IP PHILIPPINES: PCT IMPLEMENTATION, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

LOLIBETH R. MEDRANO VINA LIZA CABRERA Tokyo, Japan

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OUTLINE

- IP Philippines Background
- PCT Implementation
 - Filings and Status
- Challenges and Prospects



IP PHILIPPINES BACKGROUND

1997

RA 8293 (IP Code) enacted IP Philippines was created

1998 – 2004

Shaping the Intellectual Property System and Organizing the IP Phil.

2001

Philippines, 112th Member State State to the PCT



IP PHILIPPINES BACKGROUND

2004 Transition Roadmap for IP

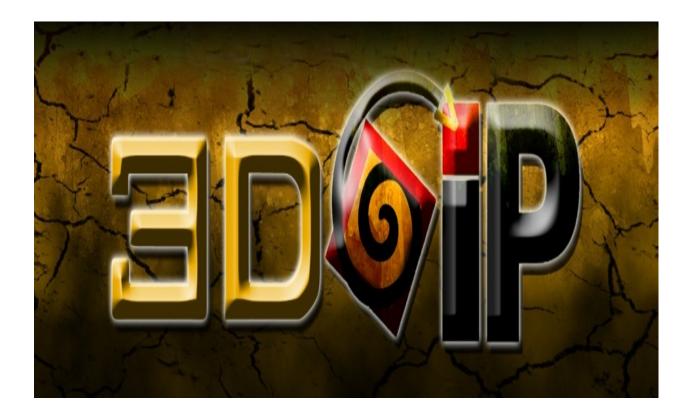
2007 Formulated National IP Strategy 2008 – 2010

2010 New National IP Strategy Vision 2020 : 3D IP Demystified, Development- Oriented and Democratized IP



IP PHILIPPINES BACKGROUND

2010 Vision 2020







112th Member State August 17, 2001



Initial Year of Implementation 2002 - year after the Philippines became a Member State of the PCT, Direct Applications outnumbered PCT Applications

Direct Applications – 854 **PCT Applications** – 64 (6.97%) Total – 918



2003 turning point Starting 2003, applications under the PCT far outnumbered direct applications

Direct Application **PCT Applications** - 1,370 (70.47%) Total

- 574

1,944

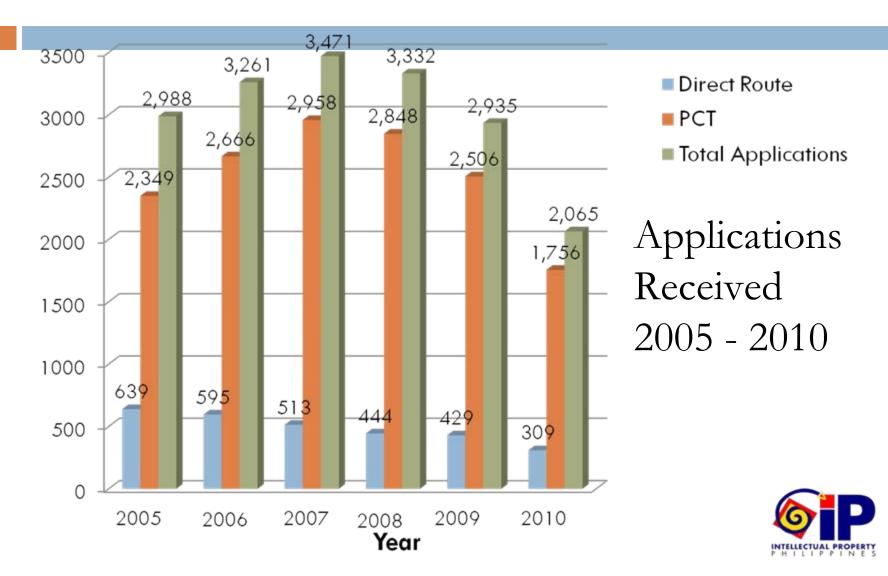




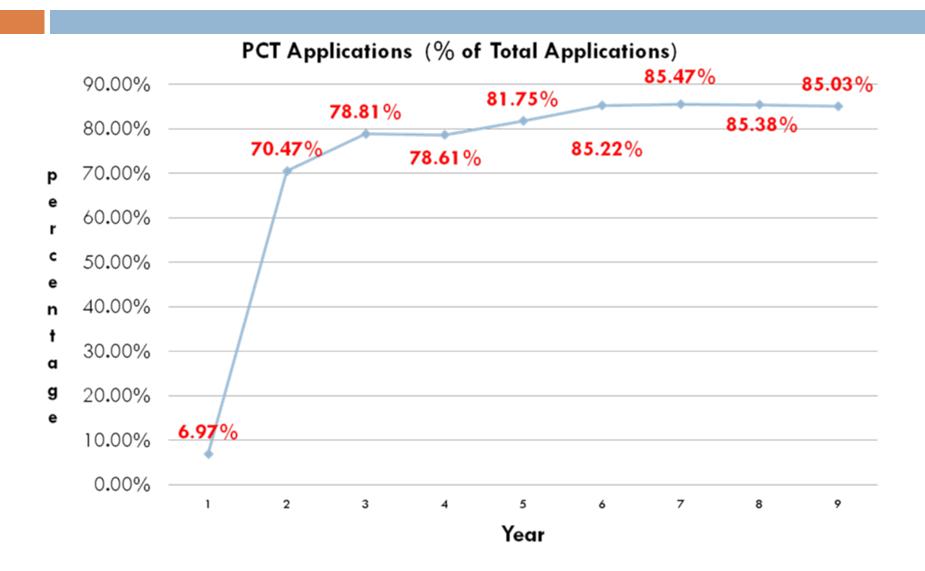
2004

Direct Application - 570 **PCT Applications - 2,121 (78.81%)** Total - 2,691 Trend continued from 2005 – 2009 even 2010 (as of July 2010)

