

GLOSSARY of patent related terms in the IP5 STATISTICS REPORT 2011 EDITION

Disclaimer:

The explanations in this glossary are given in order to help readers of the IP5 Statistics Report understand the patent related terminology that appears there. This is a supplement to definitions already given in the report (see particularly Chapter 1 and Annex 2). The IP5 Offices offer no guarantee as to the legal correctness of the definitions that appear in the glossary. Readers are recommended to consult the official web-sites of the individual Offices for more detailed information about the respective patent systems.

Glossary:

Abandonment

EPO see *Withdrawal*

JPO/KIPO losing the right to obtain or to receive a patent right by applicant's free will.

SIPO after the patent is granted, the patentee can abandon his or its patent right by a written declaration.

USPTO an abandoned application is one which is removed from the Office docket of pending applications through a formal abandonment by the Office or by failure of applicant to take appropriate action within a specified time at some stage in the prosecution of the application.

Allowance

EPO n.a.

JPO/KIPO see *Grant*
/SIPO

USPTO a non-provisional application that has been reviewed (examined) by an examiner to make certain that the whole application meets all formal and substantive (i.e., statutory- novelty and obviousness) requirements and that the language of the claim(s) is enabled by, and finds adequate descriptive support in, the application disclosure as originally filed.

Amendment

the applicant is allowed to make adjustments such as reduction of the scope of right and corrections of errors or mistranslations or clarify an ambiguous description.

SIPO the applicant is allowed to make adjustments such as reduction of the scope of right and corrections of errors or mistranslations or clarify an ambiguous description. During the preliminary examination, if an application has defects that can be eliminated through rectifications, the applicant shall rectify the application documents according to the *Notification to Make Rectification* issued by SIPO.

USPTO see also *Reissue*

Amended form

EPO new version of the patent when the description, claims and/or drawings of a patent are amended after an opposition or an appeal procedure.

JPO/KIPO the documents which reflected amendment.
/SIPO

USPTO amendments in non-provisional applications, other than reissue applications, are made by filing a correspondence, in compliance with the appropriate U.S. laws and regulations, directing that specified amendments be made.

Appeal

EPO an ex parte appeal is filed against a decision taken by an examining division;

an inter partes appeal is filed against a decision taken by an opposition division, where two or more parties are involved;

a PCT protest is filed by an applicant if he/she does not agree with the request to pay an additional fee following a decision on lack of unity of invention taken during either the international search or the international preliminary examination;

there also exist legal, disciplinary appeals and appeals before the Enlarged Board.

- JPO/KIPO procedures to examine and make a decision for appeal or trial when the decision of the examiner is questioned: a) an appeal against examiner's decision of refusal (*ex parte*), b) an appeal of invalidation when an interested person makes an appeal to invalidate a patent on the basis that the patent lacks patentability (*inter partes*), c) a trial for correction demanding corrections on scope, description or drawing of claims after grant (*ex parte*).
- SIPO SIPO has reexamination and invalidation procedures. Where an applicant for patent is not satisfied with the decision of the SIPO rejecting the application, the applicant may, within three months from the date of receipt of the notification, request the Patent Reexamination Board to make a reexamination. Where any entity or individual considers the grant of a patent right is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Patent Law, it or he may request the Patent Reexamination Board to declare the patent right invalid.
- USPTO every applicant, any of whose claims have been twice rejected, may appeal the decision of the examiner to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences by filing a notice of appeal accompanied by the fee within a specified time period. Appeals may also be made in reexamination proceedings. In an *ex parte* reexamination an appeal is taken against a decision made by a primary examiner to reject one or more claims. In an *inter partes* reexamination an appeal may be requested by a third party on any proposed ground of rejection not adopted by an examiner. Third party requesters may also be a party to any patent owner appeal. Beginning in September 16, 2012, *inter partes* reexamination was replaced by *inter partes* review which is conducted at the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (Board). An appeal may be taken by petitioner to the CAFC once the Board issues a final written decision.

