IPR

27th April 2026

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Why IPR protection system?

What Is Intellectual Property ?

- Intangible assets
- Encourage development of new ideas and creations
- Often limited to a certain period of time
- Exclusive rights to owner to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of products or services
- Distinguish products and services (trade marks)

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What are key types of IPR protection?

Types of Intellectual Property

Registered Rights:

- **Patents**
- **Utility Models**
- **Trade Marks**
- **Industrial Designs**
- **Geographical Indications of Source**

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Types of Intellectual Property

Non-Registrable Rights:

- **Copyright**
- **Trade secrets and know-how**
- **Industrial Design**
- **Unfair competition rights (passing off, trade dress)**

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Little Historical review

on Industrial Property Rights (IPR)

1474 - “legge veneziana”

- Italy has a world primacy on the regulation of IPR
- A century and a half in advance, before the English “Statute of Monopolies” of 1623, on 1474 Venice fixed by law the fundamentals of modern laws on Industrial Patent Rights (IPR).

Little Historical review

on Industrial Property Rights (IPR)

1474 - "legge veneziana" *(following 1)*

Astonishingly, the main modern IPR principles are provided, simply, in a few handwritten lines:

- **novelty**
- **inventive level**
- **industriality**
- **recording**
- **exclusivity of use**
- **time limits**
- **infringers summoning**
- **infringers penalties**
- **official Authority privileges**

Little Historical review

on Industrial Property Rights (IPR)

1474 - "legge veneziana" *(following 2)*

The "Legge Veneziana" is the closest archetype of the modern patent laws

For your information, this venetian law went out in order to urge, with rewards, a certain Giovanni Tedesco to introduce in Venice the printing art, almost rare and precious at that time.

Note that the first, obscure, documents of Johann Gutenberg on its new print process, invented in Strasbourg, date back to 1439.

Venetian patent law - March, 19 1474

1st part

There are in this city, and also there come temporarily by reason of its greatness and goodness, men from different places and most clever minds, capable of devising and inventing all manner of ingenious contrivances.

And should it be provided, that the works and the contrivances invented by them, others having seen them could not make them and take their honour, men of such kind would exert their minds, invent and make things which would be of no small utility and benefit to our State

Venetian patent law - March, 19 1474

2nd part

Therefore, decision will be passed that, by Authority of this Council, each person who will make in this city any new and ingenious contrivance, not made heretofore in our dominion, as soon as it is reduced to perfection, so that it can be used and exercised, shall give notice of the same to the office of ours Provisioners of Common.

It being forbidden to any other in any territory and place of ours to make any other contrivance in the form and resemblance thereof, without the consent and the licence of the author up to ten years

Venetian patent law - March, 19 1474

3th part

And, however, should anybody make it, the aforesaid author and inventor will have the liberty to cite him before any office of this city, by which office the aforesaid who shall infringe be forced to pay him the sum of one hundred ducates and the contrivance be immediately destroyed.

Being then in liberty of our Government at his will to take and use in his need any of said contrivances and instruments, with this condition, however, that no others than the authors shall exercise them.

International IP Treaties

- **Basic understanding of IP Treaties - key to understanding framework of today's IP protection**

- **Global Treaties and Regional Agreements covering protection of patents, trademarks, designs and copyright and GI's**

- **WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) administers treaties**

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Patentu valde

Noderīgi

- Datubāzes
- Izgudrojumu patenti
- Preču zīmes
- Dizainparaugi
- Oficiālais izdevums
- Kas ir intelektuālais īpašums
- Bibliotēka un informācijas avoti

Pakalpojumi

- Pieteikt izgudrojuma patentu
- Pieteikt preču zīmi
- Pieteikt dizainparaugu
- Visi pakalpojumi
- Konsultācijas

Izmanto atbalsta iespējas!

Kontakti

- Jautājumu forma atbildei e-pastā
- Pieteikties konsultācijai ar ekspertu
- Pieteikties bezmaksas konsultācijai ar patentpilnvarnieku
- Pieteikt semināru/lekciju
- Pārstāvība Patentu valdē

Patents

AN INVENTION IS A CREATIVE RESULT OF A TECHNICAL IDEA
UTILIZING THE LAWS OF NATURE

Patents

In exchange for the inventor's agreements to disclose to the public their inventions, Governments, as a matter of public policy, grant owners of patents the exclusive rights (for 20 years) to exclude others from making, using, selling or offering to sell patented inventions for the term of the patent

- **Products**
- **Processes**

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PATENTS: basic approach

Requisites to patent an invention

1. Novelty
   - Never previously disclosed anyway and anywere
   - Not included into previously filed patents
2. Originality (inventive step)
   - Not included into the state of the art
   - Not obvious for an expert
3. Industriality
   - Applicable in whatsoever industry field
   - workable

Patents

Patent requirements:

- **novelty (something that has never been done before)**
- **non-obvious (something not obvious to ordinary skilled person in the field)**
- **capable of industrial application, i.e. can be industrially manufactured or used**

Examples: CD-Rs, hoover suction device, microchips, toilet freshener

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INVENTORS, INVENTIONS AND PATENTS

