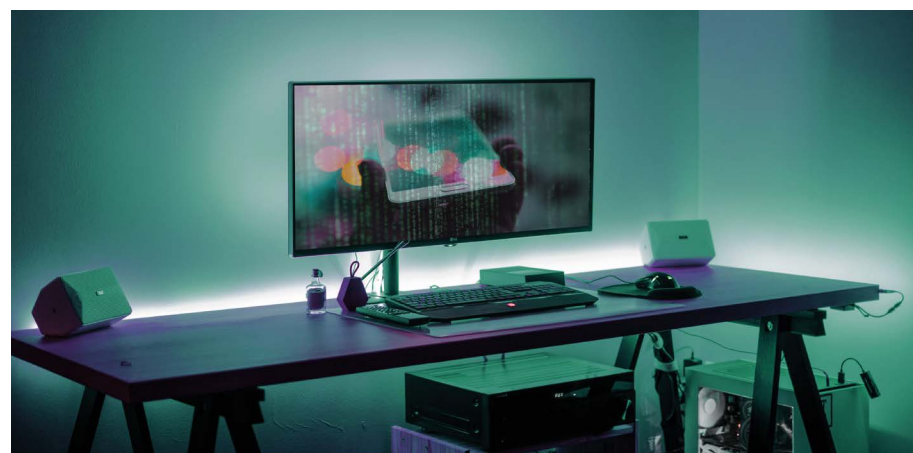


## FACTSHEET

## IP in the ICT sector



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2. Why IP is important in the ICT sector?
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### 1. Information and Communication Technologies sector in Latin America

Information and Communications Technology (ICT), is a constantly evolving concept that, broadly speaking, refers to all devices, networking components, applications and systems that combined allow people and organizations (i.e. businesses, public institutions or governments) to interact in the digital world (source: [TechTarget](#)).

The ICT and its applications have turned our daily life upside down and it seems this revolution has just begun. Uploading files to the cloud, shopping online, having real time videoconferences in business meetings or playing with head-mounted displays are just some examples of how ICT impacts in our lives.

Due to the high level of income inequality in Latin American countries, the implementation of ICT has been gradual and is neither homogenous, nor widespread. In 2017, the unique mobile subscriber penetration rate (i.e. an individual that can account for multiple mobile connections -SIM CARDS-) was 67% for Latin America, while the average was 85% for Europe. In this regard, the number of subscribers in Latin America is expected to increase up to 74% in 2025. (Source: The Mobile Economy 2018, by [GSMA](#))

Nonetheless, as to the adoption of digital technologies in certain fields, such as e-commerce, these countries have significantly improved if compared to other emerging regions. In fact, Latin America is now one of the fastest-growing regions for e-commerce, behind Asia-Pacific. It is expected that online retail sales in the region reach €66 billion by 2020. Brazil and Mexico are the largest markets in the region, accounting 42% and 12.3% of the region's e-commerce sales, respectively (Source: [Statista](#) & [Business Insider](#))

Thus, the Latin America ICT market presents a promising potential for growth and innovation and a favourable environment for EU SMEs, who can take the challenge of expanding their business or creating a new one on any of the ICT subsectors, such as E-health, media streaming, consumer internet (social networks & apps...), enterprise software as a service or financial and E-payment solutions, among others.

## 2. Why is IP important in the ICT sector?

Any EU SME has to bear in mind that ICT products are knowledge intensive and often require the combination of different technologies to operate. Just think of the mobile sector: smartphones allow you to make calls, take photos, access the Internet, listen to music or make contact-less payments. Those activities often involve the implementation of different technologies and creative works in the same product. All these elements, components of your creation will, most likely, require different Intellectual Property Rights to ensure full and adequate protection of your product.

For example, an EU SME launching a new smartphone may protect its special characteristics in the following way:

- Developed technologies (e.g. new flexible material for screen manufacturing or data downloading technologies): these inventions can be protected through Patents, Utility Models or Trade Secrets.
- Phone new look: the new external appearance of the phone may be protected by Industrial Design.
- Company's logos: any distinctive sign capable of identifying the business' origin of the product can be registered as a Trademark. Nokia ring tune and Nokia, Connecting People, are examples of Non-Traditional Trademarks registrations.
- Special packaging: shape, colour combinations, texture and graphics included on the product's box can be protected by Trademarks or Designs.