Applicant

- EPO the natural or legal person filing the patent application.
- JPO/KIPO the inventor or the natural or legal person who has been assigned the right of filing a patent application from the inventor.
- SIPO the natural person or entity filing the patent application.
- USPTO a patent is applied for in the name or names of the actual inventor or inventors.

Claim

- EPO/SIPO** defines the matter for which protection is sought in a clear and concise way supported by the general description.
- JPO/ KIPO** refers to each item describing the invention to be protected in the scope of claims; multiple listing is permitted including statements of various facets of the identical same invention and of related inventions. Each statement in claims has an effect on independent patent right.
- USPTO** the specification must conclude with a claim particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery, wherein each claim must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description.

Deferred Examination

- KIPO** a system by which an applicant can ask for examination to take place at a date not less than 18 months after the date of the examination request and not more than five years after the filing date.

Design patent

- SIPO** any new design of the shape, the pattern, or their combination, or the combination of the color with shape or pattern, of a product, which creates an aesthetic feeling and is fit for industrial application.
- USPTO** may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture.

Designation

an indication of the contracting state or regional office in which protection for the invention is desired (for a regional application or for an international application).

Direct European filing

EPO patent application filed directly with the European Patent Office under the European Patent Convention.

Documentation Database (DOCDB)

a reference database that contains records for all worldwide patent publications, as far as data are made available. In most patent offices, there is a publication of the application followed by a publication of the grant (if any). Other special publications also appear. DOCDB is maintained by the EPO.

EPC contracting states

EPO European states parties to the European Patent Convention and therefore members of the European Patent Organization. (See also *European Patent Convention*). These states have agreed that patents granted by the European Patent Office have the same effects as national patents.

Examination

EPO the European Patent Office examines European patent applications on written request after the search has been completed.

JPO/KIPO
/SIPO on a request for examination within three years for the JPO and the SIPO and five years for the KIPO after filing date, a patent examiner examines the patent application on novelty, inventive step, utility and so on (substantive examination).

USPTO the examiner shall make a thorough study of an application (which includes the claimed invention) and shall make a thorough investigation (search) of the available prior art relating to the subject matter of the claimed invention. The examination shall be complete with respect both to compliance of the application with the applicable statutes and rules and to the patentability of the invention as claimed, as well as with respect to matters of form, unless otherwise indicated.

Euro-direct application

EPO see *Direct European filing*

Euro-PCT application – regional phase

EPO a PCT application wherein the European Patent Office is designated and the applicant has made an explicit request to the European Patent Office for processing the application by that Office under the European Patent Convention, and fulfilled the requirements in the PCT Article 22(1) or Article 39(1). See also *National (regional) phase*.

European Patent Convention (EPC, EPC 2000)

EPO in 1973 the European Patent Convention (38 contracting states as of 31 December 2011) established the European Patent Organization that enables patent applicants to obtain a patent in some or all of the contracting states by the means of a single procedure. A revised version of the convention (EPC 2000) entered into force on December 13th, 2007.

European Patent Office (EPO)

one of the two organs of the European Patent Organization, it grants European patents for the EPC contracting states.

European search

EPO search carried out by the European Patent Office on an application for a Direct European filing. See *Search report*.

Final action

EPO the last decision taken by the examining division in the European granting procedure, meaning either to refuse or to propose to grant the patent application.

JPO/KIPO the final decision taken by a patent examiner meaning to grant or to refuse the patent application. Disposal of withdrawal or abandonment of the patent application is also included.

SIPO the final decision taken by a patent examiner meaning to grant or to refuse the patent application. Disposal of withdrawal of the patent application is also included.

USPTO an Office action based upon the second or any subsequent examination or consideration by an examiner that closes the prosecution of a non-provisional patent application.

First office action

- EPO first communication of the examiner to the applicant in the examining phase of the granting procedure.
- JPO/KIPO /SIPO the notification of the first examination result after the request for examination including reasons for refusal or granting a patent.
- USPTO an Office action based upon the first examination of the non-provisional application by an examiner.

