

Utility Model System in China

Malaysia Sept, 2012

www.sipo.gov.cn

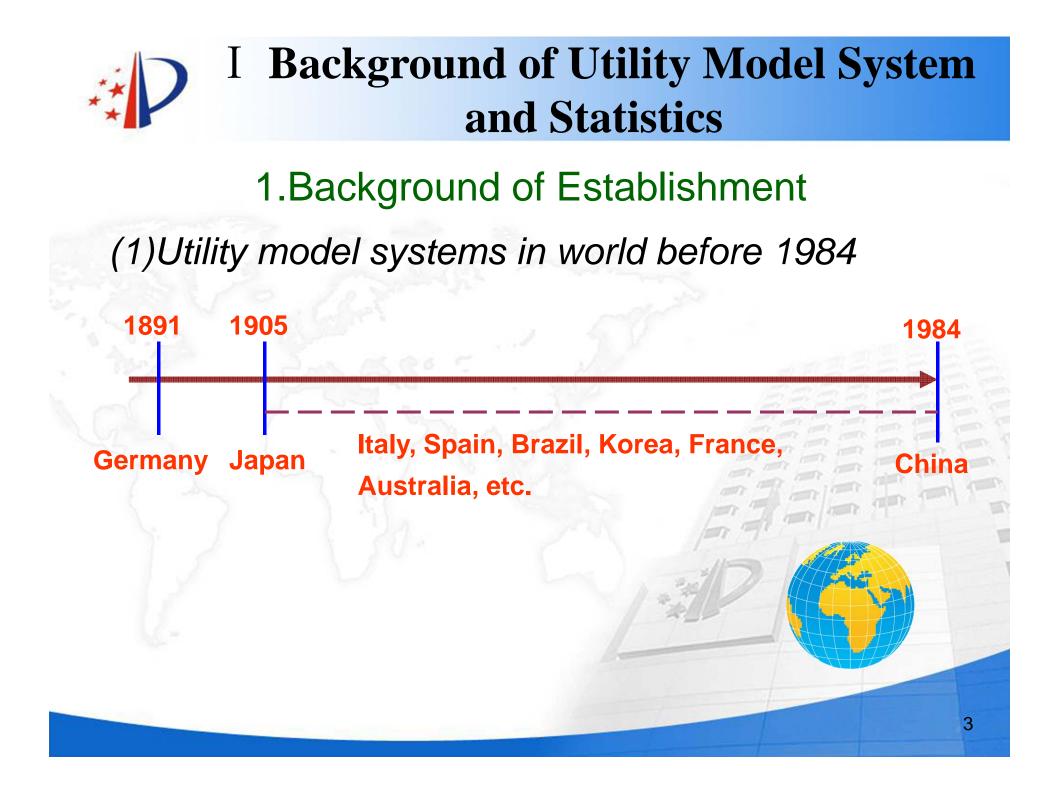


Outline

Background of Utility Model System and Statistics

Introduction of Utility Model System

III Significance of Utility Model System in China





1.Background of Establishment

(2)National economic and innovation climate in China in early 1980s

Reform and Open door policy----Investment and technology from abroad

Domestic innovators----Limited by financial and human resources for research and development

