

# WIPO



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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL PATENT COOPERATION UNION  
(PCT UNION)

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES  
UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

Fifteenth Session  
Vienna, April 7 to 9, 2008

PROPOSAL FOR MODIFICATION OF PCT ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

*proposed by the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and  
the United States Patent and Trademark Office*

*Document prepared by the Japan Patent Office*

## SUMMARY

1. In November 2007, the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (the Trilateral Offices) agreed on finalization of a Common Application Format (CAF) and publicized the agreement on the Trilateral website. Annex I to this document contains the document related to the CAF agreement.
2. When applications drafted according to the CAF agreement are also acceptable as international applications under the PCT, it is expected that this will bring more significant benefits to applicants than those brought by the CAF agreement among the Trilateral Offices.
3. Under the current Regulations and Administrative Instructions under the PCT, it is considered that an application in accordance with the CAF be accepted as a international application under the PCT by any of ROs. However, the current Administrative Instructions recommend other headings than those in the CAF. It is preferable to modify the Administrative Instructions, by adding an option of the headings in the CAF.

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4. A draft of proposed modification of PCT Administrative Instructions is presented in Annex II to this document. The Meeting is invited to comment on the proposal.

## BACKGROUND

5. In November 2005, the Trilateral Offices established a Technical Working Group on the Formal Aspects of Patent Applications in response to a request made by the Industry Trilateral that the Trilateral Offices begin working on the standardization of formal aspects of patent applications. The Trilateral Offices have come to an understanding with respect to a common format for patent applications in response to the request from users, after having intensive discussions at six Working Group meetings from 2006 to 2007. As a result, the Trilateral Office agreed on finalization of a Common Application Format (CAF) and publicized the agreement on the Trilateral website in November 2007.

6. Annex I to this document contains the document related to the CAF agreement. The document consists of the paper titled “Basic Principles of the Common Application Format” and two Annexes thereto, that is, Annex I titled “Common Requirements for All Types of Documents” and Annex II titled “Comparative Table of Examples for Each Type of the Applications.”

## SUMMARY OF THE AGREED-UPON COMMON APPLICATION FORMAT

7. As described in the document noted above, an application which complies with the CAF shall be accepted without any further amendment by any of the Trilateral Offices as a national/regional application as far as the agreed-upon formal requirements are concerned. The details of the requirements are described in Annex I of the agreement.

8. Each of the Trilateral Offices may provide requirements which are more favorable for applicants than the requirements provided for by the CAF.

9. The CAF allows an applicant wishing to file an application in each office need only prepare a single application in the CAF, and it will be accepted by each office without the need for amendments (except for amendments made in response to substantive objections/rejections that may be required by national/regional law after filing). The need to prepare only a single application will result in a considerable cost savings to applicants.

## PROPOSAL FOR MODIFICATION OF PCT ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

10. When applications drafted according to the CAF agreement are also acceptable as international applications under the PCT, it is expected that this will bring more significant benefits to applicants than those brought by the CAF agreement among the Trilateral Offices.

11. Actually, under the current Regulations and Administrative Instructions under the PCT, it is considered that an application in accordance with the CAF be accepted as a international application under the PCT by any of ROs. However, the current Administrative Instructions recommend other headings than those in the CAF, for example, not “Summary of Invention,” but “Disclosure of Invention.” It is preferable to modify the Administrative Instructions, by adding an option of the headings in the CAF.

12. The proposed text is contained in Annex II to this document. This proposal is co-sponsored by the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

13. First, the proposed marked-up text of Section 204 that provides for “Headings of the Parts of the Description” is presented in Annex II. Modifications on this proposal shown as underlined blue italic portions, that is, addition of the headings “Summary of Invention,” “Description of Embodiments” and “Title of Invention” is related to the provisions of the item “e. Section Titles and Order” in Annex I of the CAF agreement.

14. Meanwhile, as for Section 204, “Draft Revision 3 of Annexes to Circular C.PCT 1074” has been presented by the International Bureau. Consequently, the marked-up text of Section 204 is included changes due to this Circular (shown as underlined green and strikethrough red). However, this indication is just for explanatory purpose. The heading “Sequence Listing Tables” is not included in the agreed-upon CAF and not directly related to this proposal.