Inventors: any researcher is a potential inventor

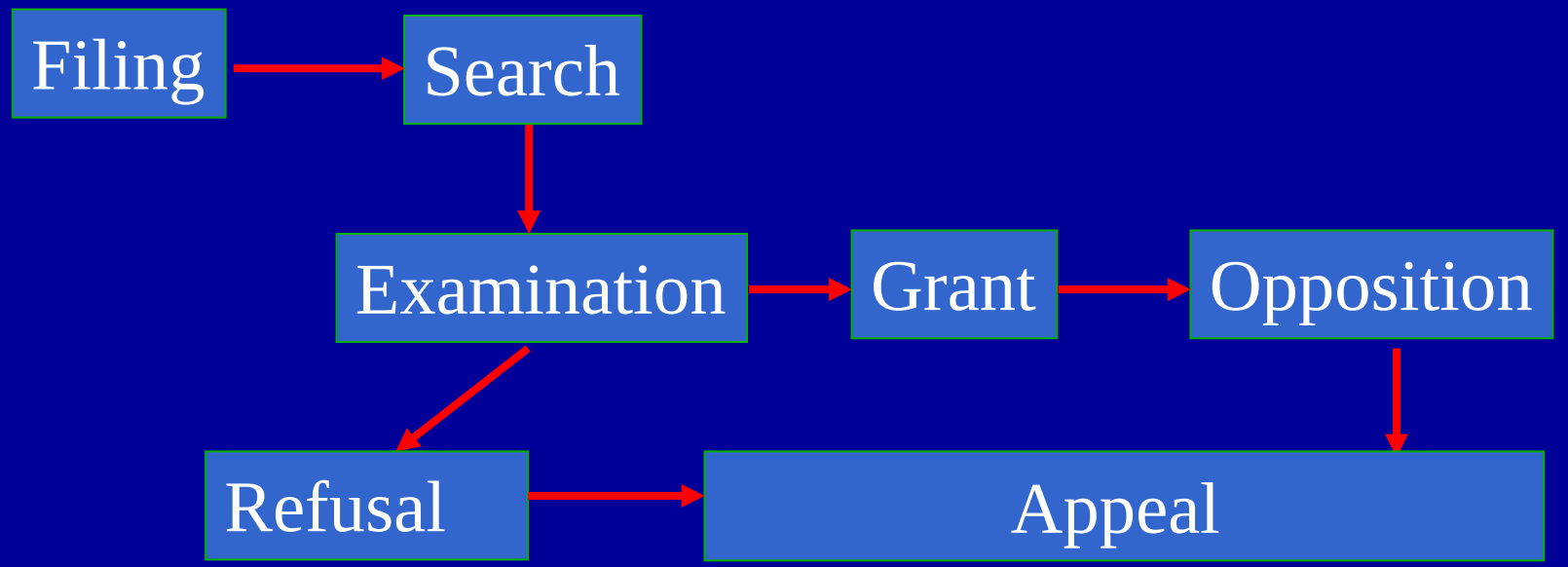
- All research people ought to be familiar with patents as a valuable document in his research field
- The right to be named inventor is inalienable
- More often the invention comes out from a team work
- Inventor’s right are ruled by national laws
- Often employee inventors are rewarded with a due compensation

INVENTORS, INVENTIONS AND PATENTS

Inventions and patents:

- Not all inventions are patentable (discoveries – scientific theories – mathematical methods – schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts – computer software per sè)
- To be patentable an invention must be:
  - new and not previously patented
  - not obvious to a person “skilled in the art”
  - workable in industry, agriculture, et similia

Procedure for the grant



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EPO Information Office Munich

Some comments

- In case if the Patent is of military or state-safety use/need
- There is no patent police
- The only legal monopoly

Main components of the Patent application

- Inventors and applicants
- Title
- Abstract
- Description
- Drawings
- Claims

Prior art Search (when you start)

- By ourselves – let's try: https://worldwide.espacenet.com/
- By experts – "official" Search report

State-of-the-art:

- Patent databases
- Other literature, information sources
- Practice/industry use

Examples

Search reports
Patent applications

Būvniecības fakultāte

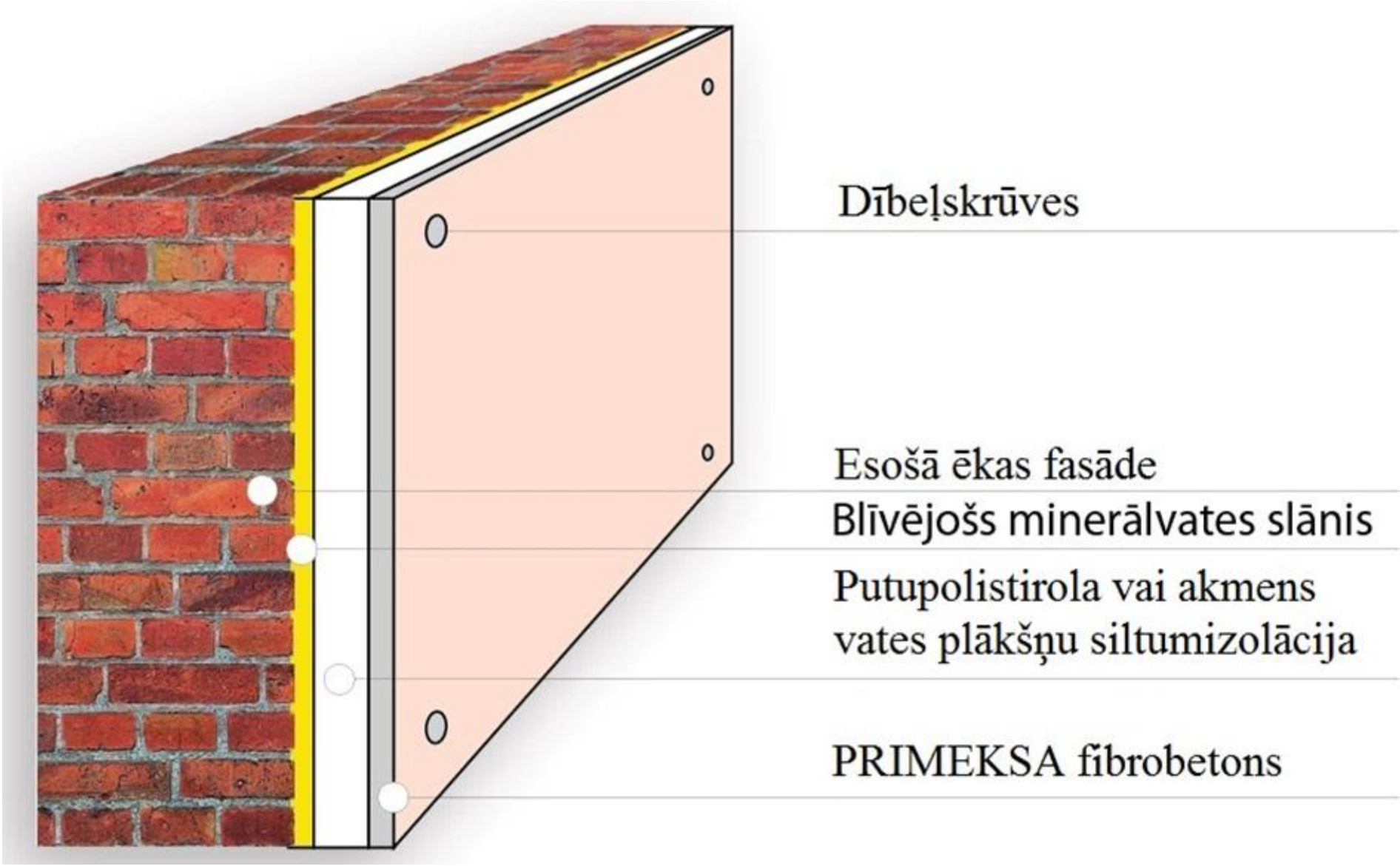
www.rtu.lv

www.primekss.com

www.termoefekt.lv

RŪPNIECISKI IZGATAVOJAMAIS FASĀŽU SILTINĀŠANAS PANELIS

SILDPANELIS™


Dībeļskrūves
Esošā ēkas fasāde
Blīvējošs minerālvates slānis
Putupolistirola vai akmens
vates plākšņu siltumizolācija
PRIMEKSA fibrobetons

