

Chapter 5

THE IP5 OFFICES AND THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

This chapter presents firstly the impact of the PCT system on global patenting activity. Then it describes the various activities of the IP5 Offices that relate to the PCT system.

Graphs are presented that display the shares that used the PCT, by origin, of patent applications, grants and patent families. Descriptions are given of additional activities of the IP5 Offices under the PCT as Receiving Offices (RO) for applicants in their respective territories, as International Search Authorities (ISA) and as International Preliminary Examination Authorities (IPEA). PCT searches are a significant workload for the IP5 Offices in addition to those already described in Chapter 4.

Statistics in this chapter have been derived from the WIPO Statistics Database³⁹ and the IP5 Offices. The graphs cover five-year periods that include the latest year for which reliable data are available⁴⁰. Data for 2017 are presented in all figures except for Fig. 5.1 (proportions of applications filed by PCT) and Fig. 5.6 (IP5 patent families by origin).

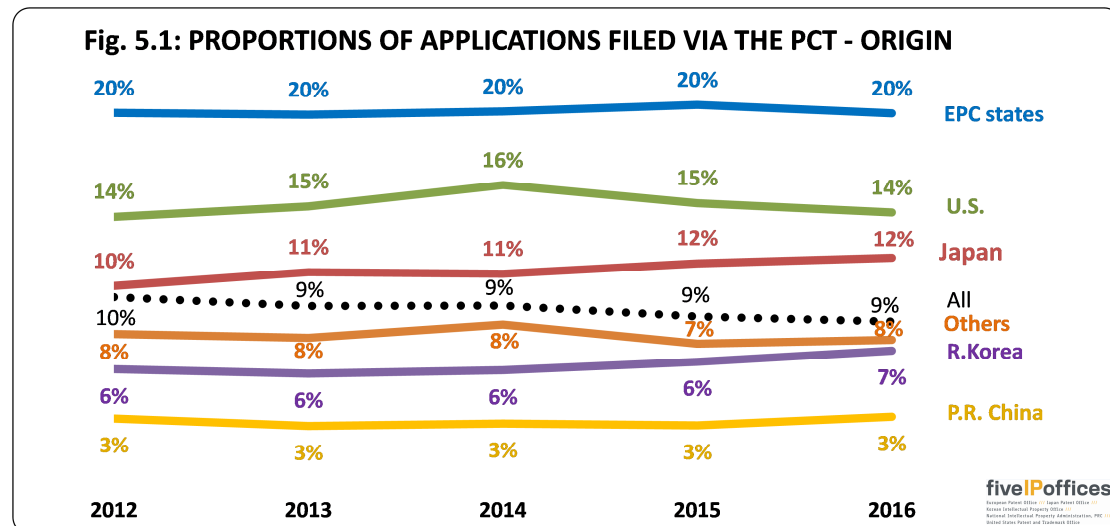
³⁹ This edition refers to general patent data as of March 2018, and to PCT international application data as of June 2018, www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/index.html

⁴⁰ The statistical tables file found in the web version of this report includes extended time series for most of the data included in this chapter. www.fiveipoffices.org/statistics/statisticsreports.html

PCT AS FILING ROUTE

PATENT FILINGS

Fig. 5.1 shows, for each bloc of origin (residence of first-named applicant or inventor), the proportions of all patent filings that are PCT international applications. Applications are counted in the year of filing. These data are comparable to those in Figs. 3.1 to 3.4.



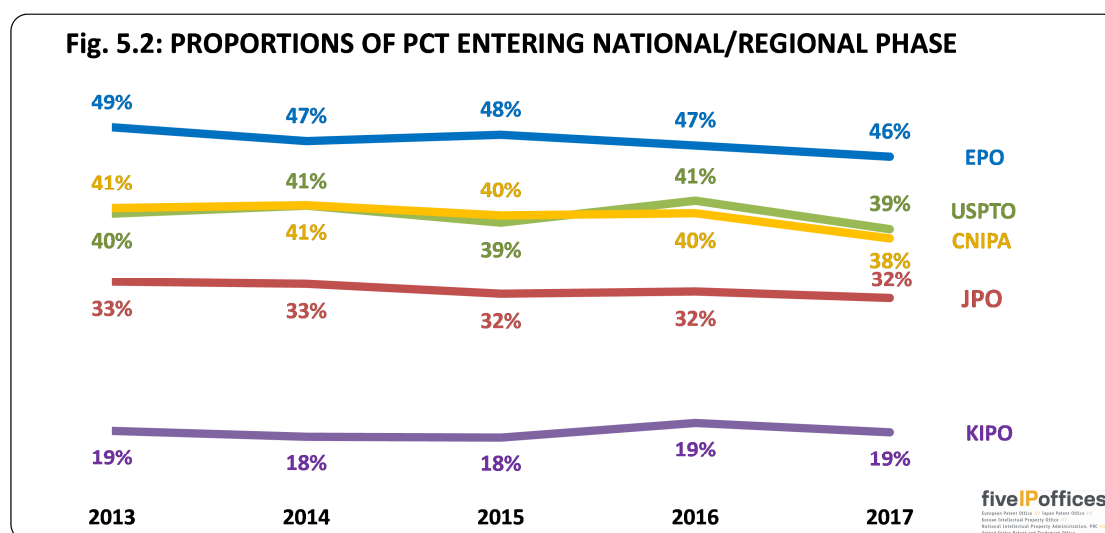
9 percent of worldwide patent filings were made via the PCT route in 2015.

