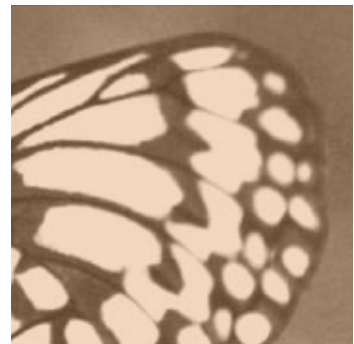


For Innovation



# Our Story: **Highlights of 2005**

## The Patent Office Annual Review



**dti**

A DTI SERVICE

**dti**

PATENT OFFICE

A DTI SERVICE

# Our Story:

Highlights of 2005



**T**his is the first Patent Office Annual Review and is designed to supplement the formal Annual Report (which will cover the financial year 2005/2006). The review provides a narrative covering some of our activities in greater detail than is possible in the Annual Report, and includes the Facts and Figures which provide the statistical overview of 2005. In short, the Review provides an accessible picture of what we have done in relation to IP and innovation.

As you will see from reading the Review we have engaged across a wide range of innovation related issues, wider than in the past. This is not by chance. It is a direct result of the implications for UK Business of the global knowledge based economy in which economic competitiveness depends on creativity and innovation.

Intellectual property is a key tool and driver in this new economy. Equally the Patent Office has to change to meet the new challenges and provide Government, Researchers and Business with the services that will support them in turning their creativity into successful innovative services and products. We have called this programme “A Patent Office for the 21st Century” and this Review opens by explaining that concept in greater detail.

This is not change for change’s sake. As you will read in the Review all of our activities are directed at helping to create the conditions for business success and help business meet the challenges of globalisation. We do not do this alone. The stories in this Review show how we have worked with the IP professions, the private sector, and colleagues in the DTI and other parts of Government to provide a more comprehensive programme of support and encouragement.

I believe the year has been a success. I enjoyed reading this Review and I’m sure that you will as well.

**Ron Marchant**  
Chief Executive

# Our Story: Highlights of 2005

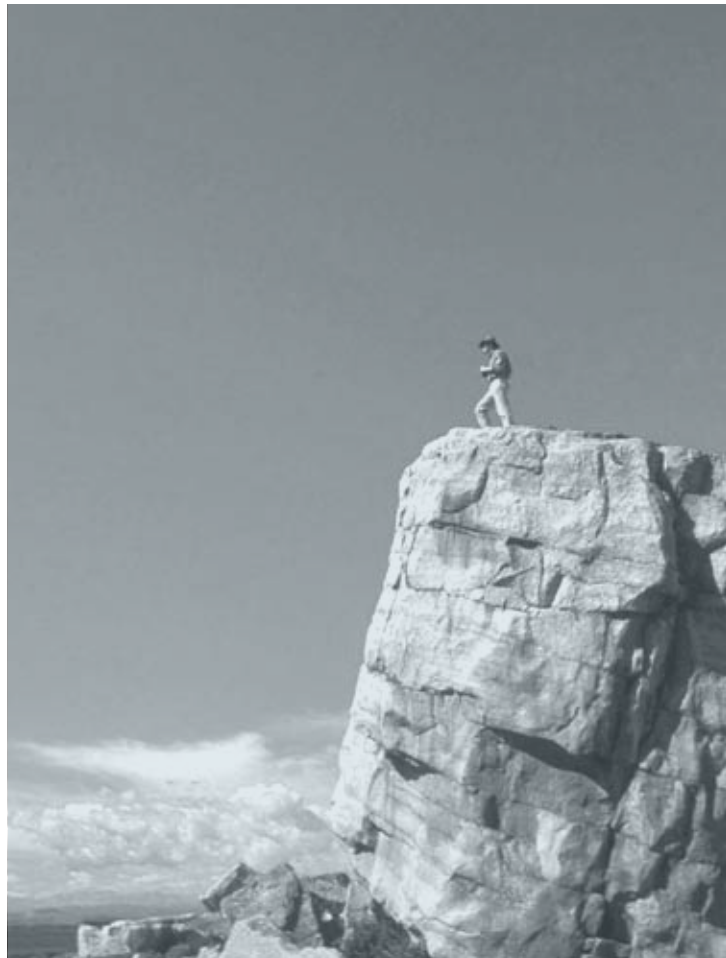
	4
<b>An Office for the future</b>	
A Patent Office for the 21st Century	5
The Trade Marks Programme (TMP)	7
Patents Electronic Case System (PECS)	9
	10
<b>Strength in Customer Service</b>	
Awarding Winning Customer Service 5th time Charter Mark Winners	11
What you say about us – the results of the Patent Office 2005 Customer Survey	12
Early Views Prove Valuable to Customers	14
Preliminary Indication SAS - Search and Advisory Service	16
Customer Consultation Designed to Reduce Bureaucracy	17
	18
<b>Harnessing Creativity</b>	
CREATE for the future	19
The Lambert Model Collaboration Agreements – Saving time and cost	20
THINK kit® - Accessing the Business People of Tomorrow	21
IP Crime – The Patent Office Enforcement Team	22
What is the Key? – Raising Awareness of IP in the Business Sector	23

	26
<b>International Dimensions</b>	
Taking the lead in the European and International IP arena UK Presidency of the European Union 2005 – an IP Perspective	27
Negotiations to Amend Commission Regulation (EC) No 2869/95 on the fees payable to Office for Harmonization in the International market	28
The European Patent Organisation: Strategy Debate	30
Knowledge Sharing on a Global Scale - IP International Co-Operation	31
	32
<b>The Numbers Pages</b>	
Patents	34
Trade Marks	44
Designs	52
Hearings	58
CEU and Aim	64

# An Office for the future

## An Office for the Future

We are working to create an Office which can deliver the IP rights customers want, in timescales they want and via the channels they want, using up to date business tools and e-business based processes, focusing our delivery operations around customer interfaces.





**B**etter use of IP is central to improved productivity, greater innovation, and greater competitiveness. The Patent Office has an important role to play to enable this to happen.

We have already passed a number of milestones :-

- The DTI Innovation Report released in 2003 gave us the job of helping business to understand how to create and use intellectual property effectively.
- The same report also charged the Patent Office with improving the regime for enforcing IP rights and counteracting counterfeiting and piracy.
- In parallel with the Innovation Report, the Lambert Review highlighted the need to provide an effective framework to facilitate technology transfer from publicly funded research, including University research to the market place.
- The Pre Budget Report Government initiated an independent review (The Gowers Review) into the way IP is awarded, how well business is able to use IP, and the operation of copyright in the digital age.
- The absence of a sound evidence base for assessing the contribution of IP to innovation has been identified, and the Patent Office has been tasked to develop metrics to measure innovation and policy impact.
- Various reports identify the role played by the international IP regime in international trade and development, especially in the light of WTO TRIPs requirements.
- Last but not least the need to improve the delivery of IP rights so as to reduce cost and delay has been set as a priority.

All of these developments indicated to us that we need to redefine the business model of the Patent Office and its underpinning business model.

In early 2005 we began to define this new business model. Five business streams were identified:-

- Ensuring business and innovators understand how best to use the IP system and make informed decisions when innovating.
- Providing professional advisory services based on our skills and the tools available to us.
- Delivering high quality IP rights in a cost-effective and timely manner, and providing simple maintenance regimes, covering all the IP registered rights, patents, trade marks and designs.
- Ensuring that right holders and third parties are able to use rights in an even-handed manner. This means providing effective regimes for enforcing rights and resolving disputes, including the work of the copyright tribunal.
- Creating an international, especially European, and national framework for IP rights that is simple to use, clear in scope, accessible by all and to enable successful innovation whilst being consistent with free and competitive domestic and international markets.

We are confident that this new model will provide a sustainable and transparent business model and that the changed financial structure will give clear accountability and visibility for all the activities we are now required to undertake.

Whilst all of the above focuses on the Patent Office, we are clear that success will depend on building successful partnerships with others offering business support, including other DTI areas, the regions, the devolved administrations, other Government Departments and last but not least the various IP professions in the UK and elsewhere.

To implement this new business model we initiated a programme “A Patent Office for the 21st Century” which included a number of project teams tasked with:-

- identifying new customer services
- identifying improved innovation support
- working on details of the financial and efficiency regimes
- providing IT and communication infrastructure
- identifying the overall organisational structure that best supports the new framework
- identifying skills needed by our staff to make the whole thing work

**Eileen Tottle**  
Programme Manager



We are confident that this new model will provide a sustainable and transparent business model and that the changed financial structure will give clear accountability and visibility for all the activities we are now required to undertake.



## The Trade Marks Programme (TMP)

An Office for the Future



### The Trade Marks Programme (TMP)

**T**he Trade Marks Programme (TMP) aims to update and improve our services in order to meet the needs of our customers.

Through the TMP, the Trade Marks Directorate will be able to:-

- Provide new and improved services that meets the needs of our evolving customer base and maintain the attractiveness of national registration.
- Increase the flexibility of the IT systems that support the business and be responsive to changing business needs within a reasonable timescale.
- Reduce the cost, complexity and risk of the IT systems that support the business.
- Improve decision-making through consultation with customers.

Throughout 2005 our work has centred on a number of projects:-

#### Section 5 consultation

Our pre-consultation exercise allowed us to talk with our customers about the pros and cons of the current system of examining trade mark applications to see whether identical/similar marks have already been applied for. We aimed to identify relevant issues to be addressed in our forthcoming formal public consultation on this issue which will take place in early 2006.

### Trade Marks Law Section Statistics

Law Section was involved in a project designed to create a system for recording statistics electronically. This has been successfully completed during 2005 enabling Law Section to record the statistics relating to all the cases they process.

#### Fees review

2005 saw an Office wide review of our fee structure, following a recommendation received as a result of the Quinquennial Review. In the Trade Marks Directorate, split fees, series filings and fast track examination were just some of the proposals we have put forward for consideration. These are now being fully considered and a future consultation will highlight our proposals in more detail.

#### Future TMP Projects

**E-BUSINESS** – we are looking at the development of systems to deal with e-filing and online information services.

**ELECTRONIC CASE FILES** – we are looking to provide a simple, user-friendly on-line file inspection system for our customers.

**AN INTEGRATED IT SYSTEM** - we currently have a number of systems which are used for different parts of the application processes. A single system will help streamline our internal processing systems.

## Links to other programmes and projects

Several of the projects carried out under the 'TMP' banner will impact on our wider Patent Office for the 21st Century change Programme. Our customers are users of a suite of IP products and not just customers of the Trade Marks Directorate. This allows the customer profiling exercise undertaken as part of the PO21C programme to impact and contribute to the work done by the TMP.

The TMP is running alongside other programmes and projects in the office. These include the 'Patents Electronic Case System' (PECS) programme to bring electronic case file management to the Patents Directorate, the Designs Modernisation Project, the storing of customer name and address details and the review of forms and information required for the processing of applications.

### **Geoff Miller**

Trade Marks Customer Feedback Officer

“ Our pre-consultation exercise allowed us to talk with our customers about the pros and cons of the current system of examining trade mark applications to see whether identical/similar marks have already been applied for. ”

## Patents Electronic Case System (PECS)

An Office for the Future



### Patents Electronic Case System (PECS)

**T**he PECS programme is all about providing a quicker, more efficient service for customers and streamlining internal operations through the introduction of an electronic patents case handling system. The IT system we have chosen to implement this has been provided by the European Patent Office (EPO), and is the system which they currently use to electronically manage their patent case files. Our new service will be operational in mid 2006 and all the work until now, with the creation of a programme in 2005, has been in preparation for this. The programme is responsible for the introduction of a new computer system, changing the way the business works and training all affected staff while maintaining business as usual.

Bringing about such a large change successfully requires a huge amount of work from a dedicated team. There are individual teams responsible for business change, IT and training and the purpose of the programme is to ensure that all these parts of this jigsaw fit together. In terms of people, there are about 30 people working full time within the programme. Some key staff are:-

Chris Enstone, Programme Manager, is an independent management consultant. Chris joined the PECS team in May 2005 after having spent the last 16 years working largely in the public sector.

Joanne Pullen, Business Change Manager, is responsible for ensuring the new operations integrate successfully into Patents Directorate practices, providing a link between the programme and the business. This involves discussing strategy with the Director of Patents, giving presentations on how the new operations will affect staff and working with other members of the programme team to determine the best method of working with the new system.

Julie Daltrey, IT Project Manager and her team have experience of implementing EPO systems into a National Office environment as they successfully implemented electronic on-line filing in 2004.

Richard Baines is responsible for the training of all staff in Patents Directorate who are affected by the change, which is the majority, around 500 people. The training has involved the construction of purpose built training suites, shaped from existing conference rooms. Training is now in full swing and will take about three months to complete.

Since its introduction, the process of granting a patent in the UK has been a paper based process. A case file is the folder (physically an A4 slip file with a different colour for each year) that holds the information that is used by The Patent Office to process a patent application. One of the larger applications received involved the processing of twelve boxes of paper or 25,000 pages. In terms of storage, the 60,000 applications stored at Concept House together with around 350,000 stored offsite take up miles of storage shelving. All of this paper has to be first located then moved about as the patent application moves through the process and this takes time and effort. By removing the paper, we will be able to offer a faster and more effective service to our customers. In the longer term, in early 2007, we are planning to provide web based filing and online file inspection, with e-publishing following shortly after.

**Joanne Pullen**  
PECS Business Change Manager

“ 2005 has been an exciting time on the PECS programme, 2006 will see the first fruits of our labours, I'm looking forward to paperfree-patents. ”

# Strength in Customer Service



## Strength in Customer Service

Our core business and products deliver high quality and highly effective IP rights to our customers.



## Awarding Winning Customer Service

Strength in Customer Service



### 5th time Charter Mark Winners

**W**e were very proud to have achieved Charter Mark status for the 5th time in November 2005. We are one of only 17 public sector bodies to have achieved this challenging Standard five times. The aim of Charter Mark is to develop even better public services by putting customers first, and by involving front line staff in improving standards of service. It places great emphasis on innovation, ie, using new technology to give greater choice and ease of access to products and information.

Achievement of the Charter Mark Standard involves 3 stages:-

1. Measuring our service against six criteria:-
  - set standards and perform well
  - actively engage with your customers, partners and staff
  - be fair and accessible to everyone and promote choice
  - continuously develop and improve
  - use your resources effectively and imaginatively
  - contribute to improving opportunities and quality of life in the communities you serve;
2. submission of written application to an independent assessment body;
3. expert scrutiny by an independent Charter Mark Assessor who examined our application and observed “good customer service” in action for himself.

We were delighted to achieve the Standard again and were particularly pleased to receive commendations under several of the above Criteria:-

- our partnership working with Surrey University students on the design of our Annual Report
- the innovative way we worked with customers to review and improve our external website, and
- our work in improving our environmental performance through our Environmental Management System.

We recognise the important role Charter Mark plays by providing us with a framework to constantly ensure we improve and maintain delivery of our services to the highest possible standard.

