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Areas of interest of the Eurasian patent office for consideration in the task list of proposed CGI.

1. Machine translation technologies: software used, manpower, budget, dictionaries capacity.

Sharing of non-copyrighted dictionaries' sources (possibly created for internal use by IPOs) in English and other commonly used languages for further use by IPOs to add translations in their national language.

2. Processing of full texts: Technologies and tools to detect, parse and markup the following entities for further presentation in XML data:

- Complex tables (including markup for proper display)
- Citations
- Headings and captions
- Chemical and math formulae

3. Mega applications handling, processing and publication. Publication of annex files for patent documents on optical media and in the Internet.

4. OCR techniques:

Technologies and tools to handle safely:

- Formatting elements, e.g. subscript and superscript
- Complex tables (including properties for proper display)
- Citations
- Headings and captions
- Chemical and math formulae
- Small images

The techniques to avoid appearance of mixture in one word of same looking characters from different alphabets (e.g. Latin and Cyrillic letters P, O, T, E, B, M, X etc.) - that seriously affects the search indexes quality.

5. Automatic first pages (and, possibly full texts) makeup using XML data. Technologies and software used.

6. Creating of open services (machine interfaces) in publication and search systems.

7. Instant publication (daily publication) of patent documents by patent offices. Changes in administrative procedures and technology.

8. Policy on free and fee-based provision of patent information by IPOs:

Policy on availability of the following parts of a patent document:

- Full texts
- Translations from national into commonly used languages
- Facsimile or PDF with "reference" look of patent document

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- Value-added data for patent analysis

Online/offline access to various data regarding applications and patents. Access via machine interfaces (open services).

Reproduction of data by other offices in their free or fee-based databases and services

9. Online filing software and technologies.

Creation of common tool for applicants to facilitate filing of full texts in symbol-coded XML format.

Possible work methods:

1. Share offices' best practices in the form of presentations and/or supportive material. Opportunity to collect questions from IP offices and to provide answers by reporting office in an extensive way (making available requested supportive material and examples, discussions in a form of web forum etc.)
2. Creation of project assistance facilities (IPO's provide contact details, possibility for all offices to upload their documents on selected topic, virtual or physical helpdesk).
3. Creation of common tools and/or methods in some specific areas (e.g. tool or interface for filing of full text in XML format).

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PROPOSAL FOR A MANDATE AND A PROCEDURE FOR THE CGI

1. The mandate of the Committee on Global IP Infrastructure (hereinafter referred to as "the CGI") is that, with a view to facilitating the coordination and development of global IP infrastructure (WIPO Strategic Goal IV), the CGI should provide WIPO member States with a multilateral forum for considering and taking appropriate actions on matters concerning the following tasks:

- (a) technical policies, recommendations and statements of principle regarding IP information dissemination;
- (b) practical, technical and operational matters regarding the digital networking of IP offices and a common platform for their international collaboration;
- (c) advice and assistance with regard to digitization of IP information and electronic document management of IP offices;
- (d) exchange of views on new technologies useful to enhancing global IP infrastructure such as machine translation technologies and search engines;
- (e) recommendations on system architecture facilitating IP information exchange (e.g., based on Service-Oriented Architecture model);
- (f) development of IP services to facilitate IP information exchange; and
- (g) development of a library of ready-for-use components for IP offices.

2. The CGI will not deal with matters concerning legal norms or WIPO standards and international classifications since they have been covered by existing committees or by the Committee on WIPO Standards ("CWS") which the General Assembly approved to create.

3. The CGI and CWS will follow the Standing Committee on Information Technologies' ("SCIT") working methods and procedures as summarized below (more details are included in document SCIT/7/14), where appropriate, subject to further modifications agreed by the Committee concerned:

- ? (a) a proposal to be made by a member State or by the Secretariat of WIPO for discussion and possible approval by the Committee on the creation of a new task;
- (b) discussions by the Committee or by a task force for making recommendations or taking actions to be decided by the Committee, and where necessary, by the Assembly concerned; and
- (c) the completion of the task.

