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GENEVA

**INTERNATIONAL PATENT COOPERATION UNION
(PCT UNION)**

ASSEMBLY

**Thirteenth Session (5th ordinary)*
Geneva, September 23 to October 1, 1985**

**AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE OF FEES
ANNEXED TO THE PCT REGULATIONS;
OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS CONCERNING THE PCT UNION;
VARIOUS COMMITTEES UNDER THE PCT**

Memorandum of the International Bureau

**I. AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE OF FEES
ANNEXED TO THE PCT REGULATIONS**

1. The present amount (in force since January 1, 1985) of the “basic fee” and of the “designation fee,” under the PCT, is 654 and 158 (Swiss) francs, respectively. The draft program and budget for the 1986-87 biennium is based on the assumption that the amount of those fees be raised by 5% for each of the years 1986 and 1987, so that the basic fee would become 687 francs from January 1, 1986, and 721 francs from January 1, 1987, whereas the designation fee would become 166 francs from January 1, 1986, and 174 francs from January 1, 1987 (see document AB/XVI/2, paragraph 54(ii) and (iii)).

2. It is proposed that the basic fee and the designation fee as well as three other fees (the “handling fee,” the “supplement to the handling fee,” and the “surcharge for late payment”) be increased, each, by 5% from January 1, 1986, and by a further 5% from January 1, 1987, through amending the Schedule of Fees annexed to the PCT Regulations.

* *Editor's Note:* This electronic document has been created from the paper original and may contain errors. Please bring any such errors to the attention of the PCT Legal Division by e-mail at pct.legal@wipo.int

3. When last amending the Schedule of Fees, the Assembly of the PCT Union, at its twelfth session, held in Geneva from September 24 to 28, 1984, decided to fix, on a trial basis, a maximum for the designation fee, a maximum which would consist of the equivalent of 10 designation fees. Such decision was made with the aim of stimulating designations. The Assembly agreed to review its decision, in the light of experience, on the occasion of the next reconsideration of the level of the fees (see documents PCT/A/XII/1, paragraph 13, and PCT/A/XII/4, paragraph 11). However, the International Bureau is of the opinion that it would be too early to review the situation during the present (thirteenth) session of the Assembly. The influence, if any, of the ceiling of the designation fee on the number of designations cannot be assessed a few months only after the entry into force of that ceiling. A trial period of two more years would be useful. Consequently, it is proposed to maintain the ceiling of the designation fee for the whole 1986-87 biennium and to review the situation on the occasion of the next ordinary session of the Assembly, in September 1987.

4. The amended Schedule of Fees as resulting from the proposals made in paragraphs 2 and 3, above, is reproduced in Annex I to this document.

5. A table of equivalent amounts in other currencies ("prescribed currencies") of the fees for 1986 will be submitted to the Assembly on September 23, 1985, on the basis of the then-prevailing exchange rates and in order to accomplish the consultation with each interested receiving Office and International Preliminary Examining Authority which is provided for in Rules 15.2(b) and 57.2(e) of the PCT Regulations.

6. The Assembly of the PCT Union is invited to amend the Schedule of Fees annexed to the PCT Regulations as proposed in paragraph 2 and as set out in Annex I.

II. OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS CONCERNING THE PCT

Possibility to produce a completely bilingual edition of the PCT Gazette

7. During its twelfth session, the Assembly of the PCT Union requested the International Bureau "to study the question whether it would not be possible to produce a completely bilingual edition of the Gazette in a way which would yield savings of sufficient importance" (see document PCT/A/XII/4, paragraph 13). The results of the International Bureau's study are given in the following paragraphs.