15. In addition, addition of Section 204*bis* regarding “Numbering of Claims” is proposed. This is related to the provision of the CAF agreement, Annex I, 1, “1. Claims,” as follows.

“Each of the claims shall be preceded by a sign that shows that it is a claim (“Claim”), space, and with an Arabic numeral that designates the claim. (e.g., Claim 1, Claim 2)”

#### ENTRY INTO FORCE AND TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. This amendment of the Administrative Instructions shall enter into force on January 1, 2009, and shall apply to international applications whose international filing date is on or after that date.

#### IN THE FUTURE

17. In the future, a circular regarding this proposal will be sent to the PCT Contracting States. In addition, This introduction and proposal regarding the CAF will also be presented at the first session of the Patent Cooperation Treaty Working Group (PCT/WG/1) to be held on May 26 to 30, 2008.

*18. The Meeting is invited to comment on the proposal contained in Annex II to this document.*

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

THE AGREEMENT ON THE COMMON APPLICATION FORMAT  
MADE BY THE TRILATERAL OFFICES DATED ON NOVEMBER 30, 2007

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Basic Principles of the Common Application Format

Annex I: Common Requirements for All Types of Documents

Annex II: Comparative Table of Examples for Each Type of the Applications



## **Basic Principles of the Common Application Format**

Prepared by the Trilateral Offices

30 November 2007

## **Basic Principles of the Common Application Format**

Prepared by the Technical Working Group on Formal Aspects of Patent Applications

### **I. Background**

At the November 2005 Trilateral Pre-Conference, the Trilateral Offices established a Technical Working Group on the Formal Aspects of Patent Applications in response to a request made by the Industry Trilateral that the Trilateral Offices begin working on the standardization of formal aspects of patent applications.

The Trilateral Offices have come to an understanding with respect to a common format for patent applications in response to the request from users, after having intensive discussions at six Working Group meetings from 2006 to 2007.

The Common Application Format developed by this Trilateral Working Group with the participation of the World Intellectual Property Organization is in support of a Trilateral goal of a global standardized application format which would allow applicants to prepare a single application that could be accepted by each participating office without the need for further changes to comply with formal requirements.

The project furthers the principle of the Patent Law Treaty using PCT standards when applicable. It takes into consideration the preparations for the implementation of the PLT and the further adoption of XML processing.

**II. Mandate for the Technical Working Group on the Formal Aspects of Patent Applications** (Annex 1 of the Report of the 23rd Trilateral Pre-Conference and as amended at the 24th Trilateral Pre-Conference, further amended at the Strategic Working Group in September 2007)

The Technical Working Group shall formulate recommendations for addressing the following issues:

1. Standardization of patent applications, with a view to maximizing compatibility with the requirements of the PLT, PCT, and Trilateral Offices;
2. Standardization of the patent application format, taking into consideration the promotion of electronic filing and processing; such that an application drafted in conformance with the common application format will be acceptable in any of the Trilateral offices without further modification.

It is the understanding of the Technical Working Group that the results of this project will be provided to the XML Technical Working Group for consideration of amendments to WIPO Standard ST.36.

In formulating these recommendations, the Technical Working Group should work on them concurrently and attempt to identify issues that can be dealt with rapidly at a practical level, drawing on current practices and formats and taking into consideration the potential impact on the offices and the viewpoints of the relevant stakeholders.

The Technical Working Group shall be comprised of representatives from each of the Trilateral Offices and the WIPO.

### **III. Basic Principles**

1. The objective of the Common Application Format is to provide a basis for filing applications that is beneficial to both applicants and participating offices.
2. Although the use of the Common Application Format by applicants is optional, any filing claiming to be in the Common Application Format must implement all of the requirements.
3. The Common Application Format will be based on the best practices applied to the existing PCT format and is aimed at addressing remaining differences in national/regional law and practices.
4. The Common Application Format will be applicable eventually to all forms of patent submissions and it is a long term goal of the Trilateral Offices to accept applications in text-based XML.
5. The Common Application Format will ensure that applications will meet the formal requirements of the Trilateral Offices.
6. The Common Application Format will be progressively applied to each kind of application filed with each office.
7. Comments from Industry Trilateral are taken into account in the Common Application Format.
8. An application which complies with the Common Application Format shall be accepted without any further amendment by any of the Trilateral Offices as a national/regional application as far as the agreed-upon formal requirements are concerned. Each of the Trilateral Offices may provide requirements which are more favorable for applicants than the requirements provided for by the Common Application Format.
9. After some experience, the Trilateral Offices will consider whether it is necessary to amend the PCT.

