INSIGHTS INTO AN EFFECTIVE PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA:

How to navigate complex multiple IP regulations and inconsistent examiner’s practices

CLARKE MODET & Co
November 14, 2016
01 Patent Index Prosecution

What subject matter is patent eligible in selected countries of Latin America?

Patentability issues related to pharmaceutical and electronic/software inventions

Key Developments in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Andean Community countries

Mechanisms to expedite examination

Use of Divisionals as a protection strategy

Use of adaptation of parallel US and EP claims to local practices
AVAILABLE CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION IN LATIN AMERICA

A. LOCAL PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS
ABSOLUTE NOVELTY AND INVENTIVE STEP*

UTILITY MODELS
ABSOLUTE NOVELTY*

INDUSTRIAL MODEL DESIGNS
ABSOLUTE NOVELTY

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING DESIGNS
ABSOLUTE NOVELTY

B. HEALTH MINISTRY

PLANT VARIETIES
IP Leaders in Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries
WHAT SUBJECT MATTER CAN I NOT PROTECT IN LATIN AMERICA?

IT IS NOT CONSIDERED AS INVENTION....
LATIN AMERICA MAP

- **The Andean Community**
  - Colombia
  - Ecuador
  - Peru
  - Bolivia

- **Southern Common Market**
  - Argentina
  - Uruguay
  - Paraguay
  - Brazil

- **Central American Common Market**
  - Mexico

- **Caribbean Countries (new entrants)**
  - Venezuela (since 2012)

- **Caribbean Countries**
  - Mexico
  - Caribbean Countries

- **PROSUR**
  - AR, BR, CL, CO, EC, PY, PE & UY
## PATENT INDEX LATIN AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Country Patent Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tier 1</td>
<td>Mexico&lt;br&gt;Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier 2</td>
<td>Colombia, &amp; Peru. New Entrant: Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier 3</td>
<td>*Uruguay, Brazil&lt;br&gt;Ecuador, *Bolivia&lt;br&gt;*Venezuela</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tier 1
- PPH agreement's
- Adopting granted claims of EP and US for obtaining a grant resolution

### Tier 2
- Difficulties in proving inventiveness.
- New “Uses” are not patent eligible matter

### Tier 3
- Very restrictive countries
- Very high Official Fees
- Backlog +10 years
- *Non-PCT countries

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What subject matter is not patent eligible

It is not considered as invention:

- Discoveries found in nature
- Theoretical or scientific principles
- Business Methods
- Schemes, plans, rules to perform mental acts or games
- Mathematical Methods
- Computer Programs or software
- Literary Works
- Surgical, therapeutic treatment or diagnosis methods
ANDEAN COMMUNITY PARTICULARITIES
OF DECISION 486 – NON PATENTABLE MATTER.

Uses, New/Second uses, treatment, diagnostic or surgical methods

Plants, animals, biological matter existing in nature as such, natural biological processes

Software, discoveries, business plans, games, methods of presenting information
### PATENTABILITY ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICA

**Substantive examination – Official Actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Are time extensions available?</th>
<th>Run of Time extensions</th>
<th>Number of time extensions</th>
<th>Duration of time extensions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3 (2) YES</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>3 for each Official Action</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>3 (2) NO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>2 (2) YES</td>
<td>Request</td>
<td>Only 1 extension along prosecution</td>
<td>60 Working Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andean Countries (CO, PE, EC, BO)</td>
<td>3 (1)* YES</td>
<td>Request</td>
<td>1 for each Official Action</td>
<td>30 Working Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX</td>
<td>4 (2) YES</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>1 for each Official Action</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UY</td>
<td>2 (2) YES</td>
<td>Request</td>
<td>1 for each Official Action</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>1 (0) NO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PATENTABILITY ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AR</th>
<th>BR</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>MX</th>
<th>PE</th>
<th>NI</th>
<th>UY</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>PA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical uses</td>
<td>x (3)</td>
<td>✓ (4)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓ (5)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓ (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Restrictive Guidelines in force since 2012
(4) BRPTO accepts Swiss-type format, when amended up to the request of examination
(5) First and second medical uses accepted
(6) First and second medical uses accepted only when the related compound is new and inventive