8. The PCT Gazette comprises four Sections. Section I consist of entries relating to the published international applications and represents approximately 80% of the total volume of the Gazette. Two entries, corresponding to two applications, are published on each page of Section I, each application appearing in a frame (see Annex II to this document); in exceptional cases, e.g., where because of the unusually high number of applicants or of inventors, half a page is too small, one application occupies two frames, but those cases need not be taken into account in view of their very exceptional character. Depending on the peculiarities of the case, in particular, the presence or absence of a drawing, its size and the length of the abstract, the percentage of the space in each frame actually used is variable. One could therefore consider adopting a variable format for the frame, allowing in some cases to keep the present format (i.e., one half of a page) for a bilingual frame (particularly if there is no drawing or if the drawing does not contain text matter so that it does not have to appear twice) whereas in other cases the bilingual frame would have to be bigger than one half of a page. Such solution should, however, be discarded for three reasons: first, it would be very impractical for those users of the Gazette who establish search files or other types of patent document collections by cutting out each frame from the Gazette; secondly, its practical implementation would involve rather high costs for the required adaptation of the computerized photocomposition system under which Section I of the Gazette 'is produced, and those costs would not be compensated by the savings in paper costs permitted by that solution; thirdly, some blank space would have to be left in any case on the bottom of a number of pages, which would be a waste in paper.

9. It is therefore considered preferable to maintain a uniform format for each frame. This leads to the conclusion that either (i) the size of each frame should be doubled so that a full page would be devoted to each application and the frame would contain all translatable information both in English and in French, or (ii) each page would contain the present frame in one language followed by the same frame in the other language so that a full page would also be devoted to each application, or (iii) the present lay-out of each page would be maintained but the full Section I in one language would be followed by the full Section I in the other language. The first alternative would involve time-consuming and costly adaptation of the computerized photocomposition system, the second alternative would involve easier and cheaper adaptation of that system, and the third alternative would not involve any such adaptation. More important, however, none of the three alternatives would entail any saving in the time spent by the staff of the International Bureau on the preparation of Section I, since the input of the data and the abstract as well as the other work connected with such preparation would be the same as under the present system. Savings in printing, paper and mailing costs cannot be expected either; on the contrary: instead of having to print and mail, for each Gazette, 800 copies of 100 pages for Section I in English and 300 copies of 100 pages for Section I in French, i.e., a total of 110,000 pages (all those figures are

approximative), one would have to print 1,100 copies of 200 pages, i.e., a total of 220,000 pages (assuming that the total number of subscribers would not diminish, which is unknown). The resulting additional printing, paper and mailing costs would more than eliminate any possible savings made by printing only one (bilingual) edition of the Gazette instead of two.

10. Section II, which contains notices and information relating to published international applications and/or entries in Section I, and Section IV of the Gazette, which contains notices of a general character, are not produced with the help of the computerized photocomposition system and usually occupy only one or two pages each. Since they contain text matter, the production of a bilingual version of those two Sections would hardly entail any savings.

11. Section III of the Gazette contains various indexes and is produced by the computerized photocomposition system. With the exception of a few headings, its contents are exactly the same in the two linguistic editions of the Gazette. To produce a bilingual edition of Section III would therefore allow a 50% reduction of its present total volume (in English and in French), which represents approximately 20% of the total volume of each linguistic version of the Gazette. Such a change would entail negligible adaptation costs for the computerized photocomposition system but would not allow any savings for the staff of the International Bureau. The expected savings would relate to printing costs only.

12. In conclusion, the only savings which could be expected from the production of a completely bilingual Gazette would be made in connection with Section III of the Gazette but they would be more than compensated by the additional costs for the printing of Section I. In addition, a completely bilingual edition of the Gazette would not be practical for the subscribers, who would receive a publication twice as bulky as required, with the possible consequence of a decrease in the total number of subscriptions to the Gazette. For all those reasons, it is proposed not to implement the possibility to produce a completely bilingual edition of the PCT Gazette.*

13. The Assembly of the PCT Union is invited to decide that the PCT Gazette will continue to be published in an English-language edition and a French-language edition, the two editions being separate.

* It should be noted that the first sentence of Rule 86.2(a) of the PCT Regulations, which presently states that “the Gazette shall be published in an English-language edition and a French-language edition”, would have to be amended if it were decided to produce a completely bilingual edition of the PCT Gazette.

Increase of the sales price of the PCT pamphlets

14. During the twelfth session of the Assembly, "in reply to a suggestion made by the Delegation of the United Kingdom that the sales price of the PCT pamphlets should be increased by an amount not exceeding two Swiss francs in order to compensate the additional deficit resulting from the increase of the PCT fees by only 5% [for 1985], it was agreed that the International Bureau would study the usefulness and feasibility of such solution, including its possible implication on the number of pamphlets sold" (see document PCT/A/XII/4, paragraph 15).

