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**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SCITECH SUPERHIGHWAY PROGRAM ON
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGISTRATION**

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- Due acknowledgment has been made in the text to all other material used
- The special problem is fewer than 25,000 words in length, exclusive of tables, maps, bibliographies, and appendices.

Richelle C. Malaay

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
University Permission Page	ii
Acceptance Page	iii
Declaration	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Table of Contents	vii
List of Tables	viii
List of Figures	xi
List of Appendices	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. RATIONALE	1
B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	8
C. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	9
II. R&D MANAGEMENT FRAMING	10
III. CONTEXTUALIZATION OF R&D ORGANIZATION ENVIRONMENT	15
IV. METHODOLOGY	29
V. PROPOSED TIMELINE (For SP Proposal Only)	35
VI. FINDINGS	36
VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	70
VIII. PERSONAL LESSONS LEARNED (REFLECTIVE ESSAY)	72
IX. REFERENCES	74
X. APPENDICES	82

List of Tables

Table 6.1	Percent Change in the Average Number of Days under Formality Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	39
Table 6.2	Percent Change in the Average Number of Days under Substantive Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	40
Table 6.3	Total Turnaround Time from Filing to Grant of All IP Applications from Non-SciTech & SciTech Superhighway Program	42
Table 6.4	Percent Change in the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	45
Table 6.5	Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Invention/Patent Applications	47
Table 6.6	Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Invention/Patent Applications	49
Table 6.7	Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Utility Model Applications	50
Table 6.8	Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Utility Model Applications	51

Table 6.9	Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Utility Model Applications	51
Table 6.10	Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Utility Model Applications	52
Table 6.11	Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Industrial Design Applications	54
Table 6.12	Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Industrial Design Applications	55
Table 6.13	Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Industrial Design Applications	55
Table 6.14	Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Industrial Design Applications	56
Table 6.15	Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Trademark Applications	57
Table 6.16	Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Trademark Applications	57
Table 6.17	Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Trademark Applications	59

Table 6.18	One-Way Analysis of Variance for Processing Time Until Grant Across All IP Applications	61
Table 6.19	Games–Howell Post Hoc Comparisons of Mean Processing Time (Days Until Grant) Across IP Types	62
Table 6.20	Correlation Matrix Between Assistance Status and Processing Time Until Grant	64
Table 6.21	Correlation Matrix Between IP Type and Processing Time Until Grant	65

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Impact Pathway of the Superhighway Program on Intellectual Property Processing	5
Figure 6.1	Number of Granted and Not Yet Granted Applications for each IP under the Regular IPRAP and the SciTech Superhighway Assistance Program	36
Figure 6.2	Percentage of applications granted per IP Type for both non-SciTech and SciTech-Assisted	37
Figure 6.3	Comparison of the Average Number of Days under Formality Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	39
Figure 6.4	Comparison of the Average Number of Days under the Substantive Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	40
Figure 6.5	Distribution of Processing Time Until Grant by Assistance Group	43
Figure 6.6	Comparison of the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type	44

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Number of Days for IP Applications Registration from Filing to Grant Under IPRAP Non-SciTech (2018-2020) and SciTech-Assisted (2021-2024) as of 20 February 2026	82
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Abstract

The time factor is a critical indicator of the translation of innovation investment to Intellectual Property (IP). When IP rights are granted within predictable and reasonable timeframes, inventors and creators gain legal certainty, allowing research outputs to move more efficiently toward commercialization and enabling the innovation ecosystem to function more effectively. This study examined the effect of the Science & Technology (SciTech) Superhighway program on the processing time of IP applications by comparing the average/minimum duration from application to grant before and after the program implementation. The analysis covered the four (4) types of IP rights namely, Invention/Patent, Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademarks.

The results show a clear and consistent narrative that the SciTech Superhighway Program has contributed to measurable improvements in the efficiency of intellectual property processing in the Philippines. Descriptive comparisons between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications revealed substantial reductions in mean and median processing times across most IP types, supporting the program's intended objective of administrative acceleration. Tests conducted for separate data per IP type provided different and mixed results regarding the significant impact of the assistance to both the speed of processing time and likelihood of grant. The results consistently showed a reduced processing time across IP types assisted through the SciTech Superhighway program. However, statistical results revealed insignificance of the difference for some IPs which suggested that the reduction of processing time may not be directly associated with the assistance as there are variations in the data.

Taken together, these findings indicate that acceleration is not merely a policy promise but an operational capability achieved through improved workflow quality, guided applicant support, and strengthened inter-agency coordination. The program's impact is most evident in the reduction of extreme delays and the improvement of processing time consistency, outcomes that directly address long-standing administrative inefficiencies. The synthesis therefore supports the validity of the program's design logic and provides empirical grounding for its continuation and enhancement.

Keywords: intellectual property, patent, utility model, industrial design, trademark, SciTech Superhighway program, grant duration, processing efficiency, innovation support, technology commercialization, intellectual property rights, Philippines.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. RATIONALE

Intellectual property (IP) protection remains a critical foundation for fostering innovation, strengthening technological development, and supporting national economic growth. The Global Innovation Index (GII) as published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) uses it as a metric for innovation and knowledge creation. It assesses how well countries turn investments into IP and innovation outputs. The time factor is a critical indicator of the translation of innovation investment to IP. When IP rights are granted within predictable and reasonable timeframes, inventors and creators gain legal certainty, allowing research outputs to move more efficiently toward commercialization and enabling the innovation ecosystem to function more effectively.

Global intellectual property (IP) activity continued to expand post-pandemic, underscoring IP's central role in innovation and competitiveness. The *World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025* reported a record 3.7 million patent applications in 2024, a 4.9% increase year-on-year, the fastest growth since 2018 with Asia accounting for roughly 70% of filings, reflecting the region's accelerating innovation intensity. Beyond volumes, policy monitors highlighted persistent cross-border enforcement challenges such as counterfeiting, online piracy, and uneven administrative efficiency, all of which could blunt commercialization even where filing volumes were strong. Comparative benchmarking showed that while many economies improved their IP frameworks, enforcement and systemic efficiency remained weak spots globally, directly affecting investor certainty and slowing the pace at which research outputs reached markets. International development bodies likewise

emphasized that least developed countries (LDCs) and developing economies needed to strengthen enabling IP environments, administration, capacity building, and technology transfer mechanisms to translate ideas into socio-economic gains.

Recent initiatives of the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL), such as expanded support programs and system improvements, demonstrate ongoing national efforts to enhance IP administration and strengthen protection for creators and enterprises (IPOPHL, 2026). Despite these improvements, applicants continue to face complex procedural requirements: including formal and substantive examinations for patents, trademarks, utility models, and industrial designs. These layers of documentation and legal standards contribute to delays and reflect broader national challenges, including limited awareness, uneven enforcement, and existing systemic gaps in IP protection (RichestPH, 2025). Any failure to meet these requirements can lead to prolonged processing or outright denial of applications, underscoring the importance of administrative efficiency and stronger institutional support mechanisms for innovators.

The Philippines likewise undertook measures to align with international standards and digitize services. IPOPHL's recent Annual Technical Reports showed continued systems modernization, including mandatory online filing beginning in 2020, expanded examiner training, and integration with global work-sharing systems (PPH, ASPEC) to improve predictability and throughput. While patent filings dipped by 8% in 2024 (4,172 from 4,530 in 2023), patent grants rose by 30% (2,063 from 1,583), indicating throughput gains derived from administrative reforms despite fluctuating demand. Yet, prolonged IP processing timelines have remained a persistent concern. Extended delays introduce uncertainty for inventors and researchers, discourage investment in research and development, and constrain the overall impact of publicly

funded technology initiatives (Maskus, 2000; Hall et al., 2014). These challenges highlight the importance of institutional interventions aimed at improving administrative efficiency and providing targeted assistance to researchers navigating the IP system.

In response to these concerns, the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) jointly established the SciTech Superhighway Program in November 2020. Through an accelerated intellectual property (IP) filing process that covers inventions, utility models (UMs), industrial designs (IDs), and trademarks (TMs) arising from DOST-supported research and studies, it aims to make possible the timely protection of discoveries. The DOST-supported research and studies have a critical need for timely intellectual property (IP) protection to maximize the impact of scientific breakthroughs and innovations. To address this, a dedicated, accelerated IP filing process has been established. This streamlined system is designed to fast-track the registration of various forms of intellectual property that emerge directly from projects funded by DOST.

The scope of this accelerated filing covers four primary categories of IP:

1. **Invention:** New, non-obvious, and useful processes, machines, articles of manufacture, or compositions of matter, which are primarily protected through patents.
2. **Utility Model (UM):** Practical application or minor improvement of an existing product or process, often referred to as "petty patents," which involve a simpler and quicker registration process than full patents.
3. **Industrial Design (ID):** The ornamental or aesthetic aspects of an article, which are crucial for market differentiation and are protected against unauthorized copying

of the design's appearance.

4. **Trademark (TM):** Distinctive signs, such as names, logos, or symbols, used to identify the goods or services of a particular source, ensuring brand recognition and preventing consumer confusion.

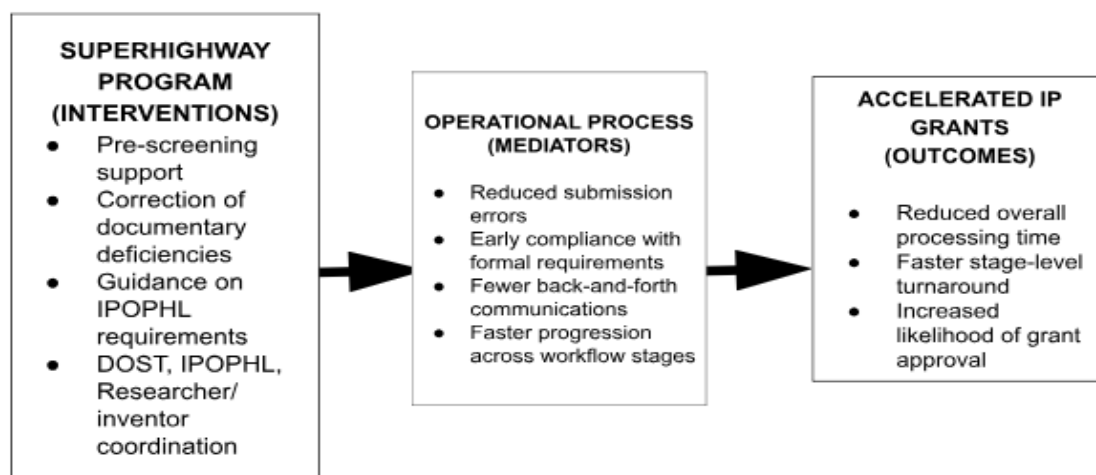
By accelerating the submission, review, and eventual granting of these IP rights, the system aims to close the gap between discovery and official legal protection. This timely protection is essential for inventors, researchers, and institutions, as it secures exclusive rights, facilitates technology transfer, attracts commercialization partners, and ultimately promotes the translation of publicly funded research into tangible economic and societal benefits. Central to the program is the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of representatives from DOST and IPOPHL. The TWG is responsible for reviewing IP applications arising from DOST-funded research projects, verifying compliance with formal requirements, and recommending corrective actions for applications that are incomplete or non-compliant. These interventions aligned with international guidance emphasizing that well-governed, efficient IP administration formed a key pillar of national innovation strategies.

Peer-reviewed work consistently linked administrative efficiency and enforcement with innovation outcomes in developing contexts: beyond statutory provisions, practical constraints, resource limitations, workflow capacity, digital infrastructure, and public awareness shaped real-world IP effectiveness. Cross-country analyses showed that systemic efficiency and enforcement categories often lagged rights on the books, signaling that throughput, pendency, and service quality remained persistent challenges even when legal frameworks improved. Case evidence from advanced IP offices further confirmed that large-scale IT transitions and

modernization efforts could temporarily increase backlogs and slow routine correspondence, demonstrating the importance of strong change management and process metrics when evaluating administrative reforms. Broader development literature likewise underscored the need for rigorous programmatic evaluations—rather than reliance on policy announcements alone to determine whether administrative interventions measurably reduced uncertainty for researchers and investors.

Figure 1.1 shows the procedural flow of the Superhighway Program. By synthesizing the operational components of the Superhighway Program with the established logic of regulatory acceleration pathways, this pathway provides a robust basis for analyzing the impact of administrative interventions on the efficiency of intellectual property grants.

Figure 1.1. Impact Pathway of the Superhighway Program on Intellectual Property Processing.



The pathway is organized into three (3) distinct phases: Interventions, Operational Process Mediators, and Outcome Acceleration.

1. Superhighway Program Interventions

The first stage represents the independent variables of the study. This initial phase involves activities like pre-screening and documentary correction to fix deficiencies early, and strategic coordination between DOST, IPOPHL, and the inventor to ensure a unified understanding of requirements.

2. Operational Process Mediators

Following the logic of the reference study, the framework identifies specific "mediators" or intermediate effects that result from the interventions. The immediate results of these interventions, which enable acceleration, include error reduction and compliance (decreasing the administrative burden on examiners) and streamlined communication (minimizing back-and-forth).

3. Accelerated IP Grants

The final stage of the framework represents the dependent variables and the ultimate goal of the intervention. The primary outcome is a Reduced Overall Processing Time, characterized by faster stage-level turnarounds. Furthermore, the framework suggests that the increased quality of the initial application (due to pre-screening) leads to an Increased Likelihood of Grant Approval.

Consistent with the reference study, Conceptual Model of the Impact of the US FDA's Accelerated Approval Pathway' (Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy, 2015) that focuses on "surrogate endpoints" and "confirmatory" processes, this framework implies that while the pathway is accelerated, the rigorous standards of IP law remain intact, with the Superhighway Program acting as a catalyst for efficiency rather than a reduction in quality.

Despite the Philippines' policy momentum and the implementation of the SciTech Superhighway, publicly available documentation remained largely descriptive rather than providing quantitative impact evaluations that demonstrated whether processing times and grant outcomes improved for DOST-endorsed applications relative to baseline or comparable cohorts. Given global evidence that administrative performance, not merely legal substance, drives innovation payoffs, there was a clear need for empirical assessment of the program's effectiveness in the Philippine context.