Comparing 2015 and 2016, the proportion of applications filed via the PCT remained stable for applications originating from the EPC states, Japan and P.R. China. For R. Korea the proportion increased by 1 percent, while the U.S. proportion declined by 1 percent. The proportion for the EPC states origin applications continue to be higher than the proportions for applications from the remaining blocs.

NATIONAL / REGIONAL PHASE ENTRY

After the international phase of the PCT procedure, applicants decide whether they wish to continue further with their applications in the national or regional phase for each country or regional organization of interest. If the decision is made to proceed further, then the applicant has to fulfil the various requirements of the selected PCT contracting states or organizations.

Fig. 5.2 shows the proportions of international PCT applications that entered the national or regional phase at each of the IP5 Offices. Applications are counted in the year corresponding to the date when the delay to enter the national or regional phase has expired⁴¹.



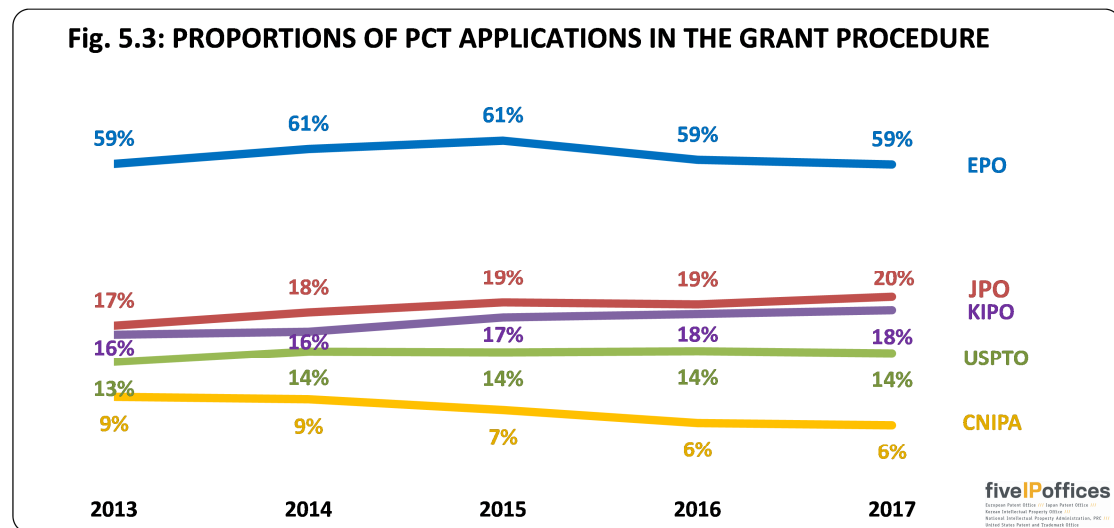
A higher proportion enters the regional phase at the EPO than enters the national phase at any of the other IP5 Offices. This is due to the multinational dimension of the EPO, which provides an opportunity to proceed further with a unique procedure for several countries. The proportion remains lowest at the KIPO.

Between 2013 and 2017, the proportion declined slightly at the EPO, the JPO and the CNIPA. It remained essentially stable at the KIPO and at the USPTO.

⁴¹ It should be noted that counts from EPC contracting state national offices are not reported in Figs. 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4.

SHARE OF PCT APPLICATIONS

Fig. 5.3 shows the shares of PCT among all applications in the grant procedure at each office (as presented earlier in Fig. 4.1).

