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FICPI AI Patent Drafting Masterclass

16 September 2026

Corinthia Hotel, Budapest, Hungary

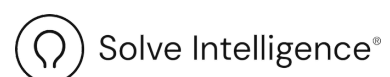
Exercise Materials: ICT



120
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COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED INVENTIONS

AFTERNOON DRAFTING EXERCISE

Intelligent form completion — drafting from scratch

DELEGATE NOTES

DELEGATE NOTES

This section contains instructions for delegates.
Circulate with the client email, IDF and drawings.

Purpose

This exercise is about learning to use your AI drafting tool to draft a patent application for a computer-implemented invention. It is not specifically about the technology, and there is no single right answer.

You will be given a client email attaching an invention disclosure form and two drawings. The task is to draft a patent application — description, claims, and abstract — using your tool, and then review the result.

There is no right answer.

What you get

An email from the client, attaching the invention disclosure form and two figures.

The invention disclosure: background, summary, an example use case, system components, and inventor notes on an adaptive suggestion feature that has not yet been figured.

Figures 1 (system architecture) and 2 (suggestion generation workflow).

You will have 50 minutes, working with your own AI drafting tool.

What to do

Using your tool, draft a patent application from the invention disclosure. That is likely to mean:

- drafting a description: field of invention, background, summary, and detailed description of the system components and how they work together;
- drafting at least one independent claim for the system, and deciding whether method and computer-readable-medium claims are appropriate;
- including description and a figure for the adaptive suggestion feature — the client has asked for this even though no figure has been prepared; you will need to draft what the figure should show;
- drafting an abstract.

Then review the result. Does the description support the claims? Has the tool stayed within what the disclosure actually says, or has it added technical detail that was not there?

Then discuss

Compare notes with the others: how the tool structured the claims, whether it stayed disciplined on the adaptive feature, and what corrections were needed.

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Client Email — Drafting from Scratch

Computer-Implemented Inventions

16 September 2026

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ADVANCED DELEGATES

Prepared for workshop use. Follow the circulation instructions in this document.

Thursday, 11 September 2026 at 10:47:12 Eastern Daylight Time

Subject: New Patent Application — Intelligent Form Completion System**Date:** Thursday, 11 September 2026 at 10:47:12 Eastern Daylight Time**From:** Amrita Chen <amrita.chen@northstarforms.example>**To:** Jordan Fielding <jordan.fielding@docketfielding.example>**Attachments:** Northstar_IDF_CII.docx (1.2 MB) Northstar_Figures_1_2.docx (3.4 MB)

Dear Jordan,

We are writing to instruct you on a new patent application arising from work here at Northstar Forms.

We have developed a software feature for our enterprise form-completion platform that assists users in completing electronic forms by using values entered in some fields to predict values for other fields. We think this is more than ordinary auto-complete because it uses relationships between fields and prior completed forms to generate suggestions across the form rather than merely recalling prior entries for one field.

Attached is our Invention Disclosure Form (Word), including two figures within the disclosure showing the system architecture (Figure 1) and the suggestion workflow (Figure 2). Clean versions of both figures are also attached separately.

No figure has been prepared for the adaptive suggestion feature described in the disclosure. We would like you to prepare a figure and supporting text for that feature when drafting the application; the figure should show how user responses to displayed suggestions are monitored and used to update a suggestion policy, such as a policy controlling suggestion frequency, timing, or confidence threshold.

We would like you to prepare and file a patent application covering the feature before the disclosure to our potential integration partner takes place. We need to demonstrate the product, so the disclosure must happen tomorrow! We are sorry to trouble you with this now, as we know you are in Budapest at a very important conference this week. We were hoping you might do us a favour and work all night to get this done for us by tomorrow? We understand you have access to some wonderful AI drafting tools, so perhaps they will help you be quick enough that you only miss a few hours' sleep.

Please let us know what else you need from us.