Accordingly, this study conducted an impact assessment via quantitative evaluation of 1029 IP applications from 2018-2024, the SciTech Superhighway Program by analyzing (a) overall average processing time, (b) stage-level turnaround (formality and substantive examination), and (c) grant rates, using before and during SciTech implementation or matched-cohort designs to infer program effects. The results informed refinements to IP support mechanisms, contributed to evidence-based policymaking for research commercialization, and aligned national practice with international best-practice calls for measurable administrative efficiency.

B. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Despite the establishment of the SciTech Superhighway Program as an intervention intended to expedite the processing and approval of intellectual property (IP) applications in the Philippines, empirical evidence demonstrating its actual impact remains limited. Although the program was designed to provide targeted assistance such as pre-screening, correction of documentary deficiencies, and guidance on requirements, no impact assessment has yet verified whether these mechanisms translate into shorter processing times or higher and faster grant approvals compared with standard IPOPHL procedures.

As a result, it remains unclear to what extent SciTech-assisted applications experience improvements in (a) overall average processing duration and (b) likelihood of grant issuance relative to non-SciTech applications. This absence of measurable data creates a critical evidence gap, hindering efforts to determine whether the SciTech Superhighway Program is effectively achieving its intended objective of accelerating IP grants and where further administrative refinements may be required.

Accordingly, this study seeks to address the following questions:

1. To what extent does the SciTech Superhighway Program affect overall IP application processing times from filing up to grant of the applications?
2. How does program assistance influence both the likelihood of IP grant approval compared with non-SciTech applications?

C. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aimed to assess the impact on the effectiveness of the SciTech Superhighway Program as an administrative intervention designed to accelerate the processing and granting of intellectual property (IP) applications in the Philippines using the generated empirical evidence. While policy documents described the program's expected benefits, there had previously been no impact assessment demonstrating whether the program truly improved processing efficiency, reduced bottlenecks, or increased grant likelihood for supported applications. To address this gap, the study undertook a systematic analysis of processing durations, workflow stages, and grant outcomes for both SciTech-assisted and non-SciTech IP applications. The following objectives guided the conduct of the research.

General Objective

To assess the impact of the effectiveness of the SciTech Superhighway Program in accelerating the grant of intellectual property applications.

Specific Objectives

1. To determine the average processing time and grant approval rates of IP applications specifically Patent, Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademark before and during the implementation of the SciTech Superhighway Program.
2. To examine the statistical significant differences of the average processing time and grant approval rates of IP applications.

II. R&D MANAGEMENT FRAMING

Research increasingly demonstrates that the strength of intellectual property (IP) protection, together with the quality of IP administration, is associated with higher innovation performance and more effective technology transfer, particularly in emerging and developing economies where institutional strengthening amplifies returns to R&D and knowledge investment (Gyedu et al., 2024; WIPO, 2024). Within innovation ecosystems, the selection and combination of IP management methods such as patenting, licensing, and collaboration shape value creation and the diffusion of knowledge, underscoring the managerial importance of aligning IP strategy with organizational and regional innovation goals (Kashevarova, 2024; WIPO, 2024).

Intellectual property management constitutes a critical component of R&D management. It ensures that inventions resulting from research activities are properly documented, legally protected, and positioned for potential commercialization. When IP granting processes are delayed, technology transfer may be hindered, commercialization timelines extended, and the returns on R&D investments diminished (Blind & Thumm, 2004; de Rassenfosse & Raiteri, 2016).

From an R&D management perspective, IP management involves not only strategic planning and monitoring of patent applications but also the continuous improvement of administrative processes. Institutional initiatives such as the SciTech Superhighway Program may be viewed as administrative interventions designed to enhance coordination among relevant agencies, facilitate more efficient examination procedures, and reduce procedural bottlenecks.

The use of quantitative indicators such as processing time, stage-level turnaround, and grant rates to assess IP management performance aligns with

established R&D performance measurement practices. These metrics allow R&D managers and policymakers to identify inefficiencies, refine workflows, and develop policies aimed at accelerating IP protection while maximizing the impact of research outputs (Hall et al., 2014; Pendlebury & Adams, 2018).

Within this framework, the SciTech Superhighway Program functions as a process-optimization initiative intended to improve IP protection outcomes and ensure that publicly funded research contributes more effectively to innovation and technology commercialization.

Across the Asia–Pacific, governments have complemented filing-system reforms with commercialization-oriented infrastructure incubators, TTOs, and collaborative innovation networks to help close the gap between patent ownership and market deployment (APEC, 2024; Ahuja & Gurtoo, 2025). Evidence from regional programs emphasizes demand-side matching, licensing facilitation, and network building as necessary complements to filing growth, while highlighting the enabling role of digitization and institutional support in converting IP into economic value (Ahuja & Gurtoo, 2025; APEC, 2024). Consistent with these findings, WIPO’s guidance on Technology and Innovation Support Centers and on technology transfer practice codifies training, patent analytics, licensing support, and contract management as scalable components of national technology-transfer systems (WIPO, 2022a; WIPO, 2022b).

For LDCs, capacity assessments document persistent deficits in IP administration, examiner skills, digital infrastructure, and innovation support services, which slow application processing, increase pendency, and impede commercialization (UNCTAD & Commonwealth Secretariat, 2024). Policy critiques further argue that mainstreaming a development orientation across WIPO’s committees remains uneven

and that more consistent promotion of TRIPS flexibilities is needed to align IP governance with public-interest development goals (South Centre, 2025). These findings collectively imply that foundational capacity building national IP strategies, legislative and policy advisory services should precede or accompany acceleration initiatives to ensure absorptive capability and sustainability (UNCTAD & Commonwealth Secretariat, 2024; WIPO, 2022a).

An integrated reading of this literature points to three design imperatives for IP acceleration programs in middle-income settings. First, administrators should embed actionable performance indicators: pendency, stage-level turnaround, grant rates, and early publication cycle times and link them to staffing and workflow changes (Holgersson & Aaboen, 2019; WIPO, 2024). Second, where institutional or technical capacity is limited, process optimization (e.g., triage/express lanes, early publication, targeted inter-agency coordination) can deliver near-term gains while minimizing the transition risks associated with comprehensive platform migrations (Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, 2025; Kirby IP Canada, 2025). Third, acceleration should be coupled with commercialization enablers TTO capability, licensing facilitation, incubators, and demand-side matching so that faster processing translates into measurable technology diffusion and returns on publicly funded R&D (APEC, 2024; WIPO, 2022a).

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on two complementary theories that together explained both the relevance of institutional interventions such as the SciTech Superhighway Program to the national innovation landscape and the mechanisms through which such interventions influenced administrative performance, particularly the acceleration of intellectual property (IP) grants.

The first theory, the National Innovation Systems (NIS) Theory, as articulated by Freeman (1987) and Lundvall (1992), posits that a country's innovation performance emerges from the dynamic interactions among key institutions including government agencies, universities, research organizations, and industry actors. Freeman emphasized that innovation does not occur in isolation but is enabled by coordinated institutional structures, policies, and programs, while Lundvall highlighted the importance of learning, knowledge exchange, and institutional linkages in shaping innovation outcomes. Applied to the present study, the NIS framework provided an overarching lens for understanding the SciTech Superhighway Program as a system-level intervention aimed at strengthening the Philippine innovation ecosystem. By improving coordination among the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL), and researchers or inventors, the program's assistance mechanisms, such as pre-screening support, correction of documentary deficiencies, and guidance on requirements, addressed long-standing systemic barriers that historically slowed IP processing. Within the NIS perspective, the acceleration of IP grants represents a critical system output, as faster processing of patents, utility models, industrial designs and trademarks facilitates the movement of research outputs along the innovation value chain, from ideation to protection and eventually to commercialization, thereby enhancing national innovation performance.

The second theoretical lens guiding this study was Administrative Efficiency Theory, grounded in Herbert Simon's foundational work on organizational behavior and decision-making (1947; 3rd ed. 1976). Simon argued that institutional performance improves when processes are simplified, standardized, and supported by rational administrative mechanisms that minimize unnecessary steps and reduce

cognitive and procedural burdens on organizational actors. Viewed from this perspective, the SciTech Superhighway Program functioned as an administrative efficiency intervention designed to eliminate procedural bottlenecks that typically result in examination delays, returned applications, or extended processing times. By assisting inventors and researchers in preparing complete and compliant applications, the program improved workflow coordination between applicants and IPOPHL and enhanced the throughput of correctly filed IP submissions. This theoretical lens helps explain the mechanisms through which IP grant acceleration was achieved: fewer administrative errors, improved compliance with formal requirements, reduced back-and-forth communication, and smoother progression across processing stages. Together, the NIS and Administrative Efficiency frameworks offered a coherent foundation for understanding both the systemic value and operational pathways of the SciTech Superhighway Program in improving IP administration and supporting national innovation outcomes.

III. CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE R&D ORGANIZATION ENVIRONMENT

International Context

The performance of intellectual property (IP) systems over the past half-decade has hinged as much on administrative capability as on statutory design. While legal frameworks set the scope of rights and procedures, outcomes for innovators are increasingly determined by administrative throughput covering pendency, stage cycle times, digital readiness, and enforcement capacity, which collectively shape whether applications translate into timely, enforceable rights that support commercialization (WIPO, 2025). The World Intellectual Property Indicators 2025 (WIPI 2025) captures this dynamic with the headline statistic that 3.7 million patent applications were filed worldwide in 2024, a 4.9% year-on-year increase and the fastest annual growth since 2018, underscoring how filing intensity raises operational demands on patent offices (WIPO, 2025). Notably, the surge was propelled by resident filings, which comprised roughly 72.6% of the total, with resident activity growing 6.8% in 2024 implying greater pressure on domestic examination capacity and queue management (WIPO, 2025; IP Helpdesk, 2025).

Geographically, Asia remains the gravitational center of patenting, with China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Japan leading filing growth and cementing the region's role in shaping global backlogs and office performance targets (WIPO, 2025; IP Helpdesk, 2025). China alone received about 1.8 million applications in 2024, dwarfing other offices and highlighting the scale effects that come with sustained resident-led expansion (CNIPA, 2025; China Daily, 2025). Complementary analyses reiterate these patterns, noting multi-year growth in India and a broader rebound in IP filings across several economies (Patentica, 2025; LLR, 2025). For policymakers and

administrators, the implication is clear: capacity, digital operations, and predictable workflows are not ancillary; they are core levers that determine how quickly filings become granted rights and how reliably firms can plan market entry.

Still, robust filing numbers do not automatically translate into effective IP protection. The USTR Special 301 Report (2025) flags persistent enforcement weaknesses counterfeiting, online piracy, and uneven administrative capacity that can dilute the commercial value of patents and related rights even as application counts rise (USTR, 2025). Commentary around the 2025 cycle further emphasizes cross-cutting concerns such as online piracy, border enforcement, and forced technology transfer, which widen the gap between formal protection and real-world appropriation (KPMG, 2025; U.S. Department of State, n.d.). These findings suggest that front-end efficiency (examination, publication, office actions) must be complemented by back-end enforcement to deliver innovation outcomes; otherwise, gains in pendency or grant rates may not yield commensurate returns for firms.

Recent administrative transitions provide practical lessons. Canada's CIPO launched MyCIPO Patents in 2024 as part of its Next Generation Patents (NGP) modernization. Contemporary practitioner reports documented temporary pauses in patent grants, reduced notices of allowance, publication delays, and large correspondence backlogs a cautionary case where the sequencing of digital rollouts had measurable, short-term impacts on pendency and service reliability (BLG, 2024; Kirby IP, 2024). Subsequent updates into early 2025 described continuing bottlenecks (e.g., delays in outgoing correspondence and fee processing), even as some issues were resolved and service standards were adjusted (BLG, 2025; Marks & Clerk, 2025). The official NGP page confirms prioritization schemes (e.g., for accelerated examination) and process changes designed to stabilize operations underscoring the

need for change management and staged deployment when pursuing IT-heavy reforms (CIPO/ISED, n.d.).

These administrative realities align with theory from the National Innovation Systems (NIS) literature, which frames innovation performance as an emergent property of coordinated interactions among government agencies, universities, research institutes, and industry (Lundvall, 2022; Springer, n.d.). In this perspective, accelerating IP grants and improving pendency are not merely operational tweaks but system-level interventions that reduce frictions across the research-to-market pipeline especially when synchronized with funding, technology transfer, and market-linkage programs (Freeman, 1995; Lundvall, 2022). The growing dominance of resident filings further strengthens the case for local institutional coordination, as domestic innovators rely on national offices' digital readiness, queue management, and stage-cycle discipline to time R&D investments, disclosure strategies, and financing.

Capacity building on the demand side that is, applicant readiness also matters. The WIPO Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC) program provides a template for pairing administrative improvements with user-facing support: patent search training, analytics (e.g., patent landscapes), drafting assistance, and commercialization guidance delivered through national networks (WIPO TISC program page, n.d.; WIPO TISC Reports 2021–2024). The TISC network has expanded to 93 countries, handling millions of inventor and researcher inquiries, and explicitly targets developing and least developed contexts where administrative skills and applicant capabilities vary (WIPO TISC Reports 2023 & 2024). Earlier program documentation emphasizes its alignment with WIPO's Development Agenda and its role in scaling access to specialized databases and training, reinforcing that upstream

quality good searches, solid drafting, and compliance reduces rework and shortens queues (WIPO TISC Background, n.d.; WIPO Magazine, 2019).

Bringing these threads together, contemporary evidence suggests three reinforcing pillars for IP system effectiveness. First, sustained filing growth, especially resident-led, requires offices to invest in workflow analytics, digital platforms, and triaged queue management to maintain predictable pendency and first-action timelines (WIPO, 2025; IPIC, 2024). Second, change-management discipline is critical during IT transitions; phased deployments, transparent service-standard adjustments, and proactive communications can mitigate the risk of backlogs and status errors that undermine applicant trust (BLG, 2024; CIPO/ISED, n.d.). Third, complementary enforcement and capacity-building measures ranging from stronger border and online enforcement to TISC-style applicant support are necessary to convert formal rights into commercial value and to smooth the research-to-market pipeline (USTR, 2025; WIPO TISC Reports, 2024).