Atšķirībā no tradicionālām fasāžu siltināšanas tehnoloģijām, SILDPANEĻA™ lietošanai ir sekojošas priekšrocības:

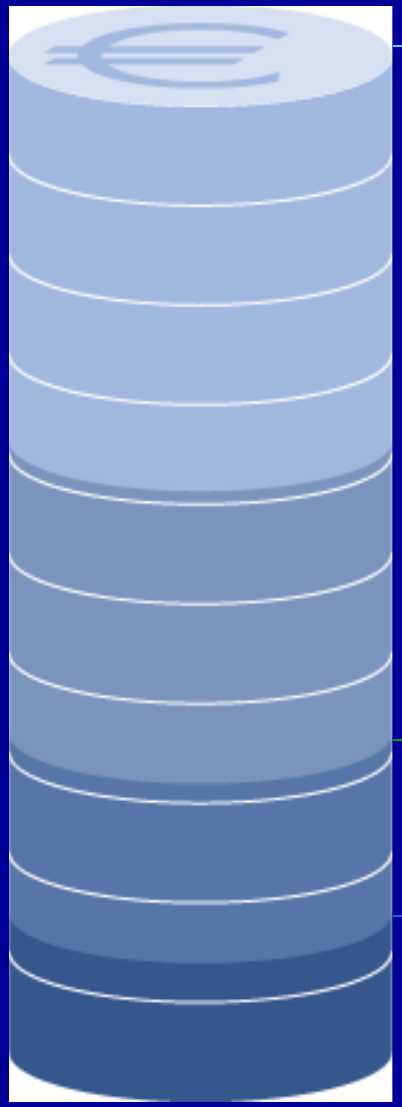
1) *Fasādes sienas iegūst lielāku siltuma pretestību, jo starp cieto izolācijas materiālu un fasādes vairāk vai mazāk nelīdzeno virsmu vairs nepaliks spraugas gaisa konvekcijai;*
2) *Grūti degoša siltumizolācijas materiāla (putu polistirola) lietošanas gadījumā vairs nav kanālu, kur izplatīties dūmgāzēm un liesmām pa fasādi, jo mīkstais izolācijas slānis tās noslēdz visos virzienos;*
3) *Pilnīgi atkrīt visi slapjie procesi – dārgās līmjavas lietošana un vairākslāņu slapjās apdares procesu lietošana; tas noņem šai tehnoloģijai sezonas rakstura ierobežojumus, un fasāžu siltināšanu var veikt visu gadu;*
4) *Fasādes siltināšanas procesa darbietilpīgās un slapjās operācijas – trīs slāņu savienošanu un paneļa apdari veic ceha apstākļos, kur tās ir mehanizējamas, vai pat automatizējamas, ne tā kā uz sastatnēm. Tā būtiski samazinot roku darbu un pazeminot būvizmaksas, iegūst izolācijas slāņa augstākās būvnieciskās īpašības;*
5) *Pie fasādes virsmas- uz sastatnēm vai, vēl vieglāk, uz piekaramās vai pacēlēja platformas, vienīgais veicamais darbs tad paliek tikai visvieglākā, iepriekš sagatavoto siltināšanas paneļu pieskrūvēšanas operācija, kura ir daudz lētāka nekā tradicionāli - ar roku darbu visu darbus veicot tieši uz sastatnēm pie fasādes;*
6) *Fasādes fibrobetona cietā apdare daudz labāk aizsargā siltuma izolāciju no ūdens, sala un mehāniskām iedarbībām, nekā parasti lietotā plānā (3 – 4 mm) uz mīkstas pamatnes uzklātā apmetuma garoziņa;*
7) *Arī slapjie apdares darbu procesi vairs nav jāveic uz sastatnēm, jo panelis ir jau rūpnieciski gatavs.*

1) paneļa konstrukcijas un tehnoloģijas autors – valsts emeritētais zinātnieks, Dr.sc.ing. Videvuds Ārijs Lapsa, RTU Būvniecības fakultāte, Latvijas izgudrojuma patents № 13963, prioritāte 21.04.2009.

2) paneļa būvnieciskās lietošanas tiesības ir nodotas būvfirmai SIA "PRIMEKSS" ar licences līgumu no 22.07.2009.

3) paneļu rūpniecisko ražošanu veic siltumizolācijas materiālu ražotājfirma SIA "TERMOEFEKTS".

Average European Patent costs



37,9% Translation

28,6% National

19,8% Agent

13,7% EPO

Average*
total costs
€31.100

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EPO Information Office Munich

* English language, 20 pages, 10 claims, 8 states, 10 years

Patent commercialization

- Licence agreement (Licences līgums)
  - Non-exclusive licence (Vienkārša licence)
  - Exclusive licence (Ekskluzīva licence)
  - Registered at the Patent Office (Reģistrēta Patentu valdē)
- Selling patent (Patenta pārdošana)

Patents

- **The Way Forward?**
- **Protectionism v. Free market**
- **Duration - 20 years. Is this appropriate today?**
- **AI**

Overview of Intellectual Property

	Patents	Trade Marks	Registered Design Rights	Copyright
What is Protected?	Inventions	Brand Identity, including words & logos	What the product looks like	Music, art, film, literary works & broadcasts
How long?	Up to 20 years (subject to annual renewal)	Forever (renewals every 10 years)	Up to 25 years	Life plus 70 years (sound broadcasts are 50 years)
What does it protect against?	Your idea being used, sold or manufactured	The use of your trademarks by others without your permission	Your product being manufactured, sold or imported	Your work being copied or reproduced

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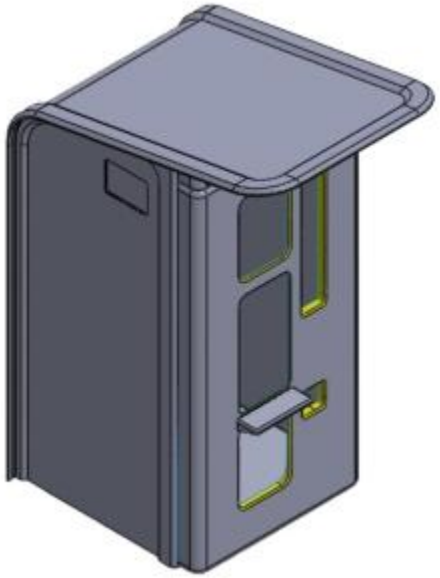
Utility Models

- **Often regarded as “mini inventions”**
- **Confer particular effectiveness or convenience of application or use to machines or parts thereof**
- **Not available in all countries - UK - no Germany, Italy - yes**

Examples: tools, instruments or parts of machines.

