in which IP rights are enforced in the civil and criminal courts.

Course objectives

On completion of this unit, students should be able to:

- identify the national, regional and international sources of IP laws;
- identify the principal categories of IP;
- identify the role of the judiciary and litigating parties in IP cases;
- contrast civil enforcement with criminal and administrative enforcement;
- note the role of alternative dispute resolution.

Course status

Optional

Teaching and learning method

Lectures and discussion seminars

Schedule

Course credit: 3 credits

Hours/weeks: The course is presented in 24 days

Syllabus

Day 1: Introduction and sources of law

- Introduction to the course
- National legal system
- Sources of law – legislature
- Sources of law – case law, the role of precedent (where relevant)
- Categories of civil law
- Criminal law
- Administrative law

Day 2: Civil procedure

- The court system
- Civil procedure
- Evidence
- Introduction to comparative legal systems

Day 3: International sources of industrial property law

- The Paris Convention
- WTO TRIPS Agreement
- Patent conventions (PCT, PLT, Strasbourg Convention, Budapest Treaty)
- Trade mark conventions (Madrid Treaty and Protocol, TLT, Nice and Vienna Conventions, Nairobi Treaty)

Day 4: International sources of industrial property law (continued)

- Industrial designs (Hague Agreement)
- Geographical indications (Madrid Agreement, Lisbon Agreement)

International sources of copyright law

- Berne Convention
- Berne Convention and UCC
- Rome, Phonograms and Satellites Conventions
 - International sources of digital copyright and neighbouring rights
- WIPO Copyright Treaty
- WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty

Day 5: Introduction to patent law

- Invention
- Novelty
- Inventive step

Day 6: Introduction to patent law

- Industrial application
- Exceptions from patentability

Day 6: Patents

- Petty patents / utility models

Infringement

Day 7: Trade marks

- Registrable signs – names and device marks
- Registrable signs – shapes and smells
- Distinctive marks
- Exceptions from registration

Day 8: Trade mark office procedure I

- Application procedure
- Oppositions
 - Grounds for opposition
 - Counterstatement
 - Amendments
 - Procedure
 - Deadlines
 - Cooling-off period
 - Evidence
 - Costs
 - Appeals

Day 9: Trade mark office procedure II

- Revocation and invalidity
 - Grounds
 - Bad faith
 - Procedure
 - Deadlines
 - Burden of proof, evidence
 - Consequences of revocation and invalidity
 - Defences
- Registrable transactions
 - Assignments
 - Mergers
 - Licences
 - Security interest
- Others
 - Death
 - Disappearance
 - Bankruptcy
 - Liquidation
- Maintenance/formalities
 - Renewal procedures
 - Amendment of trade marks
 - Fees
 - Applications/registrations open to public inspection
- Rectification

Class 10: Infringement

- Use in the course of trade
- Use in relation to goods or services
- Identical marks
- Resembling marks

- Likelihood of confusion
- Comparative advertising
- Transitional provisions

Class 11: Defences to infringement

- Acquiescence
- Consent
- Invalid registration
- Use of own name and address
- Indications concerning characteristics or purpose of goods or services
- Miscellaneous
- Privilege

Class 12: Dealings in trade marks

- Assignments
- Licensing
- Franchising

Class 13: Parallel importation

- Doctrine of exhaustion
- Implied consent
- EU practice
- Repackaging

Class 14: Well-known marks and dilution

- TRIPS Agreement
- WIPO Joint Resolution
- Indicia of renown
- Dilution (blurring and tarnishment)

Class 15: Domain names

- Registration
- Interaction with trade marks
- Dispute resolution policy of the national registry
- WIPO's dispute resolution policy

Class 16: Court procedure and remedies, counterfeiting, criminal proceedings

- Letter before action
- Threats
- Court procedure and forms of evidence
- Legal and equitable remedies
- Disclosure
- Injunctions
- Search orders
- Freezing injunctions
- Damages and costs
- Settlement of disputes

- Costs

Class 17: Criminal enforcement of trade marks

Class 18: Copyright I

- Subject-matter of protection
- Ownership of rights and employee issues

Class 19: Copyright II

- Rights conferred and infringing acts
- Defences and limitations

Class 20: Copyright III

- Moral rights – common law
- Moral rights – civil law
- Films & sound recordings
- Performers' rights

Class 21

- Collective management of copyright
- Digital issues
- Anti-circumvention devices and digital rights management

Class 22: Industrial designs

- Registrable designs
- Infringement
- Defences
- Artistic copyright law

Class 23: Semiconductor chips and databases

- Background to s/c protection issues
- TRIPS
- US Legislation
- EU s/c chip protection
- Data rights
- The WIPO draft treaty on databases 1996

Class 24: Intellectual property in court

- Evidence
- Trade marks in court: survey evidence
- Expert witnesses
- Court orders

7. Online courses

WIPO courses

DL-001 Primer on Intellectual Property

Course Outline

The "Primer on Intellectual Property" (DL-001) covers briefly the fundamental aspects of intellectual property, i.e. copyright, related rights, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial design, patents, new plant varieties, unfair competition, enforcement of intellectual property rights and emerging issues in intellectual property. The course materials, presented in 12 sections, are followed by a series of Self-Assessment Questions.

DL-001 is intended to provide a quick overview of intellectual property and the reasons why it is considered an important economic and cultural asset in today's life and economy. It constitutes an effective introduction to intellectual property, and will stimulate your interest in pursuing further readings and studies in this field.

