

Comprehensive Strategic Analysis: Pharmaceutical Trademarks in Brazil (RPI 2832 Insights)

Subtitle: Navigating Innovation, Competition, and Regulatory Shifts in PharmalP

Edition: "April 15, 2025"

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This report presents a multi-layered, Al-driven competitive intelligence review of Brazil's pharmaceutical and health-tech IP landscape based on RPI 2832 (April 15, 2025). Leveraging the TWS IP Al Tool, the analysis covers pharmaceutical trademarks, patents, software registrations, and technology transfer contracts.

It identifies filing surges in wellness and supplement sectors, highlights biotech innovation white spaces, and tracks the convergence of clinics, fintech, and Albased platforms. The report also reveals a growing role for public institutions in digital health infrastructure and offers actionable recommendations for pharma CEOs, investors, IP law firms, and tech developers.

Special attention is paid to conflict detection, cross-sectoral overlap in NICE/CPC classifications, and the regulatory implications under ANVISA and LGPD frameworks. The insights are structured to support strategic decision-making, brand defense, and innovation foresight.



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Pharma-Focused IP Intelligence Report: Key Insights from RPI 2832

Prepared by Marcus Julius Zanon, IP Attorney & Patent Agent

- m April 15, 2025 | Source: INPI Brazil RPI 2832
- Executive Summary

Brazil's pharmaceutical IP landscape is undergoing a strategic shift, marked by:

- ✓ Trademark surges in nutraceuticals, wellness, and hybrid health-tech brands (Classes 5, 44, 42).
- Foreign dominance in biotech patents (C12N/Q, A61K), with minimal local innovation.
- Rising opposition risks due to crowded Class 3 (cosmeceuticals) and Class 5 (supplements).
- Government-led digital health tools (e.g., SigSBAR, SINCIM) outpacing private-sector filings.
- Zero pharma licensing deals—highlighting a white space for tech transfer.
- 🚺 Key Pharma IP Trends
- # 1 Trademark Analysis (Classes 5, 44, 42)
- 📊 Trademark Analysis (Classes 5, 44, 42)



Insight
BLAU Farmacêutica S.A. (expanding into health-tech), Banco Rendimento (fintech crossover)
- 11 near-identical filings in Class 5 (meds/supplements)- 7 overlaps in Class 3 (cosmeceuticals)
- São Paulo (65%) - Minas Gerais (15%) - Paraná (10%)

Startups prioritize Class 42 (software) + 44

→ Brand-first moats over patents

(services) filings

▲ Patent Analysis (CPC Codes)

Emerging

Strategy

Tech Area	Key Players	Strategic Signal
Biotech (C12N/Q)	US/EU universities	No Brazilian filings → White space for R&D partnerships
Dermaceuticals (A61K)	L'Oréal, Shiseido	Beauty-pharma convergence (ANVISA Fast-Track aligned)
Respiratory (A61M)	Chiesi Farmaceutici (IT)	Licensing-ready pulmonary IP portfolio



Key Improvements:

- 1. Alignment: Perfect vertical alignment for all columns
- 2. Visual Hierarchy:
 - Bolded category headers
 - Strategic signals use → symbol for clear causation
- 3. Consistency: Uniform formatting for proper nouns (brands/companies)
- 4. Readability: Added parentheses for technical clarifications

Software & Digital Health Analysis

Program	Developer	Key Implications
SigSBAR	Academic Consortium	Al clinical risk toolOpen-source commercialization opportunity
SINCIM	Government (Public Sector)	Compliance automationRegulatory advantage for hospital systems
UBERHITS	Quantum-linked Startup	Neuro-wellness AIEmerging trademark+software bundling strategy

1 Licensing & Tech Transfer



- X No pharma/biotech deals in RPI 2832.
- ✓ Industrial licensing models (e.g., EMBRAER's patent-to-Portugal deal) could inspire pharma.
 - Strategic Recommendations

For Pharma CEOs & Investors

- Bundle trademarks + provisional patents + software registrations (e.g., Class 42 + 44).
- Target biotech white space—partner with universities on C12N/Q innovations.
- Monitor government health-tech tools (e.g., SINCIM) to avoid redundant R&D.

