

WIPO



PCT/TCO/SS/II/2

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
GENEVA

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

INTERIM COMMITTEE FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

STANDING SUBCOMMITTEE

Second Session: Geneva, April 6 and 7, 1972

INTERNATIONAL PATENT DOCUMENTS SERVICE

Report by the International Bureau

BACKGROUND

1. It is recalled that the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, in its September/October 1971 session, conferred on the Standing Subcommittee the powers of advising the Director General of WIPO in his negotiations concerning an international patent documents service and of approving any arrangement that could result from such negotiations (see the report of the Executive Committee, document P/EC/VII/21, paragraph 67, referring to document P/EC/VII/10, paragraphs 8 to 19).
2. The members of the Standing Subcommittee are Austria, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (8), as well as the International Patent Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the IIB"). Brazil is an observer member of the Standing Subcommittee.
3. Because of the active participation of France and Switzerland in the preparatory discussions concerning the Austrian proposal for a patent documents service (hereinafter referred to as "the Austrian proposal"), the Director General of WIPO has invited, as observers, also the Institut National de la propriété industrielle of France and the Bureau fédéral de la propriété intellectuelle of Switzerland, to the present session of the Standing Subcommittee.
4. The background of the patent documents service project is to be found in document PCT/TCO/SS/I/8, considered by the first session of the Standing Subcommittee (December 8 to 10, 1971) and in the report of that Subcommittee on its said session (document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraphs 48 to 52).
5. The Standing Subcommittee, in its December session, invited the Director General of WIPO to do mainly three things:
 - (i) to continue negotiations concerning the establishment of the proposed Vienna Institute.

(ii) to inform the Standing Subcommittee of the detailed plans of such Institute, and

(iii) to submit to the Standing Subcommittee for approval any draft agreement to which the International Bureau would be party.

Each of these three topics is dealt with in Chapters I, II and IV of the present document.

6. For the purposes of this document,

(i) "patent documents" means published patents, inventors' certificates and utility certificates (France) as well as published applications for the same;

(ii) "the ten bibliographic data" means:

1. the publishing country
2. the kind of document (patent, application, etc.)
3. the document number
4. the application number (if other than the document number)
5. the date of filing the application
6. the date of the document or of its publication
7. the international classification (IPC) symbol, if any, (if several, all)
8. the priority country
9. the priority application number } (if several, all)
10. the priority date }

(iii) "the priority data" means the three data listed under (ii)8, 9 and 10, above;

(iv) "Patent Family Service" (PFS) means a service capable of identifying patent documents pertaining to the same priority and capable of indicating in connection with each document those of the ten bibliographic data which were inputted in the system;

(v) "Identification by Classification Service" (ICS) means a service capable of identifying patent documents marked by the same classification symbol according to the IPC and capable of indicating in connection with each document those of the ten bibliographic data which were inputted in the system;

(vi) "Patent Copy Service" (PCS) means a service capable of furnishing copies of patent documents.

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS

7. Representatives of the Austrian Government and of the Director General of WIPO met with the following in order to discuss possibilities of cooperation with the proposed Institute for patent documentation services to be established by the Austrian Government in Vienna (hereinafter referred to as "the proposed Vienna Institute") (all dates refer to 1972):

- (i) on January 31 and February 1 with the IIB in The Hague (see Annex A),
- (ii) on February 3 and 4, with the UK Patent Office in London (see Annex B),
- (iii) on February 4, with Derwent Publications Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Derwent") in London (see Annex C),
- (iv) on February 7 and 8, with the German Patent Office in Munich (see Annex D),
- (v) on February 14 and 15, with the US Patent Office in Washington (see Annex E),
- (vi) on February 18 to 22, with the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo (see Annex F),

- (vii) on February 24 and 25, with the USSR Committee for Inventions and Discoveries in Moscow (see Annex G),
- (viii) on February 29, with the Swiss Federal Office for Intellectual Property in Berne (see Annex H),
- (ix) on March 1 and 2, with the French National Institute for Industrial Property in Paris (see Annex I),
- (x) on March 6 and 7, with the IIB in Geneva (see Annex J),
- (xi) on March 7, with Derwent in Geneva (part of the meetings were among representatives of Austria, IIB, Derwent and WIPO) (see Annex K).

