UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

uspto

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

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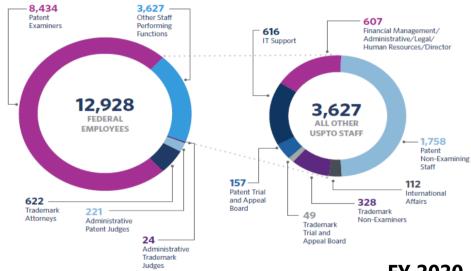
### **United States Patent and Trademark Office**

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

#### **Products and Services**

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

#### **USPTO Staff**



FY 2020

## USPTO-Intellectual Property Attaché Program



#### Regional IP Attaché Offices

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





## **Intellectual Property Types**

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

## Working with University/Research Organization

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



## **Patenting Abroad**

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





## **Trade Secret Law**

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

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

- -Provides a Federal civil cause of action for trade secret misappropriation
- -Remedies include:
- √ injunctive relief,
- √ compensatory damages,
- ✓ attorney's fees and
- √ ex parte seizure
- ✓ 3 year statute of limitations

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