DL-001 is also intended to introduce you to the Academy's curricular distance learning courses, which range from a comprehensive "General Course on Intellectual Property", to more specialized courses for those who wish to learn more about specific IP subjects.

Duration

You will be able to read the materials of this short course in about 3 hours.

DL-101 General Course on Intellectual Property

Course Outline

Delivered via the Internet, this course comprises twelve modules:

1. Guide to Studying the Course
2. Introduction to IP
3. Copyright
4. Related Rights
5. Trademarks
6. Geographical Indications
7. Industrial Design
8. Patents
9. WIPO Treaties
10. Unfair Competition
11. Protection of New Varieties of Plants
12. Summary and Discussion on IP Rights

Students must submit a final exam before completing the course.

Target Audience

Government officials, staff in collective management societies, business managers in publishing, broadcasting and industry, students in faculties of law, business, chemistry, engineering, journalism, etc. needing a basic knowledge of IP.

Time Frame

This course involves about 50 hours of study time over a period of six weeks. Tutorial assistance is provided by in-house experts via the course administrator. The course is offered two times a year in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

101PCT General primers - Introduction to the Patent Cooperation Treaty

Course Description

This PCT distance learning course provides an introduction and general overview of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), an international system for seeking patents on a global scale. The course was developed by WIPO specialists on the PCT using the pedagogical and distance learning methodology of the WIPO Academy. The course is entirely self-study and includes test questions to measure your understanding and progress in learning the content. In addition to the course material, you will find links to specific reference documents, such as legal texts and other official WIPO documents.

Target Audience

This course is aimed at anyone who needs a basic understanding of the PCT system.

Time Frame

This is an open course with no expiration date. It is available online without any time restrictions. You can follow the course at your own pace on your PC, or alternatively, download the entire course content for study on paper. It is estimated that 4 hours of total study time is required to complete the course.

Cost

This course is available free-of-charge.

Course Certificate

No course certificate is issued for completion of this self-learning course.

Languages

This is available as an interactive on-line course in English and as a PDF download in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

DL-201E Copyright and Related Rights

Course outline

This advanced course is intended to explain the basic principles of international Copyright Law, and introduce the international treaties, as well as recent developments and trends in the area of international copyright. It also covers the role of WIPO in the worldwide protection of copyright. The course consists of ten substantive modules:

1. Concept of Copyright, the Historical Background and the International Framework
2. Berne Convention - Principles and notions of works
3. Berne Convention - Content of Protection: rights and limitations
4. Berne Convention - Special types of works and situations
5. TRIPS Agreement and the WIPO Copyright Treaty
6. Related Rights

7. Sui Generis Regimes of Protection, Sui Generis Rights and Unfair Competition
8. TRIPS Agreement and Enforcement Issues
9. Collective Management
10. Copyright On The Internet

Target audience

Staff in collective management societies and in copyright offices, staff in broadcast and publishing industries, legal practitioners, university students with an advanced knowledge of intellectual property.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered in English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

DL-202E Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property

Course outline

The course is structured to cover three levels of education. Level one provides a foundation for understanding the basic concepts involved with e-commerce and IP. Level two covers the IP aspects of e-commerce in three main areas: Copyright, Trademarks, Patents. At level three, various sub-topics in each of the above areas are addressed in greater detail (i.e. protection of databases and software, domain names, internet business, etc).

Target audience

IP professionals at general and advanced levels, academics, professionals in industry and businesses, university students.

Time frame

This course involves about 50 hours of study time over a period of 6 weeks. It is offered in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

DL-204E Biotechnology and Intellectual Property

Course outline

The course aims to illustrate how you can use the current IP system to protect and commercialize your biotechnological invention. After completing the study of this course, you should be able to develop a sound knowledge of the different legal instruments related to protection of your biotechnology invention and execute a strategy for commercializing your invention.

The course covers the following topics:

1. the range and different types of IP rights,
2. the international framework for the protection of IP,
3. how patent law protects biotechnological inventions,
4. the legal requirements and administrative steps for getting a patent for a biotechnological invention,
5. how databases of technical and patent information can help you in research,
6. how to search databases for technical and patent information,
7. how to read, interpret and assess the effect of a patent document,
8. the nature of plant breeder's rights systems,

9. IP as a factor in research and development,
10. how to negotiate research contracts with commercial partners, and
11. the management and practical use of IP rights, including licensing and enforcement.

One of the aims of the course is to enable you to learn about definitions, and concepts, that are commonly used in the intellectual property field, especially as used by that subgroup of IP professionals who work or "practice" in the biotechnology field. You will find such definitions underlined as you read the course material.

Another aim of the course is to illustrate the dynamic nature of both biotechnology and IP and how the intersection of these two fields is never static. Several players are involved, not just the scientists, the inventor, or the patent agent drafting the application, but also legislators, law enforcement agencies, lawyers, venture capitalists, and technology transfer specialists. Each of these specialists will leave their mark on the field and will add to its ever changing nature.

Target audience

The course assumes that the student has general background in intellectual property law or in biotechnology. It is aimed at a general audience, including scientific researchers, public research institutions, commercial research institutions, businesspeople, industry associations, academics, lawyers, policymakers, officials in government intellectual property offices and individuals with an interest in biotechnology and intellectual property. Part Three (last part of the course), on managing intellectual property, is written mostly from the perspective of researchers in public sector institutions and universities, but should be of interest to other groups in the private sector.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

DL-301E Patents

Course outline

This advanced course is intended to explain the basic principles of patents, their economic impact, the process of patenting, describe technology transfer, patent pool and the traditional use of patents by centers of knowledge such as universities. It covers the important aspects of the patent document used in the enforcement of patent rights and the various aspects of enforcement.