Five blocs patent family

a Five blocs patent family is part of filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all the Five blocs (EPC states, Japan, R. Korea, the P.R. China and the U.S.).

Five Offices

the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office, the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Four blocs patent family

a Four blocs patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all the Four blocs (EPC states, Japan, R. Korea and the U.S.).

Four Offices

the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office, the Korean Intellectual Property Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Four Office Statistics Report

see IP5 Statistics Report

Grant

see *Patent granted*

Industrial applicability

EPO is fulfilled for any patent application if it can be made or used in any kind of industry, including agriculture.

JPO/ KIPO means that the invention itself is industrially exploitable.

SIPO see *Practical applicability*

USPTO see *Utility*

Intellectual property (IP)

creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce.

intellectual property is divided into two categories: Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International application

see *PCT application*

International Patent Classification (IPC)

the IPC “is a hierarchical classification system used primarily to classify and search patent documents (patent applications, specifications of granted patents, utility models, etc.) according to the technical fields to which they pertain. It therefore serves as an instrument for an orderly arrangement of the patent documents, a basis for selective dissemination of information and a basis for investigating the state of the art in given fields of technology.” There are eight major technology sections which are further broken down into about 70,000 subdivisions.

<http://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/en/>

International phase

the procedure where a PCT international application is processed under the PCT by the International Authorities (the Receiving Office, the International Bureau, the International Searching Authority, and upon the applicant’s request, the International Preliminary Examining Authority).

International Preliminary Examination (IPE)

the (optional) examination for PCT international applications carried out by a competent International Preliminary Examining Authority, leading to the establishment of a report indicating whether the subject matter claimed in the application meet the requirements of novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability.

International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)

the national or regional patent Offices that are designated by the PCT Assembly for carrying out the international preliminary examination. Each receiving Office should specify at least one International Preliminary Examining Authority that is competent for the applications filed with that Office.

International search

see PCT international search

International Searching Authority (ISA)

the national or regional patent Offices that are designated by the PCT Assembly for carrying out the PCT international search. Each receiving Office should specify at least one International Searching Authority that is competent for the applications filed with that Office.

International Search Report

the report established as the result of the PCT international search listing all relevant documents and other types of disclosures that may affect the patentability of the claims in the PCT international application. For international applications filed on or after January 1, 2004, the report is accompanied by a written opinion established by the same Searching Authority indicating whether the subject matter claimed in the application meet the requirements of novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability.

Invalidation

SIPO where, starting from the date of the announcement of the grant of the patent right, any entity or individual considers the grant of the said patent right is not in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Patent Law, it or he may request the Patent Reexamination Board to declare the patent right invalid. The Patent Reexamination Board shall examine the request for invalidation of the patent right promptly, make decision on it and notify the person who made the request and the patentee. The decision declaring the patent right invalid shall be registered and announced by the SIPO.

Inventive step

EPO/JPO /KIPO an invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if, having regard to the state of the art, it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

SIPO as compared with the prior art, the invention has prominent substantive features and represents a notable progress and the utility model has substantive features and represents progress.

USPTO the equivalent term is unobviousness. This means that the available prior modification of the available prior art must be one which would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. For applications filed on or after March 16, 2013 containing a claim having an effective filing date that is on or after March 16, 2013, the time frame for this inquiry will be before the effective filing date of the claimed invention.

IP5 blocs patent family

an IP5 blocs patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all the IP5 blocs (EPC states, Japan, R. Korea, P.R. China and the U.S.).

IP5 Offices cooperation

an initiative, involving the world's five largest patent offices – the European Patent Office, the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the Japan Patent Office, the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China and the United States Patent and Trademark Office - and aimed at creating an international patenting framework.

IP5 Statistics Report

a report on patent statistics published for the first time in November 2012 and will be published jointly each year by the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office, the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The report is available both in paper copy form and on the web (IP5 web server). The web version contains additional annexes with information on historical statistics and this glossary of terms. The IP5 Statistics report contains many similar statistics to the *Four Office Statistics Report* and the *Trilateral Statistical Report* that were previously published annually by the same Offices excluding the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China, in the case of the *Four Office Statistics Report*, and excluding the Korean Intellectual Property Office and the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China, in the case of the *Trilateral Statistical Report*.

