



Oifig Maoine
Intleachtúla na hÉireann
Intellectual Property
Office of Ireland

Intellectual Property Office of Ireland

Annual Report 2023



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Foreword



I have the honour to submit my Annual Report to the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment for the year ended 31 December 2023 so that it can be laid before each House of the Oireachtas in accordance with Section 103 of the Patents Act 1992.

My Report is in respect of the execution of my statutory functions under the Patents Act, 1992 (as amended), the Trade Marks Act, 1996 (as amended), the Industrial Designs Act, 2001, the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000, the various Statutory Rules and Regulations made under these Acts; and the European Communities (Supplementary Protection Certificate) Regulations. Decisions under these Acts, Rules and Regulations rest with me in my statutory capacity, subject to certain rights of appeal to the High Court. My report also includes a report on the KDB Certification Scheme as required by Section 18 of the Knowledge Development Box (Certification of Inventions) Act 2017.

In addition to its core business of administering the relevant legislation concerned with the processing of applications for intellectual property rights (Patents, Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs), Trade Marks and Industrial Designs), and maintaining the electronic registers and databases of these rights, the Intellectual Property Office of Ireland (IPOI) performs a number of operational and regulatory functions including:

- Administering proceedings before the Controller in relation to IP rights including hearings on oppositions to Trade Mark registrations.
- Maintaining the registers of Patent and Trade Mark attorneys authorised to operate in the State.
- Administering the registration and compliance reporting by copyright licensing bodies/collective management organisations as well as the resolution of disputes regarding royalty amounts payable to those bodies arising mainly in public performance of sound recordings.
- Contributing to policy and legislative development on IP rights.
- Providing assistance and information on intellectual property rights.

My report provides more detailed information on how the Office discharged its various statutory and regulatory functions and ancillary activities and is supported by a range of business statistics.

The main business statistics, in summary, include the following,

- 589 National Patent Applications were received, and 109 Patents were granted; 45 Supplementary Protection Certificate applications were received and 26 were granted, rejected or withdrawn. A total of 199,268 European Patent Applications designating Ireland were received in 2023.
- The Office received 2,218 National Trade Mark Applications and 892 International Trade Mark Registrations designating Ireland. A total of 1,220 National Trade Mark applications were registered and 967 International Trade Mark Registrations protected. 47 National Design applications, containing 126 Designs, were received and 115 Designs were registered by end of year.
- The Office attended a record number of information raising events in 2023. These included the BT Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition, the Student Enterprise Programme Awards, the National Ploughing Championships, as well as collaborating with the Local Enterprise Network and providing presentations at over 30 secondary schools.
- Due to a significant turnover in staff – 23% of change- this was a testing year. However a majority of the IPOI's customer service targets were met to a satisfactory level with 84% being the average rate of achievement.

2023 was another challenging year for business at Irish and EU level; with the after-effect of the global pandemic still being felt in certain industries and business sectors. This, coupled with the increase in inflation rates across the EU, led to a significant cost of living crisis. The continued security concerns across the EU, the ongoing war in the Ukraine and recent unrest in the Middle East, has had a negative impact on confidence and trade. The slow speed of economic recovery has led to modest growth in Intellectual Property application filings across the European and Irish system.

On a positive side, and after years in the making, the Unified Patent Court finally came into existence in June 2023. It will deal with questions of infringement and validity of both Unitary Patents and European Patents for the contracting EU Member States that have ratified the agreement on a Unified Patent Court. Ireland requires a referendum to facilitate ratification of the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court.

Also, of note, for the year under review was the extensive acceleration and advancements made in respect of new technologies, particularly those AI tools, which hold an abundance of opportunities for both the private and public sector. The IPOI will ensure that it positions itself to avail of these opportunities to improve on the delivery of its services should and when they arise.

I would like to acknowledge the support provided to the Office by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, which is critical to the delivery of the statutory functions of the IPOI. Accordingly, I would like to thank Dr Orlaigh Quinn, Secretary General, Mr Declan Hughes, Secretary General and Mr John Newham, Assistant Secretary General. I would also like to acknowledge the support throughout 2023 of the Intellectual Property Unit, in particular Mr Conor Verdon and Ms Jean O'Neill.

Finally, I want to say a special word of thanks to all the dedicated IPOI staff for their work in 2023. Our people have continued to step up and regularly go beyond to deliver for our customers and IP applicants. I also want to acknowledge and thank the IPOI staff who moved on and transferred out of the Office during 2023 on retirement, promotion, and mobility for their loyal support. I welcome all new members of the team who joined us in 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James Kelly". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'J' and a distinct 'K'.

James Kelly
Controller of Intellectual Property

1.0

IPOI Functions, Mission and Objectives

The Intellectual Property Office of Ireland (IPOI) is an independent statutory office under the aegis of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment with responsibility for the grant and registration of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in Ireland, specifically patent, trade marks and industrial design rights. The IPOI is staffed by 47 civil servants who are assigned by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.

During 2023, the Office published a new Strategy Statement which sets out the key priorities aligned with the strategic goals which the IPOI will be working towards over the next three years (2023 to 2025). These priorities are also aligned with the Department's Statement of Strategy. Specifically, the IPOI's strategy will contribute to achieving the desired outcome of *"a business environment facilitating investment and development, competition in the marketplace, and high standards of customer protection"* through continuing to develop a modern regulatory regime for intellectual property, that stimulates economic growth by encouraging innovation.

The central mission of the IPOI is: ***"To deliver a modern, digitalised Intellectual Property Office, encouraging innovation and enterprise, that provides world class professional services to be proud of."*** This is to be achieved through the protection of IPRs in the fields of patents, trade marks and designs within an effective legal framework which encourages innovation in Ireland and facilitates the proactive dissemination of relevant knowledge on IPRs and the intellectual property (IP) system.

The current IPOI Strategy Statement 2023 to 2025, sets out the key priorities for the Office, which are aligned with four strategic objectives namely:

1. Operational & customer service excellence,
2. Information services excellence,
3. Supporting a robust IP legal framework and,
4. Staff and workplace excellence.

The following commentary and accompanying business statistics considers the activities of the Office in delivering these four objectives during 2023 and it also includes some observations on IP trends and the IP landscape which emerged during the year.

1.1 Objective 1 - Operational and Customer Service Excellence

The Office is committed to constantly reviewing its administrative procedures and delivering a responsive quality service in line with performance targets. During 2023, the Office produced a new Customer Service Action Plan for the period 2023-2025 setting out the key customer service targets as well as establishing optimum time limits for carrying out various internal and external customer related tasks. These are detailed in the “Performance Targets” section of this report. Most customer service targets were met to a satisfactory level during the year with 84% being the average rate of achievement.

In terms of digital services, the Office has a well-established complementary suite of customer-friendly e-services, ranging from e-filing for patents, supplementary protection certificates, trade marks and designs, online trade mark and design searching as well as e-payments. In 2023, almost all applications for IP rights were filed online (patents & SPCs 97%, trade marks 99%, designs 98.5%). Almost 100% of the Office’s statutory fees were paid electronically either online or by electronic fund transfer (EFT). While the IPOI is not completely paperless, it is working towards making it possible to submit all applications electronically and to replace all paper-based processes with digitisation. During 2023, Office staff in conjunction with the ICT Unit continued to deliver transformation by providing digital solutions as alternatives to paper based processes. Some of the main developments included:

- IPOI became a receiving office to the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) Digital Access System scheme which facilitates applicants to file priority documents via an electronic access code.
- Enhancement of the Patent e-filing system to allow online filing of Section 127A applications.
- Commencement of development work on automation of the International Trade Mark registration process.
- Commencement of development work on improving production of the IPOI Journal.
- In conjunction with the National Archives, the Office is evaluating a large number of historical IP files in line with records management best practice.

One of the highlights of 2023 saw the Office attaining ISO9001:2015 certification in quality management systems, which is detailed further in this report.

1.2 Objective 2 - Information Services Excellence

One of the key objectives of the IPOI is to provide information on all aspects of intellectual property rights, thereby assisting SMEs, micro-enterprises and entrepreneurs create value from their ideas, strengthen their businesses and better understand the IP system.

Throughout 2023, the IPOI increased their collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, Government Agencies and Offices in relation to information exchange and increasing awareness of IPRs. The IPOI Information Unit also focussed on increasing the visibility of the Office through greater use of social media, including targeted information campaigns and the creation of engaging and topical content. During 2023, information section staff dealt with over 4,000 emails and over 4,200 telephone calls, which is comparable with the high volumes reported in 2022.

The Office exhibited at the BT Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition in January and the Student Enterprise Awards (SEA) finals in Croke Park in May. In addition to participating in several IP focussed seminars and training courses run by the Local Enterprise Office (LEO) Network, the Office also participated in the Departmental 'Building Better Business' seminars nationwide which promoted the supports that government can provide to SMEs. Following the successful launch of the IP in Education pilot programme in 2022, the project was rolled out nationwide in 2023 in conjunction with the Student Enterprise Programme. These interactive presentations on "What is Intellectual Property" were delivered to 30 schools throughout the year. The Office also provided several IP clinics which gave an opportunity to members of the public, inventors, entrepreneurs and business people to discuss their IP application on a one-to-one basis with Office staff.

Pictured left to right: Minister Neale Richmond, the Senior Category IP Winners at the 2023 SEA Finals, John Magee Chair of the Network of Local Enterprise Offices and Caroline Kelly, IPOI.



The Office has bilateral co-operation programmes with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the EU Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) under which it receives assistance, from both bodies, towards participation in various IP awareness raising events, specialist IP training, ICT projects to facilitate IP data exchanges and the harmonising of practices and procedures. During the year, Office staff continued to maximise the financial and technical assistance provided by the EPO and EUIPO through these co-operation programmes in terms of financial assistance, mentoring and unlocking expertise and resources.

1.3 Objective 3 - Supporting a Robust IP Legal Framework

The regulation of IPRs is a vital part of the legislative framework that promotes and encourages innovation. The legislation under which the Office operates affords applicants and proprietors the right to be heard in certain circumstances and before any discretionary powers set out in the relevant Acts and Rules are exercised adversely. During 2023, the Office held 9 ex-parte and 7 inter-parte hearings concerning trade marks.

The Unitary Patent (UP) is a new single European patent right with unitary legal effect for all EU Member States that have ratified the Agreement on a Unified Patent Court (UPCA). The UP provides the opportunity for significant costs savings for patent owners, in that they can apply directly to the EPO for a patent which will be valid in all EU Member States that are participating in enhanced co-operation and have ratified the Agreement on a UPCA when unitary effect is registered. A total of 17 States had done so when the new system started on 1 June 2023.

To maintain a Unitary Patent, the patent holder must pay annual renewal fees directly to the EPO. Conventional European patents require payment of multiple renewal fees to various national patent offices, each with its own legal requirements, including differing deadlines and fee amounts. With the Unitary Patent, there is a single renewal fee, payable in one currency, governed by a unified legal framework for deadlines and payment methods. This streamlines the renewal process significantly for patent proprietors. Translation costs are significantly less as within the transitional phase there is a requirement to file one additional translation of the patent, instead of translations in the different languages of the member states, as is the case for European patents. The litigation process is also streamlined.

Ireland requires the successful passing of a constitutional referendum to ratify the UPCA, as it entails a transfer of jurisdiction in patent litigation from the Irish courts to an international court. If the UPCA remains unratified in Ireland, patent holders will not be able to rely on unitary patents or the UPC to protect their inventions within Ireland. National patents granted by national patent offices are not affected.



IPOI staff represent Ireland at several international forums and in so doing ensure the Office's position on intellectual property matters is articulated, known and defended. Ireland is represented by the IPOI Senior Management on the Administrative Council of the EPO and its various ancillary Committees, the Management Board and Budget Committee of the EUIPO and the WIPO General Assembly. Office staff, who are experts in their fields, sit on several EPO and EUIPO technical and liaison committees, as well as on Project Working Groups driving European convergence and harmonisation initiatives at the EUIPO and EPO.

Participation at an international level facilitates dialogue on the content and structure of co-operation and convergence programmes between those organisations and other national and regional IP Offices in Europe, which in turn enables the Office to further enhance and develop its legal and regulatory practices, procedures and customer services in line with best international practice.

1.4 Objective 4 - Staff and Workplace Excellence

The Office is committed to ensuring a culture of excellence and self-development of all staff to deliver the best in customer service. As part of the Statement of Strategy 2023-2025, the Office has prioritised training and staff development to ensure staff have all the necessary skills and capabilities required. To help achieve this staff performance is appraised regularly. The Performance Management Development System (PMDS) affords staff the opportunity to set individual goals, to initiate and deliver change and continue to improve work practices in order to deliver an efficient and high-quality service. In accordance with the PMDS system, a Training Development Plan was drafted which considered the various training needs which staff had identified in their personal development plans for 2023. All units of the Office also completed a Team Charter, which sets out the purposes of the team, defines best practice and is a useful tool in the blended working environment. During 2023, staff were able to attend virtually and in person a range of information sessions and training on a variety of topics as well as issues relating to wellbeing, mental and physical health.



Left to right: Dr Dolores Cassidy, Avril Hetherington, Dr Karen Ryan, Simon White, Director IT Co-operation, John Pye, Regional Coordinator from the European Patents Office, Claire O'Reilly, Dr Fergal Brady

2.0

Intellectual Property Trends and Indicators

The WIPO Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities.

These consist of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs. Ireland ranks 22nd among the 132 economies featured in the GII 2023¹. Europe hosts the highest innovation leaders among the top 25. 2023 saw 19 European economies move up the rankings with Ireland moving up one place. The index also recorded that Ireland performed better regarding “innovation outputs” (ranked 18th) than “innovation inputs” (ranked 26th) in 2023. Ireland is classed by the IMF as part of the advanced economies group and by the World Bank as a high-income country.

The geopolitical situation in the Middle East and Ukraine led to worldwide market uncertainty as well as disruptions to trade, most noticeably in supply chains. The Irish domestic economy experienced modest growth in 2023, with official figures suggesting a 0.5% growth². GDP decreased by 3.2% which was largely due to reductions in exports by pharmaceutical companies. Average inflation in 2023 was 5.2% which is forecasted to reduce further due to reductions in energy costs. Employment levels remained strong with over 2.7 million people in employment at the end of 2023 which buoyed consumer spending throughout the year.³ Unemployment levels had returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2023.

Worldwide, the innovation landscape continues to evolve. The climate challenge in particular has been a major driver of increase in green transformation IPRs across the globe. There were also significant increases across the biotechnology, medical technology and digital transformation sectors.

1. [Global Innovation Index 2023: What is the future of innovation-driven growth? \(wipo.int\)](https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/2023/en)

2. [Headline Economic Results - CSO - Central Statistics Office](https://www.cso.ie/en/press-releases/headline-economic-results-2023/)

3. https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-surveillance-eu-economies/ireland/economic-forecast-ireland_en

2.1 Patents

2.1.1 National Patent Applications

The total number of national patent applications filed in 2023 showed an increase of over 186% on 2022 (from 206 to 589) which is due to a sharp increase in applications received from China. Within that overall figure, national short term patent filings received during 2023 increased on the 2022 total (from 117 to 461) with the number of long-term patent applications increasing from 89 to 128.

2.1.2 Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs)

Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs) extend patent protection for medicinal and plant protection products by up to 5 years to account for delays in obtaining regulatory approval in the early years when bringing the product from patented status to marketability. Manufacturers take account of SPC rights to secure an extension of their market exclusivity to recoup the costs of investments in research and development. A total of 45 SPC applications were received in 2023, which is a decrease of 27% over the 2022 total of 62 applications.

2.1.3 European Patents Designating Ireland

The number of patent applications received at the EPO in 2023 increased slightly by 3% to 199,275. European patent applications which designate Ireland are entered on the Irish Patent Register following publication of grant at the EPO and have the same legal status as if they had been granted by the Office. Overall European patent applications filed by Irish resident companies decreased by 10.4% in 2023 as compared to 2022. A total of 1,057 applications filed by those companies in 2023 means that Ireland is now ranked in 10th place in terms of European patent applications per million of inhabitants.

The EPO's Patent Index for 2023 noted growth in many technical fields such as digital communication, biotechnology, medical technologies and computer technology. Patent filings at the EPO increased as innovation improved in areas of digital and green transformation.



Table 1

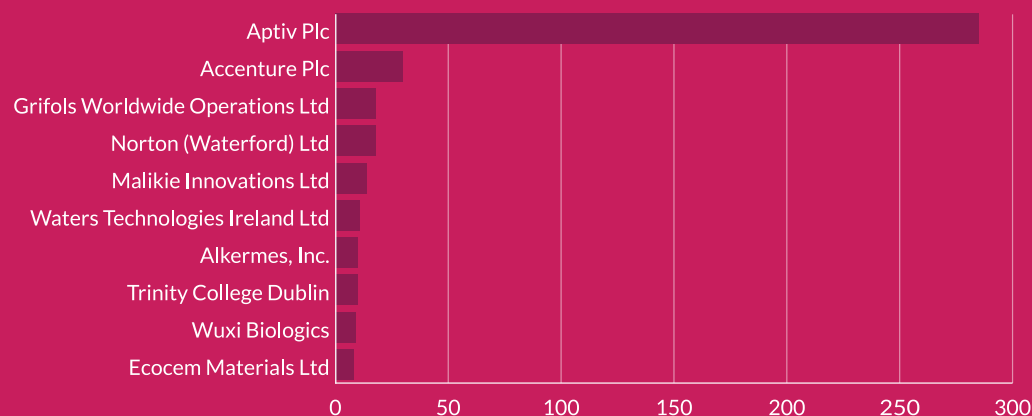
Developments in number of European Patent applications from Ireland since 2018

Year	EP applications from Irish resident companies
2018	826
2019	882
2020	980
2021	1015
2022	1180
2023	1057

Source: EPO Patent Index 2023 data for Ireland.

Figure 1

Top Ten Patent Applicants in Ireland 2023



Source: www.epo.org Patent Index

Table 2

Top 5 technology fields for EP applications by Irish resident companies

Technology Field ¹	2022	2023	2022/2023
Medical technology	307	317	3.3%
Pharmaceuticals	127	107	-15.7%
Computer technology	142	106	-25.4%
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	106	61	-42.5%
Biotechnology	59	40	-32.2%

Source: EPO Patent Index 2023 data for Ireland. <https://new.epo.org/en/statistics-centre>

1. The definition of the fields is based on the WIPO IPC technology concordance. The table is available at: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/xls/ipc_technology.xls

Table 3

Irish resident patent filings at selected International Patent Offices

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PCT ¹	640	762	908	783	756*
EPO ²	882	980	1015	1180	1057
USA ³	1118	1271	1226	1390	n/a
UK ⁴	361	366	296	226	n/a

Source: WIPO Statistics Database, EPO Statistics Database, UKIPO Facts & Figures & USPTO FY 2022 and 2023 Performance and Accountability Reports (PAR)

1. PCT applications (International Phase) filed by Irish residents by filing date.
2. Analysis based on European patent applications filed with EPO.
3. Filings refer to filings of Utility Patents also known as patents for inventions.
4. UKIPO Facts and Figures Table 2.1b 2023 UK figure is not available.

*2023 WIPO figure is provisional

Filing statistics are based on residence of first-named applicant. Historical filing figures shown in previous years may vary from year to year because of the updating of database by the relevant patent authorities.

2.2 Trade Marks and Designs

After a decline in the number of trade mark applications received in 2022, 2023 saw a return to an increase in trade mark applications received up from 2,019 to 2,218. The number of Industrial Design applications received has always been unpredictable and has fluctuated in recent years. In 2023 a total number of 126 individual design applications were received, an 18% increase on the 2022 figure.

2.2.1 European Union Trade Marks (EUTMs) and Registered Community Designs (RCDs)

Some applicants choose to apply for a European Union Trade Mark (EUTM) rather than gaining a specific Irish registration because they wish to obtain trade mark protection in the EU and an EUTM registration covers all 27 EU countries. The number of filings of EUTM applications by Irish resident applicants increased from 1,273 applications in 2022 to 1,351 applications in 2023. Community Design applications filed by Irish resident applicants decreased by 3% on 2022 (from 313 to 304).

Table 4

EUTM and RCD applications by Irish resident applicants			
	2021	2022	2023
EUTM applications	1667	1273	1351
EUTM registrations	1465	1216	1166
RCD applications	576	313	304
RCD registrations published	566	250	326

Source: EUIPO Statistics in EUTMs & Statistics of Community Designs.

2.2.2 International Trade Marks

The Madrid Protocol is an international system of trade mark registration which offers a trade mark owner the possibility to obtain trade mark protection in several countries by filing a single application. The Madrid system, which is administered by WIPO, offers a smart business solution for any company seeking to protect and manage its trade marks in international markets (usually outside the EU). The extent to which it is used by Irish resident companies can provide a useful indicator of their intent to break into foreign markets and to create new markets for existing and new product ranges. The Madrid Union currently has 114 members, covering 130 countries. These members represent more than 80% of world trade.

2.3 Madrid Applications

Table 5

International Applications & Registrations via Madrid System for TM holders resident in Ireland			
	2021	2022	2023
Madrid Applications (by filing date)	334	288	251
Number of International Registrations	340	274	263
Designations in registrations	2348	2278	2213
Subsequent Designations	380	445	287

Source: WIPO IP Statistics ([Madrid System Statistics \(wipo.int\)](https://www.wipo.int/madrid/statistics))

WIPO recorded 263 international registrations for holders of trade marks domiciled in Ireland in 2023, down 4% on 2022. These registrations included 2,213 designations of other Madrid members in which the holders sought to extend protection for their trade marks. A total of 287 additional Madrid members were subsequently designated in already existing international registrations from Ireland, to extend their original geographic scope of protection to additional Madrid member countries or jurisdictions.

2.4 Official Journal

The fortnightly journal is published on the IPOI's website in PDF and searchable versions. Each journal issue has a searchable index, along with information on actions relating to patent, trade mark and designs. For example, it is possible to view details of accepted trade marks and registered designs in any journal. The journal contains details of patents applied for, published, granted and lapsed, including patents granted under the European Patent Convention designating Ireland. The journal also contains information such as official notices, details of methods of payment of statutory fees and Office opening hours. The online journal has an interactive facility which allows users access to the Register extract for any patent, trade mark or design by clicking on a hyperlink within that journal. A major project to modernise some of the production aspects of the Journal commenced in 2023.

3.0

International Co-operation

The Office participates in co-operation activities with its international counterparts, the EUIPO and the EPO on several projects, to promote harmonisation across national and regional IP offices, and make things easier for users of the patents, trade marks and design systems.

3.1 European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO)



The Convergence Programme of the EUIPO facilitates the convergence of practice between the EUIPO and National Offices. Working together with European User Associations, the key objective is to reach common ground in areas where IP offices have different practices. This complements the work being done to create common IT tools under the Cooperation Fund. Staff of the Office continued to build on the achievements of previous years through their active participation in various Working Groups established to support the aims of cooperation and the convergence of practice. These working groups were Designs Classification of Terms, Trade Marks Classification of Terms, Convergence Analysis, Integrated Multiple Assessment Solution and Assistance on Relative Grounds/Absolute Grounds Examination.

The Office continued to receive support from the EUIPO to maintain our data input to their flagship tools TMview and Design View. In addition, under a bilateral agreement with EUIPO, the Office availed of assistance towards the cost of a range of awareness raising events where information on the Community Trade Mark and Community Design Systems was disseminated. The Office continued to actively contribute to many initiatives and projects managed by the EUIPO under their Strategic Plan 2025. The Office renewed its commitment to complete its agreed participation while preparing to engage with the new Strategic Plan 2030 which will be launched in November 2024.

The SME Fund, launched by EUIPO in 2021, continued to successfully grow and expand. This scheme was created to help European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) develop their IP strategies and protect their IP rights, at national or EU level. The fund is operated by the EUIPO in conjunction with the national and regional IP Offices including the IPOI.

Under the terms of the scheme, Irish SME's could be eligible to receive 75% off the basic application and registration fees of national and EU trade mark, patents and designs. In addition, SMEs could apply for a refund of 90% of the cost of an IP audit conducted by recognised experts.

3.2 World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)



The IPOI continued to fulfil its commitments in the area of intellectual property protection arising from Ireland's membership of WIPO and the various multilateral treaties which it administers and in respect of which Ireland is a contracting state. In 2023, officers from the IPOI participated in the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents, the Committee of Experts of the IPC Union and the IPC Revision Working Group. The Controller also attended the General Assembly meeting in July, which brings together all WIPO Member States to discuss the direction of future policy.

In 2023, having signed up to the WIPO DAS (Digital Access System) scheme, the Office automated its systems to become a receiving office to WIPO, allowing applicants for the first time to meet the priority document requirements without having to physically obtain and submit certified copies.

3.3 European Patent Office (EPO)



IPOI staff continued to be actively involved in activities of the various bodies and committees of the EPO throughout 2023. Representatives from the Office participated in meetings of the Administrative Council, Budget and Finance Committee, Technical Co-Operation and Support Committee and the Patent Law Committee. The EPO celebrated the 50th anniversary of the signing of the European Patent Convention and a programme of diverse events was organised throughout the year, culminating in the official celebration event which took place in Munich in October 2023, and was attended by IPOI Senior Management.