Domestic innovation activities----Incremental innovations



1.Background of Establishment

(3)Patent Law enacted in China in 1984

Invention patent

Utility Model patent

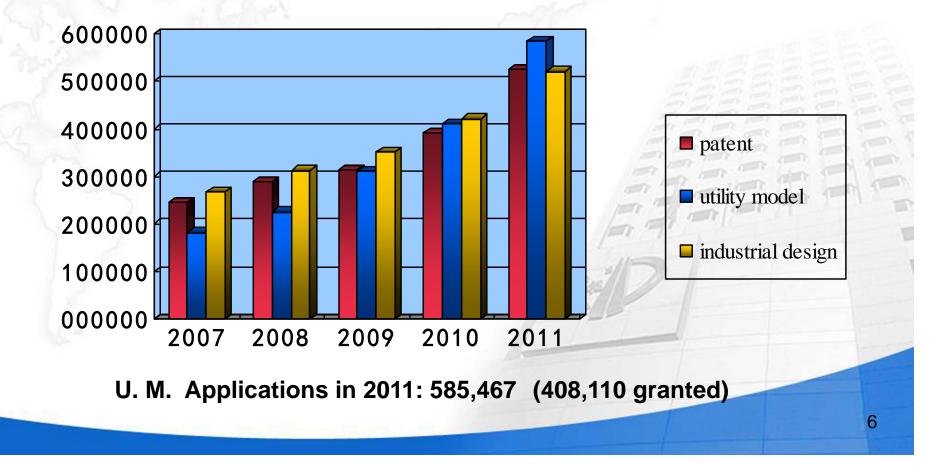
----To encourage domestic IP innovators and protect small inventions

Industrial Design patent



2. Statistics of Utility Model

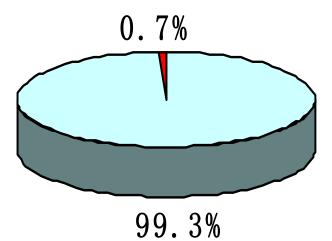
(1)The volume of applications for three kinds of patents (2007~2011)





2. Statistics of Utility Model

(2)Composition of domestic and foreign applications (2011)

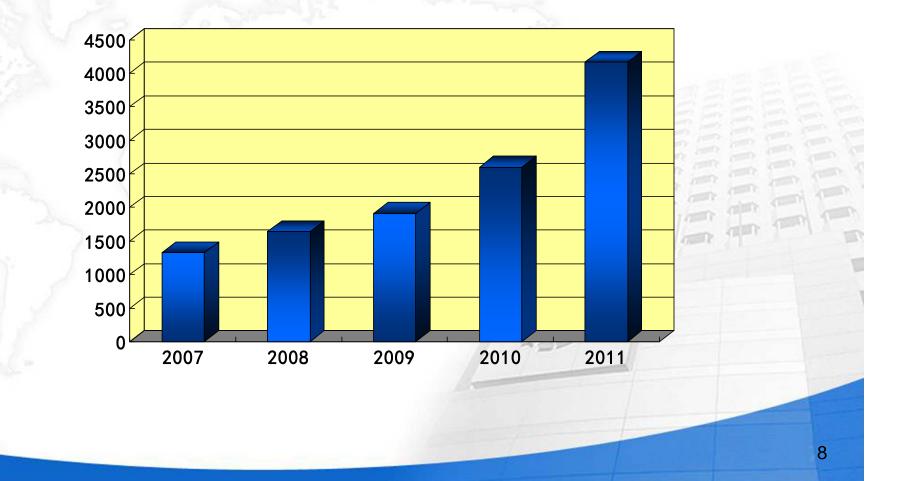






2. Statistics of Utility Model

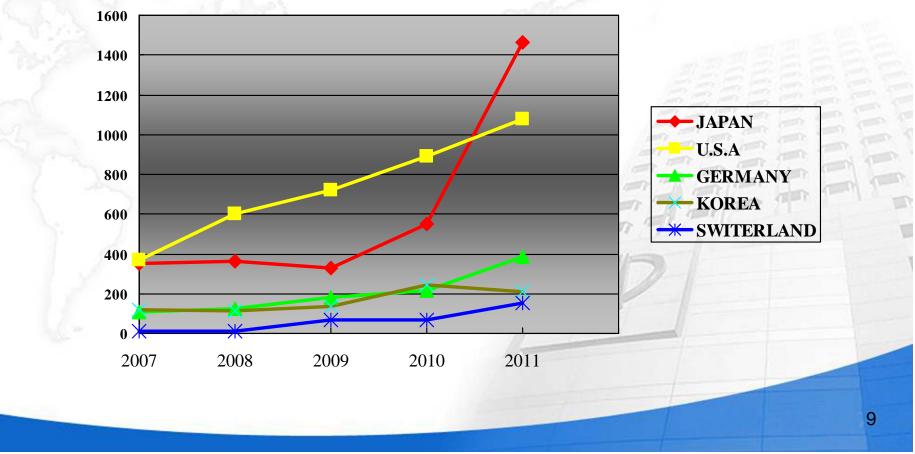
(3)Foreign applications for Utility Model (2007~2011)