**Maria Ciavatta**  
Business Planning and Strategy  
Co-ordinator

“ We will continue working with our customers to ensure we remain recognised as one of the best Patent Offices in the world. ”

## What you say about us – the results of the Patent Office 2005 Customer Survey

Strength in Customer Service



“Great people to deal with,  
extremely helpful, very  
knowledgeable”.

“Your service has been  
quite exceptional in every  
respect”.

“The UK PO in our opinion  
is far superior to other  
Patent Offices”.

This is just a flavour of the positive comments we received in our Customer Survey issued to 2000 Patent Office customers in April 2005. 420 questionnaires were returned giving us a 21% response rate and the overall results show that our customers are very happy with the levels of service provided. The full results of the survey are now available on The Patent Office website at <http://www.patent.gov.uk/about/relationship/satisfaction.htm>.

We asked customers to rate the service they receive for each of the main customer contact areas – patents, trade marks, designs, copyright and Central Enquiry Unit:-

- For the knowledge and information provided, 91.5% of our customers rated us as either good or excellent across the five areas.
- For speed of response, 88.2% of our customers rated us as either good or excellent across the five areas.
- For communicating in terms customers understand, 90.1% of our customers rated us as either good or excellent across the five areas.

“ These results reflect the continued hard work and dedication of our staff within the Office.

”

**W**e received some useful suggestions for improvements and new services which we could provide:-

- improved online services
- more advice and information on European and International filings
- downloadable forms
- provision of practical as well as legal advice
- provision of case studies online
- mediation services
- in-house attorney services
- open days and seminars

These suggestions and the full results of the survey are now being considered within the Directorates and as part of the Customer Management project team for the Patent Office for the 21st Century Change Programme designed to produce a new business model for the Office.

**Debbie Cooke**  
Senior Business Planning and Strategy  
Co-ordinator

“I would like to see more open days, courses etc so people like “me” can learn more about IP”.

“More downloadable, amendable forms”.

“Online tutorials would be useful for searching your records”.

“Facilitate mediation”.

“E-mail alert services for patents, trade marks, case law and changes in the Patent Office”.

“Some case studies would be useful to see how others have done it”.

“Provide practical as well as legal advice”.

## Early Views Prove Valuable to Customers

Strength in Customer Service



Our Patents Opinions service was launched on 1 October 2005. Our first request was filed by Marks and Clerk, the UK's largest firm of patent attorneys on 18 October 2005 who requested an opinion on the validity of a European patent relating to syringes for use by diabetics. A second request was filed a day later by a European patent holder (through his attorneys Bailey Walsh & Co) seeking an opinion on infringement of his patent, which related to bathroom fittings. The details of these requests are now on our website and are open to observations from interested parties.

Two events highlighted this new service. At the IP Centre of Excellence in Leeds a seminar covered the opinions service and IP litigation insurance. We also took the opportunity to explore the relationship between litigation insurance and the options offered by the opinions service and the seminar drew strong interest from patent attorneys. Opinions were also covered in a round-table discussion at the European IP Summit 2005 held in London on 30 November 2005.

**David Barford**  
Deputy Director Patents Directorate

“ This is a ground-breaking procedure which allows anyone to ask the Office for an opinion on an issue of patent infringement or validity. It is principally designed to help those involved in or envisaging a dispute - giving them a basis for negotiation and settlement without the need for legal proceedings.

”



**Raoul Colombo**

Head of Trade Marks Law Section

**T**he introduction of the Preliminary Indication (PI) into dispute resolution proceedings represented the latest in the Trade Marks Registry's framework for speedier, less complicated access to justice and was a contribution to the wider Government agenda of reducing the legislative and bureaucratic burden on UK business.

A PI is an opinion given as a matter of course by one of the Registrar's Principal Hearing Officer's in cases where a trade mark application is the subject of an opposition and the opponent has pleaded Section 5(1) or (2) of the Trade Marks Act 1994. This is where the subject of the application in suit is the same or similar to an earlier protected trade mark (i.e. a trade mark registered in the United Kingdom, a registered Community trade mark, an international trade mark protected in the United Kingdom and earlier applicants for the same or similar mark) and is sought to be registered for the same or similar goods and there exists a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public.

The PI is a short statement detailing the likely outcome of the opposition on the 5(2) grounds; that is, whether the opponent or applicant should succeed, or whether partial success is likely (and therefore a settlement could be reached by amending the specification at this stage). Parties can either accept it or proceed to the evidential rounds to argue further.

Should the case proceed to the evidence stages, the PI is in no way prejudicial to the final outcome and the case is considered by a different Hearing Officer from the one who gave the PI.

Section 5(2) has been the basis of the ground which has determined most opposition cases - over 80% and figures for 2005-06 show that over 40% of PIs issued during this period have resulted in those opposition cases not continuing to the evidence rounds.

“ PIs have provided a mechanism which has saved time and money for both parties, helping to effect commercial settlements, relieve litigious burdens and uncertainty for business. ”

## Preliminary Indication and SAS

Strength in Customer Service



Our Trade Marks Search and Advisory Service (SAS) provides an initial indication for customers on whether a mark meets the requirements for registration. Feedback from customers highlighted the need for a standardised form for SAS requests and during the year we initiated a project to create a suitable form. Our main aim was to standardise the format of requests for the service and the project has proved to be a success with approximately 55% of requests now made via this new form. A copy of the form can be seen at <http://www.patent.gov.uk/tm/forms/tmsas.pdf>

### **Geoff Miller**

Customer Feedback Officer Trade Marks Directorate

“ Feedback from customers highlighted the need for a standardised form for SAS requests and during the year we initiated a project to create a suitable form. ”

## Customer Consultation Designed to Reduce Bureaucracy

Strength in Customer Service



**2**005 saw the launch of our public consultation on proposed changes to the Registered Designs Act 1949 aimed at making the system as affordable, quick and accessible as possible. The consultation carried a set of proposals to change the Act itself together with a complete re-write of the Registered Designs Rules which underpin the new design registration system and reduce bureaucracy when applying to register a design. The consultation ran between 12 July and 7 October 2005 and proposed the following changes to the Act.

- ending examination of new applications on grounds of novelty
- allowing multiple design applications
- allowing deferment of publication requests on all design applications
- simplifying the restoration procedure

We actively engaged with customers of the designs system and incorporated all of their comments (most of which were very supportive) in our proposals to proceed.

**Janet Folwell**  
Designs Examination Unit Manager

“

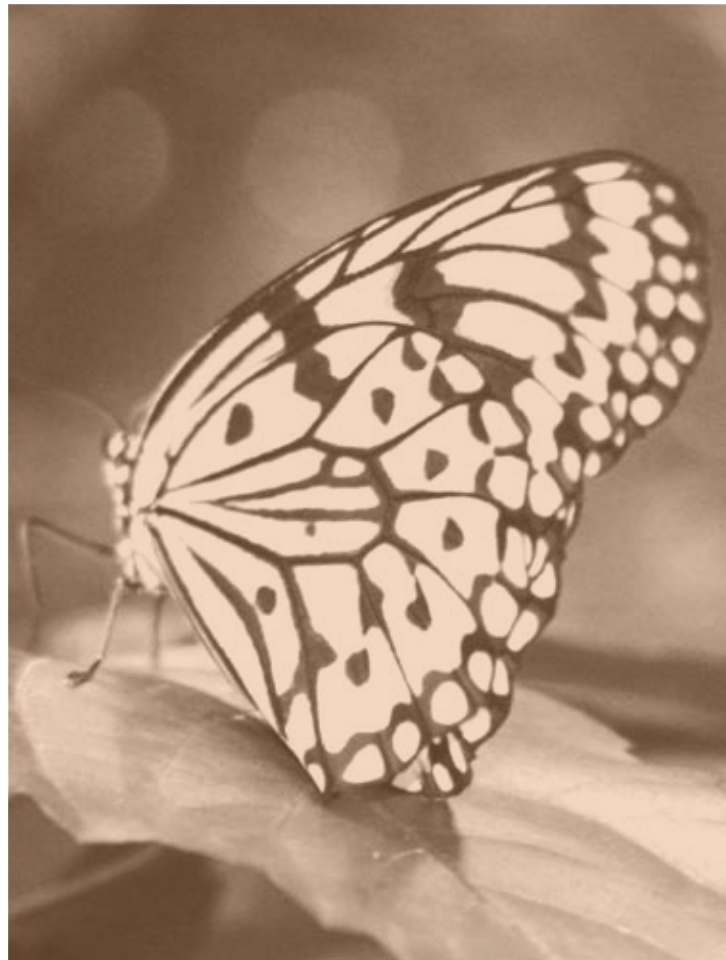
We are aiming to implement the new system on 1 October 2006 and are on track to meet this having prepared the papers for first stage Parliamentary Scrutiny by the end of 2005.

”

# Harnessing Creativity

## Harnessing Creativity

Economic success increasingly depends on innovation by industry and commerce to increase competitiveness.





Intellectual Property (IP) tools for innovation, enterprise and reward in the 21st century.

**O**ne of the conditions for creating business success is making innovative products available to as many people as possible in a sustainable way. A fair and flexible IP regime makes this viable in a globalised economy. The CREATE principles express key aspects of the value of IP in a modern economic and social setting.

**C**reativity drives innovation and improves the quality of our lives, and underpins our economic prosperity at home and abroad.

**R**espect for rights promotes investment in innovation. Creators, inventors and rights holders receive appropriate reward and respect for their work, which stimulates choice and access for consumers.

**E**ducation is vital to help people understand what intellectual property is, and how, like physical things, it is relevant to and improves their everyday lives.

**A**ccess to art, science, technology and creativity enhances diversity of choice and quality of life for everyone when properly balanced with reward for those creating and investing in new work.

**T**rust between the creators, distributors and consumers of products that are built on intellectual property is vital for a creative and competitive economy.

**E**conomic benefits from intellectual property must be publicly recognised by government and understood by the community, if they are to continue to provide new jobs and growth in the global economy.

These CREATE principles were compiled by the Education and Communications Working Group as part of the Creative Industries Forum on Intellectual Property. These principles recognise that it is important to raise awareness of the value of IP for the long term economic benefit of the creative industries and for innovation in the economy as a whole. The principles underpin the Patent Office's strategy to raise awareness of IP and we have been delighted to work with colleagues in government and the creative industries to establish them.

**Mark Pacey**

Director of Information and Communications

## The Lambert Model Collaboration Agreements – Saving time and cost

Harnessing Creativity



Increased transfer of technology, knowledge and skills between the academic and commercial sectors is vital for the development of new, innovative, high-value and sustainable UK businesses. The Lambert Review of Business-University collaboration found that the complexity and cost of negotiations relating to IP can often be a serious barrier to effective collaboration between such parties. The purpose of the Lambert Model Agreements (LMA) Toolkit is to save time and effort in the negotiation process and increase the likelihood of a consensus between the prospective collaborators.

This Toolkit comprises a set of five model collaboration agreements and a number of supporting tools explaining their use and how to choose the one most relevant to your needs. It was developed by the Lambert Working Group (WG) on IP, also chaired by Richard Lambert, which brought together over 40 different bodies with a strong interest in promoting effective business-university collaboration, including the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the Association of University Research & Industry Links (AURIL) and the Small Business Service (SBS) as well as a number of individual companies and universities. Richard Howe and Lawrence Cullen of the Patent Office provided respectively the secretariat and the project planning and management necessary to ensure that the Lambert WG completed its task on time.

The Toolkit was launched at the DTI sponsored Science and Innovation conference in Manchester on 21 February 2005 where the key role played by the Patent Office in keeping the WG on track to delivery was publicly acknowledged by Richard Lambert before an audience of over 200 top UK industrialists, academics and policy makers. Working in partnership with colleagues in DTI Innovation Group, the Toolkit was launched as an interactive web-based resource. A CD-ROM version of the Toolkit was produced with the assistance of IT Services and DTI Innovation Group. With

the assistance of Patent Office colleagues from our Awareness Innovation and Media (AIM) department a promotion and dissemination campaign was developed.

Engagement with academic users has been effective.

A survey of Higher Education Institutes by AURIL found:-

- 72% of respondents believe that the Toolkit has simplified the process of constructing contracts.
- 61% believe that it has saved time.
- 55% cite financial savings or savings in resources and even those not using the agreements also found advantages.
- 58% saying that they have used elements from the Lambert Agreements in their own contracts.

Use by industry has also been encouraging but further work is needed especially to reach smaller and medium sized companies. GlaxoSmithKline have used 31 Lambert Model Agreements for its collaborations with Universities, 4 of these were with universities outside UK, and one was with a University Spin-out company. The South East England Regional Development Agency (SEEDA) uses Lambert Model Agreements as the standard for its Proof of Concept Funding Scheme – PoCKeT - where local businesses are put in contact with a HEI partner anywhere from the UK to assess commercial viability (7 projects since May 2005; £25,000-£30,000 per project).

The Patent Office continues to support the work of the Lambert Group which will review its first year of progress in February 2006 and decide its next steps.

**Lawrence Cullen**  
Intellectual Property and Innovation  
Senior Policy Advisor



**W**e have taken our campaign to raise awareness of IP issues a step further in recent years, focussing our attention on the next generation of business people who are the students of today.

To engage with this relatively new market we needed to take a different approach from methods previously employed with the business community. We were dealing with a community who had a different agenda to follow. There was not a natural location for IP within the established curriculum and our research indicated that whilst those employed as educators were aware of IP as a topic, they were not aware of the value to business in having robust IP strategies or the increasing impact IP was having on society as a whole. With the rapid growth of the knowledge based economy, businesses were having to rely more upon their IP assets and it was vital we made the next generation of business aware of the value of these assets.

Working with educational professionals and practitioners in the field we produced a highly innovative educational resource THINK Kit® which featured contemporary case studies illustrating how IP is used in business. The resource also contained teacher notes and lesson plans. The initial version of this resource was requested by over 70% of secondary schools. A competition which was included with the pack, attracted entries from around 300 individual schools and culminated in an award ceremony at Victoria Street at which Lord Sainsbury awarded the prizes.

To build on the success of this earlier version we needed to improve on our original product, to continue the brand we had established but to produce a resource which would be of increasing value to our end users. The Howard Davies Review of Enterprise and the Economy in Education had recommended that with effect from September 2005 every student at key stage

10 should receive 5 days of enterprise tuition in an academic year. This provided us with a natural link into the curriculum by providing the opportunity to identify the natural fit of IP within enterprise and to illustrate that IP was a core element of successful enterprise. The version of THINK kit® released in early 2005 focussed heavily on enterprise, all case studies featured displayed the natural link of IP and illustrated how making adequate provision for the correct protection of their intellectual assets can lead organisations to achieve commercial success. A competition was included with the pack and provided an opportunity for design and technology students to design an energy monitoring device and for business studies students to develop a promotional campaign for an energy monitoring device.

