

Using Emerging Technologies in IP Offices' Workflows

APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group

October 2025



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**



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The purpose of the questionnaire

We initiated this questionnaire as a self-financing project within the framework of IPEG, with the aim of collecting, summarizing, and presenting information to IPEG concerning the current state of affairs regarding the use of various applications leveraging breakthrough technologies in the patent offices of participating economies. The questionnaire also encompasses inquiries about future plans for the utilization of these technologies. As a result, we have amassed and synthesized the data, and presented the findings in the following report.

The data provided in this report may differ from those mentioned during the oral presentation due to additional research conducted to verify the initial findings. We consider that the figures presented in this report are more accurate and better reflect the results of the study.

About the questionnaire

The questionnaire can be segmented into several domains:

1. The deployment and evaluation of the utility of IT systems based on AI technologies within the operations of Offices (questions 1 and 7);
2. The utilization and strategic plans concerning systems for managing big data (questions 3 and 10);
3. The application and future prospects of employing blockchain technologies in the activities of Offices (questions 4 and 11);
4. The availability of datasets within the Office suitable for training AI systems, strategies for creating such datasets, and interest in exchanging such data (questions 5, 8, 9);
5. A few additional general questions related to: the employment of publicly accessible (commercial or free) systems in Offices that apply AI techniques to data processing (question 2); data protection policies pertinent to AI (question 6); potential topics for collective deliberation (question 12).

We received completed questionnaires from nine patent offices. Including the questionnaire submitted by our own Office, the total number of respondents is ten, which constitutes nearly half of the questionnaire's recipients. For the four Offices that did not provide their responses, we conducted Internet research and answered the questions based on published data from their official websites, as well as utilizing information from the official WIPO website. Regarding the other six Offices, we were unable to locate relevant information and consequently did not incorporate their data into the final table.

The results are presented in Annexes 1-7 and discussed below. It should be noted that during the Internet research, answers to some questions were not found, as the Offices do not disclose information on their websites that could elucidate the

existence of policies concerning the protection of data used for training AI systems (question 6), nor did they provide details on plans to create datasets for AI training (question 8). Furthermore, the Internet research did not yield an answer to question 12 of the questionnaire. Nevertheless, given that even completed questionnaires often lack responses to all questions, we deemed it appropriate to consolidate all responses into a single table. In the discussion, where necessary, we will highlight discrepancies between the data obtained from the Internet research and from the completed questionnaires.

The use and assessment of the utility of IT systems based on AI technologies in the activities of Offices (questions 1 and 7, see Annex 1)

These questions garnered the highest number of positive responses, indicating that image and text search systems utilizing AI (11 and 8 out of 14 Offices), and language translation systems (9/14) are most commonly employed by the Offices. Moreover, most Offices consider that image search and document text search can benefit from utilizing AI (13/14 and 12/14). Another two Offices also found text translation beneficial (we surmise that the Offices that reported already utilizing such systems would not discontinue them in the future, even if they did not explicitly state so in the questionnaire).

Furthermore, the Offices deem automatic classification systems of IP objects (10/14) and intelligent user support systems (8/14) to be useful as well. Additionally, all Offices surveyed in the Internet research currently utilize and find the application of AI advantageous in all the most pertinent systems, including text and image search, automatic classification, translation of texts into other languages, and intelligent user support systems.

The tasks of preliminary assessment of patentability and preliminary examination were also identified as prospective (6/14 in both cases). These assessments are based on questionnaire responses; however, it is plausible that these tasks were not highlighted as prospects for system development on the Offices' websites, hence they were not uncovered during the Internet research.

It is worth noting that many Offices employ AI-based systems for tasks that can only be categorized as "other tasks" in this questionnaire, including:

- Prior art search, preliminary search and semantic search, which encompass broader tasks than the text or image searches specified in the questionnaire;
- Textual data analysis;
- Patent prosecution history analysis;
- Application quality monitoring;
- Business analytics.

The use and plans regarding systems for working with big data (questions 3 and 10, see Annex 2)

Five out of the ten Offices that responded to the questionnaire indicated that they are currently utilizing systems to handle big data. Both proprietary and off-the-shelf systems are employed. Based on the responses to question 10, one additional Office intends to implement Big Data.

The Internet research did not reveal any information regarding the current use of systems for working with big data by the other four Offices that did not provide responses. However, within this group, three out of four Offices stated plans to utilize such systems.