### **IV. The Common Application Format**

The Common Application Format is described in **Annex I**.

The comparative table of examples for each type of the applications is shown in **Annex II**.

## **1. Permissibility of Delimiter**

An application filed on paper or in PDF format tagged with a specific delimiter (for example, “Sumitsuki” bracket “【】” or curly bracket “{}”) for the headings including section titles, paragraph numbers, and signs of numbering as defined in Annex I (e.g., “Fig. 1”, “Table 1”) shall be accepted by all the Trilateral Offices.

## **2. XML e-filing**

Electronically filed applications with XML tags are accommodated in the Common Application Format. That is to say, WIPO Standard ST.36 & Annex F to the PCT Administrative Instructions shall be updated to correspond to Common Application Format headings.

## **V. Pilot Project**

The user group participants of the 4<sup>th</sup> Working Group and the Trilateral Offices implemented the pilot project from April to August 2007, according to the steps described in Annex II and III to the report of the 4<sup>th</sup> session of the Working Group.

In the pilot project, the user group participants prepared hypothetical applications in the Common Application Format. The Trilateral Offices confirmed whether the submitted hypothetical applications complied with all the requirements of the agreed-upon Common Application Format and whether they are acceptable to each of the Trilateral Offices. As a result of the pilot project, the main indication among those submitted by the user group participants and the Trilateral Offices is as follows:

### **Common Issues**

- Placement of section titles, paragraph numbers and claim numbers, etc.
- Use of bold, italics and underlining in the application, especially in section titles
- Insertion of "the" into section titles, e.g., "Title of the Invention"

### **Issues for Tagging**

- Benefit of tagging to Non-XML applications as compared to the costs incurred
- Difficulty for an XML converter to automatically distinguish the curly brackets used in the pilot project as “tags” from the curly brackets used in mathematical expressions or the like
- Need to develop tools to make tagging and translation easy and accurate

### **Evaluation by the Trilateral Offices**

The Evaluation of the pilot project by the Trilateral Offices is as follows:

### **EPO**

From a legal point of view, the requirements for a European patent application as laid down in the EPC are fulfilled for all applications submitted by the JPO and the USPTO.



The differences in the presentation of applications are of minor technical importance for the EPO. A change of the headings or adding new headings to PatXML would not cause the EPO problems.

### **JPO**

The JPO was informed from the JP users that the standardization of the application format is useful because there was no need for rewording of the content of the description caused by the change of section title order.

Furthermore, the JPO found that tagging is highly beneficial for both Trilateral users and offices. For example, a total of 300 CHF is reduced when an applicant submits an XML application using PCT-SAFE. Likewise, data entry fee for paper application is not required for XML application in the JPO. For the TOs, the benefit of XML application is significant. The each office has to input the data into its database for later use such as the gazette publication. In the JPO, where around 98% of applications are submitted in the form of XML, the time and cost for publishing gazette is minimal.

As a result of this pilot project, the JPO concluded that the CAF will reduce the burden of applicants. The JPO also recognized that tagging is useful not only for XML converter but also for application by paper or PDF because:

- (i) In the case of paper filing, it is easy to make the format for an XML converter by OCR.
- (ii) In general, applicants prepare electronic application documents using wide-spread word processing software, even if the application is submitted to the Office in which only paper applications are acceptable. If the document is tagged with the specific delimiters, the applicant can easily submit the application to other Offices to which XML applications are acceptable, as well as PCT e-filing.

### **USPTO**

The USPTO confirmed that a patent application prepared in conformance with the Common Application Format will be accepted by the USPTO. US users reasserted their desire that the Trilateral Offices' work to ensure that an application which is prepared in compliance with the Common Application Format will not be subject to requests from the Trilateral Office examiners to make further corrections with regard to formal aspects of the application during the examination process.