8. In connection with each meeting, notes were drawn up and agreed upon by the participants.

9. It is to be noted that two days after the second meeting with Derwent, that is, on March 9, 1972, Derwent informed WIPO that the tentative agreement recorded in the agreed note of March 7, 1972 (Annex K) was not approved by Derwent's competent bodies. At the same time, Derwent telexed to WIPO a modified "offer." This, however, was so different on major points of substance--it would have required, for example, the proposed Vienna Institute to classify according to IPC all patent documents published without such classification (an expensive and difficult task never contemplated by anyone)--that on the same day (March 9) WIPO notified Derwent that WIPO considered its role in trying to bring about an agreement between Austria and Derwent terminated and suggested that Derwent try bilateral negotiations with Austria. At the same time WIPO expressed the hope that such bilateral negotiations would succeed and promised to invite Derwent to the April 1972 session of the Standing Subcommittee if, in fact, they should succeed.

10. It follows from the situation described in the preceding paragraph that Annex K may, for all practical purposes, be disregarded.

11. At the time of writing this report, discussions with COMECON countries and the Swedish Patent Office have begun--in several telephone conversations--but have not yet been concluded. It is hoped that representatives of Austria and WIPO will be able to have a meeting in Stockholm with representatives of the Swedish Patent Office before the April 1972 session of the Standing Subcommittee. The results of such a meeting and those of the contacts with COMECON countries would be reported in a separate document.

12. The discussions with seven national Offices and with the IIB are reflected in the "agreed notes" reproduced in Annexes A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and, as to their capability of furnishing the ten bibliographic data for the use of the prospective Vienna Institute, also in Annex L, and as to the production of copies of patent documents, also in Annex M. The latter two Annexes were prepared by the International Bureau. The only authoritative statements are constituted by the other annexes.

13. The Austrian Authorities and the International Bureau wish to record their gratitude to the national Offices, to IIB and the Japan Patent Information Center (JAPATIC) for their willingness to meet, on very short notice, with their representatives and for their very constructive attitude in connection with the numerous and sometimes quite difficult problems, problems which, for all practical purposes, can be solved only by mutual cooperation and adjustment.

14. Expressed in a summary form, the International Bureau has the following impression of the discussions in question:

(a) With some--but not intolerable--delay as far as the classification data of some of the French and all of the Japanese documents are concerned--the ten bibliographic data of the patent documents of the PCT minimum documentation countries, and some important additional countries, appear to be available for the prospective Vienna Institute in machine-readable form now or, in some cases, within a year's time.

(b) Close cooperation between the prospective Vienna Institute and the IIB appears to be possible and if Austria and IIB confirm the plan contained in Annexes A and J, such cooperation will be very useful for both the IIB and the prospective Vienna Institute. There is no doubt that the cooperation outlined in the said Annexes will, once it starts, develop into an even more important cooperation.

(c) However valuable and, in practice, indispensable the cooperation of the IIB and of a number of national Offices is, the task of making the prospective Vienna Institute operational still requires a great effort--both in manpower and cash outlay--by the Austrian Government.

(d) With one, not very significant exception, the definitions of the "patent documents information service," "patent documents" and "bibliographic data" as set out before the first session of the Standing Subcommittee (see document PCT/TCO/SS/I/8, Annex, page 2) and modified in that session (see document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52(a)(iv)) are basically the same. The exception is that the reference to related documents ("the document number and the kind of document code of applications and other documents filed or issued earlier in the same country, to which the document is related by addition, continuation, division or reissue") should be omitted from the data to be included in the patent family and identification by classification services. In the course of the negotiations, it became clear that in the documents of several countries such data were missing and their inclusion would, therefore, cause almost insuperable difficulties.

15. The Standing Subcommittee is invited to note and, if it so desires, comment upon the negotiations so far conducted.

II. PLANS FOR THE PROPOSED VIENNA INSTITUTE

16. In its first session, the Standing Subcommittee asked that, in its second session, it be informed of the detailed plans of the proposed Vienna Institute, including in particular:

- (i) "the coverage of the countries by the [Institute's] Service,"
- (ii) "the timetable for the initiation of the Service,"
- (iii) "the cooperation of the IIB with the proposed Institute,"
- (iv) "the role of national Offices and documentation centers,"
- (v) "the role of Derwent," and
- (vi) "the costs of the operations and services,"

(see document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52(d)(i)).

