

## SUMMARIES OF COMMENTS AND PROPOSALS ~~POSTED ON THE E-FORUM~~

### ISA MEASURES

#### Existing practices

(a-1) Taking into account earlier search (Rule 41): Each IP office has its unique rules.

(i) Even if examination on the earlier application has not yet begun, searches are conducted before the ISR is established (JP).

(ii) Amount of fees reimbursed: fixed amounts: (CA, IL, JP); -amounts based on extent of usage: (RU).

(iii) Amount of fees reimbursed is based on the subject-matter claimed: Fees are reimbursed when the subject matter is the same (EP); fees are reimbursed when unity exists among the claims of the earlier application and the IA (JP).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Rule 41.1 should be broadly applied.

In regards to the JPO proposal (i)

- There is a need to clarify the method to specify the earlier application.
- There is no benefit to include this measure since hardly any applications would require it, since there are so few applications when the length of time from when they are filed to when the ISRs are established is short.
- We are against making this mandatory, since we are basically performing this same procedure already.

(a-2) In citing patent documents written in languages other than English, indicate the corresponding part of the patent family documents written in English, if a patent family document in the English language exists (JP).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Although this may be beneficial, it creates more work. No need to make it mandatory.
- The patent family information by OPD is sufficient.
- PCT/MIA agreed to proceed towards the modification to the PCT International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines in order to implement this measure (see paragraphs 26 and 27 of document PCT/MIA/22/22) on the basis of support by a number of Authorities.

(a-3) Obtain search information from the office of earlier examination (EP); or from other ROs (AU).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Already implemented with regard to national applications.

(a-4) Utilize international-type search results for provisional applications, before the complete PCT applications are filed (CA).

(a-5) Provide to the International Bureau and applicants search strategies along with ISA & WOSA (IL).

### Proposals

(b-1) Prepare WO/ISAs and such reports using expressions that can be easily translated into English.

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Discussion about the Standard Clauses is sufficient.
- We cannot agree, since some information might be omitted as a result of simplifying descriptions.

(b-2) Detailed and clear description of reasoning in WO/ISA (EP).

(b-3) Clearly identify the scope of the search (in order to enable other IP offices to establish search strategies) (CA).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- This proposal seems to closely relate to the measure (a-5).

(b-4) Conduct searches also on subject matter that is not considered patentable under one's own national laws (CA, IL).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Not only applicants but also the Contracting States may benefit from this.
- Databases are needed to conduct searches on unpatentable subject matter.

(b-5) Timely establish search reports of such quality that the ISA itself will fully rely on that search when the PCT application enters the national phase (IL).

(b-6) Obtain search and classification information (KR) from other IP offices (RU).

### NATIONAL OFFICE MEASURES

#### Existing measures

(c-1) Reduce fees for the national phase if Chapter II was carried out by the same office in the national phase (AU, EPO).

#### *Comments in PCT/MIA*

- We are already doing this (Same response by multiple IP offices).
- We have concerns/hesitations about this measure.
- Fees are reduced at the national phase for applications determined to be patentable at the international phase. On the other hand, reducing fees based on Chapter II is

inappropriate since it would encourage users to utilize Chapter II for a different purpose from the original one.

(c-2) Assign the same examiners to conduct both the national and international phase examinations, to the maximum extent possible (AU, EP, IL, JP).

*Comments in PCT/MIA*

- We are already are doing this (Same response by multiple IP offices).
- We are against making this mandatory, since it is not always possible.
- If the same examiners do both phases, they will not conduct additional searches at the national phase, except for top-up searches.

(c-3) The IP office carrying out the national phase examination limits national phase searches to documentation from specific countries such as one's own country, or in languages such as one's own, even when international phase work products by other IP offices are available (RU).

*Comments at PCT/MIA*

- This is interesting, in terms of reducing duplicate work. Some examiners already do this at their own discretion.
- I have concerns about making rules on search methods, including the scope of additional searches.

(c-4) Fees are reduced for applications when ISRs have been already issued. (CA, RU) The fees are further reduced if the ISR was issued by the same office as DO/EO (JP).

(c-5) Publish search reports in one's native language for all national phase applications, utilizing the International Search Report (AT).