US applicants also reasserted their desire for standardization among the Trilateral Offices with regard to the five substantive legal issues that were identified at the Trilateral Working Group meeting that was held from 27 February to 01 March 2007. Specifically, the US users have requested standardization among the Trilateral Offices with respect to 1) prior art citations, 2) legends, 3) conforming specifications to cite prior art, 4) conforming specifications to the claims, and 5) use of reference numbers in the abstract and claims.

The Common Application Format Working Group has made progress with regard to items 1) and 2) as indicated under the headings entitled "National Legends and Designations – Cross References to Related Applications and Federal Funding" and "Citation of Prior Art in the

Application” in the Common Application Format. In addition, the US users also questioned the value of tagging to US applicants compared to the costs incurred.

## **VI. Relation of the Common Application Format to the PLT and PCT**

The Common Application Format rationalizes divergent filing requirements applied in each of the Trilateral Offices. Noting that the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) has not yet come into force for any of the Trilateral Offices, some elements of the Common Application Format harmonize diverging filing requirements for national/regional applications filed in each of the Trilateral Offices by referring to the corresponding PCT provisions, which would apply prior to the PLT coming into effect for all of the Trilateral Offices. Other elements of the Common Application Format address issues not regulated by the PCT for which the offices have different practices. Still other elements pertain to issues that go beyond the PCT but, in terms of future development, represent what the offices consider to be appropriate means for addressing those issues.

### ***A. PCT and PLT***

The PLT requires that offices of Contracting Parties shall not require compliance with any requirement relating to the form or contents of an application different from or additional to the requirements relating to form or contents which are provided for in respect of international applications under the PCT. Because the PLT has not yet come into effect for any of the Trilateral Offices, however, there remain at present a number of diverging filing requirements for national/regional applications filed in each of the Trilateral Offices. The Common Application Format (items b), d), g) and (i)) would allow for the harmonization of these national filing requirements prior to the PLT coming into effect for all of the Trilateral Offices.

### ***B. Elements Not Regulated by the PCT or PLT***

Other elements of the Common Application Format (items a) and c)) are not regulated by the PCT, nor, by extension, the PLT. By identifying an approach acceptable to each of the Trilateral Offices, the Common Application Format provides an important benefit in terms of the amount of additional work an applicant may have to undertake to prepare an application for filing in each of the Offices. This approach is also considered by the Offices to be a best practice acceptable for introduction into the PCT at an appropriate stage, in an effort to further develop the PCT for the benefit of offices and users.

### ***C. Other Elements***

A number of elements of the Common Application Format (items e), f), h), j), k) and l)) go beyond what the PCT requires (and therefore the PLT), but represent what the Offices consider to be an ideal practice for future development of applications filed in electronic form using XML conversion software. In this regard, the Common Application Format is a significant contribution to the further development of electronic filing systems and end-to-end electronic processing of applications, which will have important benefits for both offices and users.

## **VII. Benefits of the Common Application Format**

The Common Application Format can be implemented immediately in any filing format. This simplification of the application filing requirements in each office means an applicant wishing to file an application in each office need only prepare a single application in the Common Application Format, and it will be accepted by each office without the need for amendments (except for amendments made in response to substantive objections/rejections that may be required by national/regional law after filing). The need to prepare only a single application will result in a considerable cost savings to applicants.

With respect to future developments, the offices recognize that XML-based application filing provides a number of important advantages for applicants and offices. Thus, even though not all of the Trilateral offices are currently in a position to implement XML, the Common Application Format will provide the basis for such implementation. When implemented, XML will allow end-to-end electronic processing of applications and allow the offices to capture and share application data, which will help improve search and examination efforts across the offices.

## **VIII. Future Work**

With the work on the basic format completed, the project is being turned over to the Trilateral Technical Working Group to decide on appropriate implementation steps for electronic processing as it relates primarily to the XML-related provisions of the Common Application Format. It is envisaged that the Technical Working Group will recommend revisions to either WIPO Standard ST.36 (relating to XML) or Annex F to the PCT Administrative Instructions (relating to electronic processing of PCT and, via the PLT, national/regional applications), or both, in order to provide a firm foundation for expanding the Trilateral efforts on this project.