The IPOI has a co-operation agreement with the EPO for the period 2021-2023 which provides funding and technical assistance in the areas of data quality, fostering innovation and building expertise at national offices. The three projects, outlined below, will enhance the digital and information services provided by the Office as well as strengthening knowledge transfer between the EPO and the IPOI.

- **Data Quality:** To strengthen the data management capabilities of the IPOI by maximising the use of digital technologies.
- **Fostering Innovation:** To improve the delivery of innovative and responsive information awareness services to SMEs, research organisations and the education sector.
- **Building expertise:** To enhance the competencies, skills and knowledge of staff working in existing areas of expertise.

The EPO and the IPOI will agree a new bilateral co-operation agreement for the period 2024-2026 in 2024.

4.0

2023 Events

Throughout 2023, the IPOI attended a variety of events and meetings, both nationally and internationally, as well as hosting various meetings in the Kilkenny Offices. This is a snapshot of some of the events attended.

January

- Dr Dolores Cassidy attended the 9th SPC Experts Meeting in The Hague.
- IPOI attended the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition, Dublin.



Featured at the 2023 BTYSTE are James Kelly, IPOI Controller and Dr Fergal Brady



Controller of the IPOI James Kelly with the (now) Executive Director of EUIPO Mr. João Negrão at the EUIPO Board of Appeal meeting in Dublin.

February

- IPOI hosted the EUIPO Boards of Appeal meeting in Dublin.
- IPOI attended the Local Enterprise Office, Kilkenny Supports & Funding Opportunities for Start-Up Businesses event.
- Meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law in Munich.
- IPOI delegates attended the IPC Committee of Experts meeting in Geneva.

March

- Information team attended Building Better Business Event in Donegal.
- IPOI delegates attended Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) Hearing in Luxembourg.
- Meeting of the EPO Administrative Council in Munich.



EUIPO Board of Appeal meeting in Dublin. Left to right: Ann Stapleton (IPOI), Betty Funchion (IPOI), Kirsten Bauch (EUIPO), James Kelly (IPOI), João Negrão (EUIPO), Janka Budovičová (EUIPO), John Nolan (IPOI), & Gordon Humphreys (EUIPO)

May

- Presentation of IP awareness prizes at the Student Enterprise Awards in Croke Park, Dublin.
- IPOI attended EPO Symposium on Substantive Patent Law Harmonisation.
- IPOI participated in the annual EUIPO Conference of Member States.



Minister Neale Richmond with the Junior Category IP Winners at the Student Enterprise Awards, John Magee Chair of the LEOs Network and Caroline Kelly, IPOI.

April

- IPOI celebrated the achievements of female Irish entrepreneurs on social media as part of the World Intellectual Property Day 2023 campaign on, "Women and Intellectual Property: accelerating innovation and creativity".
- Meeting with EPO Technical and Operational Support Committee (TOSC) in Munich.
- IPOI attended the Building Better Business Event in Portlaoise.



Left to right: John Nolan, Dr Dolores Cassidy, Secretary General Declan Hughes, Controller of the IPOI James Kelly and Claire O'Reilly.

June

- The Office welcomed newly appointed Secretary General, Declan Hughes to Kilkenny.
- Information staff attended IP in Education Teacher Training event.
- Building Better Business Event held in Naas.
- IPOI information team attended the Dublin IP and R&D Summit in the National Conference Centre, Dublin, providing information on IP.
- Delegates attended the 175th Administrative Council meeting at the EPO, Munich.



Minister Dara Calleary, pictured with Assistant Secretary Pauline Mulligan and Fiona Ryan and Caroline Kelly, IPOI at the National Ploughing Championships.

September

- Resumption of the IP in Education Programme.
- IPOI information team attended the National Ploughing Championship, Co Laois.
- Building Better Business Event in Dundalk.
- IPOI information team attended the Transition Year (TY) Show Dublin, promoting the IP in Education programme.

July

- IPOI attended Better Business Event held in Waterford.
- Controller of the IPOI James Kelly attended the WIPO General Assembly meeting in Geneva.



IPOI information team pictured with students from Nagle Rice Secondary School, Cork after their IP in Education presentation.

August

- IPOI information team attended the Tullamore Show, Offaly.

Heads of the Irish, Swiss and Latvian Intellectual Property Offices, James Kelly, Dr Catherine Chammartin and Agris Batalauskis pictured at the celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the European Patent Convention in Munich. Fiona Ryan



IPOI with Minister Simon Coveney at the Building Better Business Event in Mayo.

November

- Dr Lawrence Cullen, Deputy Director UKIPO gives a presentation on “SPC’s in the UK” in the Kilkenny Office.
- European Union Intellectual Property Network (EUIPN) Points of Contact Meeting in Alicante.
- EPO Technical and Operational Support Committee (TOSC) meeting in Munich.
- Meeting with APTMA, Dublin.
- IPOI attended at the Building Better Business event held in Cork.
- Dr Fergal Brady facilitated an online IP workshop for students taking part in BTYSTE 2024.
- EPO Committee on Patent Law meeting.
- Meeting of the Joint Management Board & Budget Committee (MBBC) of EUIPO.
- IPOI participated in a panel discussion on protecting design rights, hosted by the Design & Crafts Council of Ireland, as part of Irish Design Week.



Caroline Kelly, IPOI with Padraig Moyles, Director of Riverdance, at Carlow Business Day.



Dr Fergal Brady IPOI presenting a workshop on IP for students taking part in BTYSTE 2024.



James Kelly, Controller of Intellectual Property, Assistant Secretary Pauline Mulligan, Maura Moore-McClune and Minister Simon Coveney. Maura had recently become the proud holder of an Irish patent for her invention entitled “Moving object detection system for use by the visually impaired”.

October

- Meeting of the EPO Administrative Council in Munich.
- IPOI attended the Business Studies Teachers Association of Ireland (BSTAI) Conference in Co Meath.
- Celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the European Patent Convention held in EPO, Munich.
- Dr Dolores Cassidy speaks at the Life Sciences & Strategy Summit on IP and Exclusivities SPC & PTE Forum 2023 in Munich.
- IPOI attended the Building Better Business Event in Ballina.

December

- IPOI information team attended the final Building Better Business Exhibition in the Convention Centre, Dublin.
- IPOI Information team attended a series of six IP In Education events in Waterford, Offaly, and Kildare.

5.0

Website and Social Media



Áine Kennedy, founder and CEO of The Smooth Company and Gráinne Mullins, CEO of Grá Chocolates, who featured in our social media campaign celebrating Irish female entrepreneurs.



The IPOI website provides access to a range of online interactive search and fee payment services. Online services include e-payments, e-filing of patent, SPC, trade mark and design applications, viewing and searching of patent, trade mark and design registers and databases, the registers of copyright licensing bodies and patent and trade mark agents. Material published on the website includes previous year's annual reports, the full suite of IP information booklets, the Office's current Statement of Strategy and Customer Service Action Plan as well as all primary and secondary legislation governing the functions of the Office. The website received just over 157,000 page views in 2023. As in previous years the interactive online register search pages continue to remain the most popular website pages.

In 2023 the Office concentrated on increasing its visibility through better use of its digital channels and the creation of specific user focused content. The IPOI created a new LinkedIn page which gained great traction throughout the year, with 800 new followers by the end of 2023. The Office also ran information campaigns targeted at specific sectors such as SMEs and students with the aim of making intellectual property more accessible and relatable. To show how intellectual property impacts on so many parts of our lives, IP posts were regularly linked to topical events, such as the Rugby World Cup, the National Ploughing Championships as well as the Barbie phenomenon. The IPOI also ran a very successful social media campaign across LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram, centred around World Intellectual Property Day, the theme of which was "Women and Intellectual Property". The post focussed on five successful Irish female entrepreneurs, two of whom are pictured on the left, who have effectively used IP as part of their business strategy and was one of our most popular posts in 2023.

Increasing Visibility in 2023



800
New followers
on LinkedIn

ipo.gov.ie

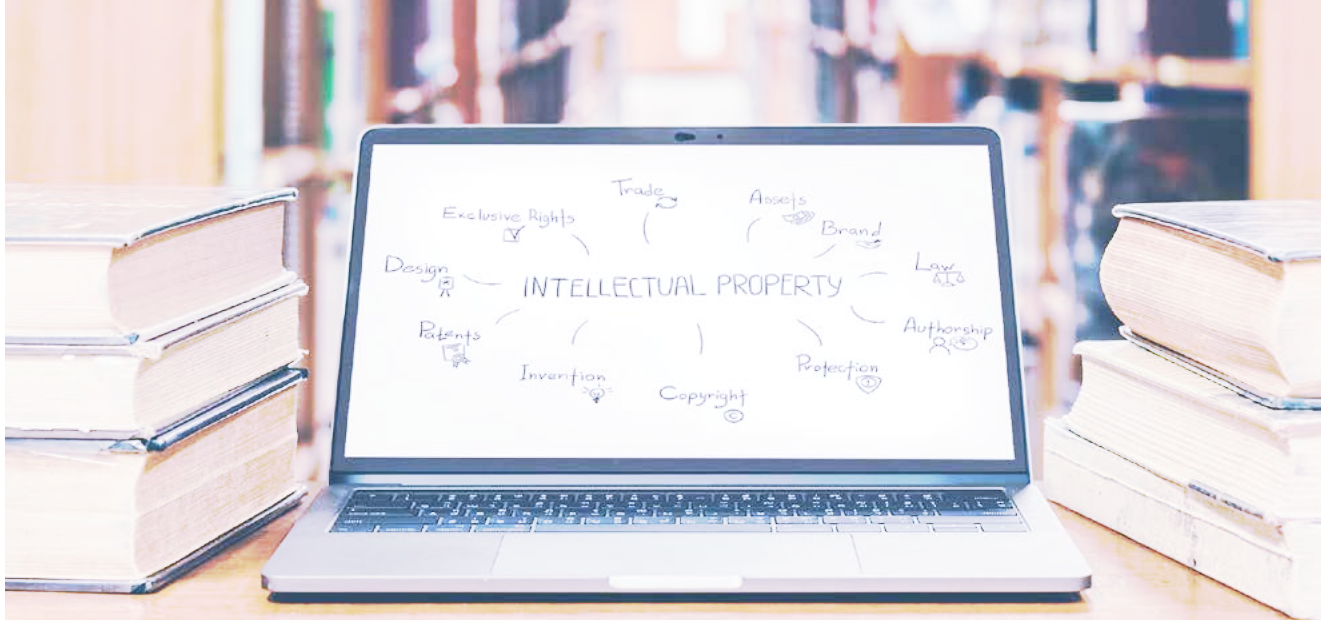
157,000
page views



World
Intellectual
Property Day



Showcased **5**
successful Irish female
entrepreneurs



5.1 Intellectual Property in Education Programme

The very popular IP in Education programme for secondary school students was rolled out nationwide in 2023. Since its roll out (in conjunction with the Student Enterprise Programme) the programme has been delivered to over 35 schools nationwide and 2,000 students. The informative and topical sessions on intellectual property are specifically targeted at Transition Year students who typically take part in events such as the BT Young Scientist & Technology Exhibition and the Student Enterprise Programme where intellectual property may be considered as part of their entries. The programme, which is a one-hour presentation entitled “What is Intellectual Property”? focusses on providing simple, relatable examples to explain and de-mystify intellectual property in an accessible and engaging manner. The IPOI uses topical information to demonstrate the relevance of IP in all our lives and how much it influences everyday choices and decisions. It explains in plain English the differences between patents, trade marks, designs and copyright. Topics such as artificial intelligence and the challenges for IP in the digital world are also discussed. The IPOI team look forward to continuing to upscale the programme in 2024.



Students from Presentation Secondary School, Castleisland, Co. Kerry with their 2022 National Final award.

6.0

ISO9001:2015

Certification for the IPOI



In 2023, the IPOI achieved ISO 9001:2015 certification in quality management systems, underscoring its commitment to delivering high-quality services and solutions while adhering to globally recognised quality management standards.

Following rigorous evaluation procedures, including a full certification audit undertaken by a panel from the National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI), the Office attained certification at the end of 2023. This achievement aligns with the IPOI’s commitment to delivering exceptional services and continuous improvement in line with globally recognised quality standards. ISO 9001:2015 certification recognises the skills, competencies, and professionalism of the IPOI team and management; their contribution to continuous process improvement and the maintenance of national intellectual property registries in support of Irish industry; to the benefit of customers, staff, and the wider community.

This achievement was made possible through the support and invaluable contribution throughout the certification process of the staff and leadership team. The IPOI also wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by the EUIPO through the bilateral Co-Operation Agreement, under which technical and financial support was provided.



NSAI Certificate of Registration



IQNET Certificate of Registration

7.0

Public Sector Duty Statement

The Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty Statement is set out in Section 42 of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014 and places a statutory obligation on public bodies to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and protect the human rights of those to whom they provide services, and staff when carrying out their daily work.

The 2014 Act requires a public body, having regard to its functions, purpose, size, and resources available to it, to inter alia report on developments and achievements in the discharge of this statutory obligation in its annual report.

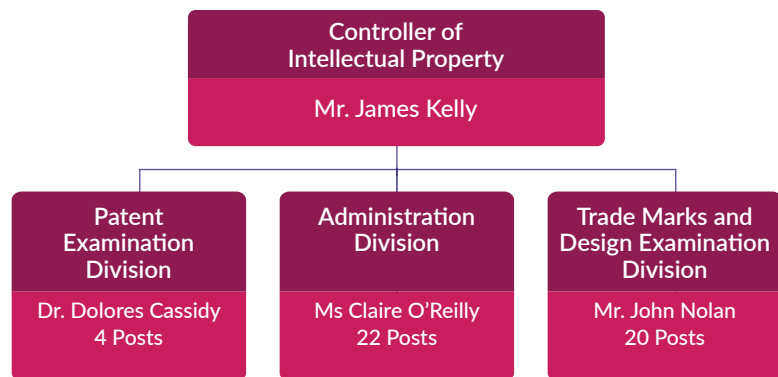
The IPOI is committed to ensuring that there is a culture of respect for human rights and equality among its staff and for the people to whom the Office provide services. In its day-to-day work and particularly in its dealings with stakeholders, the IPOI ensures that no member of the public or other stakeholder suffers discrimination in interactions with the Office under any of the protected grounds: gender, civil status, family status, sexual orientation, disability, age, race, religion and membership of the Traveller community. The IPOI extends the same equality of treatment to its staff. Mechanisms used by the IPOI for meeting its public sector duty include:

- Implementation and review of the requirements for equality of access as set out in the Disability Act 2005 and the appointment of an IPOI Access Officer.
- Enshrining the duty in the Office's Customer Service Plan with input from service users and stakeholders.
- Implementation of the Civil Service dignity at work, anti-bullying, harassment and sexual harassment policy for IPOI employees.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment launched its first Strategy for Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion in 2023 to work towards promoting a positive culture of support and inclusion, ensuring equality of opportunity for staff and equality in access to services for customers. James Kelly, Controller of the IPOI, is a member of the Departmental working group tasked with delivering the Strategy's actions and reporting on progress annually.

8.0

Organisation and Staffing



On 31 December 2023, the 47 posts were filled by 45.2 whole time equivalents. In addition, a total of 3 permanent staff – 1 Executive Officer and 2 Clerical Officers were availing of a work-sharing scheme. The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment provides information technology services to the Office. There are 4 members of the Department’s IT Unit situated in the Office.

Table 6

Staff	
Title	Posts
Controller of Intellectual Property	1
Senior Patent Examiner	1
Assistant Principal	2
Higher Executive Officer	5
Patent Examiner	3
Executive Officer	19
Clerical Officer	15
Services Officer	1
Total	47

9.0

Energy Efficiency in the IPOI

In line with the Public Sector Climate Action Mandate, the IPOI ensured that the Office was a sustainable and environmentally responsible workplace in 2023 through emission reductions, the implementing of energy savings projects as well as establishing a green ethos in the Office.



Office staff play a pivotal role in delivering the Government's Energy Efficiency Action Plan which has a target of reducing energy consumption, increasing staff awareness of energy efficiency, and monitoring performance of heating/air conditioning equipment. Energy saving measures have resulted in significant savings since 2008, when the Office first joined the Optimising Power @ Work campaign. This is a cross Departmental initiative run by the Office of Public Works which aims to change staff behaviour towards energy use and eliminating energy wastage in public offices. An Energy Advisor is appointed to each participating building and sets energy savings targets. The Energy Advisor also advises staff as to how energy savings may be achieved, through no or low-cost measures. Measures included closely monitoring heating usage to avoid waste during public holidays, switching off all unnecessary lighting and reducing the temperature on heating.

Based on end of year data, the Office has saved 55% overall on energy consumption since joining the campaign. The Office has managed to save an additional 3% over 2022's consumption figures which comes from a 65% reduction in electricity (whole building) and 20% savings in heating. This year, the IPOI, along with the other offices in the building, has reduced its carbon footprint by over 57% compared to the benchmark year or a staggering 179 tonnes of CO₂. The appointment of a designated officer with responsibility for monitoring energy efficiency in the building has played a large part in the ongoing reductions in energy usage. The proposed installation in 2024 of a Solar PV system for the whole building is expected to see further significant reductions in imported grid electricity.

10.0

Business Statistics

10.1 Patents

A total of 589 patent applications was received in 2023, which is an 185% increase over the corresponding 2022 figure. There was a 53% increase in the number of patents granted in 2023. At the end of 2023, there were 777 pending patent applications on hand in the IPOI, which is a 75% increase over the 2022 figure of 445. These increases are due to a significant rise in applications received from China. 159 applications were awaiting the submission of evidence of novelty, down from the 2022 figure of 185. This historically high figure has been reducing steadily over the past number of years. The number of applications received from applicants in the State was 200 compared with 169 in 2022.

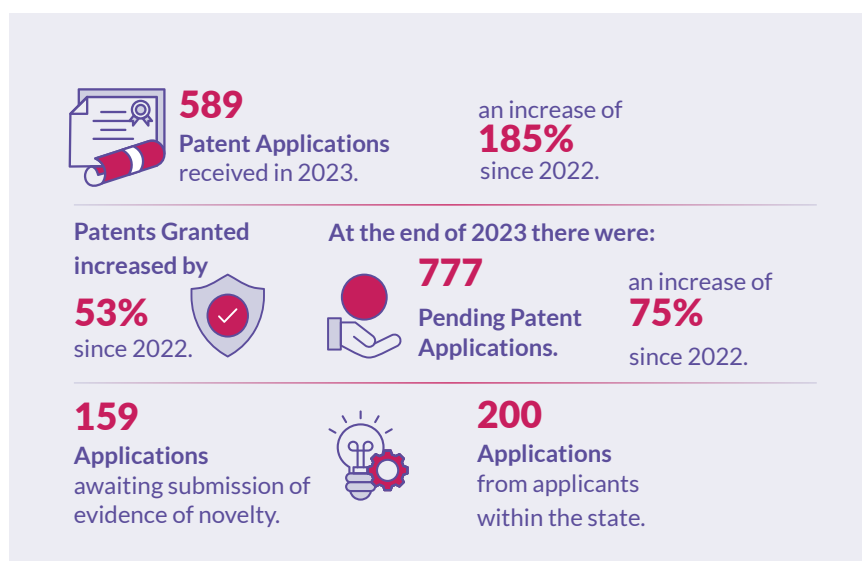


Table 7

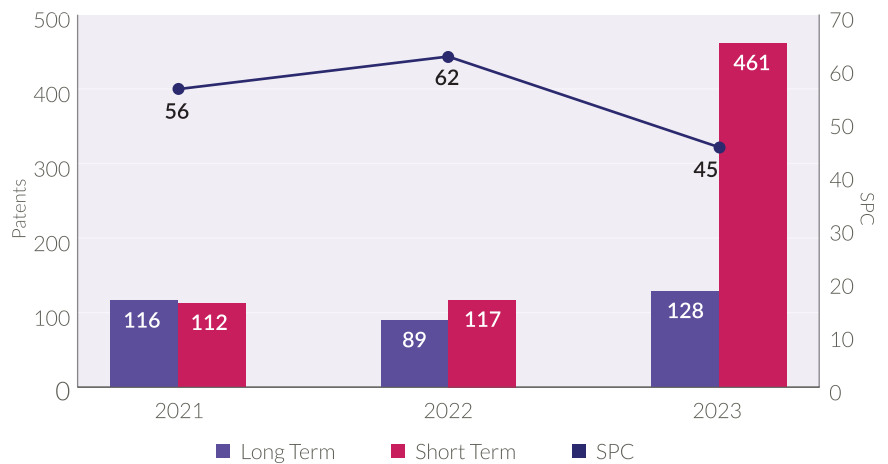
Patents						
Applications Received				Patents Granted		
Full Term	Short Term	Total	Year	Full Term	Short Term	Total
116	112	228	2021	43	48	91
89	117	206	2022	37	34	71
128	461	589	2023	51	58	109

10.1.1 Supplementary Protection Certificates

A total of 45 requests for Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs) were received during the year under the European Communities (Supplementary Protection Certificates) Regulations, 1992 (medicinal) and 1996 (plant protection products). During the year, 16 certificates were granted (medicinal and plant protection), 7 were rejected and 3 requests were withdrawn. At the end of the year there were 207 requests pending, compared to 188 in 2022.

Figure 2

Patent & SPC Applications 2021-2023



10.1.2 European Patent Applications

There were 199,268 European Patent Applications designating Ireland in 2023 (76,619 Euro-direct and 122,649 PCT applications entering the regional phase). The total number of European Patent Applications in 2023 was 199,275. For each European Patent Convention contracting state, the number of designations in applications is generally nearly 100% of the total applications, since all countries are initially automatically designated. There were 104,421 granted European Patents designating Ireland in 2023.

Figure 3

European Patent Applications designating Ireland 1996-2023

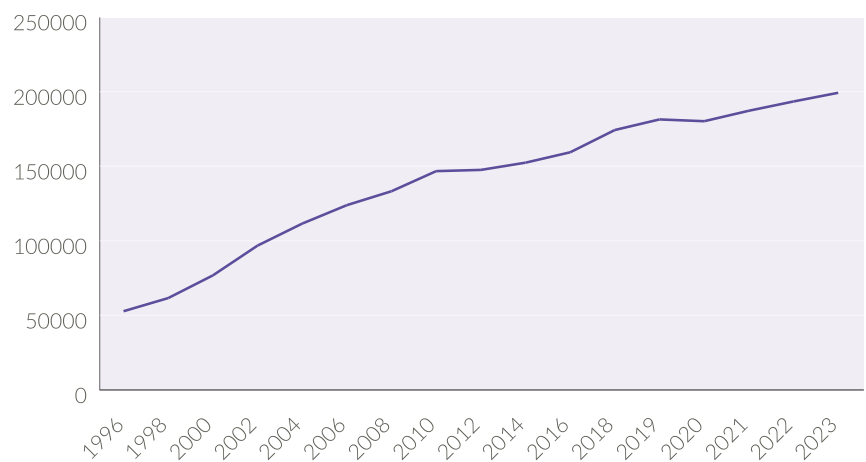


Figure 3 shows the total number of European applications designating Ireland. This figure is not included in the total number of patents granted in 2023 having effect in the State.

Table 8

Patents granted in 2023 having effect in the State			
2023	Total	Number of patents granted to Applicants from within the State	% of patents granted to Applicants from within the State
Granted by Office	109	48	44%
Granted by EPO	104421	624	0.60%
Total Grants	104530	672	0.64%

Table 9

Patent Register Data			
	2021	2022	2023
Patents and patent applications the subject of assignments	1499	1161	915
Patents surrendered	1	0	0
Patents lapsed	128720	109497	86155
Patents restored/reinstated	15	19	13
Patents renewed	61129	61730	60419
Patents expired	1524	1581	1542
Patents & SPCs in force	197556	167727	184230
Hearings (ex-parte)	3	0	0
PCT applications received for transmission to WIPO	12	9	9
European patent applications received for transmission to EPO	0	0	0

10.1.3 Register of Patent Agents

At the end of 2023, there were 83 individuals and 8 partnerships entered in the Register of Patent Agents. As in 2022, the Law & Practice of Patents examinations were held online in April. A total of 8 candidates sat the exam with a success rate of 100%.

Patent Classification

Patents are given classifications based on their technical content,









Allowing retrieval of patents according to the nature of the inventions.

The International Patent Classification (IPC)

Consists of about **70,000** Classification Symbols,

Divided between **8** basic sections A-H

Each Section relates to different basic kinds of technology.

-  A Human Necessities
-  B Performing Operations
-  C Chemistry
-  D Textiles
-  E Fixed Constructions
-  F Mechanical Engineering
-  G Physics
-  H Electricity

The classification system is revised constantly ensuring new and emerging technologies are included.

New editions are released yearly.

A classification code is given for each inventive element in a patent.

A Patent may;

Contain **2** or more inventions as long as they are sufficiently related, for instance, a new chemical compound and its use as a medicine or herbicide.



Need several classification symbols to cover the whole of its content.

10.1.4 Classification of Patents Granted in 2023

The accompanying table and graph collate the total number of classifications allocated to granted patents in 2023. Each individual classification represents an inventive element disclosed in a patent, so this is akin to a tally of inventiveness. Classifications are grouped by IPC section.