For researchers designing evaluations of acceleration programs, these developments provide testable propositions. If administrative throughput improves (e.g., lower return-for-correction rates, fewer office actions, shorter formality and time-to-first-action), one should observe cascading gains in total pendency and grant likelihood, especially where pre-screening and guidance reduce rework (WIPO, 2025; WIPO TISC Reports, 2023–2024). Conversely, periods of platform transition may yield temporary slowdowns or reliability issues that require careful interpretation of performance metrics (BLG, 2025; Marks & Clerk, 2025). Embedding such analyses in the NIS frame encourages attention to inter-agency coordination e.g., aligning research funding, express examination channels, and technology transfer services so that improvements in one node (the IP office) are reinforced by readiness in others

(universities, incubators, enforcement agencies) (Lundvall, 2022; Freeman, 1995). In short, the 2021–2025 evidence base affirms that administration, enforcement, and capability-building function as complements: offices that invest across all three are better positioned to turn rising application volumes into timely, durable, and economically meaningful IP outcomes.

Local context

Over the past several years, the Philippine intellectual property environment has undergone accelerated modernization, with the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHL) implementing reforms aimed at upgrading digital systems, building examiner competence, and deepening global work-sharing collaborations. These reforms have been essential in enhancing examination predictability and administrative throughput two long-standing bottlenecks in the country's innovation ecosystem. IPOPHL's 2024 Annual Technical Report, for instance, reports that while patent filings declined by 8% (from 4,530 in 2023 to 4,172 in 2024), patent grants rose by 30%, increasing from 1,583 to 2,063 grants despite the fewer filings (IPOPHL, 2024). This inversion lower filings but significantly higher issuances signals that procedural reforms, including digitization, intensified training, and ICT-supported workflows, are improving examination productivity and reducing pendency. IPOPHL's continued efforts to serve as an International Searching Authority/International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) further deepen its integration into global IP infrastructures, raising examination quality and harmonization with international standards (IPOPHL, 2023).

A major policy innovation within this broader modernization framework is the SciTech Superhighway Program, a joint initiative launched in late 2020 by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Department of Trade and

Industry (DTI), and IPOPHL. The program was designed to fast-track the protection of 1,050 DOST-funded IP applications, recognizing that the value of publicly funded research increases when intellectual property rights are secured early and efficiently. Under the program, IPOPHL committed to process 400 industrial designs through the “ID in Five Days” express lane, 400 utility models through the “UM in Two Months” lane, 150 invention patents under early publication and immediate substantive examination, and 100 trademarks through expedited workflows (IPOPHL, 2020). These accelerated timelines are substantially shorter than the standard 2019 turnaround averages of six months for industrial designs and ten months for utility models, and thus represent structural administrative gains for researchers and institutions relying on timely IP protection.

The initiative was framed by policymakers as essential not only for improving the country’s position in innovation metrics but also for enabling Filipino innovators to compete in a landscape increasingly shaped by rapid technological change. IPOPHL leadership emphasized that shortened processes would provide inventors with a competitive edge, help them secure returns on R&D investments sooner, and encourage more participation in IP creation (IPOPHL, 2020). Complementary reporting in national media underscored that the program’s expedited lanes particularly the five-day ID registration and two-month UM registration were aimed at pushing government-funded research toward the market at an accelerated pace, enabling more technologies to become commercialization-ready in shorter periods (BusinessWorld Online, 2020).

Program operationalization advanced further in 2021 with the establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) tasked to troubleshoot formality issues, map inter-agency workflows, and recommend procedural improvements for smoother

application processing (DOST-TAPI, 2021). This capacity-building phase included extensive training on patent information search, formality examination, and requirements compliance reflecting global empirical findings that quality at the pre-examination stage significantly reduces downstream pendency, rework, and office actions. DOST officials emphasized that strengthening formality compliance and reducing administrative lapses would ensure that more government-funded technologies successfully enter accelerated lanes and reach commercialization.

Supporting these administrative changes is a parallel investment in data systems and inventor-facing digital infrastructure through the DOST-TAPI SIPAG and iSIPAG platforms. Launched in 2021 as the Philippines' first comprehensive "IP warehouse," the System for Intellectual Property Applications and Grants (SIPAG) enables centralized filing, monitoring, and real-time data visibility over thousands of IP applications (DOST-TAPI, 2021). The platform organizes IP filings with greater accuracy and allows faster retrieval of case information—capabilities crucial for both internal management and inter-agency coordination. Its online counterpart, iSIPAG, extends these benefits to applicants by allowing them to track their application status, submit documents electronically, and reduce the frequency of follow-up inquiries. A 2023 digitization report noted that iSIPAG reduced update-related inquiries by over 37%, demonstrating its effectiveness in decreasing administrative workload and improving applicant experience (DOST-TAPI Digitization Report, 2023).

Together, the SciTech Superhighway Program and the SIPAG/iSIPAG systems reflect a maturing Philippine IP ecosystem that increasingly integrates policy reform, digital tools, and inter-agency coordination. These efforts also parallel IPOPHL's broader modernization initiatives, recognized internationally through rankings and global partnerships that position the Philippines as an emerging innovation leader in

Southeast Asia (IPOP HL–INPI Partnership, 2024). The combined effect of faster examination, improved digital platforms, expanded capacity-building, and strengthened data infrastructures suggests that Philippine IP administration is deliberately shifting from reactive processing to proactive, innovation-enabling governance.

National Innovation Systems (NIS)

National Innovation Systems (NIS) theory emphasizes that a country's innovation performance emerges not from isolated actors but from the structured interaction of institutions, particularly government agencies, universities, research institutes, and industry players. Lundvall (2022) describes NIS as a framework in which innovation is driven by relationships that facilitate knowledge flow, learning, and coordinated problem-solving across sectors. Similarly, Freeman's foundational work highlights that national development is strongly shaped by how effectively governments cultivate and coordinate innovation-supporting institutions (Freeman, 1995). Under this lens, innovation is not a linear output of R&D but an emergent system property produced through alignment of policies, infrastructures, incentives, and administrative capabilities.

The Philippines' SciTech Superhighway Program is a concrete expression of this NIS logic. Conceived as a tripartite partnership among the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the program deliberately integrates the state's funding, protection, and market-translation functions into a unified IP acceleration pipeline. Its design reduces frictions across the research-to-market continuum by aligning DOST's role in R&D funding and endorsement, IPOP HL's role in expedited protection through express lanes, and DTI's mandate to support

commercialization and market linkage. This architecture mirrors NIS propositions that innovation capacity improves when institutions synchronize their functions rather than operate in silos.

In operational terms, the SciTech Superhighway provides express processing for 1,050 DOST-funded IP applications, including “ID in Five Days,” “UM in Two Months,” and early-publication with immediate substantive examination for invention patents (IPOPHL, 2020). These administrative accelerators are not merely procedural shortcuts—they restructure the temporal dynamics of how Filipino technologies move from ideation to legal protection. NIS literature argues that predictable and efficient IP systems reduce uncertainty for innovators and improve their incentives to invest in development and commercialization. This aligns with empirical insights showing that administrative quality, information systems, and institutional coordination significantly influence the success rates and timeliness of innovation outputs.

A further layer of NIS strengthening emerges from capacity-building activities and the formation of a multi-agency Technical Working Group (TWG) in 2021. The TWG's mandate to streamline formality examinations, troubleshoot bottlenecks, and harmonize workflows across agencies reflects the NIS principle that innovation thrives when institutional routines are coherent and mutually reinforcing (DOST-TAPI, 2021). By improving upstream formality compliance—an issue long associated with pendency these activities support smoother downstream processing, thereby reinforcing systemic efficiency.

The program is also bolstered by DOST-TAPI's digital infrastructure through SIPAG and iSIPAG, which provide real-time monitoring of IP applications and reduce administrative burdens for inventors. These platforms exemplify how digital tools

enhance institutional connectivity—an essential element in contemporary NIS thinking. SIPAG’s function as an IP warehouse and iSIPAG’s real-time tracking features demonstrate how information systems support transparency, reduce coordination costs, and accelerate applicant readiness (DOST-TAPI, 2021; DOST-TAPI, 2023).

Evaluating the SciTech Superhighway’s effect on grant acceleration, pendency reduction, and improved grant likelihood therefore provides a direct empirical test of NIS theory in the Philippine setting. If tighter coupling between funding, administrative processing, and market linkage yields faster and more successful IP protection outcomes, it would affirm core NIS propositions: that innovation systems perform better when institutions are integrated, information flows are streamlined, and administrative mechanisms are aligned with national innovation goals.

Administrative Efficiency

Herbert Simon’s theory of administrative behavior remains foundational in understanding why organizations improve when they rationalize processes, lower cognitive burdens, and structure decision environments to reduce unnecessary complexity. At the core of Simon’s view is the idea of bounded rationality that administrators cannot process limitless information or evaluate every possible alternative, and thus rely on simplified routines, heuristics, and satisficing rather than optimizing (Simon, 1997). Within innovation and patent administration systems, these constraints are especially salient: applicants face intricate procedural requirements, examiners must process diverse technical documents, and agencies must ensure completeness, clarity, and compliance before substantive evaluation can proceed. This is why Simon argues that organizations boost performance when they reduce

ambiguity, clarify procedures, and design workflows that minimize rework and redundant decision cycles.

The SciTech Superhighway Program in the Philippines maps directly onto these administrative principles. Through DOST endorsement, prescreening of formality requirements, capacity-building, and the creation of technical working groups, the program embeds mechanisms that reduce the cognitive load on applicants and examiners alike. IPOPHL’s express lanes, such as *ID in Five Days*, *UM in Two Months*, and early publication for invention patents, are not merely accelerators but structured rationalizations that simplify the administrative journey by ensuring applications enter the system already compliant with formality expectations (IPOPHL, 2020). In Simon’s terms, such upstream quality control reduces the volume of “incorrect alternatives” that an organization must sift through, allowing examiners to allocate attention more efficiently within their bounded rationality constraints.

This same logic underlies the program’s emphasis on pre-screening and guided compliance. Training sessions and TWG-facilitated interventions launched in 2021 explicitly targeted formality bottlenecks, ensuring that applications are technically prepared before entering examination pipelines (DOST-TAPI, 2021). Simon posits that when organizations standardize early-stage decision routines, they not only reduce rework but also prevent cascading delays downstream. In the context of IP processing, fewer formality defects mean fewer returns-for-correction, fewer applicant-examiner exchanges, and fewer procedural resets—each of which typically adds weeks or months to total pendency.

Digital platforms like SIPAG and iSIPAG similarly operationalize Simon’s administrative insights. As centralized IP warehouses and monitoring systems, they reduce uncertainty, streamline information retrieval, and shorten the feedback loops

between applicants and administrators. These tools alleviate cognitive burdens by providing real-time application status updates, reducing the need for applicants to inquire manually and decreasing repetitive administrative processing (DOST-TAPI, 2021; DOST-TAPI, 2023). Simon emphasizes that information structures must be designed to support decision-makers who operate with limited attention and incomplete knowledge; SIPAG and iSIPAG perform exactly this function by enhancing visibility, reducing ambiguity, and minimizing unnecessary information search.

The stage-level turnaround metrics from *formality to publication to substantive examination to grant*, serve as empirical tests of Simon's claims. If prescreening, guided compliance, and digital monitoring reduce cycle times at each stage, then the program demonstrates what Simon predicted: organizations that simplify processes, structure decisions, and reduce administrative burdens achieve greater efficiency. IPOPHL's own 2024 data showing a 30% increase in patent grants despite an 8% drop in filings further supports the idea that workflow rationalization improves throughput (IPOPHL, 2024). While Simon wrote before the age of digital administration, the SciTech Superhighway demonstrates how his principles continue to apply: efficiency emerges when institutions design systems that align with human cognitive limits and minimize procedural friction.

Ultimately, the SciTech Superhighway embodies Simon's administrative behavior framework. By institutionalizing prescreening, enhancing early compliance, standardizing workflows, and improving information flow, the program rationalizes administrative processes in ways that convert bounded rationality from a constraint into a manageable design factor. Your evaluation, especially the measurement of stage-level turnaround, directly examines whether these Simon-aligned mechanisms produce measurable efficiency gains in the Philippine IP system.

Synthesis

The conceptual linkages to measurable outcomes begin with the program's core inputs and mechanisms, which include DOST endorsement, formality pre-screening, early publication, and prioritized examination. These are expected to influence intermediate process indicators such as lower return-for-correction rates, fewer office actions, and shorter cycle times across key stages, particularly during formality examination and the interval between publication and the first substantive action patterns aligned with insights from Simon's administrative behavior and National Innovation Systems (NIS) logic, as well as comparative experiences in similar administrative programs. These process improvements are, in turn, expected to yield observable outcomes: reduced total pendency from filing to grant and higher or faster grant rates for assisted applications compared with matched non-assisted counterparts, contextualized within IPOPHL's office-wide efficiency gains reported in 2024. From these linkages emerge study-ready hypotheses: that SciTech-assisted applications show shorter overall processing time Hypothesis 1 (H1), faster stage-level turnaround, particularly in formality and substantive stage Hypothesis 2 (H2), and higher likelihood of grant Hypothesis 3 (H3), driven by enhanced compliance, fewer procedural lapses, and prioritization mechanisms embedded in the assistance program.

Across international and local sources, five consistent insights emerge. First, acceleration is an administrative capability rather than merely a legal promise: while WIPO global data show increasing patenting intensity, the real benefits of filings materialize only when patent offices efficiently convert applications into timely grants and enforce rights to reduce appropriation risk, underscoring the centrality of process metrics such as pendency, stage cycle times, and grant rates in evaluation. Second,

change management plays a decisive role, as shown in the CIPO case, where platform rollouts temporarily increased backlogs and delayed correspondence and grants evidence that workflow design and operational readiness critically shape outcomes; for SciTech, which utilizes existing express lanes and a TWG structure, the literature suggests lower transition risk and quicker gains, which your study is positioned to empirically test. Third, alignment with National Innovation System principles strengthens the rationale for acceleration: through coordinated DOST funding and endorsement, IPOPHL express processing, and DTI linkages, SciTech operationalizes NIS coordination and theoretically raises the likelihood that publicly funded R&D moves more quickly toward protection and downstream commercialization pathways. Fourth, administrative efficiency is achieved through upstream quality, consistent with Simon's framework predicting that pre-screening, guidance, and early compliance reduce rework and shorten queues; thus, SciTech's design combining formality triage and applicant guidance should yield early improvements at formality and first-action stages that cascade into reduced total pendency and increased grant likelihood. Finally, data systems serve as critical enablers: DOST-TAPI's SIPAG/iSIPAG and IPOPHL's reporting infrastructure provide the timestamped and status-level visibility needed to compute granular process metrics, supporting both the present study's analytical framework and the sustainability of routine monitoring and evaluation beyond a one-off assessment.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed an impact assessment via quantitative, comparative, and correlational design to evaluate the effectiveness of the SciTech Superhighway Program in accelerating the processing and granting of intellectual property (IP) applications in the Philippines. Two complementary analytic approaches were used. First, a before-and-during comparison assessed changes in average processing time and distribution characteristics across IP types prior to and following program implementation. Second, between-group analyses compared processing outcomes for SciTech-assisted and non-SciTech applications. Given the structure of the dataset, which included binary indicators of assistance and continuous measures of processing time, the study utilized independent samples comparisons, correlation analyses, and regression-based effect estimation to determine whether program assistance yielded measurable improvements in administrative speed.

