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Questionnaire concerning Client privilege

(APAA Group Name: Pakistan Group)

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Part 1 (As for qualification for patent professionals):

1. Questionnaire 1-1

Concerning the qualifications for patent professionals*1:

Note*1: A patent professional is admitted for and able to professionally work for at least one of the following practices. In this case, "patents" include utility models.

- practicing patent prosecution before the Patent Office (including any Office administering patent filing, prosecution and/or registration);
- opinion preparation concerning patent actions;
- representation in patent infringement litigations;
- representation in patent nullity procedures or litigations; and
- foreign patent filing and prosecution practices (such as evaluation of patentability of a foreign application, preparing a patent document to be sent to a foreign associate, and sending technical comments to the foreign associate in response to an Office Action)

In your country, what kinds or types of patent professionals (e.g., patent agents, patent attorneys, attorneys at law, etc.) are admitted for conducting professional work relating to practicing patent prosecution before the Patent Office, opinion preparation concerning patent cases, patent infringement litigations, patent nullity procedures or

litigations, and foreign patent filing and prosecution practices? If there are plural kinds or types of patent professionals who are admitted for such professional work, please specify them. In such a case, please indicate the kinds or types of patent professionals and the title names in Table 1 below, by reference to the related law or rule stipulating such patent professionals.

Table 1:

Kinds or types of patent professionals	Title name of patent professional in your country	Related law or rule*2 stipulating the patent professionals
Lawyer*3 patent professionals	Advocate	Section 85(c), Patents Ordinance, 2000 Rule 45(2), Patents Rules, 2003
Non-lawyer patent professionals	Patent Agent	Section 80, Patents Ordinance, 2000 Rule 46, Patents Rules, 2003

Note (*2): If the professionals are stipulated only in an internal rule of a related organization to which the patent professionals belong, please reproduce the content of such internal rule. In the following, when the law or rule is referred to, please also understand that "law" and "rule" include internal rules if there is any internal rule of a certain organization governing the patent professionals.

Note (*3): "Lawyers" refers to persons licensed to practice law, including attorneys at law, solicitors, barristers, and the like. Please specify the title name in the table. Hereinafter, "Lawyer patent professionals" will be simply referred to as "Lawyers."

2. Questionnaire 1-2 (scope of patent related practices or work for which patent professionals are admitted):

(1) Questions are raised about the following kinds of professional work.

- practicing patent prosecution before the Patent Office;

- opinion preparation concerning patent cases;
- representation in patent infringement litigations;
- representation in patent nullity procedures or litigations; and
- foreign patent filing and prosecution practices.

If there are plural kinds or types of professionals, then please indicate the kinds of professional work admitted for in relation to the kinds or types of patent professionals shown in Table 2 as follows, by reference to the related law or rule stipulating the patent professionals. Please explain such kind or type of patent professionals and classify them into lawyers and non-lawyer patent professionals.

Table 2:

Scope of professional work admitted for:	Lawyers (yes or no)	Non-lawyer patent professionals*4 (yes or no)
i) Patent prosecution practice before the Patent Office	Yes	Yes
ii) Opinion preparation concerning patent cases	Yes	Yes
iii) Representation in patent infringement litigations	Yes	No
iv) Representation in patent nullity procedures or litigations	Yes	Yes (nullity) & No (litigation)
v) Foreign patent filing and prosecution practices	Yes	Yes

Note (*4): If there are plural kinds or types of non-lawyer patent professionals (such as a patent agent, Benrishi, etc), then please indicate the scope of professional work, respectively. The above is also applied to

the following questions below.

(2) In the scope of the professional work as listed in Questionnaire 2(1) above, what professional work can be conducted only by the patent professionals (i.e. if a non-qualified person works for compensation, he or she would be punished)?

Table 3:

Scope of professional work admitted for:	Lawyers (yes or no)	Non-lawyer professionals*4 (yes or no)
i) Patent prosecution practice before the Patent Office	Yes	Yes
ii) Opinion preparation concerning patent cases	Yes	Yes
iii) Representation in patent infringement litigations	Yes	No
iv) Representation in patent nullity procedures or litigations	Yes	Yes (nullity) & No (litigation)
v) Foreign patent filing and prosecution practices	Yes	Yes

3. Questionnaire 1-3 (the conditions under which a person may act as a patent professional):

(1) What are the conditions under which a person may act as a patent professional for the above scope of work? Please answer the following sub-questions.

(i) Whether or not a qualification test is required? If so, please indicate the law or rule stipulating the

qualification test. If there are plural kinds or types of patent professionals required to take the qualification test, then please answer the questions, respectively. In such a case, please explain which kind or type of patent professionals is required to take a qualification test in Table 4 below, by specifying the kind or type of the patent professionals in Table 4 as follows, and by reference to the related law or rule stipulating the qualification test.