Systems for handling big data are utilized or planned to be employed in the following tasks:

- Collecting and analyzing relevant information on IP objects and trends;
- Statistics and visualization;
- Observing, analyzing, and responding to changes in the patent landscape;
- Prior art search;
- Image and trademark search.

The application and prospects of using blockchain technologies in the activities of patent offices (questions 4 and 11, see Annex 3)

Three out of fourteen Offices reported the deployment or development of systems incorporating blockchain technologies. Simultaneously, six out of fourteen Offices are planning to utilize blockchain, with three Offices responding affirmatively to the questionnaire regarding their plans and another three mentioning this on their websites. The most frequently cited tasks for the application of blockchain systems include:

- Copyright protection, confirmation of the use of IP objects, preliminary trademark registration;
- Registration of non-registerable IP;
- Digital filing of applications;
- Litigation;
- Registration of legally significant actions with IP.

The availability of datasets in the Office suitable for training AI systems, plans to create such datasets, and interest in exchanging such data (questions 5, 8, 9, see Annex 4)

The creation and advancement of AI-based systems necessitate the availability of generated arrays of data (datasets) for training and testing of AI. Offices undoubtedly possess extensive databases of IP objects' documentation that

can serve as a foundation for creating datasets. This group of questions aims to clarify the Offices' willingness to develop and exchange datasets with other Offices (and potentially with a wider range of stakeholders) - such an exchange could provide a more diverse base for training AI models and indicate new directions for their application.

The majority of surveyed Offices (7 out of 10) affirmed that they possess arrays suitable for AI training for the following data:

- IP objects bibliographic data;
- IP objects classification data;
- Bibliographic data of individualization objects;
- Images of individualization objects.

Moreover, four out of ten Offices in this group hold arrays of the full texts of published patents for inventions and published applications for inventions in character encoding form.

Two out of ten Offices have arrays of parallel texts in several languages.

Two more Offices in this group intend to create new datasets concerning the full texts of published applications for invention in character encoding form. In both instances, the Offices already possess datasets with bibliographic data, IP objects classification data, and other associated information. Therefore, this does not involve expanding the group of Offices holding datasets but rather increasing the number of datasets.

Not all respondents are willing to exchange generated datasets with other Offices. We are referring to sharing the following data (in brackets - number of those who agreed to exchange or provide data out of the total number):

- IP objects bibliographic data (4/10);
- IP objects classification data (5/10);
- Images of individualization objects (4/10);
- Full texts of published patents for inventions in PDF format (3/10);
- Full texts of published applications for inventions in PDF format (2/10).

Only one Office explicitly indicated its willingness to provide arrays of parallel texts.

In one instance, the Office referred to legislative restrictions on dataset transfer, while in another case, the Office mentioned the requirement to sign a special agreement on mutual exchange and the anonymization of the transferred documents.

Within the group from the Internet research, the Offices most frequently reported having datasets with IP objects bibliographic data and IP objects classification data (3/4 in both cases), as well as full texts of published patents for inventions in character encoding form and bibliographic data of individualization objects (3/4 in both cases).

The Internet research did not reveal information on offices' plans to develop datasets, but several Offices indicated a willingness to provide datasets for machine learning:

- IP objects bibliographic data (3/4);
- IP objects classification data (3/4);
- Bibliographic data of the individualization objects (3/4);
- Images of individualization objects (1/4).

AI-based IT tools and services used by Offices (question 2, see Annex 5)

The objective of this question was to evaluate the extent to which Offices utilize publicly available (including commercial) services and software products.

Three Offices listed no publicly available services or software packages, neither in the options provided nor in the "other" section. Apparently, Offices rely solely on proprietary products.

The most frequently utilized publicly available services are Google Translate (5/14) and WIPO Translate (4/14), with two Offices indicating that they use both systems.

Google Images search is applied by three out of fourteen Offices. Google Analytics, Google Scholar, and Google Patent (as part of Google Suite), are used by one Office each.

Additionally, one Office each reported using publicly available services/software packages such as Questel-Orbit, STN, Clariate Analytics, and Tableau Software.

Office policy on the protection of IP objects data used for machine learning of AI models (question 6, see Annex 6)

No responses to this question were revealed during the Internet research process.

Among the Offices that responded to the questionnaires:

1. Three Offices reported having a complete restriction on providing data outside the Office, while in one case data transfer is still allowed on a reciprocal basis and under certain conditions. Thus, in at least two of the three cases examined, it can be concluded that Offices will conduct all work related to training, testing, and deploying AI-based systems in an industrial environment independently.