Industrial designs



LRPV Oficiālais izdevums

Industrial Designs

What is an Industrial Design?

- The ornamental aspect of a useful article

(stylish match between form and function)

- new and with individual character (overall impression produces on informed user) EU Directive 98/71 in force in most Member States

- not subsist in features dictated solely by technical function

- 2 or 3 dimensional

Typical examples: shoes, jewellery, fashion design, fabrics, furniture (chairs), bathroom accessories, lamps

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Trade Marks

A trade mark may consist of any sign capable of being represented graphically particularly words, including personal names, designs, letters, numerals, the shape of goods or their packaging, provided that such signs are capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of another (EU Directive 89/104).

It can include colours or colour combinations, sounds and smells, two dimensional or three dimensional (e.g. shapes of packages or containers). Examples: Coca Cola, McDonalds, Lego building blocks, Perrier

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Trade marks

- Main characteristics:
  - Should be distinctive
  - Cannot be descriptive
  - Registered for specified classes

- What word would you use to say that the trademark is not correct?

Trade Marks

Trade marks are:

- **the manufacturer's guarantee of quality**
- **indicate the source of the product**
- **prevent consumer confusion**
- **protect the goodwill/reputation of the owner**

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Trade Marks

What is trade mark infringement?

- **Use of a sign which is identical or similar to a registered mark for products or services which are identical or similar. If the signs are not identical it is required that use of the sign gives rise to a likelihood of confusion on the part of the public, which includes the likelihood of association between the sign and the trade mark**
- **Normally protection is limited to a class of products or services**

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Trade marks

- A trademark is a sign that individualizes the goods of a given enterprise and distinguishes them from the goods of its competitors”
- A trademark may consist of words, designs, letters, numerals or packaging, slogans, devices, symbols, etc.
- The Coca-Cola Company ® PepsiCo, Inc. ®

- **Write trade marks that you favour!**

- **Write your own trade mark!**


arm


1870
Laima


CIRCLE K

Copyright

As name suggests copyright protects against copying of works and has extended from it's original role protecting against the copying of books to cover all creative works including many aspects of new technologies.

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Copyright

Copyright covers:

- **Literary works (including software and databases)**
- **Dramatic works**
- **Music works**
- **Artistic works**
- **Sound recordings**
- **Films**
- **Broadcasts**
- **Cable programmes**

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Copyright

Copyright requirements:

- **No requirement to register**
- **Work must be original (test for creativity ‘minimal’) includes compilations and maps**
- **Duration life of author plus 70 years (recently extended by US Law and EC Copyright Directive)**

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Copyright

What are the exclusive rights of the copyright owner?

- **To make copies**
- **Issue copies to the public**
- **Perform, show or play the work in public**
- **Broadcast the work or include it in a cable programme service**
- **Make an adaptation of the work or do any of the above in relation to an adaptation**

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What else?

- Know-how
- Geographical indication of source
- Certification schemes

Geographical indication

Basically, a geographical indication is a notice stating that a given product originates in a given geographical area. The best known examples of geographical indications are those used for wines and spirits. For instance, the geographical indication Champagne is used to indicate that a special kind of sparkling wine originates in the Champagne region of France. In the same way, Cognac is used for brandy from the French region around the town of Cognac. However, geographical indications are also used for products other than wines and spirits, such as tobacco from Cuba, or for cheeses such as Roquefort. They may also be used for industrial products, as Sheffield is for steel.

• **PDO** stands for **Protected Designation of Origin**: it indicates the quality of food products are exclusively due to the **peculiarity of the territory where they are made.**

• **PGI** stands for **Protected Geographical Indication**: it means the characteristics of the product **depend on its geographical origin.**

As subtle as the difference in definition may seem, in reality the two acronyms claim a precise connotation.

All the phases of production, **processing** and **elaboration** of a **PDO** product must take place within a **specific geographical area**. In the **PGI**, instead, **only one of them** must take place within a **specific territory.**

As a result, PDOs are subject to stricter regulations, the rules of which are enforced by a **control authority** of the **European Union**, which is also the body that issues both trademarks.

Name which products have been registered with PDO, PGI or TSG (from Latvia)?

Name which products have been registered with PDO, PGI or TSG (from Latvia)?

PDO - Latvijas lielie pelēkie zirņi

PGI:

- Carnikavas nēģi
- Rucavas baltais sviests
- Salacgrīvas nēģi
- Aglonas maizes veistūklis

Applied for registration PGI:

- Rīgas līča lucīši
- Straupes sviests ar kaņepēm
- Latvijas siers

TSG:

- Jāņu siers
- Sklandrausis
- Salinātā rudzu rupjmaize

WHAT DOES THE BLUE MSC LABEL MEAN?

https://www.msc.org/what-we-are-doing/our-approach/what-does-the-blue-msc-label-mean