Japan Patent Office (JPO)

Japanese authority responsible for industrial property matters as patents, trademarks, utility models and designs. See also *Intellectual property*.

Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)

Korean authority responsible for industrial property matters as patents, trademarks, utility models and designs.

Limitation

EPO the patentee may request to have the claims of his granted patent limited (or to have the whole patent revoked for all the designated states – see revocation). The limitation procedure offers an opportunity to obtain a limitation of a European patent in a short and straightforward procedure. The request can be filed at any time after grant, after opposition proceedings, or even after expiry of the patent.

London Agreement

for EPO patents, the Agreement on the application of Article 65 EPC – the London Agreement – is an optional agreement aiming at reducing the costs relating to the translation of European patents after grant. The EPC contracting states which have ratified or acceded to the agreement undertake to waive, entirely or largely, the requirement for translations of European patents. The agreement came into force on 1 May 2008.

Maintenance

a patent can be maintained after an opposition procedure or an interference proceeding or a reexamination proceedings, possibly in an amended form. Patents can be maintained up to their terms by payment of renewal fees.

EPO twenty years from the date of filing. During examination, yearly renewal fees are due to the EPO at the beginning of the patent years from the 3rd year onward. After grant, renewal fees are payable to national offices of the EPC contracting states instead, under terms specified by statutes in each country.

- JPO/KIPO** twenty years from the date of filing. At the time of grant, a minimum patent fee for the 1st to 3rd years must be paid at one and the same time. The annual fees for the 4th year onward may be paid in the amount equivalent to a single year or several years in a lump sum.
- SIPO** twenty years from the date of filing. When the applicant goes through the formalities of registration of the grant of patent right, it or he shall pay a registration fee for the grant of patent right, printing fee for the announcement of grant of patent right and the annual fee of the year in which the patent right is granted. The annual fee of the patent right after the year in which the patent is granted shall be paid before the expiration of the preceding year.
- USPTO** twenty years from the date of earliest filing, maintenance fees are fees required to be paid in all utility patents based on applications filed on or after December 12, 1980, to maintain a patent in force beyond 4, 8 and 12 years after the date of grant. Maintenance fees are not required for any plant patents or for any design patents.
- NB** maintenance is also an accounting term for costs arising from maintaining buildings etc.

National application

a patent application filed with a national office under the national procedure.

National office

a national authority responsible for intellectual property matters such as e.g. patents, trademarks, copyright, utility models, designs in one country.

National (regional) phase

the procedure where a PCT international application is processed by a national patent Office or regional patent Organization, which is designated in the PCT international application, under its national law or treaty, following an explicit request by the applicant and on condition that the requirements in the PCT Article 22(1) or Article 39(1) are fulfilled. The above procedure is referred to as "regional phase" when the PCT application is processed by a regional patent Organization.

National procedure

patent examination and granting procedure in a single country.

National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training (INPIT)

JPO the INPIT works with the JPO to support various activities such as access to gazettes, consultation, promotion of patent licensing, information dissemination, training and development of human resources. The center manages the Industrial Property Digital Library (IPDL) via the internet, which supplies industrial property information for free.

Novelty

EPO an invention shall be considered to be novel if it does not form part of the state of the art, which comprises everything made available to the public by means of a written or oral description, by use, or in any other way, before the date of filing of the application.

JPO/KIPO an invention is novel when its content of invention is not known at the time of filing, and if known at such time, the patent cannot be granted.

SIPO the invention or utility model does not form part of the prior art, nor has any entity or individual filed previously before the date of filing with the patent administration department under the State Council an application relating to the identical invention or utility model disclosed in patent application documents published or patent documents announced after the said date of filing.

USPTO a claimed invention lacks novelty if each and every element as set forth in a claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a prior art reference.