17. On the basis of the discussions which the experts of the Austrian Government had with the national Offices, IIB and the International Bureau, these plans are as set forth in paragraphs 18 to 28, below. They were communicated to the International Bureau with the understanding that they were subject to approval by the competent Government Authorities of Austria which were expected to give such approval before the April 6, 1972, session of the Standing Subcommittee.

18. Coverage of countries. The proposed Vienna Institute will cover:

(i) as far as the patent family and identification by classification services are concerned, the patent documents to be published:

(a) by Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg (3) with the ten data from the time it receives such data in machine-readable form from the International Patent Institute,

(b) by France, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (8) with the ten data from the time it receives such data in machine-readable form

from the respective national Offices and, in the case of Japan, from JAPATIC; it is to be noted that the IPC classification, to the finest subdivision, may become available only gradually in the case of France and Japan; however, coverage of these countries in the patent family service will not await such classification,

(c) by Austria (1),

(d) by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania (6) with the ten data from the time it receives such data in machine-readable form from the respective national Offices or the national Office of the Soviet Union,

(e) by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, and Norway (5), to the extent their documents or gazettes contain the ten bibliographic data needed, and provided such documents or gazettes reach the proposed Vienna Institute within two weeks from the date of their publication,

(f) by all other countries to the extent their documents or gazettes contain the ten bibliographic data needed and provided that such documents or gazettes are made available to and reach the Austrian Patent Office or the proposed Vienna Institute within two weeks from the date of their publication; it is to be noted that many of these documents or gazettes are already received by the Austrian Patent Office and are expected to continue to be received regularly and that, where this is not the case, the International Bureau and the proposed Vienna Institute would do their best to obtain them.

Every effort should be made to reach working agreements, similar to those to be concluded with respect to the countries mentioned under (a) and (b), with the countries referred to under (e) and (f).

(ii) as far as the patent copy service is concerned, the patent documents of (a) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia (21) and (b) the documents of all other countries, particularly Japan, provided they become available to the proposed Vienna Institute.

19. Time table for initiation of the three Services. Assuming that the Standing Subcommittee approves the Draft Agreement as contained in Annex N, it is expected that the three services will become operational by early next year--possibly with some gaps at the beginning--provided the expectations for receiving, in machine-readable form, the bibliographic data of the 11 countries referred to in paragraph 18(i)(a) and (b) materialize and working agreements to this effect are concluded, as provided in paragraph 20, along the lines of the agreed notes referred to in paragraph 8, above, with the IIB and the national Offices of France, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (8).

20. The Government of Austria will, with the assistance of the International Bureau of WIPO, seek to conclude such working agreements with the IIB and at least each of the said 8 national Offices within the next three months.

21. The working agreements will not only specify what the prospective Vienna Institute would receive but also what it would give in exchange for the data received in machine-readable form. What will be offered in exchange to each of the 9 or more "donors" is the tape, containing: (a) the ten data to the extent that they are received in machine-readable form, and (b) the ten data of all the documents input by the prospective Vienna Institute itself. The data and data carriers received by the "donors" and by the Vienna Institute would not be subject to any restriction as to their use.

22. Cooperation between the proposed Vienna Institute and the IIB. The terms of such cooperation would be laid down in a working agreement as described in paragraphs 19 to 21, above.

23. Role of National Offices and Documentation Centers. The role of the 8 or more national Offices mentioned in paragraphs 19 to 21, above, would be as referred to in those paragraphs. The working agreement with the Japanese Patent Office will probably refer also to the Japan Patent Information Center (JAPATIC) since it is expected that the machine-readable data of the Japanese documents will be produced by JAPATIC rather than the Japanese Patent Office itself.

24. Role of Derwent. As things stand today, it would appear that Derwent may not have any role in the plan, except in the case referred to in paragraph 9 where bilateral negotiations between Austria and Derwent would succeed.

25. Cost. The cost of the operation of the prospective Vienna Institute and the prices of its computer services are still in the process of being estimated. However, on the basis of the joint BIRPI/IIB survey on the World Patent Index project and its estimates, and taking into account the differences between the services contemplated under that project and under the present plan, the price of the said computer-based services is provisionally, and without any obligation, being estimated as follows:

- (i) identification of the members of a patent family: US \$10,00;
- (ii) identification of documents belonging to the same finest classification unit under the IPC: US \$10,00.