PROPOSALS FROM OFFICES

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Mandate for the CGI

- (a) development of good practices, common tools and coherent approaches to various projects for interchange of data and information of intellectual property (US);
- (b) enhancement of automation of WIPO/TB (JP);
- (c) enhancement of automation of the IP Office (JP);
- (d) enhancement of digitization of international framework such as the PCT (JP);
- (c) enhancement of WIPO Priority Documents Digital Access Service (JP);
- (f) Vancouver Group Initiative (in terms of the centralized access to search and exam reports initiative) (AU);
- (g) consideration of a CIO (or equivalent) forum, electronic and/or physical, to allow discussions of strategic matters relating to IP Rights ICT management, not specific to WIPO operations (AU);
- (h) provision of a forum to mainstream development agenda issues relating to IP infrastructure development (e.g., Development Agenda recommendations 10 and 24) (AU);
- (i) provision of a forum to discuss and share ICT benchmarking information, e.g., work collaboratively to standardize ICT definitions and metrics used between offices to allow comparison of benchmarking results between offices (e.g., ICT cost-per-IP Right) (AU);
- (j) enhancement of P-DAS for mutual recognition, e.g., Search Reports (UK);
- (k) URI consideration (UK);
- (l) automatic tools for patent processing, e.g., search (UK);
- (m) share IT work platforms and working environments (UK)

JP = JAPAN

AU = AUSTRALIA

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Draft suggestions for further improvement of mandate and tasks for CGI from the delegate Jens P. Sollie, of Norwegian Industrial Property Office (NIPO), 2009.10.27:

To Mandate:

"...to discuss matters concerning global intellectual (or industrial) property infrastructure that do not fall into the mandate of the CWS. Such matters include development of good practices, common tools and coherent approaches to various project for strengthening international cooperation and interchange of data and information of intellectual property.

To, as a complement to CWS work with global infrastructure for intellectual property where the work and recommendations are considered appropriate to further enhance interoperability, interchange and exchange of IP-data, development of cooperation and common tools, methods or libraries, use of good practices, utilization of and adaption to common standards, and strengthening international cooperation with a specific focus on making the challenges less for developing countries.

Global intellectual property infrastructure definition:

A good definition of global infrastructure is given by the University of Oslo, Global Infrastructure Research Group (GI Group) of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences;
<http://www.ifi.uio.no/research/groups/gi/index.html>

The mandate of this group in light of their interpretation of "global infrastructure" could with ease be translated to Intellectual Property. Highlights:

"The common denominator is an interest in the interplay between complex socio-technical systems, depicted through the concept of Information Infrastructures. See the group manifesto for more information." (the information in full from the link is given below)

"...in contradiction with information system ... is a concept ... to describe large scale, complex, and networked technologies...."

"... a broader view on information infrastructures to include both the technical components, and also the interconnected social and organisational elements such as work practices, human resource issues, politics, and other institutional conditions. "

"... the interconnection of these socio-technical element to broader contextual conditions... "

"The socioeconomic and geopolitical context into which these infrastructures are embedded are ... of particular relevance."

"... Focus on how these infrastructures emerge and grow, in order to propose specific approaches for how appropriate and beneficial information infrastructures can be cultivated, scaled up, maintained and institutionalized over time."

The global infrastructure group of UIO (University of Oslo) has specific focus relating to the needs for developing countries, and conclude with some key research issues:

- "Scalability, or how to generate and manage growth
- The tension between standardization and flexibility
- How can global work processes and infrastructures be controlled (or managed) (e.g. practical as well as legal, regulatory and institutional systems around OSS issues)
- What kind of risks are involved (produced)

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- How can learning and innovation take place and be supported and taken into account within global work processes and infrastructure development
- How are information infrastructures different in the context of "third world" countries, and what different approaches and strategies are required for their cultivation to support socio-economic growth processes
- How are IIs (or: how can IIs be) maintained, sustained and institutionalised?
- And first of all: The interaction between these"

Method / Procedures

Working methods and procedures (SCIT/7/14) would be applied mutatis mutandis to the new committees.

OK. May point out that the task and issues to be discussed is entirely up to the members.

Schedule:

"Whenever necessary"

draft

"The CGI will as conclusion of first session evaluate and suggest a norm for the schedule /periodic / termin of meetings in light of the approved task list as suggestion for the next General Assembly."

Budget:

_ OK: Need at least funding for starting session: Cannot require results for the first year: Members need time to finalize the tasks and issues...