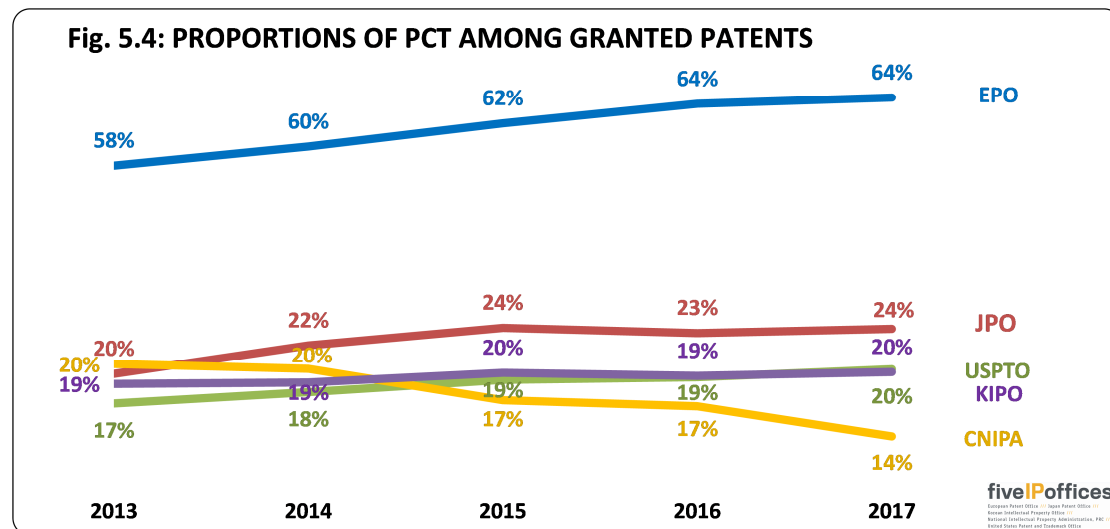


The proportions of PCT national/regional phase applications among all applications remained stable from 2016 to 2017, with the exception of the JPO where the share increased by 1 percent.

EPO continues to have much higher proportion of PCT applications, compared to the other IP5 Offices.

PCT GRANTS

Fig. 5.4 shows the proportions of granted patents by each of the IP5 Offices that were based on PCT applications.



Granted patents generally relate to applications that were filed several years earlier.

