

# WIPO



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## WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION GENEVA

### SPECIAL UNION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DEPOSIT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS (HAGUE UNION)

#### ASSEMBLY

**Thirteenth Session (9th Ordinary)  
Geneva, September 20 to 29, 1993**

MATTERS CONCERNING THE HAGUE UNION

Memorandum of the Director General

#### Introduction

1. The draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium has the following features particularly relevant to the finances of the Hague Union:

(i) The Fee-financed Unions (including the Hague Union) would have a higher share in the "common expenses" of the Organization; the increase of the share of the Fee-increased Unions would diminish the share of the Contribution-financed Unions; such diminution is of an order that would allow a reduction by 8.6% of the overall amount of the contributions payable in the 1994-95 biennium by the member States of the Contribution-financed Unions; such reduction would be of obvious benefit to each State member of the Paris, Berne and other Contribution-financed Unions (see document AB/XXIV/2, paragraph 2.21);

(ii) The fees paid by applicants to the International Bureau for services rendered to them under the Hague system would be increased by 10% effective April 1, 1994 (see document AB/XXIV/2, paragraph 2.26(iii)); and

(iii) Any surpluses of the Fee-financed Unions (including the Hague Union) realized in the 1994-95 biennium would, as it has been the case since 1990, go into the special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization (see document AB/XXIV/2, paragraph 2.15).

2. At its April 1993 meeting, the WIPO Budget Committee examined the above-mentioned matters and:

(i) "... decided to recommend to the Governing Bodies that the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium be approved, including the reduction by 8.6% of the overall amount of the contributions payable in the 1994-95 biennium in respect of the Contribution-financed Unions, on the understanding that the proposed fee increases, the increased participation of the Fee-financed Unions in the financing of program activities of the Organization beyond the level of their participation in the 1992-93 biennium and the use of any surpluses generated during the 1994-95 biennium by those Unions would have to be decided upon by the Assemblies of the PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions, respectively" (document AB/XXIV/3, paragraph 50); and

(ii) "In this regard, the Budget Committee also decided to recommend that the International Bureau furnish additional information to the Assemblies of the PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions concerning the finances of those Unions involving, in particular, justification of the proposed fee increases, explanation of the proposed levels of participation of those Unions in the financing of program activities of the Organization, provision of information concerning their reserve funds, and explanation of the proposed use of the 1994-95 surpluses of those Unions" (document AB/XXIV/3, paragraph 51).

3. The present document provides the said additional documentation requested in respect of the Hague Union; documents PCT/A/XXI/1 and MM/A/XXV/1 (issued together with this document) provide the corresponding additional documentation in respect of the PCT and Madrid Unions, respectively.

4. It is to be noted that the WIPO Budget Committee also "... decided to recommend that the International Bureau furnish additional information to the Assembly of the Madrid Union to justify the proposed increase in posts for the International Registration Units, in the light of the reduction in the level of activity and the levelling of the expected number of applications for international registration and renewals" (document AB/XXIV/3, paragraph 52). Since the International Registration Units perform the tasks of the International Bureau under the Hague Agreement as well as under the Madrid Agreement, it is to be noted that the additional information which is furnished--in paragraphs 44 to 56 of document MM/A/XXV/1--to justify the said increase in posts refers not only to the activities under the Madrid Agreement but also to the activities under the Hague Agreement.

5. The following paragraphs provide, first, an explanation of the interest of the Hague Union in what the WIPO Budget Committee termed the "program activities" of the Organization, which justifies the proposed levels of participation of the Hague Union in the financing of those program activities (see paragraphs 6 to 15, below, and Annex I). Since the proposed Hague fee increase is needed, *inter alia*, in order to provide reserves needed for the necessary investments for additional premises for both the short term and the long term, and needed for extraordinary investments for further computerization and other advanced technologies to be used in the Hague system, a description is given of the needs of the International Bureau for additional premises and computerization (see paragraphs 16 to 27, below). The situation of the reserve fund of the Hague Union and of the special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization, and the expected surpluses of the Hague Union to be credited to that special reserve fund, are then given (see paragraphs 28 to 33), below). Finally, the amounts of Hague fees at present and with the proposed 10% fee increase are presented (see paragraphs 34 to 39, below, and Annex II).