Opposition

EPO within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of a European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the EPO of opposition to the European patent granted, invoking lack of patentability, e.g. lack of novelty or inventive step or lack of sufficiently clear and complete disclosure of the invention, or the fact that the granted patent extends beyond the application as filed. The oppositions for European patents are dealt with by opposition divisions of the EPO.

JPO	n.a. (Patent opposition system was deleted on January 1, 2005.)
KIPO	n.a. (Patent opposition system was deleted on March 3, 2006.)
SIPO	n.a. (Patent opposition system has been deleted since July 1, 2001.)
USPTO	any party may provide evidence that is adverse to a patent application or to publication, within two months of publication (third party submission in published applications), after publication if accompanied by the written consent of the applicant (a protest) or during the period of enforceability of a granted patent (a reexamination). Beginning in September 16, 2012, this time period for third party submission was changed to the later of 6 months after publication or the date of a first rejection of any claim in an Office action.

Paris Convention

an international convention, established in 1883, which is currently administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. It set up the basic characteristics of the modern international patent system, allowing in particular for subsequent filings, which claim the priority of the first filing, to be made at other patent offices within the following twelve month period. The convention also concerns other matter such as equal treatment, territoriality of patents and other sets of common rules.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

an international treaty, established in 1970, administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization, participated in by 141 contracting states (as of October 31, 2009), providing an alternative system whereby the applicants can file patent applications in foreign countries.

Patent granted

EPO when the examining division or the examiner is of the opinion that the application and the invention to which it relates meets all requirements set, it decides to grant the patent. The grant is effective from the date it is mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin.

- JPO** when the examination is completed by an examiner and there is no reasons for refusal to be found, a copy of decision to grant a patent is mailed to the applicant, who then has got 30 days for payment of the patent fee. After this payment, the patent right is registered to the Patent Register in JPO and an exclusive right is granted for a specific period.
- KIPO** when the examination is completed by an examiner and there is no reasons for refusal to be found, a certified copy of decision to grant a patent is mailed to the applicant, who has then got 3 months for payment of the patent fee. After this payment, the patent right is registered to the Patent Register in KIPO and an exclusive right is granted for a specific period.
- SIPO** after SIPO issues the notification to grant the patent right, the applicant shall go through the formalities of registration within 2 months from the date of receipt of the notification. If the applicant completes the formalities of registration within the said time limit, SIPO shall grant the patent right, issue the patent certificate and announce it.
- USPTO** when the issue fee is paid and all other requirements have been met (e.g., drawings) within the time allowed by law, the application is forwarded to the printer for Final Data Capture (FDC) and final issue preparation. At this point, the application can only be retrieved if it is withdrawn from issue. The application is assigned a patent number and issue date about ten days before the application issues as a patent, and an Issue Notification is mailed to inform the applicant of the patent number and issue date. A bond paper copy of the patent grant is ribboned, sealed and mailed by the Office of Data Management.

Patent Prosecution Highway

a set of initiatives for providing accelerated patent prosecution procedures by sharing information between some patent offices. It also permits each participating patent office to benefit from the work previously done by the other patent office, with the goal of reducing examination workload and improving patent quality.

Patent right

protection in a sovereign state provisionally conferred by a patent application and confirmed by a later grant. In a supranational procedure (e.g. PCT, EPO) a single application can confer multiple patent rights in different countries by means of multiple designations.

PATSTAT

EPO Worldwide patent statistical database.

PCT application

international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

PCT Chapter II

a chapter in the Patent Cooperation Treaty specifying the procedure where the applicant can request that an international preliminary examination be carried out by a competent International Preliminary Examination Authority.

PCT international search

search carried out on a PCT international application to discover the documents or other types of disclosures that may affect the patentability of the claims.

PCT Protest

a reasoned statement filed, together with the additional search or examination fee, by the applicant opposing a decision of lack of unity of invention made by the International Searching Authority or the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Pendency

time taken to achieve certain actions of the granting procedure, measured from a reference date to the date of completion of the specified action. This can be the time taken by the Office to complete an action or the time taken to complete a sequence of actions. Generally pendency statistics indicate an average duration for a given action from a specified reference date.