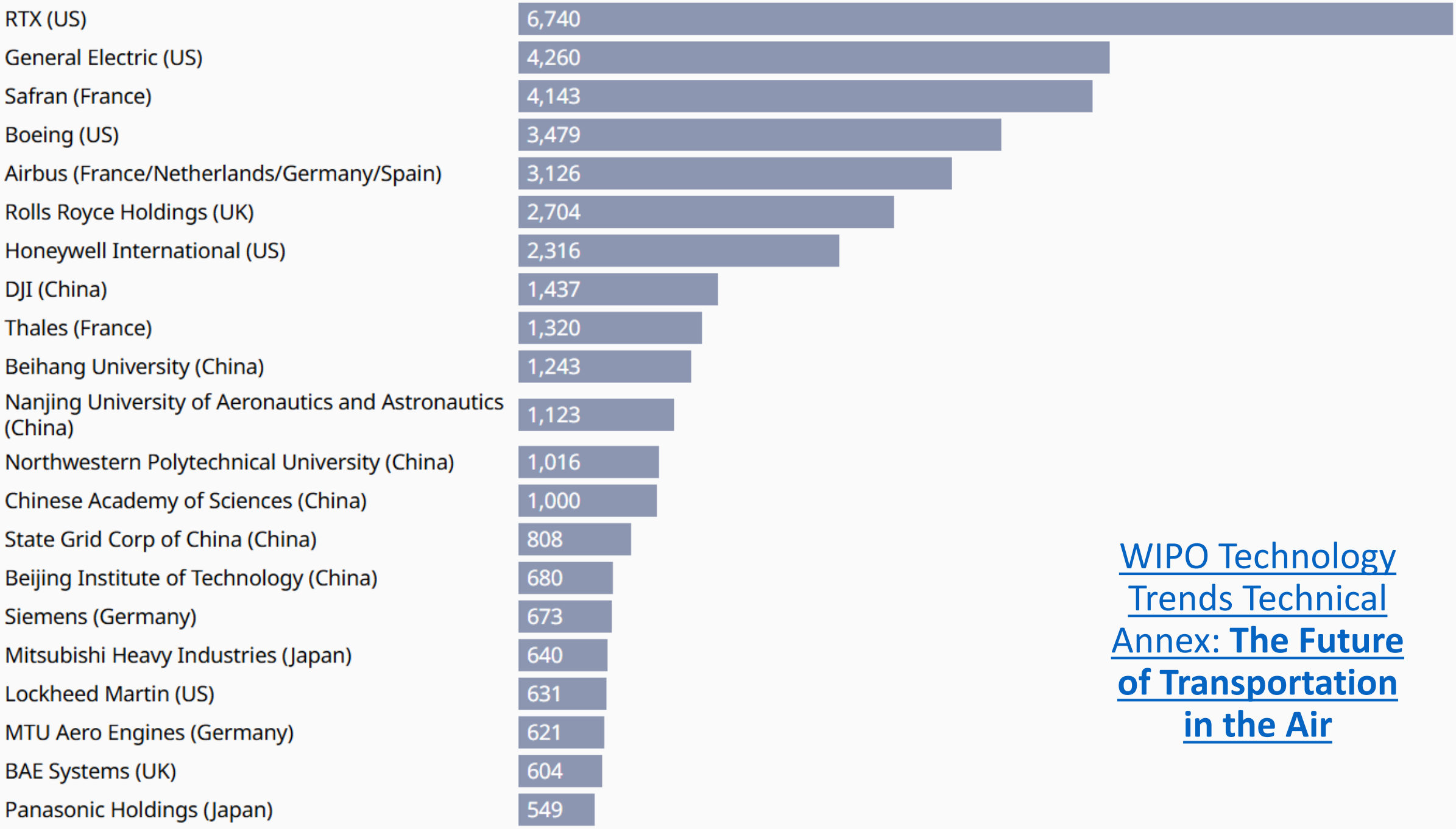
What other certificate schemes have you noticed, use?

Companies that patent most

EPO top applicants 2025

Rank	Company	Filed	Country
1	**SAMSUNG**	**5337**	**KR**
2	**HUAWEI**	**4744**	**CN**
3	**LG**	**4464**	**KR**
4	**QUALCOMM**	**2939**	**US**
5	**NOKIA**	**2242**	**FI**
6	**SIEMENS**	**1653**	**DE**
7	**ERICSSON**	**1418**	**SE**
8	**BASF**	**1372**	**DE**
9	**MICROSOFT**	**1363**	**US**
10	**CATL**	**1305**	**CN**
11	ALPHABET	1302	US
12	PHILIPS	1289	NL
13	RTX	1288	US
14	ROBERT BOSCH	1185	DE
15	SONY	1032	JP
16	INTERDIGITAL	988	US
17	XIAOMI	939	CN
18	PANASONIC	922	JP
19	CANON	838	JP
20	ZTE	814	CN
21	APPLE	796	US
22	SIGNIFY	784	NL
23	INTEL	773	US
24	FUJIFILM	753	JP
25	TOYOTA MOTOR	748	JP
26	HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE	681	CH
27	PHILIP MORRIS	680	CH
28	HITACHI	667	JP
29	JOHNSON & JOHNSON	656	US
30	VALEO	650	FR
31	BOSTON SCIENTIFIC	610	US
32	OPPO MOBILE	607	CN
33	FRAUNHOFER GES.	599	DE
34	SAFRAN	593	FR
35	BECTON, DICKINSON	581	US
36	HONEYWELL	577	US
37	VOLVO GROUP	560	SE
38	KYOCERA	556	JP
39	AIRBUS	543	NL
40	MEDTRONIC	533	US
41	SK	513	KR
42	NXP	480	NL
42	SIEMENS ENERGY	480	DE
44	CEA	469	FR
45	ABB	463	CH
46	HYUNDAI MOTOR	440	KR
47	STELLANTIS	433	NL
48	UNILEVER	423	GB
49	PROCTER & GAMBLE	422	US
50	TENCENT	417	CN
51	ARAMCO	413	SA
52	DOW	399	US
53	BOEING	398	US
54	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO	396	GB
54	HONOR DEVICE	396	CN
56	ASML	392	NL
57	JFE	385	JP
58	LENOVO	383	CN
59	NTT, INC.	380	JP
60	EVONIK	379	DE
61	TATA	377	IN
62	BYD	370	CN
63	SNAP INC.	360	US
64	THALES	358	FR
65	JT INTERNATIONAL	356	CH
66	DAIKIN	353	JP
67	GE AEROSPACE	350	US
68	MERCK KGAA	348	DE
69	SAINT-GOBAIN	345	FR
70	ZITIAO NETWORK	334	CN
71	NESTLE	330	CH
72	HILTI	329	LI
73	ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS	324	US
74	STMICROELECTRONICS	321	NL
75	FUJITSU	320	JP
75	NIPPON STEEL	320	JP
77	DSM-FIRMENICH	315	NL
77	GE VERNOVA	315	US
79	SANOFI	314	FR
80	SCHNEIDER	312	FR
81	TETRA LAVAL	303	CH
81	VOLKSWAGEN	303	DE
83	CISCO	297	US
84	ZF	294	DE
85	RENAULT GROUP	291	FR
86	DANAHER	290	US
86	EVE ENERGY	290	CN
88	MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES	289	JP
89	SHIN-ETSU	285	JP
90	VIVO MOBILE	284	CN
91	ABBOTT	273	US
92	CHINA NATIONAL CHEMICAL	271	CN
93	EDWARDS LIFESCIENCES	268	US
93	KUBOTA	268	JP
93	SLB LIMITED	268	US
96	DEERE & COMPANY	267	US
97	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC	265	JP
98	DATANG MOBILE	261	CN
99	BAYER	259	DE
100	AUMOVIO SE	256	DE