2. One Office noted the necessity to comply with a specific government document (act) regulating measures for the protection of personal information.

3. One Office considers it possible to share data for AI training, provided that datasets do not contain personal data and are officially published documents.

Potential topics that Offices consider relevant for collective discussion (question 12, see Annex 7)

No responses to this question were found during the Internet research process.

The Offices that provided responses to this question considered it relevant to discuss the following topics:

1. How and when to build an AI system that is customized for protection, examination and administration of IP rights;
2. The experiences of advanced IP Offices in the administration of IP rights using AI, big data, and blockchain technologies;
3. The effects of AI, big data, and blockchain technologies, particularly in leveraging these technologies to streamline/improved IP processes;
4. The cost of developing and maintaining AI, big data, and blockchain based systems (either inhouse or outsourced);
5. AI, big data, and blockchain resources/services/systems available for IP Offices in the administration IP rights (either open source or proprietary);
6. The utilization of intellectual property databases from WIPO members as a data source for AI applications;
7. The use of AI to generate 3D object based on industrial design representations.

Furthermore, two Offices have formulated their responses as follows:

8. It might be relevant to discuss topics related to generative artificial intelligence, in particular as a tool for enhancing the area of customer service of IP Offices. It would be useful to learn whether there are offices using generative artificial intelligence, and if so, which providers and which models they are using. It also seems relevant to address issues related to the security and confidentiality of information in case of using generative AI models and how this issue has been dealt by other IP offices.

9. Issues related to AI, big data, and blockchain include data security and privacy, with a focus on maintaining data integrity through blockchain and ensuring accurate initial data input. There is also a need for anonymization methods and compliance with privacy laws. Additionally, legal and regulatory compliance is crucial, involving adherence to international laws, establishing accountability for AI decisions, and ensuring the legal validity of blockchain. Transparency in AI algorithms and addressing biases in big data analysis are also essential.

Concluding remarks

As previously mentioned, we did not receive direct responses to the questionnaire from all economies. Taking this into account, we refrained from drawing any specific conclusions based on the questionnaire results. However, we believe it feasible to make some observations.

1. First and foremost, regarding the technologies we surveyed about. It appears that AI has already been employed in certain tasks by some Offices, and it may be more commonly applied for other tasks or by other Offices in the future;

2. Big data as a source of information for statistical research, trend analysis, landscapes, etc., i.e., as an independent value not related to AI training, is likely to gain more widespread adoption; if and when this occurs, we can anticipate the development of analytics services provided by patent offices themselves or in collaboration with industrial partners;

3. The prospects for blockchain application, at least based on our sources - the questionnaire and Offices' websites - appear reasonably optimistic in terms of the number of Offices implementing or planning to implement blockchain. Meanwhile, from the perspective of the areas where the technology will be utilized, various blockchain applications envisage or plan to record the status or changes in the status of IP rights and confirm different facts from the "life" of IP objects using blockchain-based systems. These applications primarily concern copyrights or means of individualization;

4. Many Offices reported having datasets suitable for AI training, and several expressed interest in data exchange;

5. Considering point 4 and the fact that half of the Offices that responded to the questionnaire expressed interest in discussing various issues related to the application of AI and other technologies with colleagues, we find it appropriate to propose organizing a separate workshop. The main concept of this workshop is to exchange experiences and stimulate activities in this undoubtedly important area - the implementation of breakthrough technologies in the work of patent offices and, perhaps, in a broader context, in the IP industry.

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
1. Does the office use AI-based systems when working with IP objects, and if so, for what tasks?															
Uses to solve tasks:															
Document text search	✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱⁱ		✓ ⁱⁱⁱ		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	8
Image search	✓ ^{iv}	✓ ^v	✓	✓ ^{vi}		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓ ^{vii}	✓	11
IP objects automatic classification	✓ ^{viii}	✓ ^{ix}	✓	✓ ^x			✓	✓					✓ ^{xi}	✓	8
IP objects reclassification	✓ ^{xii}		✓				✓	✓							4
Text recognition			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			6
Managing the distribution of examiners' work	✓ ^{xiii}			✓ ^{xiv}									✓ ^{xv}		3
Preliminary assessment of patentability										✓		✓	✓ ^{xvi}		3
Translating texts into other languages		✓ ^{xvii}	✓	✓ ^{xviii}		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓ ^{xix}		9
Expert systems								✓							1
User support (chatbots, intelligent assistants)	✓ ^{xx}	✓ ^{xxi}	✓					✓	✓				✓ ^{xxii}		6
Other tasks, indicate which ones	✓ ^{xxiii}	✓ ^{xxiv}	✓	✓ ^{xxv}			✓				✓				6
Does not use															0
7. For solving what tasks does the Office consider it helpful to use systems based on AI methods when working with IP objects?															
Expedient to use to solve tasks:															
Document text search	✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱⁱ	✓	✓ ⁱⁱⁱ	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	12
Image search	✓ ^{iv}	✓ ^v	✓	✓ ^{vi}	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^{vii}	✓	13
IP objects automatic classification	✓ ^{viii}	✓ ^{ix}	✓	✓ ^x			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓ ^{xi}	✓	10
Text recognition			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	8
Managing the distribution of examiners' work	✓ ^{xiii}		✓	✓ ^{xiv}				✓		✓	✓		✓ ^{xv}	✓	8