Plant patent

USPTO may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

Practical Applicability

SIPO the invention or utility model can be made or used and can produce effective results.

Prior Art

the complete information publicly available related to matter for which protection is sought in a patent application. Also known as state of the art. See also *PCT International search*.

Priority

under the terms of the Paris Convention of 1883 and its later amendments, an applicant may make a subsequent filing for the same invention in another jurisdiction within 12 months of a first filing, quoting the priority of the first filing.

Provisional patent application

USPTO U.S. national application for patent that does not require a patent claim, oath or declaration, or any information disclosure (prior art) statement. Provisional patent applications provide the means to establish an early effective filing date in a nonprovisional patent application and automatically become abandoned after one year and cannot claim priority to, or the benefit of, another application.

Publication

the event where the content of the patent application is disclosed to the public. In most jurisdictions, the patent applications are published promptly after expiration of 18 months from the earliest priority date (or filing date where no priority is claimed), subject to certain conditions. Another publication is made at grant.

- EPO the European search report is published by the EPO if possible together with the application.
- at the same time as it publishes the mention of the grant of the European patent, the EPO also publishes a specification of the European patent containing the description, the claims and any drawings. International applications, for which the European Patent Office is the designated Office are, when published, also mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin.
- JPO/ KIPO the application is published 18 months after filing to ensure that no duplication of research and application is made. In addition, in case of a request for early disclosure by the applicant, the application is published earlier than 18 months.
- SIPO where, after receiving an application for a patent for invention, SIPO upon preliminary examination, finds the application to be in conformity with the requirements of the Patent Law, it shall publish the application promptly after the expiration of 18 months from the date of filing. Upon the request of the applicant, SIPO publishes the application earlier.
- USPTO except in limited circumstances, nonprovisional applications are published after the expiration of 18 months from the earliest filing date for which a benefit is sought.

Reexamination proceedings

see *Opposition and Revocation*

SIPO see *Appeal*

USPTO at any time during the period of enforceability of a patent any person may file a request for the USPTO to conduct a second examination of any claim of the patent on the basis of prior art patents or printed publications which that person states to be pertinent and applicable and believes to have a bearing on the patentability. A request for ex parte reexamination (under 35 U.S.C. 302) or inter partes reexamination (under 35 U.S.C. 311) may be filed.

Receiving Office

The office at which a patent application is filed, even though patent protection may be sought in other jurisdictions. This is particularly relevant for international phase PCT applications, since a single application automatically designates a wide range of jurisdictions.

Refusal

EPO/JPO /KIPO	if an application does not fulfill the necessary requirements, it will be refused by the Office.
SIPO	see <i>Rejection</i>
USPTO	n.a. (this does not apply to patent applications).

Regional application

patent application filed under a supranational patent system covering several countries of the same geographical zone.

European Patent Organization (38 European countries as of December 31, 2011), Eurasian Patent Organization (9 east European and Asian countries), African Intellectual Property Organization (16 African countries), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (15 African countries), Gulf Co-operation Council (6 countries).

Reissued patent

EPO/JPO	see <i>Amended form</i>
KIPO	new version of the patent in which an amendment of the description, claims and/or drawings is reflected after an invalidation trial
SIPO	n.a.
USPTO	whenever any patent is, through error without any deceptive intention, drawing, or by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had a right to claim in the patent, the Director shall, on the surrender of such patent and the payment of the fee required by law, reissue the patent for the invention disclosed in the original patent, and in accordance with a new and amended application, for the unexpired part of the term of the original patent. No new matter shall be introduced into the application for reissue. The phrase "without any deceptive intention" was deleted from 35 U.S.C. 251 on September 16, 2012.

Rejection

EPO	if an opposition or an appeal does not fulfill the necessary requirements, it will be rejected by the Office.
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JPO/KIPO see *Refusal*

SIPO if an application does not fulfill the necessary requirements it will be rejected by the Office.