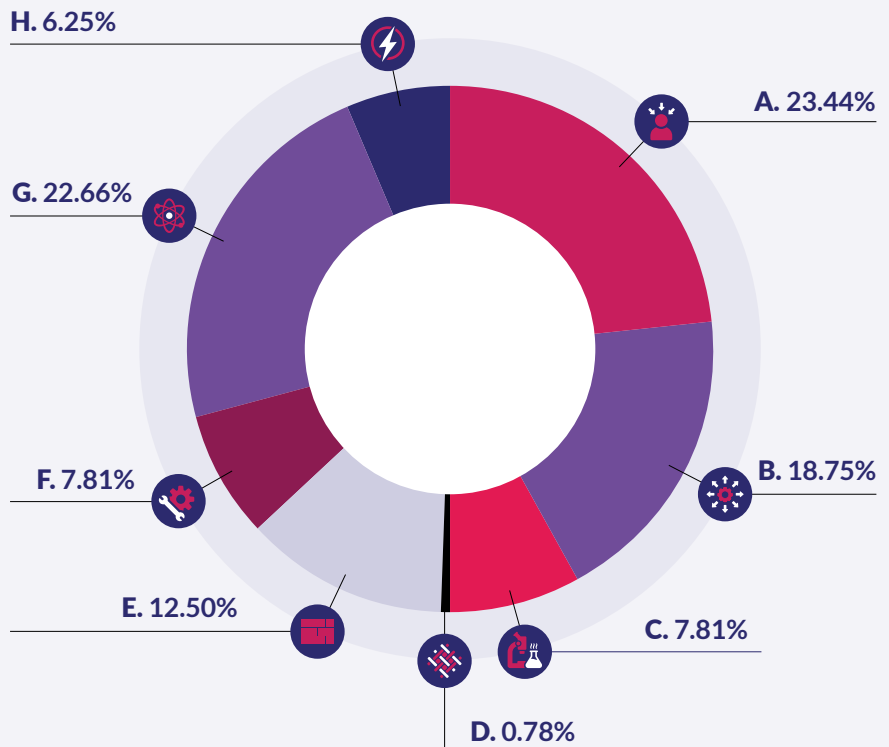
Table 10

Classification of Patents Granted in 2023

Classification	Grants
A Human Necessities: e.g. Foodstuffs, Health, Personal Articles	30
B Performing Operations: Transporting: e.g. Shaping, Printing, Vehicle Technology	24
C Chemistry: Metallurgy	10
D Textiles: Paper	1
E Fixed Constructions: e.g. Building, Drilling, Mining	16
F Mechanical Engineering: Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting	10
G Physics: e.g. Optics, Computing, Nuclear Physics	29
H Electricity: e.g. Electronic Circuits, Electricity	8

Figure 4

Granted Patent Classifications by IPC Section for 2023



10.2 Trade Marks

The following tables set out the main business statistics in relation to Trade Marks in 2023. A total of 2,218 National Trade Mark applications were received, an increase of 199 when compared with 2022. Of these, 1,220 applications were registered. A total of 892 International Trade Mark registrations were received, which is a decrease on the 2022 figure. A total of 967 International Trade Mark registrations were protected.

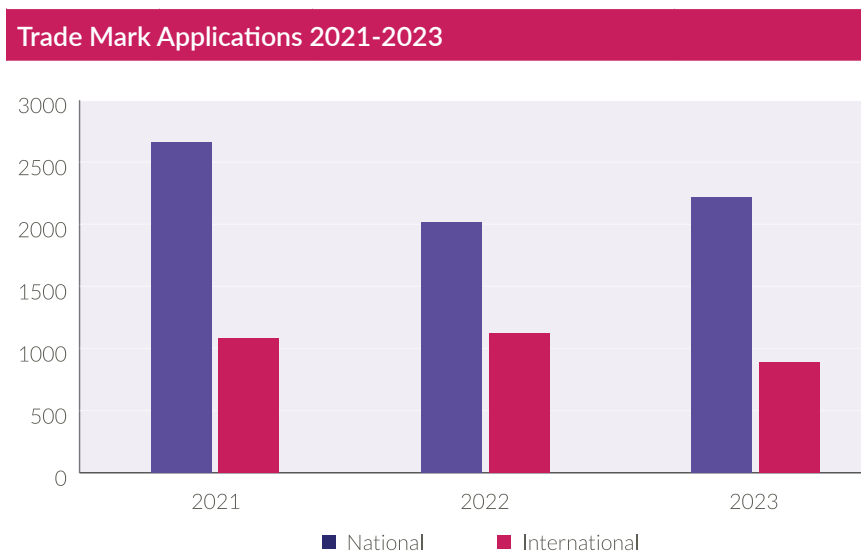
Table 11

National Trade Mark Applications				
Year	Received	Advertised	Opposed	Registered
2021	2656	2188	53	1803
2022	2019	1590	43	1675
2023	2218	1791	37	1220

Table 12

International Trade Mark Registrations				
Year	Received	Advertised	Opposed	Registered
2021	1079	909	5	868
2022	1123	947	13	940
2023	892	920	12	967

Figure 5



10.2.1 Classification of Trade Marks Registered 2023

A multilateral treaty called the “Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks” established a classification system for Trade Marks. The Nice Classification comprises 45 class headings which describe in very broad terms the nature of the goods or services contained in each of the 34 classes of goods and 11 classes of services into which Trade Marks may fall. The classification is administered by WIPO and the current (twelfth) edition has been in force since 1 January 2023.

Table 13

Classification of Trade Marks, 2023*					
Class	Classification of Goods	Quantity	Class	Classification of Goods	Quantity
1	Chemical Products, etc.	26	23	Yarns, Threads	0
2	Paints, etc.	11	24	Tissues (piece goods), etc.	15
3	Bleaching Preparations, etc.	67	25	Clothing, including Boots, Shoes and Slippers	86
4	Industrial Oils, etc.	9			
5	Pharmaceutical Substances, etc.	124	26	Lace and Embroidery, etc.	7
6	Unwrought & Partly Wrought Common Metals and their Alloys	43	27	Carpets, etc.	9
			28	Games, etc.	28
7	Machines and Machine Tools, etc.	48	29	Meat, Fish, Poultry and Game, etc.	72
8	Hand Tools and Instruments, Cutlery, etc.	11	30	Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Sugar, Rice, etc.	94
9	Scientific Apparatus and Instruments, etc.	239	31	Agricultural Products, etc.	43
10	Surgical Instruments, etc.	34	32	Beer, etc.	39
11	Installations for Lighting, etc.	45	33	Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs	46
12	Vehicles; Apparatus for Locomotion by Land, Air or Water	40	34	Tobacco, etc.	4
			35	Advertising, Business Management, etc.	298
13	Firearms, Ammunition and Projectiles; Explosive Substances; Fireworks	2	36	Insurance, Financial Affairs, etc.	139
			37	Building Construction, Repair, Installation Services.	92
14	Precious Metals and their Alloys, etc.	11	38	Telecommunications	63
15	Musical Instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	5		39	Transport, Packaging and Storage of Goods, etc.
16	Paper, etc.	76	40	Treatment of Materials	39
17	Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.	13	41	Education, Entertainment, etc.	229
19	Building Materials, etc.	39	42	Scientific and technological services	196
20	Furniture, etc.	35	43	Providing food and drink	90
21	Small Domestic Utensils, etc.	44	44	Medical services, etc	107
22	Ropes, etc.	3	45	Personal and social services	61

*A Trade Mark may be registered in more than one class; hence, the total number of trade marks in the classes exceeds the number of trade marks actually registered.

Figure 6

Top 5 Classes of Goods and Services 2023

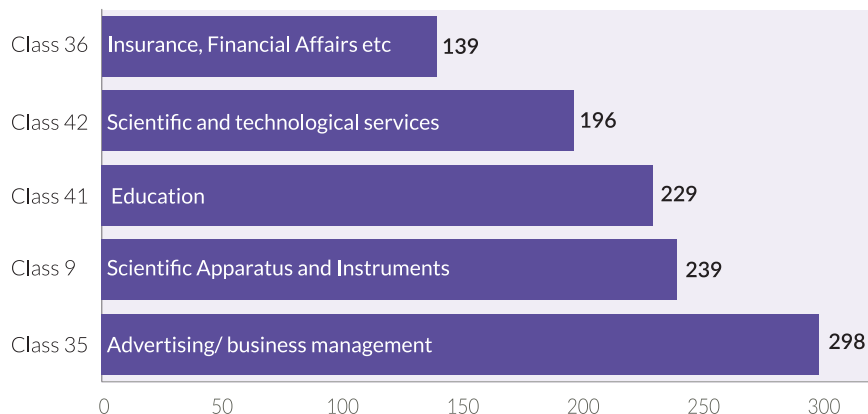


Table 14

Trade Marks Register Data			
	2021	2022	2023
Number of trade marks the subject of assignments	1604	1161	1019
Licences of trade marks recorded in the register	6	10	20
Trade mark registrations removed non-payment of renewal fees	2793	2380	2187
Trade mark registrations surrendered	4	19	6
Trade mark registrations restored	5	3	7
Trade mark registrations renewed	3642	4144	3654
National trade marks revoked in full and in part	3	3	6
International trade marks revoked in full and in part	2	0	0
National trade marks declared invalid	0	0	0
International trade marks declared invalid	0	0	0
National registered trade marks in force	50620	50619	49938
International trade marks in force	20603	20417	20110
Total trade marks in force	71223	71036	70048

10.2.2 Register of Trade Mark Agents

At the end of 2023, there were 236 individuals and 15 partnerships entered on the Register. As in 2022 the Law & Practice of Trade Marks examinations were held online in April 2023. A total of 40 candidates sat the exam with an overall success rate of 40%.

Table 15

Hearings			
	2021	2022	2023
Hearings (ex-partes)	11	7	9
Hearings (inter-partes)	2	0	2
Hearings (inter-partes by way of written submission or papers filed)	7	5	5
Applications to convert EU Trade Mark applications into national applications	53	35	35
International Trade Mark applications filed and transmitted to WIPO	55	64	69

10.3 Designs

The following tables set out the main business statistics in relation to Industrial Designs. A total of 47 National Design applications were received in 2023, incorporating 126 individual designs. 115 Designs were registered during the year. A total of 1,550 National Designs remained in force at the end of year.

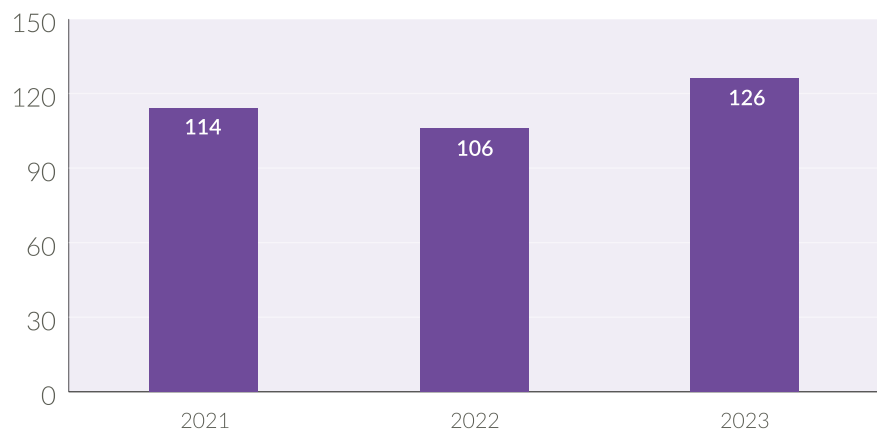
Table 16

Design Register Data			
	2021	2022	2023
Design Applications*	69	50	47
Number of Designs applied for*	114	106	126
Designs Registered	117	102	115
Designs Expired	96	91	152
Designs Renewed	67	75	90
Designs in force	1576	1587	1550

*Note: Rule 19 of the Industrial Designs Regulations 2002 provides that up to a maximum of 100 designs may be combined in one multiple application for registration of designs.

Figure 7

Number of Designs applied for 2021-2023



10.3.1 Classification of Designs Registered 2023

The Locarno Agreement established a classification system for industrial designs. The Locarno Classification comprises a list of 32 classes of goods in which industrial designs may be incorporated. The classification is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the current (thirteenth) edition has been in force since January 1, 2021.

Table 17

Classification of Designs*		
Class	Classification	Registered*
1	Foodstuffs	0
2	Articles of Clothing and Haberdashery	3
3	Travel Goods, Cases, Parasols and Personal Belongings, not elsewhere specified	2
4	Brushware	0
5	Textile Piecegood Articles, Artificial and Natural Sheet Material	0
6	Furnishings	15
7	Household Goods, not elsewhere specified	2
8	Tools and Hardware	0
9	Packages and Containers for the Transport or Handling of Goods	17
10	Clocks and Watches and other Measuring Instruments, Checking and Signalling Instruments	1
11	Articles of Adornment	36
12	Means of Transport or Hoisting	1
13	Equipment for Production, Distribution or Transformation of Electricity	0
14	Recording, Communication or Information Retrieval Equipment	1
15	Machines, not elsewhere specified	0
16	Photographic, Cinematographic and Optical Apparatus	0
17	Musical Instruments	0
18	Printing and Office Machinery	0
19	Stationery and Office Equipment, Artists' and Teaching Materials	3
20	Sales and Advertising Equipment, Signs	2
21	Games, Toys, Tents and Sports Goods	11
22	Arms, Pyrotechnic Articles, Articles for Hunting, Fishing and Pest Killing	1
23	Fluid Distribution Equipment, Sanitary, Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Equipment, Solid Fuel	0
24	Medical and Laboratory Equipment	3
25	Building Units and Construction Elements	3
26	Lighting Apparatus	0
27	Tobacco and Smokers' Supplies	0
28	Pharmaceutical Products and Cosmetic Products, Toilet Articles and Apparatus	0
29	Devices and Equipment Against Fire Hazards, for Accident Prevention and for Rescue	0
30	Articles for the Care and Handling of Animals	0
31	Machines and Appliances for Preparing Food or Drink, not elsewhere specified	0
32	Graphic Symbols and Logos, Surface Patterns, Ornamentation	14
	Total	115

*A Design may be registered in more than one class; hence, the total number of designs in the classes exceeds the number of designs actually registered.

10.4 Copyright

10.4.1 Collective Rights Management (CRM)

The European Union (Collective Rights Management) (Directive 2014/26/EU) Regulations 2014 (“the CRM Regulations”) were transposed into Irish law through S.I. No.156 of 2016 with effect from 10 April 2016.

The Regulations act to incorporate into Irish law EU Directive 2014/26/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on collective management of copyright and related rights and multi-territorial licensing of rights in musical works for online use in the internal market (“the CRM Directive”). The CRM Directive has two aims:

- to ensure that Collective Management Organisations (CMOs) act in the best interests of their rightsholders by enforcing a minimum standard of governance and transparency on all European CMO and Independent Management Agencies (IMEs).
- to facilitate the multi-territorial licensing of authors’ rights in musical works for online uses.

The CRM regulations provide that the Controller is the competent authority in Ireland for monitoring compliance in the State. The regulations also provide that in addition to meeting the requirements set out in the Copyright and Related Rights Act 2000 which requires a CMO to register and maintain its registration as a copyright licensing body before it can operate in the State, each CMO or IME headquartered in Ireland must also submit an annual compliance statement and compliance report to the Controller, together with their registration documentation. The compliance reporting requirements of the CRM Regulations currently apply to 10 of the 16 registered copyright licensing bodies operating in the State.

10.4.2 References to the Controller under the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000

Under Section 38 of the Act, disputes between people playing sound recordings in public and the owner of the copyright subsisting in those recordings, regarding the equitable remuneration payable to the copyright owner, may be referred to the Controller for determination. Under Sections 151 and 152 of the Act, disputes between people or organisations regarding a proposed or existing licensing scheme and the operator of the licensing scheme regarding the equitable remuneration payable, may be referred to the Controller for determination. In 2023 there were no references made to the Controller under Section 38.

10.4.3 Registers of Copyright Licensing Bodies under the Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000

The Act makes provision for the Controller to establish and maintain the following Registers:

- The Register of Copyright Licensing Bodies.
- The Register of Licensing Bodies for Performers' Property Rights.
- The Register of Licensing Bodies for Database Rights.

In 2023, 15 bodies were registered in the Register of Copyright Licensing Bodies, 2 bodies were registered in the Register of Licensing Bodies for Performers' Property Rights and there were no entries in the Register of Licensing Bodies for Database Rights. The Registers may be viewed on the IPOI website.

10.4.4 Orphan Works

Orphan Works are works such as books, films, newspaper articles and other creative material that are protected by copyright, but whose owner cannot be found or contacted to obtain permission to use them. The works may be part of collections held by Beneficiary Organisations such as libraries, museums, archives, film and audio heritage institutions and public service broadcasting organisations. The EU Directive on Orphan Works (Directive 2012/28/EU) sets out common rules for the use of Orphan Works by cultural organisations for the purpose of digitising those works for non-commercial purposes without infringing copyright. Following the completion of a diligent search to establish either ownership or the orphan nature of the work(s), any organisation wishing to register an Orphan Work in the Orphan Works Database must first apply online to the EUIPO to be registered as a "Beneficiary Organisation." To date, eight Irish organisations have been registered as Beneficiary Organisations.



11.0

Knowledge Development Box

The Knowledge Development Box (Certification of Inventions) Act 2017, (No. 6 of 2017) (the KDB Act) establishes a certification scheme to enable SMEs which have inventions in the form of intellectual property (IP) equivalent to a patentable invention to qualify for the KDB and avail of the reduced corporate tax rate.

Eligible SMEs are those with income arising from intellectual property of less than €7.5m and with global turnover of less than €50m where the profits result from R&D. The KDB Act provides that the Controller will oversee and operate this certification scheme. It is important to note that an application for a KDB Certificate does not constitute an application for tax relief and a KDB certificate confers no intellectual property rights on a certificate holder.

11.1 KDB Report

Section 18 of the KDB Act requires the Controller to include statistical information on the number of applications received, withdrawn or refused, the number of certificates issued and information on the number of applications reviewed and the outcome of each review in the report to the Minister, made in accordance with Section 103(1) of the Patents Act 1992. The report shall not disclose any details of an invention which is the subject of an application. No KDB Certificate applications were received in 2023.

12.0

Legislation

Section 103(1)(b) of the Patents Act 1992, requires the Controller to include particulars of all legislation made in 2023, the administration for which the Controller is responsible.

In April 2023, the European Commission published a set of proposals on intellectual property, the aim of which is to “help companies, especially small and medium-sized companies (SMEs), make the most of their inventions, leverage new technologies and contribute to the EU’s competitiveness and technological sovereignty”. The proposals concern standard essential patents, compulsory licensing of patents in crisis situations, and the revision of the legislation on SPCs, including the introduction of a Unitary SPC. Of particular interest to the IPOI is the proposal to introduce a centralised examination procedure for SPCs at the EUIPO with assistance from experienced examiners from national IP offices. The Office has been liaising with the Intellectual Property Unit on the proposed reforms throughout 2023.

Official Languages (Amendment) Act 2021

In accordance with Section 3 of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act 2021, the Controller can confirm that the IPOI met all obligations under the Act in 2023 and that there were no matters to report.

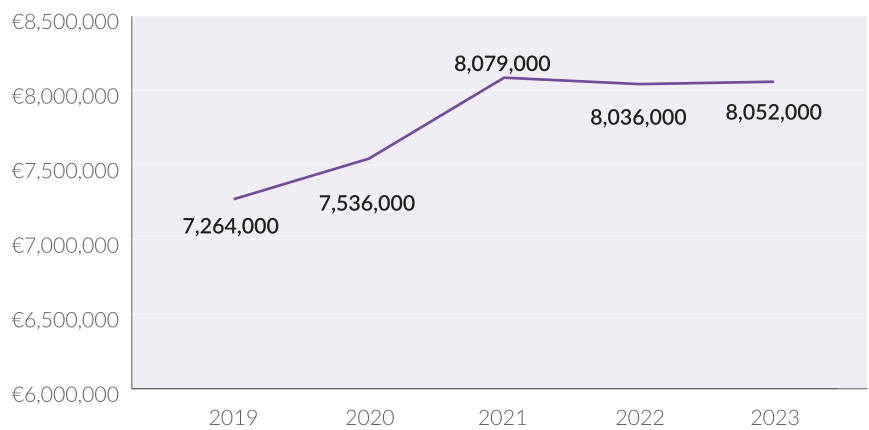
13.0

Financial Information

Net receipts accruing to the Exchequer in 2023 amounted to €10.237m, a decrease of €99,000 or 0.96% on the 2022 figure of €10.336m. The greater proportion of the Office’s fee income comes from renewal fees on European Patents. In 2023, the Office received a net amount of €7.519m in renewal fees for granted European Patents designating Ireland, which was a decrease of 0.34% (€0.026m) over the 2022 figure. The combined net income from European and National patent renewal fees amounted to €8.052m in 2023. The 2023 net figure has increased by 11% over the corresponding 2019 figure.

Figure 8

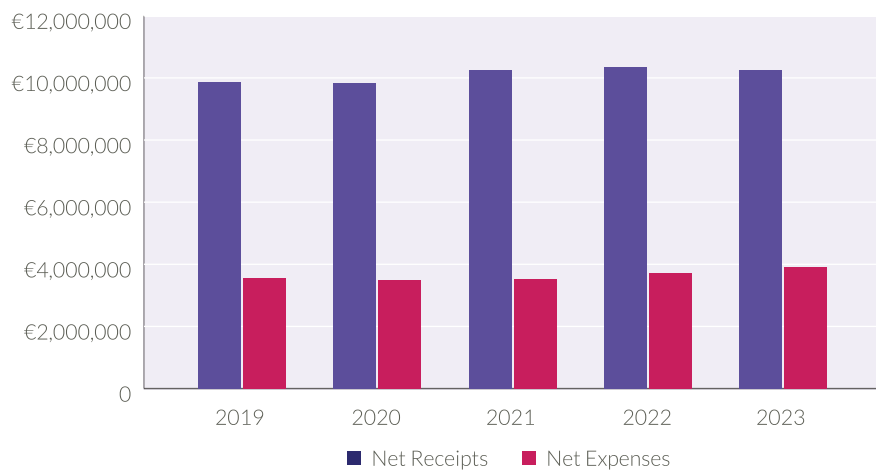
Net Patent fees which accrue to the Exchequer



The combined income from patent, design, and trade mark fees (including international trade mark fees) of €10.432m, a decrease of €0.096m or 0.91% compared to the 2022 figure of €10.528m. The Office’s net expenses for 2023 amounted to €3.91m which represented an increase of €0.19m over the corresponding 2022 figure of €3.72m.

Figure 9

Receipts and Expenses 2019-2023



13.1 Receipts and Expenses - Year Ended 31 December 2023⁴

Receipts	€000
Patent fees (Notes 1 & 2)	8052
Trade Mark fees	1354
International Trade Mark Registration – fees received from WIPO (Note 3)	1013
Design fees	13
Other fees	106
Less refunds made in respect of fees paid to the Office in error	95
Less transaction fees arising in respect of online credit card payments	206
Net receipts accruing to the exchequer	10237

Expenses	€000
Salaries	2499
Travel & Subsistence	57
Miscellaneous & Incidental expenses	92
Postal & Telecommunications Services	89
Office Equipment and Supplies & Related Services	599
Office Premises Expenses	99
Information resources, books periodicals, etc.	9
Subscriptions to Industrial Property Unions	467
Net expenses	3911

Note 1: In accordance with the European Patent Convention, to which Ireland is a party, the Intellectual Property Office of Ireland is obliged to remit to the European Patents Office 50% of all renewal fees received in respect of European Patents which have been validated in Ireland and which are entered in the national register of patents.

	€000
Patent Fees	15571
Less Proportion of patent renewal fees transferred to the EPO	7519
Net Patent fees which accrue to the Exchequer	8052

Note 2: The Office acts as a receiving Office for patent applications made under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and as such receives fees for onward transmission to both the EPO and WIPO. These fees do not accrue to the Irish exchequer and are therefore not included in the figure for net receipts. Details of the fees transferred to EPO and WIPO during 2023 are shown below:

	€
PCT Basic & Designation Fees transferred to WIPO	14
PCT Search fees transferred to EPO	14
Total	28

Note 3: As a consequence of Ireland's ratification of the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks (the Madrid Protocol) on 19 July 2001, the Office receives fees due in respect of International Trade Mark applications seeking protection in Ireland from the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

⁴ The income and expenditure figures above are included in the unaudited 2023 DETE Appropriation Account. The C&AG will publish the audited central government appropriation accounts not later than the 30th day of September in the year following the financial year to which the accounts relate.



14.0

Performance Targets 2023

The Office's Customer Service Action Plan 2023-2025 sets out the IPOI's approach to delivery of certain key actions and establishes a range of performance targets related to service delivery which are reported on below.