Given the short life cycle of most of the products, innovation and strong reputation play a fundamental role in the success of any business in this sector. Hence, it is not surprising that companies engaged in this sector promote their products and services by combining strategic marketing plans, product differentiation, constant reduction of costs and IP management, among others.

Thus, the best way to ensure a safe exploitation involves the use and protection of Trademarks, Patents, Utility Models or Industrial Designs, among other IPRs.

It is also to be noted that this IP dependent industry has drawn the attention of counterfeiters. Latin America still has major problems regarding the sales of counterfeited products such as smartphones, chargers, music players or video game consoles. According to the OECD's 2017 study on 'Trade in Counterfeit ICT Goods', which was based on the data collected from customs seizures around the world, the value of global trade in counterfeit ICT goods was estimated in € 126 billion as of 2013.

For this reason, once the IPRs are granted, you must have a proactive enforcement strategy. Make sure to monitor national markets to ensure that your rights are not being infringed and be ready to take legal actions.

### 3. How to benefit from IPRs in the ICT sector

#### A. Patents

New wireless devices for charging smartphones or products that allow product and platforms interoperability may constitute new solutions to a technical problem and, hence, could be protected by means of patents.

A Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by the state for a limited period of time over an invention, which could be a product or a process. Patents are territorial rights; therefore, it is necessary to apply for registration on a country-by-country basis.

It should be stressed that ICT industries use IPRs intensively. In this respect, ICT manufacturing industries are above the average in registering Patents, Trademarks and Designs, while Trademarks and Copyright are most frequently used in ICT service industries (EPO and EUIPO, 2016).

A recent study carried out by WIPO showed that, between 2005 and 2014, global patent filings grew by 9% on Digital communications, 6.4% in relation to Computer Technology and by 9.6% in IT methods for management. Moreover, in 2017, this trend seems to be confirmed, being the top 10 PCT applicants all ICT companies. (Source: WIPO).

#### Patents in ICT: What do you need to know?

Broadly speaking, a Patent will be granted, provided that the claimed invention meets the following requirements:

- a) **Novelty:** Inventions are considered new if they are not included within the state of the art. The state of the art comprises everything that has been made available to the public through written or oral description, by use or marketing or by any other means prior to the filing date of the Patent application or, where appropriate, the recognised priority date.
- b) **Inventive step:** An invention shall be regarded as involving an inventive step when it is not obviously derived from the state of the art for a person skilled in the field.
- c) **Industrial applicability:** An invention shall be regarded as industrially applicable when its subject matter may be produced or used in any type of industry. Industry is usually broadly understood - any productive activity, including services.

Taking into account the technological complexity and the high concentration levels of technologies -already part of the state of the art- in certain fields of the sector, drafting a good Patent application has become fundamental. A proper drafting preceded by thorough search would allow you to have a robust right to take legal actions against third parties who use this technology without your authorization. It would also allow you to assess whether your application fulfils the patentability requirements (i.e. the inventive step).

If you are considering expanding your business to Latin America and you have already filed a patent application in Europe, you should bear in mind the following aspects:

**1.- Patents are territorial rights.** Thus, you need to register your inventions in every country where you plan to operate in order to have an exclusive right.

#### WIPO INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION SYSTEMS: PCT

The PCT allows you to apply for registration simultaneously in every member country (152 by February 2019) with a single application. Benefits:

- **Time:** you would be provided with up to 30/31 months from the application date to decide whether you apply for Patent protection for your inventions in Latin American countries or not without the risk of jeopardizing your Patent's novelty. In the meantime, you can find partners, financial resources and make improvements on the business structure.
- **Proceedings:** the first part of the proceedings takes place before WIPO and the second before each designated National Office, which simplifies the proceedings. By rightly filing your PCT application, you ensure that none of the National Offices will reject your application due to formal deficiencies.
- **Language:** you can apply for your Patent in German, Arab, Korean, Chinese, Spanish, English, French, Japanese and Russian. Depending on the receiving office, you might be requested to provide a translation into the language of the receiving office.

Generally speaking, the more countries you aim to cover with your Patent, the more interesting it is to file a PCT application; Nevertheless, although Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico are members of the PCT, not all countries are (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela have not ratified the Treaty).