(c-6) Utilize PCT-PPH (CA, IL).

*Comments at PCT/MIA*

- We supporting utilizing PCT-PPH (Same response by multiple IP offices)
- PCT-PPH is highly effective in encouraging applicants to overcome the reasons of refusals during the international phase prosecution.
- By increasing the number of offices participating in the PCT-PPH or by integrating the PPH and PCT systems, applicants will be encouraged to use Chapter II and amend claims as necessary at the international phase so as to make those claims patentable before entry into the national phase.

Proposals

(d-1) In view of the fact that the patent family information described in ISRs is not necessarily complete, create a system that adds to patent family information in documents cited in the ISRs, when the national phase is begun (JP).

*Comments at PCT/MIA*

- This would be quite useful.

(d-2) Designated offices can require applicants to submit Chapter II reports in certain cases, such as when issues that have been pointed out in the international phase have not been resolved for all claims (BR).

(d-3) Make it mandatory to respond to negative opinions presented in the international phase, when entering the national phase. Apply sanctions against any cases of non-response (UK/US joint proposal). Mandatory only if national and international phases are conducted by the same IP office (EP etc. PCT/WG/6/24 paragraphs 95 to 101).

(d-4) Develop a feedback system from designated office to ISA/IPEA on how the prior art cited in ISRs are used in the national phase and the examination results in the national phase (JP, RU).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- The proposal could create a burden on the DOs, and some IP offices cannot do this because of their national laws. Examiner's written opinion on the IPER would be sufficient.

#### HOW WORK PRODUCTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PHASE AND SEARCH RESULTS BY OTHER OFFICES ARE USED:

##### Existing practices

(e-1) Enable access to not only previous searches but also to prior examination reports and claim sets (CA).

#### *Comments at PCT/MIA*

- Preferably IB should provide an IT system that enables offices to submit their search results along with relevant claims and examination results.
- We support the idea, whose direction is same as that of the global dossier, OPD, WIPO-CASE.

(e-2) Perform top up searches and expand classification for search subjects and like (AU).

(e-3) Suggest to those, whose earlier applications have already been filed in other countries and been granted patent rights, to conform the claims to the allowed claims in order to obtain a direct allowance (PH). An applicant is entitled by law to request that an application be allowed on the basis of a foreign patent with claims identical to those granted in the foreign country (Israel Patent Law Section 17 (c)) (IL).

(e-4) Provide automatic electronic access to documents cited by other offices for patent family applications (EP).

(e-5) Provide tool for finding similar applications from the same applicant and the prior art cited in such applications (EP).

(e-6) Examiners have to give due diligence to examination results by other IP offices, not just in the FA phase but throughout entire examination process, to ensure that foreign examination results considered are up to date (AU).

(e-7) Review applicability or relevance of decisions on search result, novelty, invention, requirement of description, and like made by other offices in light of their own laws and regulations (AU).

(e-8) Check the claims that were searched by the other office to see if the claims under examination are similar enough to rely on the results of earlier searches (AU).

(e-9) Review a previous search in conjunction with the corresponding examination report to fully understand the previous search (CA).

(e-10) In your own office, put to use information on appropriate classification and relative documents obtained from the results of other offices (PT).

## WAY OF PROVIDING SEARCH AND EXAMINATION INFORMATION

### Existing practices

(f-1) Search information containing a full history of the International Search including a listing of databases consulted (including the IPC categories where relevant), the steps undertaken in the search, the specific terms keyed into the search engines, any chemical structures or gene sequences if relevant, the documents viewed, and the examiners who conducted the search (AU).

(f-2) Electronically publish search strategy information (AU).

### Proposals

(g-1) Require each IP office to submit search and examination results to WIPO, which will be the sole and central source of reference (e.g. WIPO-CASE) (AU, CA, IL).

### Comments at PCT/MIA

- Global Dossier is intended to be linked to WIPO-CASE, thus it may help in achieving the objective.

(g-2) Indicate clearly the relevance of citations, novelty or inventive steps of claims, using category of documents or summary tables (AU).

(g-3) Document sharing among offices, as well as sharing best practices, contributes to improving the quality of patents (PT).