This methodological approach is consistent with the study's theoretical framing: (a) National Innovation Systems (NIS) Theory, which views acceleration as an outcome of institutional coordination, and (b) Administrative Efficiency Theory, which posits that administrative simplification and pre-screening reduce process delays. The design, therefore, sought to quantify program effects through observable statistical differences in processing duration, stage-level consistency, and patterns of association between assistance and outcomes.

Data Sources and Variables

The analysis drew on administrative records extracted from DOST-TAPI's SIPAG database, IPOPHL online database and the IPXPRESS monitoring system.

These databases provided the processing timestamps required for computing the total processing duration. The cleaned analytical dataset included:

- IP Type (Invention, Utility Model, Industrial Design, Trademark)
- Assistance indicator (0 = non-assisted, 1 = assisted)
- Processing_Time_Days (continuous)

A grant outcome variable (GrantFlag: 0 = not granted, 1 = granted) was available in the cleaned dataset, enabling chi-square tests. Results and methodological procedures were therefore limited to analyses of processing duration, group differences, and associations between assistance and speed, which were fully reflected in the findings.

Population and Sampling Procedure

The study population consisted of all IP applications endorsed by the Intellectual Property Rights Assistance Program (IPRAP) of the DOST-TAPI that received assistance under the SciTech Superhighway Program from 2021 to 2024 (611 IP applications).

To facilitate comparison, a matched sample of non-SciTech IP applications was selected under IPRAP from 2018 to 2020 (418 IP applications) that had not received assistance under the SciTech Superhighway Program. Non-SciTech applications came from earlier filing years (2018–2020), which may reflect slower legacy processing conditions compared with the 2021–2024 period. Matching was based on the actual processing time of the non-SciTech IP applications compared to the SciTech-assisted applications per IP type. This ensured that differences in processing outcomes could be attributed to program assistance rather than extraneous factors such as filing year or application category.

Research Instrument

A structured data extraction matrix was developed to capture:

- Filing date
- Publication date
- Grant date

Using these fields, the study computed:

- Processing time (filing to grant)

The processing time is computed using the formula $\text{IF}((\text{ISBLANK}(\textit{grant date})), "", (\textit{grant date} - \textit{filing date}))$. The formula displays a blank cell if the grant date is blank, meaning the IP has not yet been granted and is still undergoing the substantive examination. On the other hand, if the IP is granted, the formula will display the difference between the grant date and the filing date.

- Stage-level turnaround time (formality and substantive examinations)

The turnaround time for formality examination is computed using the formula $\text{IF}((\text{ISBLANK}(\textit{publication date})), "", (\textit{publication date} - \textit{filing date}))$. The formula displays a blank cell if the publication date is blank, meaning the IP has not yet been published. If the IP is granted, the formula will return a value reflecting the difference of the publication date and the filing date.

The turnaround time for the substantive examination is computed using the formula $\text{IF}((\text{ISBLANK}(\textit{grant date})), "", (\textit{grant date} - \textit{publication date}))$. The formula displays a blank cell if the publication date is blank, meaning the IP has not yet

been granted. If the IP is granted, the formula will provide a value reflecting the difference of the grant date and the publication date.

Computations were performed in Microsoft Excel, and Grammarly was used *only* for grammar refinement, ensuring no alteration to data integrity.

Data Preparation and Cleaning

Data cleaning involved verifying timestamp completeness, removing duplicates, ensuring variable consistency, and validating IP type classification. Extreme outliers in processing time (common in IP pendency datasets) were retained because they represent authentic administrative delays. Assistance for applications was coded as a binary variable, with non-SciTech applications coded as 0, while SciTech-assisted as 1. All identifying details were removed before analysis.

Skewness in processing time, expected in administrative datasets where some applications remain pending longer than others, was addressed analytically by complementing parametric tests with robust alternatives (Welch's t , Mann–Whitney U , and Spearman correlations), consistent with the actual findings.

Statistical Analyses

All statistical tests were conducted using the Jamovi Project (2025). Jamovi (Version 2.6) [Computer Software].

1. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive measures (mean, median, minimum, maximum, standard deviation (SD)) were computed for both non-SciTech and SciTech datasets. These measures provided the basis for identifying broad improvements in processing time (e.g., overall reduction from 217 to 151 days and narrowing of dispersion), reflected in Chapter VI.

2. Independent Samples *t*-Tests

Independent samples *t*-tests examined whether mean processing time differed significantly between SciTech-assisted and non-SciTech-assisted applications per IP type. Consistent with findings, the tests applied were:

- Welch's *t*-test for the full dataset, due to violations of normality and homogeneity (as shown in Shapiro–Wilk and Levene's results).
- Student's *t*-test for very small subsets where assumptions were not violated.

Effect sizes were reported using Cohen's *d* and 95% confidence intervals.

3. Mann–Whitney U Test (Non-Parametric Alternative)

Because processing time was highly skewed and included extreme values, Mann–Whitney U tests were used when appropriate to validate group differences without requiring normal distribution assumptions.

4. One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine if the mean processing times across the different IPs are significantly different statistically.

5. Correlation Analysis

A point-biserial correlation (Pearson's *r* with a binary variable) was calculated to measure the strength and direction of association between program assistance and processing time. This analysis produced a statistically significant negative correlation ($r = -.195$, $p < .001$), confirming faster processing among assisted applications. A Spearman rho test was also performed as a robustness check, producing similar results.

6. Regression Considerations

Multiple regression was originally planned to model predictors of processing time (assistance, IP type, and filing year). However, due to data constraints and the absence of certain required fields (e.g., grant outcome), inferential regression models were not executed in the final analysis. Instead, the study relied on direct effect estimates derived from group comparisons and correlation coefficients.

Ethical Considerations

All data were anonymized before analysis. The study complied with institutional data-sharing agreements and adhered to ethical standards for the handling of administrative datasets. No personal, sensitive, or identifying data about individual applicants were accessed or reported.

The data collection procedure followed a structured sequence beginning with securing formal permission from DOST–TAPI to access administrative records for research purposes. Authorized personnel then retrieved datasets from IPXPRESS and DOST–TAPI databases, limiting extraction to records that fell within the relevant program period. SciTech-assisted applications were compiled using IPXPRESS, while non-SciTech-assisted applications were obtained from the SIPAG database of DOST-TAPI IPRAP and cross-validated with TAPI records and IPOPHL database/website to ensure completeness. A matched sample of comparable non-SciTech-assisted applications was likewise selected from SIPAG to construct the study’s control cohort. Data cleaning and verification were performed by resolving duplicates, incomplete entries, and inconsistencies, with all identifying information anonymized to ensure confidentiality. Afterward, key dates were encoded into a data extraction matrix, and stage-level durations were computed using Excel formulas. Finally, the cleaned dataset was prepared for analysis through export into Microsoft Excel and Jamovi for statistical testing.

V. PROPOSED TIMELINE

The proposed study was implemented from February to May, following a structured sequence of activities designed to support an efficient and rigorous research process. The initial phase in February focused on proposal preparation and submission, ensuring that the study framework, objectives, and methodological design were formally approved before data work began. Once the proposal was cleared, the project transitioned into data collection and extraction in February to March, during which administrative records were retrieved, compiled, and organized for analysis. This was followed by the data analysis phase, which took place from March to April, where statistical processing using Excel and Jamovi was conducted to generate the metrics and comparative outputs needed for interpretation. The insights derived from these analyses then guided the writing of chapters and the drafting of the research report throughout April, allowing the researcher to integrate empirical results with the study's conceptual and methodological foundations. Finally, the month of May was dedicated to the refinement, proofreading, and submission of the final manuscript, ensuring that the study met academic standards and was ready for evaluation or dissemination.

VI. FINDINGS

Graphical representation of the disaggregation of data per IP, assistance and grant status are presented. Tables for the numerical figures on data and statistical tests results were also presented per IP.

Figure 6.1. Number of Granted and Not Yet Granted Applications for each IP under the Regular IPRAP and the SciTech Superhighway Assistance Program.

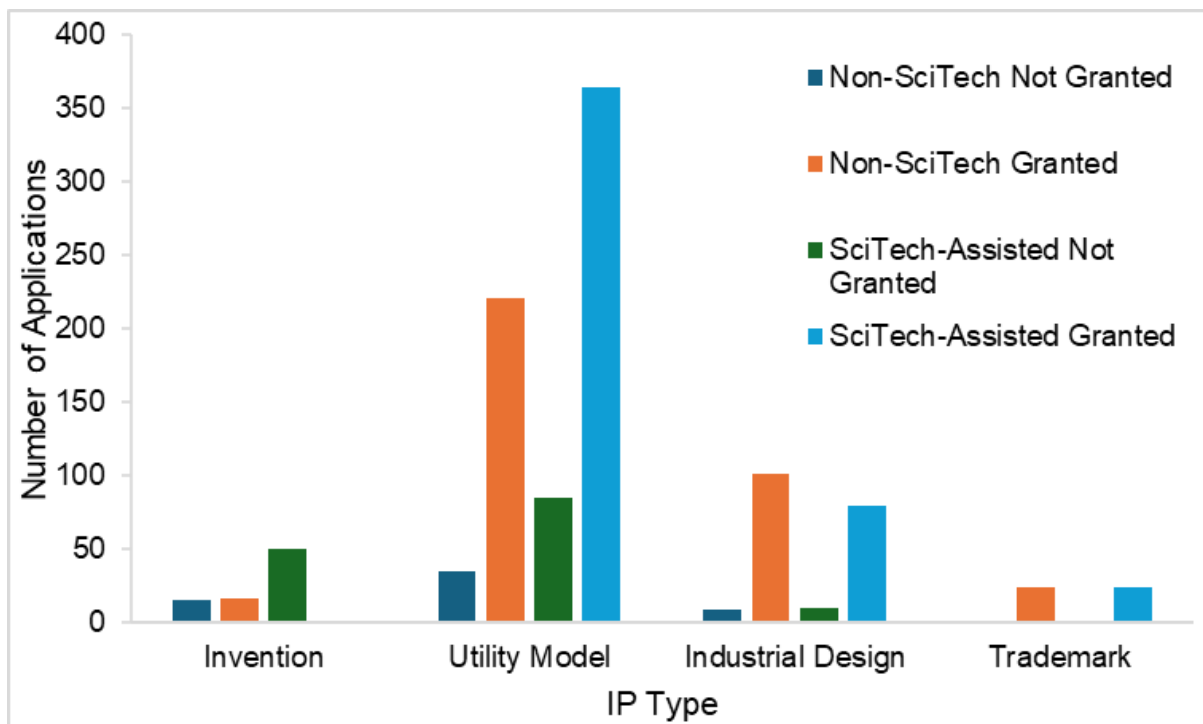


Figure 6.1 shows the distribution of the data per IP Type (Invention, Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademark) for non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications which were granted and with ongoing application status. For Invention, there were 31 non-SciTech applications, 16 of which have already been granted while 15 are still ongoing. There were 50 inventions under the SciTech program, of which all are still ongoing and have not yet been granted. Among applications for Utility Model, there are 254 which were filed through non-SciTech routes, while 448 were assisted through SciTech. For the non-SciTech Utility Model applications, 34 are not

yet granted, while 220 have already been granted. On the other hand, there were 364 granted applications and 84 were still ongoing, for the SciTech-assisted Utility model applications. Industrial Design has 109 non-SciTech applications and 89 SciTech-assisted applications. The number of applications granted for non-SciTech is 101 while eight (8) are still ongoing. For SciTech-assisted applications, there are 79 Industrial Design which were granted while 10 are still ongoing. For Trademark applications, 24 of which are non-SciTech while 24 applications also are SciTech-assisted. All of the Trademark applications were already granted.

Figure 6.2. Percentage of applications granted per IP Type for both non-SciTech and SciTech-Assisted.