Table 4:

Kind or type of patent professionals	Title name of patent professional in your county	Is qualification test required? (yes or no)	Related law or rule stipulating the qualification test, if any
Lawyers	Advocate	No	
Non-lawyer patent professionals	Patent Agent	Yes, but there are few exceptions due to which test may not be required	Section 80, Patents Ordinance, 2000 Rule 46, Patents Rules, 2003

(ii) If a qualification test is required, please briefly answer the following a) to c) and fill in Table 5 below. Also, please indicate the related law and rule stipulating the following items:

- a) How many subjects are covered?
- b) What kinds of subjects are covered?
- c) Is an interview needed?

Table 5:

Kind or type of patent professionals	How many subjects are covered?	What kinds of subjects are covered?	Is an interview needed?	Related law or rule, if any
Lawyers				
Non-lawyer patent professionals		1. Basic Science or Engineering 2. Patent Law 3. Patent Office Procedure	Yes	Rule 49, Patents Rules, 2003

(iii) Does the test cover a code of conduct or vocational ethics?

If the answer is yes, please refer to the law or rule stipulating a code of conduct or vocational ethics.

Table 6:

Kind or type of patent professionals	Is a code of conduct or vocational ethics included as a subject? (yes or no)	Related law or rule, if any
Lawyers	No	
Non-lawyer patent professionals	No	

(iv) Is practical training required before taking the test?

If the answer is yes, how long a term of training is required?

In this case, please refer to the law or article stipulating this point.

Table 7:

Kind or type of patent professionals	Is practical training required? (yes or no)	How long?	Law and/or rule basis
Lawyers	No		
Non-lawyer patent professionals	Yes	One Year	Rule 46(2)(a), Patents Rules, 2003

(2) Concerning how to govern, control, administrate or maintain the qualification of patent professionals:

Is there any organization governing, controlling, administrating or maintaining the qualification of the patent professionals?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **Yes**

If the answer is yes, please answer the following sub-questions.

a) Which organization governs, controls, administrates or maintains the qualification of the patent professionals?

b) Whether or not the organization has been established so that the members of the organization can professionally represent their clients?

Table 8:

Kind or type of patent professionals	Sub-question a) above	Sub-question b) above	Law and/or rule basis
Lawyers	Bar Councils	Yes	Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Act, 1973
Non-lawyer patent professionals	Patent Office	Yes	Patents Ordinance, 2000 & Patents Rules, 2003

(3) As for the conditions for maintaining the qualification:

Please answer the following sub-questions:

(i) Are patent professionals required to complete an obligatory subject or lecture (such as code of conduct or vocational ethics, and lectures on practice change or law amendment) in order for him/her to maintain the qualification for the professional work?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **No**

(ii) If yes in Item (i), please answer whether or not a code of conduct or vocational ethics is included as the obligatory subject?

Table 9:

Kind or type of patent professionals	Code of conduct or vocational ethics (yes or no)	Law and/or rule basis
Lawyers		
Non-lawyer patent professionals		

4. Questionnaire1-4 (concerning the penalty when patent professionals do not meet the conditions for being admitted for the professional work):

(1) Is there any criminal penalty imposed when a patent professional releases or divulges confidential information obtained from his or her client, without any justifiable reason?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **No**

If the answer is yes in item (1), please give the following information in Table 10 below.

(i) Which law or rule governs such penalty?

(ii) Amount of fine, if any

(iii) Term for imprisonment, if any

Table 10

Kind or Type of patent professionals	Information i) above	Criminal Penalty	
		Amount of fine (ii)	Term for imprisonment (iii)
Lawyers			
Non-lawyer patent professionals			

(2) Is there any penalty imposed when a patent professional has become unsuitable for being admitted for the professional work (for example, he or she has failed to meet the conditions for the qualification (for example, he or she violates the Association laws or rules, damages the order or reputation of the association or misbehaves in a manner impairing his/her or its own dignity) after he or she has become qualified)?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **Yes**

If the answer is yes in item (2), please give the following information in Table 11 below.

- (a) Which law or rule governs such penalty?
- (b) Disciplinary action, if any
- (c) Suspension of professional work, if any
- (d) Deprivation of the qualification, if any
- (e) Other penalty, if any

Table 11

Kind or Type of patent professionals	Information (a) above	Penalty			
		Disciplinary action (b)	Suspension of professional work (c)	Deprivation of the qualification (d)	Other penalty (e)
Lawyers	Section 41 Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Act, 1973	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Non-lawyer patent professionals	Sections 83 & 84, Patents Ordinance, 2000 & Rules 47 & 51, Patents Rules, 2003	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Part 2 (As for Client privilege or professional secrecy):

Before raising the following questions, it would be useful to comment on some points concerning the

terminology used in the following questions, in order to avoid any possible confusion derived from any possible misunderstanding of the terminology.

General concept:

1. Client privilege is the right of a client not to have to disclose information (communications and/or documents*) which would otherwise have been required. In common law countries, client privilege may allow a client or a patent professional to keep communications and/or documents secret and to be silent on certain issues under a discovery system.