Kind regards,

Amrita

Amrita Chen

Vice-President, Product

Drafting from Scratch



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Drafting from Scratch

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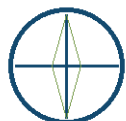
Invention Disclosure Form — Drafting from Scratch

Computer-Implemented Inventions

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NORTHSTAR

FORMS INC.

Intelligent data-entry products

325 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 2T6, Canada

INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM

Intelligent Form Completion System

PROJECT TITLE

Intelligent Form Completion System

INVENTORS

Amrita Chen — Vice-President, Product, Northstar Forms Inc.

Noah Patel — Senior Software Architect, Northstar Forms Inc.

DATE

11 September 2026

EXTERNAL DATA FILES

None. Figures 1 and 2 are included directly within this disclosure.

TITLE OF INVENTION

Intelligent form completion system

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Our invention is a computer-implemented system that assists users in completing electronic forms. As a user enters information into one or more fields of a form, the system analyses previously collected form data and determines relationships between fields. Based on these relationships, the system predicts values for one or more remaining fields and presents suggested values to the user. The user may accept, reject, or modify the suggested values.

The invention differs from ordinary single-field auto-complete tools because the system can use a value entered in one field to predict values for different fields. For example, a postal code may be used to suggest a city and province, or a company name may be used to suggest an industry classification and expected company size.

Confidential — Internal Invention Disclosure

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TECHNICAL PROBLEM

Users are frequently required to complete electronic forms on websites, enterprise applications, customer relationship management systems, healthcare portals, government portals, and online purchasing systems. Many forms contain numerous fields that are repetitive or correlated with one another. Users often spend considerable time entering information that they have previously entered elsewhere or that can be inferred from information already provided.

Existing auto-complete systems generally suggest previously entered values for a single field, but they do not effectively use relationships between multiple fields to assist the user in completing an entire form.

EXAMPLE USE CASE

Assume a user is completing a customer registration form. After entering Postal Code: M5V 2T6, the system may automatically suggest City: Toronto and Province: Ontario. Similarly, after entering Company Name: ABC Manufacturing, the system may suggest Industry: Manufacturing and Company Size: 50–100 employees. The user can accept or modify any suggested values.

MAIN COMPONENTS

- **Form Interface:** a graphical user interface allowing users to enter information into electronic forms.
- **Historical Data Repository:** a database storing previously completed forms and associated field values.
- **Relationship Engine:** a software component that identifies relationships between fields, such as Postal Code to City, City to Province, or Product Type to Warranty Terms.
- **Prediction Engine:** a software component that determines likely values for uncompleted fields based on known field values and previously observed relationships.
- **Suggestion Interface:** a component that displays suggested values and allows user acceptance, rejection, or modification.



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FIGURES AND ENCLOSURES

Figure 1 shows an example intelligent form completion system architecture. The user device interacts with an electronic form interface. Entered values are processed by a prediction engine and a relationship engine using historical form data. Suggested values are returned through a suggestion interface, and accepted or modified values may be stored as completed form records.

