## Patent Practice 3.0

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#### A New Era of Patent Practice

"[W]e are embarking on the era of IP Practice 3.0, which [promises to] increase efficiency, simplify tasks and offer greater value to clients."

- Gwilym Roberts, Chairman, Kilburn & Strode LLP

#### IP Practice 1.0

- Paper-based files and filings
- Word processing
- Facsimile

#### **IP Practice 2.0**

- Digitization of patent files and prior art
- Electronic filing and searching
- Machine translation

#### IP Practice 3.0

- Al applications
- Workflow and document automation
- Big data insights

# That's great, but what does it mean for me?

#### Ergo, this session:

"Will a Machine Replace Me? The Impact of AI and New and Emerging Technologies on IP Practice"

start here

# What are these so-called "Al and New and Emerging Technologies"?

#### "PatentTech" Landscape 2020

A mere sampling of a vibrant and growing ecosystem



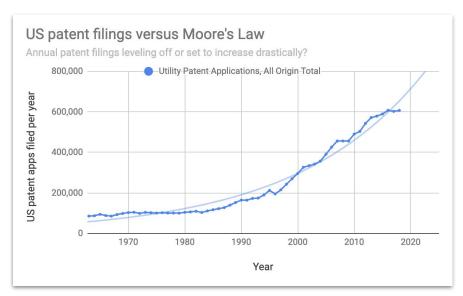
<sup>\*</sup> Several companies have offerings spanning multiple categories.

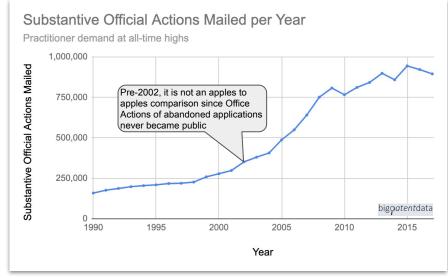
Beyond new tech...

# Are there other trends driving the transition to Patent Practice 3.0?

#### Growing Demand for Patent Services

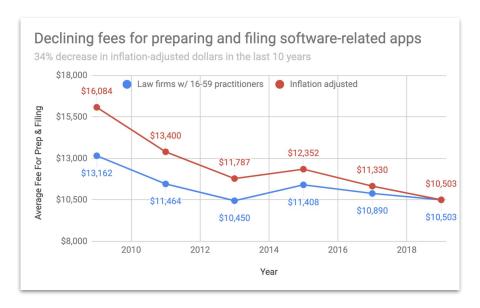
- Over the last decade:
  - 31% increase → total patent applications filed per year (2008-2018)
  - 40% increase → total substantive official actions mailed per year (2007-2017)





#### Challenging Economics for Prep & Pros

- Decade-long decline in market-rate fees for patent services
  - 34% decrease → inflation-adjusted average fees to prep and file a software app
  - o Is this a trend that will continue?



## Changing Demographics Within the Patent Bar

The associate model has largely collapsed over the last decade



# How will patent work change as technology takes an increasing role?

#### Lessons From History

- In many industries, automation has led to <u>more professionals</u> instead of less:
  - Electronic spreadsheets & accountants
  - CAD & architects
  - Machine translation & human translators
  - ATMs & bank tellers

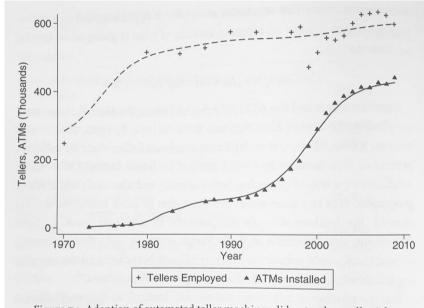
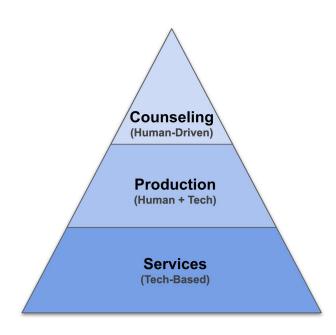


Figure 7.1. Adoption of automated teller machines did not reduce teller jobs. (Ruggles et al., Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey, http://www.bls.gov/oes/; Bank for International Settlements, Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems, various publications [see p. 243, note 9]).

## New practice era, new practice structure?

#### A New Paradigm for Patent Practice 3.0

- A <u>proposed framework</u> for contemplating and organizing:
  - Focus on business functions, at a granular level, rather than seniority or traditional law firm titles
  - A Services Layer, Production Layer, and Counseling Layer form separate but interdependent business units
  - Grouped as such because the different underlying activities of each layer are conducive to very different approaches for optimization

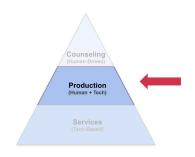


#### Services Layer for Patent Practice 3.0



- Everything that can be automated should be automated:
  - I.e., all activities traditionally performed by humans which are <u>mechanical and repeatable</u> and do not involve significant creativity or judgment
- Insights from data analytics should be leveraged for strategic decisions
- Group automatable activities based on who traditionally performed them:
  - Tech **automates** traditional non-practitioner activities: meeting scheduling, preparing filing forms, filing documents with the Patent Office, client reporting, docketing, invoicing, information disclosure statement (IDS) management, shell generation, proofreading, and more
  - Tech augments traditional practitioner activities: legal analysis, preparation of substantive patent documents, etc.

#### Production Layer for Patent Practice 3.0



- Generates high-volume substantive patent documents
  - Under the direction and oversight of the Counseling Layer
- Segregating the production function allows practices to fully realize the benefits of <u>lean production</u> principles
  - Processes should be viewed as a series of separate but interlinked subprocesses
  - Each subprocess is delegated to the most efficient resource

#### EXAMPLE: Patent application preparation

- Skilled practitioner input drafts background section, the problem/solution statement, a primary claim set,
  and descriptions of drawings illustrating example invention embodiments
- Natural language generation (NLG) creates content for substantial portions of patent app
- Document assembly partially mechanized but guided by a non-practitioner
- Pre-filing review patent drafting "rules" automatically checked; content checked by responsible practitioner

## Counseling Layer for Patent Practice 3.0



- Functions include most traditional practitioner activities (except for generating high-volume substantive patent documents)
  - Activities requiring direct client interactions as the "face" of the practice client relations,
    counseling sessions, invention disclosure meetings, conveying advice and work product, etc.
  - **High-end legal services** portfolio strategy and management, patentability and infringement analyses and opinions, IP due diligence, and so on
  - Directing and overseeing work product generation by the Production Layer
    - Providing document instructions to the Production Layer
    - Performing pre-filing review and finalization of documents produced

#### Conclusions → Patent Practice 3.0 is the New Reality

New era, new practice structure

 The <u>ways</u> in which many patent professionals currently work will certainly change

 While roles will be displaced by tech, practitioners and other patent professionals will remain in high demand