2.- Broadly speaking, **Latin American countries adopt a “first-to-file” system**. Even though many legislations, such as the Brazilian one, include certain exceptions to this principle (e.g. prior user's rights), all Latin American countries provide Patent protection to the first person that filed the application.

3.- In contrast to Europe, **the local regulation of the countries often provides a Grace period when registering Patents**. In particular, Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico provide a 12-month-period in which certain disclosures of the invention (by means of commercialization, advertising, publication, etc.) will not be taken into account when evaluating the novelty and inventiveness of your application.

Although the grace period's scope and requirements may vary from one Patent Office to another, evidence of the disclosure is required in all of them.

4.- Foreign companies with no domicile in the country are usually required to **appoint a local legal representative** in each Latin American country.

5.- In general terms, **Patent protection lasts 20 years counted from the filing date of the application**. It usually takes 2 - 3 years to get a Patent granted in Colombia, Chile or Mexico, while in Brazil INPI's examination backlog extends the granting period to an average of 10 years. Please read our guides [“How to accelerate your patent in Brazil”](#) or [“Brazil IP Country Factsheet”](#) for further information in this matter.

6.- Even if you discard Patent protection, **it is advisable to conduct a Freedom to Operate (FTO) analysis** in order to be sure that you will not infringe other party's rights.

## Patent licensing in the ICT sector

In recent years, communication networks, media, content, services and devices are undergoing a digital convergence process. Devices, platform and services are required to connect in a way that enable smooth information and data flow among them. Printing your documents on a WIFI printer, displaying a movie from your phone on a TV screen without cables, or listening to music in your phone through the car speakers are just examples of how interoperability becomes part of our daily lives.

One of the main challenges of achieving the required degree of interoperability is shaping, among other aspects, the way companies are doing business. In this sense, it must be noted that companies in this field cannot individually accomplish the level of interoperability required in order to comply with the evolving needs of consumers. For this reason, companies need to exchange IP even when this means collaborating with direct competitors.

In this context, EU SMEs engaged in this sector who wishes to increase their freedom to operate and secure their technology regarding others, may use any of the following options:

- **Unilateral licensing:** consisting in an agreement where the Patent owner (licensor) allows the licensee to use an invention in exchange for a compensation (which could consist of a lump sum payment and on-going royalties based on revenues from use of the invention).

In the license agreement, the parties shall specify the scope and details of the license, as for instance, price and method of payment, duration, territorial scope, exclusivity, liabilities, breaches of contract, etc.

Take into account that in the context of European Competition Law, European companies will benefit from a Block Exemption for Technology Transfer Agreements when complying with certain conditions. To learn more on license agreements in this region, do not hesitate to read our guides on [Licensing in Latin America](#) or [R&D and technology transfer in Chile](#).

- **Standard Essential Patents:** To make best use of most ICT products and services, companies are encouraged to release devices capable of connecting and sharing data with each other, regardless the manufacturer, operating system or other technical details. In this context, standards are crucial for the adoption of new technologies.

Simply stated, Standard Essential Patents are those covering technology required to implement a technology standard. For example, 4G (LTE) and WiFi networks, which rely on multiple patented technologies to work.

According to European Digital SME Alliance Digital, standardisation is a way to make technology accessible to all at a fair price. When the rules derived from WTO principles for standardisation (i.e. transparency, openness, impartiality, consensus, efficiency, relevance and consistency) are met, SMEs have a great opportunity to innovate and access new markets. The aforementioned Alliance provide examples of how EU SMEs, such as Telit, and u-Blox, have obtained great commercial success thanks to technology developed by the standards.

- **Patent pools:** Consist of a consortium of at least two companies which agree to license their patents for free or at a pre-determined royalty rate, one to another or to third parties. The agreement among patent holders is particularly relevant for overlapping or interconnected technologies, such as in the wireless industry.

In the ICT sector, many patents require for their exploitation the technology claimed in other patents. For this reason, patentees and licensees find in patent pools a way to reduce transactions costs (it provides a one-stop-shop system, which lowers negotiations and related costs), avoid litigation, clear patent blocking and improve the efficiency in the production of products and services.