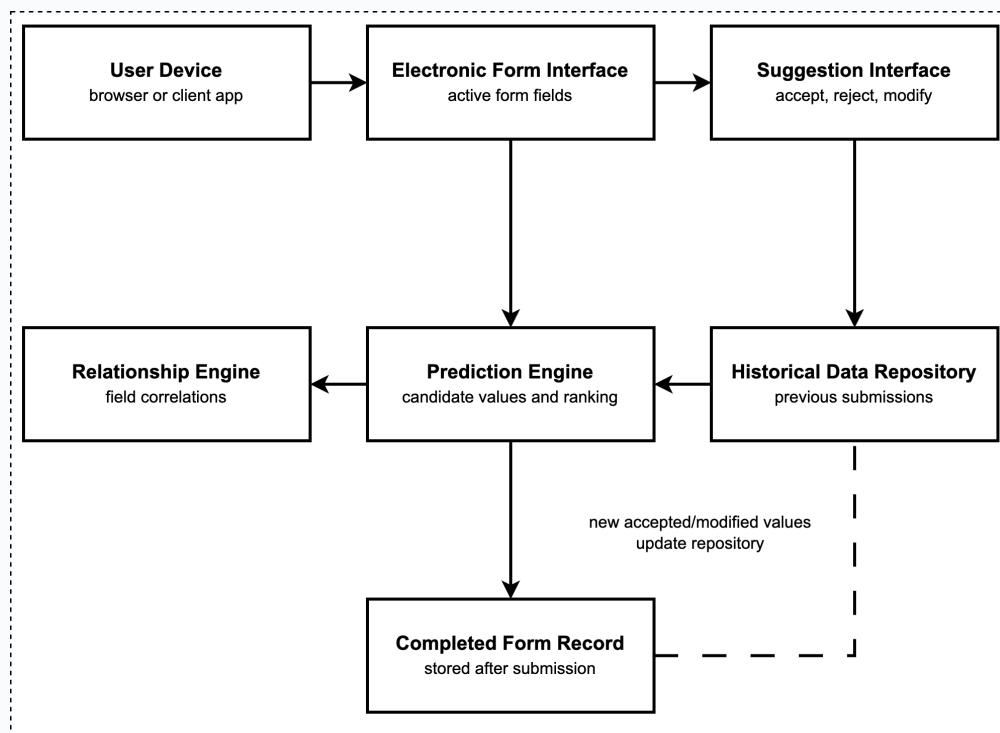


FIG. 1



Figure 2 shows an example method for generating form completion suggestions. The system receives an entered field value, identifies related fields, queries historical form data, generates candidate values, ranks them, presents the top-ranked suggestion, and captures the user response.