## Annex I

### **Common Requirements for All Types of Documents**

Prepared by the Trilateral Offices

30 November 2007

## **1. Common Requirements for All Types of Documents**

The Working Group agreed on the followings specific issues of the Common Application Format and accompanying notes.

### **a. National Legends and Designations - Cross Reference to Related Applications and Federal Funding**

The Offices will not require applicants to remove National Legends throughout the entire prosecution of the application up to and including patent grant.

[Note: Applicants may include any benefit claims to prior-filed applications and any statements regarding federally sponsored research at the beginning of the description, after the title of the invention.]

### **b. Inclusion of Industrial Applicability**

A statement of industrial applicability shall be included when it is not obvious from the description or nature of the invention as set out in PCT Rule 5.1 (a)(vi).

### **c. Citation of Prior Art in the Application**

The Offices will not require applicants to remove any Citation List in the description or any Information Disclosure Statement throughout the entire prosecution of the application up to and including patent grant.

Citation of Prior Art in the Application shall preferably follow the PCT Rule 5 and WIPO Standard ST.14.

### **d. Abstract with Limited Size and Reference Numbers**

The abstract shall preferably be between 50-150 words if the application is in English or when translated into English and within 400 characters if the application is in Japanese or when translated into Japanese.

If Reference Numbers are used, they shall follow PCT Rule 8.1(d).

### **e. Section Titles and Order**

Section titles shall be standardized according to the PCT provisions in principle.

The order and the wording shall be as as shown in the list below.

The list below shows the titles to be used in the description.

Section titles, shown below in bold and without parentheses, must be included in the application.

Section titles, shown below in bold and with parentheses, must be included in the application, where corresponding information is present in the application.

So as to improve the legibility, each section title is indented in this document.

**Description**

**Title of Invention or Title**

**Technical Field or Field**

**Background Art or Background**

**Summary of Invention or Summary**

Technical Problem

Solution to Problem

Advantageous Effects of Invention

**(Brief Description of Drawings)**

**Description of Embodiments**

Examples

Industrial Applicability

Reference Signs List

Reference to Deposited Biological Material

**(Sequence Listing Free Text)**

Citation List

Patent Literature

Non Patent Literature

[Note: The placement of Citation List is not limited as long as it is in Description. When filing European patent applications in a non-official language under the EPC 2000, a Citation List forming part of the Description would have to be translated into one of the official languages of the EPO.]

In addition to the above section titles, the section titles for the rest of the application are shown below.

**Claims**

**Abstract**

**(Drawings)**

**(Sequence Listing)**

The brief description of each figure in "Brief Description of Drawings" shall be preceded by a heading that identifies the figure (e.g., Fig. 1, Fig. 2).

f. Reference Signs

Reference signs shall be included in the description and drawings and preferably in the claims.

Reference signs not mentioned in the description shall not appear in the drawings, and vice versa.

Any Reference Signs List shall be a single list which covers the description, drawings and claims.

g. Units of Measurements

Applications shall be described using SI units. Applicants may use additional alternative unit systems in which case the SI units are placed in parentheses.

#### h. Numbering of Paragraphs

The paragraphs of the description shall be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. The title of the invention and section titles (such as "Summary of Invention" and "Example 1") shall not be numbered.

#### i. Drawings

Drawing requirements shall be based on PCT Rule 11.13. Drawings shall be disclosed in black and white images. (Color drawings and photographs will be the subject of a PCT task force.) Indications such as "actual size" or "scale 1/2" on the drawings should not be permitted since they lose their meaning with reproduction in a different format.

Each of the figures shall be preceded by a sign that shows that it is a figure ("Fig." or "Figure"), space, and with an Arabic numeral that designates the figure. (e.g., Fig. 1 or Figure 1)

#### j. Formulae

Each of the images shall be preceded by a sign that shows that it is a mathematical ("Math.") or chemical formula ("Chem."), space, and with an Arabic numeral that designates the mathematical or chemical formula. (e.g., Math. 1, Math. 2, Chem. 1, Chem. 2).

