

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF THE INVENTIVE-STEP IN PATENT LAW

INVENTIVE-STEP: EU

- Art. 52 EPC: European patents shall be granted for any inventions, in all fields of technology, provided that they are new, <u>involve an inventive step</u> and are susceptible of industrial application
- Art. 56 EPC: An invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if, having regard to the state of the art, it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

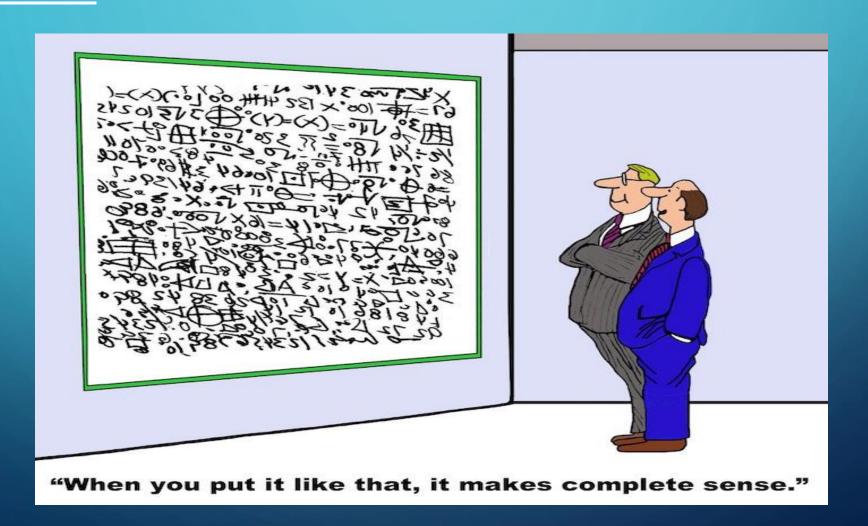
NON-OBVIOUSNESS: USA

• A patent may not be obtained [...] if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains

INVENTIVE LEVEL: RUSSIA

• II.4.1: The invention shall enjoy legal protection if it is novel, possesses an <u>inventive level</u>, and is industrially applicable. [...] The invention shall be deemed to have an inventive level, if it is evident to a <u>specialist</u> that the invention does not come from the technological level.

PHOSITA = PERSON HAVING ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

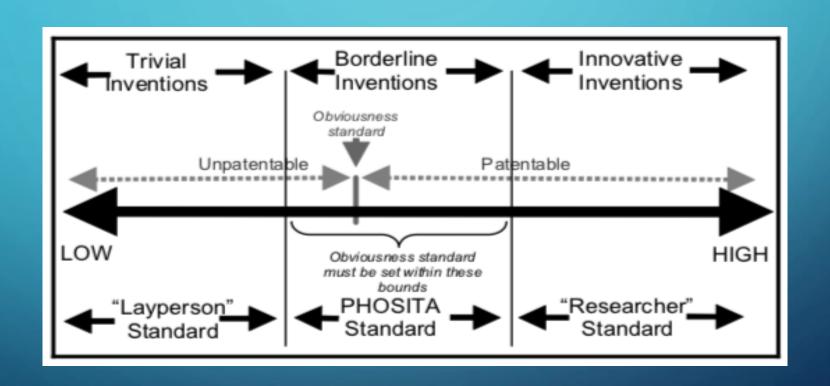


PHOSITA STANDARD

• the "person skilled in the art" should be presumed to be a skilled practitioner in the relevant field of technology, who is possessed of <u>average knowledge</u> and <u>ability</u> and is aware of what was <u>common general knowledge</u> in the art at the relevant date

(Epo, GUIDELINES FOR EXAMINATION, Part G, Chapter VII)

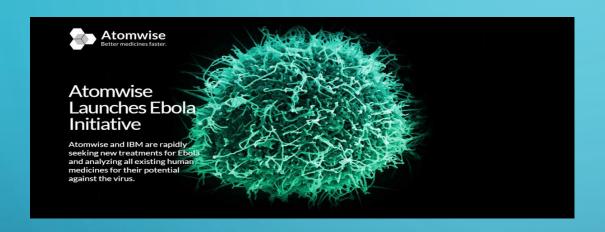
INVENTIVENESS THRESHOLD



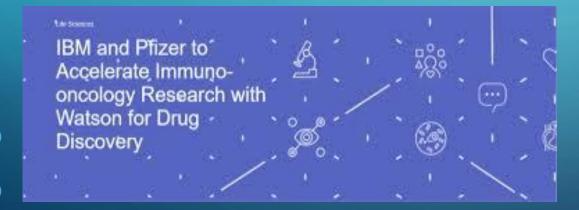
FROM PHOSITA TO MOSITA?



EXAMPLE: DRUGS DEVELOPMENT

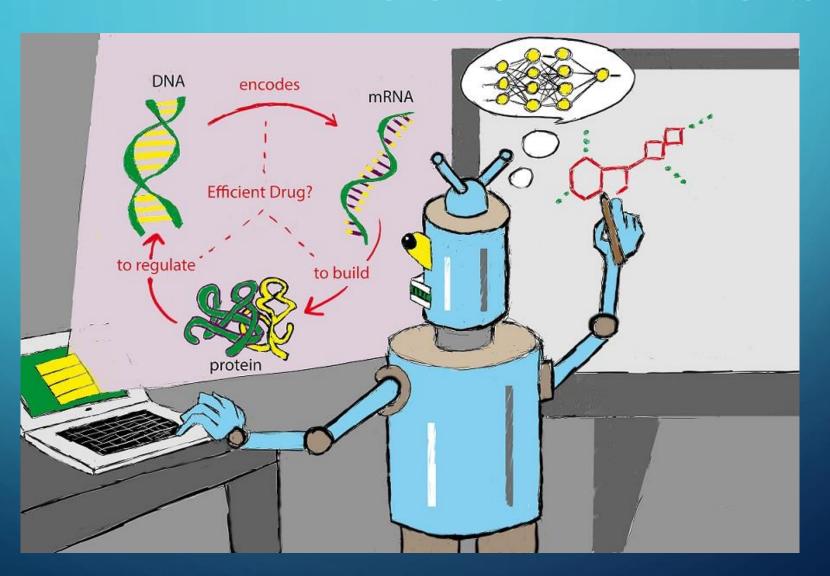








EXAMPLE: PHARMACEUTICAL INVENTIONS



SECONDARY CONSIDERATIONS

- Graham v. John Deere, 383 U.S. 1 (1966)
- EPO Guidelines for examination, G-VII.10
- Russia ?

EXAMPLE: LONG-FELT BUT UNSOLVED NEED