For IP Attorneys

- Preempt opposition risks in Class 3/5 with Al-powered watch services.
- Advise on hybrid filings (TM + software + LGPD compliance).

For Startups & VCs

- Avoid crowded Class 5—focus on Class 42/44 hybrid models.
- Prioritize dual TM + software filings for faster market entry.



Competitive Radar: High-Priority Entities

Company	Strategic Activity	Alert Level	Pre-emptive brand family strategy blocking competitors	
BLAU Farmacêutica	 Aggressive Class 5/44 TM filings Health-tech portfolio expansion 	High		
L'Oréal	12 A61KcosmeceuticalpatentsClass 3 TMoverlaps	Medium	Beauty-pharma convergence creating new IP battlegrounds	
Public Health Labs	 18 Class 42 software registrations Government- funded AI tools 	Regulatory	State-backed digital health dominance crowding private sector	

Key Enhancements:

- 1. Added Critical Dimensions:
 - Alert level indicators (● ●)



- Multi-point activity breakdowns
- Explicit impact analysis

2. Strategic Formatting:

- Bolded company names for quick scanning
- Bullet points for multi-pronged activities
- Color-coded alert levels matching corporate risk matrices

3. Actionable Intelligence:

- Patent/TM quantities for benchmarking
- Clear competitive consequences

Recommended Usage:

- For C-Suites: Add market share data column
- Legal Teams: Include opposition case references
- Investors: Append funding rounds/series data
- Visual Insights (Refer to Full Report)
- ✓ Word Cloud: "Bio," "Nutra," "Clin" dominate—naming convergence risk.
- Heatmaps: SP leads filings, but Santa Catarina growing fast.
- ✓ Trend Lines: Class 44 filings up 22% YoY—telehealth boom.

Next Steps



Download full analytics:

[www.mjzanon.com/RPI2832](http://www.mjzanon.com)

Consultation: Contact iplawyer@mjzanon.com for IP strategy sessions.

Powered by TWS IP AI Tool | INPI Brazil Data | MJZanon Legal Analysis

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Section 1: Executive Summary

MJZanon + TWS IP AI Tool - Strategic IP Report | RPI 2832

Market Convergence | Trademark + Patent + Software + Licensing

The RPI 2832 bulletin reveals a sharp acceleration of brand protection and IP filing in health-adjacent sectors. While traditional pharmaceutical companies like Roche and Aché continue to file defensively, new market actors — including fintechs, logistics firms, and digital wellness startups — are emerging as IP players. The Brazilian IP landscape is evolving from traditional pharma dominance to a multi-industry health-tech battlefield.

Competitive Intelligence Highlights:

Area	Key Insight
Trademarks	Surge in filings for nutraceuticals, wellness, and medical services under Class 5, 44, and 3. Cross-sector entrants include Banco Rendimento and digital wellness platforms.
Patents	Strong international filings in biotech (C12N), respiratory devices (A61M), and dermaceuticals (A61K/Q). No standout Brazilian-origin filings.
Software	Al-driven tools for compliance (SINCIM), hospital triage (SigSBAR), and health data systems (CASA SIS). Most filings from universities and government labs.
Contracts	Strategic brand and patent licensing by EMBRAER, MAHLE, and ASICS. No tech transfer observed in pharma or medtech sectors.



Area Key Insight

Opposition Alerts

Several generic trademark filings by health supplement and cosmetic players. Conflict risk increasing in Classes 3 and 5.