The course consists of seven substantive modules which will be supported by an online tutorial assistance to students.

1. The macro-economic impact of the patent system;
2. The patent application process;
3. The different layers of the international patent system and regional patent protection mechanisms;
4. Kinds of intellectual property protection based on types of inventions.
5. Legal issues: covering areas of the patenting process including invention and discovery, disclosure, unity of invention, claims structure and interpretation, opposition procedures, grace period and exhaustion of rights/parallel imports;
6. Enforcement: describing pre- and post-grant appeals, evidence, remedy, types of injunction, and the role of courts, Patent Offices and mediators in ascertaining a patent right; and
7. New Issues, Important Cases and Discussions: covering science and technology, regulatory exemption, standards, and patent pools using recent case analysis for discussions.

Target audience

Legal practitioners, staff in intellectual property offices and research and development (R&D) institutions, university students with a knowledge of intellectual property (IP). It is highly recommended that participants who do not have knowledge in IP take the General Course on IP (DL-101) offered by the WIPO Academy free of charge.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered once a year in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

DL-302E Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications

Course outline

This advanced course is intended to educate and raise awareness of some of the complex issues that surround the protection and management of intellectual property for branding. The course should be ideally used as a preparatory course for a face-to-face intensive training.

The course consists of six substantive modules which will be supported by an online tutorial assistance to students.

1. The Role of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications in the Market;
2. Trademarks;
3. Geographical Indications;
4. Industrial Designs;
5. Protection Against Unfair Competition; and
6. Making Brands and Managing Intellectual Property.

Target audience

The course assumes that subscribers have a general interest in making the best use of intellectual property in marketing and managing intangible assets of the private company. The course also targets legal practitioners, staff in intellectual property offices and research and development (R&D) institutions, university students with a knowledge of intellectual property (IP). It is highly recommended that participants who do not have knowledge in IP take the General Course on IP (DL-101) offered by the WIPO Academy free of charge.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered once a year in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish.

DL-317E Arbitration and Mediation Procedure under the WIPO Rules

Course outline

This advanced course is intended to describe the main features and advantages of the procedures designed by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center; the selection process of the most appropriate dispute resolution procedure for any given case; and how to identify appropriate dispute resolution clauses for insertion into an agreement.

The course consists of four substantive modules which will be supported by online tutorial assistance to students.

1. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center. This module provides an introduction to WIPO, the WIPO Center's role and a brief overview of the three main procedures it administers;
2. Mediation. This module describes the mediation process and the different steps involved in mediation under the WIPO Mediation Rules;
3. Arbitration, including Expedited Arbitration. This module provides an overview of the arbitration procedure under the WIPO Arbitration Rules, the legal framework applicable to the arbitration, the commencement of the arbitration and the composition and establishment of the arbitral tribunal;
4. Conducting the Arbitration. This module provides a step-by-step analysis of the subsequent stages and procedural elements involved in an arbitration conducted under the WIPO Arbitration Rules or the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules, namely: the arbitral tribunal's authority to conduct the proceedings, language of the arbitration, submissions, interim measures, preparatory conference, presentation of evidence, confidentiality, award, and fees and costs.

Additionally, it provides for brief illustrations of cases that have been handled by the Center:

- ⤴ Arbitration case examples
<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/arbitration/case-example.html>
- ⤴ Mediation case examples
<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/case-example.html>

Target audience

The level of the course is best described as intermediate in intellectual property studies and it is firmly targeted at people who wish to know about the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Rules and Procedures. It would therefore be useful for people generating, or professionals responsible for protecting various forms of, intellectual property, who wish to be aware of the possibilities of dispute settlement procedures. It is strongly recommended that those who register for the course already possess knowledge of intellectual property or have taken the General Course on IP (DL-101), or Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property (DL-202).

Time frame

This course involves about 50 hours of study time over a period of 6 weeks. It is offered once a year in English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish language versions.

DL-318E Patent Information Search

Course outline

The intention of this advanced distance learning course relating to patent information searching is to introduce you to, and illustrate the concepts of, searching patent information. Some practical hands-on activities are proposed to give you some exposure to patent information and search interfaces that exist at the time of writing the material for this distance learning course. The search drills and activities aim at providing you with illustrations of some patent information search activities relating to technologies that you can readily identify with.

The course consists of five substantive modules which will be supported by an online tutorial assistance to students.

1. The Value of Patent Information: discusses the main functions of the patent system worldwide, the reasons for performing patent information searches, the value of searches for students, researchers, engineers and business managers and the role that IPOs play;
2. Patent Searching Activities and the Strategic Use of Patent Information: helps the student to identify reasons for performing different types of patent searches, discusses how patent

information can be analyzed for strategic use by R&D companies and HR managers, describes the organisation of patent documents and how the TRIZ is linked;

3. Techniques for Searching Patent Documents: focuses on search techniques both without using IPC Codes and with IPC codes only;
4. Patent Information Search Training: presents search drills to assist the student to develop the basic skills to perform patent information searches with relative precision;
5. Caution and Risks of Patent Searching: discusses the pitfalls and risks in patent information searching.