#### k. Tables

Tables are based on PCT Rule 11.10.

Each of the tables shall be preceded by a sign that shows that it is a table ("Table"), space, and with an Arabic numeral that designates the table. (e.g., Table 1, Table 2).

#### l. Claims

Each of the claims shall be preceded by a sign that shows that it is a claim ("Claim"), space, and with an Arabic numeral that designates the claim. (e.g., Claim 1, Claim 2)

**2. Examples**

**2-1. Example of the Common Application Format (in English)**

The following is an example of a patent application which complies with the Common Application Format.

In consideration of legibility, each heading is indented in this paper.

The order and the wording shall be as follows.



Description

Title of Invention

Technical Field

0001

Background Art

0002

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

0003

Solution to Problem

0004

0005

Advantageous Effects of Invention

0006

Brief Description of Drawings

0007

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Description of Embodiments

0008

Examples

0009

0010

Example 1

0011

Example 2

0012

Industrial Applicability

0013

Reference Signs List

0014

Reference to Deposited Biological Material

0015

Sequence Listing Free Text

0016

Citation List

Patent Literature

0017

Non Patent Literature

0018

Claims

Claim 1

Claim 2

Abstract

Drawings

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Sequence Listing

**2-2. Example of the Common Application Format (in Japanese)**

In consideration of legibility, each heading is indented in this paper.

“Title” will be translated into the same heading in Japanese as “Title of Invention.” (i.e., “発明の名称”)

“Field” will be translated into the same heading in Japanese as “Technical Field.” (i.e., “技術分野”)

“Background” will be translated into the same heading in Japanese as “Background Art.” (i.e., “背景技術”)

“Summary” will be translated into the same heading in Japanese as “Summary of Invention.” (i.e., “発明の概要”)

明細書

発明の名称

技術分野

0001

背景技術

0002

発明の概要

発明が解決しようとする課題

0003

課題を解決するための手段

0004

0005

発明の効果

0006

図面の簡単な説明

0007

図1

図2

発明を実施するための形態

0008

実施例

0009

0010

実施例1

0011

実施例2

0012

産業上の利用可能性

0013

符号の説明

0014

受託番号

0015

配列表フリーテキスト

0016

先行技術文献

特許文献

0017

非特許文献

0018

特許請求の範囲

請求項1

請求項2

要約書

図面

図1

図2

配列表

Annex II Comparative Table of Examples for Each Type of the Applications  
(Gray boxes show that the type is currently not accepted.)