RECOMMENDED STRATEGY

- REMOVE MEDICAL USE CLAIMS IN THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES AND VENEZUELA
- MAINTAIN MEDICAL USE CLAIMS IN BR, CL AND MX USING SWISS-TYPE FORMAT, AND ALSO IN AR AS GUIDELINES MAY CHANGE IN THE FUTURE.
- MAINTAIN MEDICAL USES IN SV, GT AND HN FOR NOT BEING PROHIBITED BY LAW
## PATENTABILITY ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AR</th>
<th>BR</th>
<th>CL</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>MX</th>
<th>PE</th>
<th>UY</th>
<th>VE</th>
<th>EC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microorganisms(^{(1)})</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteins, antibodies, DNA(^{(2)})</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Referring only to microorganisms merely isolated from nature. Transgenic microorganisms are over all accepted.

(2) Referring to proteins and DNA merely isolated from nature. Monoclonal antibodies are accepted. DNA of transgenic microorganisms is accepted.

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**Recommended Strategy**

In Brazil, Uruguay and Andean Act countries, only include claims for transgenic microorganisms.

Maintain microorganisms claims in Argentina, Chile and Mexico.
## Permitted Claims

The physical effect of the hardware embodiment of the novel and inventive method

- **BR**: System, Method, Apparatus, and Means plus Function.
- **CL**: System, Method, Apparatus, Product
- **MX**: System, Method, Apparatus, and Means plus Function

## Impermissible Claims

- **BR**: Computer Program per se; Computer Readable Claims
- **CL**: Means by function or results, Any software claim²
- **MX**: Computer-Readable Medium, Computer Programs³, and Signal claims

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1. Regarding the means plus function claims, please be advised that sometimes the examiner indicates that functional features are allowed in order to facilitate the understanding of the invention but cannot be taken into consideration for the patentability examination of said invention; i.e. as novel or inventive features. It depends on the examiner’s opinion.

2. Systems, methods, economic, financial or commercial plans and discoveries, scientific theories and mathematic methods are excluded from patent protection, and the software is considered as a mathematical method.

3. Computer programs/software embodiments are accepted if drafted based on a dependent claim of the associated method.

4. All remaining countries software claims must be drafted as method claims.
**Common rejections:**

**Formal:**
- Colored or Photo drawings

**Software claims:**
- Computer readable claims
- Execution of instructions or codes

**Business claims:**
- Systems referring to currency exchange
- System for business management

**Common allowance:**

**Software claims:**
- System of a software embedded into hardware
- Method Claims, normally from a flowchart

**Mechanical claims:**
- New and Inventive product
- New and Inventive process
RECOMMENDED PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

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In March 2016, Argentina and the United States signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement ("TIFA"); amongst the Topics discussed were to improve the protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights.

"the United States is hopeful that the recently elected government of President Mauricio Macri will engage more productively to improve the protection and enforcement of IPR in Argentina, thereby creating a more attractive environment for investment and innovation." 2016 Special 301 Report.

www.ustr.gov
The Joint Resolution is still in force for examination of Pharmaceutical patents.

Nevertheless, some flexibility in the Office Actions (Chemical and Life Science patent applications) issued by the Argentinian Patent and Trademark Office ("ARPTO").

Examples include:
• Markush formula.
• Use claims: “Product for use :::::” as in the European Office.
• Compositions may be accepted if they are supported by examples.
• Acceptance of second medical use claims
Currently we have seen a shift towards a more patent friendly environment, granting resolutions of subject matter commonly rejected, through adapting the local claim set to the correspondent European granted claim set.
RECOMMENDED PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL
Backlog of 14 years approximately
Specialized IP enforcement units, specialized unit in Rio de Janeiro.