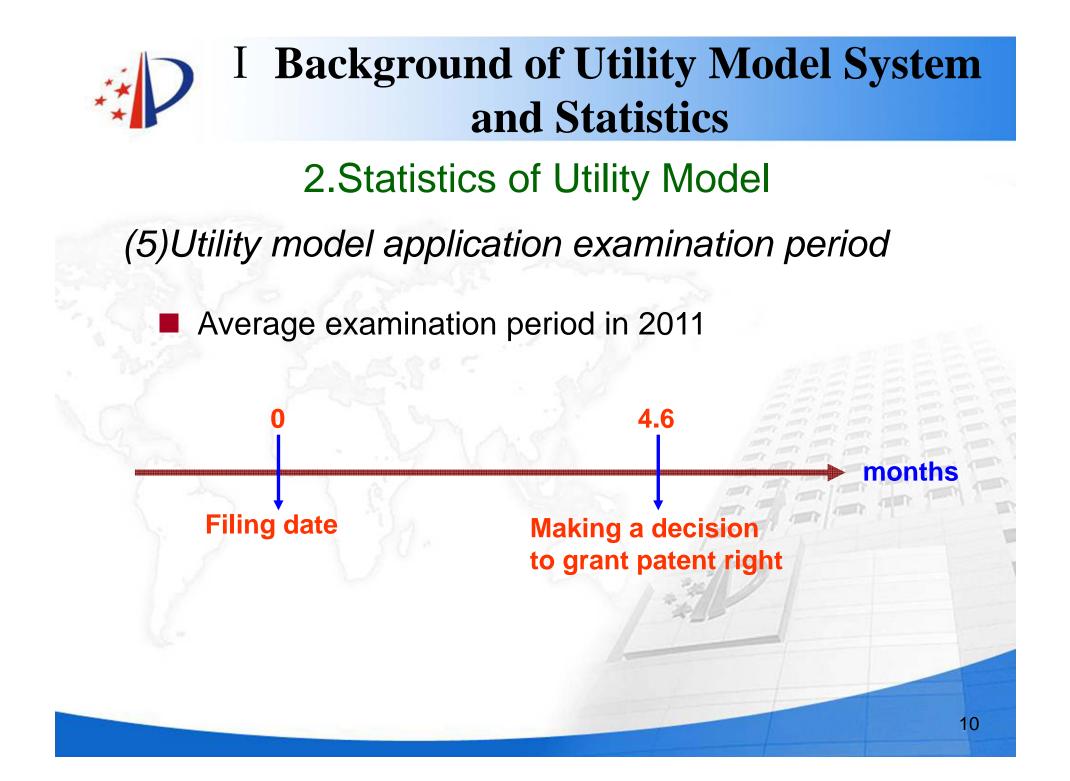




2. Statistics of Utility Model

(4) Foreign Applications from Major originating Countries (2007~2011)







Contents

- Subject Matter
- 2 Preliminary Examination
- **3** Evaluation Report of Patent
- **4** Main Differences with Invention System



1.Subject Matter

(1) Definition of utility model in CPL(A2.3)

"Utility model" means any new <u>technical solution</u> (3) relating to <u>the shape, the structure, or their</u> (2) <u>combination</u>, of a <u>product</u>, which is fit for practical (1) use.