26. The above tentative prices apply to customers receiving no rebate. Governmental and intergovernmental authorities would be offered the said services at a lower price yet to be calculated.

27. As far as copy services are concerned, the Austrian Patent Office offers them at the present time at the following prices:

- (i) furnishing of a paper copy of a patent document: US \$0,21 per page;
- (ii) furnishing to private customers 16mm roll film cartridge containing approximately 2,700 frames: US \$14,00;
- (iii) furnishing to national Offices 16mm roll film cartridge containing approximately 2,700 frames: US \$10,50.

28. The same prices are expected to apply in the case of the above services when furnished by the prospective Vienna Institute. The price of the paper copies to governmental and intergovernmental authorities would be lower than the price indicated in paragraph 27(i).

III. EXPLORATIONS CONCERNING COPY SERVICES

29. With reference to paragraph 52(d)(iii) of the report of the first session of the Standing Subcommittee, the explorations concerning copy services conducted in and outside the framework of the discussions with national Offices, IIB and Derwent appear to indicate the following:

(a) 16mm roll microfilms of the currently issued patent documents seem to be made

(i) by the Austrian Patent Office of the current documents of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland (15). (The Austrian Patent Office has a very rich collection of 16mm roll microfilms of past years, including in particular some 56 years of French, 92 years of German, 64 years of UK, 30 years of US and 20 years of Yugoslav documents. The currently issued patent documents of France, Germany (Federal Republic), the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia are not microfilmed by the Austrian Office but it plans to do so in respect of Germany (Federal Republic), the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the Austrian Patent Office also maintains a complete collection of the USSR documents on 35mm roll microfilms and that it is in the process of trying to obtain the US documents in the form of 16mm roll microfilms);

(ii) by Derwent of the current documents of Canada, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United Kingdom (9);

(iii) by the US Patent Office of the current documents of the United States (1);

(iv) by three Japanese private firms of the current documents of Japan (1).

(b) 8-up aperture cards or 35mm films with 8-up configuration of the currently issued patent documents seem to be made by France, Germany (Federal Republic) and the United States of America of their documents, and may shortly be made by Japan, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, of their documents.

30. For details, as far as the PCT minimum documentation countries are concerned, see Annex M.

31. It would appear that there is ample room for exchange possibilities and for coordination of production (for compatibility and similar standards). In the course of the negotiations of the working agreements referred to in paragraph 19, above, further possibilities in this field, particularly from the viewpoint of microforms serving as one of the possible bases for copy services by the prospective Vienna Institute will be investigated.

32. The Standing Subcommittee is invited to note and, if it so desires, comment upon the plans of the proposed Vienna Institute.

IV. DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO AND THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA

33. A draft agreement between WIPO and the Government of Austria is attached to the present document as Annex N. It was communicated to WIPO with the same understanding as the understanding set forth in paragraph 17, above. It follows closely the reply which the Austrian Government gave in November 1971 to those questions contained in the October 1971 questionnaire of WIPO which concern the role of WIPO in any international patent documents information service. The decision adopted by the Standing Subcommittee, in its first session in December 1971, provides that the role of WIPO should be along the lines of the said reply.

34. The Standing Subcommittee is invited to approve the draft agreement contained in Annex N.

/The Annexes follow/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN THE HAGUE ON JANUARY 31 AND FEBRUARY 1, 1972, between representatives of the International Patent Institute (IIB), the Austrian Government (Austria) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between the IIB and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

IIB:	P. VAN WAASBERGEN	Technical Director
	L.F.W. KNIGHT	Conseiller à l'Informatique
	A. VANDECASTEELE	Conseiller au Service Technique
	G. PUTZ	Head of Mechanization Section
Austria:	W. PILCH	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	K. BICHLMAIER	Computer Expert (IBM)
WIPO:	R. HARBEN	Counsellor, External Relations Division

1. The discussions were based mainly on document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. At the outset it was agreed that technical elements alone of possible cooperation would be discussed; political and financial questions, in particular, would be reserved for later discussion.

3. The IIB explained the purpose and operation of its existing computer implemented system for classifying family members based on the first classified member (see documents IC/TCCR/19(71) and P/EC/VII/10, Annex G, paragraph 1).

