

Competency-based Learning Management

Lutz Mailänder
Head, Cooperation on Examination and Training Section
PCT International Cooperation Division

Agenda

- Competency models/frameworks
- Learning management system



Curriculum based training

Friday, March 11,	<u>2016</u>		
9.30 – 11.00	Session 9	Patent Search Strategy	
 		(a) Basics of Patent Search	
 		Speaker: To be determined	
11.15 – 12.30		(b) Practices in the Specific Technical Field (Two Groups: Chemistry and, Biotechnology and Mechanics)	
 		Speaker: To be determined	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch Break		
14.00 – 15.30	Session 10	Access to and Use of Foreign Examination Results	
 		(a) Strategic Use of Patent Work-Sharing Tools	
 		Speaker: To be determined	
15.30 – 17.00		(b) Access to Patent Prosecution History	
; ; ; !		Speaker: To be determined	

Competency model/framework/dictionnary

- Competencies derived from/related to job descriptions: "job deliverables"
- Different categories
 - Behavioral, e.g. communication, managing,...
 - Technical competencies
- To attain/demonstrate a specific technical competency, a set of distinct
 - skills and
 - knowledge elements is required



Communication

<u>Definition</u>	Effectively receives and conveys ideas and information (verbal and/or written) in a way that increases the understanding of the target audience.					
Behavioural Indicators						
<u>Level 1: Basic</u>	Level 2: Capable	Level 3: Proficient	Level 4: Very Proficient	Level 5: Mastery		
Communicates clearly to others	Communicates effectively to a wider audience	Adapts language and content to the audience	Conveys and receives complex messages	Develops influential communication strategies		
Effectively prepares brief documents (e.g. email, letters, standard forms, etc.). Conveys messages to individuals in a clear and concise manner.	Presents ideas, proposals, concepts and other information with clarity. Expresses one's own opinion appropriately. Writes documents (e.g. summaries of meetings) that are comprehensive, yet concise, combining information from various sources, as required.	Actively listens and verifies own understanding of the issue. Asks open-ended questions to encourage others to share their views/opinions. Anticipates audience needs and concerns and adapts content, style, mode and tone accordingly. Provides tactful feedback. Writes documents on specific issues, combining information from multiple sources.	Prepares a range of written documents such as briefing notes or lengthy reports. Effectively uses multiple methods to ensure understanding of groups' input, for example, meetings, individual conversations, reformulation technique etc. Clearly communicates multifaceted, abstract information with the aid of data (e.g., program evaluations, cost / benefit studies, etc.).	Identifies appropriate communication strategies to communicate with a diversity of people for the purposes of education or information, with high impact. Understands the needs of the audience, reading beyond what has been communicated, and builds on others' responses in order to formulate strategy. Effectively presents complex messages in ways that diverse audiences can understand. Able to interpret conflicting and sometimes contradicting verbal and non-verbal signals from the audience.		

RPET CM sample: examination skills

5. Consider unity of The examiner assesses unity of The examiner demonstrates The examiner demonstrates The examiner consistently and vention in uncomplicated invention independently identifies unity of effective application of unity of thorough understanding and invention in more complex application of the concept of unity invention., and able to categorise examples. generic, and technology- specific of invention when analysing the invention into appropriate examples. increasingly complex real groups. Any relevant objections technology specific cases. are fully justified. PQS 3.2.1 PQS 4.1, 5.1 Consider industrial NOT COVERED IN PHASE A The examiner demonstrates The examiner demonstrates a The examiner consistently, applicability effective application of PCT thorough understanding and accurately and independently application of PCT criteria for checks whether inventions satisfy criteria for industrial applicability in PCT criteria for industrial a mixture of technology-specific industrial applicability when analysing increasingly complex and more complex generic applicability. Any relevant examples. real technology specific cases. objections are fully justified. **PQS 2.3.3** PQS 4.1, 5.1 Determine if The examiner assesses novelty The examiner determines novelty The examiner consistently applies The examiner consistently and novelty exists n simple example cases. in increasingly complex generic his/her knowledge of novelty to accurately analyses prior art and simple technology-specific increasingly complex real documents to assess whether technology specific cases, and each and every claimed element cases. provides appropriate justifications has been disclosed to a PSA by for any objections. the priority dates. The examiner also consistently gives appropriate justifications for any relevant objections. PQS 2.3.1 PQS 4.1, 5.1

Sample: RPET competencies (technical skills)

- Interpret specifications in accordance with rules of construction
- Consider the description
- Determine the invention
- Determine the scope of claims
- Consider clarity
- Consider clear and complete disclosure and full support
- Consider excluded subject matter
- Consider unity of invention
- Construe the scope of each claim (with regard to novelty and inventive step)
- Consider industrial applicability
- Develop an effective search strategy
- Conduct online search
- Determine relevant prior art
- Undertake appropriate record keeping



Sample: RPET competencies (technical skills)

- Determine if novelty exists
- Determine common general knowledge
- Determine if an inventive step exists
- Demonstrate knowledge and application of IPC system for indexing
- Produce first reports / opinions
- Consider amendments and / or arguments
- Determine the allowability of the amendments
- Demonstrate decision-making capability when considering attorneys'/ applicants' submissions
- Produce further reports (clear or adverse)

Work-sharing for PCT NPE examination?