We set ourselves an agency target “to encourage 80% of UK secondary schools to adopt our THINK Kit II” and we were overwhelmed when we achieved this target 8 months ahead of schedule. We are also expecting great things from the competition as we have been inundated with additional requests for material.

It’s clear from feedback that the educational specialists recognise the value of THINK kit and feel it is the most successful resource produced by central government that they have worked with.

These links can help us stimulate interest in our resource pack and we are working to ensure that THINK Kit II is used in a constructive way to highlight the importance of IP in the business environment.

**David Morgan**  
Education Support Manager – AIM



**T**he Enforcement Team has responsibility for the delivery of the national IP Crime Strategy which is delivered under the umbrella organisation of the IP Crime Group. We are a lead agency within this group which is made up of enforcement authorities, other government departments and industry.

We have achieved many of our objectives detailed in the IP Crime Strategy which was published in August 2004 and details relating to this were published in early Spring in the second Annual Enforcement Report, available on the Patent Office web site at [www.patent.gov.uk](http://www.patent.gov.uk)

One of our high-profile successes was 'Operation Dawn' in which a London-based market was effectively purged of rogue traders by co-ordinated enforcement agencies. The raids were carried out over several consecutive weeks. Over thirty arrests were made and £1.6 million of counterfeit goods were seized. The operation's impact on the morale of the legitimate traders within the market was an added benefit as some were struggling to compete with the rogue traders. A clear message was sent that counterfeits sellers would not be tolerated.

Joint ventures like this one have become the hallmark of Patent Office policy to promote co-ordination and co-operation between enforcement bodies, both public and private. The principal focus of the IP Crime Group will be of strategically directing available resources for enforcement operations.

We have received accolades and awards for the progress we have accomplished in the short time we have been in place. These include a DTI, Business and Innovation Group Top Team Gold Award and a Special Commendation for Excellence in anti-counterfeiting enforcement from the Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT).

The other major achievement of the team was the setting up of a new intelligence database, TellPat™. Industry groups are also supplying information to the database. Over 90% of the Trading Standards Authorities have been trained in the use of the TellPat™ database. Training for customs officers is also anticipated in the coming year.

There are also plans to train all police forces within the United Kingdom during 2006 in the use of the database. The information stored on the database will be used by all the enforcement agencies in co-ordination with the IP Crime Group when considering future enforcement operations.

We have also been active, among other international engagements, in Bulgaria and Romania (in the role of EU IPR Peer Reviewers); Moldova and Kazakhstan (as enforcement representatives for UNECE) and we have received visitors from China, Malawi, Latvia, Turkey, Malaysia and Bulgaria. Closer liaison with the US Patent Office on enforcement issues is also planned for the coming year.

**Val Waters**  
Policy Co-ordinator

“

This work is an important part of the strategy which recognises that IP crime is a global problem.

”

## What is the Key? – Raising Awareness of IP in the Business Sector

Harnessing Creativity



**T**he 2003 DTI Innovation Report, as part of its focus in raising IP Awareness, tasked the Patent Office with improving IP awareness amongst Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by providing free national IP advice.

Using the branding What is the Key?, we devised a campaign run in partnership with The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (CIPA) and The Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys (ITMA). This offered SMEs an overview of the law relating to IP, highlighted its importance to businesses and demonstrated its relevance to SMEs as well as larger businesses.

### Research

Prior to the campaign Prowse & Co, our Press Agents, undertook research to evaluate SMEs perception of the importance of IP, and its relevance to their business.

SMEs were questioned about company registration, domain name registration, protecting products, technology, names and ownership of intellectual property.

**Q.** “Do you consider Intellectual Property important to your business?”

**A.** 36% said “Intellectual Property is a key issue for my business. I have looked into it in detail and sought professional advice”

28% said “Intellectual Property is an issue that is relevant to my business but I’m not sure where to start”

36% said “Intellectual Property is not an issue in my business”.

### Events

What is the Key? events lasted half a day and attendees gained advice on:-

- business support available in their location from their Regional Development Agency (RDA)
- an overview of IP from The Patent Office
- the experiences of a local entrepreneur who’s used the IP system and
- an explanation of the role of CIPA and ITMA by both Patent and Trade Mark attorneys.

Invitations were sent to businesses drawn from databases held by Business Link offices, RDAs, the-key website and commercial information we purchased.

- 19 regional events held throughout the UK.
- over 1700 representatives of SMEs attended.
- Events held in: Oxford, Coventry, Bolton, Derby, York, Newcastle, Belfast, Glasgow, Telford, Exeter, Northamptonshire, Edinburgh, High Wycombe, Milton Keynes, St Asaph, Cardiff, Somerset, Tunbridge Wells and London.
- Regional partners included: RDAs and Business Link in every location in England, Invest Northern Ireland, Intellectual Assets Centre in Scotland, Welsh Development Agency and The British Library.
- 20 Entrepreneurs attended events and spoke about their experiences of acquiring and using Intellectual Property rights.

## Press Coverage

Our press coverage for the Key campaign was co-ordinated by Prowse & Co and The What is the Key? campaign appeared in national, regional and trade press throughout the year. National newspapers such as the Financial Times, The Sunday Times, The Scotsman and Daily Telegraph have covered the campaign and The Times newspaper's website featured it in its enterprise weblog with a weblink to our website and our Search & Advisory pages.

Trade publications such as Accountancy Age and Overseas Trade have included features on managing IP assets and case study Aziz Patel appeared on BBC 2 Working Lunch with his Freshorize 3 in 1 air freshener and soap dispenser.

Many regional newspapers such as The Belfast Telegraph, Bristol Evening Post, Nottingham Evening Post, Hull Daily Mail, Liverpool Daily Post, Yorkshire Post and Swindon Evening Advertiser covered seminars and results from our research.

Websites which has featured articles on the campaign included Startups.co.uk, Managing Information, Chamber Online, Business Insider, My Business, Bristol Enterprise Network, Clearly Business, Inside Knowledge, Scottish Business Insider, Own-It, Engineering Talk and Electronics Engineering Times.

## Website

A dedicated website [www.the-key.biz](http://www.the-key.biz) was created to support the campaign and this was maintained and hosted by Prowse & Co.

In 2005 the total number of website hits was 180,473, giving an average of over 15,000 hits per month.

1550 SMEs have entered their details on the website. Each subscriber was sent a copy of the booklet "What is the Key?", written to accompany the campaign together with an invitation to attend a seminar in their location.

The website invited questions on IP and 110 were received and answered. Questions covered trade marks, patents, copyright, designs, licensing, enforcement, costs and details about seminars in various locations.

## The Future

To build on the success of the Key campaign we're planning a new series of awareness events for 2006/7.

These will cover the whole of the UK and will again be organised in partnership with Patent and Trade Mark attorneys, RDAs and a number of other trade associations.

## Miles Rees

Marketing Executive  
Awareness, Information & Media

“ Using the branding What is the Key?, we devised a campaign run in partnership with The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (CIPA) and The Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys (ITMA). ”

# International Dimensions



## International Dimensions

Our International work ensures that the framework of IP legislation, guidance, agreements and institutions develops in a way which supports the success of UK innovators.





#### Towards a more cost-effective and up-to-date IPR regime in Europe

**A**t the beginning of our Presidency, we committed ourselves to making progress towards a more cost-effective and up-to-date IPR regime in Europe. This has been achieved in a number of ways.

In partnership with the DTI and the Department for Culture Media and Sport, we helped to put together a conference on the Creative Economies. This was regarded as a success by industry and we will be working with both the Austrian Presidency and the upcoming Finnish Presidency to further the outcomes of the conference.

We have also been leading an EU wide project called CREST which has been looking at how to encourage collaboration between businesses and universities across Europe and how to improve the professionalism of European knowledge transfer. The project is due to be completed in early Summer.

The Presidency has been keen to make progress on the European Patent Litigation Agreement (EPLA), and at the end of December announced the start of technical work in the EU with a view to a diplomatic conference to set up a central patent court for the litigation of EPO patents. Some of that work was discussed at the final working group of the UK Presidency on the 21 December.

#### Proposed regulation on access to medicines

The objective of this proposal was to put in place a system of compulsory licenses for patented medicinal products destined for export (especially to developing countries) consistent with the WTO General Council decision of 31 August 2003. Although some elements of the original proposal proved controversial, there was a strong

consensus over the need to “fast track” the legislation to get it approved in time for the Hong Kong trade talks which took place in December. The UK Presidency took the lead in negotiations in Brussels with the Member States and representatives of the main political groupings in the Parliament in order to get agreement on a text that all sides could accept. After a great deal of work, we secured agreement at the very last moment, and the new regulation should be formally adopted once translation into all official EU languages has been completed.

#### Work in WIPO and other fora

Another big feature of the Presidency has been the ongoing discussions in WIPO about the future of Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law and how it fits with the development agenda. The role of the Presidency here includes co-ordination of the views of EU Member States as well as presentation of such views in meetings involving up to 180 WIPO members. Agreements have been reached on future discussions on a range of trademark and patent issues, as well as working towards Broadcasting and Audio-Visual Treaties. A Diplomatic Conference on a new Trademark Law Treaty has been agreed to take place in March in Singapore.

**Tony Howard**  
Deputy Director  
Intellectual Property and Innovation



In advance of the Office for Harmonization of the Internal Market (OHIM) starting to accept requests for renewal of Community trade mark registrations, the Commission took the opportunity to review all the fees payable at the OHIM and propose a general reduction in the level of fees. The new stream of revenue provided by the renewals would have substantially changed the financial position of OHIM by creating a significant and growing surplus. Article 139 of the Community Trade Mark Regulation specifies that “the fees shall be fixed at such a level as to ensure that the revenue in respect thereof is in principle sufficient for the budget of the Office to be balanced”. It was therefore necessary to consider significant reductions to the fees to ensure the maintenance of a balanced budget as required by Article 139 and to ensure that the OHIM’s surpluses were returned to the trade mark owners who use the system.

Member States had varying approaches to how best achieve this and we as Patent Office officials, representing the UK helped to negotiate a compromise proposal that was in the best interests of UK business. The proposal came into force in October and the amendments included reductions to many fees such as the filing fee and renewal fee and introduces a further reduction for applications and renewals that are filed electronically. These are anticipated to reduce the annual surplus of the OHIM by nearly €37 million.

These negotiations concluded the reforms to the Community Trade Mark legislation that began in 2003. In addition to the fee reductions, these reforms also included the Community’s accession to the international system of trade marks (the Madrid Protocol) and improvements to the rules of procedure of the Boards of Appeal. Discussions and consultations with UK and European interests were ongoing throughout the process.

#### G8 Anti-counterfeiting Task Force

We have been working hard on the scope of a new proposal to introduce criminal sanctions to enforce intellectual property rights as part of an Anti-counterfeiting Task Force as part of our Presidency of the Group of Eight industrialised nations.

The G8 Summit at Gleneagles (6-7 July) agreed an Action Against Counterfeiting and Piracy and a meeting of experts was held on 12 October with representatives from all G8 members, the World Intellectual Property Organisation, the World Trade Organisation, the World Customs Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Interpol. The meeting discussed a possible work plan and subsequently a number of draft project proposals have been produced, which should be finalised at a further meeting of experts expected under the Russian G8 Presidency in 2006.

#### WIPO

Over the past year we have been involved with various negotiations in WIPO: patent harmonisation; establishing a development agenda for WIPO (where we submitted two papers); WIPO budget negotiations and governance issues. The main meeting of the year, the WIPO Assemblies took place during our presidency of the EU. Our CEO, Ron Marchant together with Tony Howard and Pierre Oliviere from our Intellectual Property and Innovation Directorate played a pivotal role in ensuring that WIPO was able to take several key decisions on controversial topics, including the establishment of an audit committee, the adoption of an audit charter and an agreement on a process to move forward on patent harmonisation.

On the WIPO audit committee, we put forward Geoffrey Drage, Chairman of our Patent Office Audit Committee, as a candidate and worked hard to ensure that he was selected with the unanimous agreement of the WIPO program and budget committee.

We also ensured that governance issues remained high on the agenda at WIPO, continuing to press for implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

On patent harmonisation we worked with other industrialised countries to narrow the differences in our approach and to enable further progress to be made within WIPO.

#### ARIPO

We have taken part in the ARIPO administrative council and council of ministers meetings held in Kampala, Uganda in November. Various measures to increase cooperation between the UKPO and ARIPO were discussed, followed up in January by the dispatch to ARIPO of a collection of training material for the new ARIPO training centre. The material included a set of patent law reports, THINK kits®, and various DVDs and CDs on licensing, enforcement and general IP information.

#### **Liz Coleman**

Director of Intellectual Property and Innovation

“ We have been working hard on the scope of a new proposal to introduce criminal sanctions to enforce intellectual property rights as part of an Anti-counterfeiting Task Force as part of our Presidency of the Group of Eight industrialised nations. ”

The European Patent Convention (EPC) was established at a diplomatic conference in Munich in 1973. This created the European Patent Organisation, consisting of an Administrative Council and the European Patent Office (EPO) which is responsible for granting “European Patents” under the Council’s supervision. A protocol on Centralisation attached to the EPC placed restrictions on the ability of contracting National Patent Offices to become International Searching Authorities (ISAs) under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). When Finland became an ISA, this opened up questions on these restrictions and resulted in the Council launching a strategic debate on PCT cooperation in Europe at its meeting in November 2004.

During the debate it became clear that it would be difficult to discuss PCT models of cooperation without a review of the general principles of future cooperation between the EPO and National Offices. Some characterised this as a debate between centralisers and decentralisers considering issues such as “Should National Offices do work on behalf of the EPO?” and “Should the EPO restrict the range of its activities?” Contracting States have been consulted on this throughout 2005 and early 2006 and it is hoped that the Council will be able to instruct the EPO to prepare a “strategy package” for adoption later this year.

Progress on this issue has been slower than originally expected. This is due to the complexity of the issues and the divergence of views within the Council on questions such as the outsourcing of work by the EPO. To help overcome this, bilateral consultations had been organised in preparation for the Council’s March 2006 meeting which discussed a promising model for a future European Patent Network. Following on from this, significant progress will hopefully be made at the Council’s meetings between June and December.

The satisfaction of the needs of users of the system, the aims of enhancing the efficiency of the EPO and the maintenance of expertise of National Offices to best serve local IP needs, all form the basis of the model for a European Patent Network. Maintaining high levels of quality will be an essential requirement for such a network and plans are in place to organise both a working group on quality and user workshops. The EPO are also considering a pilot study on the use of search reports issued by National Offices (which could result in a fee reduction for applicants) together with consideration of how they will respond to the long term challenge of the EPO’s increasing workload.