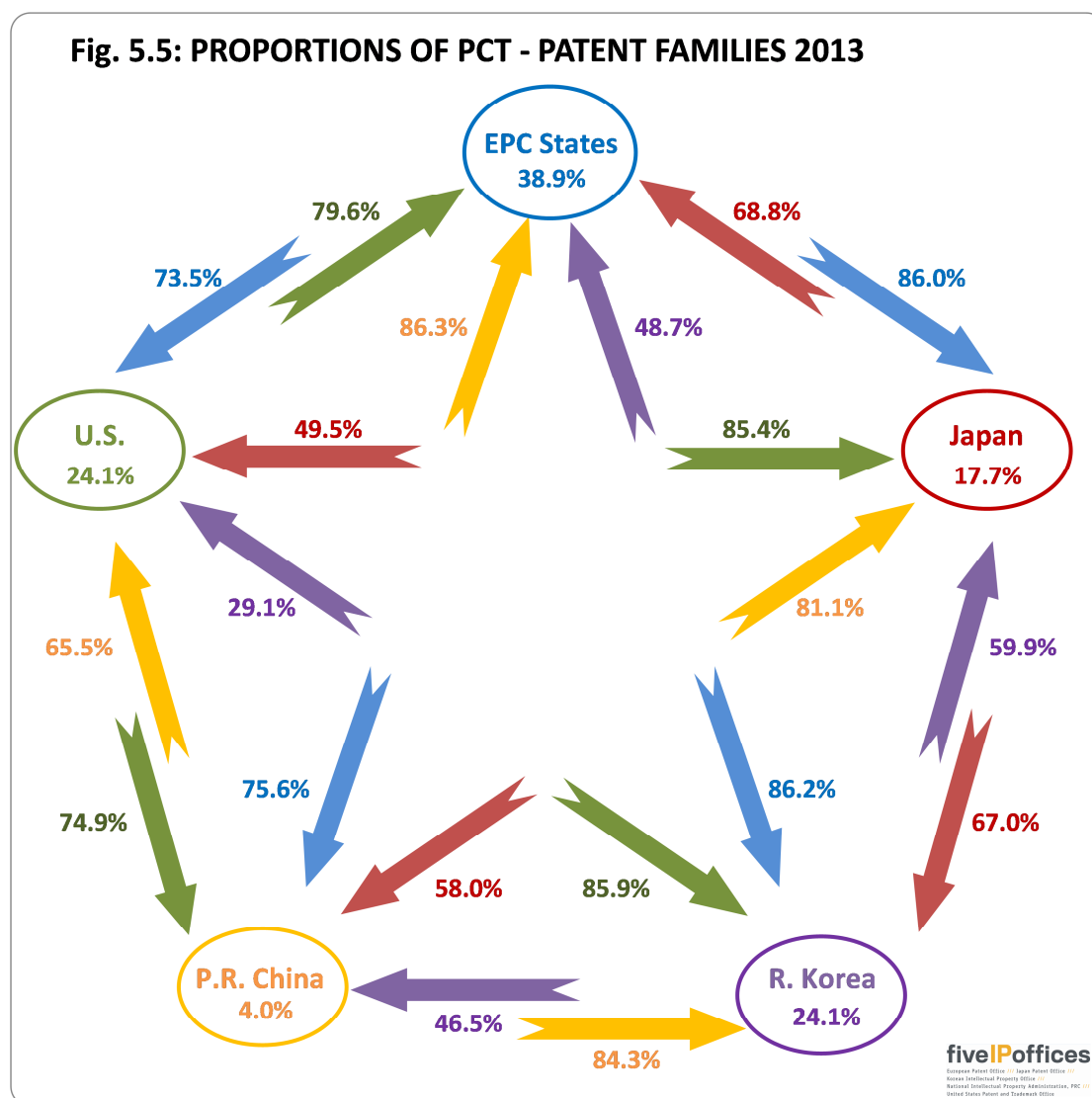
Over the 5-year period, there was an increase in the proportion of PCT in patent grants at the EPO, the JPO, the KIPO and the USPTO, of 6 percent, 4 percent, 3 percent and 1 percent respectively. At the CNIPA, the percentage decreased by 6 percent. The percentages of PCTs in patent grants in Fig. 5.4 are always higher than the percentages of PCTs in applications in Fig. 5.3, for all IP5 Offices, except for the EPO before 2015.

PATENT FAMILIES AND PCT

A patent family is a group of patent filings that claim the priority of a single filing, as was described in the final section of Chapter 3.

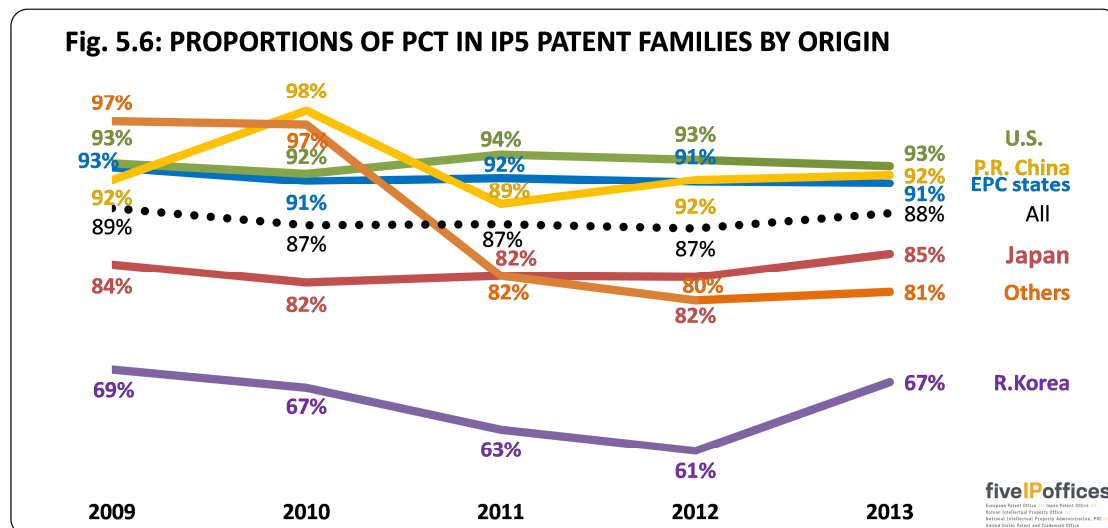
The PCT system provides a good way to make subsequent patent applications in a large number of countries. Therefore, it can be expected that many patent families flowing between blocs will use the PCT route. In this section, the usage of the PCT system implies that at least one PCT application has been made within the family of filings that quote the priority of the same first filing.