Sample detailed competencies of examiner

Field: Work-sharing

- Identify patent family relations for given application [basic]
- Research examination status of family members [basic]
- Retrieve examination work products for family members [basic]
- Assess applicability/utility of examination work products to application awaiting examination [medium]
 - Claims granted in other jurisdictions
 - Search and examination reports prepared in other jurisdictions
- Select suitable claim set for grant compatible with national requirements [medium]
- Communicate reasons for selecting a claim set and motivate applicant to adopt proposal [medium]
- Utilize foreign search reports/citations for preparing a search report for a pending application [medium]
- Utilize foreign examination reports/rejection rulings for preparing an examination report for a pending application [advanced]

NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

DRGANIZATION

Utilize foreign examination reports for preparing a rejection ruling for a pending application [advanced]
WIPO

WIPO Assessment of Individual Examiner Training Needs

Name:	Organisation:		Date:
	I am confident to do so	I feel somehow confident to do so but may need some training to improve my skills and knowledge on this matter	I have never had training on this matter
Patent information			
Name and explain the different parts of a patent			
document			
Explain types and categories of claims			
Explain application, publication and priority numbers,			
their relation to each other and their formats			
Explain the different types of patent documents			
(publication stages) and the concept of kind codes			
Determine the meaning of a given kind code			
Explain the concept of INID codes			
Explain what WIPO Standards are and name at least 2			
different WIPO Standards			
Explain what authoritative (primary) sources of			
patent information are and give at least 3 examples			
Explain the difference between 'published' and			
'publicly available' ('made available to the public',			
'laid open')			



Search methodologies	
Perform a 'fielded' search ('search forms')	
Explain what 'structured data' are	
Perform a command query search	
Use Boolean operators	
Use truncation	
Explain stemming in comparison to truncation	
Use proximity operators	
Use nesting and the hierarchy of operators	
Search for phrases	
Use field identifiers	
Search documents published between two given dates	
(date range)	l
Determine classification codes through keyword	
searches for patent documents	1
Search keywords and/or classifications in one query	<u> </u>
Search all patent publications of a given county	
published before a given date and having two	I
different keywords or their synonyms as well as their	I
plurals in the abstract, and being classified in an IPC	I
main group or all its subgroups	
Explain what the 'recall' and the 'precision' of a	I
search query are	
Refine a search strategy to increase recall	
Refine a search strategy to increase precision	
Explain effects of keyword searching in different parts	I
of the document and the impact on recall and	I
precision	
Explain the concept of family reduction	
Test if a database applies family reduction to a result	ı
set	ı



Why do we need detailed competency models?

- Sufficiently detailed competency models/frameworks facilitate, in standardized manner,
 - Define individualized competency models
 - Communication of training needs
 - Beneficiary to provider/WIPO & WIPO to provider/donor
 - Definition of prerequisites for training activities (by provider)
 - Description of course content (by provider)
 - Standardized tracking of training progress in terms of competencies
 - Participation
 - Success of learning
 - Reporting
- Assure that each examiner trainee attains all desired competencies as defined by the applicable individual competency model
- Assure efficient use of training opportunities provided by donors by avoiding
 - redundant/duplicate participation
 - inefficient participation if prerequisites for participation are not met



Generic competency framework

- Competencies/skills/knowledge organized in different fields (of learning), e.g.:
 - Statutory and customary framework: international & regional treaties/conventions, national laws and regulations, case law, guidelines and manuals
 - Patent information: WIPO standards, publication policies, classification, databases ...
 - Formality examination
 - Prior art retrieval:
 - Generic
 - Technology specific
 - Database specific
 - Non-patent literature
 - Substantive examination:
 - Generic: patentability requirements, ...
 - Technology specific: software related inventions, biotechnology, genetic resources..