15. The draft budget of the PCT Union for the 1986-87 biennium is based on the assumption that the sales price of each copy of the pamphlet will be raised, from 10 Swiss francs in 1985, to 11 Swiss francs for 1986 and 1987 (see paragraph 54(viii) of document AB/XVI/2). In other words, the solution referred to in the preceding paragraph is proposed to be implemented, with an increase corresponding to one Swiss franc, or 10%. However, an increase of the sales price of the pamphlets by more than one Swiss franc is not recommended in view of the fact that the PCT pamphlets are already among the most expensive patent documents and that a higher increase might lead to a decrease in the number of subscriptions to the PCT pamphlets.

16. The Assembly of the PCT Union is invited to note that the sales price of the PCT pamphlets will be 11 Swiss francs per copy for 1986 and 1987.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PCT UNION

17. Article 53(9), first sentence, of the PCT provides that, "when the number of Contracting States exceeds forty, the Assembly shall establish an Executive Committee." The Executive Committee would comprise one-fourth of the number of States members of the Assembly (Article 54(3)), would meet once a year in ordinary session upon convocation by the Director General (Article 54(7)(a)) and would have, in particular, the following tasks (Article 54(6)(a)): to prepare the draft agenda of the Assembly; to submit proposals to the Assembly in respect of the draft program and biennial budget of the PCT Union prepared by the Director General; to submit, with appropriate comments, to the Assembly the periodical reports of the Director General and the yearly audit reports on the accounts; and to take all necessary measures to ensure the execution of the program of the PCT Union by the Director General, in accordance with the decisions of the Assembly and having regard to circumstances arising between two ordinary sessions of the Assembly.

18. The present number of the PCT Contracting States is 39. It is, however, quite likely that the PCT Contracting States will be more than 40 before the next ordinary session of the Assembly, in 1987. It is therefore deemed desirable to consider the question of the establishment of the Executive Committee already at the present (thirteenth) session of the Assembly.

19. In the opinion of the International Bureau, the usefulness of establishing an Executive Committee of the PCT Union has become doubtful in the light of the fact that the budgets of the PCT Union and the ordinary sessions of the PCT Assembly have become biennial instead of triennial and yearly. Pursuant to Article 53(11) as in force until 1979, the Assembly met once in every calendar year in ordinary session but was supposed to meet, once the Executive Committee would have been established, once only in every third calendar year in ordinary session. The yearly sessions of the Executive Committee were thus intended to aim mainly at preparing the triennial ordinary sessions of the Assembly, at adopting the yearly budgets and programs of the PCT Union within the limits of the program and triennial budget adopted by the Assembly, and at taking any necessary measure between the ordinary sessions of the Assembly. Since 1980, however, the budgets and programs of the PCT Union are no longer triennial and yearly but are biennial; they are all adopted by the Assembly in its ordinary sessions, which take place in every second calendar year.

20. The only remaining advantage of an Executive Committee would be to have a smaller forum where PCT matters could be discussed. Such advantage would, however, materialize only if the number of PCT Contracting States reached a much higher number than 40, for example 60; and even then it is, not sure that the establishment of the Executive Committee would be worthwhile. Consequently, it is proposed to postpone any decision concerning the establishment of the Executive Committee until any State member of the PCT Union or the Director General proposes that the matter be reconsidered.

21. The Assembly of the PCT Union is invited to adopt the proposal contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

IV. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION (PCT/CTC) AND THE COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (PCT/CTA)

22. The Patent Cooperation Treaty provides that the Assembly shall decide upon the composition, and, if necessary, elect or appoint the members of the Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) and the Committee for Technical Assistance (PCT/CTA) (see Articles 51(2) and 56(2) 'of the PCT).

23. At its first session, the Assembly decided that, until the number of Contracting States should reach 30, all States members of the PCT Union would be members of the PCT/CTC and the PCT/CTA and that, once the number of Contracting States would reach 30, the Assembly would, in its session following the event, reconsider the question of the composition of these Committees (see document PCT/A/I/14, paragraphs 103 and 106 and Annexes VI and VIII).