If you would like to find out more information on this strategy debate within the EPO, a collection of relevant documents can be found at:-

[http://ac.european-patent-office.org/strategy\\_debate/documentation/index.en.php](http://ac.european-patent-office.org/strategy_debate/documentation/index.en.php)

**Jim Ayling**  
European Policy Advisor



**T**he IP environment is becoming increasingly global. There are prospects for harmonisation and work sharing between jurisdictions which promise reductions in the duplication of work between offices, reduced delays in granting rights, less complexity in patent prosecution and lower costs for users. These may be some way in the future but we consider there is a benefit in pursuing these aims and many of our contacts are geared to this purpose.

Patent examiner exchange visits are undertaken with partner offices, in which examiners working in the same area of technology discuss how they carry out search and examination processes. We compare such things as search tools and techniques, the legal framework in their particular area of technology, practice in relation to patentability, and the administration and organisation in the respective offices. We organised exchange visits with the Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt in March and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in December last year.

We also use these visits to exchange information on best practice and benchmarking. We used the visit to the JPO to investigate how another office runs its paperless operation prior to our introduction of an electronic file system in the UK. We also established a dialogue and contact with WIPO in relation to the administration of the PCT National Phase to help to improve efficiency and reduce delays in the exchange of information.

We have also been particularly active in promoting the adoption of quality management systems in other patent offices. This is another process intended to raise confidence for work sharing between offices as well as improving the absolute quality of the search and examination processes. Following our accreditation under the ISO 9001:2000 standard for the patent granting process in 2003, we have

had discussions with a number of other offices on the theme of ISO accreditation and other quality management systems during the year.

We have continued to contract out some search and examination actions to the Danish Patent and Trade Mark Office and the Netherlands Patent Office. We have found this a useful route for the completion of some of the work of the directorate which helps to regulate work flows, and also provides a concrete demonstration of the sort of co-operation required for work sharing.

On another front, we have welcomed examiners from the Instituto Nacional de la Propiedad Industrial of Argentina, the Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial of Brazil and the State Intellectual Property Office of China. During the visits we held discussions on IP issues of mutual interest and provided training in the administration of the patent system in the UK. These exchanges help promote the development of the international intellectual property system and provide a significant forum for understanding each others' interests and concerns.

**Peter Marchant**  
Patents International Champion

“ Exchanges of this sort demonstrate a high degree of commonality in the approach by examiners in different jurisdictions, engender understanding and increase confidence in each other's work. ”

# The Numbers Pages



# Facts and Figures

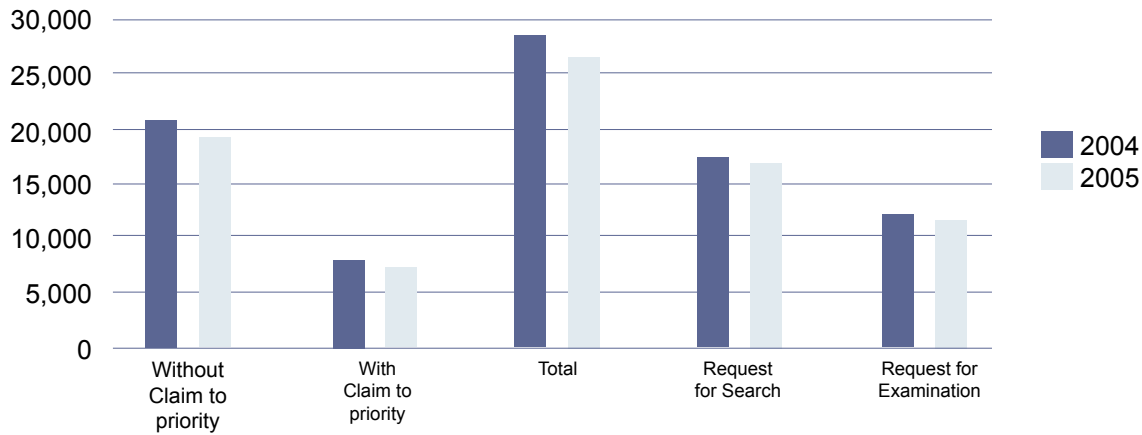
## The Numbers Pages

Patents	34
Trade Marks	44
Designs	52
Hearings	58
CEU and Aim	64

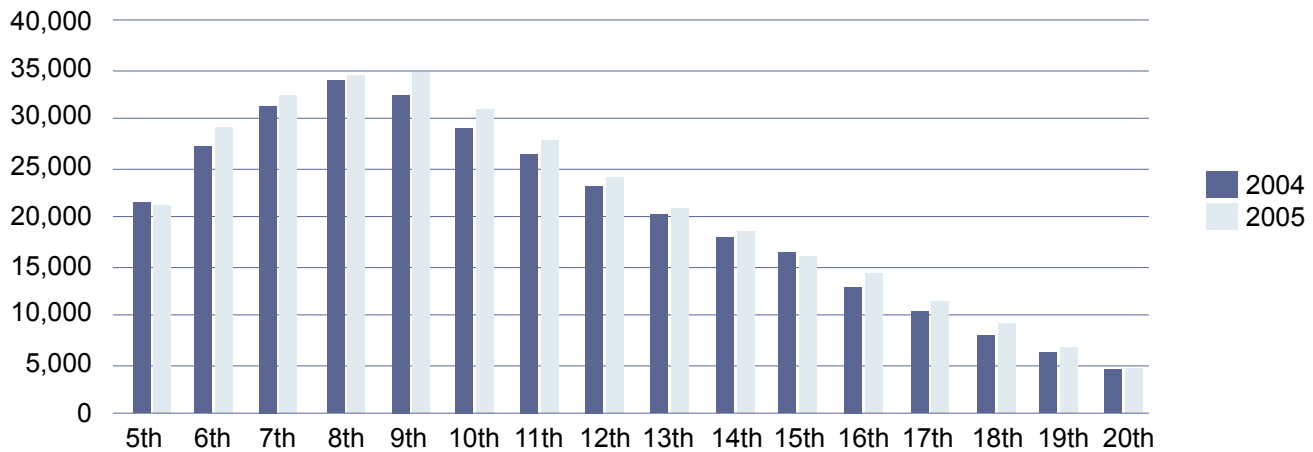
# Patents

## Facts and Figures

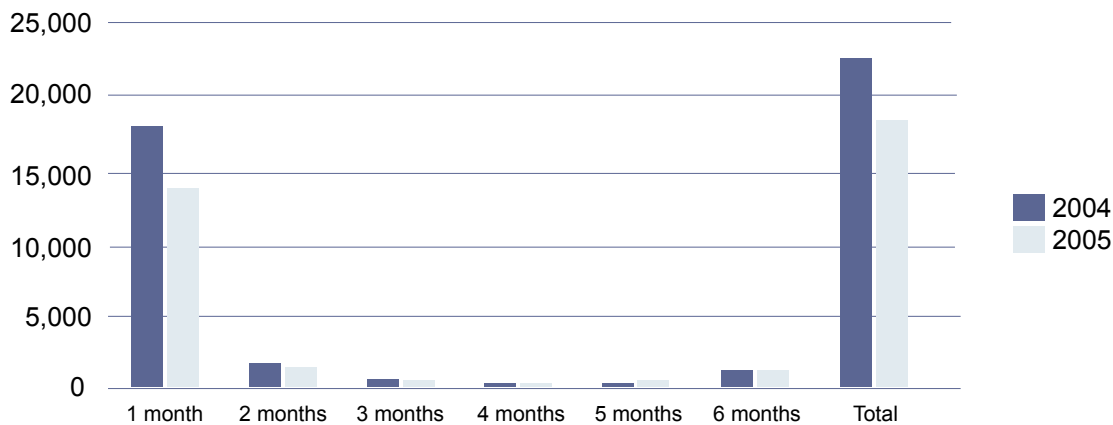
### Requests for Grant for Search and Examination (Patents Act 1977)



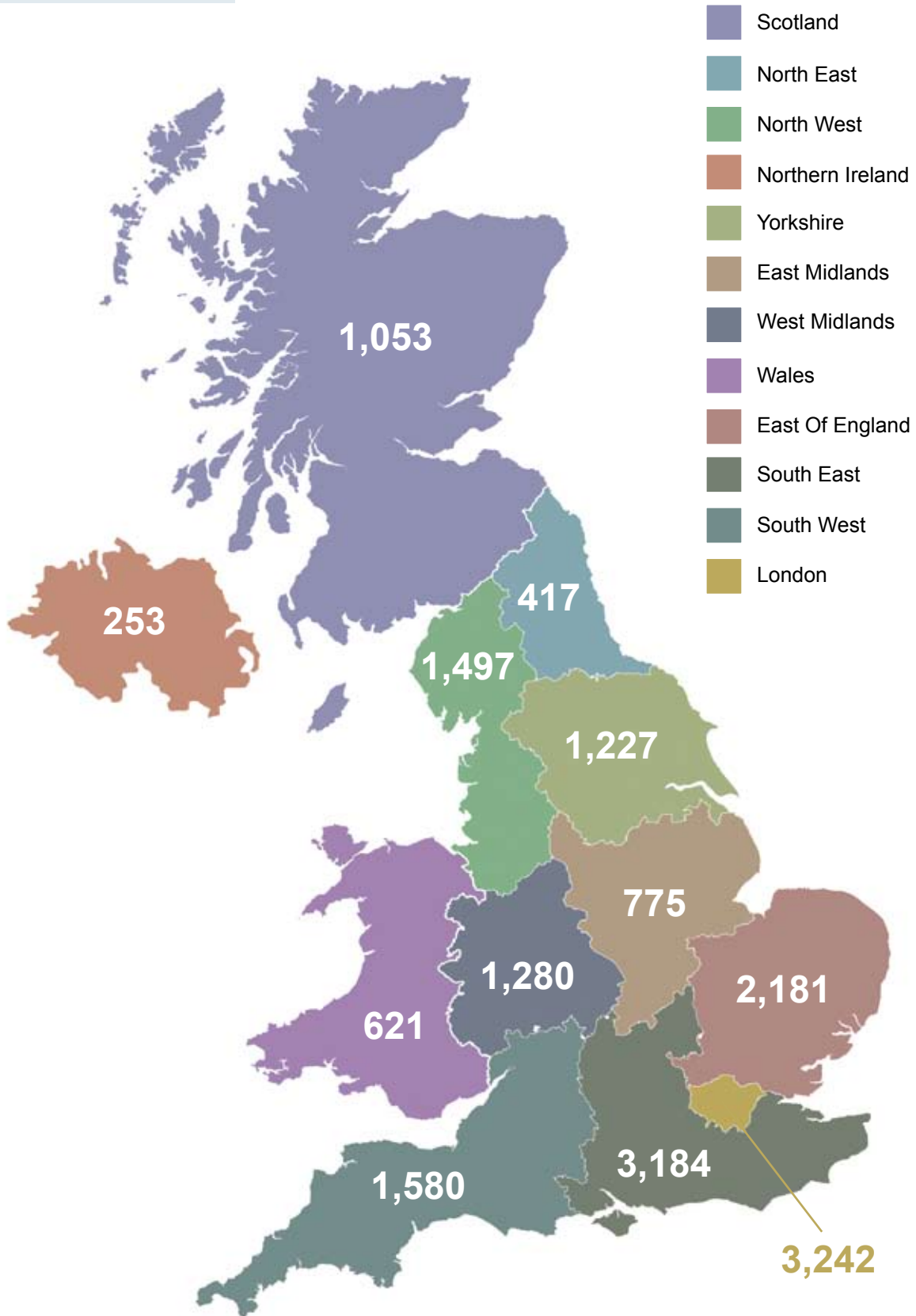
### Number of Patent Renewal Fees Paid 2004-2005



### Extensions of Period for Payment of Patent Renewal Fees



Patent Applications Filed by Region



# Patents

## Facts and Figures

### 1. Patent Applications Filed and Granted by Region\*

Region	Number of Applications Filed		Number of Applications Granted	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
East Midlands	794	775	194	174
East of England	2,475	2,181	492	484
London	3,657	3,242	645	570
North West	1,583	1,497	274	312
Northern Ireland	224	253	18	32
North East	377	417	51	64
Scotland	1,085	1,053	162	179
South East	3,547	3,184	820	822
South West	1,590	1,580	350	390
Wales	747	621	116	147
West Midlands	1,281	1,280	332	287
Yorkshire	1,207	1,227	216	200
Unmatched Postcodes**	249	178	110	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,816</b>	<b>17,488</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>3,751</b>

\* Patent applications for the first named applicant at the time of filing.

\*\* Full address details not given at point of data capture.

### 2. Classification of Published Applications and Granted Patents by UK Classification Key\*

Division	Title	Applications Published		Patents Granted	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
A1	Agriculture: animal husbandry	182	214	130	103
A2	Food: tobacco	80	64	42	65
A3	Apparel: footwear, jewellery	104	128	72	46
A4	Furniture: household articles	676	720	422	495
A5	Medicines: surgery	506	510	407	307
A6	Entertainments	326	324	212	184
B1	Physical and Chemical apparatus	191	156	130	142
B2	Crushing: coating, separating	129	121	91	101
B3	Metal working	199	186	199	160
B4	Cutting: hand tools: radioactive handling	123	127	46	84
B5	Working non-metals; presses	188	188	168	146
B6	Stationery: printing: writing: decorating	191	196	180	174
B7	Transport	506	443	388	326
B8	Conveying: packing: load handling: hoisting: storing	511	516	379	332
C1	Inorganic chemistry: glass: fertilizers: explosives	123	114	66	91
C2	Organic chemistry	90	94	134	58
C3	Macromolecular compounds	172	157	166	137
C4	Dyes: paints: miscellaneous compositions	66	57	44	40
C5	Fats: oils: waxes: petroleum: gas manufacture	81	82	69	62
C6	Sugar: skins: microbiology: beverages	32	27	27	18
C7	Metallurgy: electrolysis	102	78	93	92
D1	Textiles: sewing: ropes	67	49	73	74
D2	Paper	3	4	5	6
E1	Civil engineering: building	1,106	1,002	738	892
E2	Fastenings: operating doors	292	243	181	231
F1	Prime movers: pumps	365	295	280	244
F2	Machine elements	604	571	648	513
F3	Armaments: projectiles	40	28	58	36
F4	Heating: cooling: drying: lighting	326	337	198	283

## 2. Classification of Published Applications and Granted Patents by UK Classification Key\* Continued

Division	Title	Applications Published		Patents Granted	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
G1	Measuring: testing	856	804	653	684
G2	Optics: photography	218	183	112	138
G3	Controlling: timing	185	139	189	141
G4	Calculating: counting: checking: signalling: data handling	1,434	1,205	991	1,144
G5	Advertising: education: music: recording	284	314	213	182
G6	Nucleonics	5	7	15	5
H1	Electric circuit elements: magnets	597	590	521	559
H2	Electric power	419	320	287	380
H3	Electronic circuits: radio receivers	160	134	178	161
H4	Telecommunications	1,423	1,379	1,700	1,279
H5	Miscellaneous electric techniques	31	30	36	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,993</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>10,159</b>

\* Covers published applications originally filed under the UK Patents Act and the PCT.