NO CLINICAL DATA PROTECTION.

Watch List

- Barbados
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Jamaica
- Lebanon
- Mexico
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Romania
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

- Avoid formal Office Action divulging non use of National Genetic resources.
- Amendments to claim set prior to requesting substantive examination.
- Swiss style format is the acceptable format.
The validity of a patent is either 20 years from the filing date or 10 years from the granting date, whichever is the longer.
PROSECUTION HIGHLIGHTS

BRAZIL
HOW TO ACCELERATE

- PPH WITH USPTO
- POTENTIAL INFRINGEMENT
- GREEN PATENTS PILOT
- PRELIMINARY OPINION ON PATENTABILITY (PILOT)
- THE GRANT OF THE PATENT IS A CONDITION FOR OBTAINING FINANCIAL RESOURCES FROM OFFICIAL NATIONAL FOSTERING OR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
- NATIONAL EMERGENCY OR PUBLIC INTEREST
- APPLICANT IS 60 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
ANVISA updates

Prior-approval x Denials by ANVISA

BREAKING NEWS

> ANVISA HAS ISSUED THE PRIOR APPROVAL: 75.48%

> ANVISA HAS DENIED THE PRIOR APPROVAL: 9.36%

> ANVISA HAS RETURNED THE CASE TO BRPTO WITHOUT PRIOR EXAMINATION: 15.16%
The patent application is considered contrary to public health when:

I - The pharmaceutical product or process involved in the application is a risk to health;

II - The product or process is of interest to pharmaceutical policies for access to medicines and pharmaceutical care within the National Health System and does not meet the patentability requirements and other criteria established by the IP Law.
Strategic products for the National Health System

Decrees 978/2008 and 1284/2010

• List updated every 2 years / at the discretion of the Minister of Health revisions and updates may be held at any time

- Monoclonal Antibodies
- Human insulin
- Antibiotics, antifungal and antitumor produced by biotech
- Antiretroviral
- New drugs and biomolecules produced by biotech for viral diseases, neglected diseases and cancer
Pharma companies have been filing lawsuits against ANVISA attempting to obtain an order to ANVISA to render prior approvals on patent applications.

- Pharma companies have been requesting preliminary injunctions in the initial motions;

- Timeframe of the lawsuits between 2-6 years, Hence, pharma companies have been filing writs of mandamus against ANVISA, instead of lawsuits.

• This guidelines address issues relating to chemical technology, Markush type claims and chemical compositions

\[
\text{[Chemical Structure]} \nonumber
\]

• A final rule is still awaited for software and telecommunications examination guidelines.

**Brazil and the EPO Strengthen Patent Ties:** Brazil’s Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Service and the European Patent Office (EPO) have recently committed to increase their co-operation as it relates to patent processing and initiated conversations to develop a joint PPH pilot program.
RECOMMENDED PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

ANDEAN PACT: BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, PERU, ECUADOR
Patent Prosecution Highway Pilot Programs (PPH) signed and enforceable with:
Spain, Japan, USA, Europe and South Korea

PPH programs signed:
Pacific Alliance (Chile, Mexico, Peru)
PROSECUTION HIGHLIGHTS

Patent Term Extension
Non-pharmaceutical patents

COLOMBIA & PERU

> POSSIBLE TO REQUEST RESTORATION OF THE PATENT TERM WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE DATE OF THE ISSUANCE OF A PATENT, AS LONG AS:

> UNJUSTIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE DELAY DURING PROSECUTION OF THE PATENT APPLICATION AND

> GRANT OBTAINED AFTER 5 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE FILING OF THE APPLICATION OR AFTER 3 YEARS FROM THE REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION, WHICHEVER OCCURS AFTER
RECOMMENDED PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