Participation of the Hague Union in the Financing of Program Activities of the Organization

6. The draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium proposes that the overall amount of the contributions payable in that biennium by the States members of the Contribution-financed Unions be 8.6% below the amount of their contributions in the current (1992-93) biennium. That result would be achieved through the increased shares of the Hague, PCT and Madrid Unions in the common expenses of the Organization. Those increased shares reflect, on the one hand, the expected higher levels of registration activities and, on the other hand, the increased participation of those Unions in the financing of the program activities of the Organization.

7. As concerns the Hague Union, the said program activities comprise the following: development cooperation with developing countries; setting of norms and procedures for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights; exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm setting; the collection of laws, and statistics; documentation and information activities of industrial property offices; and Locarno Classification activities, along with the associated staff units: the Development Cooperation and External Relations Units; and the Industrial Property Units (see document AB/XXIV/2, Items 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 10, 17 and 18, respectively).

8. The table in Annex I indicates, for each of those items, the level of participation by the Hague Union in its financing for the 1992-93 biennium (as shown in document AB/XXII/2, Annex 3), the cost increase between that biennium and the 1994-95 biennium, the resulting equivalent level of participation at 1994-95 cost levels, the proposed level of participation by the Hague Union for the 1994-95 biennium (as shown in document AB/XXIV/2, Annex 3), and thus the increased or decreased level of participation by the Hague Union. (The overall increased participation of the Hague Union in these activities also leads to the Hague Union having a correspondingly greater share in the relevant common administrative expenses.)

9. The following paragraphs provide an explanation of the interest of the Hague Union--including the interest of the States members of that Union (whether industrialized or developing countries) and of the applicants using the Hague system--in participating to a very great extent in the activities corresponding to those items, which activities are directly relevant to the Hague Union, its member States and the Hague applicants, and thereby indicate that the overall increased level of Hague Union participation is fully justified.

10. As concerns activities in the field of development cooperation, it is to be noted that ten of the present 22 members of the Hague Union are developing countries, and the number of developing country members of the Hague Union will undoubtedly increase considerably in the future. Having industrial design-related development cooperation activities financed by the Hague Union is thus particularly important in order both to promote the accessions of many more developing countries to the Hague Agreement and to develop and strengthen the industrial design system within developing countries. The following industrial design-related activities in the field of development cooperation are of specific interest to the Hague Union: encouraging adherence to the Hague Agreement (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 02(3)); developing human resources; facilitating the creation or improvement of legislation; institution-building; encouraging local creation of industrial designs and their commercial exploitation; developing the teaching of and research in intellectual property law;

developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent; promoting the exchange of experience and information among legislators and among members of the judiciary; and facilitating the management and exploitation by local enterprises of their intellectual property rights (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 02(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (12)), along with the associated staff resources in the Development Cooperation and External Relations Units (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 17).

11. As concerns normative activities--involving mainly the setting of norms and procedures for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, and the exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm setting--it is particularly important for the Hague Union to have industrial design systems throughout the world as harmonized as possible, and to have the protection and enforcement of industrial design rights as effective as possible. The following normative activities are of specific interest to the Hague Union: concluding a treaty on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property; studying the status of certain intergovernmental organizations in WIPO-administered treaties; completing guiding principles for services for the voluntary resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties; studying topical questions relating to unfair competition and counterfeiting; maintaining the collection of industrial property laws and treaties; and collecting and publishing industrial design statistics (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 03(1), (6) and (11); Item 04(6) and (7), and Item 05(3) and (4)), along with the associated staff resources in the Industrial Property Units (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 18).

12. As concerns international classification and standardization activities--involving documentation and information activities of industrial property offices, and the Locarno Classification--the Hague Union has a specific interest in having closer cooperation among industrial design Offices (which is promoted through the industrial design-related activities of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information) and in the continuous improvement and development of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 06(1) and Item 10), along with the associated staff resources in the Industrial Property Units (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 18).