Competency model

-
 - Work-sharing: researching family relations, examination status, claim comparison, citation comparison, understanding different national practices,
 - Report writing and other administrative tasks
 - Supplementary:
 - Specific search and examination or administration tools: specialized databases, IPAS, ...
 - Patent drafting
 - Hearing, appeal, opposition specific
 - ISA specific tasks
 - Infringement, enforcement
 - Quality management
 - Technology transfer, commercialization,...
 - Patent analytics
 - Advisory services, promotion, outreach...

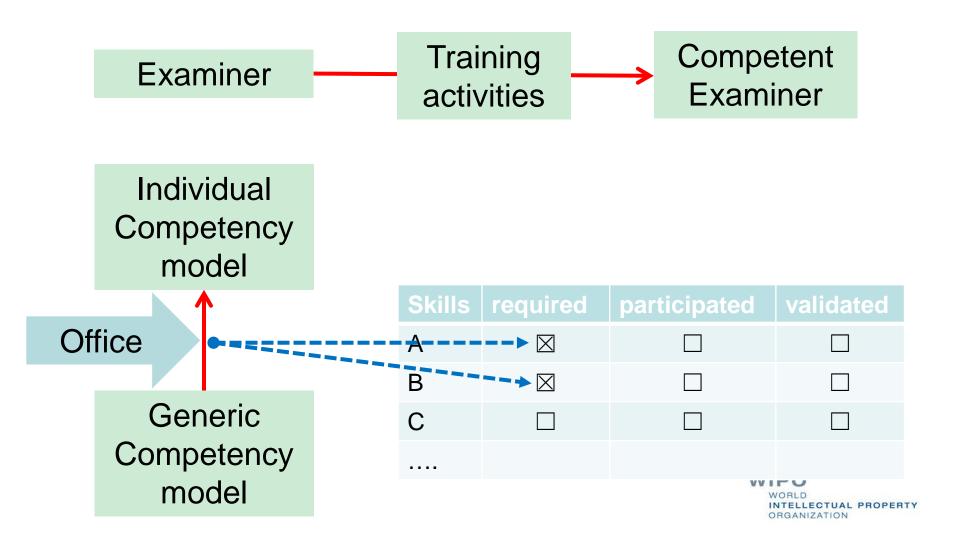


Competencies and training

- No "one fits all" approach:
 - Different organizations
 - Different individuals (job descriptions)
- Different competencies required depending on
 - How an office organizes substantive examination
 - Stand alone substantive examination (middle to large offices)
 - IPET, RPET: (more) emphasis on prior art search skills
 - Outsourcing (small offices): emphasis on outsourcing skills
 - Additional skills needed for further activities like IP promotion, advisory services for applicants, ...



Defining individual competency model



Individualized learning management (ASPAC)

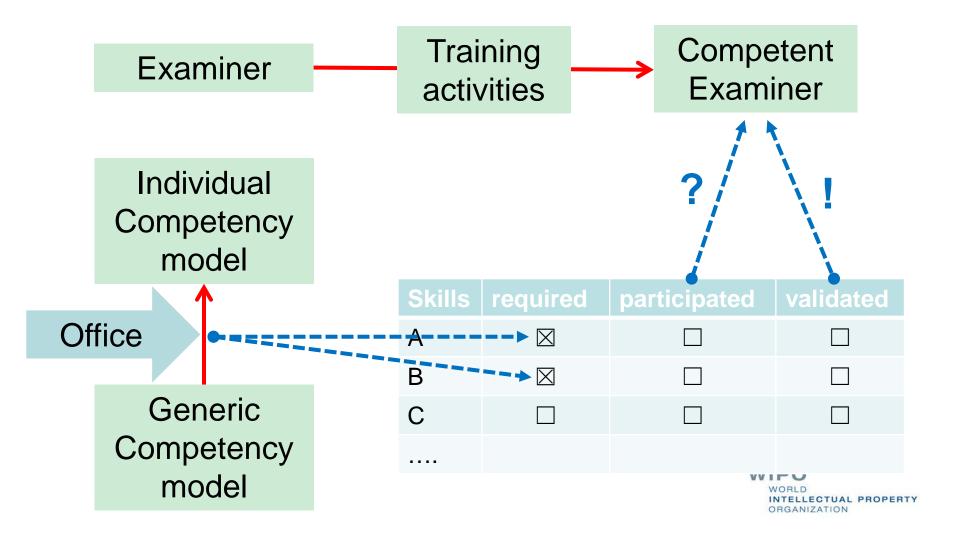
Objective of examiner training management:

- Assure that each examiner trainee attains all desired competencies as defined by the applicable individual competency model
 - by tracking participation in relevant training opportunities, in particular
 - By tracking competencies/skills/knowledge acquired thereby
 - (optionally) Assessing success of learning (validating)
 - by assigning suitable and available training opportunities