Patent				
		%		%
1	Issue 90% of formal filing receipts for e-filed Patent applications within 2 working days.	80%	Issue 100% of formal filing receipts for e-filed Patent applications within 4 working days.	89%
2	Issue 90% of notifications of formal defects within 7 working days of filing.	62%	Issue 100% of notifications of formal defects within 15 working days of filing.	96%
3	Approve the grant of 80% of valid short term patent applications within a period of 12 months from the filing of an application.	82%	Approve the grant of 100% of valid short term patent applications within a period of 18 months from the filing of an application.	81%
4	Conduct first examination of 70% of patent applications within 12 months of receipt in the examination section.	79%	Conduct first examination of 90% of patent applications within 18 months of receipt in the examination section.	85%
5	Conduct substantive examination of 75% of full-term patent applications within 12 months of receipt in the examination section.	57%	Conduct substantive examination of 90% of full-term patent applications within 18 months of receipt in the examination section.	64%
Supplementary Protection Certificates				
		%		%
6	Issue 90% of formal filing receipts for e-filed SPC applications on the next working day.	69%	Issue 100% of formal filing receipts for e-filed SPC applications within 3 working days.	95%
7	Issue 90% of notifications of formal defects within 10 working days of SPC filing date.	94%	Issue 100% of notifications of formal defects within 15 working days of SPC filing date.	100%
8	Perform technical examination of 90% of all applications for Supplementary Protection Certificates at least 4 months before expiry date of the basic patent ¹ .	92%	Perform technical examination of 95% of all applications for SPCs before expiry date of the basic patent.	92%

1. Only refers to those applications which are received earlier than 12 months before the expiry date.



Trade Marks

		%		%
9	Conduct formalities check and issue 90% of formal filing receipts for e-filed Trade Mark applications within 2 working days.	99%	Conduct formalities check and issue 100% of formal filing receipts for e-filed Trade Mark applications within 4 working days.	100%
10	Determine 90% of TM applications for acceptance or initial objection within 40 working days of filing of the application.	28%	Determine 95% of TM applications for acceptance or initial objection within 60 working days of filing of the application.	54%
11	Conduct initial search in respect of 90% of new TM applications within 5 working days of receipt.	84%	Conduct initial search in respect of 100% of new TM applications within 8 working days of receipt.	94%
12	Issue 90% of decisions in hearings within 20 working days of hearing.	80%	Issue 100% of decisions in hearings within 30 working days of hearing.	90%

Industrial Designs

		%		%
17	Carry out formalities check and issue formal filing receipts for 90% of e-filed Design applications within 2 working days.	94%	Carry out formalities check and issue formal filing receipts for 100% of e-filed Design applications within 4 working days.	97%
14	Determine 90% of Design applications for registration or initial objection within 40 working days of filing of application.	100%	Determine 100% of Design applications for registration or initial objection within 60 working days of filing of application.	100%

Copyright

		%		%
15	Complete examination of compliance reports and registration requirements and issue 90% of copyright licensing bodies with Certificates of Registration or Renewal of Registration 5 working days before the date of expiry of the registration ² .	74%	Complete examination of compliance reports and registration requirements and issue 100% of copyright licensing bodies with Certificates of Registration or Renewal of Registration before the date of expiry of the registration.	74%

General

		%		%
16	Issue 90% of payment receipts for fees received (excluding on-line payments) within 2 working days.	98%	Issue 100% of payment receipts for fees received (excluding on-line payments) within 4 working days.	99%

2. This target is contingent on requests for registration and renewal of registration submitted more than 30 days in advance of the renewal date.



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Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



Oifig Maoine
Intleachtúla na hÉireann
Intellectual Property
Office of Ireland

Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla na hÉireann

Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 2023



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Brollach



I gcomhréir le forálacha Alt 103 d’Acht na bPaitinní, 1992, tá an onóir agam mo Thuarascáil Bhliantúil a chur faoi bhráid an Aire Gnó, Fiontar agus Nuálaíocht don bhliain dar críoch an 31 Nollaig 2023.

Baineann mo Thuarascáil le cur i gcrích mo chuid feidhmeanna reachtúla faoi Acht na bPaitinní, 1992 (arna leasú); an tAcht Trádmharcanna, 1996 (arna leasú); an tAcht um Dheartháí Tionscail, 2001; an tAcht um Chóipcheart agus Ceart Gaolmhar, 2000; na Rialacha Reachtúla agus Rialacháin éagsúla a rinneadh faoi na hAchtanna seo; agus Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpach (Deimhniú Forlíontach Cosanta). Tá cinntí faoi na hAchtanna, na Rialacha agus na Rialacháin seo le mo chumas reachtúil, faoi réir cearta áirithe achomhairc chuig an Ard-Chúirt. Cuimsíonn mo Tuairisc freisin tuairisc ar Scéim Dheimhniúcháin KDB mar a éilítear faoi Alt 18 den Acht um Bosca Forbartha Eolais (Deimhniú Aireagán) 2017.

Chomh maith lena chroíghnó arb é an reachtaíocht ábhartha a bhaineann le hiarratais ar chearta maoine intleachtúla (paitinní, deimhniú forlíontacha cosanta (SPCnna), trádmharcanna agus dearáí tionsclaíocha) a riar agus cláir leictreonacha agus bunachair shonraí na gceart sin a choinneáil, comhlíonann Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla na hÉireann (IPOI) roinnt feidhmeanna oibríochtúla agus rialála lena n-áirítear:

- Imeachtaí a riar os comhair an Rialaitheora maidir le cearta Maoine Intleachtúla lena n-áirítear éisteachtaí ar chur i gcoinne clárúcháin trádmharcanna.
- Cláir aturnaetha Paitinne agus trádmhairc a choinneáil atá údaraithe oibriú sa Stát.
- Clárú agus tuairisciú comhlíontachta ag comhlachtaí um cheadúnú cóipchirt/eagraíochtaí comhbhainistíochta a riaradh chomh maith le réiteach díospóidí maidir le méideanna ríchiosa is iníochta
- leis na comhlachtaí siúd a thagann chun cinn go príomha i réimse an taispeántais taifeadtaí fuaime phoiblí.
- Cur le forbairt beartais agus reachtaíochta i dtaobh cearta maoine intleachtúla.
- Cúnamh agus faisnéis a chur ar fáil ar chearta maoine intleachtúla.

Cuireann mo thuarascáil faisnéis níos mionsonraithe ar fáil ar an gcaoi ar chomhlíon an Oifig a feidhmeanna reachtúla agus rialála éagsúla mar aon leis na gníomhaíochtaí coimhdeacha agus tacaíonn réimse staitisticí gnó léi.

Ar na príomhstaitisticí gnó, go hachomair, áirítear an méid seo a leanas,

- Fuarthas 589 iarratas ar Phaitinn Náisiúnta agus deonaíodh 109 phaitinn; fuarthas 45 iarratas ar Dheimhniú um Chosaint Fhorlíontach agus deonaíodh 26 iarratas, diúltaíodh dóibh nó tarraingíodh siar iad. Fuarthas 199,268 iarratas ar Phaitinní Eorpacha in 2023 a ainmníonn Éire.
- Fuair an Oifig 2,218 iarratas ar Thrádmharcanna Náisiúnta agus 1,120 Clárú Trádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta a ainmníonn Éire. Cláraíodh 967 iarratas ar Thrádmharcanna Náisiúnta agus cosnaíodh 940 Clárú Trádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta. Fuarthas 47 iarratas ar Dhearadh Náisiúnta, ina raibh 126 Dearadh, agus cláraíodh 115 Dearadh faoi dheireadh na bliana.
- D'fhreastail an Oifig ar an líon is mó imeachtaí ardaithe faisnéise ná riamh in 2023. Áirítear leo siúd Taispeántas Eolaí Óg & Teicneolaíochta BT, Gradaim Chlár Fiontraíochta na nDaltaí, an Comórtas Náisiúnta Treabhdóireachta, chomh maith le comhoibriú leis an Líonra Fiontair Áitiúil agus cur i láthair a chur ar fáil ag breis agus 30 meánscoil.
- Mar gheall ar athrú suntasach san fhoireann – athrú de 23% athrú- ba bhliain dhúshlánach í seo ach baineadh amach formhór spriocanna seirbhíse do chustaiméirí an IPOI go leibhéal sásúil agus ba é 84% an meánráta gnóthachtála.

Bliain dhúshlánach eile ba ea 2023 do lucht gnó in Éirinn agus san AE; iarmhairt na paindéime domhanda fós le brath i dtionscail agus in earnálacha gnó áirithe. Mar thoradh air sin, mar aon leis an méadú suntasach ar rátaí boilsctithe ar fud an Aontais, bhí géarchéim shuntasach costais mhaireachtála ann. Bhí tionchar diúltach ar mhuintir agus ar thrádáil mar thoradh ar chúrsaí leanúnacha slándála ar fud an Aontais, ar an gcogadh leanúnach san Úcráin agus ar an míshuaimhneas sa Mheánoirthear le déanaí. Mar thoradh ar luas mall an téarnaimh eacnamaíoch tá fás measartha tagtha ar chomhdú feidhmchlár Maoine Intleachtúla ar fud chóras na hEorpa agus na hÉireann.

Ar thaobh dearfach, agus é á ullmhú leis na blianta, tháinig Cúirt Aontaithe na bPaitinní ar an bhfód faoi dheireadh i mí an Mheithimh 2023. Déileálfaidh sé le ceisteanna maidir le sárú agus bailíocht Paitinní Aonadacha agus Paitinní Eorpacha araon do Bhallstáit chonarthacha an AE a dhaingnigh an comhaontú ar Chúirt Aontaithe Paitinní. Teastaíonn reifreann in Éirinn chun daingniú an Chomhaontaithe ar Chúirt Aontaithe Paitinní a éascú.

Chomh maith leis sin, is díol suntas é don bhliain atá faoi athbhreithniú an luasghéarú agus an dul chun cinn fairsing a rinneadh i ndáil le teicneolaíochtaí nua, go háirithe na huirlisí IS sin, a bhfuil raidhse deiseanna ag baint leo don earnáil phríobháideach agus don earnáil phoiblí araon. Cinnteoidh an IPOI go mbeidh sé in ann leas a bhaint as na deiseanna seo chun feabhas a chur ar sheachadadh a chuid seirbhísí agus ar an uair a thioctaidh siad chun cinn.

Ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt don tacaíocht a chuir an Roinn Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta ar fáil don Oifig, rud atá ríthábhachtach do sheachadadh fheidhmeanna reachtúla an IPOI. Dá réir sin, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil leis an Dr Orlaigh Quinn, Ard-Rúnaí, an tUasal Declan Hughes, an tArd-Rúnaí agus leis an Uasal John Newham, Ard-Rúnaí Cúnta. Ba mhaith liom aitheantas a thabhairt freisin don tacaíocht a thug an tAonad um Maoin Intleachtúil le linn 2023, go háirithe an tUasal Conor Verdon agus Jean O'Neill Uas.

Mar fhocal scoir, ba mhaith liom buíochas faoi leith a ghabháil leis an bhfoireann tiomnaithe IPOI go léir as a gcuid oibre in 2023. Bíonn an fhoireann seo i gcónaí toilteanach beart a dhéanamh de réir briathair agus iarracht sa bhreis a dhéanamh dár gcustaiméirí agus d'iarratasóirí IP. Ba mhaith liom freisin aitheantas agus buíochas a ghabháil le foireann IPOI a bhog ar aghaidh agus a d'fhág an Oifig le linn 2023 as a gcuid tacaíochta, cuid acu ar scor, cuid acu ar son na soghluaiseachta agus cuid acu a fuair ardú céime. Cuirim fáilte roimh gach ball nua den fhoireann a tháinig isteach chugainn in 2023.



James Kelly
Ceannsaí

1.0

Feidhmeanna, Misean agus Cuspóirí an IPOI

Is oifig reachtúil neamhspleách í Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla na hÉireann (IPOI) (ar a dtugtaí Oifig na bPaitinní roimhe seo) faoi choimirce na Roinne Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta. Tá sí freagrach as cearta maoine intleachtúla (IPRanna) a dheonú agus a chlárú in Éirinn, go sonrach cearta paitinne, trádmhairc agus dearaidh thionsclaíoch. Tá 47 státseirbhíseach ag obair san IPOI atá sannta ag an Aire Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta.

Le linn 2023, d'fhoilsigh an Oifig ráiteas Straitéise nua ina leagtar amach na príomhthosaíochtaí atá ag teacht e leis na spriocanna straitéiseacha a mbeidh an IPOI ag obair ina dtreo sna trí bliana amach romhainn (2023 go 2025). Tá na tosaíochtaí seo ag teacht freisin le Ráiteas Straitéise na Roinne. Go sonrach, cuirfidh straitéis an IPOI leis an toradh inmhianaithe a bhaint amach “timpeallacht ghnó a éascaíonn infheistíocht agus forbairt, iomaíocht sa mhargadh, agus ardchaighdeán cosanta custaiméirí” trí leanúint ar aghaidh ag forbairt córas rialála nua-aimseartha do mhaoin intleachtúil, a spreagann fás eacnamaíoch trí nuálaíocht a spreagadh.

Is é misean lárnach an IPOI: **“Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla nua-aimseartha digitithe a sheachadadh, nuálaíocht agus fiontraíocht a spreagadh, a sholáthraíonn seirbhísí gairmiúla den chéad scoth le bheith bródúil as.”** Tá sé seo le baint amach trí CMIInna a chosaint i réimsí paitinní, trádmharcanna agus dearáí laistigh de chreat dlíthiúil éifeachtach a spreagann nuálaíocht in Éirinn agus a éascaíonn scaipeadh réamhghníomhach eolais ábhartha ar CMIInna agus ar an gcóras maoine intleachtúla (IP).

Leagtar amach sa Ráiteas Straitéise IPOI 2023 go 2025 na príomhthosaíochtaí don Oifig, atá ag teacht le ceithre chuspóir straitéiseacha, eadhon:

1. Barr feabhais oibríochta & seirbhíse do chustaiméirí, ,
2. Barr feabhais seirbhísí faisnéise,
3. Tacú le creat dlíthiúil láidir IP agus,
4. Barr feabhais foirne agus san ionad oibre.

Déantar sa tráchtaireacht seo a leanas agus sna staitisticí gnó a ghabhann leo breithniú ar ghníomhaíochtaí na hOifige chun na ceithre chuspóir sin a sheachadadh le linn 2023 agus áirítear ann freisin roinnt tuairimí ar threochtaí IP agus ar an tírdhreach IP a tháinig chun cinn i rith na bliana.

1.1 Cuspóir 1 - Barr Feabhais Oibríochta agus Seirbhíse do Chustaiméirí

Oifig Plean Gníomhaíochta nua um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí le chéile don tréimhse 2023-2025 ina leagtar amach na príomhspríocanna seirbhíse do chustaiméirí chomh maith le teorainneacha ama is fearr a bhunú chun tascanna éagsúla inmheánacha agus seachtracha a bhaineann le custaiméirí a chur i gcrích. Tá siad seo sonraithe sa chuid “Spríocanna Feidhmíochta” den tuarascáil seo. Baineadh amach formhór spríocanna seirbhíse do chustaiméirí an IPOI go leibhéal sásúil agus ba é 84% an meánráta gnóthachtála.

Ó thaobh seirbhísí digiteacha de, tá sraith chomhlántach seanbhunaithe ríomhsheirbhísí a thacaíonn le custaiméirí ag an Oifig, idir ríomhchomhdú le haghaidh paitinní, deimhnithe cosanta forlíontacha, trádmharcanna agus dearáí, trádmharc ar líne agus cuardach dearaidh chomh maith le ríomhíocaíochtaí. In 2023, comhdaíodh beagnach gach iarratas ar chearta IP ar líne (paitinní & SPCanna 97%, trádmharcanna 99%, dearáí 98.5%). Íocadh beagnach 100% de tháillí reachtúla na hOifige go leictreonach ar líne nó trí ríomhaistriú airgid (EFT). Cé nach bhfuil an IPOI go hiomlán gan pháipéar, tá sé ag obair chun gur féidir gach iarratas a chur isteach go leictreonach agus digitíú a chur in ionad gach próiseas páipéarbhunaithe. Le linn 2023, lean foireann na hOifige i gcomhar leis an Aonad TFC ar aghaidh ag seachadadh claochlaithe trí réitigh dhigiteacha a sholáthar mar roghanna malartacha ar phróisis pháipéarbhunaithe. I measc na bpríomhfhorbairtí bhí:

- Tháinig IPOI chun bheith ina oifig ghlactha do scéim Chóras Rochtana Digití na hOifige Domhanda um Maoine Intleachtúil (EDMI) a chuireann ar chumas iarratasóirí doiciméid tosaíochta a chomhdú trí chód rochtana leictreonach.
- Feabhas a chur ar chóras ríomhchomhdaithe na bPaitinní chun comhdú ar líne iarratas Alt 127A a cheadú.
- Tús a chur le hobair fhorbartha ar uathoibriú phróiseas clárúcháin na dTrádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta.
- Tús a chur le hobair forbartha ar tháirgeadh Iris IPOI a fheabhsú.
- I gcomhar leis an gCartlann Náisiúnta, tá an Oifig ag déanamh meastóireachta ar líon mór comhad stairiúil IP de réir an dea-chleachtais bainistíochta taifead.

Ar cheann de bhuaicphointí 2023, bhain an Oifig deimhniú ISO9001:2015 amach i gcórais bhainistíochta cáilíochta, rud atá mionsonraithe tuilleadh sa tuarascáil seo.

1.2 Cuspóir 2 - Barr Feabhais i Seirbhísí Faisnéise

Ceann de phríomhchuspóirí an IPOI is ea faisnéis a sholáthar faoi gach gné de chearta maoine intleachtúla, agus ar an dóigh sin ag cuidiú le FBManna, micrifhiontair agus fontraithe luach a chruthú óna gcuid smaointe, a ngnólachtaí a neartú agus tuiscint níos fearr a fháil ar an gcóras IP.

Le linn 2023, mhéadaigh IPOI a gcomhoibriú le raon leathan páirtithe leasmhara, Gníomhaireachtaí agus Oifigí Rialtais maidir le malartú faisnéise agus feasacht ar CMIInna a mhéadú. Dhírigh Aonad Faisnéise IPOI freisin ar infheictheacht na hOifige a mhéadú trí úsáid níos mó a bhaint as na meáin shóisialta, lena n-áirítear feachtais faisnéise spriocdhírithé agus ábhar tarraingteach agus tráthúil a chruthú. Le linn 2023, dhéileáil foireann na rannóige faisnéise le breis agus 4,000 ríomhphost agus os cionn 4,200 glao gutháin, atá inchomparáide leis na méideanna arda a tuairiscíodh in 2022.

Rinne an Oifig taispeántas ag Taispeántas Eolaí Óg & Teicneolaíochta BT i mí Eanáir agus ag cluichí ceannais Ghradaim Fiontraíochta na nDaltaí (SEA) i bPáirc an Chrócaigh i mí na Bealtaine. Chomh maith le páirt a ghlacadh i roinnt seimineár agus cúrsaí oiliúna atá dírithe ar IP arna reáchtáil ag Líonra na hOifige Fiontair Áitiúil (LEO), ghlac an Oifig páirt freisin i seimineár na Roinne ‘Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil’ ar fud na tíre a chuir chun cinn na tacaíochtaí is féidir leis an rialtas a sholáthar do FBManna. Tar éis sheoladh rathúil an chláir phíolótaigh IP san Oideachas in 2022, cuireadh an tionscadal i bhfeidhm ar fud na tíre in 2023 i gcomhar le Clár Fiontraíochta na nDaltaí. Cuireadh na cuir i láthair idirghníomhacha seo ar “What is Intellectual Property” ar fáil do 30 scoil i rith na bliana. Chuir an Oifig roinnt clinicí IP ar fáil freisin a thug deis do dhaoine den phobal, d’aireagóirí, d’fhiontraithe agus do lucht gnó a n-iaratas IP a phlé ar bhonn duine le duine le foireann na hOifige.

Sa phictiúr C-D: An tAire Neale Richmond, buaiteoirí IP na Catagóire Sinsearaí ag Babhtáí Ceannais SEA 2023, John Magee Cathaoirleach Líonra na nOifigí Fiontair Áitiúil agus Caroline Kelly, IPOI.



Tá cláir dhéthaobhacha comhoibríthe ag an Oifig le hOifig Eorpach na bPaitinní (EPO) agus le hOifig Maoine Intleachtúla an AE (EUIPO) faoina bhfaigheann sí cúnamh, ón dá chomhlacht, i dtreo rannpháirtíocht in imeachtaí éagsúla ardaíthe feasachta IP, sainoiliúint IP, tionscadail TFC chun malartuithe sonraí IP a éascú agus cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta a chomhchuihbhiú. I rith na bliana, lean foireann na hOifige ar aghaidh ag uasmhéadú an chúnamh airgeadais agus theicniúil a chuir an EPO agus EUIPO ar fáil trí na cláir chomhair seo i dtéarmaí cúnamh airgeadais, meantóireachta agus díghlasála saineolais agus acmhainní.

1.3 Cuspóir 3 - Tacú le Creat Dlíthiúil Láidir LP

Ts cuid ríthábhachtach den chreat reachtach é rialáil CMIInna a chuireann an nuálaíocht chun cinn agus a spreagann í. Tugann an reachtaíocht faoina bhfeidhmíonn an Oifig an ceart d'iaratasóirí agus do dhílseánaigh éisteacht a fháil i gcúinsí áirithe agus sula bhfeidhmítear chun dochair aon chumhachtaí lánroghnacha a leagtar amach sna hAchtanna agus sna Rialacha. Le linn 2023, thionóil an Oifig 9 n-éisteacht ex-parte agus 7 n-éisteacht idirpháirtí maidir le trádmarcanna.

Is ceart paitinne Eorpach aonair nua í an Phaitinn Aonadach (UP) a bhfuil éifeacht dlíthiúil aonadach aige do Bhallstáit uile an AE a dhaingnigh an Comhaontú maidir le Cúirt Aontaithe Paitinní (UPCA). Soláthraíonn an UP an deis le haghaidh coigilteas suntasach costas d'úinéirí paitinne, sa mhéid is gur féidir leo iartras a dhéanamh go díreach chuig an EPO ar phaitinn a bheidh bailí i ngach Ballstát AE atá rannpháirteach i gcomhoibriú feabhsaithe agus a dhaingnigh an Comhaontú maidir le UPCA nuair a chláraítear éifeacht aonadach. Bhí sin déanta ag 17 stát san iomlán nuair a thosaigh an córas nua ar an 1 Meitheamh 2023.

Chun Paitinn Aonadach a chothabháil, ní mór do shealbhóir na paitinne táillí athnuachana bliantúla a íoc go díreach leis an EPO. Éilíonn paitinní Eorpacha traidisiúnta táillí athnuachana iolracha a íoc le hoifigí paitinne náisiúnta éagsúla, gach ceann acu lena riachtanais dlíthiúla féin, lena n-áirítear spriocdhátaí agus méideanna táillí éagsúla. Leis an bPaitinn Aonadach, tá táille athnuachana amháin, iníoctha in airgeadra amháin, arna rialú ag creat dlíthiúil aontaithe le haghaidh spriocdhátaí agus modhanna íocaíochta. Déanann sé seo an próiseas athnuachana a chuíchóiriú go suntasach do dhílseánaigh paitinne. Tá costais aistriúcháin i bhfad níos lú mar laistigh den idirthréimhse tá ceanglas ann aistriúchán breise amháin ar an bpaitinn a chomhdú, seachas aistriúcháin i dteangacha éagsúla na mBallstát, mar atá i gcás paitinní Eorpacha. Déantar an próiseas dlíthíochta a chuíchóiriú freisin.

Éilíonn Éire go n-éireoidh le reifreann bunreachta a rith chun an UPCA a dhaingniú, toisc go n-aistrítear dlínse i ndlíthíocht paitinne ó chúirteanna na hÉireann chuig cúirt idirnáisiúnta. Má fhanann an UPCA neamhráitithe in Éirinn, ní bheidh sealbhóirí paitinne in ann brath ar phaitinní aonadacha ná ar an UPC chun a n-aireagáin a chosaint in Éirinn. Ní dhéantar dífead do phaitinní náisiúnta arna ndéonú ag oifigí náisiúnta paitinne.



Déanann foireann IPOI ionadaíocht ar Éirinn ag roinnt fóram idirnáisiúnta agus cinntíonn siad go ndéantar seasamh na hOifige maidir le cúrsaí maoine intleachtúla a chur in iúl, a aithint agus a chosaint. Déanann Bainistíocht Shinsearach IPOI ar Chomhairle Riaracháin an EPO agus a Coistí coimhdeacha éagsúla, Bord Bainistíochta agus Coiste Buiséid EUIPO agus Comhthionól Ginearálta EDM I ionadaíocht ar Éirinn. Suíonn foireann na hOifige, ar saineolaithe iad ina réimsí, ar roinnt coistí teicniúla agus idirchaidrimh EPO agus EUIPO, agus ar Ghrúpaí Oibre Tionscadail a spreagann tionscnaimh Eorpacha um chóineasú agus um chomhchuibhiú ag EUIPO agus EPO.

Éascaíonn rannpháirtíocht ar leibhéal idirnáisiúnta idirphlé maidir le hábhar agus struchtúr na gclár comhair agus cóineasaithe idir na heagraíochtaí sin agus Oifigí náisiúnta agus réigiúnacha IP eile san Eoraip, rud a chuireann ar chumas na hOifige a cleachtais, nósanna imeachta agus seirbhísí do chustaiméirí dlíthiúla agus rialála a fheabhsú agus a fhorbairt tuilleadh i gcomhréir leis an gcleachtas idirnáisiúnta is fearr.