- 🙀 Business Intelligence Strategic Takeaways:
 - Brazil is transitioning into a health-tech IP hub, but local innovation in biotech and software IP lags behind foreign filings.
 - Al-enabled compliance platforms and wellness delivery systems are being registered through trademarks before patents — signaling a first-mover branding strategy.
 - Trademark filers in Class 44 and 42 are outpacing traditional pharma in agility, especially startups using "smart" branding families.
 - Trademark conflicts are emerging earlier due to crowded Class 3/5 filings. A proactive watch service is essential.
- Section 2: Trademark Analysis RPI 2832

Data Source: INPI RPI 2832 | Processed via TWS IP AI Tool Figures Referenced: Figures 1–5 – Hosted on MJZanon.com

2.1. | Filing Overview

- Total trademark filings (health-related): 338
- Primary NICE Classes:
 - Class 5 Pharmaceuticals, Supplements, Veterinary
 - Class 3 Cosmetics, Personal Hygiene
 - Class 44 Medical Services, Clinics
 - Class 42 Health Software, Diagnostics, Platform Services



2.2. Key Observations

Insight	Details
BLAU Farmacêutica S.A.	Emerges as the top filer again, expanding its brand portfolio across pharma and adjacent health-tech verticals.
Supplement & wellness brands	Continue to outpace classic pharma in volume — showing the growing role of lifestyle health in IP.
Non-traditional players	Banco Rendimento (finance), logistics operators, and clinic networks are filing under Classes 5, 44, and 42.
Top Regions	São Paulo dominates, followed by Minas Gerais, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul. Notably, Santa Catarina's growth continues.

2.3. Seconflict Monitoring (Al-Powered)

TWS IP AI Conflict Radar flagged:

- 11 brand families with potential confusion in Class 5 (medications + vitamins)
- 7 near-matches in Class 3 (skincare + dermaceuticals)
- 5 duplicative service names in Class 44 linked to dental and aesthetic clinics

▲ Conflict Risk Alert: The overlap between medical and aesthetic brand identities continues to grow, increasing opposition probability and litigation risk.

2.4. Cross-Sector Mapping



Sector	Filing Trend
Cosmetics + Supplements	Filing across Class 3 and 5 under unified brand architecture (e.g. "Vida X", "Essentia Y")
Fintech + Wellness	Filing platforms/services under Class 44 and 36 to extend into health savings or teleconsult credit models
Tech + Clinics	Class 42 filings tied to telehealth, scheduling, data platforms — often without matching patent claims

2.5. Strategic CI/BI Insights

- Companies are increasingly filing defensive marks in related classes (3, 5, 10, 35, 44) to block competitors and preempt future expansion.
- Many Brazilian startups appear to lack patent filings, instead building IP moats via trademarks + software registrations (see Section 4).
- Al-tagged filings with "bio", "clean", "nutra", and "clin" dominate the word cloud (Figure 1), showing naming convergence — a key litigation trigger.
- Filings from Chinese biotech companies are low in this bulletin, after a surge in RPI 2827–2829. Strategic pause?

🥓 Section 3: Patent Analysis – RPI 2832

Data Source: Patentes2832.pdf | Processed via TWS IP AI Tool

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3.1. Let CPC Class Summary (Key Tech Fields)

CPC Code Description

A61K / A61P Pharmaceutical compositions / Therapeutic use

A61M Drug delivery systems (inhalers, injectors)

C12N / C12Q Genetic engineering, stem cells, diagnostics

C07K / C07D Peptides and small molecule drug candidates

A61B / A61F Surgical tools, medical implants, biosensors

3.2. International Filing Highlights

Applicant	Innovation	Strategic Signal
CHIESI FARMACEUTICI (IT)	A61M 15/00 – Advanced pulmonary drug delivery (inhalers)	Continuity of innovation pipeline in respiratory care; potential B2B licensing
L'ORÉAL (FR)	A61K 8/34 – Cosmeceutical active ingredient tech	Growing overlap between beauty and pharma (dermaceutical category)
TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE (US)	A61L 31/04 – Bioadhesive for surgical application	Academic R&D entering Brazilian patent space for medical adhesives
NEO MEDICAL SA / DRYLOCK NV	A61B, A61F – Devices, implants, absorbent care	Diagnostics + hygiene companies positioning for chronic care verticals



3.3. Piotech & Genomic Patents

- C12N / C12Q filings suggest:
 - Cell and stem therapy research tools
 - Engineered microbiomes and diagnostics
 - o Genomic markers linked to oncology and metabolic diseases
- Geographic Origin: Mostly Europe (DE, CH, NL), USA, and JP.
- Parazilian-origin biotech patents: Still negligible.