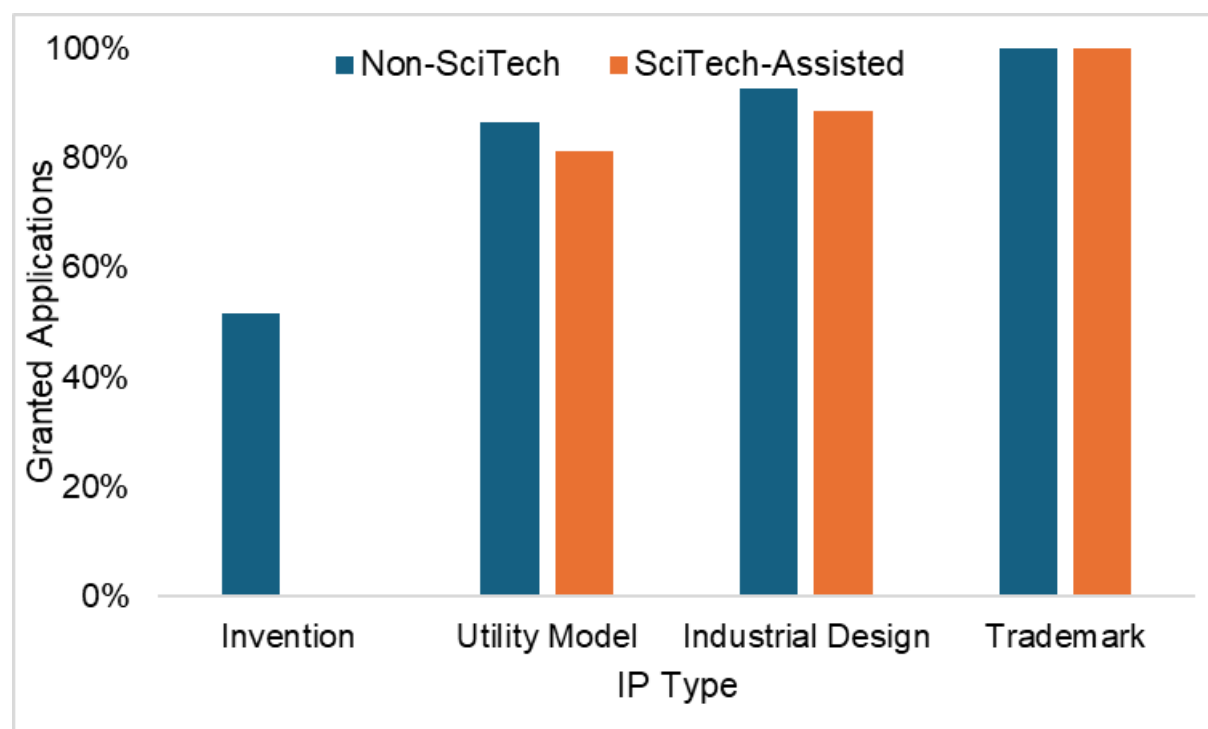


Figure 6.2 shows the percentages of granted applications per IP for both non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. For invention, there is no data for the granted SciTech-assisted applications. While 52% of the non-SciTech applications for inventions have been granted. For the Utility Model, 87% of the non-SciTech and 81%

of the SciTech-assisted applications were granted. Furthermore, 93% and 89% of the non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted, respectively, were granted for the Industrial Design applications. While both the non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications for Trademarks were 100% granted.

This suggests that the SciTech Superhighway Program does not aid in increasing the grant-approval rate for IP applications. The program mainly provides support through the TWG to resolve formality issues and ensure smoother application processing, while the nature and concept of the IP and the manner its abstract and claims were drafted are not within the scope of the program.

A. Issues and Concerns

1. To determine the stage-level and total turnaround time

To determine where efficiency gains occurred, the study examined two processing stages:

- **Formality Examination Stage (Filing to Publication)**

This stage covers from the submission of the application documents and payment of relevant fees to the review of the completeness and correctness of the documents submitted to its publication for third party access and opposition.

- **Substantive Examination Stage (Publication to Grant)**

This stage covers the main evaluation process of the IP where an examiner is assigned to evaluate the novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability and office actions/responses and decisions are being executed until the grant.

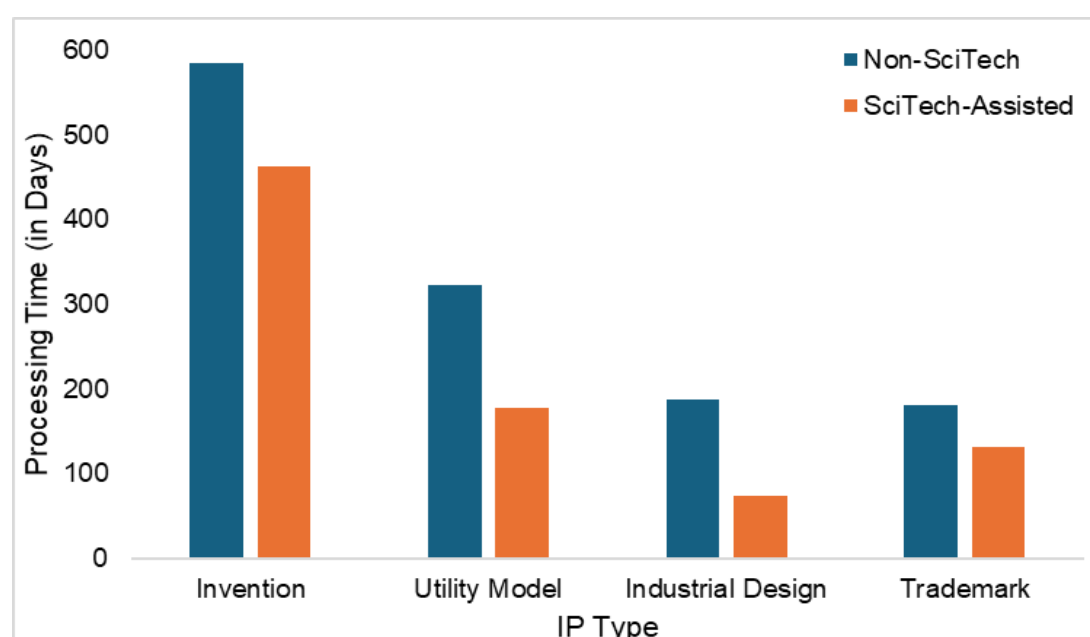
The data in Figure 6.3 and Table 6.1 indicate substantial improvements at the formality stage across all intellectual property categories examined. Specifically, average processing time was reduced by 60.6% for Industrial Designs, 20.9% for Inventions, 27.5% for Trademarks, and 44.4% for Utility Models. These reductions demonstrate marked administrative acceleration at the front-end of IP processing, suggesting that the program effectively streamlined documentation review, enhanced procedural compliance mechanisms, and improved initial examination routing.

Table 6.1

Percent Change in the Average Number of Days under Formality Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type

IP Type	Non-SciTech (Avg Days)	SciTech (Avg Days)	% Change
Invention	586	463	↓ 20.9%
Utility Model	324	180	↓ 44.4%
Industrial Design	188	74	↓ 60.6%
Trademark	182	132	↓ 27.5%

Figure 6.3. Comparison of the Average Number of Days under Formality Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type.



Notably, the most significant gains were observed in Industrial Designs and Utility Models, indicating that procedural interventions at the formality stage were particularly effective for these categories.

Figure 6.4. Comparison of the Average Number of Days under the Substantive Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type.

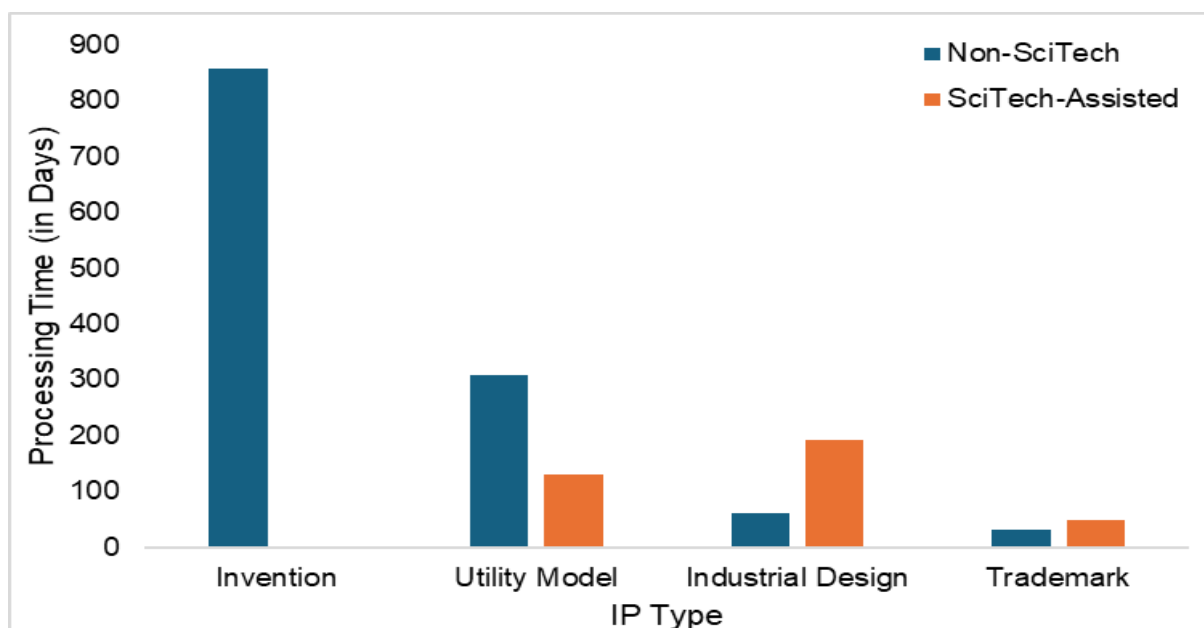


Table 6.2

Percent Change in the Average Number of Days under Substantive Examination Stage between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type

IP Type	Non-SciTech (Avg Days)	SciTech-Assisted (Avg Days)	% Change
Invention	858	No data	—
Utility Model	310	130	↓ 58.1%
Industrial Design	62	193	↑ 211.3%
Trademark	31	48	↑ 54.8%

As shown in Figure 6.4 and Table 6.2, the substantive examination stage yielded mixed outcomes across intellectual property categories. Utility Models recorded a 58.1% reduction in processing time, indicating improved efficiency at this stage; however, Industrial Designs experienced a 211.3% increase, and Trademarks showed a 54.8% increase in examination duration. These findings suggest that although early-stage (formality) processes benefited from substantial efficiency gains, delays persisted or intensified during substantive examination for certain IP categories. Consequently, improvements in administrative efficiency were not consistently sustained through to the final grant phase.

An issue identified from the analysis is that while the formality stage demonstrated significant performance gains, substantive examination timelines increased for Industrial Designs and Trademarks, with only Utility Models exhibiting improvement across both stages. This pattern indicates that the program's interventions may have concentrated efficiency gains at the front-end of processing without correspondingly enhancing examiner-level workflows or technical review capacity. As a result, overall system performance improvements were uneven, reflecting potential bottlenecks at the substantive evaluation stage that require targeted policy and operational adjustments.

A descriptive analysis was conducted to compare processing times (in days until grant) between cases with assistance (*AssistFlag* = 1) and those without assistance (*AssistFlag* = 0). Table 6.13 shows that for the assisted group, data were available for N = 467 cases, with 144 missing observations. Processing time for assisted cases was M = 217 days (SD = 210), with a median of 151 days. The 95% confidence interval (CI) for the mean ranged from 198 to 237 days. Processing times in this group ranged from 5 to 1,027 days.

For non-assisted cases, N = 361 observations were available, with 57 missing. The mean processing time was substantially higher at M = 328 days (SD = 332), with a median of 217 days. The 95% CI for the mean ranged from 293 to 362 days. Processing times for this group ranged from 8 to 1,987 days.

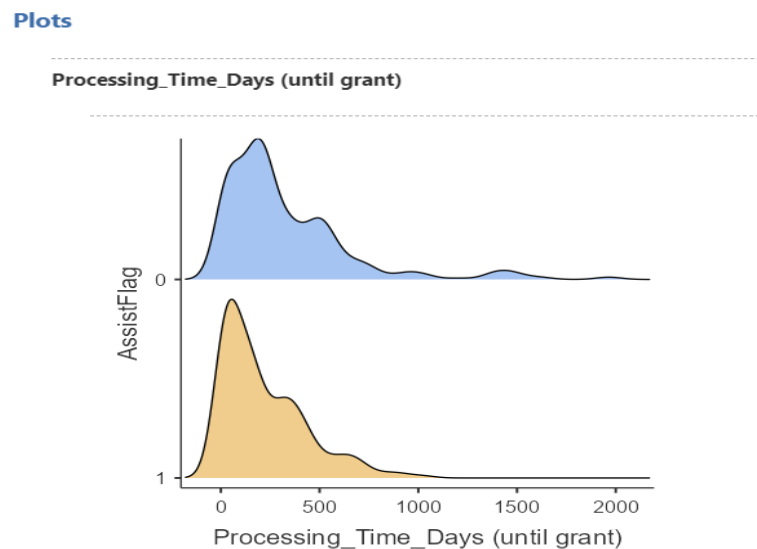
Table 6.3

Total Turnaround Time from Filing to Grant of All IP Applications from Non-SciTech & SciTech Superhighway Program

	AssistFlag	Processing_Time_Days (until grant)
N	0	361
	1	467
Missing	0	57
	1	144
Mean	0	328
	1	217
95% CI mean lower bound	0	293
	1	198
95% CI mean upper bound	0	362
	1	237
Median	0	217
	1	151
Standard Deviation	0	332
	1	210
Minimum	0	8
	1	5
Maximum	0	1987
	1	1027

Note. The CI of the mean assumes that sample means follow a t-distribution with N - 1 degrees of freedom.

Figure 6.5. Distribution of Processing Time Until Grant by Assistance Group.

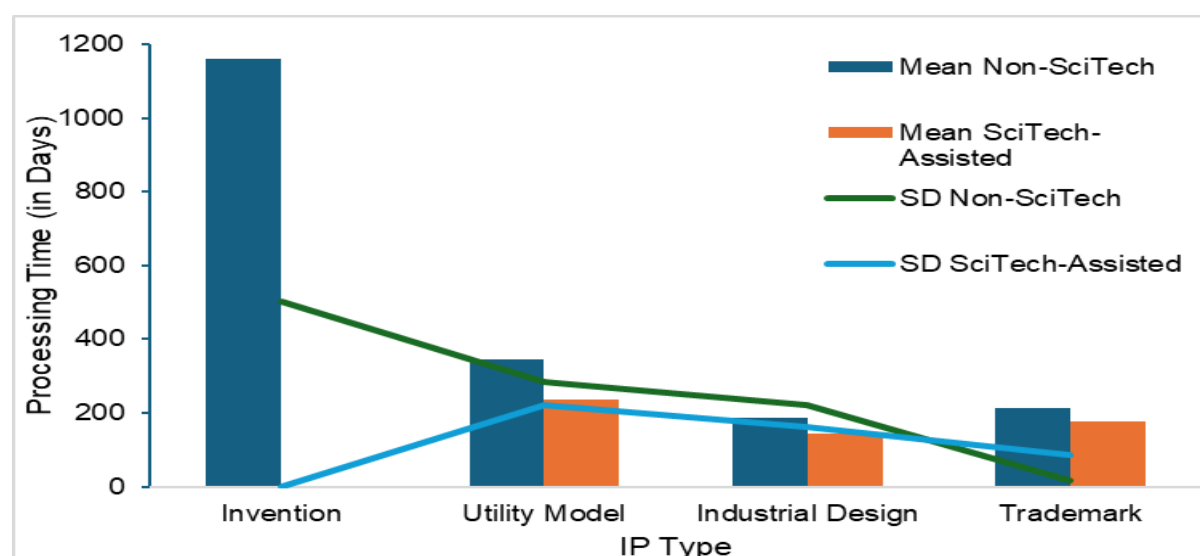


Overall, the non-assisted group demonstrated markedly longer processing times and greater variability compared to the assisted group. Confidence intervals did not overlap, suggesting a meaningful difference in average processing time between groups, although inferential testing would be required to confirm this statistically as shown in Figure 6.5.