## 3. Classification of Published Applications and Granted Patents by International Patent Classification (IPC)

IPC Technical Unit	Title	Applications Published		Patents Granted	
		2004	2005	2004	2005
01	Agriculture; animal husbandry; forestry; fishing	186	231	138	112
02	Foodstuffs; tobacco	95	77	54	78
03	Apparel; footwear; jewellery; furniture; household articles	717	763	414	477
04	Health; surgery; amusement	813	844	624	517
05	Medical, dental or toilet preparations	133	132	116	74
06	Separating; cleaning; crushing; coating;	294	265	193	218
07	Metal-working; machine tools	147	142	146	128
08	Hand tools; shaping; layered products	371	342	264	256
09	Printing; bookbinding; writing; decorating	171	176	161	151
10	Vehicles; transporting; conveying; packing; containers	1,243	1,167	975	879
11	Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	2	3	1	4
12	Inorganic chemistry; glass; fertilisers	109	100	63	85
13	Organic chemistry; biocides	130	138	167	85
14	Macromolecular compounds	78	63	80	53
15	Dyes; paints; oils; fats; petroleum; detergents	155	157	118	116
16	Microbiology; alcoholic beverages; sugar; skins	94	78	84	61
17	Metallurgy; electrolysis; crystal growth	82	73	84	82
18	Textiles; sewing; ropes	73	61	67	78
19	Paper	22	14	23	19
20	Building; civil engineering; locks	788	689	508	561
21	Earth or rock drilling; mining	610	537	393	535
22	Engines; pumps; hydraulics; pneumatics	433	343	373	311
23	Engineering elements; storing gases; pipe-lines	505	471	556	430
24	Lighting; heating; cooling; drying; heat-exchange	260	289	155	236
25	Weapons; ammunition; blasting; explosives	42	30	56	32
26	Measuring; testing; optics; photography	1,027	936	759	840
27	Controlling; computing; timing; checking; signalling	1,663	1,456	1,214	1,299
28	Educating; advertising; music; recording	346	371	275	280
29	Nucleonics	7	9	14	6
30	Electric elements; electric power	1,012	872	831	937
31	Electronic circuitry; telecommunications	1,385	1,307	1,635	1,219
32	Others (unclassified)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,993</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>10,159</b>

# Patents

## Facts and Figures

### 4. Supplementary Protection Certificates\* : applications for medicinal products under Regulation (EEC) No 1768/92 and plant protection products under Regulation (EC) No 1610/96 for 2005

SPC applications	Filed	Granted	Withdrawn	Rejected	Entered into force
Medicinal products	41	55	7	4	39
Plant protection products	10	10	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>

\* A supplementary protection certificate is intended to compensate a patent holder for the loss of effective protection that results from the time taken to obtain regulatory approval to place a product on the market as either a medicinal or plant protection product. A certificate takes effect at the end of the lawful term of the patent but does not extend the term of the patent itself. It extends the protection conferred by the patent only in respect of a product that is covered by an authorisation to place the product on the market as a corresponding medicinal or plant protection product.

### 5. Patents Granted 2004 and 2005 (Top 10)\*

Ranking	2004		2005	
	Organisation		Organisation	
1	Hewlett-Packard	294	Hewlett-Packard	513
2	Visteon Global Technologies	247	Schlumberger	204
3	NEC	234	NEC	178
4	Schlumberger	200	Samsung	153
5	IBM	169	Motorola	132
6	Samsung	166	Sun Microsystems	127
7	Ford	159	Ford	123
8	Ericsson	132	Visteon Global Technologies	101
9	Motorola	127	Baker Hughes	96
10	Intel	107	Lear Corp	85

\* Top 10 companies who have had the most patents granted in any particular year.

## 6. GB Patents Granted 2005 (Top 50)\*

Ranking	Number	Organisation
1	513	Hewlett-Packard
2	204	Schlumberger
3	178	NEC
4	153	Samsung
5	132	Motorola
6	127	Sun Microsystems
7	123	Ford
8	101	Visteon Global Technologies
9	96	Baker Hughes
10	85	Lear Corp
11	79	Agilent Technologies
12	74	LG Philips
13	72	Micron Technology
14	68	INTEL
15	65	Robert Bosch GmbH
16	65	Siemens
17	64	Automatic Parallel Designs
18	64	Weatherford/Lamb
19	61	Rolls-Royce
20	57	Hitachi
21	52	Honda
22	47	Matsushita Electric Industries
23	44	Toshiba
24	40	IBM
25	38	Halliburton
26	38	Koshu Denshi KK
27	37	Arm Ltd
28	37	Integration UK
29	37	Ericsson
30	36	Roke Manor Research
31	35	Asahi Optical
32	35	Nokia
33	35	Sony
34	34	Vetco Gray
35	33	Kimberly-Clark Worldwide
36	32	Bruker Daltonik
37	32	Canon
38	31	Chevron USA
39	31	Tsubakimoto Chain
40	30	Smith International
41	29	Agere Systems
42	28	Advanced Risc Machines
43	27	Denso
44	26	Zarlink Semiconductor
45	25	Invensys Controls UK
46	24	Shell
47	22	Fujitsu
48	22	Prad Petroleum Res & Dev
49	22	Westerngeco
50	21	Advanced Micro Devices

Figures were obtained from Derwent's World Patent Index database and do not include European patents designating GB.

\* Top 50 companies who have had the most patents granted in any particular year.

# Patents

## Facts and Figures

### 7. Applications Made and Published, and Patents Granted, in 2004 and 2005, according to Country of Residence\*

	Applications Made		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
United Kingdom	18,816	17,488	5,778	5,634	3,780	3,751
Channel Islands	95	51	40	22	28	25
Andorra	0	0	0	0	1	0
Antigua and Barbuda	6	1	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1	0	0	1	0	0
Aruba	1	0	0	1	0	0
Australia	137	129	100	112	84	69
Austria	31	15	12	18	16	17
Bahamas	7	8	15	9	5	14
Bahrain	1	0	0	0	1	0
Barbados	0	2	0	1	0	1
Belgium	253	190	20	31	16	18
Belize	3	0	1	0	0	1
Bermuda	2	2	3	0	2	2
Brazil	3	10	3	6	8	2
British Virgin Islands	209	193	226	222	168	181
Brunei Darussalem	0	1	0	1	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	0	1
Canada	206	150	126	124	149	127
Cayman Islands	7	5	10	4	2	6
China	49	54	38	37	24	37
Columbia	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cook Island	1	0	1	0	0	1
Croatia	4	9	1	1	1	0
Cyprus	8	7	3	1	2	1
Czech Republic	5	0	1	0	2	1
Czechoslovakia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	89	68	20	25	31	22
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2	3	0	0	0	0
Estonia	2	1	2	0	0	0
Finland	138	96	71	74	95	55
France	146	132	110	114	161	102
Georgia	3	2	0	0	0	0
Germany	545	514	408	448	490	430
Ghana	4	0	0	0	1	0
Gibraltar	11	12	6	2	5	5
Greece	4	3	0	1	0	0
Grenada	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	118	107	112	87	62	81
Hungary	1	2	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1	3	0	0	1	0
India	39	40	38	37	34	35
Indonesia	2	0	2	0	0	0
Iran	2	3	0	0	1	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Republic	251	148	107	95	95	93
Isle of Man	51	57	28	19	22	21
Israel	64	74	29	39	43	17
Italy	107	89	42	42	40	51
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	1	0
Japan	807	866	938	809	1,101	1,006
Jordan	0	1	0	0	1	0

## 7. Applications Made and Published, and Patents Granted, in 2004 and 2005, according to Country of Residence\* continued

	Applications Made		Applications Published		Patents Granted	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Kenya	2	5	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	280	265	268	272	334	297
Kuwait	3	3	0	1	0	0
Kyrgystan	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	4	0	1	1	0	1
Libya	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	8	2	2	6	7	4
Luxembourg	16	1	3	2	3	1
Malaysia	13	9	16	5	8	7
Malta	1	9	4	0	1	2
Mauritius	6	4	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2	1	1	1	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	2	0
Namibia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	424	180	94	80	54	70
Netherlands Antilles	2	1	6	1	9	4
New Zealand	36	31	33	25	26	30
Nigeria	3	2	0	0	0	0
Norway	172	163	79	83	48	57
Pakistan	0	1	0	0	1	0
Panama	9	9	0	2	0	2
Philippines	1	5	1	2	0	0
Poland	5	1	2	1	0	1
Portugal	4	9	4	0	0	2
Puerto Rico	1	9	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1	0
Russian Federation	9	11	6	10	5	4
Saudi Arabia	8	11	0	1	0	1
St Kitts & Nevis	2	0	0	0	0	0
St Vincent & the Grenadines	4	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	6	2	0	0	0	0
Singapore	38	33	29	30	20	19
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Slovenia, Republic of	0	1	0	0	1	0
South Africa	29	20	25	14	24	15
Spain	44	68	23	13	8	11
Sri Lanka	2	1	1	0	0	1
Sweden	291	283	159	99	194	114
Switzerland	480	506	104	77	68	57
Syria	2	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	461	520	487	478	291	348
Thailand	8	1	4	6	1	3
Trinidad & Tobago	5	4	0	0	0	0
Turkey	3	4	3	3	2	1
Turks & Caicos	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	2	1
United Arab Emirates	6	6	2	3	2	0
United Republic of Tanzania	1	5	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	0	1
USA	3,591	3,458	3,340	2,898	2,954	2,930
Western Samoa	2	0	0	1	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	2	0	0	0	0
**Other	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,225</b>	<b>26,192</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>10,159</b>

\* Country of residence of first named applicant.

\*\* Country of residence not provided at time of filing under the provisions introduced by the Regulatory Reform (Patent) Order 2004.

# Patents

## Facts and Figures

### 8. Requests for Grant for Search and Examination (Patents Act 1977)

	Without claim to priority	With claim to priority	Total	Requests for search	Requests for Examination
2004	20.6	7.6	28.2	17.1	11.7
2005	18.9	7.2	26.1	16.7	11.4

000's to one decimal point

### 9. Number of Patent Renewal Fees Paid 2004-2005

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year	13th year	14th year	15th year	16th year	17th year	18th year	19th year	20th year
2004	21.5	27.0	31.0	33.3	32.0	29.1	25.9	23.0	20.5	17.9	16.1	12.7	10.3	7.8	6.2	4.8
2005	20.9	29.0	32.2	33.9	34.0	30.8	27.2	23.9	20.7	18.4	16.0	14.3	11.0	8.8	6.6	4.9

000's to one decimal point

### 10. European Patents (UK) (included in table above)

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year	13th year	14th year	15th year	16th year	17th year	18th year	19th year	20th year
2004	13.4	19.7	24.6	27.0	27.0	24.7	22.1	19.8	17.4	15.3	13.8	10.5	8.3	6.0	4.7	3.3
2005	13.0	21.9	25.6	28.0	28.3	26.0	23.3	20.6	17.9	15.7	13.7	12.3	9.1	7.1	5.1	3.7

000's to one decimal point

### 11. Extensions of Period for Payment of Patent Renewal Fees

	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	Total
2004	18,061	1,783	708	445	446	1,358	22,801
2005	13,824	1,474	639	479	609	1,388	18,413

## 12. European Patents (UK) (included in previous table)

	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	Total
2004	14,051	1,210	505	319	337	1,067	17,489
2005	10,415	999	464	361	490	1,095	13,824

## 13. Licences of Right

Number of applications  
for entry in the register  
that licences are available  
as of right

2004	1002
2005	1369

## 14. Miscellaneous ex parte post grant cases decided without a hearing or reasoned decision

	Amendments <sup>1</sup>		Corrections <sup>2</sup>		Cancellation of Licences of Right		Restorations		Surrender		Revocations <sup>3</sup>		Totals	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Filed	102	119	163	160	19	9	188	183	15	7	162	195	649	673
Withdrawn	6	3	3	22	0	0	21	18	0	3	8	4	38	50
Decided	53	118	84	138	3	17	176	212	8	9	111 <sup>4</sup>	215	435	709

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications filed under Section 27

<sup>2</sup> Includes applications filed under Sections 80 and 117

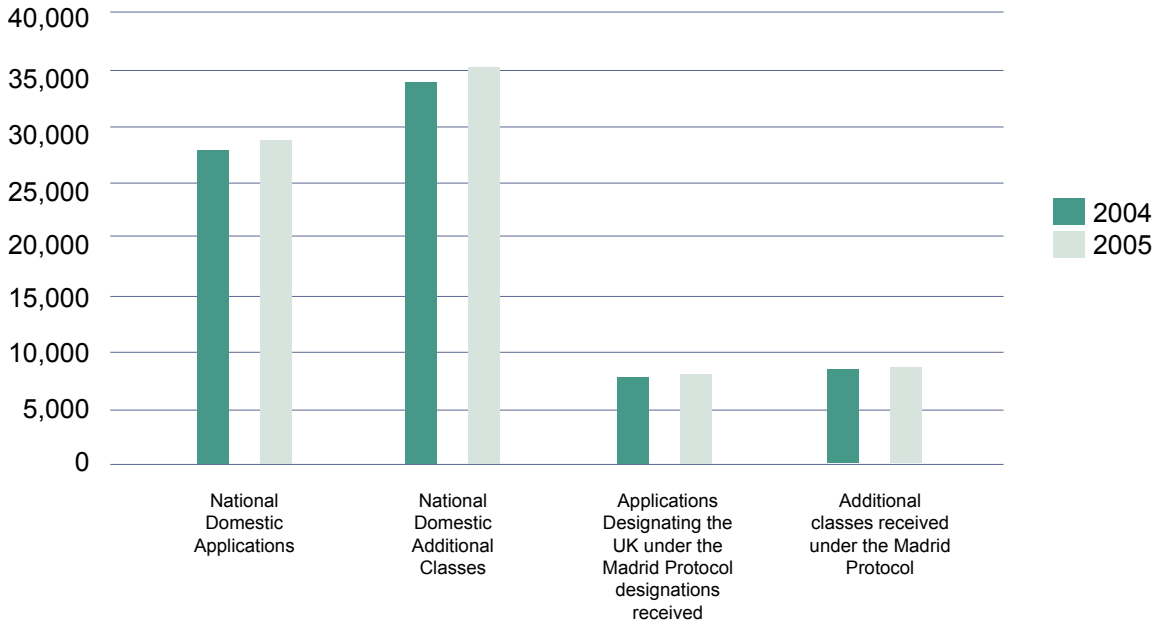
<sup>3</sup> Includes revocations under Sections 73(1) and 73(2)

<sup>4</sup> Includes 1 case where a reasoned decision was issued following a hearing