1.4 Cuspóir 4 - Barr Feabhais Foirne agus san Ionad Oibre

Tá an Oifig tiomanta do chultúr barr feabhais agus féinforbartha na foirne go léir a chinntiú chun an tseirbhís is fearr a sholáthar do chustaiméirí. Mar chuid den Ráiteas Straitéise 2023-2025, thug an Oifig tús áite d'oiliúint agus d'fhorbairt foirne chun a chinntiú go bhfuil na scileanna agus na cumais riachtanacha go léir ag an bhfoireann. Chun cabhrú leis an bhfeidhmíocht foirne seo a bhaint amach, déantar é a mheas go rialta. Tugann an Córas Forbartha Bainistíochta Feidhmíochta (CBFF) deis don fhoireann spriocanna aonair a leagan síos, athrú a thionscnamh agus a sheachadadh agus leanúint ar aghaidh ag feabhsú cleachtais oibre chun seirbhís éifeachtúil agus ardchaighdeán a sholáthar. De réir an chórais CBFF, dréachtaíodh Plean Forbartha Oiliúna a bhreithnigh na riachtanais oiliúna éagsúla a d'aithin an fhoireann ina bpleananna forbartha pearsanta do 2023. Chomh maith leis sin, chuir gach aonad de chuid na hOifige Cairt Foirne i gcrích, ina leagtar amach cuspóirí na foirne, ina sainítear dea-chleachtas agus is uirlis úsáideach í sa timpeallacht oibre chumaisc. Le linn 2023, bhí an fhoireann in ann freastal go fíorúil agus go pearsanta ar raon seisiún eolais agus oiliúna ar ábhair éagsúla chomh maith le saincheisteanna a bhaineann le folláine, sláinte mheabhrach agus fhisiciúil.



C-D: An Dr Dolores Cassidy, Avril Hetherington, an Dr Karen Ryan, Simon White, Stiúrthóir Comhoibre TF, John Pye, Comhordaitheoir Réigiúnach ó Oifig Paitinní na hEorpa, Claire O'Reilly, an Dr Fergal Brady

2.0

Treochtaí agus Táscairí Maoine Intleachtúla

Rangaíonn Innéacs Nuálaíochta Domhanda WIPO (GII) geilleagar dhomhanda de réir a gcumas nuálaíochta.

Is éard atá iontu seo ná thart ar 80 táscaire, grúpáilte in ionchuir agus aschuir nuálaíochta. Tá Éire 22nd i measc an 132 geilleagar atá le feiceáil in GII 2023¹. Is san Eoraip atá na ceannairí nuálaíochta is airde i measc na 25 cinn is fearr. In 2023, bhog 19 ngeilleagar na hEorpa suas na ranguithe agus bhog Éire suas áit amháin. Léirigh an t-innéacs freisin gur éirigh níos fearr le hÉirinn maidir le “aschuir nuálaíochta” (rangaithe sa 18ú háit) ná “ionchuir nuálaíochta” (rangaithe 26th) in 2023. Tá Éire rangaithe ag an CAI mar chuid de ghrúpa na ngeilleagar ardfhorbartha agus ag an mBanc Domhanda mar thír ardioncaim.

Mar gheall ar an staid gheopholaitiúil sa Mheánoirthear agus san Úcráin, bhí an margadh ar fud an domhain éiginnte agus chuir sé seo isteach ar thrádáil chomh maith, go háirithe i slabhraí soláthair. Tháinig fás measartha ar gheilleagar intíre na hÉireann in 2023, agus tugann figiúirí oifigiúla le fios go raibh fás 0.5% ann². Tháinig laghdú 3.2% ar OTI a bhí mar gheall ar laghduithe ar onnmhairí ag cuideachtaí cógaisíochta den chuid is mó. B'ionann an meánbhoilsciú in 2023 agus 5.2% a bhfuiltear ag tuar go laghdóidh sé tuilleadh mar gheall ar laghduithe ar chostais fuinnimh. Bhí leibhéal fostaíochta fós láidir agus bhí os cionn 2.7 milliún duine fostaíthe ag deireadh 2023, rud a neartaigh caiteachas tomhaltóirí i rith na bliana.³ Bhí na leibhéil dífhostaíochta tar éis filleadh ar na leibhéil a bhí ann roimh an bpaindéim faoi dheireadh 2023.

Ar fud an domhain, tá tírdhreach na nuálaíochta ag forbairt i gcónaí. Ba mhór an spreagadh é an dúshlán aeráide, go háirithe, don mhéadú ar IPRanna an chlaochlaithe ghlais ar fud na cruinne. Bhí méaduithe suntasacha ann freisin ar fud na n-earnálacha biteicneolaíochta, teicneolaíochta leighis agus claochlaithe dhigitigh.

1. [Global Innovation Index 2023: Cad é todhcháil an fháis atá dírithe ar an nuálaíocht? \(wipo.int\)](https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2023/)

2. [Príomhthorthaí Eacnamaíochta - CSO - Lároifig Staidrimh](https://www.cso.ie/en/press-releases/2023/03-2023-01-01/)

3. https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-surveillance-eu-economies/ireland/economic-forecast-ireland_en

2.1 Paitinní

2.1.1 Iarratais Náisiúnta ar Phaitinní

Léirigh líon iomlán na n-iarratas náisiúnta ar phaitinn a comhdaíodh in 2023 méadú de bhreis agus 186 % ar 2022 (ó 206 go 589) atá mar gheall mhéadú mór in iarratais a fuarthas ón tSín. Mar chuid den fhigiúr foriomlán sin, mhéadaigh comhdú paitinne gearrthéarmacha náisiúnta a fuarthas le linn 2023 ar iomlán 2022 (ó 117 go 461) agus líon na n-iarratas fadtéarmach ar phaitinn ag méadú ó 89 go 128.

2.1.2 Deimhnithe Forlíontacha Cosanta (SPCanna)

Leathnaíonn Deimhnithe Forlíontacha Cosanta (SPCanna) cosaint paitinne chuig táirgí míochaine agus táirgí cosanta plandaí suas le 5 bliana, chun moilleanna maidir le ceadú rialála a fháil sna luathbhlianta agus an táirge á thabhairt ó stádas paitinnithe chuig indíoltacht. Cuireann monaróirí cearta an SPC san áireamh chun síneadh ar a n-eisiachas margaidh a chinntiú d'fhonn costais infheistíochtaí i dtaighde agus i bhforbairt a aisghabháil. B'ionann iomlán na n-iarratas ar Dheimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha (SPCanna) agus 45 in 2023.

2.1.3 Paitinní Eorpacha ag Ainmniú na hÉireann

Tháinig méadú beag 3% ar líon na n-iarratas ar phaitinn a fuarthas ag an EPO in 2023 go 199,275. Déantar iarratais ar phaitinní Eorpacha a ainmniú Éire a iontráil ar Chlár Paitinní na hÉireann tar éis an deontas a fhoilsiú ag an EPO agus tá an stádas dlíthiúil céanna acu amhail is dá mba í an Oifig a dheonaigh iad. Tháinig laghdú 10.4% in 2023 ar iarratais fhoriomlána ar phaitinní Eorpacha a chomhdaigh cuideachtaí cónaitheacha Éireannacha i gcomparáid le 2022. Ciallaíonn 1,057 iarratas san iomlán a chomhdaigh na cuideachtaí sin in 2023 go bhfuil Éire rangaithe anois sa 10ú háit i dtéarmaí iarratas ar phaitinn Eorpach in aghaidh gach milliún áitritheoir.

Thug Innéacs Paitinne an EPO do 2023 faoi deara fás i go leor réimsí teicniúla amhail cumarsáid dhigiteach, biteicneolaíocht, teicneolaíochtaí leighis agus teicneolaíocht ríomhaireachta. Tháinig méadú ar chomhdú paitinne ag an EPO de réir mar a tháinig feabhas ar an nuálaíocht i réimsí an chlaochlath dhigitigh agus ghlais.



Tábla 1

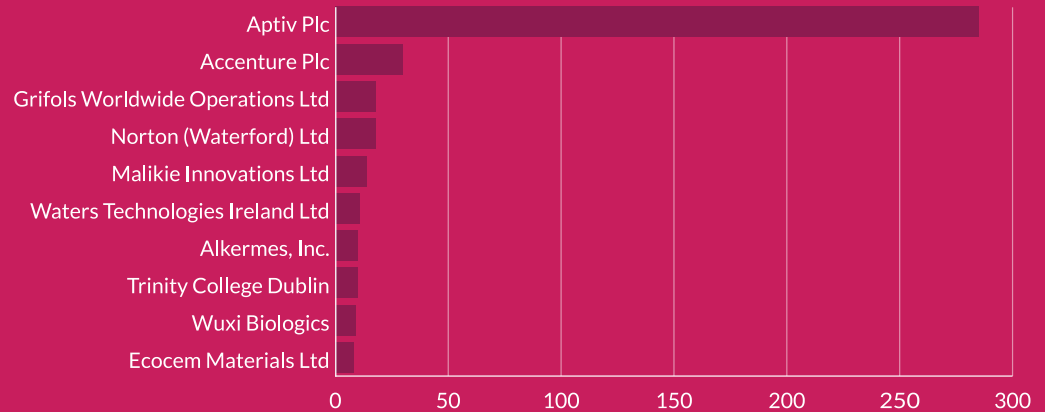
Forbairtí ar líon na n-iarratas Eorpach ar Phaitinní ó Éirinn ó 2018.

Bliain	Iarratais EP ó chuideachtaí atá lonnaithe
2018	826
2019	882
2020	980
2021	1015
2022	1180
2023	1057

Foinse: Sonraí Innéacs Paitinní EPO 2023 d'Éirinn.

Figiúr 1

Deich gComhdóir Paintinne is Fearr in Éirinn 2023



Foinse: Sonraí Innéacs Paitinní EPO 2023 d'Éirinn.

Tábla 2

Na 5 réimse teicneolaíochta is fearr maidir le hiarratais ar Phaitinní Eorpacha ó chuideachtaí atá lonnaithe in Éirinn.

Réimse Teicneolaíochta ¹	2022	2023	2022/2023
Teicneolaíocht an leighis	307	317	3.3%
Cógaisíocht	127	107	-15.7%
Teicneolaíocht ríomhaireachta	142	106	-25.4%
Cóga Innealra leictreach, gaireas, fuinneamh	106	61	-42.5%
Biteicneolaíocht	59	40	-32.2%

Foinse: Sonraí Innéacs Paitinní EPO 2023 d'Éirinn.

1. Tá sainmhíniú na réimsí bunaithe ar chomhchordacht teicneolaíochta WIPO IPC. Tá an tábla ar fáil ag: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/xls/ipc_technology.xls

Tábla 3

Comhdú paitinní ó Chuideachtaí atá lonnaithe in Éirinn ag Oifigí Paitinní Idirnáisiúnta roghnaithe

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PCT ¹	640	762	908	783	756*
EPO ²	882	980	1015	1180	1057
USA ³	1118	1271	1226	1390	n/a
UK ⁴	361	366	296	226	n/a

Foinse: Bunachar Sonraí Staidrimh WIPO, Bunachar Sonraí Staidrimh EPO, Fíricí agus Figiúirí UKIPO & Tuarascálacha Feidhmíochta agus Cuntasachta USPTO BI. Ar. 2022 agus 2023

1. Iarratais PCT (Céim Idirnáisiúnta) a chomhdaigh cuideachtaí atá lonnaithe in Éirinn de réir dáta a gcomhdaithe.

2 Anailís bunaithe ar iarratais ar phaitinní Eorpacha a comhdaíodh san EPO.

3 Tagraíonn comhduithe do chomhduithe Paitinní Fóntais ar a dtugtar paitinní d'aireagáin freisin.

4 Fíricí agus Figiúirí UKIPO Tábla 2.1b 2023 Níl figiúr na RA ar fáil go sealadach.

*Tá staitisticí comhdaithe bunaithe ar áit chónaithe an iarratasóra chéadainmnithe.

Féadfaidh na figiúirí comhdaithe stairiúla a léiriú sna blianta roimhe seo a bheith éagsúil ó bhliain go chéile mar thoradh ar bhunachar sonraí a bheith á chur cothrom le dáta ag na húdaráis paitinne lena mbaineann

2.2 Trádmharcanna agus Dearaí

Tar éis laghdú ar líon na n-iarratas ar thrádmharcanna a fuarthas in 2022, in 2023, tháinig méadú ar líon na n-iarratas ar thrádmharcanna a fuarthas ó 2,019 go 2,218. Ní féidir líon na n-iarratas ar Dhearadh Tionsclaíoch a fuarthas a thuar i gcónaí agus tá sé ag athrú le blianta beaga anuas. In 2023, fuarthas 126 iarratas dearaidh aonair, méadú 18% ar fhiúir 2022.

2.2.1 Trádmharcanna an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUTManna) agus Dearaí Pobail Cláraithe (RCDanna)

Is rogha le roinnt iarratasóirí iarratas a dhéanamh ar Thrádmharc de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUTM) seachas clárú sonrath Éireannach a fháil toisc gur mian leo cosaint trádmhairc a fháil san AE, agus clúdaíonn clárú EUTM gach ceann de 27 tír an AE. Roghnaíonn roinnt iarratasóirí iarratas a dhéanamh ar Thrádmharc de chuid an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUTM) seachas clárúchán Éireannach ar leith a fháil toisc gur mian leo cosaint trádmhairc a fháil san AE agus clúdaíonn clárú EUTM gach ceann de na 27 mBallstát. Tháinig méadú ar líon na gcomhduithe ar iarratais EUTM ag iarratasóirí a chónaíonn in Éirinn ó 1,273 iarratas in 2022 go 1,351 iarratas in 2023. Tháinig laghdú 3% ar iarratais ar Dhearadh Pobail a chomhdaigh iarratasóirí a bhfuil cónaí orthu in Éirinn i gcomparáid le 2022 (ó 313 go 304).

Tábla 4

Iarratais EUTM agus RCD ó iarratasóirí atá lonnaithe in Éirinn			
	2021	2022	2023
Iarratais EUTM	1667	1273	1351
Clárúcháin EUTM	1465	1216	1166
Iarratais RCD	576	313	304
Foilsíodh clárúcháin RCD	566	250	326

Foinse: Staitisticí EUIPO in EUTManna & Staitisticí Dearaí Pobail.

2.2.2 Trádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta

Córas idirnáisiúnta cláraithe trádmhairc is ea Prótacal Mhaidrid a thugann an deis d'úinéir trádmhairc cosaint trádmhairc a fháil i roinnt tíortha trí iarratas amháin a chomhdú. Cuireann córas Mhaidrid, atá á riaradh ag WIPO, réiteach cliste gnó ar fáil d'aon chuideachta atá ag iarraidh a thrádmharcanna a chosaint agus a bhainistiú i margaí idirnáisiúnta (lasmuigh den AE de ghnáth). Féadann an méid a úsáideann cuideachtaí atá lonnaithe in Éirinn táscaire úsáideach a thabhairt go bhfuil ar intinn acu briseadh isteach i margaí eachtracha agus margaí nua a chruthú do réimsí táirge atá ann cheana agus do réimsí táirge nua. Faoi láthair tá 114 ball ag córas Mhaidrid a chlúdaíonn 130 tír, arb ionann iad agus níos mó ná 80% de thrádáil an domhain.

2.3 Iarratais Mhaidrid

Tábla 5

Iarratais & Clárúcháin Idirnáisiúnta trí Chóras Mhaidrid do shealbhóirí TM atá lonnaithe in Éirinn			
	2021	2022	2023
Iarratais Mhaidrid arb í Éire tír an tsealbhóra (faoin dáta comhdaithe)	334	288	251
Líon na gClárúcháin Idirnáisiúnta arb í Éire tír an tsealbhóra	340	274	263
Ainmniúcháin i gclárúcháin inar Éire tír an tsealbhóra	2348	2278	2213
Ainmniúcháin ina dhiaidh sin i gcás gurb í Éire tír an tsealbhóra	380	445	287

Foinse: Staitisticí IP WIPO (Staitisticí Córais Mhaidrid (wipo.int)

Chuir WIPO 263 clárúcháin idirnáisiúnta ar taifead do shealbhóirí trádmarcanna a bhfuil sainchónaí orthu in Éirinn in 2023, síos 4% ar 2022. Cuimsíonn na clárúcháin seo 2,213 ainmniúcháin comhaltaí Mhaidrid eile inar fhéach na sealbhóirí le cosaint a leathnú dá dtrádmarcanna. Ainmníodh 287 comhalta Mhaidrid breise san iomlán ina dhiaidh sin i gclárúcháin idirnáisiúnta atá ann cheana féin ó Éirinn, chun a raon cosanta bunaidh geografach a leathnú chuig ballstáit nó dlínsí Mhaidrid breise.

2.4 An t-Irisleabhar Oifigiúil

Foilsítear an t-irisleabhar gach coicís ar an suíomh Gréasáin. Is i ngach eagrán den irisleabhar a bhíonn innéacs inchuadaithe agus faisnéis faoi ghníomhartha a bhaineann le hiarratais ar phaitinní, ar thrádmharcanna agus ar dhearthaí agus faoi chlárúcháin. Mar shampla, bítear in ann sonraí a fháil i ngach irisleabhar faoi thrádmharcanna agus faoi dhearthaí ar glacadh leo. Is san irisleabhar freisin a bhíonn sonraí faoi phaitinní a ndearnadh iarratas orthu, a foilsíodh agus a deonaíodh, lena n-áirítear paitinní a deonaíodh faoi Choinbhinsiún na bPaitinní Eorpacha agus lena n-ainmnítear Éire iontu. Cuimsítear san irisleabhar chomh maith faisnéis faoi nithe amhail fógraí oifigiúla, sonraí faoi mhodhanna íocaíochta táillí reachtúla agus uaireanta oscailte Oifig na bPaitinní. Cuireadh saoráid idirghníomhach leis an irisleabhar. Mar gheall ar an tsaoráid sin, tá úsáideoirí in ann an sliocht d'aon phaitinn, d'aon trádmharc nó d'aon dearadh ar leith sa Chlár a rochtain laistigh den irisleabhar anois trí chliceáil ar hipearnasc laistigh den irisleabhar. Cuireadh tús le mórtionscadal chun cuid de ghnéithe léiriúcháin na hIrise a nuachóiriú in 2023.

3.0

Comhoibriú Idirnáisiúnta

Glacann an Oifig páirt i ngníomhaíochtaí comhoibrithe lena comhghleacaithe idirnáisiúnta, an EUIPO agus an EPO ar roinnt tionscadal, chun comhchuibhiú a chur chun cinn ar fud na n-oifigí IP náisiúnta, agus chun rudaí a dhéanamh níos éasca d'úsáideoirí na gcóras paitinne, trádmailc agus dearaidh.

3.1 Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUIPO)



Éascaíonn Clár um Chóineasú EUIPO cóineasú cleachtas idir EUIPO agus Oifigí Náisiúnta. Ag obair i gcomhar le Comhlachais Úsáideoirí Eorpacha, is é an príomhchuspóir talamh coiteann a bhaint amach i réimsí ina bhfuil cleachtas éagsúla ag oifigí IP. Comhlánaíonn sé sin an obair atá á déanamh chun uirlisí coiteanna TF a chruthú faoin gCiste Comhair. Lean foireann na hOifige ar aghaidh ag tógáil ar an méid a baineadh amach sna blianta roimhe sin trína rannpháirtíocht ghníomhach i nGrúpaí Oibre éagsúla a bunaíodh chun tacú le haidhmeanna an chomhair agus le cóineasú an chleachtas. Ba iad na grúpaí oibre seo Aicmiú Téarmaí Dearthaí, Aicmiú Téarmaí Trádmharcanna, Anailís Cóineasaithe, Réiteach Measúnaithe Comhtháite Iolraí agus Cúnamh ar Scrúdú ar Fhorais Choibhneasta/Forais Iomlána.

Lean an Oifig ar aghaidh ag fáil tacaíochta ó EUIPO chun ár n-ionchur sonraí a choinneáil ar a n-uirlisí suaitheanta TMview agus Design View. Ina theannta sin, faoi chomhaontú déthaobhach le EUIPO, bhain an Oifig leas as cúnamh i leith costas raon imeachtaí múscaillte feasachta inar scaipeadh faisnéis faoi Thrádmharcanna Pobail agus Córais Deartha Pobail. Lean an Oifig ar aghaidh ag cur go gníomhach le go leor tionscnamh agus tionscadal arna mbainistiú ag EUIPO faoina bPlean Straitéiseach 2025. Rinne an Oifig athnuachan ar a tiomantas chun a rannpháirtíocht chomhaontaithe a chur i gcrích agus í ag ullmhú chun dul i ngleic leis an bPlean Straitéiseach nua 2030 a sheolfar i mí na Samhna 2024.

Lean an Ciste FBM, a sheol EUIPO in 2021, ag fás agus ag leathnú go rathúil. Cruthaíodh an scéim seo chun cabhrú le frontair bheaga agus mheánmhéide Eorpacha (FBManna) a straitéisí IP a fhorbairt agus a gcearta IP a chosaint, ar an leibhéal náisiúnta nó ar leibhéal an Aontais. Tá an ciste á fheidhmiú ag EUIPO i gcomhar leis na hOifigí Náisiúnta agus Réigiúnacha IP lena n-áirítear an IPOI. Faoi théarmaí na scéime, d'fhéadfadh FBManna na hÉireann a bheith incháilithe chun 75% a fháil as buniaratas agus táillí clárúcháin

de thrádmharc, paitinní agus dearáí náisiúnta agus AE. Ina theannta sin, d'fhéadfadh FBManna iarratas a dhéanamh ar aisíocaíocht 90% de chostas iniúchta IP arna dhéanamh ag saineolaithe aitheanta.

3.2 An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda um Maoin Intleachtúil (WIPO)



Lean an IPOI ar aghaidh ag comhlíonadh a chuid gealltanais i réimse na cosanta maoine intleachtúla a d'éascair as ballraíocht na hÉireann in EDMÍ agus as na conarthaí iltaobhacha éagsúla a riarann sé agus ar stát conarthach í Éire ina leith. In 2023, ghlac oifigigh ón IPOI páirt sa Bhuanchóiste um Dhlí na bPaitinní, i gCoiste Saineolaithe an Aontais IPC agus i nGrúpa Oibre um Athbhreithniú an IPC. D'fhreastail an Rialaitheoir freisin ar chruinniú an Chomhthionóil Ghinearálta i mí Iúil, a thugann le chéile Ballstáit uile EDMÍ chun treo an bheartais amach anseo a phlé.

In 2023, tar éis di clárú leis an scéim WIPO DAS (Córas Rochtana Dígítí), rinne an Oifig a córais a uathobriú chun bheith ina hoifig ghlactha chuig EDMÍ, rud a ligeann d'iarratasóirí den chéad uair na riachtanais doiciméad tosaíochta a chomhlíonadh gan cóipeanna deimhnithe a fháil agus a chur isteach go fisiciúil.

3.3 Oifig Eorpach na bPaitinní (OEP)



Lean foireann IPOI de bheith rannpháirteach go gníomhach i ngníomhaíochtaí na gcomhlachtaí agus na gcoistí éagsúla den EPO i rith 2023. Ghlac ionadaithe ón Oifig páirt i gcruinnithe den Chomhairle Riaracháin, den Choiste Buiséid agus Airgeadais, den Choiste um Chomhar agus Tacaíocht Theicniúil agus de Choiste Dlí na bPaitinní. Rinne an EPO ceiliúradh ar chomóradh 50 bliain ó síníodh Choinbhinsiún na bPaitinní Eorpacha agus eagraíodh clár imeachtaí éagsúla i rith na bliana, ag críochnú leis an ócáid cheiliúrtha oifigiúil a bhí ar siúl i München i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023, agus d'fhreastail Bainistíocht Shinsearach IPOI air.

Tá comhaontú comhoibríthe ag an IPOI leis an EPO don tréimhse 2021-2023 a chuireann maoiniú agus cúnaimh teicniúil ar fáil i réimsí na cáilíochta sonraí, lena gcothaítear nuálaíocht agus lena gcothaítear saineolas in oifigí náisiúnta. Cuirfidh na trí thionscadal, a leagtar amach thíos, feabhas ar na seirbhísí digiteacha agus faisnéise a chuireann an Oifig ar fáil chomh maith le haistriú eolais idir an EPO agus an IPOI a neartú.

- Cáilíocht Sonraí: Cumais bhainistíochta sonraí an IPOI a neartú trí úsáid na dteicneolaíochtaí digiteacha a uasmhéadú.
- Nuálaíocht a Chothú: Seachadadh seirbhísí feasachta faisnéise nuálacha agus freagrúla a fheabhsú do FBManna, eagraíochtaí taighde agus earnáil an oideachais.
- Ag tógáil saineolais: Feabhas a chur ar inniúlachtaí, scileanna agus eolas na foirne a oibríonn i réimsí saineolais atá ann cheana féin.

Comhaontóidh an EPO agus an IPOI comhaontú déthaobhach comhoibríthe nua don tréimhse 2024-2026 in 2024.

4.0

Imeachtaí 2023

I rith 2023, d'eagraigh an IPOI tacaíocht, nó thairg sí í, maidir le go leor comhdhálacha, seimineár gréasáin, léachtaí agus ceardlanna a eagrú a bhí dírithe ar fhiontraithe, ionadaithe cuideachtaí agus mic léinn. Seo léargas ar chuid de na himeachtaí ar freastalaíodh orthu.

Eanáir

- D'fhreastail an Dr Dolores Cassidy ar an 9ú Cruinniú Saineolaithe SPC sa Háig.
- D'fhreastail IPOI ar Thaispeántas Eolaí Óg agus Teicneolaíochta BT, Baile Átha Cliath.