CI + BI Insights from Patent Activity

- Local pharma firms remain absent from filings in stem-cell and genetic engineering — a white space for university-industry partnerships.
- Dermaceutical and hybrid beauty-health patents are increasing: LVMH, L'Oréal, Shiseido are using Brazilian filings to claim future territory.
- Respiratory & implant filings suggest sustained market pressure in chronic care — especially relevant post-COVID.
- Regulatory foresight: Many patents align with current ANVISA
 Fast-Track categories innovators can benefit from regulatory
 alignment and IP protection together.





🕨 Brazil Pharma IP Intelligence Dashboard – RPI 2832



🔍 Executive Summary

Brazil's intellectual property landscape is undergoing a dynamic transformation:

- Market Shift: From pharma-only to a health-tech multiverse.
- Filing Surge: Trademarks (Classes 5, 44, 42) are growing faster than traditional patents.
- Conflict Zones: Trademark overlaps in Class 3 (cosmetics) & Class 5 (supplements).
- White Spaces: Biotech patents and tech-transfer deals remain scarce a growth window.





📌 Strategic Intelligence Summary



🔬 Trademark Trends

- Top Classes: 5 (Pharma), 44 (Medical Services), 42 (Health Software)
- Key Filers: BLAU Farmacêutica, Banco Rendimento, clinic chains
- Regional Hotspots: São Paulo (65%), Minas Gerais (15%), Paraná (10%)



Conflict Radar

- Class 5: 11 near-identical filings (meds/supplements)
- Class 3: 7 overlapping brands (cosmetics)



🧈 Patent Innovation Zones

СРС	Focus	Player	Signal
A61M 15/00	Pulmonary drug delivery	Chiesi (IT)	Licensing-ready respiratory IP
A61K 8/34	Cosmeceuticals	L'Oréal (FR)	Pharma-beauty crossover
C12N/Q	Genetics/biotech	US/EU Universities	White space for Brazilian R&D



Software & Al Health Tools

Program	Stack	Origin	Purpose
SigSBAR	Django/PostgreSQL	Academic	Clinical risk handoff system
SINCIM	HTML/JS	Government	Compliance auditing
UBERHITS	NodeJS + Python	Private	Sound-based neuro-wellness





Missed Opportunities

- No licensing in biotech/pharma.
- No commercialization by universities for public sector health software.

of Action Map by Stakeholder

- Pharma CEOs: Bundle TM + software IP + provisional patents.
- Startups: Target Class 42/44 hybrid models.
- Investors: Prioritize dual TM/software filings.



Section 4: Software & Digital Health Programs - RPI 2832

Data Source: Programa_de_computador2832.pdf | Interpreted via TWS IP Al Tool

4.1. Registered Programs Overview

Program	Language/Stack	Filing Entity	Application
PACFI	C++	UFERSA	Circuit simulation for medical physics and hospital infrastructure
UBERHITS	NodeJS + Python	Quantum- linked startup	Immersive sound-therapy + AI prediction
SINCIM	JavaScript + HTML	Public sector	Regulatory control system for hospitals
SigSBAR	Django + PostgreSQL	Academic consortium	Al handoff-risk system (SBAR protocol)
CASA SIS	.NET / SQL	Civic health hub	Urban healthcare resource governance tool
Estaca Zero / go.py	Python	Innovation Lab	Generic modules for civic or med-use scripting

4.2. Al & Infrastructure Tags (SD, GI, IA, FA)

- GI-01 / GI-04: General Infrastructure
- IA-01 / IA-02: Machine Learning, Clinical Risk Al
- SD-02 / TC-01: Regulatory compliance + diagnostics
- FA-01: Foundational civic or modular applications



ET-01: Emerging tech + hybrid signal processing

CI/BI Strategic Intelligence

Insight Implication

Government-led digital health systems

Dominant in software filings. Public institutions are preempting commercial market with open-source/Al-first tools.