Fig. 5.5 shows the usage of the PCT among patent families in 2013. Two types of percentages are shown. The first, next to the name of each bloc, is the proportion of the overall number of first filings for the bloc that generated families using the PCT. The second, next to the arrows indicating flows between-blocs, shows the share of total patent family flows that used the PCT system. This figure is based on first filings in 2013, and can be compared with Fig. 3.14.



In general, the usage of the PCT route is far higher when making applications abroad rather than at home. Applicants from the U.S., P.R. China and the EPC states use the PCT system to a greater extent than applicants from Japan and R. Korea.

Fig. 5.6 shows the proportions of IP5 patent families by bloc of origin (residence of first-named applicants or inventors), as given earlier in Fig. 3.15, that made some use of the PCT system. IP5 patent families correspond to filings where activities of the first and/or subsequent associated filings were made in all the IP5 Blocs.



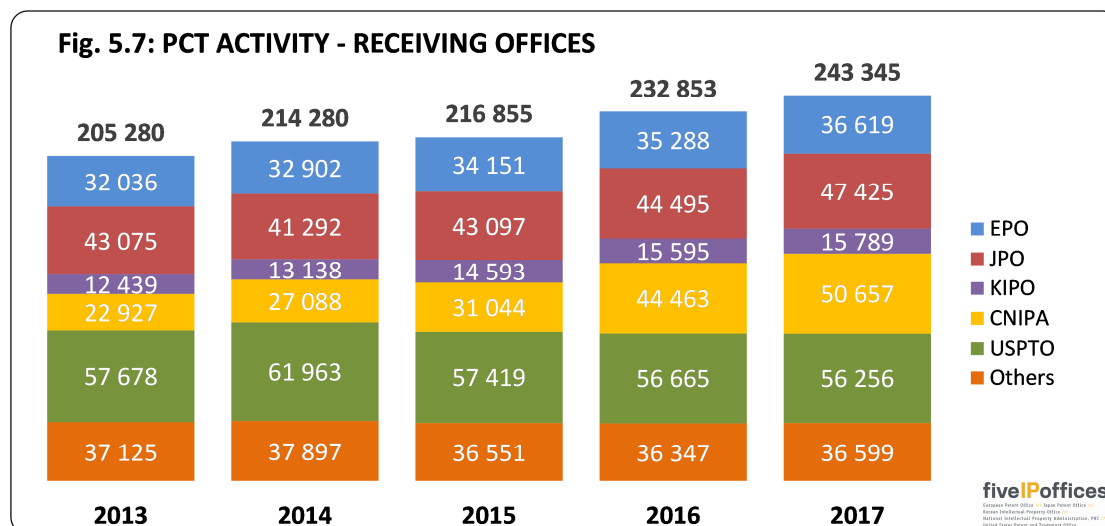
Since IP5 patent families represent highly internationalised applications, the rate of PCT usage is high compared to the overall usage of PCTs among applications in general, as was shown in Fig. 5.1.

In 2013, the percentage of usage of the PCT system remained unchanged in the U.S., the EPC states and P.R. China. Usage in Japan increased by 3 percent and by 6 percent in R. Korea, where it still remains lower than in the other blocs.

PCT AUTHORITIES

Under the PCT, each of the IP5 Offices acts as RO, mainly for applicants from its own geographical zone, and as ISA and IPEA for non-residents and residents. The following graphs show the trends from 2013 to 2017.

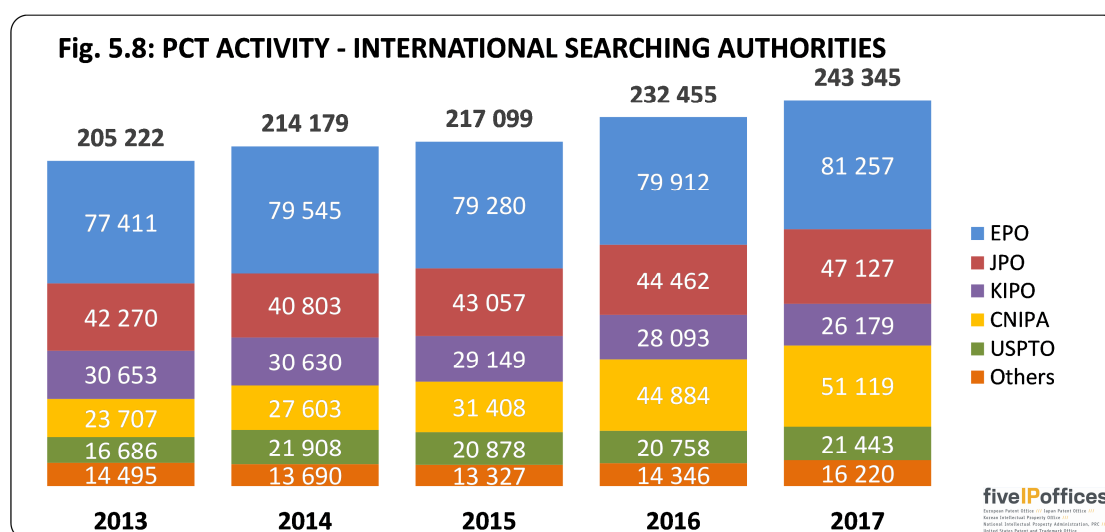
Fig. 5.7 shows the breakdown of PCT international filings by ROs over time.