Preliminary assessment of patentability								✓		✓	✓	✓	✓ ^{xvi}	✓	6
Preliminary examination			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	6
Translating texts into other languages		✓ ^{xvii}	✓	✓ ^{xviii}	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓ ^{xix}	✓	9
Expert systems								✓						✓	2
User support (chatbots, intelligent assistants)	✓ ^{xx}	✓ ^{xxi}	✓					✓	✓		✓		✓ ^{xxii}	✓	8
Other tasks, indicate which ones							✓						✓ ^{xxvi}		2
Does not see the expediency of using															0

ⁱ https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=407120

ⁱⁱ https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

ⁱⁱⁱ https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/cws/en/cws_12/cws_12_8b_cnipa.pdf ; https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2020/4/29/art_1340_83357.html ; <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system> ; <https://confluence.wipo.int/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=1571947022>

^{iv} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp ; https://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?doc_id=407120

^v https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_ip_conv_ge_2_22/wipo_ip_conv_ge_2_22_ss_5.pdf ; https://www.onscope.com/index_en.html?page=about

^{vi} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

^{vii} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{viii} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp ; https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/scp_34/scp_34_4.pdf

^{ix} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^x https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/classifications/en/ipc_ce_55/ipc_ce_55_p3.pdf ; https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

^{xi} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{xii} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{xiii} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{xiv} https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2024/6/27/art_1340_193404.html

^{xv} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{xvi} https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/globalinfra/en/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19_2.pdf

^{xvii} https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/scp_34/scp_34_4.pdf ; <https://www.canada.ca/en/translation-bureau/new-technologies.html>

^{xviii} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

^{xix} <https://www.ipos.gov.sg/docs/default-source/resources-library/trade-marks/circulars/2019/circular-4---easing-of-translation-and-transliteration-requirements.pdf>

^{xx} <https://www.wipo.int/web/wipo-magazine/articles/ip-australia-puts-digital-intelligence-to-work-40416> ;

^{xxi} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp

^{xxii} https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/globalinfra/en/wipo_ip_itai_ge_18/wipo_ip_itai_ge_18_2_rev.pdf

^{xxiii} https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/scp_34/scp_34_4.pdf ; https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/scp_34/scp_34_4.pdf

^{xxiv} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp ; <https://www.wipo.int/web/wipo-magazine/articles/patent-office-sustainability-and-the-role-of-artificial-intelligence-56004> ; https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/globalinfra/en/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19_2.pdf

^{xxv} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

^{xxvi} https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/scp_34/scp_34_4.pdf

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
3. Does the Office use systems for working with big data, if so, which ones?															
Uses systems for working with big data:			✓					✓		✓	✓			✓	5
Does not use systems for working with big data					✓	✓			✓			✓			4
10. Is the Office going to apply systems and methods of working with big data, and if so, for what tasks?															
Is going to use systems for working with big data to solve tasks:		✓ ⁱ	✓	✓ ⁱⁱ		✓		✓			✓		✓ ⁱⁱⁱ	✓	8
Is not going to use systems for working with big data					✓				✓			✓			3

ⁱ <https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/big-data-and-innovation-key-themes-competition-policy-canada>

ⁱⁱ https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2015/10/14/art_1347_103566.html ; https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2021/9/24/art_1347_170371.html ; https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2021/1/11/art_2518_156146.html

ⁱⁱⁱ https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/wipo_exp_ip_smes_ge_19/wipo_exp_ip_smes_ge_19_sg.pdf