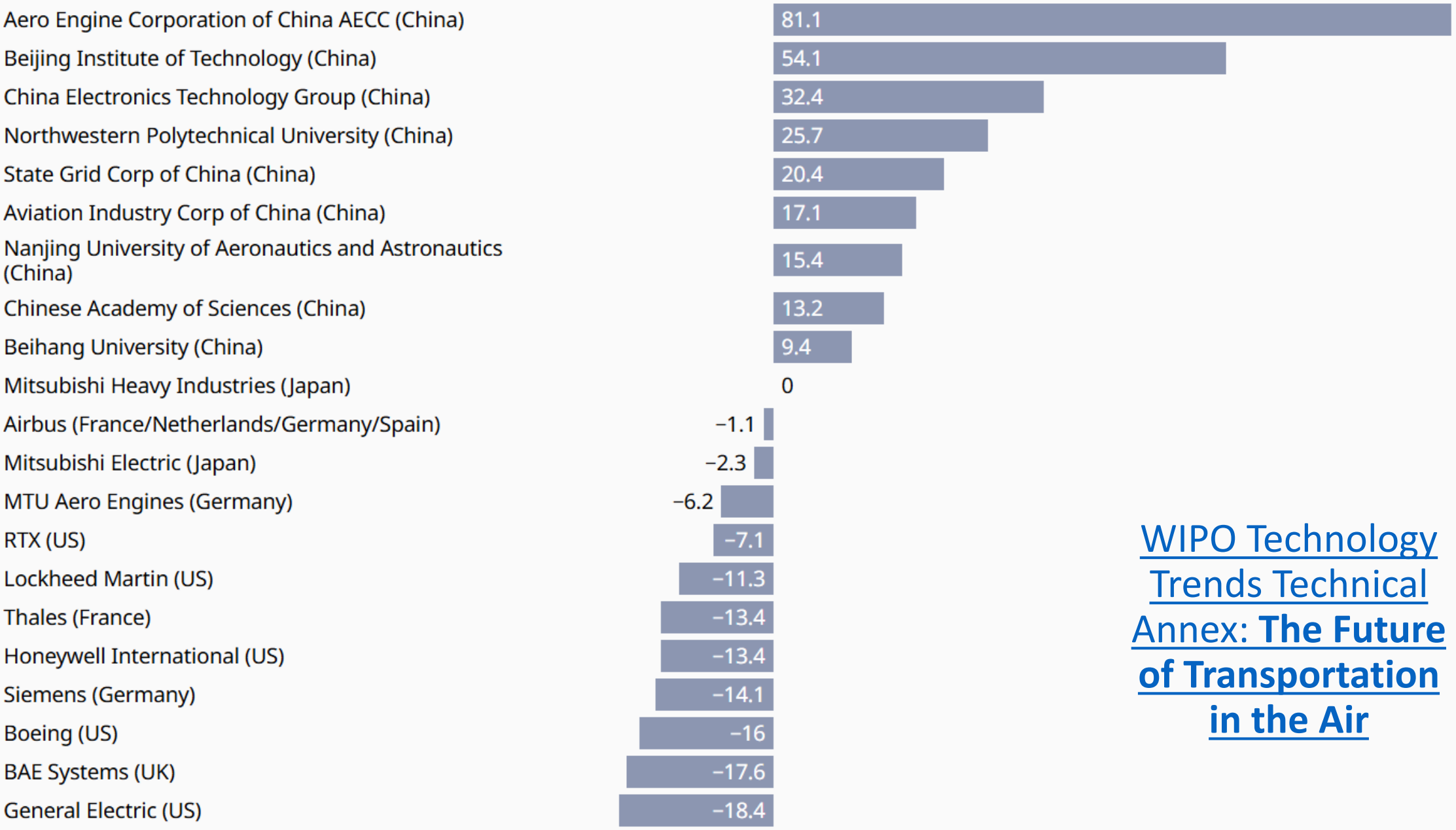
Figure C13 Top patent owners, 2000–2023



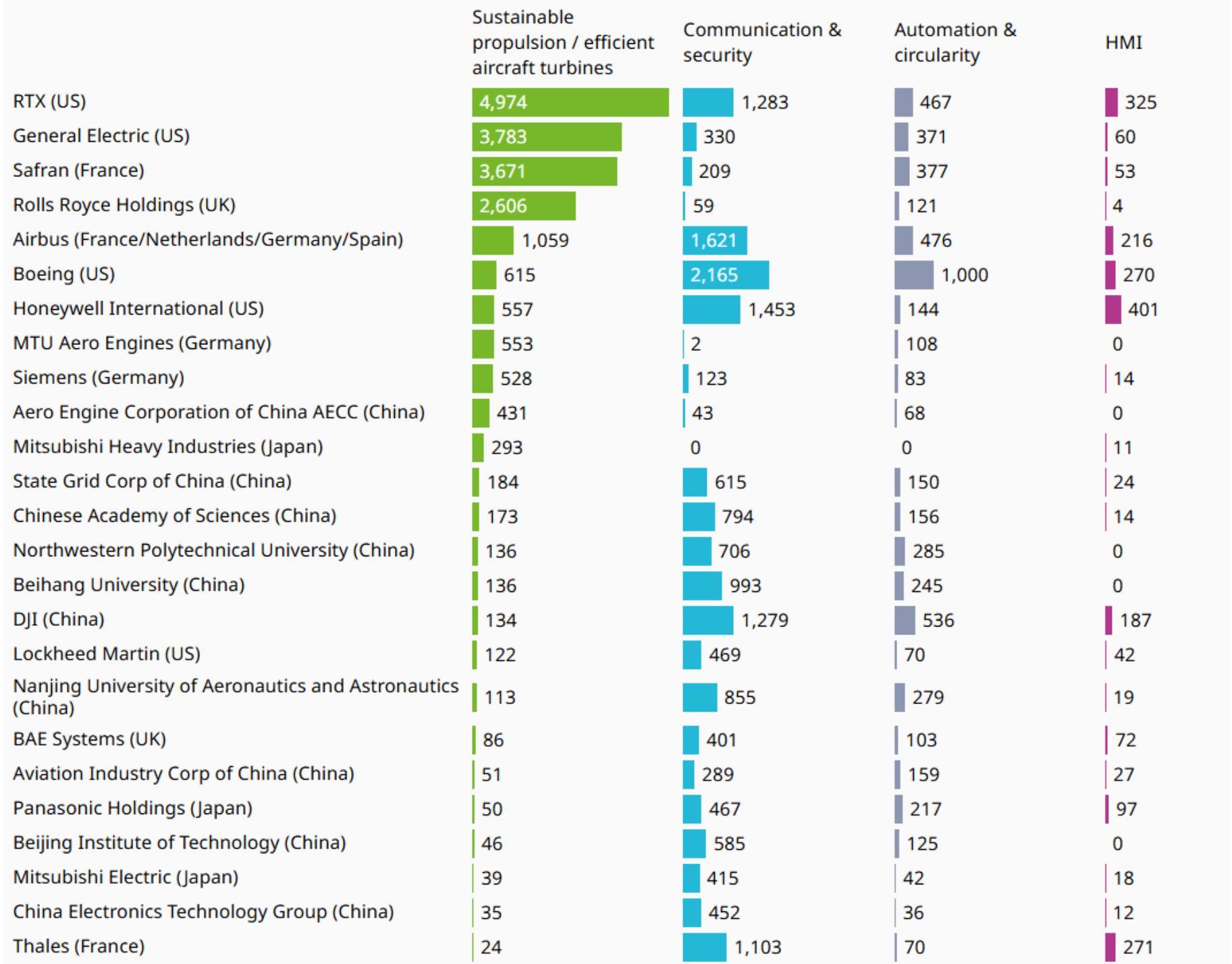
WIPO Technology Trends Technical Annex: **The Future of Transportation in the Air**