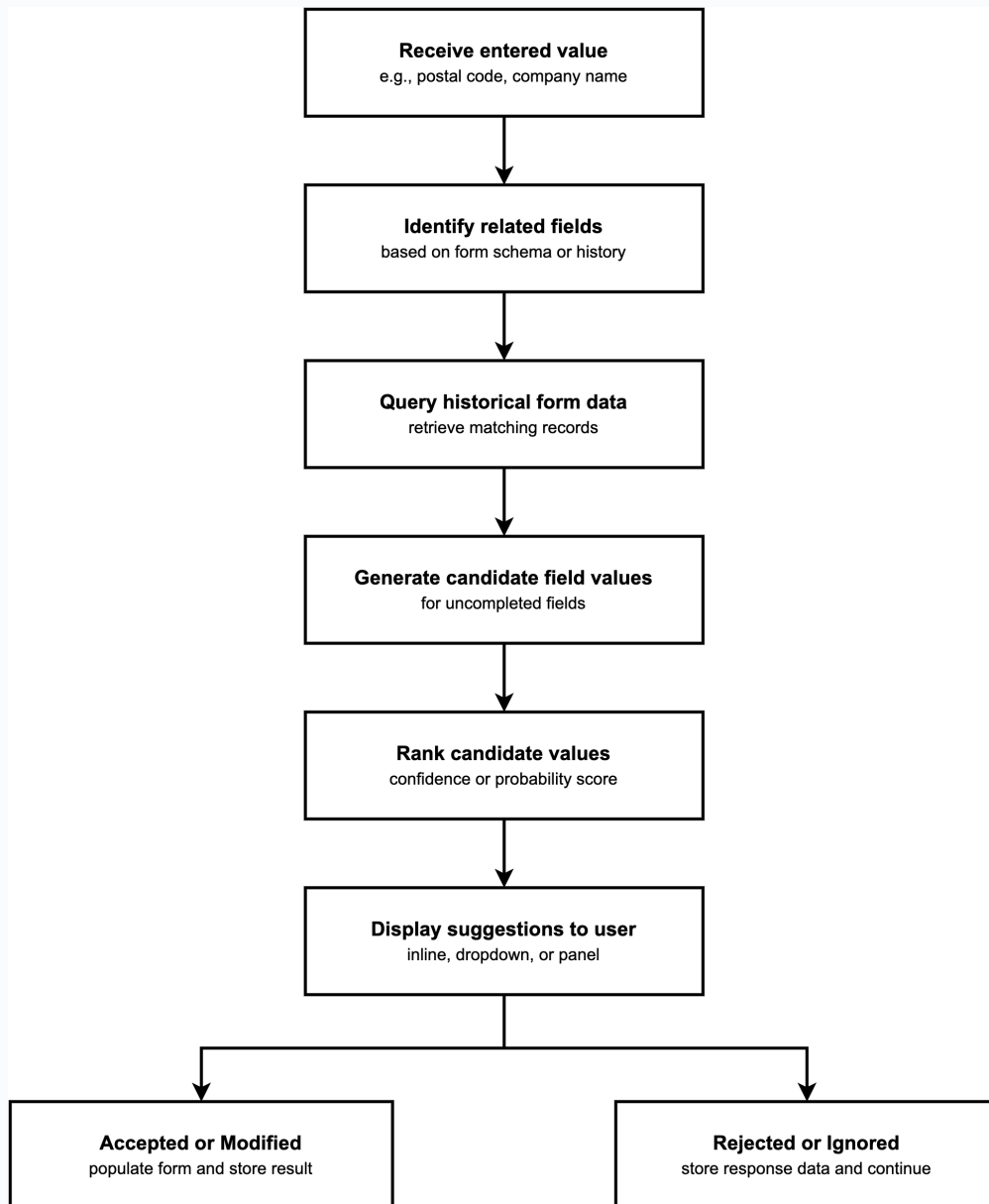


FIG. 2

ADAPTIVE SUGGESTION FEATURE

Users may have different preferences regarding the level of automated assistance they receive. Some users may prefer aggressive automatic completion, while others may prefer only occasional suggestions. The system adapts the manner in which suggestions are provided based on user behaviour over time. An adaptation engine monitors user responses to previously displayed suggestions and updates a suggestion policy.

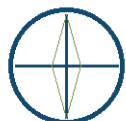
The suggestion policy governs how often suggestions are offered, when in the form they are offered, and how confident the system must be before offering a suggestion. The confidence threshold of the suggestion policy is applied by the prediction engine to the ranked candidate values, while suggestion frequency and timing are applied by the suggestion interface. If a user consistently accepts suggestions, the policy moves towards offering more suggestions, offering them earlier in the form, and offering them at a lower confidence threshold. If a user repeatedly rejects suggestions, manually edits them, or ignores them, the policy moves the other way—fewer suggestions, later in the form, and only when confidence is higher.

The input to the adaptation is the response data already captured by the system, namely whether the user accepted, rejected, modified, or ignored each suggestion. The response data is stored in the historical data repository alongside the completed form records. The policy may be maintained for an individual user or for a class of users.

No threshold values, number of responses considered, or size of adjustment has been settled. The inventors have not yet prepared a figure for this feature. The inventors would like the patent application to include an additional figure and accompanying text showing how user responses to previously displayed suggestions may be monitored and used to update a suggestion policy, such as a policy controlling suggestion frequency, timing, or confidence threshold.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

- Reduces the amount of manual data entry required to complete electronic forms.
- Improves completion speed by suggesting multiple related field values from limited user input.
- Improves consistency and quality of entered information by relying on historically accepted values and field relationships.
- Allows suggested values to be accepted, rejected, or modified, thereby preserving user control.
- May personalise the degree of automated assistance to a particular user or class of users.



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MOTIVATION FOR THE INVENTION

We sell form-completion and workflow software to organisations that use large numbers of structured forms. Our customers have told us that single-field auto-complete does not solve their biggest problem, because many fields are related to one another across a form. We wanted a system that could use a small amount of entered information to infer other likely values, while leaving the user in control.

POSSIBLE COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS OF INVENTION

The immediate application is an enterprise form-completion product for customer onboarding, insurance intake, healthcare intake, procurement forms, government portals, and internal workflow systems. The technology may also be licensed to customer relationship management platforms, document automation systems, and web-form providers. The adaptive suggestion feature is commercially important because it may reduce user frustration and make the product suitable for both novice and expert users.