| Draft Agreement  |   | Description   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
|  |   | Title of Invention or Title<br>Technical Field or Field<br>Background Art or Background<br>Summary of Invention or Summary<br>Brief Description of Drawings<br>Description of Embodiments<br><br>Claims<br>Abstract<br>Drawings |  |
| The paragraphs of the description excluding Title of Invention and Sequence Listing shall be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals. |   |   |  |
| Type   | JP  | EP  | US   |
| Paper/PDF  | 【書類名】明細書<br>【発明の名称】<br>... text ...<br>【技術分野】<br>【0001】<br>... text ...<br>【背景技術】<br>【0002】<br>... text ...<br>【発明の概要】<br>【0003】<br>... text ...<br>【図面の簡単な説明】<br>【0004】<br>【図1】<br>... text ...<br>【発明を実施するための形態】<br>【0005】<br>... text ...<br>【書類名】特許請求の範囲<br>【請求項1】<br>... text ...<br>【書類名】要約書<br>【書類名】図面<br>【図1】   |   | {Description}<br>{Title of Invention} or {Title}<br>... text ...<br>{Technical Field} or {Field}<br>{0001} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Background Art} or {Background}<br>{0002} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Summary of Invention} or {Summary}<br>{0003} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Brief Description of Drawings}<br>{0004} {Fig. 1} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Description of Embodiments}<br>{0005} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Claims}<br>{Claim 1} ... text ...<br>... text ...<br>{Abstract}<br>{Drawings}<br>{Fig. 1} |
| Format to be imported into an XML converter  | 【書類名】明細書<br>【発明の名称】<br>... text ...<br>【技術分野】<br>【0001】<br>... text ...<br>【背景技術】<br>【0002】<br>... text ...<br>【発明の概要】<br>【0003】<br>... text ...<br>【図面の簡単な説明】<br>【0004】<br>【図1】<br>... text ...<br>【発明を実施するための形態】<br>【0005】<br>... text ...<br>【書類名】特許請求の範囲<br>【請求項1】<br>... text ...<br>【書類名】要約書<br>【書類名】図面<br>【図1】   |   | (Description)<br>(Title of Invention) or (Title)<br>... text ...<br>(Technical Field) or (Field)<br>{0001}<br>... text ...<br>(Background Art) or (Background)<br>{0002}<br>... text ...<br>(Summary of Invention) or (Summary)<br>{0003}<br>... text ...<br>(Brief Description of Drawings)<br>{0004}<br>{Fig. 1}<br>... text ...<br>(Description of Embodiments)<br>{0005}<br>... text ...<br>(Claims)<br>(Claim 1)<br>... text ...<br>(Abstract)<br>(Drawings)<br>(Fig. 1)  |
| XML Direct edit  |   | PatXML  |  |
| XML (application-body)<br><br><i>Tentative Version</i>   | <pre> &lt;?xml version="1.0" encoding="..."?&gt; &lt;!DOCTYPE application-body PUBLIC "-//WIPO//DTD APPLICATION BODY 1.4//EN" "application-body.dtd"[]&gt; &lt;application-body&gt;   &lt;description&gt;     &lt;invention-title&gt;... text ...&lt;/invention-title&gt;     &lt;technical-field&gt;       &lt;p num="0001"&gt;... text ...&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/technical-field&gt;     &lt;background-art&gt;       &lt;p num="0002"&gt;... text ...&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/background-art&gt;     &lt;disclosure&gt;       &lt;p num="0003"&gt;... text ...&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/disclosure&gt;     &lt;description-of-drawings&gt;       &lt;p num="0004"&gt;         &lt;figref num="1"&gt;... text ...&lt;/figref&gt;&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/description-of-drawings&gt;       &lt;best-mode&gt;         &lt;p num="0005"&gt;... text ...&lt;/p&gt;&lt;/best-mode&gt;     &lt;/description&gt;     &lt;claims&gt;       &lt;claim num="1"&gt;... text ...&lt;/claim&gt;     &lt;/claims&gt;     &lt;abstract&gt;       &lt;p num=""&gt;... text ...&lt;/p&gt;     &lt;/abstract&gt;     &lt;drawings&gt;       &lt;figure num=1&gt;...&lt;/figure&gt;     &lt;/drawings&gt;   &lt;/application-body&gt;                     </pre> |   |  |

Tagging with the specific delimiters, curly brackets "{ }", is recommended.

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

DRAFT AMENDMENTS OF THE PCT ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

*Proposed by the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and  
the United States Patent and Trademark Office*

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## Section 204

### Headings of the Parts of the Description

(a) The headings of the parts of the description shall preferably ~~should~~ be as follows:

(i) and (ii) [No change]

(iii) for matter referred to in Rule 5.1(a)(iii), “Disclosure of Invention” or “*Summary of Invention*”;

(iv) [No change]

(v) for matter referred to in Rule 5.1(a)(v), “Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention,” or, where appropriate, “Mode(s) for Carrying out the Invention” or “*Description of Embodiments*”;

(vi) [No change]

(vii) for matter referred to in Section 208(b), “Sequence Listing Tables”;

(viii) ~~(vii)~~ for matter referred to in Rule 5.2(a), “Sequence Listing”;

(ix) ~~(viii)~~ for matter referred to in Rule 5.2(b), “Sequence Listing Free Text.”

(b) Where the description states the title of the invention under Rule 5.1(a), the heading “*Title of Invention*” shall preferably precede the title of the invention.

[COMMENT: See paragraph 13 in the main body of this document. As for “Sequence Listing Tables,” see paragraph 14 in the main body of this document.]

Section 204bis

Numbering of Claims

The number of each claim referred to in Rule 6.1(b) shall preferably be preceded by the expression “*Claim*” (for example, Claim 1, Claim 2, Claim 3).

[COMMENT: See paragraph 15 in the main body of this document.]

[End of Annex II and of document]