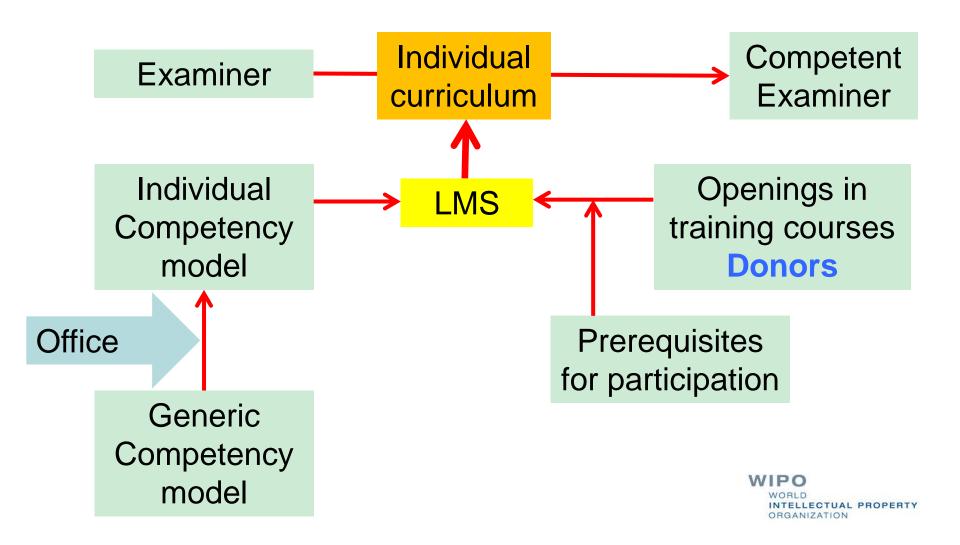




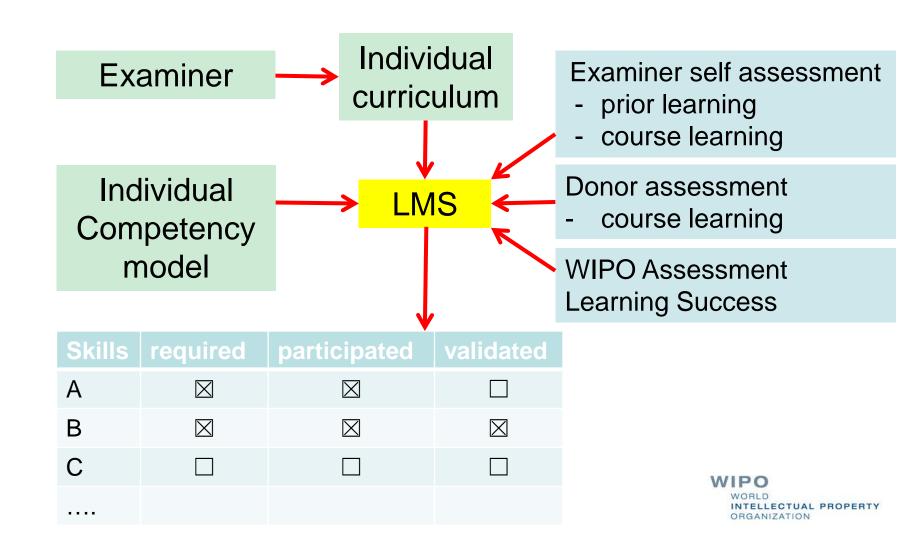
LMS: recording and tracking

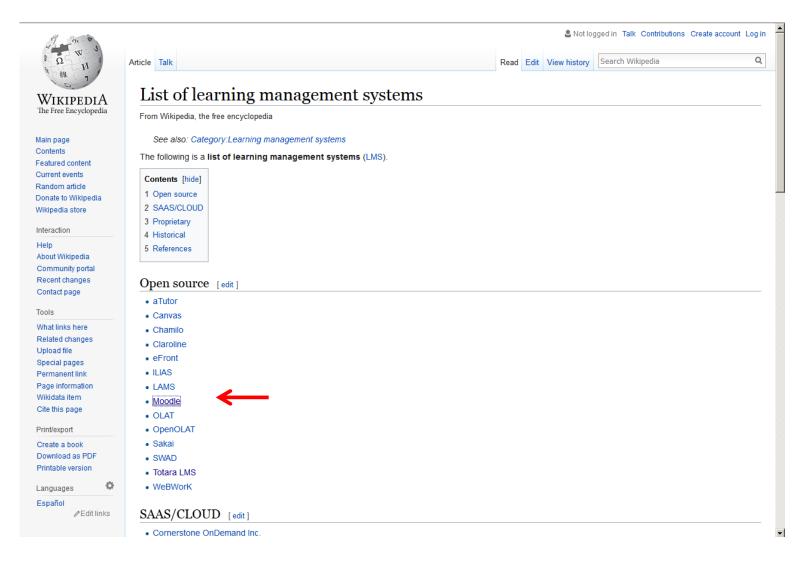


LMS: Managing course participation



Tracking Learning Progress







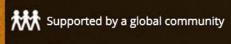


English - United States (en_us) You are not logged in. (Log in)