Target audience

The course targets legal practitioners, staff in intellectual property offices and research and development (R&D) institutions, university students with a knowledge of intellectual property (IP). The Search drills and activities aim at providing illustrations of some patent information search activities relating to technologies that people can readily identify with. It is highly recommended that participants who do not have knowledge in IP take the General Course on IP (DL-101) offered by the WIPO Academy free of charge.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered once a year in English. The launch of the course in French, Portuguese, and Spanish versions will be announced in 2009.

DL-320E Basics of Patent Drafting

Course outline

The intention of this advanced distance learning course on the basics of patent drafting is to introduce you to, and illustrate the concepts of, patent drafting. Some practical exercises are proposed with enough background and description to help you gain confidence to form a credible set of claims. The course should be ideally used as a preparatory course for a face-to-face intensive training.

The course consists of four substantive modules which will be supported by an online tutorial assistance to students.

1. Why you might want a patent: discusses the functions of the patent system, the purpose of a patent, reasons why a patent may be crucial to your organisation, shows you how to locate important information for business opportunities in patent documents;
2. Overview of patents: explains the basic concepts and strategies necessary for drafting a patent application, outlines the specific information needed to prepare a draft patent application;
3. Drafting a patent application: outlines basic information necessary for drafting and provides exercises including the core parts of a patent application. Common practices as well as practices of offices such as USPTO, EPO and others are discussed;
4. Notes and practical exercises on drafting patent specification: provides the tools to enable the student to draft claims or claims that flow within a claims set, discusses how different claims protect different aspects on an invention and provides many practical exercises for practice.

Target audience

The target group for this course is expected to have a basic knowledge of technical features of inventions. The basic knowledge of intellectual property is highly desirable. They may be inventors, scientists, engineers who are willing to learn about the basics of drafting patent applications in the absence of patent professionals in their countries. It is highly recommended that participants who

do not have knowledge in IP take the General Course on IP (DL-101) offered by the WIPO Academy free of charge.

Time frame

This course involves about 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered once a year in English. The launch of the course in French, Portuguese, and Spanish versions will be announced in 2009.

DL-450E Intellectual Property Management

Course outline

The course, Intellectual Property Management, focuses on intellectual property from the perspective of 'why' and 'how' for participants who have already covered the basics of 'what' Intellectual Property is.

Module I proposes a guide on how to study the course on line. **Module II** is a broad introduction to the subject of intellectual property as a management discipline and to lay a foundation for the following five modules. The **third Module** deals with economic perspectives on IP Management. The **fourth module** contains an introduction to innovation and the identification and protection of IP. In the **fifth module** IP valuations methods and IP finance are discussed. In **Module VI** commercialisation agreements, especially IP licensing is discussed. The **seventh module** deals with IPM in the digital era. There is hardly any product or service today that is not being advertised, at least, or sold through e-commerce. The WIPO Worldwide Academy developed a course on IP and e-commerce (DL-202) in 2002 and this module further explores the management issues. In the **eighth module** the development and implementation of an IP strategy is addressed. The **ninth module** contains two case studies and offers a sequence of learning opportunities that address the interdisciplinary nature of Intellectual Property Management (IPM).

In the first three modules, it teaches about the economic significance of IP. Using management examples and established industry methodologies, it elaborates on IP asset identification, IP incubation, IP commercialization, IP valuation, and IP taxation. In the last three modules it offers an in-depth look at commercial activities in the digital area by looking at e-commerce and IP, digital management of creative works, and the strategic management of IP.

Aims

This course has the following aims:

- Raise awareness of the principal concepts of IPM and its importance as a spur to human creativity and the advancement of economic and social development,
- Explain what constitutes IPM.
- Explain the economic rationale for IPM.
- Explain the process of innovation and value transference in the protection of intellectual property (IP).
- Explain the issues related to the commercial exploitation of IP.
- Raise awareness of the issues facing a manager in the management of IP in an on-line environment.
- Explain how to develop and implement a successful IPM strategy.

Course Description

The course consists of eight substantive modules, a glossary and a module of case studies.

The eight modules of this course offer a sequence of learning opportunities that address the interdisciplinary nature of Intellectual Property Management (IPM). Unless stated otherwise, all the case studies make up part of WIPO publications.

1. Guide to Studying the Course
2. Introduction and an Overview of Intellectual Property Management
3. Economic Perspectives on Intellectual Property
4. Innovation and Intellectual Property Protection
5. Intellectual Property Value and Finance
6. Intellectual Property and Commercialization
7. On line Intellectual Property Management
8. Strategy for Intellectual Property Management
9. Case Studies for Intellectual Property Management

Each Module of the course is preceded by a list of learning objectives, which detail the competencies you should have after your study of that section.

To help you test your progress, you will find self-assessment questions (SAQs) at various points in the materials.

In addition to the on line access to the course content and to a tutor whose job it will be to assist your learning, the Academy will make the course content available on PDF to allow you to study off line.

Target audience

The level of the course is best described as intermediate in intellectual property studies and it is firmly targeted at people who have basic knowledge in IP or Business Management. The course is therefore useful for people generating, or professionals responsible for managing and protecting various forms of, intellectual property, who wish to be aware of the legal and business considerations in making decisions. It is strongly recommended that those who register for the course already possess knowledge of intellectual property or have taken the General Course on IP (DL-101). Knowledge on Copyright (WIPO DL-201); Patents (WIPO DL-301); and Trademark (WIPO DL-302) would be an asset to those enrolling in this IPM course.