Ag freastal ar an Thaispeántas an Eolaí Óig agus na Teicneolaíochta BT 2023, James Kelly, Ceannasaf don IPOI agus Dr Fergal Brady.



Rialaitheoir an IPOI James Kelly le Stiúrtóir Feidhmíocháin (anois) EUIPO, an tUasal João Negrão ag cruinniú Bhord Achomhairc EUIPO i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Márta

- D'fhreastail an fhoireann eolais ar Ócáid Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil i nDún na nGall.
- D'fhreastail toscairí IPOI ar Éisteacht Chúirt Bhreithiúnais an Aontais Eorpaigh (CBAE) i Lucsamburg.
- Cruinniú de Chomhairle Riaracháin EPO i München.



Sa ghrianghraf ag cruinniú Bhord Achomhairc EUIPO i mBaile Átha Cliath. Clé go deas: Ann Stapleton (IPOI), Betty Funchion (IPOI), Kirsten Bauch (EUIPO), James Kelly (IPOI), João Negrão (EUIPO), Janka Budovičová (EUIPO), John Nolan (IPOI), & Gordon Humphreys (EUIPO).

Feabhra

- D'óstáil IPOI Cruinniú na mBord Achomhairc de chuid an EUIPO i mBaile Átha Cliath.
- D'fhreastail IPOI ar an imeacht Oifig Fiontair Áitiúil, Tacaíochtaí & Deiseanna Maoinithe Chill Chainnigh do Ghnólachtaí Nua-Thionscanta.
- Cruinniú de Choiste EPO um Dhlí na bPaitinní i München.
- D'fhreastail toscairí IPOI ar chruinniú Choiste Saineolaithe IPC sa Ghinéiv.

Bealtaine

- Bronnadh duaiseanna feasachta IP ag Gradaim Fiontraíochta na nDaltaí i bPáirc an Chrócaigh, Baile Átha Cliath.
- D'fhreastail IPOI ar Siompóisiam EPO ar Chomhchuibhiú Substainteach Dlí na bPaitinní.
- Ghlac IPOI páirt i gComhdháil bhliantúil EUIPO na mBallstát.



An tAire Neale Richmond agus na buaiteoirí IP don chatagóir shóisearaigh ag na Dámhachtainí Fiontraíochta an Mhic Léinn, John Magee, Cathaoirleach na Líonraí Fiontar Áitiúil agus Caroline Kelly, IPOI.



Clé go deas: John Nolan, Dr Dolores Cassidy, Secretary General Declan Hughes, Controller of the IPOI James Kelly and Claire O'Reilly.

Aibreán

- Rinne IPOI ceiliúradh ar an méid atá bainte amach ag banfhiontrairthe Éireannacha ar na meáin shóisialta mar chuid d'fheachtas Lá Domhanda na Maoine Intleachtúla 2023 ar "Mná agus Maoin Intleachtúil: dlús a chur leis an nuálaíocht agus leis an gcruthaitheacht".
- Cruinníú le Coiste Tacaíochta Teicniúla agus Oibríúcháin an EPO (TOSC) i München.
- D'fhreastail IPOI ar an Ócáid Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil i bPort Laoise.

Meitheamh

- Chuir an Oifig fáilte roimh Ard-Rúnaí nuacheaptha, Declan Hughes, go Cill Chainnigh.
- Imeacht Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil ar siúl sa Nás.
- D'fhreastail foireann faisnéise IPOI ar Chruinniú Mullaigh IP agus T&F Bhaile Átha Cliath san Ionad Náisiúnta Comhdhála, Baile Átha Cliath, ag cur faisnéis ar fáil faoi IP.
- D'fhreastail toscairí ar an 175ú cruinniú den Chomhairle Riaracháin ag an EPO, München.



Sa phictiúr, an tAire Dara Calleary mar aon leis an Rúnaí Cúnta Pauline Mulligan agus Fiona Ryan agus Caroline Kelly ón IPOI ag an gComórtas Náisiúnta Treabhdóireachta.

Meán Fómhair

- An Clár um Maoine Intleachtúil san Oideachas a atosú.
- D'fhreastail foireann eolais IPOI ar an gComórtas Náisiúnta Treabhdóireachta, Co. Laoise.
- Ócáid Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil i nDún Dealgan.
- D'fhreastail foireann faisnéise IPOI ar Sheó na hIdirbhliana, Baile Átha Cliath, chun an clár IP san Oideachas a chur chun cinn.

Iúil

- D'fhreastail IPOI ar Imeacht Gnó Níos Fearr a reáchtáladh i bPort Láirge.
- D'fhreastail Ceannasaí an IPOI James Kelly ar chruinniú Chomhthionól Ginearálta WIPO sa Ghinéiv.



Foireann eolais IPOI sa phictiúr le daltaí ó Scoil de Nóglá Rís, Corcaigh tar éis a gcur i láthair IP san Oideachas.

Lúnasa

- D'fhreastail foireann faisnéise IPOI ar Sheó Thulach Mhór, Uíbh Fhailí.

Ceannairí ar Oifigí Maoine Intleachtúla na hÉireann, na hEilvéise agus na Laitvia, James Kelly, an Dr Catherine Chammartin agus Agris Batalauskis sa phictiúr ag an gceiliúradh chun comóradh 50 bliain choibhinsiún na bPaitinní Eorpacha i München a chomóradh.



Fiona Ryan IPOI leis an Aire Simon Coveney ag an Ócáid Gnó Níos Fearr a Thógáil i Maigh Eo.

Samhain

- Tugann an Dr Lawrence Cullen, Leas-Stiúrthóir UKIPO cur i láthair ar “SPC’s in the UK” in Oifig Chill Chainnigh.
- Cruinniú Pointí Teagmhála Líonra Maoine Intleachtúla an Aontais Eorpaigh (EUIPN) in Alicante.
- Cruinniú de Choiste Tacaíochta Teicniúla agus Oibríúcháin an EPO (TOSC) i München.
- Cruinniú le APTMA, Baile Átha Cliath.
- D’fhreastail IPOI ar an Ócáid Gnó Níos Fearr a bhí ar siúl i gCorcaigh.
- D’éascaigh an Dr Fergal Brady ceardlann IP ar líne do dhaltai a ghlac páirt in BTYSTE 2024.
- Cruinniú an Choiste EPO um Dhlí na bPaitinní.
- Cruinniú an Chomhchoiste Bainistíochta agus an Chomhchoiste Buiséid (MBBC) de EUIPO.
- Ghlac IPOI páirt i bplé painéil maidir le cearta dearaidh a chosaint, arna óstáil ag Comhairle Dhearaidh agus Cheardaíochta na hÉireann, mar chuid de Sheachtain Dearaidh na hÉireann.



Caroline Kelly, IPOI sa phictiúr le Padraig Moyles, Stiúrthóir Riverdance, ag Lá Gnó Cheatharlach.



An Dr Fergal Brady IPOI ag cur ceardlann ar IP i láthair do dhaltai a ghlacann páirt in BTYSTE 2024.



James Kelly, Ceannasaí don IPOI, an Rúnaí Cúnta Pauline Mulligan, Maura Moore-Clune agus an tAire Simon Coveney. Tá paitinn Éireannach ag Maura dá aireagán dar teideal “Córas braite réad bogtha le húsáid ag daoine lagamhairc”.

Deireadh Fómhair

- Cruinniú den EPO Comhairle Riaracháin i München.
- D’fhreastail IPOI ar Chomhdháil Chumann Múinteoirí Staidéar Gnó na hÉireann (BSTAI) i gContae na Mí.
- Ceiliúradh chun comóradh 50th Choinbhinsiún na bPaitinní Eorpacha a tionóladh in EPO, München, a chomóradh.
- Labhair an Dr Dolores Cassidy ag an Cruinniú Mullaigh Eolaíochtaí Beatha & Straitéise maidir le IP agus Eisiachais SPC & Fóram PTE 2023 i München.

Nollaig

- D’fhreastail foireann faisnéise IPOI ar an taispeántas deiridh Building Better Business san Ionad Comhdhála, Baile Átha Cliath.
- D’fhreastail foireann Faisnéise IPOI ar shraith sé ócáid IP san Oideachas i bPort Láirge, Uíbh Fhailí agus Cill Dara.

5.0

Suíomh Gréasáin agus na Meáin Shóisialta



Áine Kennedy, bunaitheoir agus POF The Smooth Company agus Gráinne Mullins, Príomhfheidhmeannach Grá Chocolates, a bhí páirteach inár bhfeachtas meán sóisialta ag ceiliúradh banfhiontraithe Éireannacha.



Soláthraíonn láithreán gréasáin IPOI rochtain ar a réimse seirbhísí idirghníomhacha cuardaigh agus íocaíochta táillí ar líne. I measc na seirbhísí ar líne tá ríomhíocaíochtaí, ríomhchomhdú paitinne, SPC, iarratais ar thrádmharcanna agus ar dheardh, breathnú agus cuardach a dhéanamh ar chláir agus bunachair shonraí paitinne, trádmharcanna agus dearaidh, cláir na gcomhlachtaí ceadúnaithe cóipchirt agus gníomhairí paitinne agus trádmharcanna. I measc na n-ábhar a foilsíodh ar an láithreán gréasáin tá tuarascálacha bliantúla na bliana roimhe sin, an tsraith iomlán de leabhráin faisnéise IP, Ráiteas Straitéise reatha na hOifige agus Plean Gníomhaíochta um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí chomh maith le gach reachtaíocht phríomhúil agus thánaisteach a rialaíonn feidhmeanna na hOifige. Fuair an láithreán gréasáin beagán os cionn 157,000 amharc leathanaigh in 2023. Mar a tharla i mblianta roimhe seo, tá leathanaigh cuardaigh idirghníomhacha an chláir ar líne fós ar na leathanaigh ghréasáin is mó a bhfuil tóir orthu.

In 2023, dhírigh an Oifig ar a hinfheictheacht a mhéadú trí úsáid níos fearr a bhaint as a bealaí digiteacha agus trí ábhar sonrach dírithe ar úsáideoirí a chruthú. Chruthaigh an IPOI leathanach nua LinkedIn a fuair tarraingt mhór i rith na bliana, le 800 leantóir nua faoi dheireadh 2023. Reáchtáil an Oifig feachtas faisnéise freisin a bhí dírithe ar earnálacha ar leith amhail FBManna agus daltaí agus é mar aidhm acu maoin intleachtúil a dhéanamh níos inrochtana agus níos insroichte. Chun an dóigh a dtéann maoin intleachtúil i bhfeidhm ar an oiread sin codanna dár saol a léiriú, bhí poist IP nasctha go rialta le himeachtaí tráthúla, mar shampla an Corn Domhanda Rugbaí, an Craobhchomórtais Náisiúnta Treabhdóireachta chomh maith leis an bhfeiniméan Barbie. Reáchtáil an IPOI feachtas meán sóisialta an-rathúil ar fud LinkedIn, Facebook agus Instagram, dírithe ar Lá Domhanda na Maoine Intleachtúla, a raibh “Mná agus Maoin Intleachtúil” mar théama aige. Dhírigh an post ar chúigear banfhiontraithe Éireannacha rathúla, sa phictiúr thíos, a d’úsáid IP go héifeachtach mar chuid dá straitéis ghnó agus a bhí ar cheann de na poist ba mhó tóir a bhí againn in 2023.

Infheictheacht a Mhéadú in 2023



800
Leantóirí nua
ar LinkedIn

ipoi.gov.ie

157,000
radhairc leathanaigh



Domhain
Intleachtúil
Lá Maoine



Taispeánadh **5**
banfhiontraithe
Éireannacha rathúla



5.1 Clár um Maoin Intleachtúil san Oideachas

Cuireadh an clár IP san Oideachas do dhaltáí meánscoile i bhfeidhm ar fud na tíre in 2023. Ó cuireadh i bhfeidhm é (i gcomhar le Clár Fiontraíochta na nDaltáí) tá an clár curtha ar fáil do bhreis agus 50 scoil ar fud na tíre agus 2,000 dalta. Tá na seisiúin fhaisnéiseacha agus tráthúla ar mhaoin intleachtúil dírithe go sonrach ar dhaltáí idirbhliana a ghlacann páirt de ghnáth in imeachtaí ar nós Taispeántas Eolaí Óg & Teicneolaíochta BT agus Clár Fiontraíochta na nDaltáí inar féidir maoin intleachtúil a mheas mar chuid dá n-iontrálacha. An clár, ar cur i láthair uair an chloig é dar teideal “Cad is Maoin Intleachtúil ann”? Díríonn sé ar shamplaí simplí is féidir a aithinsint a sholáthar chun maoin intleachtúil a mhíniú agus a shoiléiriú ar bhealach inrochtana agus tarraingteach. Úsáideann an IPOI faisnéis thráthúil chun ábharthacht IP inár saol go léir a léiriú agus an tionchar a bhíonn aige ar roghanna agus cinní laethúla. Míníonn sé i mBéarla simplí na difríochtaí idir paitinní, trádmarcanna, dearaí agus cóipcheart. Pléitear freisin ábhair amhail an intleacht shaorga agus na dúshláin a bhaineann le IP sa domhan digiteach. Tá foireann IPOI ag súil le leanúint ar aghaidh leis an a mhéadú in 2024.



Sa phictiúr, bronnadh gradam Chraobh Náisiúnta 2022 ar dhaltáí ó Mheánscoil na Toirbhirte, Oileán Chiarraí, Co. Chiarraí.

6.0

ISO9001:2015

Deimhniú don IPOI



In 2023, bhain an IPOI deimhniú ISO 9001: 2015 amach i gcórais bhainistíochta cáilíochta, ag léiriú a thiomantais do sheirbhísí agus réitigh ardchaighdeáin a sheachadadh agus cloí le caighdeáin bhainistíochta cáilíochta a aithnítear ar fud an domhain.

Tar éis meastóireacht an-dian, lena n-áirítear iniúchadh deimhniúcháin iomlán a rinne painéal ón Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann (NSAI), bhain an Oifig deimhniú amach ag deireadh 2023. Tá an t-éacht seo ag teacht le tiomantas an IPOI do sheirbhísí eisceachtúla a sholáthar agus d'fheabhsú leanúnach i gcomhréir le caighdeáin cháilíochta atá aitheanta ar fud an domhain. Aithníonn deimhniú ISO9001:2015 scileanna, inniúlachtaí agus gairmiúlacht fhoireann agus bhainistíocht IPOI; an méid a chuireann siad le feabhsú leanúnach próisis agus le cothabháil clárlanna náisiúnta maoine intleachtúla chun tacú le tionscal na hÉireann; custaiméirí, na foirne agus leis an phobal i gcoitinne.

Bhíothas in ann an t-éacht seo a bhaint amach trí thacaíocht agus trí rannpháirtíocht luachmhar le linn phróiseas deimhniúcháin na foirne agus na foirne ceannaireachta. Is mian le IPOI aitheantas a thabhairt freisin don chúnamh a chuir EUIPO ar fáil tríd an gComhaontú Déthaobhach Comhair, faoinar cuireadh tacaíocht theicniúil agus airgeadais ar fáil.



Deimhniú Clárúcháin NSAI



Deimhniú Clárúcháin IQNET

7.0

Ráiteas Dualgais na hEarnála Poiblí

Tá Ráiteas Dualgais um Chomhionannas agus Cearta an Duine san Earnáil Phoiblí leagtha amach in Alt 42 den Acht um Choimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas, 2014 agus cuireann sé oibleagáid reachtúil ar chomhlachtaí poiblí deireadh a chur le hidirdhealú, comhionannas deiseanna a chur chun cinn agus cearta daonna na ndaoine a gcuireann siad seirbhísí agus foirne ar fáil dóibh a chosaint agus iad i mbun a gcuid oibre laethúla.

Ceanglaítear le hAcht 2014 ar chomhlacht poiblí, ag féachaint dá fheidhmeanna, a chuspóir, a mhéid agus a acmhainní atá ar fáil dó, tuairisciú inter alia ar fhorbairtí agus ar éachtaí i gcomhlíonadh na hoibleagáide reachtúla seo ina thuarascáil bhliantúil.

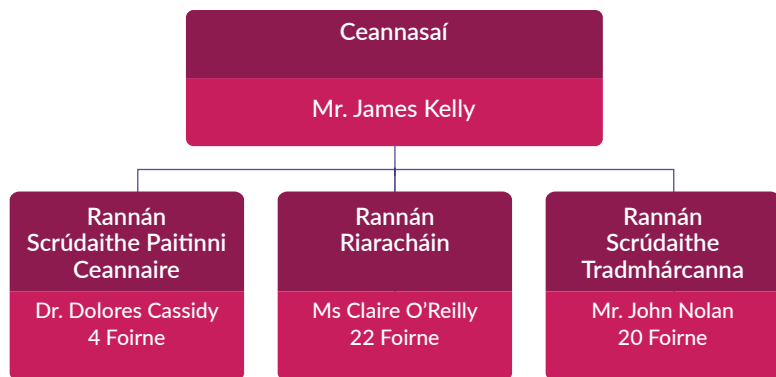
Geallann an IPOI a chinntiú go bhfuil cultúr measa ar chearta an duine agus ar chomhionannas i measc na foirne agus na ndaoine a gcuirimid seirbhísí ar fáil dóibh. Cinntíonn an IPOI nach bhfulaíngíonn aon bhall den phobal ná aon pháirtí leasmhar eile idirdhealú in idirghníomhaíochtaí leis an Oifig faoi aon cheann de na forais chosanta ina chuid oibre ó lá go lá agus go háirithe agus é ag plé le páirtithe leasmhara: inscne, stádas sibhialta, stádas teaghlaigh, gnéaschlaonadh, míchumas, aois, cine, reiligiún agus ballraíocht i measc an Lucht Taistil. Leathnaíonn an IPOI an chóir chéanna cóireála dá fhoireann. I measc na meicníochtaí a úsáideann an IPOI chun a dhualgas san earnáil poiblí a chomhlíonadh tá:

- Cur i bhfeidhm agus athbhreithniú ar na ceanglais maidir le comhionannas rochtana mar atá leagtha amach san Acht um Míchumas 2005.
- An dualgas a chumhdach i bPlean Seirbhíse do Chustaiméirí na hOifige le hionchur ó úsáideoirí seirbhíse agus ó gheallsealbhóirí.
- An beartas um dhínit na Státseirbhíse ag an obair, frithbhulaíocht, ciapadh agus ciapadh gnéasach d'fhostaithe IPOI a chur i bhfeidhm.

Sheol an Roinn Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta a céad Straitéis um Chomhionannas, Éagsúlacht agus Cuimsiú in 2023 chun oibriú i dtreo cultúr dearfach tacaíochta agus cuimsithe a chur chun cinn, ag cinntiú comhionannas deiseanna don fhoireann agus comhionannas maidir le rochtain ar sheirbhísí do chustaiméirí. Tá James Kelly, Rialaitheoir an IPOI, ina bhall de ghrúpa oibre na Roinne a bhfuil sé de chúram air gníomhartha na Straitéise a sheachadadh agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn gach bliain.

8.0

Eagrú Pearsanra



Amhail an 31 Nollaig 2023, bhí na 47 post líonta ag 45.2 coibhéis lánaimseartha. Ina theannta sin, bhí 3 ball foirne buana – 1 Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin agus 2 Oifigeach Cléireachais ag baint leasa as scéim roinnte oibre. Soláthraíonn an Roinn Fiontar, Trádála agus Fostaíochta seirbhísí teicneolaíochta faisnéise don Oifig. Tá 4 bhall d'Aonad TF na Roinne lonnaithe san Oifig.

Tábla 6

Foireann	
Teideal	Bhall Foirne
Ceannasaí	1
Scrúdaitheoir Sinsearach Paitinne	1
Príomhoifigeach Cúnta	2
Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	5
Scrúdaitheoir Paitinne	3
Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin	19
Oifigeach Cléireachais	15
Oifigeach Seirbhísí	1
Iomlán	47

9.0

Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh

De réir Shainordú na hEarnála Poiblí um Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide, chinntigh IPOI gur ionad oibre inbhuanaithe agus freagrach ó thaobh an chomhshaoil de a bhí san Oifig in 2023 trí laghduithe ar astaíochtaí, trí thionscadail choigiltis fuinnimh a chur chun feidhme chomh maith le héiteas glas a bhunú san Oifig.



Tá ról lárnach ag foireann na hOifige maidir le Plean Gníomhaíochta um Éifeachtúlacht Fuinnimh an Rialtais a sheachadadh a bhfuil sé mar sprioc aige ídiú fuinnimh a laghdú, feasacht na foirne ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh a mhéadú, agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fheidhmíocht trealaimh téimh/ aercóirithe. Tá coigiltí suntasacha mar thoradh ar bhearta coigiltis fuinnimh ó 2008, nuair a chuaigh an Oifig isteach san fheachtas Barrfheabhsaithe Cumhachta @ Obair den chéad uair. Is tionscnamh tras-Rannach é seo atá á reáchtáil ag Oifig na nOibreanna Poiblí a bhfuil sé mar aidhm aige iompar foirne a athrú i dtreo úsáid fuinnimh agus deireadh a chur le cur amú fuinnimh in oifigí poiblí. Ceaptar Comhairleoir Fuinnimh ar gach foirgneamh rannpháirteach agus socraíonn sé spriocanna coigiltis fuinnimh. Cuireann an Comhairleoir Fuinnimh comhairle ar an bhfoireann freisin maidir le conas is féidir coigilteas fuinnimh a bhaint amach, trí bhearta gan chostas ar bith nó ar chostas íseal. Áiríodh ar bhearta dlúthfhaireachán a dhéanamh ar úsáid téimh chun dramhaíl a sheachaint le linn laethanta saoire poiblí, gach soilsiú neamhriachtanach a mhúchadh agus an teocht ar théamh a laghdú.

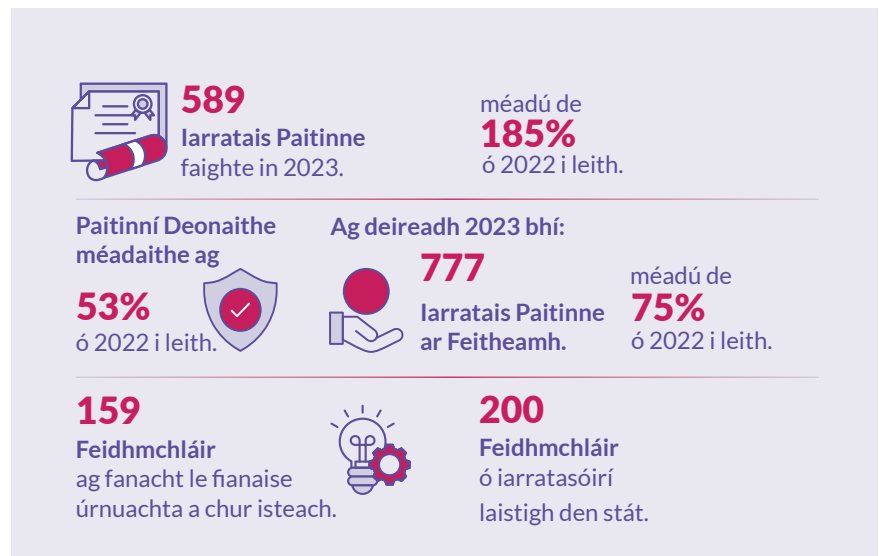
Bunaithe ar shonraí dheireadh na bliana, shábháil an Oifig 55% ar an iomlán ar ídiú fuinnimh ó chuaigh sí isteach san fheachtas. D'éirigh leis an Oifig 3% breise a shábháil thar fhigiúirí tomhaltais 2022, a thagann ó laghdú 65% ar leictreachas (foirgneamh iomlán) agus coigilteas 20% i dtéamh. I mbliana, laghdaigh an IPOI, in éineacht leis na hoifigí eile san fhoirgneamh, a lorg carbóin os cionn 57% i gcomparáid leis an mbliain tagarmhairc nó 179 Tona CO₂. Bhí baint mhór ag ceapachán oifigigh ainmnithe atá freagrach as monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh san fhoirgneamh sna laghduithe leanúnacha ar úsáid fuinnimh. Táthar ag súil go dtiocfaidh laghduithe suntasacha breise ar leictreachas eangaí allmhairithe mar gheall ar chóras PV Gréine a shuiteáil in 2024 don fhoirgneamh ar fad.

10.0

Staidreamh Gnó

10.1 Paitinní

Fuarthas 589 iarratas ar phaitinn san iomlán in 2023, ar méadú 185% é ar fhiigiúr comhfhreagrach 2022. Bhí méadú 53% ar líon na bpaitinní a deonaíodh in 2023. Ag deireadh 2023, bhí 777 iarratas ar phaitinn ar feitheamh ar láimh san IPOI, ar méadú 75% é ar fhiigiúr 2022 de 445. Tá na méaduithe seo mar gheall ar ardú suntasach ar líon na n-iarratas a fuarthas ón tSín. Bhí 159 iarratas ag fanacht le fianaise nuachta a chur isteach, titim ó fhiigiúr 2022 de 185. Tá an figiúr ard stairiúil seo ag laghdú go seasta le roinnt blianta anuas. B'ionann líon na n-iarratas a fuarthas ó iarratasóirí sa Stát agus 200 i gcomparáid le 169 in 2022.