2. To determine the average processing time of IP applications before and during the implementation of the SciTech Superhighway Program.

The average processing time, measured from filing to grant, demonstrates a general reduction following program implementation.

Figure 6.6. Comparison of the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type.



Using MS Excel, Figure 6.6 compares the processing time of the different IPs (Invention, Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademark) for both non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. It is revealed that across all IPs, the mean processing time for non-SciTech applications is consistently higher than for the SciTech-assisted applications, indicating that the SciTech Superhighway Program generally leads to faster processing. The standard deviation shows more variability in processing time for non-SciTech applications, especially for Invention where the SD is notably larger, indicating a greater inconsistency in processing times. In contrast, the SD for SciTech-assisted applications across all IP types is lower, suggesting more predictability in processing time. Although there is no data for the processing time of SciTech-assisted Invention/Patent applications, it is notable that the SD for the non-SciTech Invention/Patent applications is higher than that of the other IP types for both non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted. This indicates that the processing times for this IP are widely distributed and highly variable as compared to that of the other IPs. Overall, the plot suggests that assistance leads to both quicker and more consistent processing

times, especially for Invention and Utility Model. Table 6.4 shows the percent (%) change in processing time per IP type before and after the SciTech Superhighway Program intervention.

Table 6.4

Percent Change in the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant between Non-SciTech & SciTech-Assisted Applications per IP Type

IP Type	Non-SciTech (Mean Days)	SciTech (Mean Days)	% Change
Invention/Patent	1161	No data	—
Utility Model	345	236	↓ 31.6%
Industrial Design	186	144	↓ 22.6%
Trademark	213	178	↓ 16.4%

For industrial design, the average processing time decreased from 186 days to 144 days, representing a 22.6% reduction. Trademark applications showed a decrease from 213 days to 178 days, reflecting a 16.4% reduction in average processing time. Utility Models experienced the most substantial improvement, with average processing time decreasing from 345 days to 236 days, equivalent to a 31.6% reduction.

This suggests improved administrative handling and case flow management under the program. However, for invention/patent, SciTech-assisted grant data for Invention applications were unavailable; thus, no conclusive comparison could be made for this category. Therefore, it can be said that, across measurable IP types, the program is associated with shorter overall processing duration. This indicates a moderate negative relationship between program assistance and time-to-grant.

The comparative results between non-SciTech (*AssistFlag* = 0) and SciTech-assisted (*AssistFlag* = 1) processing times, as shown in Table 6.3, provide strong empirical support for the central problem statement, which questioned whether the

SciTech Superhighway Program meaningfully reduced the total pendency of IP applications. The Jamovi descriptive statistics show that the mean processing time decreased substantially from 328 days before SciTech to 217 days after SciTech, representing an improvement of nearly one-third in overall duration. The median likewise dropped from 217 days to 151 days, indicating that a typical application moved faster through the system under the program. These shifts directly support H1, which posits that SciTech-assisted applications would exhibit shorter total processing times. Furthermore, the reduction in minimum duration (from 11 to 5 days) and, more importantly, the substantial decrease in the maximum duration (from 1,987 days before SciTech to 1,027 days after SciTech) demonstrates that the program also helped limit extreme delays, which previously contributed to backlog accumulation, an intended mechanism of the program's prescreening, deficiency correction, and workflow guidance.

The decrease in standard deviation from 332 days before SciTech to 210 days after SciTech also shows that the processing times became more consistent and predictable, aligning with H2, which states that SciTech improves stage-level workflow efficiency. This reduction in variability suggests that the program's administrative interventions, such as cleaner submissions, fewer document lapses, and reduced back-and-forth revisions, helped standardize how cases progressed through examination and publication. These patterns mirror earlier findings in the IP type comparison, where Industrial Designs, Trademarks, and Utility Models all recorded shorter and more stable processing times after SciTech. While Invention/Patent lacked SciTech grant data and cannot yet be analyzed, this absence itself highlights an important administrative condition: inventions undergo the most complex review cycle, and the program's acceleration effect may take longer to register at the grant stage.

The comparative descriptive and inferential statistics of non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications for each IP type generated from Jamovi are presented and discussed subsequently.

Invention/Patent

Table 6.5 shows that the minimum processing time for non-SciTech is 448 days, while the maximum is 1,987 days. The mean and the median resulting in 1,161 and 1,365 days, respectively, suggest that most Invention/Patent filings take at least more than three (3) years before grant.

Table 6.6 indicates a strong association between assistance and application outcomes. Notably, none of the SciTech-assisted applications (AssistFlag = 1) were granted, while all granted applications (GrantFlag = 1) occurred in the non-SciTech group. This pattern is supported by the chi-square test results, which show a statistically significant relationship between assistance and grant status ($\chi^2(1) = 32.2$, $p < .001$), with consistent significance across the likelihood ratio and Fisher's exact test. The effect size is substantial, as reflected by a Phi coefficient and Cramér's V of 0.630, indicating a strong association.

Table 6.5

Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Invention/Patent Applications

	Processing Time Days (Non-SciTech)	Processing Time Days (SciTech-Assisted)
N	15	0
Missing	16	50
Mean	1161	No Data
95% CI mean lower bound	893	No Data

95% CI mean upper bound	1429	No Data
Median	1365	No Data
Standard Deviation	503	No Data
Variance	253177	No Data
Minimum	448	No Data
Maximum	1987	No Data

Additionally, the odds ratio (0.0093, 95% CI [0.000527, 0.164]) suggests that applications receiving assistance had dramatically lower odds of being granted compared to those without assistance. However, this finding should be interpreted with caution, as the presence of a zero cell and the application of the Haldane–Anscombe correction indicate sparse data, which may inflate effect estimates. Overall, while the results demonstrate a statistically significant and strong negative association, they do not establish causality and may reflect underlying confounding factors influencing both assistance and application outcomes.

Table 6.6

Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Invention/Patent Applications

AssistFlag	Grant Flag		Total
	0	1	
0	15	50	65
1	16	0	16
Total	31	50	81

X² Tests

	Value	df	<i>p</i>
X ²	32.2	1	< .001
Likelihood Ratio	37.6	1	< .001
Fisher's exact test			< .001
N	81		

Comparative Measures

95% Confidence Intervals			
	Value	Lower	Upper
Odds ratio	0.0093*	5.27e-4	0.164

Nominal

	Value
Phi-coefficient	0.630
Cramer's V	0.630

**Haldane-Anscombe correction applied*

Utility Model

Table 6.7 shows that the mean and median for the processing time of SciTech-assisted applications is generally shorter compared with that of non-SciTech applications. However, the mean is relatively higher than the median and the data shows skewness to the right, which indicates that although the program has typically

helped in accelerating the process, there are still some cases with very long processing time. These extreme values resulted in higher average which also means that not all applications for Utility Model have benefited from the assistance.

Table 6.7

Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Utility Model Applications

	Processing Time Days (Non-SciTech)	Processing Time Days (SciTech-Assisted)
N	220	364
Missing	34	84
Mean	345	236
95% CI mean lower bound	307	213
95% CI mean upper bound	382	259
Median	299	152
Standard Deviation	283	222
Variance	80143	49139
Minimum	9	5
Maximum	1637	1027

Table 6.8 shows that there is a significant difference in the processing time between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted Utility Model applications. The non-SciTech applications exhibited substantially longer processing time as compared with that of the SciTech-assisted applications. Welch's t-test result confirms that the difference is statistically significant, with $t = 4.87$, $p < .001$, indicating that despite the variances being unequal, it is unlikely for the observed effect to be due to chance. The effect size, Cohen's $d = 0.428$, is moderate, signifying a meaningful difference of the

performance, manifesting shortened processing time for SciTech-assisted applications, over the non-SciTech applications.

Table 6.8

Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Utility Model Applications

Independent Sample T-Test

Outcome	SciTech-Assisted Mean	Non-SciTech Mean	Mean difference	<i>t</i> (Welch)	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Total processing days	236	345	109	4.87	< .001	0.428

Table 6.9

Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Utility Model Applications

Independent Samples T-Test

		Statistic	df	<i>p</i>		Effect Size
Processing Time Days (until grant)	Student's <i>t</i>	5.16*	582	< .001	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.441
	Welch's <i>t</i>	4.87	380	< .001	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.428
	Mann-Whitney <i>U</i>	30239		< .001	Rank biserial correlation	0.245

Note. $H_a \mu_1 \neq \mu_0$

* *Levene's test is significant ($p < .05$), suggesting a violation of the assumption of equal variances.*

Table 6.9 shows results for similar tests conducted to the Utility Model data. The results indicate that there is a significant difference between processing times for non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. The Student's *t*-test, $t(582) = 5.16$, $p < .001$, and Welch's *t*-test, $t(380) = 4.87$, $p < .001$, have consistently shown evidence of the significant difference in the means of the processing times for non-SciTech and

SciTech-assisted Utility Model applications. The Mann-Whitney U test supports the conclusion that there is a difference in the means for processing time without assuming normality of the data. Across the tests, effect sizes indicate a small-to-moderate practical effect, suggesting that while there is a difference in the processing time, the distributions still have some overlap.

Table 6.10

Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Utility Model Applications

AssistFlag	Grant Flag		Total
	0	1	
0	34	220	254
1	84	364	448
Total	118	584	702

X2 Tests

	Value	df	<i>p</i>
X2	3.34	1	0.068
Likelihood Ratio	3.43	1	0.064
Fisher's exact test			0.074
N	702		

Comparative Measures

	95% Confidence Intervals		
	Value	Lower	Upper
Odds ratio	0.670	0.435	1.03

Nominal

	Value
Phi-coefficient	0.0689
Cramer's V	0.0689

Table 6.10 suggests a modest difference in the grant outcomes between the non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. Among those non-SciTech (AssistFlag = 0), 220 of 254 ($\approx 86.6\%$) received the grant, compared to 364 of 448 ($\approx 81.3\%$) among those SciTech-assisted applications (AssistFlag = 1), indicating a slightly lower success rate in the SciTech-assisted. However, the chi-square test of independence is not statistically significant ($\chi^2(1) = 3.34$, $p = 0.068$), and both the likelihood ratio test ($p = 0.064$) and Fisher's exact test ($p = 0.074$) support this conclusion. Although the p -values are close to the conventional 0.05 threshold, they do not provide sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis of independence.

Thus, there is no statistical difference between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted UM applications. The odds ratio (0.67, 95% CI: 0.435 to 1.03) suggests that SciTech-assisted applications may have lower odds of receiving a grant, but the confidence interval includes 1, reinforcing the lack of statistical significance. Additionally, the effect size is very small ($\phi = 0.069$; Cramer's $V = 0.069$), indicating a weak association of assistance to grant. Overall, while there is a slight trend suggesting assistance may be associated with lower grant success, the evidence is not strong enough to conclude a meaningful relationship.

Industrial Design

Similar results are found in the case of Industrial Design Applications as shown in Table 6.11, which also indicates that the assistance may have contributed in making the processing time for Industrial Design applications shorter compared with that of non-SciTech applications. It is also noted that the range for the non-SciTech applications (1,582 days) is much higher than the range for SciTech applications (943 days), which means that the dataset for non-SciTech Industrial Design applications contain more extreme high values.

The result of Welch's t-test reveals that although processing time for SciTech-assisted applications is shorter, the difference is not statistically significant. The observed difference could possibly be due to some other factors other than the SciTech program. Moreover, the effect size, Cohen's $d = 0.218$, was small, indicating a modest difference in the processing time between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. With results shown in Table 6.12, there is not enough evidence to conclude that the program has resulted in a meaningful difference in the processing efficiency for Industrial Design applications.

Table 6.11

Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Industrial Design Applications

	Processing Time Days (Not Assisted)	Processing Time Days (Assisted)
N	101	79
Missing	8	10
Mean	186	144
95% CI mean lower bound	142	108
95% CI mean upper bound	229	180
Median	131	116
Standard Deviation	222	161
Variance	49104	25841
Minimum	8	7
Maximum	1582	943

Table 6.12

Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Industrial Design Applications

Independent Sample T-Test

Outcome	SciTech-Assisted Mean	Non-SciTech Mean	Mean difference	<i>t</i> (Welch)	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Total processing days	144	186	42.2	1.48	0.141	0.218

Table 6.13

Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Industrial Design Applications

Independent Samples T-Test

		Statistic	df	<i>p</i>		Effect Size
Processing Time Days (until grant)	Student's <i>t</i>	1.42	178	0.156	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.214
	Welch's <i>t</i>	1.48	177	0.141	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.218
	Mann-Whitney U	3270		0.038	Rank biserial correlation	0.180

Note. $H_a \mu_1 \neq \mu_0$

Test results on data collected provide mixed evidence regarding the significance of the difference in the processing time for non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. Both Student's *t*-test and Welch's *t*-test did not show statistical significance in the difference of the processing time. Any observed difference in the mean processing time could be due to some other factors outside the intervention. The effect sizes for both tests were also small, indicating that the difference between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications is only modest.

However, the Mann-Whitney U test yielded a significant statistical result, indicating that there is a difference in the distribution of processing time between groups. But despite this, the rank biserial correlation was still small, meaning a limited practical significance. The results shown in Table 6.13 suggest further examination of other factors affecting the efficiency in the processing time for Industrial Design applications.

Table 6.14 shows only a small difference in grant outcomes between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications. Among those non-SciTech applications (AssistFlag = 0), 101 of 109 ($\approx 92.7\%$) received the grant, compared to 79 of 89 ($\approx 88.8\%$) among those SciTech-assisted applications (AssistFlag = 1). Although the non-SciTech applications appear to have a slightly higher success rate, the chi-square test indicates that this difference is not statistically significant ($\chi^2(1) = 0.90$, $p = 0.343$). This is further supported by the likelihood ratio test ($p = 0.344$) and Fisher's exact test ($p = 0.457$), all of which are well above the 0.05 threshold.