Tasks/Issues:

Current:

"... matters that no longer have a home amongst the various committees of member states..."

"... include questions of Patent INFO, and patent info policies (availability , free..."

"Machine-assisted translation "

"Software for digitalization of IP info. "

Suggestions of tasks

Set forth as questions or key words to be answered...

The individual key word or question may relate to other issues as well....

Language issues:

Machine translation: Indexes, on line, real time vs. copy, related to basic needs for protection of rights.

How can translation and language challenges best be solved to minimize cost, time, and maximize benefit and efficiency, in a way allowing developing countries to participate?

Best:practice issues:

Learning by each other: success vs. failure; what can we learn.

How to implement a new system; migration vs. integration?

What investment brings most relating to projects: specification, development, testing, and methods thereof?

Common tools:

Norway

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Information infrastructures, as contrasted with information systems which typically concern independent or stand alone systems, is a concept being developed to describe large scale, complex, and networked technologies such as the Internet. However, we take a broader view on information infrastructures to include both the technical components such as the technologies and standards, and also the interconnected social and organizational elements such as work practices, human resource issues, politics, and other institutional conditions. Our view of infrastructure also sees the interconnection of these socio-technical elements to broader contextual conditions such as roads, transportation facilities, electricity supply, state of the physical building etc. The socioeconomic and geopolitical contexts into which these infrastructures are embedded are also of particular relevance. Our focus is on how these infrastructures emerge and grow, in order to propose specific approaches for how appropriate and beneficial information infrastructures can be cultivated, scaled up, maintained and institutionalized over time.

The group's research agenda focuses on complexity in relation to globalization. Information infrastructures are deeply implicated in and fundamental to the workings of our current world. However, the effects of globalisation, and also the involved information infrastructures, are not evenly distributed. Glaring inequalities persist, as when the global finance community enjoys access to separate, secure high bandwidth networks, while most inhabitants of developing countries are deprived of resources to access and utilise information and communication technologies. Initiatives such as free software and/or open-source software are proposed to offer new models for technology development more appropriate to the needs of 'third world' countries. These models are compatible with principles of bottom-up, evolutionary, decentered and distributed technology design also advocated for technology design in so-called 'developed countries' due to the experienced complexity of managing information infrastructures. However, such alternative development approaches does encounter particular challenges, and these will be the key research issues of the group:

- Scalability, or how to generate and manage growth
- The tension between standardization and flexibility
- How can global work processes and infrastructures be controlled (or managed) (e.g. practical as well as legal, regulatory and institutional systems around OSS issues)
- What kind of risks are involved (produced)
- How can learning and innovation take place and be supported and taken into account within global work processes and infrastructure development
- How are information infrastructures different in the context of "third world" countries, and what different approaches and strategies are required for their cultivation to support socio-economic growth processes
- How are IIs (or: how can IIs be) maintained, sustained and institutionalised?
- And first of all: The interaction between these

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What software exists and what are the rights linked to it (open source, open SW, free SW, licenced) and what is best practice in use, and how to utilize.

Licences software packages vs. open SW for IP – pro/kontra, and best practices: studies of projects.

Experiences with projects of IP infrastructure (interchange, exchange, IPOs and customers)

Data sharing issues:

The best manager of data is the holder of the data: why do we need to constantly duplicate data to our own systems: goes on reliability as well as basic infrastructure:

How may we just hold our own special procedural data where we not conform with other states or organization due to local aspects, legislation, traditions and more.

We may be "special" but we are just some percent special: Rest is collective...

(also relates to cultural issues)

Sharing knowledge/experience in general

Success and failure: advices for new projects, migration and strategies related to IP infrastructure, IT systems, IT standards and platforms.

WIPO vs. Organisations vs Global IP Infrastructure

How should WIPO act and what projects will give most benefit for all members?

What should be WIPO focus points regarding infrastrucrue vs. other organizations, offices or the open marked? What is in general WIPOs role for the members regarding infrastructure?

Signature/authorizations:

Global IP infrastructures require some level of security (and at least related authentication and authorizations): What is best practice? What focus is most efficient? How can other intergouvermental or international projects contribute to in this sense? H

Cultural issues relateing to global IP infrastructure

Quality management issues relating to IP infrastructure

Organisational issues relating to IP infrastructure