From 2005 – 2010, PCT applications accounted for a low of 78.61% (2005) to as high as 85.47% (2008)of total applications filed







- Certain countries are consistent sources of applications and account for substantial percentage of the total PCT applications
- Philippine experience from 2005 2010, countries which are top five origins of PCT applications are:
 - USA
 - Japan
 - Germany
 - Switzerland
 - Netherlands
 - The applications from these countries accounted for a low of 70.22% in 2008 to as high as 73.60% in 2005







Top 5 Country Origins of PCT Applications

Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
USA	874	1,043	1,136	956	858	621
Japan	262	292	278	324	351	218
Germany	292	305	291	308	202	155
Switzerland	190	195	243	289	290	175
Netherlands	111	112	134	123	111	68
Total Top 5	1,729	1,947	2,082	2,000	1,812	1,237
Total PCT Applications	2,349	2,666	2,958	2,848	2,506	1,756
% of PCT Applications	73.60%	73.03%	70.38%	70.22%	72.30%	70.44%

- Subject Matter of applications, trends can be established
 - 2003-2008 Organic Chemistry accounted for the highest number of applications filed and highest number of applications entering the PCT National Phase, Medical Science & Biotechnology (MSBT) as 2nd

2009 until this year, MSBT is emerging as the new area which accounted for the highest number of applications filed and highest number of applications entering the PCT National Phase



- Subject Matter of applications trends can be established
- Since 2007, the field of Mechanical Engineering accounted for the lowest number of applications as well as lowest number of applications entering the National Phase



Areas/Fields with applications entering the PCT National Phase

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
ос	ОС	ОС	ОС	MSBT	MSBT			
СТ	MSBT	MSBT	MSBT	ОС	OC			
MSBT	EE	EE	EE	EE	EE			
EE	IOC	CGE	CGE	CGE	СТ			
CGE	ME	IOC	IOC	СТ	CGE			
ME	СТ	СТ	СТ	ME	ME			
	CGE	ME	ME	IOC				

OC – Organic Chemistry, CT – Chemical Technology, MSBT – Medical Science & Biotechnology, EE- Electrical & Electronics, CGE – Civil & Gen. Engineering, ME – Mechanical Engineering



Number of PCT National Phase Entry Applications per Subject Matter										
Subject Matter	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Chemical Technology	18	292	461	518	230	266	261	272	341	2,659
Civil and General										
Engineering	10	89	141	178	157	340	289	275	179	1,658
Electrical & Electronics	19	122	217	276	313	384	372	368	341	2,412
Mechanical Engineering	12	146	242	177	231	207	178	203	139	1,535
Medical Science and										
Biotechnology	2	283	363	454	548	480	581	634	389	3,734
Inorganic Chemistry					239	268	280	173		960
Organic Chemistry	3	436	697	746	948	1,013	887	581	367	5,678
TOTAL PER YEAR	64	1,368	2,121	2,349	2,666	2,958	2,848	2,506	1,756	18636.00



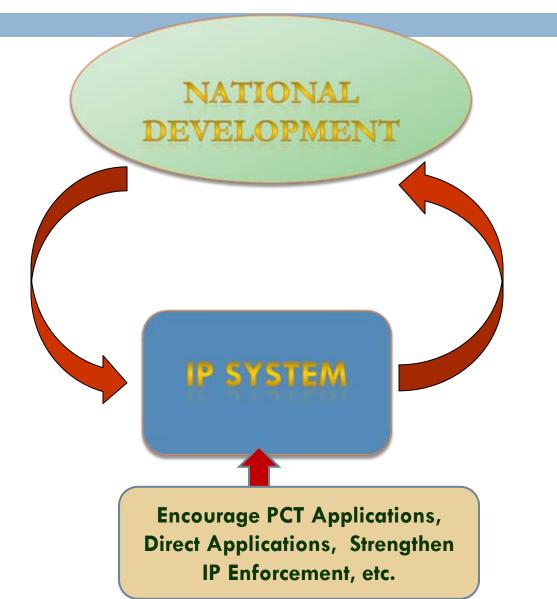
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

CHALLENGES:

- Low awareness and understanding of the value of intangible wealth or IP and the IP system across all sectors
- IP not mainstreamed in socio-economic policies and programs of different government agencies
- Historically, emphasis of IPR has been on its legal rights, not economic advantage
- Very low level of local applications
- Lack of capacity to examine applications on new and emerging technologies (nanotech, biotech, etc.)



DEVELOPMENTAL IP POLICY





CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

PROSPECTS

- "Increasing the Pie"
 - Aggressive IP Promotion and Marketing to increase local and foreign applications using both as direct and PCT Routes
- Strengthening and Building Partnerships with the academe, research institutions, businesses industries to encourage and generate IP registrations
- Intensify IP enforcement and protection to encourage IP registration



MADRID PROTOCOL

Accession to Madrid Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks by 2011

- Timeline
- 2010: Completion of pre-accession preparations
- 2011: Ratification / Accession
- 2011: Pre-implementation preparations
- 2012: Commencement of operations



MADRID PROTOCOL

2010 Pre-accession work

- Study of Legal and Technical implications
- Consultations with stakeholders (TM owners and practitioners)
- IP Phil coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs (legislative concurrence needed)
 - Accession documents