All the processes are not the subject matter Three elements in the definition

(1)Definition of utility model in CPL

Three elements Only products can be granted patent for utility model

 Utility Model shall include the improvement relating to the shape, structure, or their combination of a product

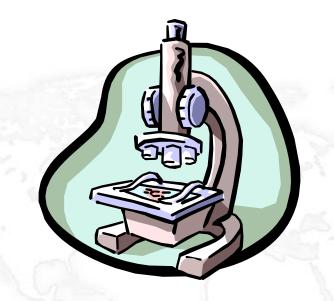
The technical solution are adopted
 to solve a technical problem in
 observance of the laws of nature

Shape of a product
 Certain space-shape, can be
 observed from the outside



Non-fixed shape possessed by a product:

Materials in powder state, liquid state, etc.



Structure of a product

The arrangement, organization and correlation of each part of a product

Molecular structure, component of a substance, etc.



1.Subject Matter

(2)Unpatentable subject matter according to A5

Any invention that is:

- contrary to the laws
- contrary to social morality
- detrimental to public interest

1.Subject Matter

(3)Unpatentable subject matter according to A25

- Scientific discoveries;
- Rules and methods for mental activities;
- Methods for the diagnosis or for the treatment of diseases;
- Animal and plant varieties;
- Substance obtained by means of nuclear transformation;
- Designs of two-dimensional printing goods,.....

2. Preliminary Examination (1) Preliminary examination

Where it is found after <u>preliminary examination</u> that there is no cause for rejection of the application for a utility model,shall make a decision to grant the patent right for utility model.....

(2) Scope of Preliminary Examination

Formality exam. of application documents Exam. on Obvious substantive defects

Preliminary Examination

Formality exam. of other documents

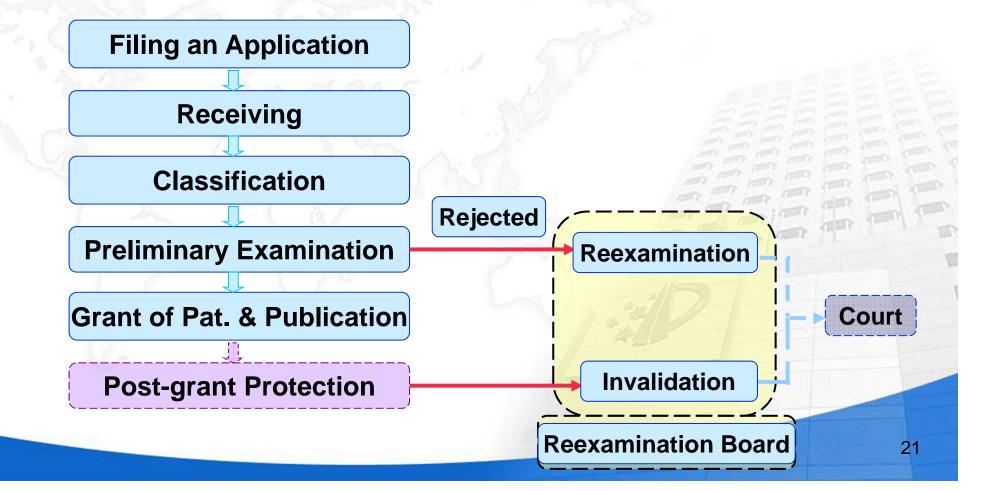
Exam. On relevant fees

I Introduction of Utility Model System Examination on obvious substantive defects Description Drawings **Claims** Subject matter •Drawings of •Clarity, •Clarity, the shape completeness, conciseness and/or the •Unity and enablement structure of the Support product Practical applicability •Amendment Divisional application 20