4. The countries whose documents are currently included in the system are Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America. These countries were to be regarded as those referred to in paragraph 52 (a)(ii) ("countries it (the IIB) needs for its own services"). First filings of further countries requesting to be included in the system for the purposes of Rule 34.1(c)(vi) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) would also be included). Canada and Australia had made such requests. The offer of the IIB to produce computer input did not extend to Japan and the Soviet Union.

5. The IIB would be able to deliver the data mentioned on magnetic tape as a carrier medium according to ICIREPAT recommendation SI 12. The Austrian representatives stated that 9 track magnetic tape according to this ICIREPAT recommendation would be preferred and that a 800 character/inch density would be accepted, but that nevertheless in the future 1600 bpi would be accepted also, when IIB gets the appropriate hardware facilities. For the layout of the record it was stated that this could be according to SI 13; in particular, the data records identified and described as O3 and O4 should be used. For the application date and the publishing date it would be useful to use the proposed layout of subrecords O6 and O7, proposed in IC/TCCR/28(71) Annex V. However a slightly different record format could be agreed between the parties. The proposed Institute should provide the data given to IIB in the same form and on the same type of carrier, according to paragraph 52(a)(iii).

6. All of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee are currently contained in the computer input of the IIB, with the exception of application numbers and filing dates for documents other than first filed applications and Int.Cl. symbols allotted by the national Offices; this last item could be included in the future, but no estimate could be made of the likely delay before this could be done; it might depend upon the furnishing to the IIB by major national Offices of their bibliographic data, including Int.Cl. symbols, in machine-readable form (paragraph 52(a)(ii)).

7. Austria made it clear that it intended to include all Int.Cl. symbols allotted by a national Office to a document with perhaps a cut-off at a reasonable level (15-20 complete symbols for one document) in order to achieve an average number not exceeding about three symbols. It was noted that this could increase the punching effort considerably.

8. Austria noted that the needs of the current IIB system did not require the inclusion of documents other than the first of any series of publications relating to the same patent application; documents relating to utility models were not included; the inclusion of the latter documents in the system of the proposed Institute would therefore be a matter for separate arrangements with the countries concerned.

9. IIB would not provide at present backlogging of the bibliographic data (e.g. in the form of a master tape) because in their existing files there are restricted data which cannot be eliminated in a simple way.

10. Feed back of detected errors by IIB to the national Offices responsible for the checked data, and correction of the errors in the files with the assistance of these Offices is neither done, nor planned in the future.

11. On the question of common development of computer software, it was noted that compatibility could be limited by the differing hardware requirements of the IIB system and the system of the proposed Institute. However, common problems exist in such matters as conversion from one format to another, and the reformatting and checking of data. The IIB would cooperate with Austria in this field, in which the IIB has experience (paragraph 52(a)(v)).

12. Austria described the intended output of the Patent Documentation Service, which would require the inclusion in the system of all of the data items referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee. In exchange for appropriate input from the IIB, the proposed Institute would be ready to furnish:

- (a) Machine-readable data supplied by Japan and the Soviet Union and appropriately reformatted by the Institute.
- (b) In respect of other countries (e.g. Italy) included in the system of the Institute but not in the input of the IIB, machine-readable data prepared, if necessary, by the Institute.

Austria noted that the IIB file was currently updated at monthly intervals.

13. After the discussions planned to cover political and financial questions (see paragraph 2 of this document), a decision would be taken on the need for further technical discussions.

The Hague, February 1, 1972

/Annex B follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN LONDON ON FEBRUARY 3 AND 4, 1972, between representatives of the United Kingdom Patent Office (UK), the Austrian Government (Austria) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between the UK and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

UK:	D.G. GAY	Superintending Examiner
	J.H. CALLOW	Principal Examiner
	D.C. SNOW	Principal Examiner
	T.W. SAGE	Senior Examiner
Austria:	W. PILCH	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	K. BICHLMAIER	Computer Expert - IBM
WIPO:	R. HARBEN	Counsellor, External Relations Division

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. At the outset it was agreed that the present discussion was concerned with the technicalities of exchanging data rather than the business arrangements.

3. A brief report was given on the discussions already held with the IIB in The Hague.

4. In a general discussion of the bibliographic data, which the proposed Institute would need, reasons were given, and were noted, for the inclusion of all of the items referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee with the possible exception of the "document number and the kind of document code of applications and other documents filed, or issued earlier in the same country, to which the document is related by addition, continuation, division or reissue." The UK expressed the opinion that the inclusion of these last items would lead to considerably greater cost and that in any event these data were not needed for family lists or classified lists.