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
4. Does the Office use systems based on blockchain technologies, if so, for what tasks?															
Uses systems based on blockchain technology for:				✓ ⁱ				✓				✓			3
Does not use systems based on blockchain technology			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	7
11. Is the Office going to use systems based on blockchain technologies, if so, for what tasks?															
Is going to use systems based on blockchain technology to solve tasks	✓ ⁱⁱ			✓ ⁱ		✓		✓				✓	✓ ⁱⁱⁱ		6
Is not going to use systems based on blockchain technology			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	6

ⁱ <https://www.wipo.int/web/wipo-magazine/articles/china-leverages-the-blockchain-to-advance-the-development-of-smart-courts-42824>

ⁱⁱ https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/classifications/en/cws_6/cws_6_item_5b_ip_australia.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ https://www.ipos.gov.sg/docs/default-source/resources-library/bridging-blockchain-and-ip---a-singapore-perspective.pdf?sfvrsn=a0604759_14

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
5. Does the Office have arrays of IP objects data suitable for training AI models, and if so, which ones? Several options can be marked.															
IP objects bibliographic data	✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱⁱ		✓ ⁱⁱⁱ	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	10
IP objects classification data	✓ ^{iv}	✓ ^v		✓ ^{vi}	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	10
Full texts of published patents for inventions in character encoding form	✓ ^{vii}	✓ ^{viii}		✓ ^{ix}			✓	✓				✓		✓	7
Full texts of published applications for inventions in character encoding form				✓ ^x			✓	✓				✓		✓	5
Bibliographic data of individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design, Appellation of origin, etc.)	✓ ^{xi}	✓ ^{xii}		✓ ^{xiii}	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	10
Images of individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design, Appellation of origin, etc.)			✓	✓ ^{xiv}	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	8
Arrays of parallel texts in several languages (for example, the member economy and English translation)								✓				✓			2
Others, indicate which ones						✓						✓			2
8. Does the Office plan to create arrays of IP objects data to use AI models for machine learning, and if so, which arrays? Several options can be marked.															
IP objects bibliographic data						✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			5
IP objects classification data					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			6
Full texts of published patents for inventions in machine-readable form							✓	✓				✓			3
Full texts of published patents for inventions in PDF format							✓	✓			✓				3

Full texts of published applications for inventions in character encoding form						✓		✓							2
Full texts of published applications for inventions in PDF format						✓		✓			✓				3
Bibliographic data of individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design, Appellation of origin, etc.)								✓				✓			2
Images of individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design, Appellation of origin, etc.)					✓	✓		✓				✓			4
Arrays of parallel texts in several languages (for example, the member economy and English translation)								✓				✓			2
Others, indicate which ones															0
9. Is the Office willing to provide IP objects data to other IP Offices in order to use AI models for machine learning, and if so, what data? Several options can be marked.															
IP objects bibliographic data	✓ ⁱ	✓ ⁱⁱ	✓	✓ ⁱⁱⁱ					✓		✓	✓			7
IP objects classification data	✓ ^{iv}	✓ ^v	✓	✓ ^{vi}	✓				✓		✓	✓			8
Full texts of published patents for inventions in machine-readable form												✓			1
Full texts of published patents for inventions in PDF format					✓						✓	✓			3
Full texts of published applications for inventions in machine-readable form															0
Full texts of published applications for inventions in PDF format					✓						✓				2
Bibliographic data of the individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design Appellation of origin, etc.)	✓ ^{xi}	✓ ^{xii}	✓ ^{xiii}						✓			✓			6
Images of individualization objects (Trademark, Industrial design, Appellation of origin, etc.)				✓ ^{xiv}	✓				✓		✓	✓			5

Arrays of parallel texts in several languages (for example, the member economy and English translation)												✓			1
Others, indicate which ones								✓				✓			2

ⁱ <https://inspire.wipo.int/ipgod> ; <https://data.gov.au/data/dataset/ipgod2021> ; <https://inspire.wipo.int/auspat>

ⁱⁱ <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/canadian-intellectual-property-statistics/patent-data-bibliographic-and-full-text-csv-and-txt> ; <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/search-intellectual-property-databases#patent>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://confluence.wipo.int/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=1571947022> ; <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system>

^{iv} <https://inspire.wipo.int/ipgod> ; <https://inspire.wipo.int/auspat>

^v <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/search-intellectual-property-databases#TM>

^{vi} <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system>

^{vii} <https://confluence.wipo.int/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=1062240405>

^{viii} <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/canadian-intellectual-property-statistics/patent-data-bibliographic-and-full-text-csv-and-txt>