Time frame

This course involves approximately 100 hours of study time over a period of 10 weeks. It is offered in English.

South centre and UNITAR

<http://www2.unitar.org/dfm/ipdev/Info/Outline.htm>

Intellectual property policy

The key areas to be addressed by this course are:

- A general introduction to the fundamental concepts underlying intellectual property law and policy.
- The historical framework of intellectual property rights and their internationalisation.
- Intellectual property rights and the public health problem.
- Seeds, plants, and plant varieties and intellectual property rights.
- Issues relating to traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights.
- Intellectual property rights and digital and internet content.

The goal is to educate and enable government delegates, public and private sector officials in charge of IP related issues, and other stakeholders to further understand the linkages between IP and development so that they can:

1. Effectively participate in policy discussions and multilateral negotiations.
2. Address IP issues in legislation, regulations and guidelines.
3. Conduct strong analysis and research on IP policy issues.
4. Adapt the material for internal use, and use course material as a stand-alone reference guide.

Target Audience

The target audience for this course includes government delegates, public and private sector officials in charge of IP related issues (e.g. health, agriculture, trade, communications etc), parliamentary officials, academics, researchers, and civil society representatives.

Course Outline

This e-Learning course is comprised of six modules (lessons), each of which will be offered over a one-week period (total of 6 weeks, plus one week course wrap-up). The six modules include:

Module 1: Introduction to Intellectual Property

- What are intellectual property rights (IPRs)?
- Why are IPRs important?
- The nature of the IP right.
- The different types of IPRs.
- Further reading/ Related links.

Module 2: The Historical Framework of Intellectual Property and its Internationalisation

- The different philosophies that influence the rationale for IPRs.
- The evolution of IPRs and how a municipal law became internationally important.
- The relationship between IPRs and international trade.
- How the establishment of WTO and the introduction of TRIPS redefined IPRs from a trade perspective.
- The basics of WTO dispute settlement.
- The implication of TRIPS for developing countries in the overall WTO system.
- Further reading/ Related links.

Module 3: Intellectual Property Rights and the Public Health Problem

- The role IPRs play in social welfare programmes, such as access to medicines and public health.
- The introduction of the TRIPS Agreement and how it changed the issue of access to medicines.
- The problem of public health and how IPRs affected the price of drugs.
- The role played by the generic pharmaceutical industry and how fear of bioterrorism changed the entire scenario.
- The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, issues related to the implementation of the declaration ? the waivers and its importance.
- The need to adopt measures to protect public health in general using the flexibilities available under TRIPS.
- Further reading/ Related links.

Module 4: Seeds and Intellectual Property Rights

- The evolution of IPRs on plants.
- The interface between technology and IPRs in the context of plants.

- Legal issues with respect to IPR protection for plants and plant varieties.
- The relevant provision in TRIPS and the interpretations of that provision.
- The different approaches in defining plants.
- Key features of UPOV 1978, UPOV 1991 and TRIPS with respect to IPRs on plants.
- The significance of IPRs in agricultural biotechnology.
- Further reading/ Related links.

Module 5: Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights

- The importance and relevance of Traditional Knowledge for developing nations.
- Protection in the context of TK.
- The various approaches to protecting TK.
- The relevance of IPRs in the context of safeguarding the interests of TK holders.
- The legislative measures and strategies adopted by developing nations regarding TK.
- The local, national and global dimensions of the issues in TK and IPRs.
- Further reading/ Related links.

Module 6: Intellectual Property Rights and Digital and Internet Content

- The definition of digital and internet content.
- The development uses of digital and internet content.
- The problems with respect to IPR protection for databases and software.
- The nature of technological restrictions on access and copying (encryption and anti-circumvention measures) and their effect on traditional IPR exceptions such as fair use.
- The structure of IPR global governance that affects access to digital and internet content.
- The potential of approaches such as compulsory licensing and Free/Libre/Open Source Software.
- Further reading/ Related links.

8. Contact details of the universities in the region

Albania

UFO University
<http://www.ufouniversity.al>

Marlin Barleti University
<http://www.umb.edu.al/>

Bosnia and Herzegovina

University of Banja Luka
<http://www.unibl.org/>

University of Bihac
<http://www.unbi.ba>

Univerzitet "Dzemal Bijedic" Mostar
<http://www.unmo.ba>

University of East Sarajevo
<http://www.unssa.rs.ba>

University of Mostar
<http://www.sve-mo.ba>

University of Sarajevo
<http://www.unsa.ba>

University of Tuzla
<http://www.untz.ba>

Croatia

Dubrovnik International University
www.diu.hr

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
www.unipu.hr/

Josip Juraj Strossmayer University, Osijek
<http://www.unios.hr>

University of Dubrovnik
<http://www.unidu.hr/>

University of Rijeka
<http://www.uniri.hr>

University of Split
<http://www.unist.hr>

University of Zadar
<http://www.unizd.hr>

University of Zagreb
<http://www.unizg.hr/>

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

European University – Republic of Macedonia (Skopje)
<http://www.eurm.edu.mk/>

FON University (Skopje, Strumica, Struga and Gostivar)
www.fon.edu.mk

Goce Delčev University (Štip)
<http://www.ugd.edu.mk/>

International University of Struga
www.eust.edu.mk/

South East European University (Tetovo)
<http://www.seeu.edu.mk>

Ss. Cyril and Methodius University (Skopje)
<http://www.ukim.edu.mk/>

State University of Tetova
<http://www.unite.edu.mk>

University St Kliment Ohridski Bitola
<http://www.uklo.edu.mk>

University for Information Science and Technology "St. Paul The Apostle", (Ohrid)
<http://www.uist.edu.mk>