13. The increased participation in the Industrial Property Units relates not only to the activities referred to in paragraphs 11 and 12, above, but also--and this is especially important--to the involvement of the staff of the Industrial Property Units in the development of the Hague system, notably the preparation and servicing of the diplomatic conference for the conclusion of the new Act of the Hague Agreement (see document AB/XXIV/2, Item 13(4)).

14. It follows from what is stated above that the increased level of participation of the Hague Union in the financing of program activities of the Organization is fully justified. Furthermore, it is in the interest of all States members of the Unions administered by WIPO--including the States members of the Hague Union--since, along with the increased participation in such financing by the PCT and Madrid Unions, it would make possible the 8.6% reduction of the overall level of contributions to the Contribution-financed Unions which, in turn, would facilitate the introduction of the unitary contribution system with every State member of the Contribution-financed Unions paying less contributions in each of the years 1994 and 1995 than for the year 1993 (see document AB/XXIV/5).

15. It is proposed that the participation of the Hague Union in the financing of program activities of the Organization be increased as described in paragraphs 6 to 14, above.

#### Additional Premises and Computerization

16. In their 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992 sessions, the Governing Bodies examined the needs of the International Bureau for additional premises--needed especially for the additional staff and equipment required to handle the expected, continuing and substantial growth in the activities under the Hague, PCT and Madrid systems--and means of accommodating those needs both for the short term and for the longer term (see documents AB/XX/11 and AB/XX/20, paragraphs 93 to 101; AB/XXI/4, AB/XXI/5 and AB/XXI/7, paragraphs 81 to 84; AB/XXII/10 and AB/XXII/22, paragraphs 98 to 103; and WO/CC/XXX/3 and WO/CC/XXX/6, paragraphs 5 to 8).

17. As had been forecast four years ago, the International Bureau has already outgrown the space available in the WIPO and BIRPI Buildings, and now has 54 staff working in rented premises in two nearby buildings: the Procter and Gamble Building and the International Business Machines (IBM) Building. With the continuing growth of use of the PCT system, in particular, it is reasonable to expect that, by the end of the present year (1993), there will be about another seven staff. Furthermore, the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for an increase of 56.5 posts for 1995 as compared with the 1993 approved level; of those additional posts, about 2.5 posts are directly related to Hague promotion and registration activities. It follows that the overall level of the staff of the International Bureau is likely, by the end of the year 1995, to be about  $(54 + 7 + 56.5 =) 117.5$  staff more than can be accommodated in the space available in the WIPO and BIRPI Buildings.

18. Those extra numbers of staff will be accommodated in the "Centre administratif de Morillon" (CAM) Building, which is now under construction and is expected to be completed later this year. As the CAM Building will provide office space for about 145 work places, there would be about  $(145 - 117.5 =) 27.5$  work places still available. However, with the expected continuing growth in the use of the Hague and PCT systems, further staff posts will be needed. Furthermore, while it cannot yet be forecast when the Madrid Protocol will enter into force, it is expected that that would also result in a considerable increase in the staff. In the light of those factors, it is reasonable to assume that the CAM Building--as well as the WIPO and BIRPI Buildings--would be fully occupied some time during the subsequent (1996-97) biennium.

19. It is recalled that the Governing Bodies agreed in 1992 (see document WO/CC/XXX/6, paragraph 6) that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Building be acquired, and the sale of that building to WIPO has now been negotiated. However, since WMO cannot vacate that building until its new premises will be completed (now expected to be in June 1997), and since major transformations would then have to be undertaken to modernize the premises and adapt those to WIPO's needs, it is unlikely that WIPO will be able to begin using those premises until about the end of the century. There will therefore be a need for renting further premises from some time during the 1996-97 biennium until about the year 2000, which will involve additional costs.

20. The agreed purchase price of the WMO Building is 30,000,000 francs (plus a price escalation factor of 3% per year), to be paid from the special

reserve fund for additional premises and computerization. Furthermore, the cost of transferring and equipping that building would probably amount to more than twice the expected purchase price (see document WO/CC/XXX/6, paragraph 8).