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Welcome to the Moodle community and discover the value of an open, collaborative effort by one of the largest open-source teams in the world.

COMMUNITY FORUMS





Robust open-source learning platform



Powering learning environments worldwide



Moodle stories from around the



Latest release

Install Moodle on your own server (requires a web server with PHP and a database) by downloading one of the following packages or obtaining Moodle via Git.

Alternatively, try Moodle on your personal computer with an installer package which includes all other software required to make it run (Apache, MySQL and PHP).

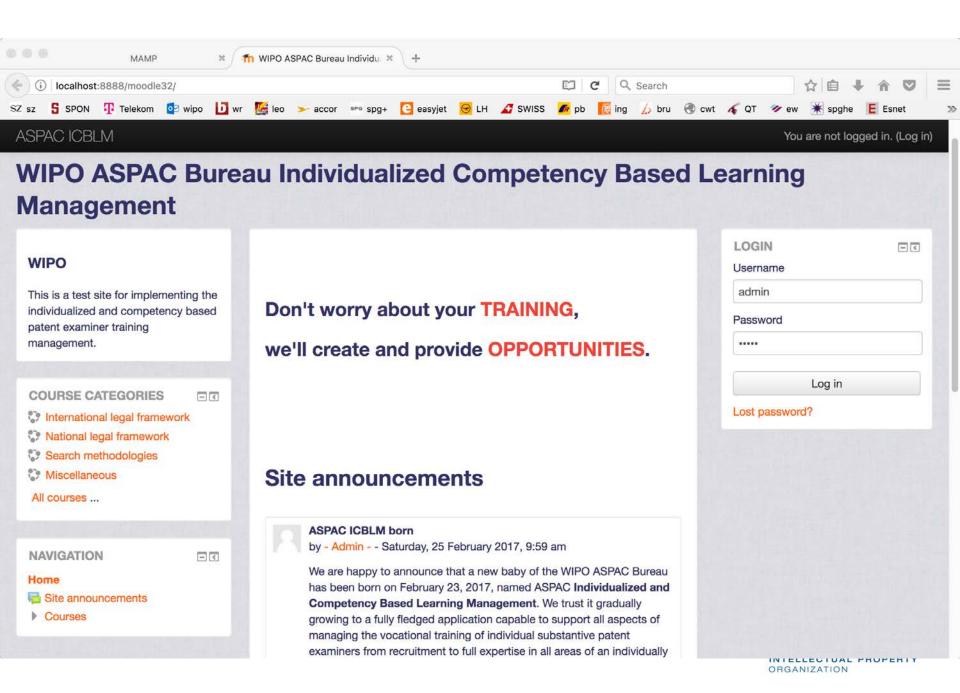
- Moodle installer package for Mac OS X
- Moodle installer package for Windows