CHILE
PROSECUTION HIGHLIGHTS

Patent Term Extension

CHILE

> IT'S POSSIBLE TO REQUEST RESTORATION OF THE PATENT TERM WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE GRANT OF A PATENT, AS LONG AS:

> THERE HAS BEEN AN UNJUSTIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE DELAY DURING PROSECUTION OF THE PATENT APPLICATION AND

> THE GRANT WAS OBTAINED AFTER 5 YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THE FILING OF THE APPLICATION OR AFTER 3 YEARS FROM THE REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION, WHICHEVER OCCURS AFTER

SUCCESSFUL STORY:
WE RECENTLY OBTAINED 3 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS OF SUPPLEMENTARY PROTECTION FOR A PATENT IN CHILE
Duty of Disclosure

• It is mandatory.
• The international search report including any documents cited therein must be provided.
• If any of the documents is not published in Spanish or English, the corresponding Spanish translation must be submitted.

Grace Period

• Any disclosure made within 12 months before the filing of the application shall not be considered for the purpose of determining the novelty; however said disclosure must be declared and filed to the Chilean PTO.

Linkage

• Chile does not have the linkage patent system.
• Jan 2013, draft Law project for linkage between the Institute for Public Heath (ISP) and INAPI (Chilean PTO). Implications in patent prosecution still unclear. Initiative currently in discussion before the Chamber of Deputies.
Data Exclusivity

• Clinical trials are kept confidential 5 years for pharma products and 10 years for agricultural chemical products.

Bolar Exception

• Chile does have Bolar Exception.

Fast Track Examination

• Chile, Colombia, Peru and Mexico have recently signed a Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Alianza del Pacifico. This agreement began to rule since last July 1, 2016. The guidelines are available in the Chilean Patent Office website.
Patent Enforcement – Nullity Actions

- For patents, the cancellation action prescribes in the term of 5 years as from the date of granting. (No recent cases).

Patent Enforcement – Infringement

- The protection applies only into the national territory.

- IP rights infringement can be sanctioned by both civil and criminal law depending on the type of infringement.

- The judges of Civil and Criminal courts are not specialized in Patent infringement issues.
Chile: Patent term extension

It is possible to request restoration of the patent term within six months after the grant of a patent, as long as:

- There has been an unjustified administrative delay during prosecution of the patent application and
- The grant was obtained after 5 years from the date of the filing of the application or after 3 years from the request for examination, whichever occurs after

Successful story:
We recently obtained 3 years and 6 months of supplementary protection for a patent in Chile.
RECOMMENDED PATENT PROTECTION STRATEGY IN LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO
### Claim types accepted by the MPO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROCESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPARATUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRODUCT BY PROCESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHARMACEUTICAL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- PRODUCT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FIRST USE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- SECOND USE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- POLYMORPHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- SALTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Compound and/or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt
- Pharmaceutical composition
- Process of preparation of a compound and/or a composition
- The composition for using in a treatment (first use)
- Second use (Swiss Style)
Methods of Therapeutic treatment

Method for treating X comprising administering Y in a subject in need thereof (…)

Swiss-type claim

The use of a compound X in the preparation of a composition/drug/formulation for treating/preventing Y (…)

Your Gateway to Latin America
Common rejections:

Software claims:
- Computer readable medium
- Processors with programmed modules
- Execution of instructions or codes

What can be protected:
The physical effect of the hardware embodiment of the novel and inventive method

Business claims are not allowed:
- All method and systems referring to currency exchange
The Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (MPO), has implemented the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program, and has signed with:

- United States. Permanent procedure
- Japan
- South Korea
- China
- Spain
MEXICO

MEXICO HAS SIGNED PPH AGREEMENTS WITH NINE IPOS. THE MOST RECENT AGREEMENT WITH THE EPO, IS EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 2015 AND IT IS FULLY IMPLEMENTED BY NOW.