After a limited growth in 2015, the total number of PCT international phase filings grew at a higher pace in 2016 and 2017. The compound annual growth rate from 2013 to 2017 was 4.3 percent.

In 2017, the IP5 Offices had an overall increase of PCT international filings of 5 percent compared with 2016, although a decrease of 1 percent occurred at USPTO. The CNIPA had the largest percentage increase of 14 percent. Together the IP5 Offices were RO for 85 percent of the PCT international filings in 2017 (82 percent in 2013).

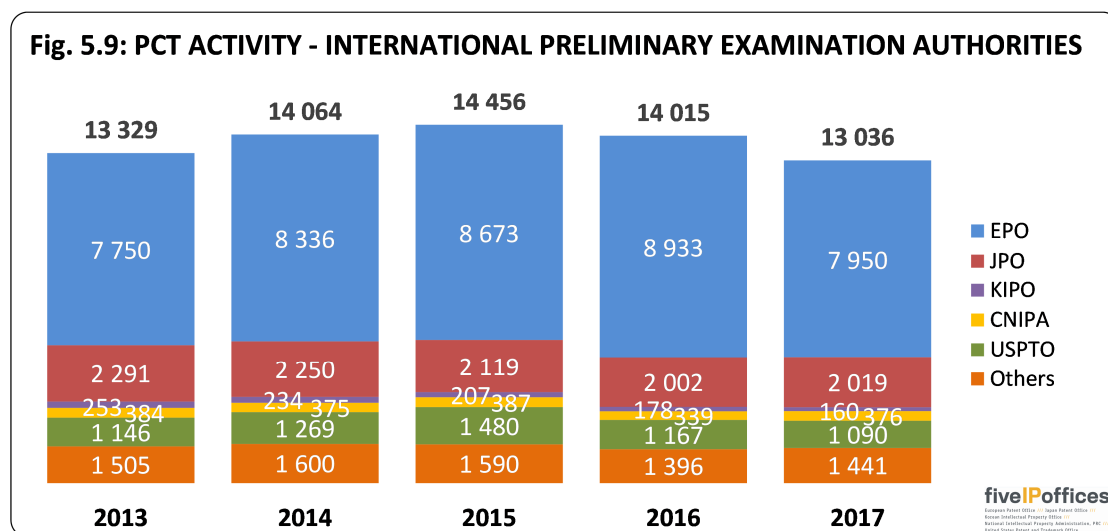
Fig. 5.8 shows the breakdown over time of the numbers of international search requests to offices as ISA, for those applications for which information is known.



There is a steady increase in total activity over the period described. In 2017, the IP5 Offices received 93 percent of all PCT international search requests, consistent with the percentage of requests received by the IP5 Offices during the previous years. The EPO continues to receive the largest number of requests, receiving 33 percent of all requests in 2017.

CNIPA once again demonstrated strong growth with a 14 percent increase. JPO experienced an increase of 6 percent, while the proportion of requests received at the KIPO decreased by 7 percent.

Fig. 5.9 shows the breakdown over time of the numbers of international preliminary examination requests to IP5 Offices as IPEA.



From 2016 to 2017, the total number of requests for international preliminary examinations decreased 7 percent. Despite an increase between 2013 and 2015, it should be born in mind that there had been a decline in the numbers over the past 10 years, as can be seen in the statistical tables that are available at the web-site.

Together, the IP5 Offices were in charge of 89 percent of the IPEA work in 2017. Annually, from 2013 to 2017, the EPO performed around 60 percent of all the international preliminary examinations.