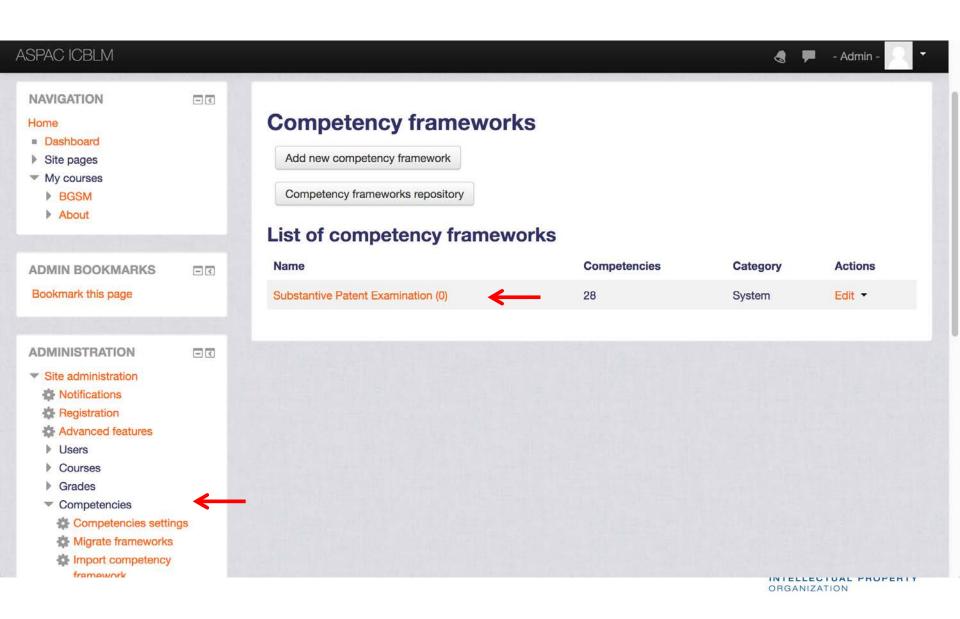
Version	Information	.tgz	.zip
Moodle 3.2.3 MOODLE_323	This is the latest official update of Moodle 3.2.	Download tgz	Download zip
	Release notes	10"	
8 May 2017	• Fixed issues	37.7MB	49.7MB
2 days 1 hour ago	 Upgrading notes Requires: PHP 5.6.5, MariaDB 5.5.31 or MySQL 5.5.31 or 	606 today	1551 today
ago	Postgres 9.1 or MSSQL 2008 or Oracle 10.2	[md5] [sha256]	[md5] [sha256]
	Language packs	[11105] [3110250]	[1105] [5110250]

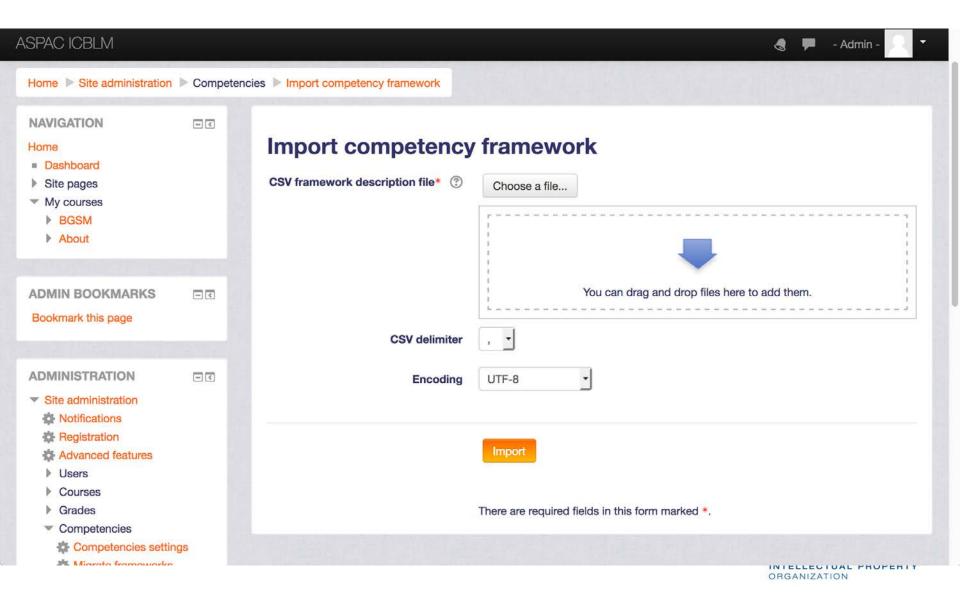
RELEASES

Latest release
Other supported releases
Security-only-supported releases
Legacy releases
Development release









ASPAC ICBLM









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 - Competencies settings
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 - Import competency framework
 - Export competency

Substantive Patent Examination

Generic competency framework for substantive patent examiners

Competencies

Search...



- Substantive Patent Examination
 - International legal framework
 - National legal framework
 - National patent prosecution workflow

PCT system

- Patent information
 - WIPO Standards National publication practices and types of patent documents

Patent classification

Formality examination

Generic substantive examination

Technology specific substantive examination

Generic search methodologies

Technology specific search methodologies

Specific search and examination databases and tools

Work-sharing

Procedural tasks related to patent prosecution

Supplementary competencies generic IP promotion PCT promotion

Selected competency

No competency selected

4 levels of hierarchy

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Generic competency framework for substantive patent examiners

Competencies

Search...