24. At its seventh session, held in Geneva from June 29 to July 3, 1981, which was the first session taking place after the number of PCT Contracting States had reached 30, the Assembly decided that (see document PCT/A/VII/IS, paragraph 72):

(1) With regard to the PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation,

(a) all Contracting States, in addition to the ex officio members according to Article 56(2)(b) of the PCT, shall, until the ordinary session of the Assembly in 1985, be members of the said Committee, provided that the said Committee continues, until that time, to meet in joint sessions with the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information and the membership of the latter remains unrestricted,

(b) the Assembly will, in the event that the said Committee ceases, before that time, to meet in joint sessions with the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information or the membership of the latter Committee ceases to be unrestricted, reconsider, at its next session following such event, the question of the composition of the said Committee;

(2) With regard to the PCT Committee for Technical Assistance,

(a) all Contracting States shall, until the ordinary session of the Assembly in 1985, be members of the said Committee, provided that the said Committee continues, until that time, to meet in joint sessions with the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property and the membership of the latter remains unrestricted,

(b) the Assembly will, in the event that the said Committee ceases, before that time, to meet in joint sessions with the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property or the membership of the latter Committee ceases to be unrestricted reconsider at its next session, the question of the composition of the said Committee.

25. Like in 1981, it is the opinion of the International Bureau that there is no reason, at the present time, to change the composition of the Committees since the only change which one could envisage would be a limitation on the number of members, which would lead to elections and, as a consequence, some Contracting States ceasing to be members of the said Committees. The PCT/CTC meets in joint sessions with another body, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (see Article 4(3) of the Organizational Rules of that Permanent Committee), and the PCT/CTA, if it were convened, would also meet in joint sessions with another body, the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (see Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure of the PCT/CTA in document PCT/A/XI/9, Annex V). In each case, there is no limitation on the membership of the other body. It would make little sense to exclude States from membership of the PCT/CTC and the PCT/CTA when they would probably be participating in their (joint) sessions as members of other bodies (see document PCT/A/VII/7, paragraph 4). Consequently, in respect of the two said PCT Committees it is proposed not to change the present situation until any State member of the PCT Union or the Director General proposes that the matter be reconsidered.

26. *The Assembly is invited to adopt the proposal contained in the last, sentence of the preceding paragraph.*

[Annex I follows]

ANNEX I

A. Schedule of Fees applicable from January 1, 1986

SCHEDULE OF FEES

<u>Fees</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
1. Basic Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))	
if the international application contains not more than 30 sheets	687 Swiss francs
if the international application contains more than 30 sheets	687 Swiss francs plus 14 Swiss francs for each sheet in excess of 30 sheets
2. Designation Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))	166 Swiss francs per designation for which the fee is due, with a maximum of 1,660 Swiss francs, any such designation in excess of 10 being free of charge
3. Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2(a))	210 Swiss francs
4. Supplement to the Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2(b))	210 Swiss francs
<u>Surcharges</u>	
5. Surcharge for late payment: (Rule 16bis.2(a))	Minimum: 260 Swiss francs Maximum: 655 Swiss francs

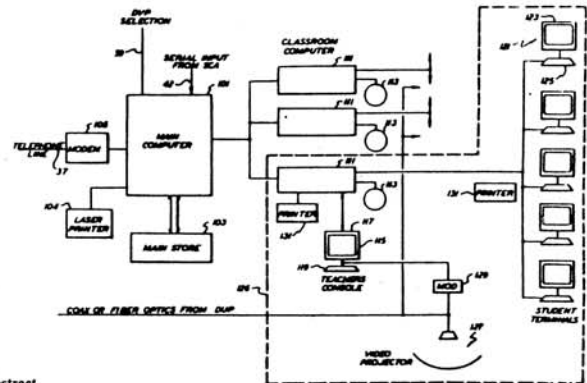
B. Schedule of Fees applicable from January 1, 1987