21. When transformed, the WMO Building should be able to accommodate the staff that will be in the CAM Building and in the additional premises that will have to be rented until the year 2000, but the WMO Building will probably then have only a little office space still available. With the continued growth of the Organization--resulting, in particular, from the increased use of the Hague, PCT and Madrid systems--provision of further office space will then be called for, with associated very significant cost implications.

22. While the previous paragraphs have referred to the needs for additional office space, it is recalled that the Organization continues to suffer from important insufficiencies in conference facilities and parking spaces. As concerns conference facilities, it was noted in 1989 that three more conference rooms (having capacities of about 600, 150 and 100 seats, respectively, and equipped for simultaneous interpretation in seven languages) were needed, along with the associated meeting areas for delegates, cloakrooms and washrooms, office space for officials of various bodies, document storage space, reproduction equipment and other related office requirements, and restaurant facilities. As concerns parking spaces, which are now clearly insufficient for delegates and for the staff and other personnel working at WIPO, it was noted in 1989 that an increase of 450 parking spaces would be required (see document AB/XX/11, paragraphs 19 to 25). If anything, the requirements for conference facilities and for parking spaces will be even greater, and will involve significant construction costs.

23. It is difficult to provide an overall cost estimate for the above requirements for additional premises, but it is recalled that two years ago a cost estimate of the order of 200 million francs for a new building was given (see paragraph 13 of documents H/A/XII/1, PCT/A/XIX/1 and MM/A/XXIII/1). It seems entirely reasonable to continue to assume that the investments for additional premises would be of that order of magnitude.

24. As was noted two years ago (see paragraphs 14 to 16 of documents H/A/XII/1, PCT/A/XIX/1 and MM/A/XXIII/1), since WIPO's need for new premises results essentially from the growth in the activities of the Fee-financed Unions (rather than being for the Contribution-financed Unions), it is considered that WIPO should ask for a construction loan from the "Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales" (FIPOI) only to the extent (if any) that the earnings of the Fee-financed Unions are insufficient to finance the costs of construction and transformation. Such earnings should attain a level that would allow the putting aside from the surpluses for each biennium of those Unions, by the year 2000, of a substantial amount of the above-mentioned costs so that, out of correctness vis-à-vis the Swiss Government (which provides the generous FIPOI loan financing, with a yearly interest rate of only 3% or 3.5%), the FIPOI loan should be of the smallest possible amount.

25. What will in reality be possible depends on how much the surplus of the Fee-financed Unions will be, which in turn depends upon the amount of the fees: higher fees will mean higher surpluses. It should, therefore, be a deliberate policy to try to obtain surpluses in order to finance at least a major part of the costs of the additional premises.

26. In addition to the costs of purchasing, transforming and constructing the additional premises, a certain initial investment will be required for equipping those premises with furniture and office equipment such as computer terminals and word-processing stations. The share of the Hague, PCT and Madrid Unions in that investment was estimated two years ago to be about 15 million francs.

27. Furthermore, in order to handle, in the most cost-effective manner, the expected growth in numbers of international industrial design deposits and renewals, significant investments will undoubtedly be needed after the 1994-95 biennium for computerization. Those investments will probably be of such magnitude as to require recourse to the above-mentioned special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization. This, too, is a reason for putting aside all that is possible.

#### Reserve Funds and Expected Surpluses

28. The need for reserves to provide for the above-mentioned investments--which shows why a fee increase is needed--is expected to continue for the next few bienniums, but would not continue indefinitely. In particular, the situation will change once the additional premises have been constructed and equipped, and once significant investments have been made in computerization and other advanced technologies.

29. As of December 31, 1991 (that is, at the end of the last (1990-91) biennium), the reserve fund of the Hague Union amounted to 1,119,000 francs.