5. At present the UK is able to supply all the following data in machine-readable form on 80 column cards.

Green cards:

Column 1	G
Column 3	P or S denoting primary or secondary classification heading
Columns 4 - 10	Specification number
Columns 11 - 13	British classification heading
Columns 21 - 22	ICIREPAT two letter country code of country of residence of applicant on Primary Card (P) only.

For each specification there is one green card per British classification heading.

Orange cards:

Column 1	A, B, C, D
Columns 4 - 10	Specification number
Columns 16 - 26	Int. Cl. symbol

For each specification there is one orange card per Int. Cl. symbol. The A card is in respect of the primary invention unit, the B card(s) in respect of the other invention unit(s), the C card carries only specification number and / / in columns 14, 15 and the D card(s) are in respect of the "other disclosure(s)."

White cards:

Column 3	P or S denoting primary or secondary classification heading
Columns 4 - 10	Specification number
Columns 11 - 13	British classification heading
Columns 13 - 24	Code mark
Columns 29 - 40	Drawer file, i.e., the physical location of the specification in the examiner search files.

For each specification there is one white card per British classification mark. The cards are punched according to the ICL 1900 code. These 80 column cards are checked by double punching and fed onto magnetic tape (so-called History Tape). A paper setting out the format of the tape was supplied. The tapes are used with ICL 2505/3 9 track equipment, packing density 1600 x 1 1/3 characters per inch and phase encoded. The computer installation also includes ICL 1973/1 7 track equipment, packing density 800 characters per inch, non-return to zero inverted recording (NRZI).

The total number of patent specifications published in 1971 was 41,554. On average 15 80 column cards are punched per specification giving a total of approximately 600,000 cards/year.

6. The problem of producing cards or a tape with the additional information necessary for the purposes of the Institute is not technical but economic; however, it was noted that no technical obstacles existed and that no restricted data were included, while it was recognized that a conversion from or to ICL standards would be necessary at some stage.

7. The Official Journal (Patents) contains the necessary information and may be used as a punching document. It is published six to eight weeks before publication of the corresponding specification and could be supplied direct to the Institute rather than to the Austrian Patent Office, if required. If punch card records are supplied these could be posted at the same time or immediately before publication of the corresponding official journal. If data are supplied on magnetic tape, present arrangements would permit data to be supplied at four weeks intervals only.

8. The services likely to be available from the proposed Institute were outlined viz., the merged, reformatted but not processed data received from national Offices, the Patent Family Service, Identification by Classification Service and Patent Copy Service. It was stated that the UK would probably require family lists of US and GB specifications arranged in US document number order. It would be helpful if Int. Cl. symbols allotted by US were to be assigned to the output. Acceptable output might be paper copy or magnetic tape. The question of conversion would need to be considered.

9. The UK would require the family lists not more than 12 weeks after publication of the corresponding US specifications.

10. The Office has no plans at present for utilizing the Classification Service or Paper Copy Service. The National Reference Library of Science and Invention might welcome the full family lists and some other of the services to be made available by the Institute but no consultations have yet taken place with the Library.

11. At present, the Office reproduces all newly published specifications on aperture cards. This system is still experimental and the cards are not disseminated outside the Office. The cards may be used to produce paper copy. There is no intention at present of using the card or any other microfilm material as search material.

London, February 4, 1972

/Annex c follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN LONDON ON FEBRUARY 4, 1972, between representatives of Derwent Publications Ltd. (DERWENT), the Austrian Government (AUSTRIA) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between Derwent and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service, prepared by Austria and WIPO.

Those present were:

DERWENT:	M. HYAMS	Managing Director
	M.D. DIXON	Sales Director
	A.M. BROOKS	Data Processing
AUSTRIA:	W. PILCH	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	K. BICHLMAIER	Computer Expert, IBM
WIPO:	R. HARBEN	Counsellor, External Relations Division

1. It was agreed that the discussions were concerned with technicalities of cooperation rather than business arrangements. The discussions were short, and time was not available to the Austria/WIPO team to go into full details of the Derwent operation.