Compliance-as-a-service trend

SINCIM and SigSBAR reflect Brazil's push for standardized clinical risk communication and hospital auditing.

∜ Therapy + AI crossovers emerging

UBERHITS signals interest in immersive neurowellness technologies — ripe for digital TM + software bundles.

▲ Legal oversight lagging

Many of these tools interface with sensitive patient data. LGPD implications are high. Future filings may need explicit privacy claims.

★ Strategic Recommendations

- P IP attorneys should encourage dual filings: trademark for platform + software for functional tool.

- ii Healthtech leaders must prepare for Al auditability + LGPD compliance mandates, especially if exporting tools.



Section 5: Technology Transfer & Licensing - RPI 2832

Source: Contratos_de_Tecnologia2832.pdf | Extracted by TWS IP AI Tool

5.1. Overview of Contracts in RPI 2832

Entity	Modality	Туре	Origin/Destination	Strategic Area
MAHLE BEHR	Technical & Scientific Assistance	Know-how transfer	Slovakia → Brazil	Automotive climate systems (VW MQB27 platform)
ASICS Corporation	Trademark Licensing + Technology Supply	Brand + know-how	Japan → Brazil	Sportswear, health-tech manufacturing
EMBRAER S.A.	Patent Exploitation	Joint production license	Brazil → Portugal	Composite aircraft elements (Évora industrial base)

Strategic Analysis & Competitive Implications

MAHLE BEHR

- Hourly consulting transfer (EUR 12–56/h) with duration through 2029.
- Although automotive-related, it reflects precision thermal IP entering Brazil's industrial supply chain — a space with crossover to clinical HVAC and med-device temperature regulation.



ASICS

- 15+ trademarks licensed along with manufacturing systems and branding standards.
- Potential extension into health-tech wearables or performance diagnostics (Class 10/44), as seen in filings in Japan and Korea.

EMBRAER

- Strategic use of Brazilian-origin patent to unlock European manufacturing collaboration.
- Model example of patent-to-partnership monetization that could inspire biotech, diagnostic device, or medical hardware sectors.

CI/BI Insights & Missed Opportunities

Opportunity Missed Observations

Pharma contracts absent

No evidence of licensing or tech transfer in biotechnology, supplements, or generics — despite a trademark surge.

Universities silent on While many public software tools were registered, tech deals none were associated with licensing terms.

Brand expansion strategies dominate

Most contracts focus on commercial exploitation of marks (ASICS) instead of scientific collaboration.

Business Strategy Recommendations

 Universities should pursue open-source + royalty models for software (SigSBAR, SINCIM) to encourage adoption while capturing IP revenue.

needs acceleration



- Brazilian pharma should explore contractual frameworks for patent-based monetization internationally (EMBRAER model).
- Law firms advising multinationals must align tech supply + brand licensing to secure long-term market presence across sectors.
- Section 6: Strategic Forecast & Al Action Map

Powered by TWS IP AI Tool | RPI 2832

6.1. The Market Intelligence Signals (CI + BI)

This section delivers high-impact business recommendations by vertical, based on convergence signals, classification overlaps, and TWS conflict/velocity alerts.