However, bear in mind that patent pools raise Competition Law concerns. Concerns will arise when the patents involved are not complementary but substitutes. Bringing together substitutable

patents means removing a competitor from the market, hence harming competition. Participants should also pay attention to the clauses included in the agreement. In Europe, if not compliant with FRAND (Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory) terms, patent pools are not likely to be admitted.

- **Cross licenses:** Are strategic alliances whereby companies grant a license to each other for the exploitation of inventions of an approximately equal value. The parties could also grant financial compensation in case of unequal value of the exchanged Patents. Like the options mentioned above, 'cross licenses' are pretty common in the ICT sector, since they are used by companies as a mean to enjoy more freedom to design products covered by other's Patents while avoiding litigation.

Aside from particular Latin American consortiums and alliances that EU SMEs may encounter while conducting a due diligence (see Glossary) or exploring their technological and market options in the region, companies may also find EU or other international consortiums that have expanded to this region. This could be the case of GSM Association (also known as GSMA), which is a trade body that represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide. GSMA Latin America provide standard technologies in this region, which has been implemented by companies such as Movistar.

Should you have any specific query related to license, we invite you to contact our Helpline. It is free, fast and confidential.

## B. Utility Models

Also known as "Minor Patent", Utility Models are a type of IPR used to protect minor inventions such as adaptations or improvements of existing products. Even though not all the countries provide this kind of protection, in Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico it is available and frequently used. Given that many of the products within the ICT sector tend to have a short life cycle, Utility Models can be a suitable option for protecting extra functionality features. Nonetheless, be aware that processes are excluded from this protection form.

These are the main advantages of registering Utility Models when comparing with Patents:

- **Lower requirements:** While novelty and industrial applicability are identical to Patents, the inventive step requirement could be less strict or even not needed.

### SOFTWARE PATENTABILITY: COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED INVENTIONS

It is not possible to patent software per se in Brazil, Colombia, Chile or Mexico. However, the inventions which involve the use of devices (i.e. hardware), whereby the features of the claimed invention are performed by means of a software, can be patented, the so-called 'Computer-implemented inventions', provided that the invention meets the patentability requirements set by the relevant national legislation.

If you want to know more about Computer- implemented inventions, do not forget to check our guide on [Software Protection in Brazil](#) or contact our [Helpline](#). It is free, fast and confidential.

- **Simple and faster granting:** In most countries of Latin America, Patent Offices do not conduct a substantive examination. Hence, the registration process is relatively simpler and faster.
- **Duration:** The term of protection for Utility Models is shorter than for Patents, although it varies among countries. In most of the countries in the region, such as Colombia, Chile and Mexico, Utility Models are provided with 10 years of protection, while Brazil grants an additional 5 years.
- **Money:** Since the proceedings are comparatively simple and faster than in Patents, the financial investment tends to be significantly lower.

### C. Copyright

Artistic, literary and scientific works are covered by Copyright protection. Your company could use Copyright to protect original brochures, websites and social media content, drawings, videogames, videos, databases and software, which is particularly important for the ICT industry.

In general terms, Latin American legislations provide Copyright protection to original creations that have been expressed by any means (mere ideas are not protected).

### ORIGINALITY REQUIREMENT

The main requirement for Copyright protection is the originality of the work. Since Latin American countries do not share a common concept of "originality", its assessment must be conducted on a case-by-case basis. Contact our free fast and confidential [Helpline](#) to know more the originality requirements in a given country.

Copyright is a territorial right. However, most Latin American countries are members of the [Berne Convention](#). Hence EU SMEs can automatically benefit from Copyright protection upon creation of the work in any of these territories. Nonetheless, it is highly advisable to register your creative works before the Intellectual Property Offices of the countries you operate in, since it provides proof of authorship and will help you in the event of future infringements.

Do not forget to read our [Country Factsheet of Brazil](#), [Colombia](#), [Chile](#) and [Mexico](#), or to contact our [Helpline](#) for specific information regarding duration, requirements and institutions in charge of registration.

### COPYRIGHT TERM\* (economic rights)

	Brazil	Colombia	Chile	Mexico
<b>General copyrighted works</b>	Author's life + 70 years after author's death	Author's life + 80 years after author's death	Author's life + 70 years after author's death	Author's life + 100 years after author's death
<b>Software</b>	50 years from its creation or publication	Author's life + 80 years after creation or publication	70 years from its publication	Author's life + 100 years after author's death

\* These terms may vary depending on the type of work (e.g. audio-visual works, anonymous works or collective works, among others) and its author/owner (whether is a physical or a legal person).