Tábla 7

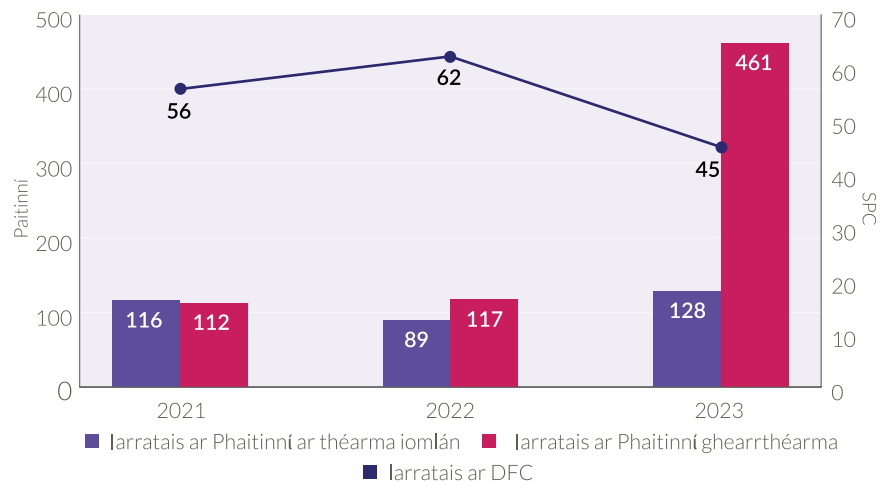
Paitinní						
Iarratais Faighte				Paitinní Deonta		
Ar Théarma Iomlán	Ar Ghearr-théarma	Iomlán	Bliain	Ar Théarma Iomlán	Ar Ghearr-théarma	Iomlán
116	112	228	2021	43	48	91
89	117	206	2022	37	34	71
128	461	589	2023	51	58	109

10.1.1 Iarratais ar Dheimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha

Fuarthas 45 iarratas san iomlán ar Dheimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha i rith na bliana faoi Rialacháin na gComhphobal Eorpacha (Deimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha), 1992 (míochaineach) agus 1996 (táirgí cosanta plandaí). I rith na bliana, deonadh 16 deimhniú (cosaint míochaineach agus plandaí), diúltaíodh do 7 iarratas agus tarraingíodh siar 3 iarratas. Ag deireadh na bliana bhí 207 iarratas ar feitheamh, i gcomparáid le 188 in 2022.

Figiúr 2

Iarratais Náisiúnta ar Phaitinní agus Dheimhnithe Forlíontacha Cosanta 2021-2023

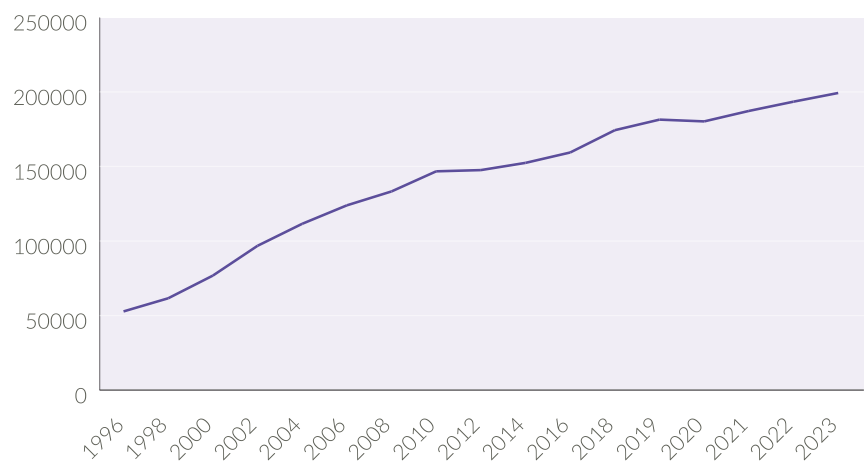


10.1.2 Iarratais ar Phaitinní Eorpacha

Rinneadh 199,268 Iarratas Paitinne Eorpach a ainmnigh Éire in 2023 (76,619 iarratas Euro-díreach agus 122,649 iarratas ar Chonradh um Chomhar Paitinne ag teacht isteach sa chéim réigiúnach). Ba é 199,275 líon iomlán na nIarratas Eorpach ar Phaitinní in 2023. I gcás gach stáit chonarthaigh de chuid an Choinbhinsiúin um an bPaitinn Eorpach is iondúil gurb ionann líon na n-ainmniúchán in iarratais agus beagnach 100% d'iomlán na n-iarratas ós rud é go n-ainmnítear gach tír go huathoibríoch ar dtús. Bronnadh 104,421 Paitinn Eorpach in 2023 ina raibh Éire ainmnithe.

Figiúr 3

Iarratais Eorpacha a rinne sainiú ar Éirinn 1996-2023



Léiríonn Fíor 3 líon iomlán na n-iarratas Eorpach a ainmníonn Éire. Níl an figiúr seo san áireamh i líon iomlán na bPaitinní a deonaíodh in 2023 a bhfuil éifeacht acu sa Stát.

Tábla 8

Paitinní a deonadh i 2023 a raibh feidhm leo sa Stát			
2023	Iomlán	Líon na bpaitinní a deonadh d'iarratasóirí ó laistigh den Stát	% de nan paitinní a deonadh d'iarratasóirí ó laistigh den Stát
Deonta ag m'Oifig-se	109	48	44%
Deonta ag an OPE	104421	624	0.60%
Iomlán Deonta	104530	672	0.64%

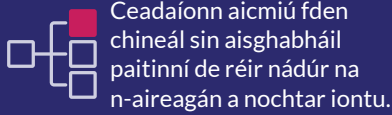
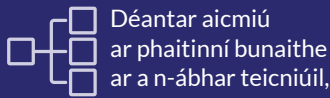
Tábla 9

Sonraí Chlár na bPaitinní			
	2021	2022	2023
Paitinní agus iarratais ar phaitinní ina n-ábhar sannta	1499	1161	915
Paitinní tugtha suas	1	0	0
Paitinní tite ar lár	128720	109497	86155
Paitinní curtha ar ais	15	19	13
Paitinní athnuaite	61129	61730	60419
Paitinní éagtha	1524	1581	1542
Paitinní agus DCF i bhfeidhm	197556	167727	184230
Éisteachtaí	3	0	0
Iarratais PCT a fuarthas le cur chuig EDMI	12	9	9
Iarratais ar Phaitinní Eorpacha a fuarthas le cur chuig OPE	0	0	0

10.1.3 Clár na nGníomhairí Paitinne

Ag deireadh 2023, bhí 83 duine aonair agus 8 gcomhpháirtíocht cláraithe i gClár na nGníomhairí Paitinne. Mar a tharla in 2022, reáchtáladh scrúduithe Dlí & Cleachtais Paitinní ar líne i mí Aibreáin. Rinne 8 n-iarrthóir an scrúdú agus d'éirigh le 100% acu.

Aicmiú Paitinne



tAicmiú Idirnáisiúnta Paitinne (AIP)









Tá sé comhdhéanta de thart ar

70,000 siombal aicmithe,

Roinnte ar 8

rannóg bunúsacha A-H,

a bhaineann le cineálacha difriúla bunúsacha teicneolaíochta.

-  A Riachtanais Daonna
-  B Feidhmiú Oibríochtaí
-  C Ceimic
-  D Teicstílí
-  E Tógáil Sheasta
-  F Innealtóireacht Mheicniúil
-  G Fisic
-  H Leictreachas

Déantar an córas aicmithe a athbhreithniú i gcónaí go gcuirtear san áireamh teicneolaíochtaí nua agus éiritheacha.

Eisítear eagráin nua gach bliain.

Tugtar cód aicmithe ar gach ní airgtheach i bpaitinn.

Féadfaidh Paitinn a bheith ann;

2 aireagán nó níos mó chomh fada is atá leorghaol eatarthu; mar shampla, comheascán nua ceimice agus a úsáid mar mhíochaine nó mar luibhicíd.



Dá réir sin, is féidir go dteastódh líon áirithe siombal aicmiúcháin lena n-ábhar ar fad a chlúdach.

10.1.4 Aicmiú ar na Paitinní a dheonaigh 2023

Déanann an tábla agus an graf atá leis seo comhordú ar líon iomlán na n-aicmí a leithdháileadh do phaitinní i 2023. Seasann gach rangú ar leith do ní airgtheach a nochtar i bpaitinn, agus dá bhrí sin is ionann seo cuid mhaith agus cuntas scóir ar airgtheacht. Tá na haicmí curtha i ngrúpaí de réir rannóga AIP.

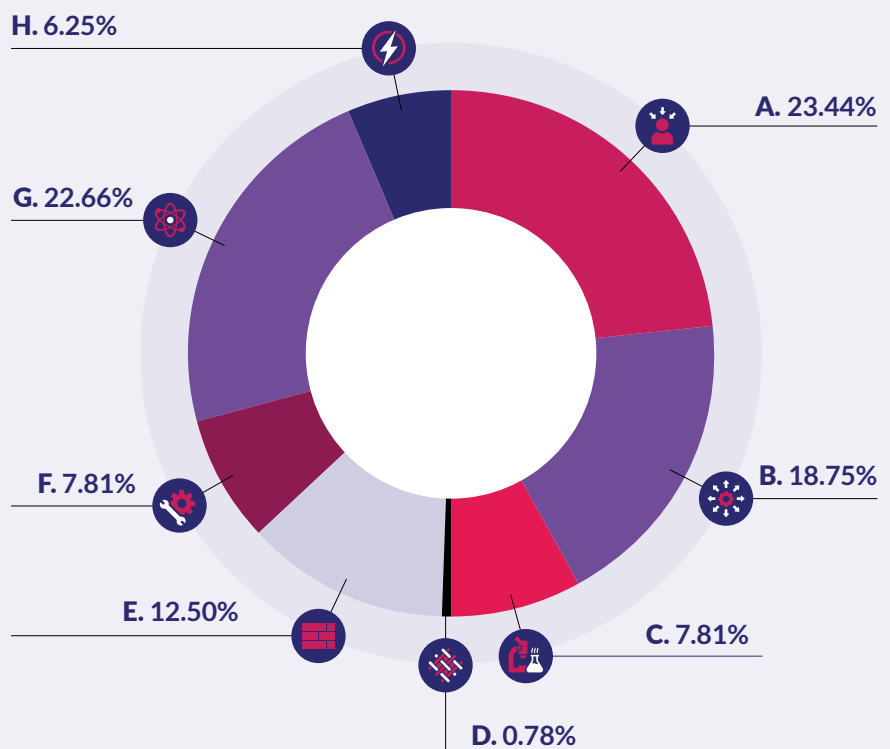
Tábla 10

Aicmiú Ar Na Paitinní A Dheonaigh Sa Bhliain 2023

Aicmiú	Deonaithe
A Riachtanais Daonna: m.sh. Ábhair bia, Sláinte, Nithe Pearsanta	30
B Feidhmiú Oibríochtaí: lompar: m.sh. Teicneolaíocht múnlaithé, priontála, feithicle	24
C Ceimic: Miotalóireacht	10
D Teicstílí: Páipéar	1
E Tógáil Sheasta: m.sh. Foirgníocht, druileáil, mianadóireacht	16
F Innealtóireacht Mheicniúil: Soilsíú; Téamh, Armáin; Pléascadh	10
G Fisic: m.sh. Optaic, ríomhaireacht, fisic núicléach	29
H Leictreachas: msh.Ciorcaid leictreonacha, giniúint agus dáileadh leictreachais	8

Figiúr4

Aicmithe de Réir Choidanna IPC do Phaitinní Deonaithe in 2023



10.2 Trád Mharcanna

Leagtar amach sna táblaí seo a leanas na príomhstaitisticí gnó maidir le Trádmharcanna don bhliain faoi athbhreithniú. Amhail an 31 Nollaig 2023, fuarthas 2,218 Iarratas ar Thrádmharc Náisiúnta san iomlán, méadú 199 i gcomparáid le 2022. Astu seo, cláraíodh 1,220 Iarratas. Fuarthas clárúcháin Trádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta 892 san iomlán, is é sin laghdú ar fhiúir 2022. Cosnaíodh 967 Clárúcháin Trádmharcanna Idirnáisiúnta san iomlán.

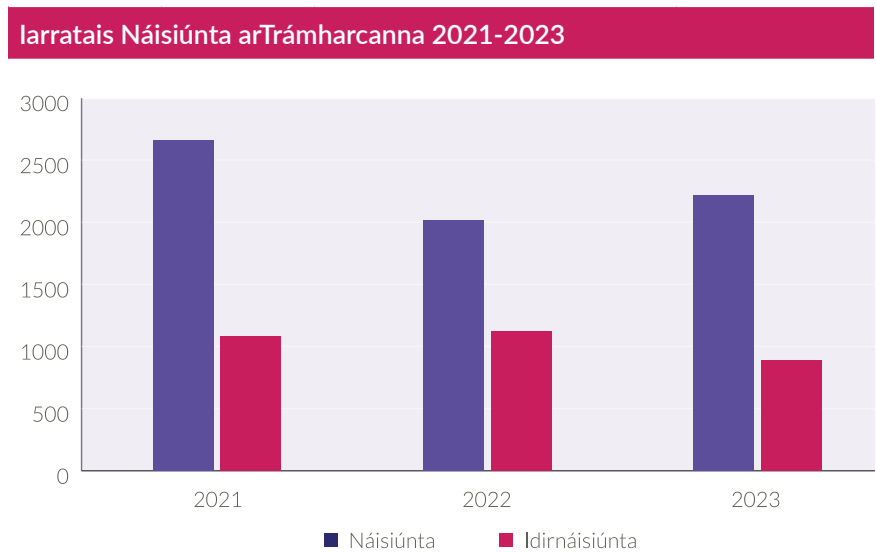
Tábla 11

Iarratais Náisiúnta				
Bliain	Faighte	Fograithe	Ina choinne	Dearaí Cláraithe
2021	2656	2188	53	1803
2022	2019	1590	43	1675
2023	2218	1791	37	1220

Tábla 12

Clárúcháin Idirnáisiúnta ina Sainíodh Éire				
Bliain	Faighte	Fograithe	Ina choinne	Dearaí Cláraithe
2021	1079	909	5	868
2022	1123	947	13	940
2023	892	920	12	967

Figiúr 5



10.2.1 Caicmiú Trád Maharcanna Cláraíodh In 2023

Rinne conradh iltaobhach ar a ghairtear “Comhaontú Nice Maidir le hAicmiú Idirnáisiúnta Earraí agus Seirbhísí chun Críochna Clárú Marcanna”. Tá Aicmiúchán Nice comhdhéanta de 45 ceannteideal aicmiúcháin a dhéanann cur síos an-leathan ar nádúr na n-earraí nó na seirbhísí atá i ngach ceann de na 34 aicme earraí agus na 11 aicme seirbhísí inar féidir trádmharcanna a chur. Riarann An Eagraíocht Domhanda um Maoin Intleachtúil (EDMI) an t-aicmiúchán agus tá an t-eagrán reatha (11ú) i bhfeidhm ó Eanáir 1, 2023

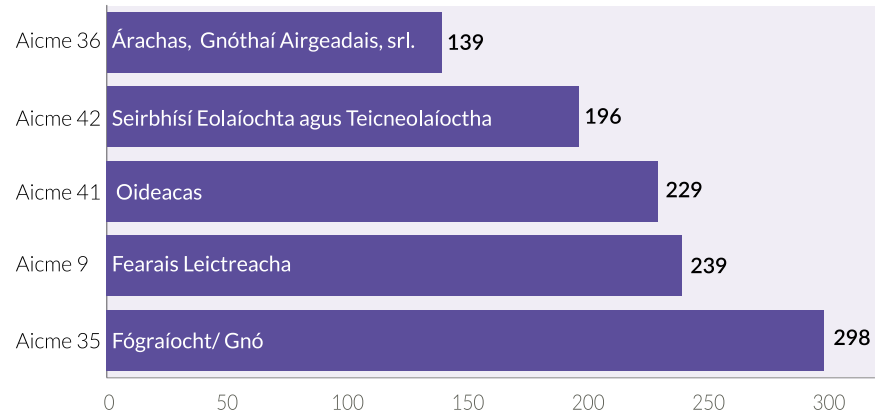
Tábla 13

Aicmiú Trád Mharcanna, 2023*					
Aicme	Aicmiúchán Earraí	Iomlán	Aicme	Aicmiúchán Earraí	Iomlán
1	Táirgí Ceimiceacha, srl.	26	23	Snáitheanna	0
2	Péinteanna, srl.	11	24	Fíocháin (gréasáin), srl.	15
3	Ullmhóidí Tuartha, srl.	67	25	Éadaí, ag áireamh Buataisí, Bróga agus Slipéir	86
4	Olaí Tionsclaíochta, srl.	9			
5	Substaintí Cógaisíochta, srl.	124	26	Lása agus Bróidnéireacht, srl.	7
6	Miotail Choitianta agus a gcóimhiotail Neamhoibrithe agus Páirt Oibrithe	43	27	Cairpéid, srl.	9
			28	Cluichí, srl.	28
7	Meaisíní agus Inneal Úirlisí, srl.	48	29	Feoil, Iasc, Éineoil agus Géim, srl.	72
8	Uirlisí agus Ionstraimí Láimhe, Sceana, srl.	11	30	Caifé, Tae, Cóco, Siúcra, Rís, srl.	94
9	Fearas agus Ionstraimí Eolaíochta, srl.	239	31	Táirgí Talmhaíochta, srl.	43
10	Uirlisí Máinliachta, srl.	34	32	Beoir, srl.	39
11	Fearas Soilsithe	45	33	Fíonta, Biotáille agus Licéir	46
12	Feithiclí; Fearas Gluaiseachta ar Thalamh, san Aer agus ar Uisce	40	34	Tobac, srl.	4
			35	Fógraíocht, Bainistiú Gnó, srl.	298
13	Airm Thine, Lón Lámhaigh agus Díuracáin; Substaintí Pléascacha; Spréachairí	2	36	Árachas, Gnóthaí Airgeadais, srl.	139
			37	Tógáil Foirgníochta, Deisiúchán, I Seirbhísí suiteála.	92
14	Miotail luachmhara agus a gCóimhiotail, srl.	11	38	Teileachumarsáidí	63
				39	Iompar, Pacáistiú agus Stóráil Earraí, srl.
15	Uirlisí Ceoil (seachas meaisíní cainte agus fearas raidió)	5			
16	Páipéar, srl.	76			
17	Guma Peirc, Cúitiúc, srl.	13	40	Cóiriú Ábhar	39
18	Leathar, srl.	16	41	Oideachas, Siamsaíocht, srl.	229
19	Ábhair Thógála, srl.	39	42	Seirbhísí eolaíochta agus teicneolaíochta	196
20	Troscán, Srl.	35	43	Soláthar bia agus dí	90
21	Acraí Beaga Tí, srl.	44	44	Seirbhísí míochaine, srl.	107
22	Rópaí, srl.	3	45	Seirbhísí pearsanta agus sóisialta	61

*Féadfar Trádmharc a chlárú i níos mó ná aicme amháin; dá bhrí sin, is mó líon iomlán na dtrádmharcanna sna haicmí ná líon na dtrádmharcanna atá cláraithe i ndáiríre.

Figiúr 6

Na 5 Phríomh-Aicme Earraí Agus Seirbhísí 2023



Tábla 14

Trád Mharcanna			
	2021	2022	2023
Líon na dtrádmharc ina n-ábhar sannta	1604	1161	1019
Líon na gceadúnas ar thrádmhairc taifeadta sa chlár	6	10	20
Clárúcháin Trádmharc asbhainte de dheasca neamhíocaíocht na dtáillí athnuachana	2793	2380	2187
Clárúcháin trádmharc tugtha suas	4	19	6
Clárúcháin trádmharc tugtha ar ais	5	3	7
Clárúcháin trádmharc athnuaithe	3642	4144	3654
Trádmhairc Náisiúnta cúlghairthe go hiomlán nó i bpáirt	3	3	6
Trádmhairc Náisiúnta fógraithe neamhbhailí	2	0	0
Trádmhairc Idirnáisiúnta fógraithe neamhbhailí	0	0	0
Trádmhairc náisiúnta cláraithe i bhfeidhm	0	0	0
Trádmhairc náisiúnta cláraithe i bhfeidhm	50620	50619	49938
Trádmhairc Idirnáisiúnta i bhfeidhm	20603	20417	20110
Iomlán na dTrádmharc i bhfeidhm	71223	71036	70048

10.2.2 Clár na nGníomhairí Trádmharcanna

Ag deireadh 2023, bhí 236 duine aonair agus 15 chomhpháirtíocht cláraithe ar an gClár. Mar a tharla in 2022, reáchtáladh scrúduithe Díl & Cleachtais na dTrádmharcanna ar líne i mí Aibreáin 2023. Rinne 40 n-iarrthóir an scrúdú agus d'éirigh le 40% acu.

Tábla 15

Éisteachtaí			
	2021	2022	2023
Éisteachtaí (ex-parte)	11	7	9
Éisteachtaí (inter-partes)	2	0	2
Eisteachtaí (inter-partes ar mhodh aighneacht i sribhínn)	7	5	5
Iarratais le hiarratais Trádmhairc na bPobal Eorpacha a aistriú go hiarratais náisiúnta	53	35	35
Iarratais idirnáisiúnta trádmhairc ina raibh Éire ina hOifig Tionscnaimh comhadaithe atá curtha chuig EDMI	55	64	69

10.3 Dearaí

Leagtar amach sna táblaí seo a leanas na príomhstaitisticí gnó maidir le Dearthaí Tionscail don bhliain faoi athbhreithniú. Amhail an 31 Nollaig 2023, fuarthas 47 iarratas Dearaí Náisiúnta, lena n-áirítear 126 Dearaí. Cláraíodh 115 dearáí i rith na bliana. Tá iomlán de 1,550 Dearaí Náisiúnta fós i bhfeidhm ag deireadh na bliana.

Tábla 16

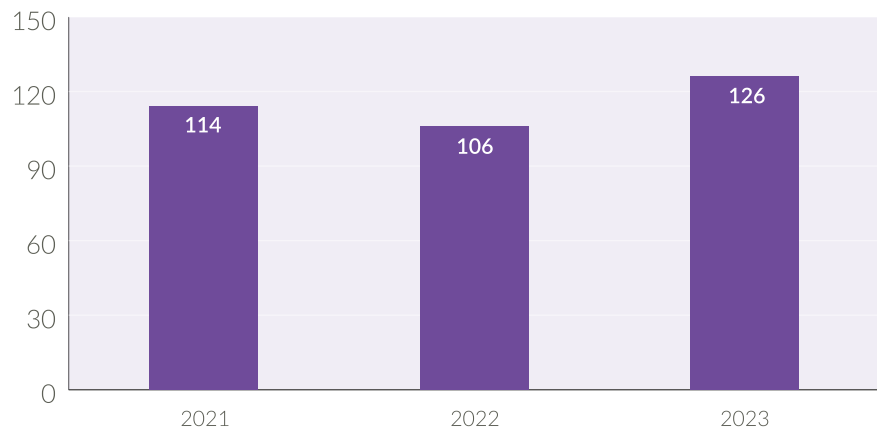
Sonraí Clár Dearaidh

	2021	2022	2023
Iarratais ar Dhearaí	69	50	47
Líon na ndearaí iarrtha*	114	106	126
Dearaí cláraithe	117	102	115
Dearaí tite ar lár	96	91	152
Dearaí athnuaithe	67	75	90
Dearaí i bhfeidhm	1576	1587	1550

*Nóta- Déarann Riall 19 de Rialacháin um Dhearadh Tionsclaíoch 2002 soláthar gur feidir 2 dhearadh nó níos mó faoi réir ad uaslíon de 100 dearadh a bheith comhcheangalite in aon iarratas amháin ar clárú dearáí.

Figiúr 7

Iarratais Náisiúnta ar Dearaí 2021-2023



10.3.1 Aicmiú Dearthaí a Cláraíodh in 2023

Bhunaigh conradh iltaobhach dá ngairtear “Comhaontú Locarnó ag bunú Aicmiúcháin Idirnáisiúnta do Dhearthaí Tionsclaíocha” córas aicmiúcháin do dhearthaí tionsclaíocha. Tá Aicmiú Locarnó comhdhéanta de liosta de 32 cineál earraí inar féidir dearthaí tionsclaíocha a ionchorprú. Riarann An Eagraíocht Domhanda um Maoine Intleachtúil (EDMI) an t-aicmiúchán agus tá an t-eagrán reatha (12ú) i bhfeidhm ó Eanáir 1, 2021.