- Substantive Patent Examination
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Procedural tasks related to patent prosecution

 Supplementary competencies generic IP promotion
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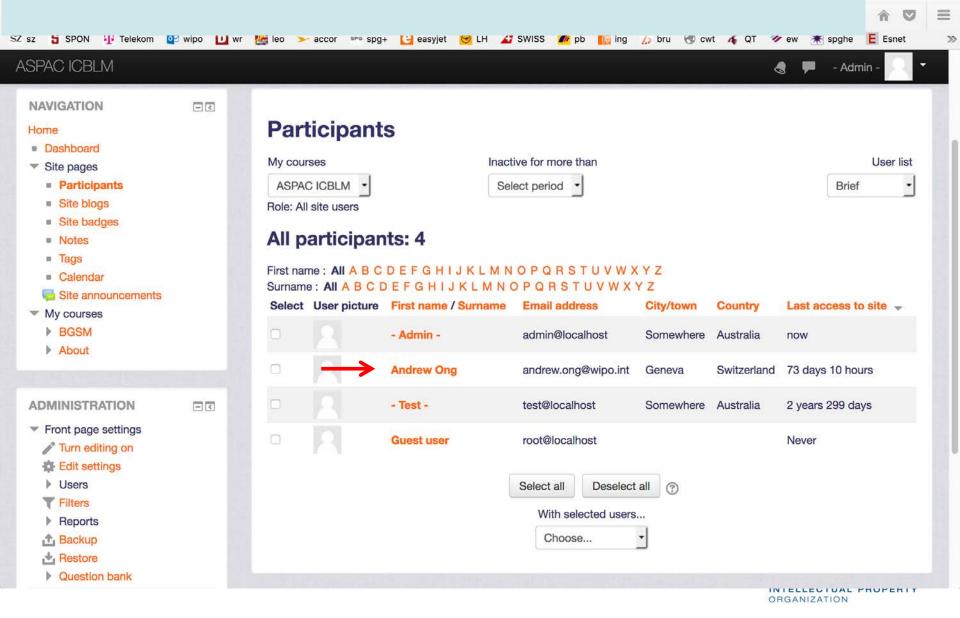