### USING COPYLEFT TO EXPLOIT YOUR WORKS

Copyleft is, broadly speaking, a Copyright licensing scheme worthy of mention for its relevance in the ICT service sector. Although sometimes Copyleft is mistaken with open source software (see Glossary), it refers to a type of license which aims to prevent that the works bound by it, fall by default under Copyright's 'All rights reserved' protection. This system allows the author to determine which rights he/she wants to keep exclusively and which are open-licensed.

If you want to have more detailed information about the advantages of using Copyleft in Latin America do not miss our guides on [Copyleft in Latinamerica\(I\): Introduction](#) and [Copyleft in Latinamerica\(II\): Creative Industries](#).

EU SMEs can adopt, when appropriate, Technological Protection Measures (TPM) and Digital Right Management (DRM) to get protection over their products. Those systems can be quite effective in order to prevent or avoid piracy.

Whereas DRM refers to a limitation aimed at preventing unauthorised copies, transmission, use or access to digital contents under copyright, TPM are referred to those limitations embodied in electronic devices in order to restrict access or use of copyrighted works by unauthorised third parties.

For instance, an effective measure for protecting your copyrighted work can be a computer security software. In case that this measure gets circumvented or hacked, the infringer might bear legal consequences for such violation of the IP rights.

In the copyright area one of the most active players in preventing piracy is "Alianza" (*Alianza contra Piratería de Televisión Paga*). "Alianza" is a group of content providers, pay-tv broadcasters and technology providers aiming at combatting FTA (Free to Air) piracy throughout Latin America. Alianza brings together most of the major players in the pay-tv industry and creates a framework for broader industry collaboration in the fight against Free-to-Air (FTA) piracy. Thanks to a fruitful collaboration between "Alianza" and the official authorities, a considerable number of pirate products have been seized and, in some cases, destroyed.

In Latin America, there is no common legal framework such as the US "Digital Millennium Copyright Act" or the European "EU Information Society (Copyright) Directive of 2001 (2001/29/EC)", and in particular, the European Digital Single Market (DSM). The DSM aims to facilitate cross-border online trade and reduce the regulatory barriers and real trade costs that segment online markets, for instance by reducing parcel delivery costs, opening up cross-border access to copyright-protected media content, etc. (Source: European Union, 2016)

In Latin America, revenues generated by e-commerce (on line platforms) are increasing. According to a recent [report of the Development Bank of Latin America](#), Copyright laws in the majority of the Latin American countries have not yet been fully adapted to the online environment. Therefore, the enforcement of territorial and exclusive rights relies heavily on contract law, on off-line copyright laws' provisions and mainly on technological geo-blocking measures. The lack of specific regulation for copyright enforcement in the online environment may be the reason why geo-blocking is not yet an issue for rights holders, consumers or governments. It comes as no surprise that geo-blocking is a vastly adopted practice in the region. Major online platforms offering video content in Latin America, such as Netflix, Google and Crackle (Sony) are using it to enforce exclusivity rights negotiated in the licences with content owners.

### D. Trademarks

A well-designed brand does not only confer prestige, but can also be the gateway to new markets. However, you must be aware that Trademark protection is granted on a territorial basis. This means that before commercializing your products and services abroad, you should previously register your distinctive signs in the countries of your interest.

6.6% of the Trademarks filed in 2017 in the world covered class 9 -scientific, photographic, measuring instruments, recording equipment, computers and software- while 4.3% covered class 42 -scientific and technological services, design and development of computer hardware and software- (Source [WIPO](#)).

### ORIGINALITY REQUIREMENT

A prior Trademark search is the best way to avoid third parties' oppositions, as well as to prevent infringing third parties' rights. Take into account any identical and similarly confusingly signs registered to protect identical or closely similar products, namely goods and services in classes 9, 35, 38, 41 and 42 of the [Nice Classification](#).