# Trade Marks

## Facts and Figures

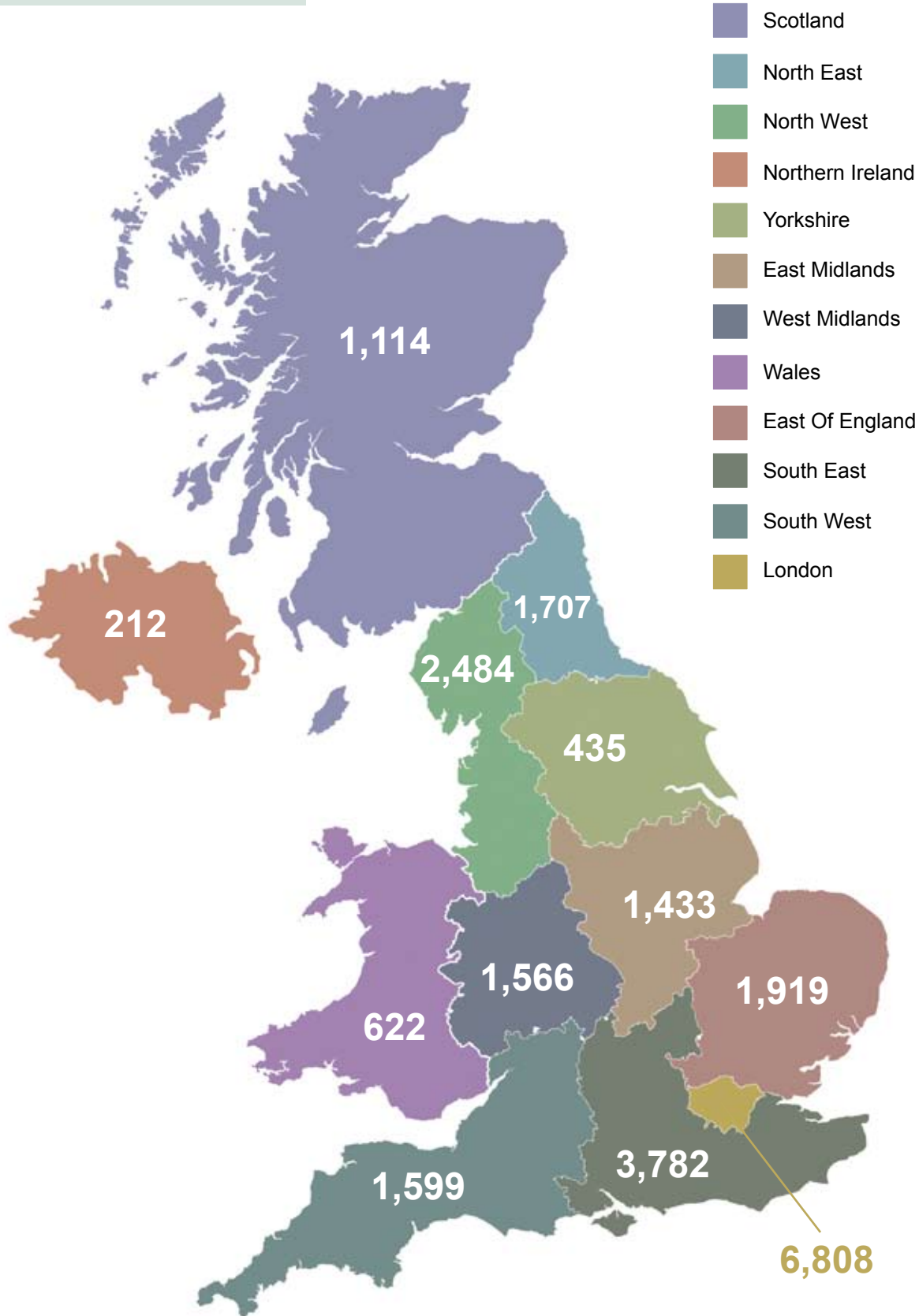
### Applications for Trade Marks



### Maintenance of the Trade Marks Register



Trade Mark Applications Filed by Region



# Trade Marks

## Facts and Figures

### 1. Trade Mark Applications Filed and Registered by Region

Region	Number of Applications Filed		Number of Applications Registered	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
East Midlands	1,214	1,433	1,006	1,051
East of England	1,911	1,919	1,453	1,563
London	6,402	6,808	4,921	5,175
North East	433	1,707	337	1,221
North West	2,372	2,484	1,819	1,891
Northern Ireland	159	212	133	133
Scotland	1,092	1,114	921	854
South East	3,518	3,782	2,718	2,941
South West	1,647	1,599	1,271	1,291
Wales	547	622	420	405
West Midlands	1,655	1,566	1,311	1,281
Yorkshire	1,500	435	1,316	332
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,450</b>	<b>23,681</b>	<b>17,626</b>	<b>18,138</b>

### 2. Classification of Trade Marks for Goods and Services Published and Registered in 2004 and 2005

Class	Title	UK Published		UK Registered		Madrid Published*		Madrid Registered	
		2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
1	Chemical products used in industry, science etc	511	438	457	449	457	329	418	335
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers etc	305	276	324	238	149	119	129	127
3	Cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes etc	1,548	1,463	1,340	1,453	693	590	646	573
4	Industrial oils and greases, candles, tapers, etc	296	262	266	271	101	85	101	75
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods etc	1,593	1,541	1,411	1,566	776	671	752	680
6	Unwrought and partly wrought common metals etc	736	694	679	709	326	269	306	272
7	Machines and machine tools, motors (except for vehicles) etc	639	574	661	572	469	401	441	417
8	Hand tools and instruments; cutlery, forks and spoons; side arms	411	381	363	391	153	138	154	133
9	Scientific, nautical and surveying and electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless etc)	5,035	4,835	4,708	4,714	1,382	1,183	1,283	1,217
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	622	610	585	616	361	292	361	284
11	Installations for lighting, cooking, etc	959	920	972	854	463	333	438	341
12	Vehicles: apparatus for locomotion by land air or water	646	571	661	548	418	324	411	334
13	Firearms, ammunition etc	39	34	54	33	28	20	27	19
14	Precious metals and their alloys etc	807	715	683	773	316	275	272	312
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	68	97	75	85	27	25	26	19
16	Paper and paper articles, stationery, office requisites etc	3,898	3,793	3,628	3,804	684	536	682	544
17	Gutta-percha, India rubber etc	317	204	291	224	251	168	234	189
18	Leather, skins, umbrellas, harness etc	1,114	1,031	966	1,023	347	352	319	357
19	Building materials, road making materials, etc	780	705	744	730	261	205	249	206
20	Furniture, articles of wood, cork etc	956	885	873	875	323	273	304	262
21	Small domestic utensils and containers (not precious metal) glassware, etc	1,028	858	900	868	271	222	244	233
22	Rope, string, nets, tents, raw fibrous textile materials, etc	151	110	130	140	72	71	69	71
23	Yarns; threads	49	54	49	55	54	33	54	37
24	Tissues (piece goods) bed and table covers etc	653	608	585	582	243	209	227	205
25	Clothing including boots, shoes and slippers	2,974	2,862	2,728	2,816	847	829	784	800
26	Lace and embroidery; ribbons and braids; artificial flowers etc	319	320	271	317	59	57	59	54
27	Carpets, rugs etc	238	187	223	188	79	56	78	56
28	Games etc	1,705	1,493	1,494	1,534	329	248	328	270
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts, etc	1,175	1,131	1,111	1,084	381	365	443	340

## 2. Classification of Trade Marks for Goods and Services Published and Registered in 2004 and 2005 continued

Class	Title	UK Published		UK Registered		Madrid Published		Madrid Registered	
		2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
30	Coffee tea, cocoa, sugar, rice etc	1,560	1,375	1,444	1,368	495	433	548	420
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products, fresh fruits etc	513	454	484	443	231	181	244	184
32	Beer, ale, porter, mineral and aerated waters etc	938	917	814	923	305	257	313	250
33	Wines, spirits and liqueurs	944	835	858	860	380	335	393	322
34	Tobacco, raw or manufactured; smokers' articles, matches	197	120	176	142	99	84	104	79
35	Advertising; business management; business administration etc	4,041	4,010	3,770	3,938	733	618	696	618
36	Insurance; financial affairs; monetary affairs; etc	2,209	2,119	1,975	2,080	326	252	317	274
37	Building; construction, repair; installation services	1,351	1,233	1,264	1,254	345	225	330	234
38	Telecommunications	1,363	1,308	1,283	1,219	373	317	382	302
39	Transportation, packaging and storage	1,152	991	1,034	987	275	235	267	236
40	Treatment of material	428	419	377	391	145	125	155	118
41	Education; entertainment; sporting and cultural applications	4,113	4,138	3,845	4,044	544	449	505	463
42	Scientific and technological services and research and design relating thereto; industrial analysis and research services; design and development of computer hardware and software; legal services.	2,917	2,731	2,837	2,648	805	639	787	648
43	Services for providing food or drink; temporary accommodation	1,419	1,355	1,330	1,319	172	137	172	136
44	Medical services; veterinary services, hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; agriculture, horticulture and forestry services	901	948	807	922	163	138	158	127
45	Personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals; security services for the protection of property and individuals	453	473	383	468	55	29	52	35
<b>Totals</b>		<b>54,071</b>	<b>51,078</b>	<b>49,913</b>	<b>50,518</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>13,132</b>	<b>15,262</b>	<b>13,208</b>

\* Following examination for registrability a mark is published for opposition purposes in the Trade Marks Journal (a third party has a period of 3 months in which to object to or oppose the registration). Where a mark is not opposed it is automatically registered at the expiry date of the opposition period.

## 3. Trade Marks Registered 2004 and 2005 (Top 10)\*

Ranking	2004		2005	
	Organisation		Organisation	
1	Glaxo Group Ltd	150	Unilever Plc	113
2	Unilever Plc	93	Glaxo Group Limited	101
3	Bristol Myers Squibb Company	88	Imperial Chemical Industries Plc	97
4	Imperial Chemical Industries Plc	78	Johnson and Johnson	79
5	Johnson & Johnson	65	British Telecommunications Plc	72
6	National Lottery Commission	62	Asda Stores Limited	68
7	British Telecommunications Plc	60	Marks and Spencer Plc	57
8	Reckitt Benckiser UK Ltd	44	National Lottery Commission	57
9	Pfizer Products Inc	43	Healthaid Limited	48
10	Western Wines Ltd	42	IXL Pharma Limited	47

\* Top 10 companies who have had the most trade marks granted in any particular year.

# Trade Marks

## Facts and Figures

### 4. Trade Marks Registered 2005 (Top 50)\*

Ranking	Number	Organisation	Ranking	Number	Organisation
1	113	Unilever Plc	26	25	Lancore International Limited
2	101	Glaxo Group Limited	27	25	Neways Inc
3	97	Imperial Chemical Industries Plc	28	24	Direct Wines Limited
4	79	Johnson and Johnson	29	24	JJB Sports Plc
5	72	British Telecommunications Plc	30	23	Incorporated Beverages Jersey Limited
6	68	Asda Stores Limited	31	23	Screwfix Direct Limited
7	57	Marks and Spencer Plc	32	22	Focal Point Fires Plc
8	57	National Lottery Commission	33	22	Jupiter Media Corporation
9	48	Healthaid Limited	34	22	Knowledge and Merchandising Inc Ltd
10	47	IXL Pharma Limited	35	21	Antler Limited
11	43	Bourne Leisure Limited	36	21	Coca Cola Company
12	43	Sony Ericsson Mobile Communication	37	21	United Biscuits UK Limited
13	40	Marcia Kilgore	38	20	British Sky Broadcasting Group Plc
14	40	Reckitt Benckiser UK Limited	39	20	Ford Motor Company
15	37	Verywise Nutrition Limited	40	20	Northcliffe Newspaper Group Limited
16	36	Boots Company Plc	41	20	Western Wines Limited
17	36	GlaxoSmithKline Biological SSA	42	19	Aeon UK Limited
18	36	Procter and Gamble Company	43	19	Aksonobel Coatings International
19	36	Societe des Produits Nestle SA	44	19	Avon Products Inc
20	35	Beecham Group Plc	45	19	Bristol Myers Squibb Company
21	34	Lidl Stiftung and Co KG	46	19	Fox International Group Limited
22	33	Naderangha	47	19	Hardys and Hansons Plc
23	32	Castrol Limited	48	19	Premier Paper Group
24	27	Aldi Stores Limited	49	19	Snowbeam Limited
25	26	British Broadcasting Corporation	50	18	EMAP Performance Limited

\*Top 50 companies who have had the most trade marks granted in any particular year.

### 5. Applications for Trade Marks

National/Domestic applications filed during the year	2004	2005
- trade marks		
- service marks		
Applications filed during the year (a)	27,839	28,694
Additional classes filed during the year	34,092	35,032
Applications designating the UK under the Madrid Protocol (b)		
Designations received during the year	7,797	8,064
Additional classes received during the year	8,376	8,393

(a) Since the implementation of the new Trade Marks Act on 31 October 1994 applicants have been able to file an application (multi-class application) covering more than one class of goods or services

(b) The UK joined the Madrid Protocol in April 1996. Since then, a holder of a Trade Marks registration in another country (which is a member of the Protocol) can apply through the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to "designate" the UK for protection of that Trade Mark (the mark is examined in the UK for registrability in much the same way as an application via the national/domestic route).