Since 2013, all top patent owners with the highest growth are from China

Figure C18 Top patent owners, growth 2018–2023 (p.a.)



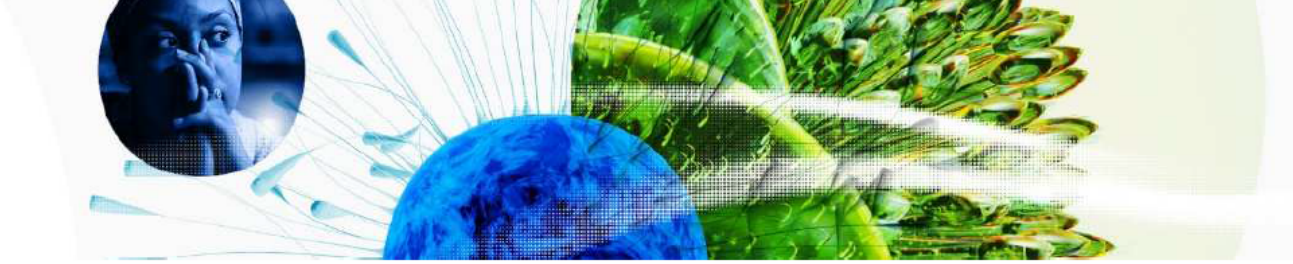
WIPO Technology Trends Technical Annex: **The Future of Transportation in the Air**



	Sustainable propulsion / efficient aircraft turbines	Communication & security	Automation & circularity	HMI
RTX (US)	4,974	1,283	467	325
General Electric (US)	3,783	330	371	60
Safran (France)	3,671	209	377	53
Rolls Royce Holdings (UK)	2,606	59	121	4
Airbus (France/Netherlands/Germany/Spain)	1,059	1,621	476	216
Boeing (US)	615	2,165	1,000	270
Honeywell International (US)	557	1,453	144	401
MTU Aero Engines (Germany)	553	2	108	0
Siemens (Germany)	528	123	83	14
Aero Engine Corporation of China AECC (China)	431	43	68	0
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (Japan)	293	0	0	11
State Grid Corp of China (China)	184	615	150	24
Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)	173	794	156	14
Northwestern Polytechnical University (China)	136	706	285	0
Beihang University (China)	136	993	245	0
DJI (China)	134	1,279	536	187
Lockheed Martin (US)	122	469	70	42
Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (China)	113	855	279	19
BAE Systems (UK)	86	401	103	72
Aviation Industry Corp of China (China)	51	289	159	27
Panasonic Holdings (Japan)	50	467	217	97
Beijing Institute of Technology (China)	46	585	125	0
Mitsubishi Electric (Japan)	39	415	42	18
China Electronics Technology Group (China)	35	452	36	12
Thales (France)	24	1,103	70	271

WIPO Technology Trends Technical Annex: **The Future of Transportation in the Air**

Global Innovation Index 2023



Cambridge, United Kingdom

Cambridge is the second-ranked cluster, out of 3 British clusters, that falls within the top 100 S&T clusters in 2023. It filed 6,582 PCT applications and published 37,136 scientific articles, both per 1 million inhabitants over the last five years, making it the:

65th largest science and technology cluster in 2023 (down one spot from 2022)

1st S&T cluster by intensity (relative to population density) in 2023 (unchanged from 2022)

Top PCT applicants

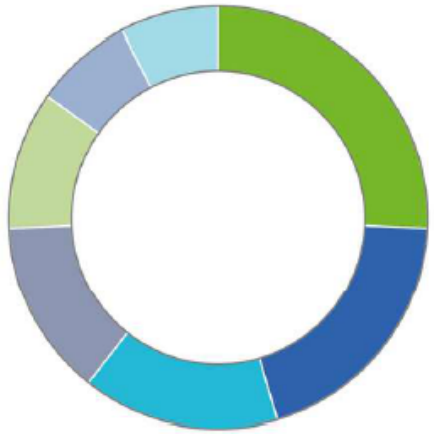
		Patents	Share
1	Arm	415	13%
2	Cambridge University	168	5%
3	Cambridge Mechatronics Limited	120	4%

Top publishing organizations

		Articles	Share
1	Cambridge University	12,922	73%
2	Mrc Laboratory Molecular Biology	442	2%
3	Astrazeneca	373	2%

Top technology fields in Cambridge

Patents



- Computer tech. (17%)
- Pharma (13%)
- Biotech. (10%)
- Medical tech. (9%)
- Digital coms. (7%)
- Measurement (5%)
- Organic fine chem. (5%)

Publications

- Technology (13%)
- Physics & math (12%)
- Biochem. & biotech. (11%)
- Chemistry (10%)
- Earth sciences (10%)
- Engineering (6%)
- Clinical medicine (5%)

33% of Cambridge's PCT patent applications are filed in collaboration with other inventors, with London, San Diego and Boston–Cambridge emerging as the top collaborative locations.