A Trademark grants the right holder the exclusive right to use the registered name and logo, as well as preventing any unauthorised use by third parties (including the use of confusingly similar signs). The registration, together with suitable marketing strategies, may provide the IP holder not only with the best chance to differentiate its products and services from those of its competitors (improving their marketing positioning), but also to assist the holder in the implementation of new potential business models, such as franchising.

### FIRST-TO-FILE EXCEPTIONS ON TRADEMARKS

As a general rule, Latin American countries adopt the 'first-to-file' system. Thus, the exclusive rights are granted to the party that firstly applies for it. Nevertheless, many laws in the region provide a certain degree of protection to unregistered well-known marks, in accordance with Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement. In addition, other exceptions have been introduced at national level:

- Brazil provides a 'preferential right' to obtain registration to the person who, in good faith on the priority or filing date, has been using an identical or similar mark in this country for at least 6 months to distinguish or certify an identical or similar product or service.
- Chilean Law provides that, under certain circumstances, the use of an unregistered mark in Chile entitles its owner to oppose to Trademark applications.
- Mexican legislation establishes that the use of an unregistered mark in Mexico will permit its owner to benefit from certain actions against identical or similar Trademarks.

To get advice tailored to your specific case, do not hesitate to contact our [Helpline](#). It is free, fast and confidential

For practical tips and factual data on Trademark registration, please check our guides on Trademark registration in [Brazil](#) and [Chile](#), How to conduct a Trademark search [Brazil](#) and [Chile](#) and our IP Country factsheet in [Colombia](#) and [Mexico](#).

### TRADEMARK INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION

Mexico and Colombia are parties to the Madrid Protocol (Madrid System), which offers a Trademark owner the possibility to protect the Trademark in several countries by filing a single international application. In contrast, if you want to register your distinctive signs in Brazil and Chile, filing a national application is the only way to obtain protection.

If you are willing to internationalize your ICT business to Latin America, please consider the following aspects:

- Generally speaking, duly IPR registration provides the opportunity to fully exploit and enforce your rights against third parties in case of infringement (e.g. counterfeit). Furthermore, it must be taken into account that Trademark protection is relatively cheap (i.e. registration in a single class amounts to around €120-€230).
- Registration proceedings may vary depending on the country and if oppositions or other appeals are involved. Nonetheless, it usually takes between 5 - 8 months in Chile, Colombia and Mexico, and around 2 or 3 years in Brazil.
- Protection lasts for 10 years from the registration granting date in Brazil, Chile or Colombia. In contrast, in Mexico, the 10-year-period is counted from the filing date. In any case, Trademarks can be indefinitely renewed for equal periods, upon payment of the renewal fee.
- Defensive registration: Some countries do not impose obligation of using the Trademark after its registration (e.g. Chile); therefore, it is possible to register your Trademark for mere defensive purposes. Conversely in Colombia and Mexico (max. 3 years of non use) and Brazil (max. 5 years of non use) an unused Trademark could be cancelled.



## BAD FAITH APPLICATIONS

Bad faith applications are Trademark applications whose owners – also known as Trademark trolls- register to resell them to their legitimate owners and/or to damage their reputation. Although there are legal means to fight against these practices they are more expensive than filing your application in due time.

## E. Trade secrets

Besides registered IPRs, there are other ways of protecting your Intangible assets, as for instance Trade Secrets. Any valuable business information, which provides your company with a competitive advantage, as long as it remains confidential, can benefit from this means of protection.

This protection mechanism is particularly useful to protect those inventions which are not patentable (i.e. it does not meet the minimum requirements or the subject matter is not eligible for protection). In this sense, prototypes, manufacturing processes, software source code or algorithms –e.g. Google's algorithm-, can be protected by means of Trade Secrets.

The main advantages of Trade Secrets are that their term is not limited in time, as far as the confidential information is not disclosed. In addition, Trade Secrets do not require registration and are enforceable in any part of the world where it is infringed.

Generally speaking, the requirements for its protection are:

- 1) **The information should always be secret**, which means that it should not be generally known or readily accessible to people outside the SMEs.
- 2) The information must have **commercial value –or at least potential commercial value- for the SME because of its secrecy**. This commercial value could be any economic, financial or commercial cost saving, benefit, or advantage that the secret information provides to the SME over its competitors. Brazil, however, does not require commercial value to protect the information by means of Trade Secret.
- 3) **The information must have been “reasonably protected” by the SME**. For example, if the Trade Secret is related to a production process, such process should take place out of non-company personnel's sight. Likewise, it is highly recommended to sign a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA- see Glossary) with any person to whom all or part of the secret information is given (including employees, potential business partners, etc.) as well as taking further organizational and technical measures to restrict access to the information.