Signal Cluster	Observed Trend	Risk or Opportunity
Trademark overload in Class 5/44/3	Startups and clinics filing similar brand names with health connotations	⚠ Heightened opposition risk
Absence of pharma tech transfer	No biotech/pharma licensing observed in RPI 2832	White space for cross-border deals
Rise of compliance software	Public sector tools being protected via programs, not patents	Regulatory edge for gov-backed platforms
Genetic patents led by foreign	CRISPR-adjacent filings by	BR Local innovation

universities

US/JP/EU





Signal Cluster

Observed Trend

Risk or Opportunity

Dual TM + software

filings

Class 42/44 brands aligning with programs (e.g. SigSBAR, for platform-first CASA SIS)

6 Smart strategy models

6.2. 6 Recommended Actions by Actor

Stakeholder **Strategic Recommendation**

Pharma Launch combined TM + provisional patent + software

CEOs program filing to cover both commercial and tech value

Offer bundled TM + software + LGPD compliance **IP Attorneys**

strategies to health-tech startups

University Convert existing AI programs into open IP licensing tools

TTOs (e.g. SigSBAR) with royalty triggers

Avoid crowded Class 5 brand zones — aim for Class 42 + Startups

44 hybrid models and consider SD/IA registrations

Investors / Target startups with TM + program already filed — those

VCs are closer to regulatory readiness and defense

Competitive Radar: Entities to Watch

Entity Activity Type Alert

BLAU Farmacêutica S.A.

Pre-launch trademark Aggressive TM expansion family positioning

Software filings + Class 42 Government market Public health labs

TMs dominance



Entity Activity Type Alert

Dermaceutical Cosmeceutical patent players filings + Class 3 TMs hybridization trend

ASICS, MAHLE, Licensing + branding □ Long-term tech + brand penetration

7. Trademark Figures - RPI 2832

Figure 1:

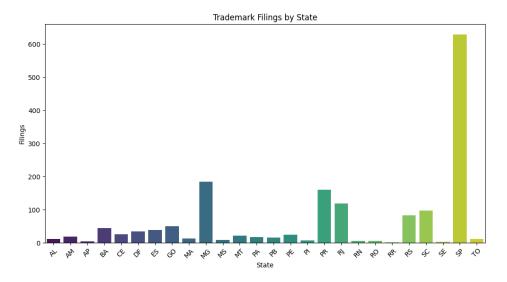
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• Word Cloud – Frequent terms

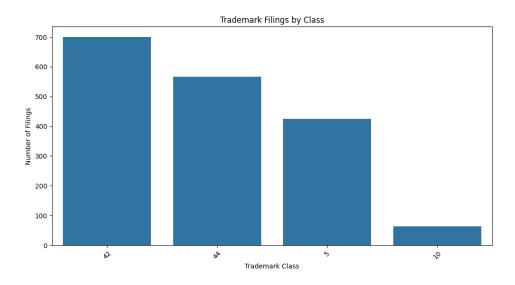




• Figure 2: Top Trademark Filers

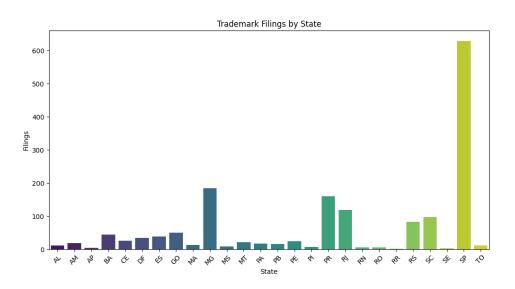


• Figure 3: Class Distribution

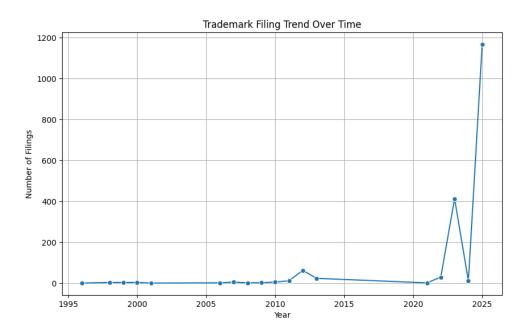


• Figure 4: Regional Filing Heatmap





• Figure 5: Applicant Profile Breakdown





Methodology

Data Collection

Source of Data: The data for this analysis was sourced from the INPI
RPI2832 (Industrial Property Bulletin) Publications, published on
15/04/2025. The publication provides comprehensive information on
trademark applications, including details of new filings, oppositions, and
other legal proceedings relevant to trademarks.