80% of Cambridge's scientific articles are published in collaboration with other organizations, with the top three collaborating locations being London, Oxford and Boston–Cambridge.

EPO statistics

European patent granted[1] 2016-2025 per country of residence of the first named applicant[2]

Country		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
US	United States	21,939	24,960	31,136	34,614	34,162	27,424	19,965	24,974	26,868	29,281	275,323
DE	Germany	18,728	18,813	20,804	21,198	20,056	16,507	12,563	15,012	15,541	16,153	175,375
JP	Japan	15,395	17,660	21,343	22,423	20,230	15,395	10,932	13,416	13,444	13,336	163,574
FR	France	7,032	7,325	8,610	8,800	8,397	6,794	5,384	6,523	6,663	6,961	72,489
CN	China, People's Republic of	2,513	3,180	4,831	6,229	6,863	6,864	5,846	8,821	8,716	11,577	65,440
KR	Korea, Republic of	3,210	4,435	6,262	7,247	7,049	5,806	4,383	5,581	6,094	7,973	58,040
CH	Switzerland	3,910	3,929	4,452	4,770	4,899	3,918	2,970	4,160	4,561	5,089	42,658
IT	Italy	3,207	3,111	3,446	3,713	3,813	3,199	2,637	3,346	3,718	3,767	33,957
GB	United Kingdom	2,931	3,116	3,827	4,119	4,004	3,206	2,372	3,110	3,363	3,516	33,564
NL	Netherlands	2,784	3,201	3,782	4,326	3,962	2,931	2,184	2,751	2,881	3,100	31,902
SE	Sweden	2,661	2,903	3,537	3,838	3,577	2,897	2,218	2,842	2,737	2,986	30,196
AT	Austria	1,370	1,465	1,655	1,663	1,756	1,327	1,151	1,504	1,508	1,438	14,837
FI	Finland	1,081	1,230	1,543	1,622	1,565	1,215	855	1,187	1,238	1,503	13,039
BE	Belgium	1,114	1,215	1,373	1,389	1,380	1,153	919	1,183	1,296	1,303	12,325
CA	Canada	996	1,220	1,581	1,683	1,427	1,131	726	1,002	1,026	1,136	11,928
AE	United Arab Emirates	14	19	23	31	33	34	22	29	51	45	301
TH	Thailand	7	5	20	42	49	37	25	31	40	33	289
CY	Cyprus	30	19	28	25	29	26	21	27	24	43	272
SK	Slovakia	15	18	28	34	15	33	17	23	30	29	242
LT	**Lithuania**	**16**	**21**	**15**	**23**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**20**	**30**	**54**	**236**
MY	Malaysia	24	30	33	36	30	15	10	12	23	21	234
EE	**Estonia**	**10**	**19**	**21**	**16**	**20**	**12**	**13**	**20**	**38**	**47**	**216**
BG	Bulgaria	11	22	18	16	18	23	22	23	22	28	203
CL	Chile	17	17	20	17	20	24	17	20	17	23	192
RO	Romania	19	13	9	14	23	12	16	23	19	22	170
LV	**Latvia**	**16**	**14**	**12**	**6**	**5**	**18**	**9**	**15**	**14**	**25**	**134**
AR	Argentina	13	9	16	19	12	9	12	5	11	14	120
MC	Monaco	12	6	14	14	15	16	7	9	11	12	116
HR	Croatia	5	6	6	13	10	7	13	8	7	18	93
UA	Ukraine	8	4	11	6	7	8	5	14	6	16	85
Total		95,940	105,635	127,625	137,784	133,715	108,799	81,754	104,609	109,524	119,756	**1,125,141**

Source: EPO.

European patent applications

Ranking according to number of applications per mio inhabitants

Rank	Country	Applications 2025	Population (mio. inhabitants)	Applications per mio. inhabitants
1	Switzerland	9,914	9.049	1095.6
2	Finland	3,457	5.636	613.4
3	Sweden	4,724	10.588	446.2
4	Denmark	2,672	5.993	445.9
5	Netherlands	7,006	18.044	388.3
6	Germany	24,476	83.577	292.9
7	Republic of Korea	14,355	51.667	277.8
8	Austria	2,253	9.197	245.0
9	Ireland	1,179	5.440	216.7
10	Belgium	2,548	11.900	214.1
11	Singapore	1,184	5.871	201.7
12	Japan	21,304	123.103	173.1
13	France	10,932	68.636	159.3
14	Israel	1,473	9.517	154.8
15	United States	47,008	347.276	135.4
16	Norway	726	5.594	129.8
17	Hong Kong SAR	832	7.396	112.5
18	United Kingdom	5,875	69.551	84.5
19	Italy	4,767	58.934	80.9
20	Slovenia	171	2.131	80.2
21	Taiwan, Province of China	1,618	23.113	70.0
22	Estonia	82	1.370	59.9
23	Canada	2,113	40.127	52.7
24	New Zealand	248	5.252	47.2
25	Spain	2,255	49.078	45.9
26	Australia	938	26.974	34.8
27	Portugal	368	10.750	34.2
28	Lithuania	93	2.891	32.2
29	Czech Republic	267	10.910	24.5
30	**Latvia**	**38**	**1.857**	**20.5**

V.Caps vision

… Dubultkasete un teleskopiskais kameras darbības princips bija jaunums un tika patentēts 22 pasaules valstīs: Šveicē, Anglijā, Vācijā, ASV, kā arī Indijā, Dienvidāfrikā, Latvijā un citās valstīs.
Laikā no 1937. līdz 1942. gadam tika saražots 17 000 kameru. Tā bija ļoti pieprasīta prece, fotokameru eksportēja uz visām attīstītajām pasaules valstīm. Katrai kamerai bija savs kārtas numurs un gravējums „MADE IN LATVIA”…
(Pēteris Korsaks)

Latvijas kultūras kanons - https://kulturaskanons.lv/archive/fotoaparats-minox/

An Entrepreneur is…

- Someone who starts a project without having the full resources or knowledge
  - Estimate, guess and gut feel
  - Risk taking
    - Market risk
    - Technology risk
    - Financial risk
- Value accrues as risk lessens
  - Guesses replaced by justified facts
  - As development progresses and market established
  - Transition from intangible hopes to reality and cash-flow
  - Risk lessens, hence value increases

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Your job as an entrepreneur is to discover and build a business (& sell it)

*** Your product is the company, not what the company sells ***

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You make it, you sell it.

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