30. Also as of December 31, 1991, the special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization amounted to 33,366,000 francs. (It is recalled that the constitution of that special reserve fund was decided in 1989 by the Governing Bodies (see documents AB/XX/2, paragraph 29, and AB/XX/20, paragraph 199) for covering part of the costs of the additional premises needed to accommodate the increased number of staff and additional equipment required to handle the ever-increasing activity of the Hague, PCT and Madrid systems, and for covering part of the investments needed in connection with a fuller computerization of those systems.) The amount of that special reserve fund is now effectively 20,066,000 francs, that is, lower by 13,300,000 francs, due to the loan of 10,000,000 francs made by WIPO to the "Fondation du Centre international de Genève" to cover part of the costs of construction of the premises at the CAM Building (see document AB/XXII/22, paragraph 103) and due to 3,300,000 francs being the provision contained in the 1990-91 biennium for funding part of the PCT Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publishing System (DICAPS), which amount was credited to the special reserve fund at the end of the 1990-91 biennium and is being drawn from that special reserve fund during the course of the 1992-93 biennium for covering costs of the implementation of that system (see Financial Management Report 1990-91, page 156).

31. The surplus for the Hague Union for the current (1992-93) biennium will go into the above-mentioned special reserve fund (see documents AB/XXII/2, paragraph 2.14, and AB/XXII/22, paragraph 197). The budgeted amount of that surplus (see document AB/XXII/2, paragraph 2.17) is only 154,000 francs, based on the assumptions that there would be 3,700 applications for international deposit under the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement in 1992 and 4,000 such applications in 1993, and that there would be 1,300 "1960 Act" renewals and "1934 Act" deposits and prolongations in 1992, and 1,600 of those in 1993 (see document AB/XXII/2, paragraph 2.33(iii)). The actual results for 1992 were 3,238 "1960 Act" deposits (i.e., somewhat lower) and

1,545 "1934 Act" deposits and renewals (i.e., somewhat higher); for 1993, the latest forecasts (see document AB/XXIV/2, paragraph 2.26(iii)) are for 3,400 "1960 Act" deposits (i.e., somewhat lower) and for 1,900 "1934 Act" deposits and renewals (i.e., somewhat higher). Those lower numbers of international deposits reflect, in particular, the continuing difficult economic situation in a number of countries. Taken together, and noting that from the point of view of fee income the numbers of international deposits under the 1960 Act are much more significant than the numbers of "1934 Act" deposits and renewals, it seems reasonable to assume--at the time of writing the present document, when about one-third of the 1992-93 biennium remains--that the surplus that will result for the Hague Union for the 1992-93 biennium, and which will go into the said special reserve fund, will be somewhat lower than the budgeted amount of 154,000 francs.

32. The 10% increase of Hague fees as of April 1, 1994, would result in an estimated total Hague income of 9,488,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium and a surplus of 29,000 francs (see document AB/XXIV/2, paragraph 2.18 and table on page 71). If, alternatively, the increase of Hague fees were to be 5%, instead of 10%, the total Hague income for the 1994-95 biennium would become 9,135,000 francs and, instead of a surplus, there would be a deficit of 324,000 francs (both figures being therefore 353,000 francs lower). If, furthermore, there were to be no increase of fees, the total Hague income for the 1994-95 biennium would become 8,781,000 francs and the deficit would become 678,000 francs (both figures being therefore 707,000 francs lower than in the case of a 10% fee increase). It is thus clear that, without the proposed 10% fee increase, the Hague Union would be expected to incur a deficit (rather than having a surplus) for the 1994-95 biennium.

33. In the light of the above-mentioned requirements for investments for additional premises and for further computerization and other advanced technologies, needed because of the growth in the use of the Hague system, it is proposed that, until new decisions are made, any surplus of the Hague Union beyond 1993 continue to go into the special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization (as was the case for the past biennium and as is the case for the current biennium).

#### Amount of Fees

34. As the most recent Hague fee increase (of 10%) became effective on April 1, 1992, there will have been a period of two years until the next fee increase, namely, the proposed 10% increase which would become effective April 1, 1994. The costs of the International Bureau's operations for the 1994-95 biennium are expected to be 10.7% higher than for the 1992-93 biennium, that is, reflecting a slightly higher increase in costs than the proposed 10% increase in fees.