2. Some discussion took place upon aspects of cooperation which could affect the technical possibilities; the Austria/WIPO team decided not to include these aspects in this Note, and hoped that Derwent would agree to provide further ideas upon them.

3. Derwent stated that it was unlikely that machine-readable input of the sort which could be provided by the proposed Institute would be of value to the Central Patents Index, for the following reasons:

- (a) input provided by national Offices could be unreliable in accuracy and in delivery times;
- (b) the data required for the purposes of the CPI exceeded those available from national Offices, in that CPI internally generated data were required; it was doubtful whether merging of prepared data from different sources would be technically or economically viable.

4. It was noted, however, by Austria that Derwent would have an interest in receiving machine-readable input of bibliographic data covering documents other than those covered by the CPI. Equally, cooperative arrangements could be reached under which Derwent could provide such machine-readable input.

5. It was noted that it was technically possible and could be economically desirable for a substantial part of the computer processing required by the CPI to be carried out with the help of the hardware facilities to be established for the purpose of the proposed Institute; this could not include services requiring weekly processing.

6. Derwent drew attention to its investment in software, and indicated that suitable arrangements could be made to share its experience with the proposed Institute.

London, February 4, 1972

Annex D follows

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN MUNICH ON FEBRUARY 7 AND 8, 1972, between representatives of the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany (DT), the Austrian Government (OE) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between DT and the Institute to be established by OE for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

DT:	K.H. HOFMANN	Head of the Berlin Branch Office of the German Patent Office
	A. WITTMANN	Head of the Main Division "Information"
	MRS. R.v. SCHLEUSSNER	Head of the Foreign and International Industrial Property Section
Austria:	W. PILCH	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	K. BICHLMAIER	Computer Expert, IBM Vienna
	C. FESTA	Austrian "Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft"
WIPO:	R. HARBEN	Counsellor, External Relations Division
	P. CLAUS	Technical Counsellor, Head of ICIREPAT Section

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).
2. At the outset it was agreed that the present discussion was concerned with the technicalities of exchanging data rather than the business arrangements. In particular, there was no discussion of the question whether machine-readable data would be furnished by DT directly to the proposed Institute or through the International Patent Institute.
3. DT stated that from August 1, 1971, all of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)) are produced in machine-readable form on 9 track 1/2" magnetic tape, with the exception of the "document number and the kind of document code of applications and other documents filed or issued earlier in the same country to which the document is related by addition, continuation, division or reissue" (document PCT/TCO/SS/I/8, Annex, page 2, paragraph 3), Int.Cl. symbols other than the first such symbol and claimed priority data other than those relating to the first claimed priority.
4. From January 1, 1973, all Int.Cl. symbols and all priority data would be included.
5. From April 1, 1972, documents relating to utility models would include full Int.Cl. symbols; it was provisionally intended that the necessary bibliographic data of such documents would also be produced in machine-readable form in due course.
6. The machine-readable data referred to above could be made available for use by the proposed Institute on the date of publication of the documents.
7. DT provided a specimen of the current layout of the machine-readable record, as implemented from August 1, 1971.

8. The magnetic tape is derived from punched paper tapes produced for the purposes of publication and distribution of documents within the DT Office; no checking is included in the conversion from the first tapes to the second, but the content of the first is checked.

9. Some of the punched paper tapes contain certain restricted data not included in the magnetic tape; in the existing legal situation the paper tape could not therefore be made available for use outside the DT Office.

10. In not more than 3% of all cases, some of the bibliographic data are revised at certain stages; the changed data are not currently incorporated in the magnetic tape. OE stated that it would be helpful if means could be found to provide the necessary information concerning these changes in machine-readable form.

11. DT stated that it had prepared a machine-readable record of the symbols of all subclasses of the Int.Cl.; this could be made available to the proposed Institute on conditions to be discussed at a later stage.

12. Machine-readable data in the form of punched paper tape exists in the DT Office from October 1968; however, the Int.Cl. symbols are not complete and it was noted that this back-log material could probably not be easily made available to the proposed Institute.

13. It was stated that the chief need of the DT Office as a PCT International Searching Authority would be a direct answering service in response to individual questions, rather than a regular supply of the reformatted and merged machine-readable data of other offices, of processed tapes of lists identifying patent families.

14. It was noted that during the period before the entry into force of the PCT, the facilities of the proposed Institute should desirably allow for the development and testing of a direct access system as referred to above.