In Latin America, Trade Secret protection is governed by Unfair Competition, Tort, or Contract Law. Should you need to deepen in Trade Secrets protection, read our FS in [Trade Secrets in Chile](#), [Trade Secrets in Argentina](#) and [Trade Secrets in Brazil](#) or contact our experts through our Helpline. They will be pleased support you in Spanish, English, German, French or Portuguese.

## 4. Glossary

**Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA):** NDAs are contracts whose aim is keep the confidentiality of certain secret information shared between two parties, it is also possible to introduce Non-Disclosure Clauses within your employees' contract. In both cases, penalty clauses can be established for cases of failure to meet the confidentiality obligation.

**Open source:** It refers to a type of software license in which the software source code has been made available to the public by the developer. This license is open to anyone for using, modifying and redistributing the source code, without the need of authorisation.

**Copyleft:** It is a form of licensing whereby when redistributing a software program, no restrictions can be added to deny other people the freedom to reproduce, study, modify, and redistribute copies of the program nor of its modified versions. This type of licensing can also be applied to works that are not software programs.

## 5. Related links and additional information

Find out more about Intellectual Property Rights in Latin America, visit the Latin America IPR SME Helpdesk website:

[www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu)

### Additional Information

#### Links of interest

Brazilian Industrial Property Office (INPI): [www.inpi.gov.br](http://www.inpi.gov.br)

Mexican Industrial Property Office (IMPI): [www.gob.mx/impi](http://www.gob.mx/impi)

Colombian Industrial Property Office (SIC): [www.sic.gov.co/propiedad-Industrial](http://www.sic.gov.co/propiedad-Industrial)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): <http://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html>

The Mobile Economy 2018, by GSMA: <https://www.gsmaintelligence.com/research/?file=061ad2d2417d6ed1ab002da0dbc9ce22&download>

Trade in Counterfeit ICT Goods: <http://www.oecd.org/gov/risk/trade-in-counterfeit-ict-goods-9789264270848-en.htm>





Intellectual Property and Innovation in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) report: <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC97541/jrc97541.pdf>

World Intellectual Property Indicators 2018: [https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo\\_pub\\_941\\_2018.pdf](https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_941_2018.pdf)

European B2C E-COMMERCE Report 2016: <https://www.ecommerce-europe.eu/app/uploads/2016/07/European-B2C-E-commerce-Report-2016-Light-Version-FINAL.pdf>

## Factsheet

Licensing in Latin America: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/licensing-latin-america-0>

R&D and technology transfer in Chile: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/rd-and-technology-transfer-chile>

How to accelerate your patent in Brazil: <http://latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/how-accelerate-your-patent-brazil>

Software Protection in Brazil: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/software-protection-brazil](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/software-protection-brazil)

Copyright in Latin America (I): Introduction: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/copyright-latinamerica-i-introduction](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/copyright-latinamerica-i-introduction)

Copyright in Latin America (II): Creative Industries: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/copyright-latinamerica-ii-creative-industries](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/copyright-latinamerica-ii-creative-industries)

How to conduct a trademark search in Brazil: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/how-conduct-tm-search-brazil](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/how-conduct-tm-search-brazil)

How to conduct a trademark search in Chile: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/how-conduct-trademark-search-chile](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/how-conduct-trademark-search-chile)

Guide to trademark registration in Brazil: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/guide-trademark-registration-brazil](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/guide-trademark-registration-brazil)

Guide to Trademark Registration in Chile: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/guide-trademark-registration-chile](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/guide-trademark-registration-chile)

Trade Secrets in Chile: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/trade-secrets-chile>

Trade Secrets in Brazil: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/trade-secrets-brazil-0>

Trade Secrets in Argentina: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/trade-secrets-argentina>