35. Faced by the cost increases applicable to their own operations, several national industrial design Offices have recently announced significant increases in the levels of their fees in respect of industrial designs. In the period since June 1991 (when the previous document (H/A/XII/1) concerning Hague fees was prepared), there have been increases in fees in the following two countries whose applicants are major users of the Hague system. France increased its fees by more than 100% effective January 1, 1993 (having previously increased its fees in 1985), and Italy increased its fees by 56% effective August 21, 1992 (having previously increased its fees in 1989).



36. It is to be noted that, in 1992, the average amount of the fees for an international deposit or renewal under the Hague system was 859 francs (including the "State fees"). That amount is very reasonable in view of the numerous advantages of the Hague system for applicants. Moreover, that amount is very low in comparison to the full costs entailed in securing industrial design protection. And the above-mentioned average Hague fees are minimal when compared to the overall costs of developing an industrial design and of bringing the associated goods to market. Thus, the impact of the proposed 10% fee increase (increasing the average cost for the applicant by the very modest amount of 86 francs) has to be recognized as creating only a minuscule additional cost for those persons and companies which use the Hague system.

37. In conclusion, the proposed increase in the Hague fees is needed:

(i) to cover the higher costs--mainly due to inflation--of handling applications for international deposits and renewals (see paragraphs 34 to 36, above),

(ii) to provide sufficient funds in order for the Hague Union not to have a deficit for the 1994-95 biennium (see paragraph 32, above),

(iii) to provide sufficient funds for the Hague Union to increase its participation in the financing of program activities of the Organization, and thereby to enable the contributions to the Contribution-financed Unions to be lowered (see paragraphs 6 to 14, above), and

(iv) to provide reserves needed for the necessary investments for new premises for both the short term and the long term, and needed for extraordinary investments for further computerization and other advanced technologies to be used in the Hague system (see paragraphs 16 to 27, above).

38. It is proposed that the fees (the "State fees") that are collected by the International Bureau for the benefit of the member States of the Hague Union and distributed to them should also be increased by 10% effective April 1, 1994. It is to be noted that the total amount of the "State fees" credited to the States party to the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement in respect of the year 1992 was 1,046,000 francs. For the 1994-95 biennium, it is expected to amount to some 2,300,000 francs.

39. For the reasons given in the preceding paragraphs, it is proposed that the Hague fees, including those belonging to the member States, be increased by 10% effective April 1, 1994, and that the Schedule of Fees annexed to the Regulations under the Hague Agreement be amended accordingly. The amended Schedule of Fees, resulting from the said 10% increase, is reproduced in Annex II.

40. The Assembly of the Hague Union is invited to note the information contained in this document and to approve the proposals contained in paragraphs 15, 33 and 39, above.

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ANNEX I

LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION OF THE HAGUE UNION IN THE FINANCING OF "PROGRAM ACTIVITIES" OF THE ORGANIZATION  
(in thousands of francs)

	<u>1992-93 Biennium</u>	<u>Cost Increase</u>	<u>1994-95 Equivalent</u>	<u>Proposed for 1994-95 Biennium</u>	<u>Increased (Decreased) Participation</u>
Item 02 Development Cooperation with Developing Countries	85	7	92	72	(20)
Item 03 Setting of Norms	14	1	15	23	8
Item 04 Exploration	5	-	5	4	(1)
Item 05 Collection of Laws, Statistics	22	-	22	13	(9)
Item 06 Documentation and Information Activities	7	-	7	4	(3)
Item 10 Locarno Classification Activities	5	-	5	27	22
Item 17 Development Cooperation and External Relations Units	238	31	269	243	(26)
Item 18 Industrial Property Units	78	11	89	159	70

[Annex II follows]

## PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF HAGUE FEES APPLICABLE FROM APRIL 1, 1994

	Current Amounts (Swiss francs)	Proposed Amounts (Swiss francs)	Percentage Increase
I. Fees payable if the deposit is governed exclusively or partly by the 1960 Act (deposits published under the 1960 Act)			
1. International deposit fee (Rule 13.2(a)(1))			
1.1 For 1 design	352	385	9.4%
1.2 For each additional design included in the same deposit	16	18	12.5%
2. International publication fee (Rule 13.2(a)(ii))			
2.1 For publication in black and white, per set of four standard spaces*	37	40	8.1%
2.2 For publication in color, per set of four standard spaces*	290	320	10.3%
3. Deferred publication fee (Rule 10.1(a))	80	90	12.5%
4. Ordinary State fee (per designated State referred to in Rule 13.2(b)) (Rule 13.2(a)(iii))			
4.1 For 1 design	37	41	10.8%
4.2 For each additional design included in the same deposit	2	2	unchanged
5. State novelty examination fee (Rule 13.2(a)(iv)) if Hungary is a designated State, for each design, less the amount of the ordinary State fee paid for Hungary (see item 4)	70	70	unchanged
6. International renewal fee (Rule 24)			
6.1 For a deposit containing 1 design	176	194	10.2%
6.2 For each additional design included in the same deposit	14	16	14.3%
6.3 Surcharge	**		

\*A standard space is 4 cm x 4 cm; the fee is calculated on the basis of the number of spaces or sets of spaces completely or partly occupied by the representation of the article or articles in which it is intended to incorporate the designs included in the deposit. One single space cannot include the representation, in whole or in part, of several articles or the representation, in whole or in part, of one single article viewed from different angles.

\*\*50% of the international renewal fee.

	Current Amounts (Swiss francs)	Proposed Amounts (Swiss francs)	Percentage Increase
7. State renewal fee (per designated State to which the 1960 Act applies (Rule 24.2))			
7.1 For a deposit containing 1 design	18	20	11.1%
7.2 For each additional design included in the same deposit	1	1	unchanged
II. Fees payable if the deposit is governed exclusively by the 1934 Act (deposits published under the 1934 Act)			
8. International deposit fee for an initial period of five years (Rule 13.1(a))			
8.1 For 1 design	190	210	10.5%
8.2 For 2 to 50 designs included in the same deposit	385	420	9.1%
8.3 For 51 to 100 designs included in the same deposit	560	620	10.7%
9. Prolongation fee for a further period of ten years (Rule 23)			
9.1 For 1 design	370	410	10.8%
9.2 For 2 to 50 designs included in the same deposit	750	820	9.3%
9.3 For 51 to 100 designs included in the same deposit	1,090	1,200	10.1%
9.4 Surcharge	*		
III. Common fees			
10. Fee for recording a change in ownership (Rule 19)	125	140	12.0%
11. Fee for recording a change in the indications referred to in Rule 5.1(a)(i) to (iv) (Rule 21)			
- for a single international deposit	125	140	12.0%
- for each subsequent international deposit recorded in the name of the same owner, if recording the same change is requested at the same time	65	70	7.7%
12. Supply of an extract from the International Register relating to an international deposit	125	140	12.0%

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\*50% of the prolongation fee.

	Current Amounts (Swiss francs)	Proposed Amounts (Swiss francs)	Percentage Increase
13. Supply of non-certified copies of the International Register or items in the file of an international deposit	25	25	unchanged
- for the first five pages			
- for each additional page after the fifth if the copies are requested at the same time and relate to the same application or the same international deposit	1	2	100.0%
14. Supply of certified copies from the International Register or of items in the file of a deposit	40	45	12.5%
- for the first five pages			
- for each additional page after the fifth if the copies are requested at the same time and relate to the same application or the same international deposit	2	2	unchanged
15. Supply of a photograph of a deposited object	50	55	10.0%
16. Supply of information on the content of the International Register or of the file of an international deposit	25	30	20.0%
(i) in the case of oral information	5	5	unchanged
- concerning an application or an international deposit			
- for any additional application or international deposit involving the same depositor or owner and if the same information is requested at the same time			
(ii) in the case of information given in writing	70	80	14.3%
- in respect of an application or an international deposit			
- for any additional application or international deposit involving the same depositor or owner and if the same information is requested at the same time	10	10	unchanged
(iii) in the case of information given by telecopier, basic fee	30	35	16.7%
- for communication of an A5 format document	2	2	unchanged
- for communication of an A4 format document	4	4	unchanged
- plus actual cost of using the telephone network			
Weighted percent of increase:			10%
			===