SCHEDULE OF FEES

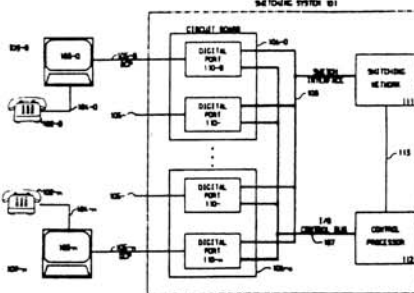
<u>Fees</u>	<u>Amounts</u>		
1. Basic Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))		10%	8%
if the international application contains not more than 30 sheets	721 Swiss francs	719	706
if the international application contains more than 30 sheets	721 Swiss francs plus 15 Swiss francs for each sheet in excess of 30 sheets	14	14
2. Designation Fee: (Rule 15.2(a))	174 Swiss francs per designation for which the fee is due, with a maximum of 1,740 Swiss francs, any such designation in excess of 10 being free of charge	174	171
3. Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2(a))	220 Swiss francs	220	216
4. Supplement to the Handling Fee: (Rule 57.2(b))	220 Swiss francs		
<u>Surcharges</u>			
5. Surcharge for late payment: (Rule 16bis.2(a))	Minimum: 273 Swiss francs Maximum: 688 Swiss francs	273 686	268 674

[Annex II follows]

H04N

<p>(21) Int. Application Number: PCT/US83/01579 (22) Int. Filing Date: 7 October 1983 (07.10.83)</p>	<p>(51) International Patent Classification³: H04N 7/16, G09B 13/00 G09B 3/00</p>	<p>(11) Int. Publication Number: WO 85/01854 (43) Int. Publication Date: 25 April 1985 (25.04.85)</p>
<p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NATIONAL INFORMATION UTILITIES CORPORATION [US/US]; 8150 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1400, Vienna, VA 22180 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TAUB, Jack, Ronald [US/US]; 2409 Babcock Road, Vienna, VA 22180 (US). HILLS, Michael, T. [US/US]; 216 Farmgate Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20904 (US). (74) Agent: ALTMILLER, John, C.; Kenyon and Kenyon, One Broadway, New York, NY 10004 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	<p>(54) Title: EDUCATION UTILITY</p>  <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A system for distributing educational information in digital form to a plurality of schools simultaneously transmits the information via a satellite (15) to FM stations (18) which retransmit to schools having receivers for receiving the information and a main computer (101) for storing the information. Access to the information is subsequently provided to a plurality of students via classroom computers (111) and individual terminals (121). Usage and performance data is automatically stored in the main computer (101) and sent to the sender by dial-up modem (105) to keep track of usage and to permit billing usage and royalty charges.</p>	

H04Q

<p>(21) Int. Application Number: PCT/US84/01524 (22) Int. Filing Date: 24 September 1984 (24.09.84)</p>	<p>(51) International Patent Classification³: H04Q 11/04</p>	<p>(11) Int. Publication Number: WO 85/01855 (43) Int. Publication Date: 25 April 1985 (25.04.85)</p>
<p>(31) Priority Application Number: 539,813 (32) Priority Date: 7 October 1983 (07.10.83) (33) Priority Country: US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY [US/US]; 550 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventors: PECK, Stephen, Richard; 4410 Lariat Way, Boulder, CO 80301 (US). SHARP, John, Burton; 2345 Ash Street, Denver, CO 80207 (US). (74) Agents: HIRSCH, A., E., Jr. et al.; Post Office Box 901, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	<p>(54) Title: PLURAL COMMUNICATION CHANNEL PROTOCOL SUPPORT SYSTEMS</p>  <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Protocol support and message buffering circuitry used to transmit call status, control and terminal management information bidirectionally over associated conductor (105) pairs as signalling messages between a system processor (113) and a telephone (102) and/or terminal (103) served by the system and connected to each conductor pair (105). This information is transmitted serially in a modified HDLC format (Fig. 3) as a one bit signalling field of a multiplexed data frame. At each transmitting end, the message information is converted from a parallel to a serial format, transmitted serially as the signalling bit of successive frames, and reconverted to parallel at the receiving end. Ports (110) terminate the system end of the conductor pairs and are mounted four to the board. Each board contains circuitry, such as registers and the like, common to the signalling message protocol support and message buffering circuitry to all four ports. The processor (112) scans, reads and writes these common registers via the I/O bus (107) to determine the status of each port and to exchange messages with the remote telephones and terminals served by the ports. Multiplexing is used on the signalling message so that the system processor (112) can direct a message individually to each of the plurality of station devices (102, 103) connected to the station end of each line (105). Protocol support is carried through to the processor (112) to support the error detecting capabilities of the protocol (Fig. 1).</p>	

[End of Annexes and of document]