Table 6.14

Chi-Square Test and Effect Size Measures for the Association Between Assistance and Grant Approval for Industrial Design Applications

AssistFlag	Grant Flag		Total
	0	1	
0	8	101	109
1	10	79	89
Total	18	180	198

X² Tests

	Value	df	<i>p</i>
X ²	0.900	1	0.343
Likelihood Ratio	0.895	1	0.344
Fisher's exact test			0.457

N	198		
Comparative Measures			
		95% Confidence Intervals	
	Value	Lower	Upper
Odds ratio	0.626	0.236	1.66
Nominal			
	Value		
Phi-coefficient	0.0674		
Cramer's V	0.0674		

The odds ratio (0.626, 95% CI: 0.236 to 1.66) suggests that SciTech-assisted applications may have lower odds of receiving the grant, but the wide confidence interval includes 1, indicating considerable uncertainty and no reliable effect. Additionally, the effect size is very small ($\phi = 0.067$; Cramer's $V = 0.067$), pointing to a negligible association between assistance status and grant outcome. Overall, there is no meaningful evidence of a relationship between receiving assistance and grant success in this sample.

Trademark

Table 6.15

Descriptive Statistics on the Average Number of Days from Filing to Grant of Trademark Applications

	Processing Time Days (Non-SciTech)	Processing Time Days (SciTech-Assisted)
N	24	24
Missing	0	0
Mean	213	178
95% CI mean lower bound	206	141
95% CI mean upper bound	219	214

Median	217	168
Standard Deviation	16	87.5
Variance	257	7656
Minimum	149	74
Maximum	242	403

Table 6.15 reveals that the average processing time for SciTech-assisted applications is shorter than that of the non-SciTech applications. However, its SD = 87.5 and variance = 7656 are much higher as compared with non-Scitech's SD = 16 and variance = 257. The range also shows extreme low and high values. These results indicate a wide spread out of data which means more inconsistencies and unpredictability in the processing time as compared with that of the non-SciTech applications.

Table 6.16 provides the Welch's *t*-test result conducted for the Trademark datasets. The mean difference of 35 days indicates a shorter processing time for SciTech-assisted applications. However, the difference, as shown in the *t*-value of 1.93 and $p = 0.065$, has not reached a conventional level of significance statistically. Although this means that there is not enough or strong evidence to rule out chance in the effect in the efficiency of processing time at 5% significance level, the effect size (Cohen's $d = 0.557$) was moderate, indicating a meaningful difference. A larger sample size or additional data may be needed to confirm that the program has a meaningful effect in the processing time for Trademark applications.

Table 6.16

Comparison of Processing Days Between SciTech-Assisted and Non-SciTech Trademark Applications

Independent Sample T-Test

Outcome	SciTech-Assisted Mean	Non-SciTech Mean	Mean difference	<i>t</i> (Welch)	<i>p</i>	Cohen's <i>d</i>
Total processing days	178	213	35	1.93	0.065	0.557

Table 6.17 shows the tests conducted for the Trademark datasets. There is a moderate difference in the processing time between non-Scitech and SciTech-assisted Trademark applications. However, there is mixed evidence for the different methods used. Both the Student's *t*-test and Welch's *t*-test indicate that there is no significant statistical difference in the processing time. The effect sizes are moderate, indicating closeness to significance. Conversely, the Mann-Whitney U test finds a significant statistical difference with a similarly moderate effect size. The results altogether imply that while the differences are not robust under parametric assumptions, a consistent evidence of moderate difference is shown when the data collected do not follow normality and are widely distributed.

Table 6.17

Independent Samples Tests Comparing Processing Time Until Grant for Trademark Applications

Independent Samples T-Test						
		Statistic	df	<i>p</i>		Effect Size
Processing Time Days (until grant)	Student's <i>t</i>	1.93*	46.0	0.060	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.557
	Welch's <i>t</i>	1.93	24.5	0.065	Cohen's <i>d</i>	0.557
	Mann-Whitney U	129		< .001	Rank biserial	0.552

Note. $H_a \mu_1 \neq \mu_0$

** Levene's test is significant ($p < .05$), suggesting a violation of the assumption of equal variances.*

In the case of Trademark, a chi-square statistical test and effect size measure cannot be performed since applications filed for both non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted were granted. The data lack the contrast to evaluate the association of assistance status to grant outcomes. As a result, there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the assistance has an impact on the likelihood of approval for Trademark applications.

Overall Data

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine statistical significance in the difference of the processing time across different IPs. Table 6.18 shows that at least one IP's mean processing time substantially differs from that of others. As also shown in Table 6.3, the mean processing time of Invention/Patent applications is much higher compared with that of the means for processing time of Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademark applications, which imply that the group has likely greatly affected the overall difference. Shapiro-Wilk test with $W = 0.890$ and $p < .001$, indicates that normality is violated by the data, while Levene's test with $F(3,824) = 38.3$ and $p < .001$, shows that the variances are unequal across IPs. Since both of the assumptions on normality and homogeneity of variance were violated, it was appropriate to use Welch's ANOVA, which is robust to unequal variances.

Table 6.18

One-Way Analysis of Variance for Processing Time Until Grant Across All IP Applications

One-Way ANOVA (Welch's)				
	F	df1	df2	p
Processing Time Days (until grant)	34.5	3	64.8	< .001

The results provide strong evidence that there is significant difference in the processing time for each IP type, relatively longer as observed in Invention applications than that of other IPs. However, since the data does not follow normality and the variances are unequal, it is necessary to proceed with a post hoc test to determine which specific IP differences are statistically significant.

Table 6.19 shows the results for the Games-Howell Post-Hoc Test conducted through Jamovi with IP types being assigned with variables as follows: 1 = Invention/Patent, 2 = Utility Model, 3 = Industrial Design, and 4 = Trademark. The Games-Howell post hoc test provides detailed analysis on which particular IP types differ in processing time. The results show that Invention applications have significantly longer processing time than all the other IPs, confirming the results in Table 6.18 which suggested that one of the IPs greatly affects the variation of processing times.

Table 6.19

*Games–Howell Post Hoc Comparisons of Mean Processing Time (Days Until Grant)
Across IP Types*

Games-Howell Post-Hoc Test – Processing_Time_Days (until grant)					
		1	2	3	4
1	Mean difference	—	884	994	965.9
	<i>t</i> -value	—	7.00	7.85	7.66
	df	—	15.2	15.4	15.2
	<i>p</i> -value	—	< .001	< .001	< .001
2	Mean difference		—	110	82.0
	<i>t</i> -value		—	6.08	5.86
	df		—	374.0	210.8
	<i>p</i> -value		—	< .001	< .001
3	Mean difference			—	-27.8
	<i>t</i> -value			—	-1.59
	df			—	217.9
	<i>p</i> -value			—	0.385
4	Mean difference				5
	<i>t</i> -value				—
	df				—
	<i>p</i> -value				—

The mean differences between Invention applications and Utility Model, Industrial Design and Trademark applications are very large (884, 994 and 965.9 days, respectively). It is also notable that all *p*-values for the comparisons are less than 0.001, indicating that the comparisons are highly significant. This validates that Invention applications are substantially slower than the rest of the IPs and it is the primary driver of the overall ANOVA effect.

The comparisons among the remaining IP types further indicate that Utility Model applications also significantly differ from Industrial Design and Trademark applications. Utility Model applications take longer processing time with mean differences of 110 days more than that of Industrial Design applications and 82 days more than that of Trademark applications, both have $p < .001$, indicating that the differences are highly significant.

In contrast, comparison between the Industrial Design and Trademark applications shows a mean difference of -27.8 days and $p = 0.385$. This indicates that processing time for the two IPs are comparable and have no statistically significant difference.

Overall, the post hoc analysis validates and reinforces the Welch's ANOVA findings that there are substantial differences across the IP types while clarifying where exactly the differences lie.

Tests conducted for each IP type provided mixed findings. To further investigate whether there is a relationship between IP type and processing time until grant, correlation tests were also conducted.

Results in Table 6.20 showed a significant negative correlation, $r(826) = -0.198$, $p < .001$, indicating that applications receiving SciTech assistance were processed faster than those not receiving assistance. The 95% confidence interval for the correlation (-0.263 to -0.132) does not include zero, which confirms the stability and reliability of this association. A Spearman correlation, used as a non-parametric robustness check due to the skewed distribution of processing days, yielded a similar result, $\rho = -0.191$, $p < .001$, further supporting the conclusion that assistance is consistently linked with shorter processing durations. These findings provide strong

evidence supporting Hypothesis 1, which posits that program assistance is associated with improved processing speed. The magnitude of the correlation (approximately |.20|) reflects a small but meaningful effect, consistent with expectations for administrative interventions where multiple external factors also influence total processing time.

Table 6.20

Correlation Matrix Between Assistance Status and Processing Time Until Grant

Correlation Matrix		SciTech-Assisted Processing_Time_Days	
SciTech-Assisted	Pearson's r	—	
	df	—	
	p -value	—	
	95% CI Upper	—	
	95% CI Lower	—	
	Spearman's rho	—	
	df	—	
	p -value	—	
Processing_Time_Day	Pearson's r	-0.198***	—
	df	826	—
	p -value	< .001	—
	95% CI Upper	-0.132	—
	95% CI Lower	-0.263	—
	Spearman's rho	-0.191	—
	df	826	—
	p -value	< .001	—

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

The results in Table 6.21 reveal that there is a statistically significant negative relationship between IP type and processing time. The Pearson's correlation coefficient ($r = -0.279$, $p < .001$) with a 95% confidence interval of [-0.341 to -0.215],

signifies a moderate inverse association supported by the Spearman's rank correlation ($\rho = -0.214$, $p < .001$) which suggests a consistent relationship even when there is a non-linear trend in the data.

Table 6.21

Correlation Matrix Between IP Type and Processing Time Until Grant

Correlation Matrix			
		IP Type	Processing_Time_Days
IP Type	Pearson's r	—	
	df	—	
	p-value	—	
	95% CI Upper	—	
	95% CI Lower	—	
	Spearman's rho	—	
	df	—	
	p-value	—	
Processing_Time_Day	Pearson's r	-2.79	—
	df	826	—
	p-value	< .001	—
	95% CI Upper	-0.215	—
	95% CI Lower	-0.341	—
	Spearman's rho	-0.214	—
	df	826	—
	p-value	< .001	—

Furthermore, the results suggest that across IP types, there is a systematic difference in processing efficiency. The complexity and documentary requirements for each IP type affects the processing time.

B. Plan/Proposal

Building on the findings of the study, a strategic plan was developed to further enhance the performance and sustainability of the SciTech Superhighway Program. The first component of this plan focuses on institutionalizing formality pre-screening as a standard component of all SciTech-assisted submissions. This includes developing uniform checklists, structured reviewer guidelines, and standardized communication templates to ensure that formality reviews remain consistent across applicants.

The second component proposes the establishment of a centralized case-tracking dashboard that integrates data from IPOPHL, TAPI, and IPXPRESS. Such integration will provide unified visibility over the entire processing cycle, facilitating early detection of stalled cases and enabling more responsive intervention. This approach is aligned with the NIS framework, which highlights the value of coordinated informational linkages across institutions involved in innovation governance.

The third component involves strengthening capacity-building initiatives for researchers, TAPI personnel, and institutional partners. This includes targeted training on patent drafting quality, documentary compliance, prior-art searching, and responses to office actions. These initiatives aim to address persistent upstream quality issues that contribute to delays, consistent with Administrative Efficiency Theory.

Fourthly, the study recommends the creation of a continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that regularly analyzes processing time data, stage-level

durations, and grant outcomes. This will enable real-time performance assessment and ensure that program adjustments are data-driven.

Finally, the plan encourages policy alignment and harmonization across partner agencies to ensure that SciTech acceleration mechanisms are embedded in institutional protocols rather than dependent on temporary directives.

C. Synthesis of the Findings

Across all analyses, the findings converge on a clear and consistent narrative: the SciTech Superhighway Program has contributed to measurable improvements in the efficiency of intellectual property processing in the Philippines. Descriptive comparisons between non-SciTech and SciTech-assisted applications revealed substantial reductions in mean and median processing times across most IP types, supporting the program's intended objective of administrative acceleration. This aligns with both the National Innovation Systems framework which posits that coordinated institutional interventions enhance innovation outputs and Administrative Efficiency Theory, which highlights the value of simplified procedures and reduced procedural burdens.

The inferential analyses further reinforced these descriptive trends. The Welch-adjusted independent samples *t*-test demonstrated that assisted applications were processed significantly faster than non-assisted applications, indicating that the program's mechanisms (e.g., pre-screening, early compliance) translated into practical time savings. Correlation analyses provided additional evidence, showing a significant negative association between assistance and processing time, meaning that assistance consistently predicted faster processing. Although the small subset

analyzed through a standard *t*-test did not yield significant results due to low power, the overall dataset clearly shows meaningful acceleration effects.

Tests conducted for separate data per IP type provided different and mixed results regarding the significant impact of the assistance to both the speed of processing time and likelihood of grant. The results consistently showed a reduced processing time across IP types assisted through the SciTech Superhighway program. However, statistical results revealed insignificance of the difference for some IPs which suggested that the reduction of processing time may not be directly associated with the assistance as there are variations in the data. For instance, inventions/patents have no data on grant for SciTech-assisted applications, which as revealed in the post hoc test, may have been caused by the complexity of the nature of the IP. Based also on the data trend, inventions/patents undergo substantive examinations for at least more than three (3) years on the average. The assisted data were applications filed from 2021 to 2024, which explains the absence of granted applications as these are still undergoing substantive examinations.

For Utility Model applications, it has been evidently shown among results that there is significant decrease in the number of days from filing to grant. However, the presence of extremely high data, with some experiencing longer processing time before grant, suggested that processing time reduction could have been affected not only by the assistance but by some other factors also.

For Industrial Designs, the statistical tests results show that indeed there is also a reduction of processing time for those SciTech-assisted applications. However, it was also revealed in the results that the direct association of the assistance to the reduction of processing time may not be established.