## IP Country Factsheet

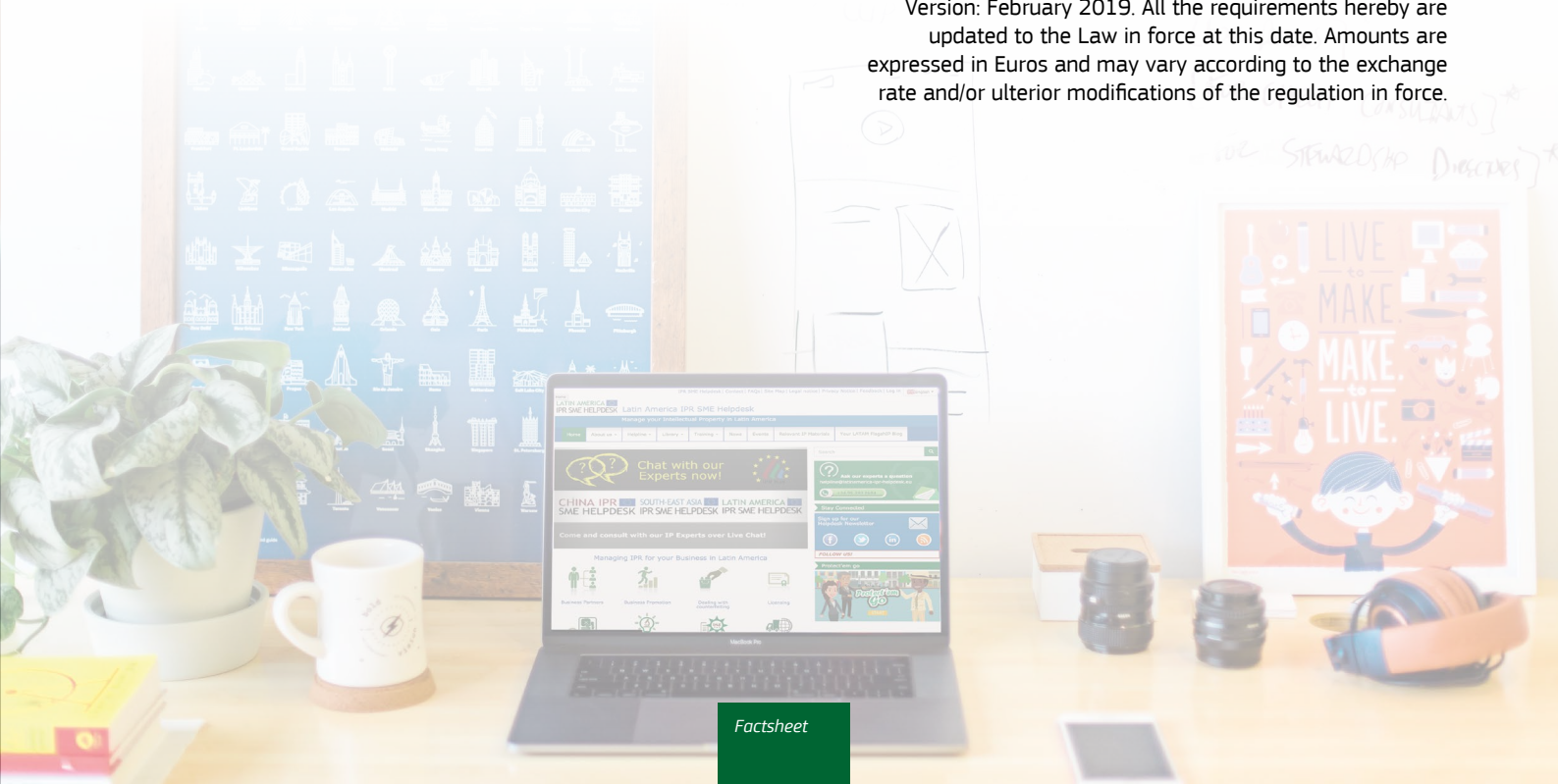
Brazil IP Factsheet: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/brazil-ip-country-factsheet](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/brazil-ip-country-factsheet)

Colombia IP Factsheet: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/colombia-ip-country-factsheet](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/colombia-ip-country-factsheet)

Chile IP Factsheet: <http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/chile-ip-country-factsheet>

Mexico IP Factsheet: [www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/mexico-ip-factsheet](http://www.latinamerica-ipr-helpdesk.eu/content/mexico-ip-factsheet)

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