SUCCESSFUL STORIES:

• Record granting times of 4 and 7 days from requesting PPH program procedure.
• Average granting time of 1 month for obtaining the granting resolution of the patent application.
PROSECUTION HIGHLIGHTS

LINKAGE & DOSING REGIME

MEXICO

> LINKAGE:
THE LINKAGE BETWEEN THE REGULATORY AGENCY (COFEPRIS) AND THE PATENT OFFICE (IMPI) IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN MEXICO

> DOSING REGIMEN
DOSING REGIMEN, ADMINISTRATION ROUTE, FREQUENCY, PATIENT POPULATION CLAIMS ARE ONLY ACCEPTED IN MEXICO
The Patent-Linkage is the implementation of an Inter-Authority communication between the Mexican Patent Office ("IMPI") and the Mexican Health Authority ("COFEPRIS") to resolve in a possible infringement of a patent’s right, to grant or deny a marketing authorization.
Industrial Designs are granted in Venezuela for the first time

• First designs granted since 2006
• Bulletin No. 563, May 2, 2016 included Resolution No. 087.
• 32 designs granted (filed from 1993-2003)
• Does not mention legal basis of granting/period of protection/annuities.
MECHANISMS TO EXPEDITE EXAMINATION

- PPH WITH USPTO
- POTENTIAL INFRINGEMENT
- GREEN PATENTS PILOT
- PRELIMINARY OPINION ON PATENTABILITY (PILOT)
- THE GRANT OF THE PATENT IS A CONDITION FOR OBTAINING FINANCIAL RESOURCES FROM OFFICIAL NATIONAL FOSTERING OR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
- NATIONAL EMERGENCY OR PUBLIC INTEREST
- APPLICANT IS 60 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
MECHANISMS TO EXPEDITE EXAMINATION

- Internal PPH and PROSUR PPH
- Allianza del Pacifico and PROSUR PPH
- Allianza del Pacifico and PROSUR PPH
- PROSUR PPH
# SCOPE AND COMMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>All original subject matter available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>Only claims for which request for Examination was requested (of the parent case) or restrictions thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CL  | 1. At applicant's request, before assignment of Examiner  
2. Once the examination has started will only be at request of the Examiner |
| CO  | The divisional should contain subject matter not previously examined in the parent application. This intends to avoid accelerating the parent patent prosecution by the Applicants discarding objected subject matter. |
| EC  | The divisional can repeat claims already examined in the parent application. |
| PE  | Practice not harmonized. |
| BO  | No legal basis for divisional applications in local Patent law, but in the Paris Convention |
## VOLUNTARY AMENDMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Should the PCT application be filed at the National phase?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BR, CL, CO, PE</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC, MX</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN: Time limit for filing voluntary amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO, EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX, PE, UY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLUES:**

In AR after the 90 days and until start of examination it will be up to the examiner to accept them or not (usually accepts) The CL PTO works with external examiners. The examiner will only accept voluntary amendments at disposal when visiting the office.
ADOPTION OF US OR EP ALLOWED CLAIMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MX Claims</th>
<th>US Claims</th>
<th>EP Claims</th>
<th>Ex-officio</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>UY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NI</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Andean Community</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>At the Examiner’s criteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Strategy**

- VOLUNTARILY REQUEST ADOPTION OF US OR EP CLAIMS IN THE TERRITORIES ABOVE

- IN ANDEAN COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (CO, PE, EC, BO): REQUEST ADOPTION OF CLAIMS GRANTED IN OTHER ANDEAN COUNTRIES
Follow closely course of parallel Patent Prosecution at EPO and USPTO to pro-actively amend claims when necessary.

Consult your strategic partner on ANVISA case by case strategy.

Consider fast-track programs such as PPH.

Prevent and take full advantage of the Linkage system.

Work closely with Preferred Agent to design an optimal strategy for the Region.
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LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN & PORTUGAL

- ONE STOP BOUTIQUE
- TAILOR-MADE SOLUTIONS
- +150 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
- +450 EXPERTS

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