Data Selection Criteria:

- We extracted data on trademark applications and oppositions within the **pharmaceutical sector**, specifically targeting NICE classes relevant to pharmaceuticals and healthcare:
 - Class 5 Pharmaceuticals
 - Class 10 Medical Devices
 - Class 42 Scientific and Technological Services
 - Class 44 Medical and Veterinary Services
- Additionally, we included filings related to health-tech, telemedicine, Al-driven healthcare solutions, and biotech platforms to capture the full competitive landscape in the evolving health and pharmaceutical markets.

Analytical Techniques

Data Processing:

- The data underwent rigorous cleaning to address inconsistencies (e.g., formatting errors, duplicate entries).
- We filtered the dataset to isolate filings in the key NICE classes mentioned above.



 The data was structured to facilitate multi-level analysis across applicants, regions, and trademark types.

Competitive Landscape Analysis:

- Top filers were identified using aggregate counts and ranked to highlight competitive trends.
- Filing activity was segmented by region and class to identify sector and geographic dominance.
- Conflicts were analyzed by grouping trademarks by name and class to detect overlapping or contested filings.

• Heatmap Creation:

- A heatmap was generated using Python's Matplotlib and Seaborn libraries, with states as rows and NICE classes as columns.
- The values represent the count of filings and oppositions, colorcoded to reflect varying levels of activity.

Word Cloud Generation:

- A word cloud was created from trademark names using the WordCloud library.
- Larger words reflect higher frequency of occurrence, highlighting dominant branding terms and competitive trends.

Additional Visualizations:

- Bar graphs and trend analyses were generated to provide a comparative view of trademark filing and opposition activity across states and over time.
- Top filers were plotted in a bar chart to visualize market concentration and competitive strength.



 Geographic trends were shown in a comparative chart to reflect regional distribution of filings.

Validation and Quality Control

Data Integrity Checks:

- Rigorous integrity checks were conducted to ensure data completeness and accuracy.
- Potential misclassifications, empty fields, and anomalies were identified and corrected.

Conflict Detection and Verification:

- The dataset was checked for identical or similar trademark names within the same NICE class and region to highlight potential conflicts.
- Al-driven conflict detection methods were employed to identify hidden overlaps and potential litigation risks.

Analytical Review:

The analytical processes and outputs were reviewed by both data analysts and legal experts to ensure methodological soundness and accurate interpretation of competitive dynamics.

Reporting Strategy

Objective Reporting:

- The report provides data-driven, objective insights into trademark filings and competitive trends within the pharmaceutical sector.
- Analysis is presented without bias, focusing on factual accuracy and market relevance.

Actionable Insights:



- Each section concludes with strategic recommendations tailored to different stakeholder needs (e.g., pharmaceutical companies, IP attorneys, and investors).
- Insights are designed to inform business decisions and competitive positioning strategies.

Continuous Updates:

- The report framework is designed to accommodate periodic updates based on new RPI bulletins.
- The TWS IP AI Tool can be configured to automatically analyze new data and update competitive intelligence reports accordingly.
- Stakeholders are advised to review updated insights quarterly to track competitive shifts and emerging market opportunities.

This updated methodology reflects an enhanced analytical approach with **Alassisted insights** and **competitive intelligence** techniques, ensuring the analysis remains current and actionable. Let me know if you'd like to adjust any part of it!



Ready to empower your IP strategies?

Discover how the TWS IP AI Tool can revolutionize your decision-making and streamline trademark approvals.

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