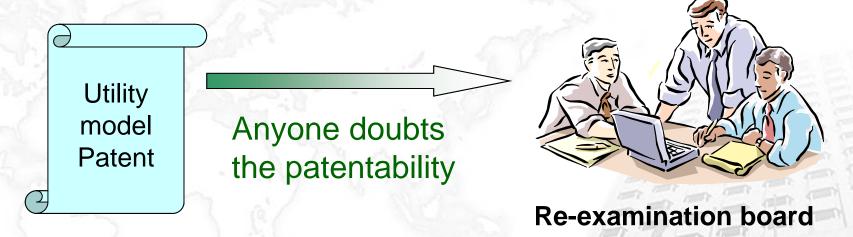
(3) Examination Procedure

General flow chart



(3) Examination Procedure

Invalidation procedure



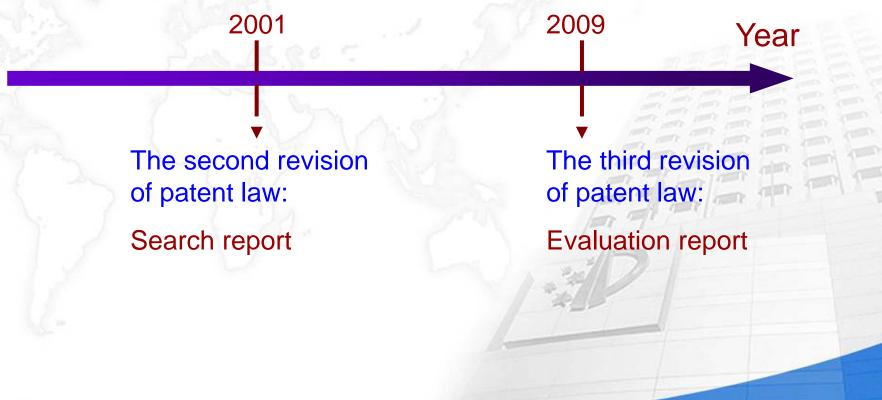
Time: After the date of the publication of the grant of the patent right

Petitioner: Any entity or individual



3. Evaluation Report of Patent

(1)Introduction of the evaluation report





3. Evaluation Report of Patent (2) *Time and Petitioner*

Time: After the announcement of the decision to grant a patent for utility model



Petitioner: Patentee or interested party



3. Evaluation Report of Patent

(3)Contents

Search report	Evaluation report		
 Novelty Inventiveness 	 Subject matter Novelty Inventiveness Practical applicability Support Clarity of claims Clarity, completeness, enablement of description Double patented Amendment 		



3. Evaluation Report of Patent
(4) The legal nature of an evaluation report
An evidence for hearing or handling the patent infringement dispute

(5)The Purpose of the evaluation report

Avoiding abuse of the patent right

Encouraging public inspection

4. Main Differences with Invention System (1) Subject matter, Exam. system and Duration

	Invention	nd Proliminary	
Subject matter	Product and process		
Exam. system	Early publication and delayed substantive examination		
Protection term	20 years	10 years	

4. Main Differences with Invention System (2)Novelty, Inventiveness and Practical applicability

	Invention	Utility Model
Novelty	Absolute novelty principle	Absolute novelty principle
Inventiveness standard	Has prominent substantive Features, Represents a notable progress	Has substantive features, Represents progress
Practical applicability	Can be made or used, can produce effective results	Can be made or used, can produce effective results



■ Comparison with Utility Model Systems in DE, JP, KR, AU

Subject Matter

China	Germany	Japan	Korea	Australia
Shape, structure or their combination of products	Any inventions except for inventions relating to process and biotechnological inventions	Shape, construction, or their combination of devices	Shape, structure, or their combination of devices	Any inventions except for human beings, animals, plants and process of their generation

III Significance of Utility Model System in China

1. Protect the Invention-Creations

Be a complementary patent system to invention

Provide protection to small innovations

IV Significance of Utility Model System in China

2. Provide Fast and Low Cost Protection

Rapid granting and fast protection due to

preliminary examination

Low cost due to cheaper patent fees



State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China