Tábla 17

Aicmiú Dearthaí*

Aicme	Aicmiúchán	Cláraithe*
1	Ábhair Bia	0
2	Baill éadaigh agus Míonéadaí	3
3	Earraí Taistil, Cásanna, Parasóil agus Earraí Pearsanta, nach bhfuil sonraithe in áit eile	2
4	Earraí scuaibe	0
5	Earraí Gréasáin Teicstíle, Leatháin Shaorga agus Nádúrtha	0
6	Feistis	15
7	Earraí Tí, nach bhfuil sonraithe in áit eile	2
8	Uirlisí agus Crua-earraí	0
9	Pacáistí agus Gabhdáin d'Iompar nó do Láimhseáil Earraí	17
10	Cloig, Uaireadóirí agus Ionstraimí eile Tomhais, Ionstraimí Seiceála agus Comharthaíochta	1
11	Earraí Maisiúcháin	36
12	Modhanna Iompair nó Árdaithe	1
13	Trealamh do Tháirgeadh, Dáileadh nó Tarchur Leictreachais	0
14	Trealamh chun Taifeadadh, Cumarsáide nó Aisghabháil Faisnéise	1
15	Meaisíní, nach bhfuil sonraithe in áit eile	0
16	Gaireas Fótagrafaíochta, Cineamatagrafaíochta agus Optaice	0
17	Uirlisí Ceoil	0
18	Meaisíní Priontála agus Oifige	0
19	Stáiseanóireacht agus Trealamh Oifige, Ábhair Ealaíontóirí agus Múinteoireachta	3
20	Trealamh Díolacháin agus Fógraíochta, Comharthaí	2
21	Cluichí, Bréagáin, Pubail agus Earraí Spóirt	11
22	Airm, Earraí Piortheicniúla, Earraí chun Fiaigh, Iascaireachta agus Marú Lotnaidí	1
23	Trealamh Dáilithe Leachta, Trealamh Sláintíochta, Téimh, Aerála agus Aerchóirithe, Breosla Soladach	0
24	Trealamh Míochaine agus Saotharlainne	3
25	Aonaid Foirgníochta agus Eilimintí Tógála	3
26	Fearas Soilsithe	0
27	Tobac agus Soláthairtí do Lucht Caite Tobac	0
28	Táirgí Cógaisíochta agus Cosmáide, Earraí agus Fearas Maisiúcháin	0
29	Gléasanna agus Trealamh in aghaidh Guaise Tine, Cosc ar Thionóisc agus chun Tarrthála	0
30	Earraí um Chúram agus Láimhseáil Ainmhithe	0
31	Meaisíní agus Fearas Ullmhúcháin Bia agus Dí, nach bhfuil sonraithe in áit eile	0
32	Siombalacha Grafacha agus Comharthaí, Patrúin Dreacha, Ornadaíochta	14
	Iomlán	115

*Is feidir dearadh a bheith cláraithe i níos mó ná aicme amháin, agus dá bhrí sin sáraíonn líon na ndearthaí sna ranganna líon na ndearthaí atá cláraithe.

10.4 Cóipcheart

10.4.1 Comhbhainistíocht Ceart (CRM)

Le Rialacháin an Aontais Eorpaigh (Comhbhainistíocht Ceart) (Treoir 2014/26/AE), 2016 (I.R. Uimh. 156 de 2016), trasúodh an Treoir maidir le Comhbhainistíocht Ceart isteach i ndlí na hÉireann le héifeacht ón 10 Aibreán 2016.

Leis na Rialacháin, déantar Treoir 2014/26/AE ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa agus ón gComhairle an 26 Feabhra 2014 maidir le comhbhainistiú cóipchirt agus ceart gaolmhar agus ceadúnú ilchríochach ceart i saothair cheoil lena n-úsáid ar líne sa mhargadh inmheánach (“an Treoir CRM”) a ionchorprú i ndlí na hÉireann. Tá dhá aidhm leis an Treoir CRM:

- a chinntiú go ngníomhaíonn eagraíochtaí comhbhainistíochta le leas a n-úinéirí ceart trí íoschaighdeán rialachais agus trédhearcachta a fhorfheidhmiú maidir le gach eagraíocht comhbhainistíochta Eorpac
- cabhrú le ceadúnú ilchríochach chearta na n-údar i saothair cheoil le haghaidh úsáidí ar líne.

Foráiltear leis na Rialacháin maidir le Comhbhainistíocht Ceart gurb é an Ceannasaí an t-údarás inniúil in Éirinn i dtaca le faireachán a dhéanamh ar chomhlíonadh na rialachán. Foráiltear leis na Rialacháin freisin nach mór do na heagraíochtaí comhbhainistíochta go léir a bhfuil a gceanncheathrú in Éirinn ráiteas bliantúil comhlíonta a chur faoi bhráid an Cheannasaí, in éineacht le hathnuachan a ndoiciméad clárúcháin. Tá feidhm ag na ceanglais chomhlíonta sna Rialacháin maidir le Comhbhainistíocht Ceart maidir le 10 cinn de na 16 chomhlacht ceadúnúcháin chóipchirt chláraithe atá ag feidhmiú sa Stát.

10.4.2 Tagairtí don Cheannasaí faoin Acht Cóipchirt agus Ceart Gaolmhar, 2000

Díospóidí idir daoine atá ag seinm taifeadtaí fuaime go poiblí agus úinéir an chóipchirt atá ar marthain sna taifeadtaí maidir leis an luach saothair cothromasach atá iníoctha le húinéir an chóipchirt, féadfar iad a tharchur chuig an gCeannasaí lena chinneadh faoi alt 38 den Acht. Díospóidí idir daoine nó eagraíochtaí a dteastaíonn ceadúnas uathu faoi scéim atá i bhfeidhm agus oibreoir na scéime sin maidir leis an luach saothair cothromasach atá iníoctha, féadfar iad a tharchur chuig an gCeannasaí lena chinneadh faoi alt 151 agus 152 den Acht. In 2023, níl aon díospóidí amuigh faoi láthair.

10.4.3 Cláir na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnúcháin Chóipchirt

Déantar foráil leis an Acht freisin do na Cláir seo a leanas a bheith á mbunú agus á gcoinneáil ar bun ag an gCeannasaí;

- Clár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnúcháin Chóipchirt.
- Clár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnúcháin um Chearta Maoine Taibheoirí.
- Clár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnúcháin um Chearta do Bhunachair Sonraí.

In 2023, cláraíodh 15 chomhlacht ar Chlár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnaithe Cóipchirt, cláraíodh 2 chomhlacht ar Chlár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnaithe um Chearta Maoine Taibheoirí agus ní raibh aon iontrálacha i gClár na gComhlachtaí Ceadúnaithe um Chearta Bunachair Sonraí. Is féidir na cláir a fheiceáil ar shuíomh Gréasáin Oifig Maoine Intleachtúla na hÉireann.

10.4.4 Saothair Dhílleachtacha

Is é is Saothair Dhílleachtacha ann ná saothair amhail leabhair, scannáin, ailt nuachtáin agus ábhar cruthaitheach eile a chosnaítear le cóipcheart sa chás nach féidir úinéir na saothar a fháil ná teagmháil a dhéanamh leis chun cead a fháil na saothair a úsáid. D'fhéadfadh go mbeadh na saothair sin mar chuid de bhailiúcháin atá i seilbh Eagraíochtaí Tairbhíocha amhail leabharlanna, músaeim, cartlanna, institiúidí oidhreachta scannáin agus fuaime, agus eagraíochtaí craoltóireachta seirbhíse poiblí. Leagtar amach i dTreoir an AE (Treoir 2012/28/AE) rialacha comhchoiteanna maidir le húsáid saothair dílleachtaí ag eagraíochtaí cultúrtha chun na hoibreacha sin a dhigiú chun críocha neamhthráchtála gan cóipcheart a shárú. Tar éis cuardach díograiseach a chríochnú chun úinéireacht nó nádúr díleachta na noibre a bhunú, ní mór d'eagraíocht ar bith ar mian leo obair díleachta a chlárú sa Bhunachair Sonraí na Saothar Dílleachtach a chur ar líne chuig an EUIPO ar dtús a bheith cláraithe mar "Eagraíocht Tairbhíocht". Cláraíodh ocht eagraíocht Éireannacha mar Eagraíochta Tairbhíocha le linn na bliain 2022.



11.0

An Bosca Forbatha Eolais

Bunaíonn an tAcht um Bosca Forbartha Eolais (Dearbhí Aireagán) 2017, (Uimh. 6 de 2017) (an tAcht KDB) scéim deimhniúcháin le frontair bheaga agus mheánmhéide, a bhfuil aireagán i bhfoirm maoine intleachtúla (IP) atá coibhéiseach le aireagán paitinnithe a chumasú chun cáiliú don KDB agus leas a bhaint as an ráta laghdaithe cánach corparáide.

Is FBManna incháilithe iad siúd a bhfuil ioncam acu ag teacht ó mhaoine intleachtúil de níos lú ná €7.5m agus le láimhdeachas domhanda níos lú ná €50m nuair a eascraíonn an brabús ó T&F. Forálann an tAcht go ndéanfaidh an Ceannasaí Paitinní, Dearthaí agus Trádmharcanna maoirseacht agus feidhmiú ar an scéim dheimhniúcháin seo. Ní féidir deimhniú KDB a eisiúint ach amháin sa chás gur aireagán úr, neamh-soiléir agus úsáideach é an t-aireagán. Ní hionann iarratas ar Dheimhniú KDB agus iarratas ar fhaoiseamh cánach agus ní bhronann deimhniú KDB aon chearta maoine intleachtúla ar shealbhóir deimhnithe.

11.1 Tuarascáil KDB

Ceanglaítear le halt 18 den Acht KDB orm faisnéis staidrimh a chur san áireamh maidir le líon na n-iarratas a fuarthas, a tarraingíodh siar nó a diúltaíodh, líon na ndeimhnithe a eisíodh agus faisnéis faoi líon na n-iarratas a ndearnadh athbhreithniú orthu agus toradh gach athbhreithnithe sa tuarascáil don Aire, a rinneadh de réir Alt 103(1) d'Acht na bPaitinní 1992. Ní nochtfaidh an tuarascáil aon sonraí faoi aireagán is ábhar d'iarratas. Ní bhfuarthas aon iarratas ar Dheimhniú KDB in 2023.

12.0

Reachtaíocht

Ceanglaítear le hAlt 103(1)(b) d’Acht na bPaitinní 1992 ar an Rialaitheoir sonraí na reachtaíochta go léir a rinneadh in 2023 a áireamh agus tá an Rialaitheoir freagrach as a riarachán.

I mí Aibreáin 2023, d’fhoilsigh an Coimisiún Eorpach sraith tograí maidir le maoin intleachtúil, arb é is aidhm dóibh “cabhrú le cuideachtaí, go háirithe cuideachtaí beaga agus meánmhéide (FBManna), an leas is fearr a bhaint as a n-aireagáin, teicneolaíochtaí nua a ghíaráil agus cur le hiomaíochas agus ceannasacht theicneolaíoch an AE”. Baineann na tograí le paitinní riachtanacha caighdeánacha, ceadúnú éigeantach paitinní i gcásanna géarchéime, agus athbhreithniú ar an reachtaíocht maidir le SPCanna, lena n-áirítear SPC Aonadach a thabhairt isteach. Díol spéise ar leith don IPOI is ea an togra chun nós imeachta láraithe scrúdúcháin a thabhairt isteach do SPCanna ag EUIPO le cúnamh ó scrúdaitheoirí a bhfuil taithí acu ó oifigí náisiúnta IP. Tá an Oifig i dteagmháil leis an Aonad Maoine Intleachtúla maidir leis na hathchóirithe atá beartaithe le linn 2023.

Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla (Leasú) 2021

De réir Alt 3 d’Acht na dTeangacha Oifigiúla (Leasú) 2021, is féidir leis an Rialaitheoir a dhearbhu gur chomhlíon an IPOI na hoibleagáidí go léir faoin Acht in 2022 agus nach raibh aon ábhair le tuairisciú.

13.0

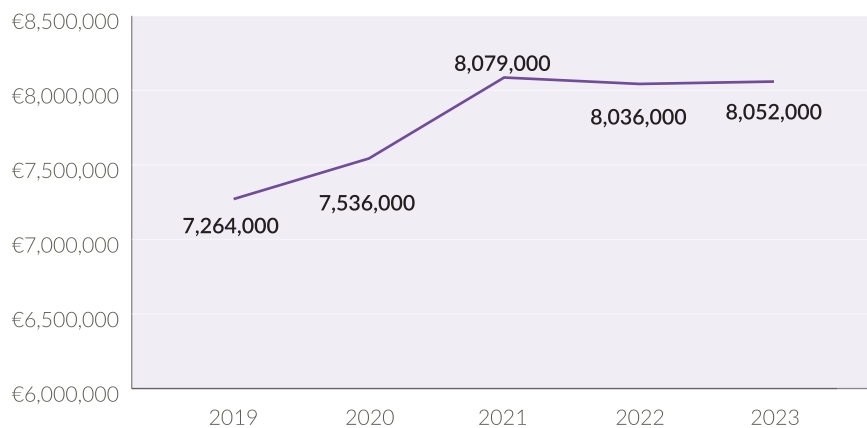
Faisnéis Airgeadais

B'ionann glanfháltais a d'fhabhraigh chuig an Stáitchiste in 2023 agus €10.237m, laghdú €99,000 nó 0.96% ar fhiigiúr 2022 de €10.336m. Tagann an sciar is mó d'ioncam táillí na hOifige ó tháillí athnuachana ar Phaitinní Eorpacha. In 2023, fuair an Oifig glanmhéid €7.519m i dtáillí athnuachana as Paitinní Eorpacha a deonaíodh lena n-ainmnítear Éire, arbh ionann é agus laghdú 0.34% (€0.026m) thar fhiigiúr 2022. B'ionann an glanioncam comhcheangailte ó tháillí athnuachana paitinne Eorpacha agus Náisiúnta agus €8.052m in 2023. Tá méadú 11% tagtha ar ghlanfhiigiúr 2023 thar fhiigiúr comhfhreagrach 2019.

Tháinig méadú €0.096m nó 0.91% ar an gcomhioncam ó tháillí paitinne, dearaidh agus trádmailric (lena n-áirítear táillí trádmailric idirnáisiúnta) de €10.432m i gcomparáid le hioncam 2022, is é sin, €10.528m. B'ionann glanchostais na hOifige don bhliain 2023 agus €3.91m, arb ionann é sin agus méadú €0.19m ar mhéid chomhfhreagrach na bliana 2022, is é sin, €3.72m.

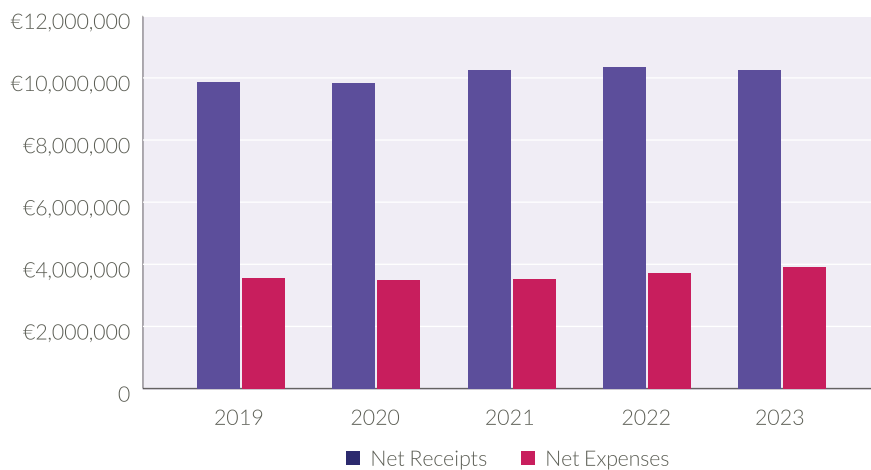
Figiúr 8

Táillí Paitinne glan fabhraithe don Stáitchiste



Figiúr 9

Fáltais agus Costais 2018 - 2023



13.1 Fáltais agus Speansaid-An Bhliain Dar Críoch an 31 Nollaig 2023⁴

Fáltais	€000
Táillí Paitinne (Nótaí 1 & 2)	8,052
Táillí Trádmhairc	1,354
Clárúchán ar Thrádmhairc Idirnáisiúnta – táillí a fuarthas ó EDMI (Nóta 3)	1,013
Táillí Dearaidh	13
Táillí eile	106
Lúide aisíochtaí i leith táillí a íocadh i ndearmad	95
Lúide táillí idirbhearta i leith íocaíochtaí ar-líne le cártaí creidmheasa	206
Fáltais ghlán fabhráithe don Stáitchiste	10,237

Costais	€000
Tuarastail	2499
Taisteal & Cothabháil	57
Ilnithe & Focostais	92
Seirbhísí Poist agus Teileachumarsáide	89
Meaisíní Oifige agus Soláthairtí eile Oifige	599
Costais Áitreabh Oifige	99
Foinsí eolais, leabhair, tréimhseacháin, srl..	9
Síntiúis do Chumainn Mhaoine Tionsclaíocha	467
Iomlán	3911

Note 1: Ag teacht leis an gCoinbhinsiún don Phaitinn Eorpach, ina bhfuil Éire rannpháirteach, tá ar Oifig 50% de na táillí uile athnuachana a fhaightear i leith Paitinní Eorpacha a ndearnathas bailí orthu in Éirinn agus atá iontráilte ar chláir náisiúnta na bpaitinní, a chur chuig Oifig Paitinní na hEorpa (OPE).

	€000
Táillí Paitinne	15571
Lúide an cion de na táillí athnuachan paitinne a aistríodh go hOifig na bPaitinní Eorpacha	7519
Táillí Paitinne glán fabhráithe don Stáitchiste	8052

Note 2: Feidhmíonn Oifig mar Oifig fháltas d'iarratais ar phaitinní a dhéantar faoin Chonradh Comhair Paitinní agus sa cháilíocht sin faigheann sí táillí le tarchur chuig Oifig Paitinní na hEorpa agus chuig An Eagraíocht Domhanda um Maoin Intleachtúil araon. Ní fhabhraíonn na táillí do Stáitchiste na hÉireann agus dá bhrí sin níl siad san áireamh sa bhfigiúr ar an bhfáltas glán. Seo a leanas mionsonraí ar na táillí a aistríodh chuig an OPE agus an EDMI i rith 2023.

	€
Táillí Bunaigh agus Sainithe CCP tarchurtha chuig EDMI, an Ghinéiv.	14
Táillí cuardaigh CCP tarchurtha chuig OPE Munich.	14
Iomlán	28

Note 3: De bhun daingnithe na hÉireann ar an bPrótacal maidir le Comhaontú Maidrid maidir le Clárú Idirnáisiúnta ar Mharcanna (Prótacal Maidrid) ar an 19 Iúil 2001, faigheann an Oifig táillí dlite i leith iarratas Idirnáisiúnta Trádmhairc a lorgaíonn cosaint in Éirinn, ón Eagraíocht Domhanda um Maoin Intleachtúil (EDMI).

4. Tá na figiúirí ioncaim agus caiteachais thuas san áireamh sna Cuntas Leithreasa RFTF 2023 neamhniúchta. Foilseoidh an tArd-Reachtair Cuntas agus Ciste cuntais leithreasa an rialtais láir iniúchta tráth nach déanaí ná an 30ú lá de Mheán Fómhair, sa bhliain i ndiaidh na bliana airgeadais lena mbaineann na cuntais.



14.0

Spriocanna Feidhmiúcháin 2023

Leagtar amach i bPlean Gníomhaíochta um Sheirbhís do Chustaiméirí na hOifige 2023 -2025 cur chuige an IPOI maidir le príomhghníomhartha áirithe a sheachadadh agus bunaítear freisin réimse spriocanna feidhmíochta a bhaineann le seachadadh seirbhíse a thuairiscítear thíos.

Paitinní				
		%	%	
1	90% de na hadmhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe a eisiúint d'iarratais ar Phaitinn ríomhchomhdaithe laistigh de 2 lá oibre.	80%	100% de na hadmhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe a eisiúint d'iarratais ar Phaitinn ríomhchomhdaithe laistigh de 4 lá oibre.	89%
2	90% de na fógraí faoi lochtanna foirmiúla a eisiúint laistigh de 7 lá oibre ón gcomhdú	62%	100% d'fhógraí ar lochtanna foirmiúla a eisiúint laistigh de 15 lá oibre ón gcomhdú.	96%
3	Deonú 80% d'iarratais bhailí ghearrthéarmacha ar phaitinn a fhaomhadh laistigh de thréimhse 12 mhí ó chomhdú iarratais.	82%	Deonú 100% d'iarratais bhailí ghearrthéarmacha ar phaitinn a fhaomhadh laistigh de thréimhse 18 mí ó chomhdú iarratais.	81%
4	An chéad scrúdú a dhéanamh ar 70% d'iarratais ar phaitinn laistigh de 12 mhí tar éis iad a fháil sa rannóg scrúdaithe.	79%	An chéad scrúdú a dhéanamh ar 90% d'iarratais ar phaitinn laistigh de 18 mí tar éis iad a fháil sa rannóg scrúdaithe.	85%
5	Scrúdú substainteach a dhéanamh ar 75% d'iarratais ar phaitinn iomlán laistigh de 12 mhí tar éis iad a fháil sa rannóg scrúdaithe.	57%	Scrúdú substainteach a dhéanamh ar 90% d'iarratais ar phaitinn lánaimseartha laistigh de 18 mí tar éis iad a fháil sa rannóg scrúdaithe.	64%
Deimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha				
		%	%	
6	90% de na hadmhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe maidir le hiarratais SPC ríomh-chomhdaithe a eisiúint ar an chéad lá oibre eile.	69%	100% d'admhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe d'iarratais SPC ríomhchomhdaithe a eisiúint laistigh de 3 lá oibre.	95%
7	90% de na fógraí faoi lochtanna foirmiúla a eisiúint laistigh de 10 lá oibre ón dáta comhdaithe an SPC.	94%	100% d'fhógraí ar lochtanna foirmiúla a eisiúint laistigh de 15 lá oibre ó dháta comhdaithe an SPC.	100%
8	Scrúdú teicniúil a dhéanamh ar 90% de na hiarratais go léir ar Dheimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha 4 mhí ar a laghad roimh dháta éaga na paitinne bunúsaí. ¹	92%	Scrúdú teicniúil a dhéanamh ar 95% de na hiarratais go léir ar Dheimhnithe Cosanta Forlíontacha roimh dháta éaga na paitinne bunúsaí.	92%

1. Ní thagraíonn sé ach do na hiarratais sin a fhaightear níos luaithe ná 12 mhí roimh an data eaga.



Trádmharcanna

		%		%
9	Foirmiúlachtaí a sheiceáil agus 90% de na hadmhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe d'iarraais ar Trádmharc ríomhchomhdaithe a eisiúint laistigh de 2 lá oibre.	99%	Foirmiúlachtaí a sheiceáil agus 100% d'admhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe d'iarraais ar Trádmharc ríomhchomhdaithe a eisiúint laistigh de 4 lá oibre.	100%
10	90% d'iarraais TM a dheimhniú ar ghlacadh nó agóid tosaigh laistigh de 40 lá oibre ó chomhdú an iarraais.	28%	95% d'iarraais TM a dheimhniú ar ghlacadh nó agóid tosaigh laistigh de 60 lá oibre ó chomhdú an iarraais.	54%
11	Déan cuardach tosaigh maidir le 90% d'iarraais nua TM laistigh de 5 lá oibre ó iad a fháil.	84%	Déan cuardach tosaigh maidir le 100% d'iarraais nua TM laistigh de 8 lá oibre ó iad a fháil.	94%
12	90% de na cinntí in éisteachtaí a eisiúint laistigh de 20 lá oibre ón éisteacht.	80%	100% de na cinntí in éisteachtaí a eisiúint laistigh de 30 lá oibre ón éisteacht.	90%

Dearaí Tionscail

		%		%
17	Seiceáil foirmiúlachtaí a dhéanamh agus admhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe a eisiúint do 90% d'iarraais Dearaidh ríomhchomhdaithe laistigh de 2 lá oibre.	94%	Seiceáil foirmiúlachtaí a dhéanamh agus admhálacha foirmiúla comhdaithe a eisiúint do 100% d'iarraais Dearaidh ríomhchomhdaithe laistigh de 4 lá oibre.	97%
14	90% d'iarraais dearaidh a dheimhniú ar chlárú nó agóid tosaigh laistigh de 40 lá oibre ó chomhdú an iarraais.	100%	100% d'iarraais dearaidh a dheimhniú ar chlárú nó agóid tosaigh laistigh de 60 lá oibre ó chomhdú an iarraais.	100%

Cóipcheart

		%		%
15	Scrúdú iomlán a dhéanamh ar thuarascálacha comhlíontachta agus ar riachtanais chlárúcháin agus Deimhnithe Clárúcháin nó Athnuachan Clárúcháin a eisiúint do 90% de na comhlachtaí ceadúnaithe cóipchirt 5 lá oibre roimh dháta éaga an chlárúcháin. ²	74%	Scrúdú iomlán a dhéanamh ar thuarascálacha comhlíontachta agus ar riachtanais chlárúcháin agus Deimhnithe Clárúcháin nó Athnuachan Clárúcháin a eisiúint do 100% de na comhlachtaí ceadúnaithe cóipchirt roimh dháta éaga an chlárúcháin.	74%

Ábhar ginearálta

		%		%
16	90% de na hadmhálacha íocaíochta a eisiúint i leith táillí a fuarthas (seachas íocaíochtaí ar líne) laistigh de 2 lá oibre.	98%	100% de na hadmhálacha íocaíochta a eisiúint i leith táillí a fuarthas (seachas íocaíochtaí ar líne) laistigh de 4 lá oibre.	99%

2. Tá an sprioc seo ag brath ar iarraais ar chlárú agus athnuachan clárúcháin a bheith á gcur isteach níos mó ná 30 lá roimh an dáta athnuachana..



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