

## ST.96 - ANNEX VII

### EXAMPLE XML INSTANCES

Version 6.0

*Adopted by the XML4IP Task Force of the  
Committee of WIPO Standards (CWS) on October 3, 2022*

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Annex VII provides examples of XML instances which are based on XML schema (XSD) components of WIPO Standard ST.96 in order to help Intellectual Property Offices (IPOs) to implement WIPO Standard ST.96.
2. These instances include example data and do not intend to reflect real data. As these examples are intended to provide guidance to IPOs, images and files referenced within these XML instances have not been provided.
3. The following example instances of document-level component are provided within this document:
  - `pat:PatentPublication`: a document-level component in the `pat` namespace which captures details of the publication of a patent application;
  - `tmk:TrademarkApplication`: a document-level component in the `tmk` namespace which captures data related to a trademark application; and
  - `dgn:DesignApplication`: a document-level component in the `dgn` namespace which captures data related to an industrial design application.
  - `gin:GIApplication`: a document-level component in the `gin` namespace which captures data related to a geographical indication application.
4. An IPO currently implementing other WIPO XML Standard, such as WIPO ST.36, may leverage the transformation stylesheets (XSLT) and other rules and guidelines in [ST.96 Annex VI](#).

#### EXAMPLE XML INSTANCES

##### *Patent Publication XML instance*

5. The patent publication XML instance is a sample document compliant with WIPO ST.96 V6.0 XSDs capturing patent publication data. The patent publication that is reflected here includes bibliographic data, including the priority claim, patent classification, relevant prior art as well as the application body.
6. The example instance can be downloaded here: [PatentPublication\\_Example.xml](#).
7. The following information may be useful in understanding the example:
  - a) Ideally, information about the drawings in a patent publication would be indicated in `pat:Figure`. However, when the figure number is unavailable, or when there is no information on which figures are present in a particular drawing sheet, `pat:PageImage` or `pat:DocumentURI` would be used instead.

IPOs can include the figure(s) used for the front page of the publication along with the other drawing sheets. When this occurs, the number of drawing sheets provided will be one greater than `pat:DrawingSheetTotalQuantity`, and `pat:PageImage` must be used instead of `pat:Figure`, as there would be no corresponding figure number for the front page sheet.

Additionally, figure data corresponding to the images embedded within the published patent may not be included. Therefore, the `com:idrefs` attribute of `com:FigureReference` must point to the section of the drawings, rather than the individual figure ID's. When the `pat:DrawingSheetTotalQuantity` does not equal the `pat:FigureTotalQuantity`, `pat:PageImage` must be used instead of `pat:Figure`.

- b) Where the field of classification search does not include all of the mandatory elements required for `pat:PatentClassificationBag`, `pat:SearchFieldText` is used instead.
- c) Classification data is provided as structured data. For instance, the CPC symbol "H01L 21/2007" is represented using the following elements:

```
<pat:CPCSection>H</pat:CPCSection>  
<pat:Class>01</pat:Class>  
<pat:Subclass>L</pat:Subclass>  
<pat:MainGroup>21</pat:MainGroup>  
<pat:Subgroup>2007</pat:Subgroup>
```

- d) When the patent publication makes reference to related patent applications, for instance to satisfy disclosure requirements, `com:PatentCitationText` can be used to capture this information.
- e) IPOs may have different requirements for the disclosure of the invention. Some common elements may include `pat:DrawingDescription`, `pat:TechnicalField`, and `pat:BackgroundArt`. It may be useful to map corresponding portions of the disclosure to relevant sections of the patent publication document. Alternatively, if no appropriate subcomponent of the description is found, `pat:Description` can directly contain elements corresponding to the paragraph (`com:P`) elements and any corresponding `com:Heading` elements.

#### *Trademark Application XML instance*

8. The trademark application instance is a sample document compliant with WIPO ST.96 V6.0 XSDs capturing trademark application data. This XML instance reflects a reduced-fee electronic-filing form for a trademark and includes bibliographic information including applicant information, the goods and services classification, as well as historical event information. While an IP Office normally processes applications in the order in which they are received, initial examination may be expedited. This is specified using the `com:RequestExaminationCategory`.

9. The example instance can be downloaded here: [TrademarkApplication\\_Example.xml](#)

10. The following information may be useful in understanding the example:

- a) In `tmk:MarkCategory` information about the type of mark being registered is captured.
- b) One or more images in `tmk:MarkImageBag` may be included, even when the mark consists of standard characters without claim to any particular font style, size, or color.
- c) Descriptions of Word marks must include all significant literal aspects of the mark (`tmk:MarkVerbalElementText`), and may also include translations, transliterations, and transcriptions.

#### *Industrial Design Application XML instance*

11. This is a sample document compliant with WIPO ST.96 V6.0 XSDs capturing design application data.

12. The example instance can be downloaded here: [DesignApplication\\_Example.xml](#)

13. The following information may be useful in understanding the example:

- a) Some IPOs do not calculate expiration dates for various industrial property rights. However, when a right has a fixed term, the value corresponding to `com:ExpiryDate` can be calculated based on the term length and issue date.
- b) A design application normally includes a description of the reproductions in `dgn:ViewBag`, for each associated design, disclosing the complete appearance of the design from various views, such as front, back, top, or perspective.

- c) Each design may belong to one or more classes, indicated in `com:DesignClassificationBag`, according to Locarno and/or a national design classification.
- d) `dgn:DesignDescriptionText` may include descriptions of the various depictions of the design(s).
- e) IPOs can include the figure(s) used for the front page along with the other drawing sheets. When this occurs, the number of sheets included is equal to `dgn:RepresentationSheetTotalQuantity + 1`, and the number of sheets does not correspond to the view total quantity. In these cases, `dgn:RepresentationSheetBag` must be used instead of `dgn:ViewBag`.

Alternatively, view data corresponding to the image files may not be available. In these cases, `dgn:RepresentationSheetBag` must be used instead of `dgn:ViewBag`.

When the design reproductions are solely in black and white, `com:ColourIndicator` is set to false, and it is not necessary to include `com:ColourIndicator` in each `dgn:View`.

#### *Geographical Indication XML instance*

14. The GIApplication XML instance is a sample document compliant with WIPO ST.96 V6.0 XSDs capturing geographical indication application data.

15. The example instance can be downloaded here: [GIApplication\\_Example.xml](#)

16. The following information may be useful in understanding the example:

- a) `com:SignatureBag` is provided in this instance despite the fact that since version 6.0 this component is optional;
- b) Optional `gin:AuthorizedUserCategory` is used to identify these Authorized Users as manufacturers;
- c) The value provided in `com:TotalFeePayable` is given as 0 and does not indicate the actual cost of filing although the currency code is indicated;
- d) Descriptions are provided in French, as this example was based on a real world example which was filed in France. This is indicated by `com:languageCode = "fr"`;
- e) The boundaries of the particular region which is relevant to the application is described in a free text description within `gin:GeographicRegionDescriptionText` and as this is an administrative boundary classified with `gin:geographicRegionDescriptionCategory`;
- f) The authorized users are not necessarily the same as the applicant provided, as noted in this example; and
- g) Contact information for each of the applicants has been intentionally omitted to protect personally identifiable information and only the names are included within the free text field `com:OrganizationStandardName`.

[End of document and end of Standard]