## 6. Trade Marks Applied for and Registered in 2004 and 2005 according to Country of Residence of Applicant\*

Country	Applications and Additional Classes				Registrations			
	Trade Marks		Madrid Applications		Trade Marks		Madrid Protected	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
United Kingdom	53,304	55,600	-	-	42,318	43,412	-	-
Channel Islands	346	370	-	-	298	252	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	3	-	-	-	26	-	-
Argentina	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	-
Armenia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Australia	521	361	513	564	392	347	499	370
Austria	13	14	617	525	15	21	601	432
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Bahamas	96	30	-	-	52	68	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Barbados	39	21	-	-	14	6	-	-
Belarus	-	-	5	4	-	-	4	4
Belgium	60	79	-	-	90	50	-	-
Benelux	-	-	1,372	1,377	-	-	1,330	1,132
Bermuda	58	36	-	-	32	41	-	-
Brazil	-	24	-	-	-	20	-	-
Bulgaria	-	2	76	172	-	-	60	75
Canada	214	192	-	-	167	147	-	-
Cape Verde	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Caribbean	159	-	2	-	54	-	2	-
Cayman Islands	60	28	-	6	15	49	-	5
Central America	34	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Chile	-	26	-	-	-	27	-	-
China (People's Republic)	87	136	476	699	67	71	451	389
Colombia	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	-
Croatia	-	-	20	23	-	-	15	19
Cuba	-	2	-	8	-	1	-	-
Cyprus	19	8	6	-	15	15	-	6
Czech Republic	9	1	292	313	9	-	261	233
Denmark	37	42	128	97	24	28	110	72
Ecuador	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Egypt	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Estonia	-	3	31	15	-	-	25	33
Falkland Islands	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Finland	19	18	35	17	6	12	37	19
France	332	266	2,204	2,439	397	274	2,150	1,943
Georgia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Germany	366	378	4,307	4,110	331	403	4,211	3,377
Gibraltar	12	12	-	-	6	19	-	-
Greece	15	3	12	6	2	15	5	5
Hong Kong	156	154	-	-	138	116	-	-
Hungary	2	3	66	67	4	4	55	38
Iceland	1	1	43	26	-	1	2	29
India	99	94	-	-	59	92	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	2
Irish Republic	311	387	7	31	294	280	3	11
Israel	21	19	-	-	11	9	-	-
Italy	67	67	1,312	874	84	53	1,266	947
Japan	565	362	417	479	539	471	407	417
Jamaica	-	70	-	-	-	28	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Korea (Republic of)	96	117	48	80	124	90	47	46

# Trade Marks

## Facts and Figures

### 6. Trade Marks Applied for and Registered in 2004 and 2005 according to Country of Residence of Applicant\* continued

Country	Applications and Additional Classes				Registrations			
	Trade Marks		Madrid Applications		Trade Marks		Madrid Protected	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Latvia	-	-	16	50	-	-	9	24
Lebanon	5	6	-	-	11	7	-	-
Liechtenstein	5	3	83	65	4	-	69	68
Lithuania	-	-	15	22	-	-	7	7
Luxembourg	34	26	-	-	17	36	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	36	24	-	-	37	20	-	-
Malta	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-
Moldova	-	-	3	30	-	-	2	17
Monaco	15	14	130	66	16	9	119	39
Mongolia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	31	38	2	-	21	30
Netherlands	330	218	-	-	234	198	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	1
New Zealand	191	183	-	-	110	138	-	-
Norway	8	30	123	149	19	15	104	93
OHIM	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	3
Others (Africa)	4	3	-	-	4	3	-	-
Others (Asia)	423	268	-	-	297	146	-	-
Poland	4	3	276	193	9	-	248	144
Portugal	29	26	67	97	39	17	47	51
Romania	-	1	39	21	-	1	14	31
Russian Federation	14	49	229	367	5	18	204	215
Singapore	71	55	35	65	36	51	17	32
Slovakia	-	-	52	106	-	-	17	56
Slovenia, Republic of	4	1	93	197	4	5	16	77
South Africa	97	89	-	-	82	68	-	-
South America	93	57	-	-	232	143	-	-
Spain	96	65	231	218	60	60	195	187
Sweden	123	144	183	119	134	56	158	124
Switzerland	358	354	1,818	1,753	337	301	1,773	1,685
Syria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	118	-	-	-	87	-	-
Turkey	40	11	286	485	11	16	264	285
Ukraine	-	8	46	33	4	-	41	34
United Arab Emirates	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	2,833	2,817	414	716	2,628	2,592	389	392
Virgin Islands	-	157	-	-	-	61	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	12	19	-	-	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,931</b>	<b>63,726</b>	<b>16,173</b>	<b>16,817</b>	<b>49,913</b>	<b>50,555</b>	<b>15,262</b>	<b>13,205</b>

\* Country of residence of named applicant.

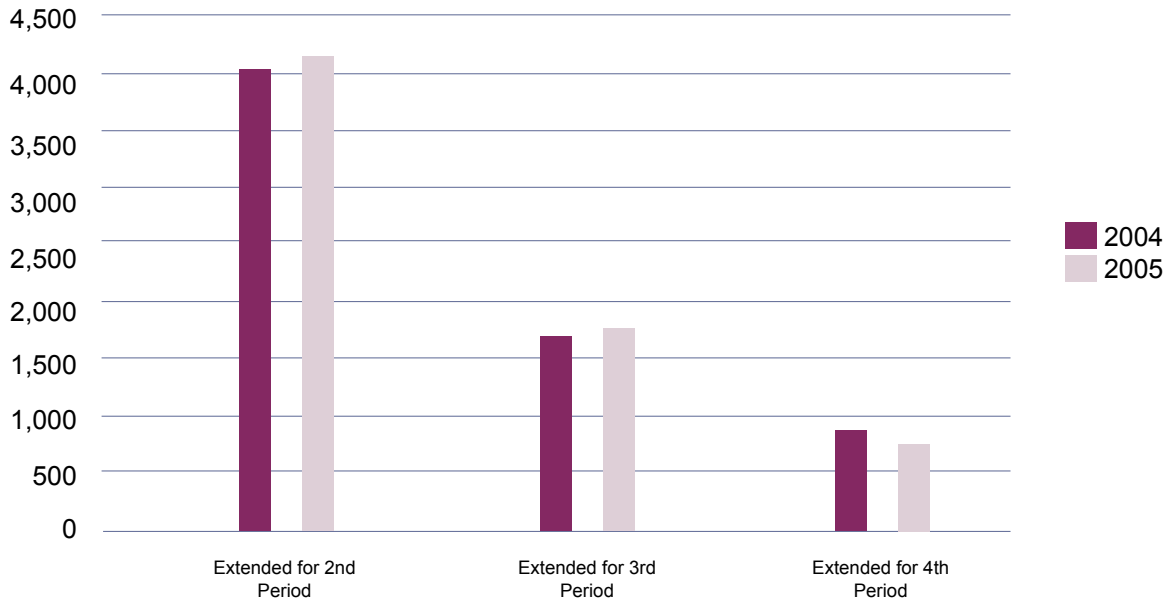
## 7. Maintenance of the Trade Marks Register

Renewals and Registrations	2004	2005
No. of registrations renewable	26,590	32,790
No. of registrations renewed by application	15,200	25,019
No. of registrations renewed by additional class	3,796	7,771
No. of lapsed registrations restored and renewed (not including above)	78	82

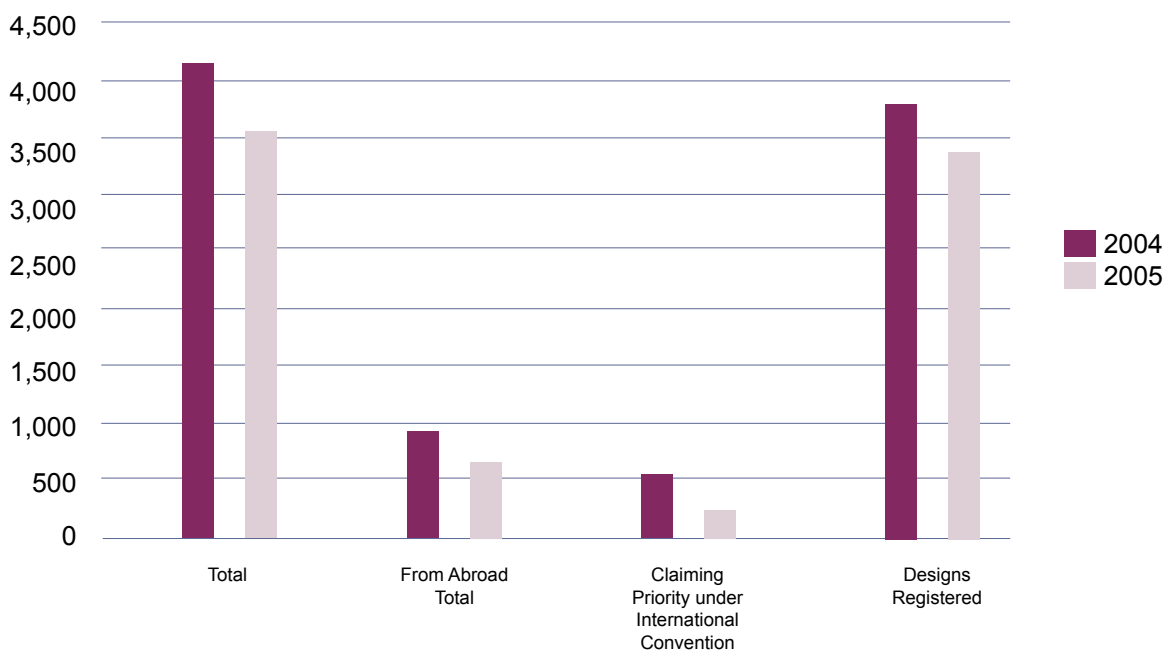
# Designs

## Facts and Figures

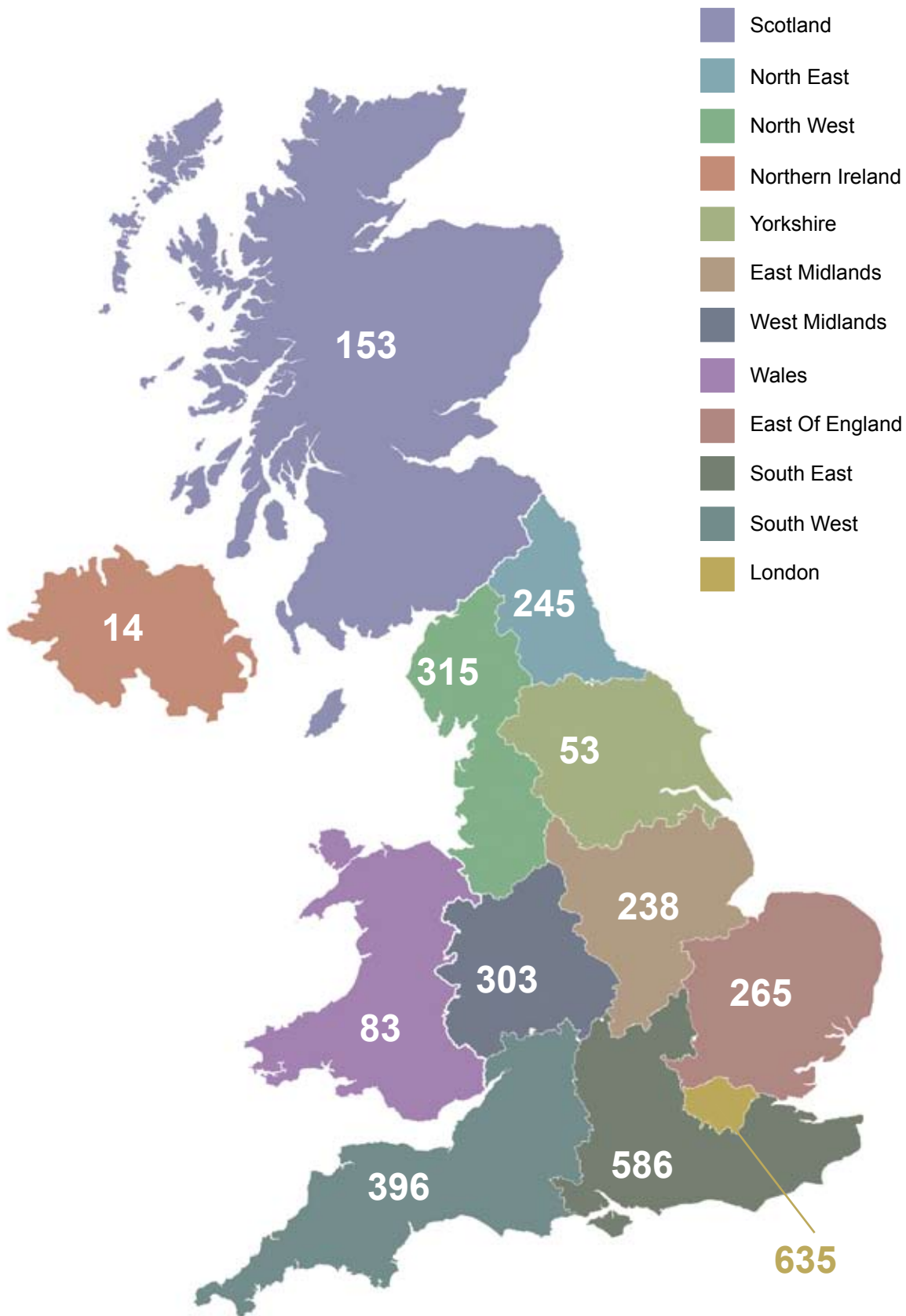
### Renewals (Section 8(2) of the Registered Designs Act 1949)



### Design Applications and Registrations



Designs Applications Filed by Region



# Designs

## Facts and Figures

### 1. Design Applications Filed and Registered by Region

Region	Number of Applications Filed		Number of Applications Registered	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
East Midlands	198	238	148	178
East of England	266	265	192	213
London	764	635	530	477
North East	126	245	112	204
North West	313	315	240	214
Northern Ireland	18	14	11	11
Scotland	147	153	120	98
South East	559	586	413	434
South West	396	396	298	293
Wales	169	83	127	59
West Midlands	444	303	356	253
Yorkshire	292	53	235	30
Other	-	40	-	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,499</b>

### 2. Design Applications in 2005 by Classification of Goods

Foodstuffs	31	Musical Instruments	12
Clothing haberdashery	226	Printing and office machinery	4
Travel goods/cases	123	Stationery/artists' equipment	147
Brushware	38	Sales/advertising/signs	104
Textiles	27	Games/toys/sports goods	357
Furnishing	533	Arms/hunting/fishing	22
Household goods	209	Fluid dis/sanitary/air conditioning	232
Tools and Hardware	221	Medical/laboratory equipment	61
Packages etc	307	Building/construction	192
Clocks watches etc	134	Lighting apparatus	104
Articles of adornment	181	Tobacco and smokers' articles	12
Transport/hoisting	180	Pharmaceutical/cosmetic	48
Electricity	107	Fire/accident prevention	14
Recording/communication	257	Care and handling of animals	61
Machines not elsewhere specified	82	Machines for food/drink preparation	10
Photographic/optical	49	Miscellaneous	435

### 3. Designs Registered 2004 and 2005 (Top 10)\*

Ranking	2004		2005	
	Organisation		Organisation	
1	W Moorcroft Plc	73	Novar ED&S Ltd	66
2	Lloyd, Pascal & Co Ltd	63	Patrick Joseph Broderick	44
3	Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Berhad.	38	Omega SA	29
4	Mainetti (UK) Ltd	36	Lloyd Pascal & Co Ltd	22
5	British Telecommunications Plc	31	Mark Timmis	22
6	London Metropolitan University	30	Ascot (S&F) International Ltd	21
7	Mayfair Brassware Ltd	29	Mainetti (UK) Ltd	20
8	Lynne Francis Gillard	23	Braitrim (UK) Ltd	18
9	Gilbert Ross	23	Helen Jane Cooper	18
10	Scania CV AB	22	Karsten Manufacturing Corp	16

\* Top 10 companies who have had the most designs granted in any particular year.