Montenegro

University "Mediterranean" (Podgorica)
<http://www.um.ac.me/>

University of Montenegro (Podgorica)
<http://www.ucg.ac.me/eng/>

Serbia

University of Belgrade
<http://www.bg.ac.rs>

University of Kragujevac
<http://www.kg.ac.rs>

University of Niš
<http://www.junis.ni.ac.rs/>

University of Novi Sad
<http://www.uns.ac.rs/sr/>

Turkey

Ankara

Ankara University Faculty of Law
<http://www.law.ankara.edu.tr/>

Atilim University Faculty of Law
<http://law.atilim.edu.tr/test/>

Baskent University Faculty of Law
<http://www.baskent.edu.tr/english/>

Bilkent University Faculty of Law
<http://law.bilkent.edu.tr/eng/index.html>

Gazi University Faculty of Law
<http://www.hukuk.gazi.edu.tr/>

Kirikkale University Faculty of Law
<http://www.kku.edu.tr/>

Ufuk University Faculty of Law
<http://www.ufuk.edu.tr/www/eng/>

Çankaya University Faculty of Law
<http://www.cankaya.edu.tr/>

Antalya

Akdeniz University Faculty of Law
<http://www.university-directory.eu/Turkey/Akdeniz-University.html>

Diyarbakir

Dicle University Faculty of Law
<http://www.dicle.edu.tr/>

Erzurum

Ataturk University Erzincan Law School
http://www.atauni.edu.tr/index_2.html

Eskisehir

Anadolu University Faculty of Law
http://www.anadolu.edu.tr/akademik/fak_huk/index.htm

Hereke-Kocaeli

Kocaeli Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
<http://hukuk.kocaeli.edu.tr/hukuk/>

Istanbul

Bahçeşehir University Faculty of Law
<http://www.bahcesehir.edu.tr/>

Bilgi University Faculty of Law
<http://www.bilgi.edu.tr/>

Galatasaray University Faculty of Law
<http://hukuk.gsu.edu.tr/en/>

Istanbul Ticaret University Faculty of Law
<http://www.iticu.edu.tr/default.asp>

Istanbul University <http://www.istanbul.edu.tr/hukuk/english.htm> Faculty of Law
<http://www.istanbul.edu.tr/hukuk/english.htm>

Kadir Has University Faculty of Law
<http://sites.khas.edu.tr/en/academics/faculties/faculty-of-law.html>

Koc University Law School
<http://www.ku.edu.tr/>

Maltepe University Law Faculty
<http://www.maltepe.edu.tr/eng/index-tr.asp>

Marmara University Faculty of Law
<http://www.marmara.edu.tr/>

Yeditepe University Faculty of Law
<http://www.yeditepe.edu.tr/>

Izmir

Dokuz Eylül University School of Law
<http://www.deu.edu.tr/deuwebv2/Anasayfa.php?>

Selçuklu

Selçuk University Faculty of Law
<http://www.hukuk.selcuk.edu.tr/>

9. IP offices

Albania

Copyright office

Competent administration Albanian Copyright Office
Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports
Address Abdi Toptani Str. Tirana,
Drejtoria Juridike e Marredhenieve me Jashte dhe Publikun
Tirana
Telephone +355 (0) 382 139 023
Fax +355 (0) 42 71 259
E-mail address mirli_c@yahoo.com
nikolinaal@yahoo.com
zshda@albaniaonline.net
Title and name of head Head of International and Public Relations Unit: Mrs Mirlinda Collaku
Director: Mrs Nikoleta Gjordeni

Industrial property office

Competent administration Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office (ALPTO)
General Directorate of Patents and Trademarks
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy
Website address <http://www.alpto.gov.al/home.asp?l=en>
Address Blloku Vasil Shanto Rruga Viktor Eftimiu,
(Godina 5-katëshe e Ish Institutit te Energjetikës)
Kati i katërt,
Tirana, Albania.
Tirana, Shqipëri
Telephone +355 (0) 42 234 412
Fax +355 (0) 42 234 412
E-mail address mailinf@alpto.gov.al
ssula@alpto.gov.al
zshda@albaniaonline.net
Title and name of head General Director: Mr Safet Sula

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Copyright office

Competent administration Institute for Intellectual Property of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Website address <http://www.ipr.gov.ba>
Address Kralja Petra Krešimira IV8a
88000 Mostar
Telephone +387 (0) 36 33 43 82 / 33 43 81
Fax +387 (0) 36 31 84 20
E-mail address info@ipr.gov.ba
mostar@ipr.gov.ba
Title and name of head Director: Ms Lidija Vignjević

Industrial property office

Competent administration Institute for Intellectual Property of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Website address <http://www.ipr.gov.ba>
Address Kralja Petra Krešimira IV8a
88000 Mostar
Telephone +387 (0) 36 33 43 82 / 33 43 81
Fax +387 (0) 36 31 84 20
E-mail address info@ipr.gov.ba
mostar@ipr.gov.ba
Title and name of head Director: Ms Lidija Vignjević