+ Add cross-referenced competency

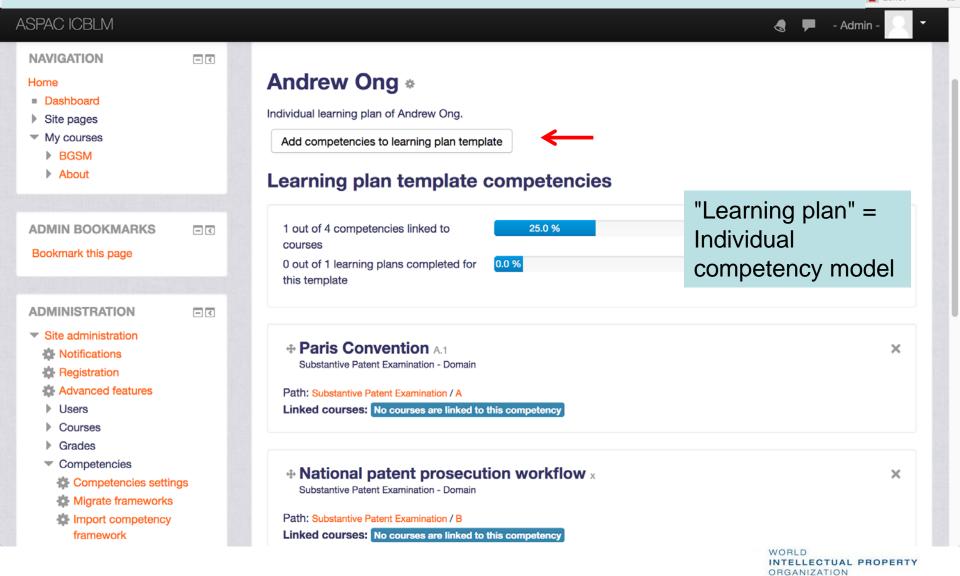
Competency rule

Individual trainees

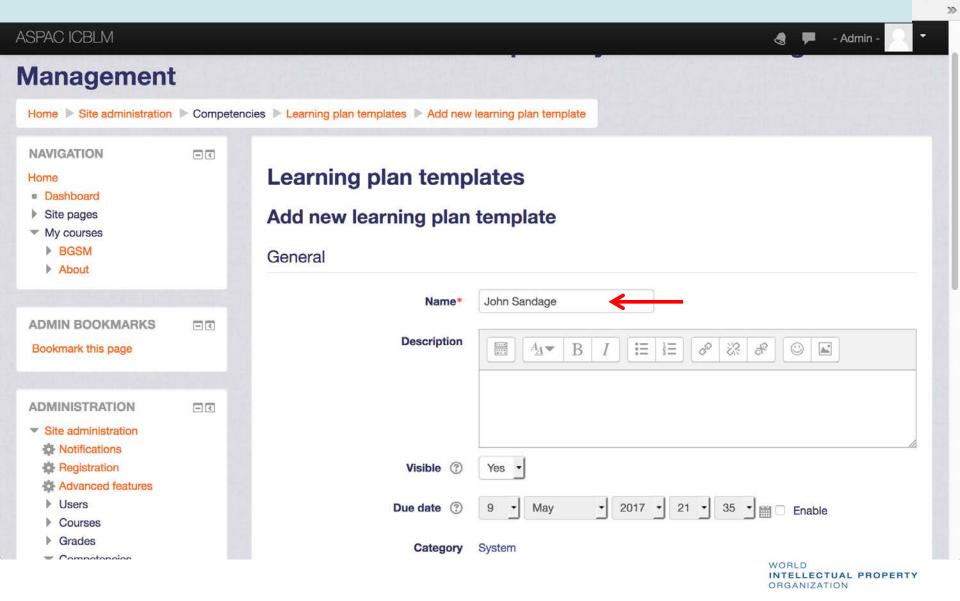


Individual competency model





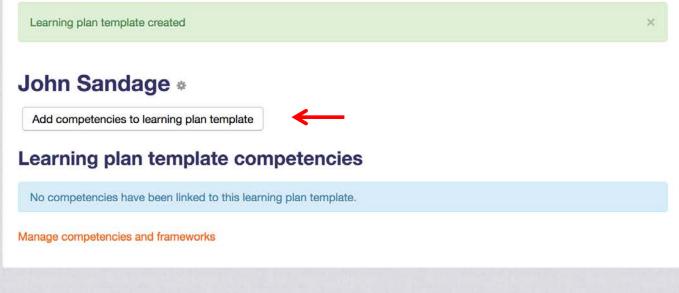
Create new individual competency model

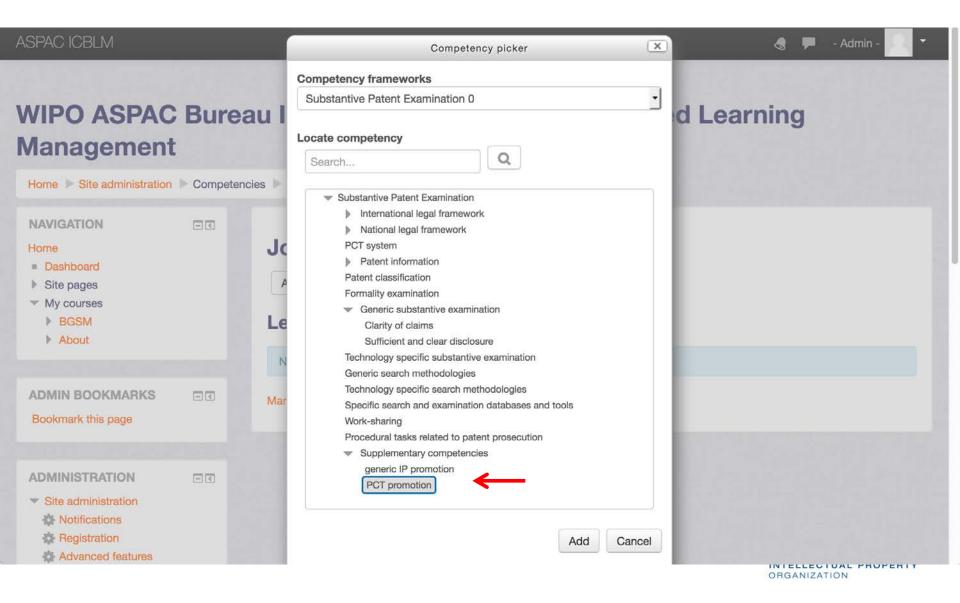




WIPO ASPAC Bureau Individualized Competency Based Learning Management

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Thank you

lutz.mailander@wipo.int



Summary: Individualized Learning Management ASPAC Bureau

- Competency model (CM) based rather than curriculum based
- No one fits all approach: competency models tailored to needs/constraints of IPOs
 - Small
 - Medium
- Learning Management System (LMS) for
 - Tracking and monitoring learning progress
 - Managing course assignment
 - Matching training needs with donor programs
 - Reporting, e.g. on examination capacities of office staff
- Availing of donor organized 'courses' (JPO, KIPO, EPO, USPTO, IP-AU,..;)
- Objective of examiner training management:
 - Assure that each examiner trainee attains all desired competencies by assigning and monitoring/tracking participation in relevant training opportunities
 - Efficient use of training opportunities provided by donors by avoiding/minimizing
 - redundant/duplicate participation
 - inefficient participation (lack of prior learning, experience)