### 4. Design Applicants for Registration 2005 (Top 50)\*

Ranking	Number	Organisation	Ranking	Number	Organisation
1	66	Novar ED&S Ltd	26	12	Mayfair Brassware Ltd
2	48	Patrick Joseph Broderick	27	11	Glaxo Group Ltd
3	41	Mainetti (UK) Ltd	28	11	Dorma GMBH & Co KG
4	29	Omega SA	29	11	Reckitt Benckiser NV
5	22	Lloyd Pascal & Co Ltd	30	11	Troy Innovations Ltd
6	22	Mark Timmis	31	10	Phineas Products Ltd
7	21	Ascot (S&F) International Ltd	32	10	Brother Industries Ltd
8	18	Braitrim (UK) Ltd	33	10	David Henry Jackson
9	18	Helen Jane Cooper	34	10	Country Kitchenware Supplies Ltd
10	17	British Telecommunications Plc	35	10	WP Display Ltd
11	16	Unilever Plc	36	10	Jonathan James Wright
12	16	Karsten Manufacturing Corp	37	9	Faversham Furniture Ltd
13	16	Victaulic Company of America	38	9	Graham Neil Phillips
14	16	Worlds Apart Ltd	39	9	Tian Jian Industry Co (Europe) Ltd
15	16	T&G Woodware Ltd	40	9	Robert Scanlan
16	16	Pitacs Ltd	41	9	Anne Garmeson
17	16	Joachim Huller	42	8	NEC Corporation
18	14	Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp	43	8	Sun 99 Ltd
19	14	Carlisle Brass Ltd	44	8	R Hamilton & Co Ltd
20	14	JIG UK Ltd	45	8	Allied Imports Ltd
21	13	Simon Richard Daniel	46	8	Baljit Gidwani
22	13	Christopher Verity Wright	47	8	Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Ltd
23	13	Thompsons (UK) Ltd	48	8	Bentley Designs (UK) Ltd
24	13	DG Capital Ltd	49	8	Homespan (UK) Ltd
25	12	B-Tech International Ltd	50	8	Dean O'Loughlin

\* Top 50 companies who have applied for design registration.

# Designs

## Facts and Figures

### 5. Applications for Design Registration in 2004 and 2005 according to Country of Residence of Applicant\*

Country	2004	2005
United Kingdom	3,273	2,974
Channel Islands	1	-
Australia	24	25
Belgium	-	1
Brazil	4	4
British Virgin Islands	-	7
British West Indies	-	1
Bulgaria	11	-
Canada	24	4
Cayman Islands	-	1
China	31	13
Denmark	2	3
Finland	1	-
France	56	17
Germany	49	55
Gibraltar	2	-
Greece	2	1
Hong Kong	36	67
India	2	2
Iran	6	2
Irish Republic	4	13
Isle of Man	-	1
Italy	18	1
Japan	74	75
Jersey	-	1
Korea, Republic of	27	8
Malaysia	29	8
Malta	-	1
Monaco	4	-
Netherlands	12	11
New Zealand	12	2
Norway	7	2
Portugal	3	1
Romania	-	1
Saudi Arabia	-	2
Serbia & Montenegro	1	-
Seychelles	-	1
Singapore	5	2
Slovenia, Republic of	-	2
South Africa	6	2
Spain	25	-
Sweden	31	5
Switzerland	83	68
Taiwan	60	48
Thailand	3	5
Trinidad & Tobago	1	-
Turkey	-	1
Turks & Caicos	1	-
Ukraine	6	-
United Arab Emirates	1	-
United States of America	237	149
Zimbabwe	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>3,588</b>

\* Country of residence of first named applicant.

## 6. Designs Applications and Registrations

	Total	From Abroad Total	Claiming Priority under International Convention	Designs Registered
2004	4,174	901	529(a)	3,874
2005	3,588	614	341(b)	3,432

(a) In addition convention priority was claimed by 7 UK residents.

(b) In addition convention priority was claimed by 23 UK residents.

## 7. Renewals (Section 8(2) of the Registered Designs Act 1949)

	Extended for 2nd Period	Extended for 3rd period	Extended for 4th period
2004	4,023	1,689	869
2005	4,131	1,786	755

\* A designs registration must be renewed every 5 years to maintain its validity.

If the holder of a registered design chooses not to renew the design, it will be removed from the Register.

# Hearings

## Facts and Figures

### 1. Patents: Ex parte hearings and reasoned decisions made without a hearing (excluding reviews of opinions)

	Applications for Patents		Restorations		SPCs		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Requested	n/a	51	n/a	11	n/a	2	n/a	64
Substantive decisions	38	34	4	5	2	3	44	42
Procedural decisions / CMC <sup>1</sup>	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4
Withdrawn	n/a	6	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	6
Appeals heard by Patents Court	3	6	0	0	1 <sup>2</sup>	0	4	6

<sup>1</sup> CMC = Case Management Conference

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings stayed pending reference to ECJ

<sup>3</sup> One Judicial Review held in 2004. Application was dismissed.

### 2. Inter partes hearings, and reasoned decisions made without a hearing<sup>1</sup> (excluding reviews of opinions)

	Ownership <sup>2</sup>		Revocation		Oppositions <sup>3</sup>		Declaration of non-infringement		Licences <sup>4</sup>		Totals	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Filed	31	37	18	9	2	2	1	1	0	0	52	49
Substantive decisions	26	37	9	12	3	0	1	2	1	0	40	51
Procedural decisions / CMC <sup>5</sup>	3	6	6	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	9	17
Withdrawn	9	4	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	15	7
Appeals heard by Patents Court	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

<sup>1</sup> A new method of counting inter partes cases was introduced in 2005. Using the new method, figures have been produced for 2004 and 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Includes references under Sections 8, 10, 12 and 37 and applications under Sections 13 and 40

<sup>3</sup> Includes oppositions under Sections 27(5), 75(2) and 117(2)

<sup>4</sup> Includes applications under Sections 46(3) and 48(1) and oppositions under Sections 47(6) and 52(1)

<sup>5</sup> CMC - Case Management Conference

### 3. Opinions as to validity or infringement

	Totals	
	2004	2005
Filed	n/a	4
Withdrawn	n/a	0
Refused	n/a	0
Issued	n/a	0

### 4. Reviews of opinions

	Totals	
	2004	2005
Filed	n/a	0
Decided	n/a	0
Appeals heard by Patents Court	n/a	0

## 5. Trade Mark Applications - Objections, Hearings and Appeals - (a)

Hearings - Ex Parte (a) -	2004	2005
Number appointed	2,337	1,956
Number postponed etc	112	147
Number withdrawn prior to hearing	180	185
Number held	2,045	1,809
<b>Outcome of hearing:</b>		
Applications allowed to proceed	992	771
Applications withdrawn		183
Applications refused		173
Number not yet taken		567
<b>Refusals</b>		
Number of written grounds issued		29

Appeals to Appointed Person - Ex Parte cases	2004	2005
Number pending at beginning of year	7	4
Lodged during the year	8	9
Withdrawn	-	-
Appeal Dismissed	10	5
Appeal Allowed	-	-
Transferred to High Court	-	-
Decision set aside, Referred back to Registry	1	1
Number pending at end of year	4	7

Appeals made direct to the Court - Ex Parte cases	2004	2005
Number pending at beginning of year	4	1
Lodged during the year	-	2
Withdrawn	-	-
Appeal Dismissed	2	2
Appeal Allowed	-	-
Referred to ECJ	1	-
Number pending at end of year	1	1

(a) This covers applications under Section 37 of the Trade Marks Act 1994. When an objection to the registrability of a mark is raised during the examination process, the applicant/attorney has the right to request an oral hearing with a Hearings Officer. Based upon the facts presented at the Hearing, the Hearings Officer will decide whether the objection can be waived or maintained. The Hearings Officer is independent of the examiner and is not involved in the original decision. If the objection is overcome, the mark can proceed to publication in the Trade Marks Journal. Decisions of the Registry can be appealed to the Appointed Person (an independent party specialising in Intellectual Property issues) or to the Court.

# Hearings

## Facts and Figures

### 6. Oppositions to Trade Mark Registration

Oppositions before the Registrar:	2004	2005
Pending at beginning of year	2,128	897
Filed during the year	801	890
Withdrawn -		
- applications	477	336
- oppositions	226	483
Oppositions refused	79	40
Oppositions allowed	69	51
Pending at end of year	2,078	877
<b>Main Hearings on Oppositions</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>39(a)</b>
<b>"Appeals to Appointed Person (Opposition/Post Registration cases)"</b>		
Pending at beginning of year	48	42
Lodged during year	44	26
Withdrawn	12	6
Dismissed	22	16
Allowed	15	7
Transferred to High Court	-	-
Decision set aside, referred back to Registry	1	2
Pending at end of year	42	37
<b>"Appeals made direct to the Court (Opposition cases)"</b>		
Pending at beginning of year	12	10
Lodged during the year	5	5
Withdrawn	4	-
Dismissed	2	3
Allowed	1	-
Referred to ECJ	-	-
Pending at end of year	10	12

(a) In addition, 62 decisions were made from the papers without a hearing and 34 Interlocutory Hearings were held during the year

## 7. Revocation/Invalidity/Rectification of Trade Marks – (a)

Applications made to Registrar	2004	2005
Pending at beginning of year	475	609
Filed in year	357(c)	296(d)
Withdrawn	157	242
Refused	26	16
Allowed	40	25
Pending at end of year	609	622
<b>Main Hearings</b>	34	32(e)
<b>“Appeals made direct to the Court (Post Registration cases)”</b>		
Pending at beginning of year	1	2
Lodged in year	1	4
Withdrawn	-	-
Dismissed	-	-
Allowed	-	2
Referred to ECJ	-	-
Pending at end of year	2	4
<b>Applications made direct to Court</b>		
Pending at beginning of year	162	38
Lodged in year	3	20
Withdrawn	-	2
Refused	127	-
Allowed	-	-
Pending at end of year	38	56

(a) This covers revocation, invalidation and rectification action under Sections 46, 47 and 64 of the 1994 Trade Mark Act.

(b) Of which 161 were revocations, 45 invalidations and 136 rectifications.

(c) Of which 278 were revocations, 77 invalidations and 2 were rectifications.

(d) Of which 245 were revocations, 47 invalidations and 4 were rectifications.

(e) In addition, 16 decisions were made from the papers without a hearing and 19 Interlocutory Hearings were held during the year.

# Hearings

## Facts and Figures

### 8. Hearings and Appeals Under the Registered Designs Act 1949

	Hearings held and Outcome		Allowed to Proceed		Appeals to Tribunal		
	Hearings Held	Refused	With modification	Without modification	Dismissed	Allowed	Withdrawn
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 9. Cancellation under Sections 11(1) and 11(2) of the Registered Designs Act 1949

	Lodged	Decided	Allowed	Refused	Appeals Heard
Cancellation filed by Registered Proprietor Section 11(1)	5	-	5	-	-
Cancellation filed by third party Section 11(2)	2	-	-	-	-
Invalidations filed Section 11ZB	10	-	1	-	-

## 10. Design Right Proceedings under Sections 246 and 247 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

	Design Right Section 246		Design Right Licences of Right Section 247		Totals	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Filed	2	1	3	1	5	2
Withdrawn	0	1	0	2	0	3
Decided	0	1	2	0	2	1
Appeals Heard <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Appeals heard by Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal or Patents Court.

<sup>2</sup>Case Management Conferences were held in 2005

# CEU and AIM

## Facts and Figures

### Events 2005/2006

#### Exhibitions

Growing Your Own Business	London	Apr-05
NHS Innovations	Nottingham	Apr-05
HM R&C Bournemouth	Bournemouth	Apr-05
HM R&C Cornwall	St Mellion	May-05
HM R&C Plymouth	Plymouth	May-05
Enterprise Show	Sheffield	May-05
Enterprise Show	York	May-05
Enterprise Show	Hull	May-05
Enterprise Show	Leeds	May-05
HM R&C Lowestoft	Lowestoft	May-05
B2B London	Islington	May-05
Business Start Up	Birmingham	Jun-05
HM R&C Stirling	Stirling	Jun-05
Innovention	Winchester	Jun-05
HM R&C Glasgow	Glasgow	Jun-05
Venturefest	Oxford	Jun-05
Cardiff Science Festival	Cardiff	Jul-05
Seminars for Success	Birmingham	Jul-05
HM R&C Newark	Newark	Sep-05
Ethnic Media Show	London	Sep-05
Medical Futures IP Booster	London	Oct-05
Growing Your Own Business	Birmingham	Oct-05
Cordia	London	Oct-05
Living Innovation	Cardiff	Oct-05
HM R&C London	London	Oct-05
British Invention Show	London	Oct-05
B2B SouthEast	Brighton	Oct-05
EFBWBO Summit	London	Oct-05
HM R&C Ashford	Kent	Nov-05
HM R&C Leeds	Leeds	Nov-05
Enterprising Britain	London	Nov-05
Bex 2005	Manchester	Nov-05
Newstart NI	Belfast	Nov-05
CBI Interactive Conference	London	Nov-05
Business Startup	London	Nov-05
Online Information	London	Nov-05
Gardenex	Kent	Dec-05
Creative Communities	Liverpool	Dec-05
Sewen	Cardiff	Dec-05

#### Workshops for Business Advisers

Invest NI	Belfast	Jun-05
Invest NI	Londonderry	Nov-05

#### Workshops for SME's

Setsquared	Guildford	Sep-05
BL Essex - Colchester	Colchester	Oct-05
BL Essex - Stanstead	Stanstead	Nov-05
NEWI	Wrexham	Nov-05
Caerphilly Business Forum	Caerphilly	Nov-05
Invest NI	Londonderry	Nov-05
Southwest Inventors Club	Yeovil	Dec-05
Caerphilly Business Forum	Caerphilly	Dec-05

#### What is the Key Campaign

Key Glasgow	Glasgow	Jan-05
Key Belfast	Belfast	Feb-05
Key Telford	Telford	Mar-05
Key Exeter	Exeter	Apr-05
Key Northampton	Northampton	Apr-05
Key Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Jun-05
Key Wycombe	High Wycombe	Jul-05
Key Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	Jul-05
Key North Wales	St Asaph	Jul-05
Key South Wales	Cardiff	Jul-05
Key South West	Somerset	Aug-05
Key London	London	Oct-05
Key Kent	Tunbridge Wells	Nov-05

#### Number of customers who contacted us during 2005

Telephone calls received by our Central Enquiry Office during 2005	87,272
E-mails received by our Central Enquiry Office during 2005	18,393
Business Events attended	71 events with 26,000 visitors
The Key campaign Events	13 events with 1,200 visitors

# Our Story:

Highlights of 2005

We hope you enjoyed our story of 2005. If you would like any further information on these stories or any other aspects of our work this can be obtained from our Offices at the following locations:

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## Our Story: **Highlights of 2005**

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### Concept and Design

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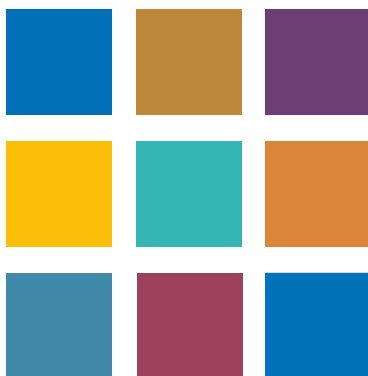
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Our Story: **Highlights of 2005**  
The Patent Office Annual Review

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