Croatia

Copyright office

Competent administration State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia
Website address <http://www.dziv.hr>
Address Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Telephone +385 (0) 1 61 06 100
Fax +385 (0) 1 61 12 017
E-mail address info@dziv.hr
zeljko.topic@dziv.hr
Title and name of head Director General: Mr Željko Topić

Industrial property office

Competent administration State Intellectual Property Office of the Republic of Croatia
Website address <http://www.dziv.hr/>
Address Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Telephone +385 (0) 1 61 06 100
Fax +385 (0) 1 61 12 017
E-mail address info@dziv.hr
zeljko.topic@dziv.hr
Title and name of head Director General: Mr Željko Topić

Kosovo UNSCR1244/99

Copyright office

Competent administration Office for Copyright and Related Rights,
Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Web site address <http://www.mkrs-ks.org>
Address Nëna Terezë 35; Prishtina 10000, Kosovo UNSCR 1244/99
Telephone +381 (0) 38 211 441
Mobile +386 (0) 49 505 753
E-mail address skender.boshtrakaj@ks-gov.net, sboshtrakaj@hotmail.com
Title and name of head Director: Mr Skender Boshtrakaj

Industrial property office

Competent administration Industrial Property Office (IPO)
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Web site address <http://www.mti-ks.org>
Address Rr. "Muharrem Fejza" p.n. Lagja Spitalit
10000 Prishtina
Telephone +381 (0) 38 200 36 526
Mobile +377 (0) 44 313 096
E-mail address isa.dukaj@ks-gov.net
Title and name of head Director: Mr. Isa Dukaj

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Copyright office

Competent administration Copyright and Related Rights Protection,
Ministry of Culture
Address 61, Gjuro Gjakovik
1000 Skopje
Telephone +389 (0) 23 289 797
Fax +389 (0) 23 240 561
E-mail address o.trajkovska@kultura.gov.mk
Title and name of head Head of Sector for Copyright and Related Rights:
Mrs Olgica Trajkovska

Industrial property office

Competent administration State Office of Industrial Property (SOIP)
Website address <http://www.ippo.gov.mk>
Address 25, 11 Oktomvri,
1000 Skopje
Telephone +389 (0) 23 103 601
Fax +389 (0) 23 137 149
E-mail address safet.emruli@ippo.gov.mk
Title and name of head Director: Mr Safet Emruli

Montenegro

Copyright office

Competent administration Intellectual Property Office of Montenegro
Web site address **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
Address Rimski trg broj 46
81000 Podgorica
Telephone +382 (0) 20 234 591
Telefax +382 (0) 20 234 592
E-mail address **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
Title and name of head Director: Mr. Novak Adžić

Industrial property office

Competent administration Intellectual Property Office of Montenegro
Web site address **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
Address Rimski trg broj 46
81000 Podgorica
Telephone +382 (0) 20 234 591
Telefax +382 (0) 20 234 592
E-mail address **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
Title and name of head Director: Mr. Novak Adžić

Serbia

Copyright office

Competent administration Intellectual Property Office –
Copyright and Related Rights Department
Website address <http://www.zis.gov.rs>
Address Knjeginje Ljubice 5
11000 Belgrade
Telephone +381 (0) 11 202 5832
Fax +381 (0) 11 311 23 77
E-mail address vlada.maric@zis.gov.rs
Title and name of head Director: Mrs Branka Totić
Chief of Copyright Department: Mr Vlada Marić

Industrial property office

Competent administration Intellectual Property Office
Website address <http://www.zis.gov.rs>
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11000 Belgrade
Telephone +381 (0) 11 202 5902
Fax +381 (0) 11 311 23 77
E-mail address btotic@zis.gov.rs
Title and name of head Director: Mrs Branka Totić

Turkey

Copyright office

Competent administration Directorate General of Copyrights and Cinema
Ministry of Culture
Website address <http://www.kulturturizm.gov.tr>
Address Anafartalar Cad. No. 67
Eski Adliye Binasi
06250 Ulus - Ankara
Telephone +90 (0) 312 310 00 26
Fax +90 (0) 312 309 0779 / 310-0063
E-mail address telifvesinema@kultur.gov.tr
Title and name of head Director General: Mr Selahattin Ertas

Industrial property office

Competent administration Turkish Patent Institute
Website address <http://www.turkpatent.gov.tr>
<http://www.tpe.gov.tr>
Address 115 Hipodrom Caddesi
06330 Yenimahalle
Ankara
Telephone +90 (0) 312 303 11 73 / 10 00
Fax +90 (0) 312 303 11 73 / 10 00
E-mail address info@turkpatent.gov.tr
Title and name of head President and Chairman of the Management Board:
Mr Habip Asan

European Patent Office

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1000 Bruxelles
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80331 Munich
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Title and name of head President: Mr Benoît Battistelli

10. IP academies and associations

Global Network of Intellectual Property (IP) Academies (GNIPA)

Introduction

Given the cross-cutting nature of IP, where IP knowledge is necessary at many different levels of enterprise, government and other stakeholders in innovation activities, some 20 countries have taken a dynamic approach to IP education through the establishment of national IP academies or training institutes/centres in an attempt to encourage not only universities but also other stakeholders of the IP system, such as innovation-based companies, creative industries and IP professionals, to take part in IP education programmes. In March 2007, WIPO organised, together with the National Institute for Industrial Property of Brazil, the first-ever Symposium for Intellectual Property (IP) Academies, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In order to enhance increased co-operation for maximum impact, the heads of IP academies adopted a declaration (Rio Declaration) spelling out various methods of co-operation. They agreed to create a Global Network of IP Academies and to undertake, among other activities, measures to strengthen co-operation and share experiences among the IP academies and training institutions.