2. In the following questions, the term "a discovery system" means a system comparable to the discovery system employed in the U.S. litigation procedure. The discovery procedure is the procedure for collecting evidence before a trial in the U.S. The discovery procedure is stipulated in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Rule 26 (FRCP R26).

Note*: Communication takes place usually in the form of letters. Here, "documents" do not include communication documents. The scope of documents stipulated in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: Rule 34 (FRCP R34) may include writings (such as work products and expert opinions), drawings, graphs, charts, photographs and the like.

3. In civil law countries, professional secrecy may allow a patent professional or a client not to disclose confidential communications or not to produce confidential documents, such confidential communications and/or documents having taken between the patent professional and his or her client or prepared thereby.

1. Questionnaire 2-1

(1) If your country is a common law country, please fill in Table 11 below, taking the following questions into consideration.

(i) Is there any discovery system corresponding to that employed in the U.S. ?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **No**

(ii) If yes, please answer the following a) to c).

(a) In the discovery procedure, can patent professionals be immune from testimony or document production (such as "work product"*5) before the courts?

Note*5 "Work product" is the term used in the U.S. discovery procedure and means the document or tangible thing which has been prepared by a lawyer in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative (FRCP R. 26(b)(3)(A))

(b) If the answer is yes, what kinds of communications and/or documents are covered?

(c) Is there any difference between immunity as to technical advice and immunity as to legal advice? No If yes, please explain the difference.

Table 12

Common law countries	
Discovery system	
What is protected from disclosure: Communication/documents?	
What kinds of communications are protected?	
What kinds of documents are protected?	
Is legal advice protectable?	
Is technical advice protectable?	
Difference if any between legal advice and	

technical advice	
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(2) If your country is a civil law country, please fill in Table 13 below, taking the following questions into consideration. **Not applicable**

(i) Is professional secrecy protectable?

(Answer here: Yes or No)

(ii) If yes, please answer the following questions a) to c).

(a) Does a patent professional have to testify or produce documents before the courts?

(b) If the answer is yes, what kinds of communications and/or documents are covered?

(c) Is there any difference between technical advice and legal advice as to professional secrecy? If yes, please explain the difference.

Table 13

Civil law countries		
Is professional secrecy protectable?		
What is protected from disclosure: Communications/documents?		
What kinds of communications are protected?		
What kinds of documents are protected?		
Is legal advice protectable?		
Is technical advice protectable?		
Difference if any between legal advice and technical advice		

(3) As for treatment of foreign patent professionals in common law countries:

(i) In your country, is there any law or rule to provide the same privilege as provided to domestic patent professionals to foreign patent professionals?

(Answer here: Yes or No) **No**

Please note that there are no provisions of professional confidentiality or privilege in Pakistan in the Pakistani Trademarks or Patents Act. The act which deals with such provisions is the Qanun-E-Shahadat (1984). The relevant section i.e. Article 9 is quoted below:

No advocate shall at any time be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such advocate by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the

purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall protect from disclosure –

1. any such communication made in furtherance of any illegal purpose; or
2. any fact observed by any advocate, in the course of his employment as such, showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment, whether the attention of such advocate was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

(ii) If the answer is yes, then please explain the content of the law or rule.

Table 14: Common law countries (answer in yes or no):

	Non-lawyer patent professional	Lawyer	Client	Foreign non-lawyer patent professional	Foreign Lawyer
Client privilege	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Communication	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Document	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Legal advice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technical advice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[Contents of the law/rule] **No written law/rule**

(4) As for treatment of foreign patent professionals in civil law countries: **Not applicable**

(i) In your country, is there any law or rule to provide the same professional secrecy as provided to domestic patent professionals to foreign patent professionals?

(Answer here: Yes or No)

(ii) If the answer is yes, then please explain or exemplify the content of the law or rule.

Table 15: Civil law countries (answer in yes or no):

	Non-lawyer patent professional	Lawyer	Client	Foreign non- lawyer patent professional	Foreign Lawyer
Professional secrecy					
Communication					
Work product					
Legal advice					
Technical advice					

[Contents of the law/rule]

2. Questionnaire 2-2

Please give the following information on your country concerning the cases where Client Privilege or professional secrecy was an issue (including past cases). Specifically, please briefly explain the following points as shown in Tables 16 and 17.

- (1) Cases where Client Privilege or professional secrecy was accepted or recognized in your country. No reported case law
- (2) Cases where Client Privilege or professional secrecy was denied in your country. No reported case law

Table 16: Common law countries:

Client Privilege	Non-lawyer patent professional	Lawyer	Client	Foreign non-lawyer patent professional	Foreign Lawyer
Accepted					
Denied					

Table 17: Civil law countries:

Professional secrecy	Non-lawyer patent professional	Lawyer	Client	Foreign non-lawyer patent professional	Foreign Lawyer
Accepted					
Denied					

End