JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
New York

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Training Course

Ref: 371_13147 **Date:** 11 – 15 October 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 7900 GBP

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations is a 1-week training course for compliance officers, in-house counsel and contract managers, who build an IP Compliance Register covering filings, deadlines, licences and disputes. Rights are won and lost on procedure: a missed priority claim, an unpaid renewal or an unrecorded licence can erase protection that took years to secure. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course to make those rules workable inside an organisation.

Why Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Matter Now

Three pressures raise the stakes: companies filing in more markets than before, each with its own office procedures, a surge in counterfeit goods moving through online marketplaces and ports, and licensors auditing royalty reports and attribution duties more closely. Organisations that track procedure and licence terms keep rights alive, stop infringing shipments and pass audits; those that do not see rights lapse, lose disputes on evidence and face claims from licensors. The course is built on the treaty-based international system coordinated by the World Intellectual Property Organization WIPO, applied through each market's own office rules.

Who Gains Most from Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations

- Compliance officers accountable for licence obligations, attribution duties and audit readiness
- In-house counsel who coordinate filing agents, oppositions and infringement disputes
- Contract managers who negotiate and monitor licences, assignments and supplier IP clauses
- Brand protection and supply chain staff who work with customs and online platforms
- Paralegals and records staff who maintain docketing calendars and ownership registers

Organisations gain most when a compliance officer, an in-house lawyer and a contract manager attend together, since filing, licensing and enforcement records must agree.

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Capabilities

Participants leave able to keep rights procedurally sound, licences honoured and enforcement actions defensible across markets.

- Specify which treaty principles and office rules apply in each target market — cross-border filing decisions
- Build docketing calendars for priority, examination and renewal deadlines — counsel and filing agents
- Assess use requirements and recordal needs for marks and assignments — ownership accuracy on registers
- Weigh enforcement routes from warning letters to customs detention — proportionate dispute responses
- Apply licence obligation tracking for royalties and open-source terms — compliance and audit teams
- Communicate exposure through a consolidated register — general counsel and executives

Key Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Terms

- Territoriality — The principle that an IP right is valid only in the market where it was granted or arises, requiring protection market by market.
- Priority claim — A filing that relies on an earlier application's date, so later filings abroad are treated as if filed on that earlier date.
- Docketing — The systematic recording and monitoring of every procedural deadline in an IP portfolio to prevent lapses.
- Recordal — Entering an assignment, licence or change of name on an official register so that it can be relied on against others.
- Customs recordation — Registering rights with customs authorities so that suspected infringing goods can be detained at the border.
- Exhaustion of rights — The rule limiting a right holder's control over goods once they have been lawfully placed on a market.

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Day by Day

Day 1: The International IP Rulebook

- Treaty-Based Framework Coordinated by WIPO — Minimum Protection Standards Across Markets
- National Treatment and Territoriality Principles — Cross-Border Filing Decisions
- Hierarchy of Treaties, Laws and Office Rules — Interpreting Conflicting Requirements
- Exhaustion of Rights and Parallel Imports — Distribution Policy Choices
- Applicable Rules Map per Market — Compliance Scope Definition

Day 2: Filing Procedures and Priority

- Application Formalities and Examination Stages — Prosecution Timeline Planning
- Priority Claims and Grace Periods — Managing Early Disclosure Risks
- Publication, Opposition and Observation Procedures — Third-Party Challenge Windows
- Docketing Systems and Deadline Calendars — Avoiding Lapsed Rights
- Agent Appointment and Power of Attorney Rules — Foreign Filing Logistics

Day 3: Terms, Renewals and Maintenance

- Protection Terms by Right Type — Expiry Forecasting for Portfolios
- Renewal and Annuity Schedules — Budget and Abandonment Decisions
- Use Requirements and Non-Use Cancellation — Trade Mark Upkeep Evidence
- Restoration of Lapsed Rights — Recovery Options After Missed Deadlines
- Recordal of Assignments and Changes — Accurate Ownership on Registers

Day 4: Enforcement, Disputes and Customs

- Infringement Evidence Gathering and Preservation — Strength of Legal Position
- Warning Letters and Settlement Routes — Proportionate Response Selection
- Mediation, Arbitration and Court Proceedings — Forum Choice for Disputes
- Customs Recordation and Border Detention — Stopping Counterfeit Shipments
- Online Takedown Procedures — Marketplace and Platform Notices

Day 5: Practising the IP Compliance Register

- Licence Obligation Tracking — Royalty Reporting and Audit Rights
- Open-Source and Third-Party Content Licences — Attribution and Copyleft Duties
- Deadline and Renewal Entries Consolidation — Lapse Risk Visibility
- Enforcement Case Log Integration — Dispute Status and Exposure
- IP Compliance Register — Final Presentation to General Counsel

Applying Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations After the Course

- Audit the docketing calendar for one product line against office records and correct any missing priority, renewal or use deadlines.
- Record the organisation's key trade marks with customs in two priority markets and agree a detention response procedure with brand protection staff.

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations Questions FAQ

What are intellectual property rules and regulations, and why do they matter now?

They are the treaty principles, laws and office procedures that decide how IP rights are filed, kept alive and enforced. They matter now because firms file in more markets, counterfeits travel faster online, and licensors audit compliance more closely.

Which roles gain most from intellectual property rules and regulations?

Compliance officers, in-house counsel and contract managers gain most. Brand protection, supply chain and records staff in sectors such as consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, electronics and media also benefit, because they handle filings, shipments and licences daily.

How do intellectual property rules and regulations differ from an introductory intellectual property course?

They focus on procedure and compliance rather than what each right protects. An introductory course explains patents, marks and copyright; this course covers deadlines, recordals, renewals, enforcement routes, customs and licence duties that keep those rights valid and usable.

What will you bring back from intellectual property rules and regulations?

You bring back a compliance register linking filing deadlines, renewals, recordals, licence obligations and open disputes in one view. It also gives you checklists for customs recordation and online takedown notices.

Intellectual Property Rules and Regulations: The Way Forward

The IP Compliance Register first informs which deadlines, recordals and licence reports need action this quarter. Compliance officers, counsel and contract managers use it to coordinate agents, customs contacts and licensors. After the first renewal cycle, revisit which markets generated lapses or disputes, since that shows where procedures or agents need tightening.