The Second Symposium for Heads of IP Academies was organised jointly by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO), with the assistance of the China Intellectual Property Training Center (CIPTC), on 8 and 9 May 2008 in Beijing. The Second Symposium adopted the Beijing declaration and plan of action aimed at further enhancing co-operation among the GNIPA.

The Third Symposium for Heads of IP Academies was organised jointly by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO) on 9 and 10 June 2009 in Munich. The Third Symposium adopted the Munich plan of action.

List of present members of the Global Network:

Country	Institution	URL
Australia	Intellectual Property Research Institute of Australia (IPRIA)	www.ipria.org
Brazil	National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI)	www.inpi.gov.br
Bulgaria	Centre for Intellectual Property of the University of National and World Economy	www.unwe.acad.bg
China	State Intellectual Property Office of China (SIPO)	www.sipo.gov.cn
Croatia	State Intellectual Property Office of Croatia (SIPO)	www.dziv.hr
Cuba	Industrial Property Office of Cuba (OCPI)	www.ocpi.cu
Japan	National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training	www.inpit.go.jp
Mexico	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI)	www.impi.gob.mx
Nigeria	Nigerian Copyright Institute	www.nigcopyright.org
Pakistan	Intellectual Property Academy	www.ipo.gov.pk
Philippines	Intellectual Property Research Training Institute of the Philippines (IPRTI)	www.ipophil.gov.ph

Portugal	National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal (INPI)	www.inpi.pt
Republic of Korea	International Intellectual Property Training Institute of the Republic of Korea (IIPTI)	iipti.org
Republic of Macedonia	Center for Intellectual Property Education of the Republic of Macedonia (CIPE)	www.cipe.ukim.edu.mk
Russian Federation	Russian State Institute of Intellectual Property (RGIIS)	www.rgiis.ru
Singapore	IP Academy (Singapore)	http://www.ipacademy.com.sg
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property (IPI)	www.ipi.ch
Ukraine	State Institute of Intellectual Property of Ukraine	www.iipl.ukrpatent.org
United States of America	United States Patent and Trademark Office Global Intellectual Property Academy	http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/training_history.htm
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation	www.aripo.wipo.net
EPO	European Patent Academy	www.epo.org/about-us/office/academy.html
OAPI	Intellectual Property Training Center Denis Ekani	www.oapi.wipo.net
WA	WIPO Academy	www.wipo.int/academy

Any intellectual property academy / training center that acts as a national authoritative focal point of intellectual property education and research and which wishes to join the global network of IP Academies can send a membership application form to:

WIPO Academy, World Intellectual Property Organization, P.O. Box 18
 CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
 E-mail: gnacademy@wipo.int

11. European Patent Academy

<http://www.epo.org/about-us/office/academy.html>

The European Patent Academy ensures the overall co-ordination of the external education and training activities of the European Patent Office.

The Academy's activities are divided into five programme areas, aimed at different target audiences:

- [Institutional strengthening](#)
- [Professional representatives](#)
- [Innovation support](#)
- [Judicial training](#)
- [Academia](#)

In addition, the horizontal unit Materials, Media & Technology maintains a European calendar of patent-related IP training and supports the above units with distance learning products, such as e-learning.

12. WIPO Academy

<http://www.wipo.int/academy>

The WIPO Academy offers a wide and growing range of general and specialised courses on all aspects of intellectual property (IP) and its management. Delivered both by traditional, face-to-face means as well as through distance learning, these tailored programmes are designed to equip an expanding number of target groups with the specialist knowledge and tools they need to find their way around the IP system, to use it effectively and to manage their IP assets. Its programmes cater to different target audiences – inventors and creators, business managers and IP professionals, policy makers and government officials of IP institutions, diplomats and representatives, students and teachers of intellectual property and the civil society.

The Academy's rich portfolio of interdisciplinary courses caters to a wide range of IP educational needs:

- ⤴ Students from a range of disciplines (e.g. law, engineering, business) can grasp the fundamentals of the IP system
- ⤴ Policymakers and diplomats can examine and discuss the pivotal importance of IP for development and economic growth
- ⤴ Administrators can explore best practices to improve the delivery of IP services back home
- ⤴ Academics can widen their understanding of emerging trends in IP
- ⤴ Legal professionals can hone their practical IP skills and knowledge

International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)

<http://www.atrip.org/>

An association of teachers and researchers in IP, which organises an annual meeting for the presentation of conference papers

European Intellectual Property Teachers' Network (EIPTN)

<http://www.eiptn.org/>

The European Intellectual Property Teachers' Network (EIPTN), which is supported by the European Patent Academy, brings together individuals from across Europe to exchange ideas on best practice and innovation in teaching and learning activities relating to intellectual property.

The EIPTN is interdisciplinary in focus, reflecting intellectual property teaching in a range of disciplines including law, politics, international relations, business studies, economics and computing science.

The main aims of the EIPTN are to bring together individuals from across Europe to exchange ideas on best practice in intellectual property teaching and learning activities, and to raise awareness and disseminate information relating to:

- innovations in the teaching of intellectual property;
- problem-based teaching and learning; and
- multidisciplinary teaching and learning.

For more information or to join the network, contact the EIPTN co-ordinator Dr Duncan Matthews:
enquiries@iptn.org