^{ix} <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system>

^x <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system>

^{xi} <https://inspire.wipo.int/ipgod> ; <https://inspire.wipo.int/auspat>

^{xii} <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/industrial-design-researcher-dataset-registrations-and-assignments-csv-and-txt> ; <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/canadian-intellectual-property-statistics/patent-data-bibliographic-and-full-text-csv-and-txt>

^{xiii} <https://inspire.wipo.int/patent-search-and-analysis-system>

^{xiv} https://link.epo.org/web/cnipa_design_search_chinese_201810_en.pdf ; https://link.epo.org/web/ctmo_trademark_search_chinese_201904_en.pdf

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
2. What IT tools and services implementing AI methods in their work are used in your Office?															
Search for similar documents in Yandex.Patents															0
Google Translate translation system		✓ ⁱ				✓		✓			✓			✓	5
WIPO Translate translation system (WIPO)				✓ ⁱⁱ				✓	✓		✓				4
Yandex translation system															0
Prompt translation system												✓			1
IPCCAT automatic classification system (WIPO)															0
Google Images image search						✓				✓				✓	3
Yandex image search						✓									1
Others, indicate which ones	✓ ⁱⁱⁱ	✓ ^{iv}		✓ ^v	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^{vi}		11

ⁱ https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

ⁱⁱ https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2017/9/28/art_1347_104519.html

ⁱⁱⁱ https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

^{iv} <https://nrc.canada.ca/en/research-development/products-services/software-applications/yisi-software-semantic-machine-translation-evaluation-metric> ;

https://www.onscope.com/index_en.html ; https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp ;

https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/globalinfra/en/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19/wipo_ip_ai_ge_19_2.pdf

^v https://english.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2020/12/15/art_1340_155626.html

^{vi} https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/artificial_intelligence/search.jsp?technology_id=&territory_id=

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
6. Does the Office have a policy concerning the protection of IP objects data used for machine learning of AI models, and if so, in what regard? Several options can be marked.															
Concealment of personal data (names and appellations of authors, applicants, patent owners)								✓				✓			2
Concealment of registration and/or publication numbers of documents								✓							1
Mandatory procedure for approving the ability to use data for AI machine learning with the authors or owners of IP objects								✓							1
Restrictions on the dissemination of data used for AI machine learning outside the Office								✓						✓	2
Others, indicate which ones						✓				✓	✓	✓			4

	AUS	CDA	CHL	PRC	HKC	INA	JPN	ROK	MEX	PNG	PH	RUS	SGP	CT	Total number per line
12. What other problems or issues related to the use of solutions based on AI methods, big data technologies or blockchain in the field of working with IP objects do you consider relevant and would like to discuss?															
			✓ ⁱ			✓ ⁱⁱ		✓ ⁱⁱⁱ	✓ ^{iv}		✓ ^v				5

ⁱ It might be relevant to discuss topics related to generative artificial intelligence, in particular as a tool for enhancing the area of customer service of IP Offices. It would be useful to learn whether there are offices using generative artificial intelligence, and if so, which providers and which models they are using. It also seems relevant to address issues related to the security and confidentiality of information in case of using generative AI models and how this issue has been dealt by other IP offices.

ⁱⁱ - The utilization of intellectual property databases from WIPO members as a data source for AI applications

- The use of AI to generate 3D object based on industrial design representations

ⁱⁱⁱ Issues related to AI, big data, and blockchain include data security and privacy, with a focus on maintaining data integrity through blockchain and ensuring accurate initial data input. There is also a need for anonymization methods and compliance with privacy laws. Additionally, legal and regulatory compliance is crucial, involving adherence to international laws, establishing accountability for AI decisions, and ensuring the legal validity of blockchain. Transparency in AI algorithms and addressing biases in big data analysis are also essential.

^{iv} In the case of Mexico's Industrial Property Office, artificial intelligence only works to search for pre-existing trademarks based on images or texts provided by the user, and with this information the user can carry out an extensive search of the trademark file, the tool is called MARCia, and can be consulted at the following link: <https://marcia.impi.gob.mx/marcas/search/quick>

^v How and when to build an AI system that is customized for protection, examination and administration of IP rights;

- The experiences of advanced IP Offices in the administration of IP rights using AI, big data, and blockchain technologies;

- The effects of AI, big data, and blockchain technologies, particularly in leveraging these technologies to streamline/improved IP processes;

- The cost of developing and maintaining AI, big data, and blockchain based systems (either inhouse or outsourced);

- AI, big data, and blockchain resources/services/systems available for IP Offices in the administration IP rights (either open source or proprietary).