USPTO a written statement by an examiner that explains why a claimed invention is not considered patentable.

Revocation

EPO if the opposition division considers that the grounds for opposition prejudice the maintenance of the patent, it shall revoke the patent.

the patentee may request to have the whole patent revoked for all the designated states. The request can be filed at any time after grant, after opposition proceedings, or even after expiry of the patent.

JPO/ KIPO the patent will be revoked when the appeals collegiate comes to the agreement that a patent should be revoked on the basis of the reason for the appeal.

SIPO see *Invalidation*

USPTO at the conclusion of a reexamination proceedings, any patent claims that are determined to be unpatentable are cancelled.

Search

EPO a report on the results of the search drawn up by the search division after the patent application has been accorded a date of filing and is not deemed to be withdrawn. See *European search*.

JPO/KIPO n.a.
/SIPO/USPTO

State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China

Chinese authority responsible for industrial property matters as patents, utility models and designs.

State of the Art

see *Prior art*

Supplementary search

EPO search carried out by the European Patent Office on a Euro-PCT application in the regional phase for which the International Search Authority was not the European Patent Office.

JPO/KIPO n.a.

SIPO/
USPTO an updated search performed by an examiner as necessary throughout the pendency of an application to locate prior art that was unavailable at the time of the original search.

Supranational procedure

either a regional procedure: the European Patent Convention, the Harare Protocol, the Eurasian Patent Convention, the Gulf Cooperation Council or the Patent Cooperation Treaty. See also *Regional application*.

Technical appeal

EPO an appeal on a decision taken during the patent procedure.

Technical field

a level of aggregation within a patent classification. See also *International Patent Classification*.

Third party

EPO/JPO
/KIPO/SIPO party other than the party concerned with the patent application.

USPTO this term usually refers to a requester in a reexamination proceedings, other than the patent owner or its privies.

Three-Track Examination

KIPO an applicant can choose among three options, accelerated, regular and deferred examinations.

Triadic patent family

a triadic patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there are published applications or grants at EPO and JPO and published grants at USPTO. In this case patent filings that share common priorities are consolidated into a single patent family.

Trilateral Offices

the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Trilateral patent family

a Trilateral patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all Trilateral blocs (EPC states, Japan and the U.S.).

Trilateral Statistical report

see IP5 Statistics Report

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

as an agency of the United States Department of Commerce, the primary services provided by the USPTO are examining patent and trademark applications and disseminating patent and trademark information.

U.S. patent classification system

an official patent classification system used and maintained by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), that contains more than 400 classes.

Unobviousness

see *Inventive step*

Utility

EPO/JPO /KIPO see *Industrial applicability*

SIPO see *Practical Applicability*

USPTO an invention has a well-established utility if (i) a person of ordinary skill in the art would immediately appreciate why the invention is useful based on the characteristics of the invention (e.g., properties or applications of a product or process), and (ii) the utility is specific, substantial, and credible.

Utility model

an exclusive right granted for an invention, which allows the right holder to prevent others from commercially using the protected invention, without his authorization, for a limited period of time. In its basic definition, which may vary from one country (where such protection is available) to another, a utility model is similar to a patent. In fact, utility models are sometimes referred to as "petty patents" or "innovation patents."

Utility patent

USPTO may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new, useful, and nonobvious process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.

Withdrawal

EPO/SIPO an application is withdrawn either on request of the applicant or by decision of the Office to consider the application to be withdrawn because the applicant fails to reply in due time to a communication by the Office or fails to pay a fee. Under some conditions, the proceedings may be resumed.

JPO/ KIPO an applicant can withdraw his/her application voluntarily.

USPTO non-provisional applications may be withdrawn from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon a grantable petition by an applicant. A PCT application becomes withdrawn, and processing of the application is discontinued, either upon written notice by the applicant or by virtue of a declaration by the relevant office or authority. See also *Abandonment*.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

an international organization dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are, thus, recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity. WIPO administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).