In the case of Trademark applications where data have the same number of applications for both non-SciTech and SciTech assisted and all were granted, there is not enough evidence to conclude that the assistance has provided a great impact in the processing time and the grant of the applications, suggesting further investigation to be conducted on a bigger dataset.

Taken together, these findings indicate that acceleration is not merely a policy promise but an operational capability achieved through improved workflow quality, guided applicant support, and strengthened inter-agency coordination. The program's impact is most evident in the reduction of extreme delays and the improvement of processing time consistency, outcomes that directly address long-standing administrative inefficiencies. The synthesis therefore supports the validity of the program's design logic and provides empirical grounding for its continuation and enhancement.

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The results of this study provide empirical evidence that the SciTech Superhighway Program has positively influenced the efficiency of intellectual property processing in the Philippines. Across most indicators, SciTech-assisted applications exhibited faster processing times. These improvements reflect the impact on efficiency of key program mechanisms, such as pre-screening, guided compliance, and strengthened coordination, and affirm the value of institutional interventions in enhancing IP administration. While isolated subsets with small sample sizes yielded inconclusive results, the overall patterns across the full dataset consistently supported the acceleration effect. The findings validate the theoretical expectations of both the NIS framework and Administrative Efficiency Theory, demonstrating that coordinated, high-quality administrative processes can significantly improve innovation-related outcomes.

Despite the notable reduction in processing time for each IP and the full dataset, the findings remain insufficient to definitively conclude that variability within the datasets has been entirely eliminated. In fact, most of the data are widely spread across observations, suggesting that underlying factors influencing processing time have not been fully accounted for. Additionally, the evidence remains insufficient to confirm a statistically significant relationship between the provision of assistance and the likelihood of applications being granted. In terms of the impact on the effectiveness for the approval rates, the SciTech Program has no effect on the number of granted applications. Further analysis, incorporating a larger sample size and more robust controls for confounding variables, would be necessary to more accurately assess

both the extent of variability in the data and the true effect of assistance on application outcomes.

Recommendations

To strengthen the long-term effectiveness of the program, several strategic actions are recommended. First, key program mechanisms, particularly the pre-screening model, documentary review protocols, and inter-agency coordination processes, should be institutionalized within standard agency workflows to promote consistency, accountability, and sustainability beyond project-based implementation. Second, there is a need to enhance data integration and monitoring systems through the development of unified platforms that consolidate information from IPOPHL, and TAPI, thereby enabling real-time tracking of both SciTech-assisted and non-SciTech applications and facilitating evidence-based decision-making. Third, expanded training and capability-building initiatives should be provided to applicants and administrative personnel alike, with emphasis on improving drafting quality, procedural compliance, and reducing recurrent formality deficiencies. Fourth, partner agencies should strengthen policy alignment to ensure the long-term operational stability of acceleration initiatives, minimizing dependence on temporary or ad hoc directives. Finally, further research is warranted, including the incorporation of grant-likelihood modeling, survival analysis for censored applications, and qualitative assessments of examiner perspectives, to generate a more comprehensive and methodologically robust evaluation of program impact.

VIII. PERSONAL LESSONS LEARNED (REFLECTIVE ESSAY)

Undertaking this study has been both professionally affirming and intellectually humbling. As a practitioner working within the public sector, I initially approached this research with the assumption that program contributions to IP acceleration could be clearly demonstrated through quantitative comparison. However, the research process revealed that beyond statistical analysis, the integrity of conclusions depends fundamentally on the quality, structure, and governance of the underlying data.

One of the most significant lessons I learned is the critical importance of defining operational trigger points in database systems. In principle, the distinction between a “filed” and a “granted” IP appears straightforward. In practice, however, variations in recording timelines, system updates, and documentation practices create interpretative ambiguity. Through the manual verification of filing dates, publication dates, and grant dates, cross-checking between IPOPHL’s online records and local program monitoring files. I realized that empirical research is only as strong as the clarity of its data definitions. This experience strengthened my appreciation for data governance as a foundational element of policy evaluation.

The manual nature of data gathering was another formative experience. The process required careful validation of each entry to ensure consistency and accuracy. While time-consuming and technically demanding, this stage deepened my understanding of the administrative realities behind IP monitoring. It exposed how even well-intentioned programs may face structural constraints not in policy design, but in information systems. I came to recognize that acceleration is not solely a matter of procedural reform, it is equally dependent on database integration, automation, and inter-agency coordination.

This study also reshaped my perspective on evidence-based policymaking. Measuring the contribution of the SciTech Superhighway Program required not only statistical comparison but also critical reflection on the reliability of the data infrastructure supporting it. I learned that institutional improvement often begins with revisiting seemingly minor technical details—such as when and how milestones are encoded. The recommendation to revisit data capture trigger points emerged not merely as a technical suggestion, but as a strategic insight for strengthening program evaluation mechanisms.

On a personal level, this research cultivated greater patience, analytical discipline, and attention to detail. The repeated verification of records reinforced the importance of rigor, especially in quantitative studies that inform policy discussions. It reminded me that behind every dataset are administrative processes, human encoders, and system limitations that must be acknowledged transparently.

Ultimately, this academic undertaking bridged theory and practice for me. It demonstrated that empirical research within government programs is not detached from operational realities, rather, it is deeply embedded in them. The experience has strengthened my commitment to promoting data integrity, system interoperability, and continuous improvement in public sector program management. More importantly, it affirmed that research is not merely an academic requirement; it is a tool for institutional learning. The lessons gained from this study extend beyond the completion of a master's paper; they inform how I will approach program monitoring, evaluation, and policy support moving forward.

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IX. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Number of Days for IP Applications Registration from Filing to Grant Under IPRAP
Non-SciTech (2018-2020) and SciTech-Assisted (2021-2024) as of 20 February
2026.

[illegible]

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	0	1		0	1
Invention	1	0	1460	1	0
Invention	1	0	1371	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0	1987	1	0
Invention	1	0	1385	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0	1358	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0	1943	1	0
Invention	1	0	1404	1	0
Invention	1	0	934	1	0
Invention	1	0	1510	1	0
Invention	1	0	552	1	0
Invention	1	0	448	1	0
Invention	1	0	1033	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0	1477	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0	630	1	0
Invention	1	0	578	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Invention	1	0	504	1	0
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Invention	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	83	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	83	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	230	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	83	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	230	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	295	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	39	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	140	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	6	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	13	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	109	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	146	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	146	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	146	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	146	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	10	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	98	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	19	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	10	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	6	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	590	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	43	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	14	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	14	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	14	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	21	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	121	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	121	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	121	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	121	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	133	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	133	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	46	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	102	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	102	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	51	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	97	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	104	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	231	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	5	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	168	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	5	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	388	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	148	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	148	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	77	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	54	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	44	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	45	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	98	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	98	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	23	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	168	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	49	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	11	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	116	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	11	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	11	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	464	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	49	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	812	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	305	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	16	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	9	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	9	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	40	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	296	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	301	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	296	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	65	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	93	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	72	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	74	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	93	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	76	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	81	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	65	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	65	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	593	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	241	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	1027	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	1027	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	11	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	11	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	92	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	20	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	609	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	8	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	339	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	134	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	87	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	87	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	8	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	914	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	9	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	95	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	95	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	311	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	138	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	301	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	59	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	9	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	697	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	869	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	820	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	173	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	638	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	208	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	593	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	731	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	509	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	472	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	12	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	731	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	731	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	425	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	698	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	651	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	899	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	651	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	651	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	496	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	30	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	338	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	338	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	453	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	189	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	338	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	338	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	322	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	42	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	322	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	338	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	403	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	317	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	37	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	386	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	692	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	692	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	692	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	58	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	58	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	613	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	386	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	386	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	785	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	692	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	14	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	14	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	26	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	26	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	558	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	497	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	26	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	874	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	39	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	65	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	349	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	398	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	398	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	397	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	397	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	397	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	397	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	18	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	13	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	36	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	36	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	36	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	36	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	60	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	60	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	60	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	473	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	335	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	335	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	340	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	340	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	340	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	148	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	319	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	319	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	340	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	340	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	537	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	15	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	15	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	15	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	15	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	164	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	164	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	164	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	164	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	458	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	433	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	381	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	22	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	15	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	321	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	433	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	679	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	435	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	435	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	435	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	511	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	581	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	581	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	357	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	410	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	385	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	581	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	581	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	357	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	409	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	489	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	489	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	656	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	656	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	408	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	562	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	656	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	656	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	272	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	116	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	408	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	116	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	273	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	37	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	44	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	425	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	151	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	625	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	625	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	280	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	137	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	448	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	439	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	349	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	276	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	251	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	356	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	227	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	251	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	225	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	225	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	449	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	357	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	251	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	358	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	351	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	420	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	448	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	509	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	409	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	409	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	399	1	0

[illegible]

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	158	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	254	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	117	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	117	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	29	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	39	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	34	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	29	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	315	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	118	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	139	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	33	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	212	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	152	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	201	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	152	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	152	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	216	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	279	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	251	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	239	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	58	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	37	1	0
Utility Model	0	1		0	1
Utility Model	0	1	156	1	0
Utility Model	0	1	156	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	0	1	37	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	217	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	378	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	525	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	719	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	773	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	34	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	51	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	189	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	140	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	191	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	185	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	371	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	192	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	273	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	316	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	237	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	601	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	730	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	571	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	340	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	202	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	343	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	202	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	689	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	1487	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	516	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	202	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	202	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	202	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	201	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	303	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	469	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	348	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	224	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	229	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	229	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	448	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	93	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	325	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	197	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	227	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	9	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	21	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	105	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	165	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	137	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	163	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	284	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	380	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	415	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	162	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	13	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	13	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	136	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	146	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	136	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	59	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	20	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	164	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	543	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	245	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	138	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	146	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	146	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	313	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	336	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	301	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	522	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	37	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	523	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	193	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	624	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	613	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	623	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	534	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	305	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	305	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	211	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	214	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	214	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	215	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	213	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	308	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	148	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	134	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	144	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	134	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	144	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	134	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	134	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	139	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	544	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	485	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	560	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	155	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	700	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	255	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	255	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	568	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	679	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	547	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	380	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	14	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	14	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	14	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	14	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	60	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	281	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	281	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	455	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	509	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	29	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	60	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	29	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	28	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	9	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	25	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	158	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	11	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	11	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	11	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	13	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	13	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	21	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	16	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	1419	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	16	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	24	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	62	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	748	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	366	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	494	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	494	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	576	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	567	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	494	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	1057	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	941	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	621	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	509	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	504	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	505	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	504	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	913	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	1637	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	504	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	504	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	471	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	440	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	505	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	505	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	500	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	441	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	151	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	495	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	151	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	150	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	445	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	417	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	154	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	500	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	499	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	706	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	485	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	511	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	364	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	297	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	311	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	366	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	280	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	350	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	364	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	357	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	861	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	682	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	401	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	401	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	366	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	793	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	1442	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0	579	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	480	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	1007	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	786	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	551	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	576	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	565	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	966	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	710	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	485	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Utility Model	1	0	756	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	978	1	0
Utility Model	1	0	706	1	0
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Utility Model	1	0		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1	15	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	111	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	24	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	48	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	41	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	101	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	19	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	19	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	171	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	12	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	7	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	116	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	7	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	193	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	551	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	304	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	174	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	27	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	0	1	280	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	280	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	15	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	239	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	25	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	11	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	11	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	11	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	35	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	262	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	25	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	45	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	943	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	17	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	190	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	12	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	12	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	49	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	344	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	12	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	526	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	34	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	34	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	0	1	34	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	34	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	34	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	22	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	13	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	13	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	703	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	314	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	183	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	183	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	183	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	116	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	116	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	11	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	241	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	137	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	137	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	160	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	141	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	182	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	246	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	224	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	188	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	0	1	122	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	207	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	209	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	131	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	131	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	206	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	124	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	362	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1	109	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	195	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1	109	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	195	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	97	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1	109	1	0
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	0	1		0	1
Industrial Design	0	1	69	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	211	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	209	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	418	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	182	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	192	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	232	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	190	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	265	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	272	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	241	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	431	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	42	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	42	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	42	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	42	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	355	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	279	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	377	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	207	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	1	0	260	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1
Industrial Design	1	0	252	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	260	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	267	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	164	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	237	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	173	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	221	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	102	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	102	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	102	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	215	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	215	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	55	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	173	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	231	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	270	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	8	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	15	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	15	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	14	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	209	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	15	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	15	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	15	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	55	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	145	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	8	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	1205	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	18	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	173	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	1	0	242	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	173	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	168	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	653	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	170	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	140	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	352	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	119	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	49	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	52	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	68	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	54	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	47	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	131	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	66	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	118	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	49	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	70	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time _Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Industrial Design	1	0	49	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	68	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	458	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	506	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	445	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	445	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	458	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	112	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	511	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	175	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	275	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	124	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	91	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1
Industrial Design	1	0	273	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	1582	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0	180	1	0
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1
Industrial Design	1	0		0	1
Trademark	0	1	108	1	0
Trademark	0	1	87	1	0
Trademark	0	1	108	1	0
Trademark	0	1	108	1	0
Trademark	0	1	108	1	0
Trademark	0	1	87	1	0
Trademark	0	1	139	1	0
Trademark	0	1	139	1	0
Trademark	0	1	183	1	0

IP_Type	Not Assisted	Assisted	Processing_Time_Days (until grant)	Granted	Not Granted
Trademark	0	1	74	1	0
Trademark	0	1	351	1	0
Trademark	0	1	291	1	0
Trademark	0	1	168	1	0
Trademark	0	1	168	1	0
Trademark	0	1	168	1	0
Trademark	0	1	180	1	0
Trademark	0	1	197	1	0
Trademark	0	1	282	1	0
Trademark	0	1	157	1	0
Trademark	0	1	196	1	0
Trademark	0	1	293	1	0
Trademark	0	1	93	1	0
Trademark	0	1	403	1	0
Trademark	0	1	172	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	217	1	0
Trademark	1	0	149	1	0
Trademark	1	0	242	1	0
Trademark	1	0	210	1	0
Trademark	1	0	198	1	0
Trademark	1	0	198	1	0
Trademark	1	0	198	1	0