15. The question of the correction of detected errors in the communicated bibliographic data was discussed; it was noted that, in principle, a system for such correction would be desirable; however, no conclusion could be reached on whether the practical benefits for the proposed Institute or for the DT Office would justify the effort involved.

16. DT stated that it could be possible to furnish to WIPO for use by the proposed Institute listings (in the form of printed lists or punched cards) of all documents contained in its search files classified according to the Int.Cl.. At present about 40% of the documents were so classified; classification of the full file was expected to be completed by 1976, and would continue thereafter for new additions to the files.

17. The Institute's proposed identification by classification service could be of interest to DT, from the time when the said service would furnish listings of all new documents of the countries included in the DT search files arranged according to the Int.Cl.; from the same time, DT might cease to furnish itself such listings.

18. DT stated that microform copies conforming to ICIREPAT standard 7/A (8-up aperture cards) were available for all DT documents (including those relating to utility models) published since October 1, 1968.

19. DT could be interested in obtaining from the Institute sets of microform copies, conforming to the same standard of documents of PCT minimum documentation countries which do not themselves produce such copies. DT would have no interest in microfilm reels or individual copies.

Munich, February 8, 1972

Annex E follows

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS IN WASHINGTON ON FEBRUARY 14 AND 15, 1972, between representatives of the Patent Office of the United States of America (US), the Austrian Government (OE) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between US and the Institute to be established by OE for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

US:	RICHARD A. WAHL	Assistant Commissioner
	RENE D. TEGTMEYER	Assistant Commissioner
	ETHAN A. HURD	Director, Office of Organization and Systems Analysis
	JAMES J. SHEEHAN	Office of Legislation and International Affairs
	FRANK COHEN	Supervisory Primary Examiner
AUSTRIA:	P. NEGWER	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	MISS H. BIDMON	The Austrian Embassy in Washington
WIPO:	K. PFANNER	Senior Counsellor, Head of Industrial Property Division
	I. MOROZOV	Counsellor, Industrial Property Division

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).
2. At the outset it was agreed that the present discussion was concerned with the technicalities of exchanging data rather than the business arrangements.
3. A brief report was given on the discussions already held with the IIB in The Hague, the German Patent Office in Munich, the United Kingdom Patent Office and Derwent Publications Ltd. in London.
4. US stated that all of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)) are presently produced in machine-readable form with respect to approximately 77% of printed US patents, as part of a comprehensive data base. As to the remaining 23%, they are covered by pertinent bibliographic information in the Official Gazette, which information can be easily identified. US hoped that in the not too distant future this information would also be available in machine-readable form.
5. US stated that the machine-readable data referred to above could be made available for the use of the proposed Institute as soon as possible after the date of publication of the Official Gazette.
6. US explained its data base and provided a copy of the Detailed Description of Data Elements.
7. US stated that the accuracy standard in the case of the first page data elements is provided in the contract between the U.S.P.O. and the contractor, International Computaprint Corporation (ICC), and the error rate is 20/100,000 codes.

8. US indicated that it could furnish to the proposed Institute, from existing data base magnetic tapes, a magnetic tape containing the essential 10 elements and any other data which appears in the present front page format.

9. OE and WIPO outlined services likely to be available from the proposed Institute viz., (i) the merged, reformatted but not processed data received from national Offices, as well as those input by the Institute itself; (ii) the Patent Family Service, Identification by International Classification Service and Patent Copy Service.

10. It was stated that US would probably require in the long run the service mentioned under item (i). However, before the U.S.P.O. has sufficient in-house capability of handling these data, it might require the furnishing of the Patent Family Service and Classification Service either on tape or printout.

11. US stated that the furnishing of the services by the proposed Institute on a monthly interval basis would seem to be acceptable to U.S.P.O.

Washington, February 15, 1972

/Annex F follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN TOKYO FROM FEBRUARY 18 TO 22, 1972, between representatives of the Japanese Government Patent Office (Japan), the Austrian Government (Austria) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between Japan and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

Japan:	T. IZUCHI	Director General of Patent Office
	K. HOSHINO	Director, General Affairs Department
	S. OTSUKA	Director, 1st Examination Department
	K. OTANI	Director, 2nd Examination Department
	K. MATSUIE	Director, 5th Examination Department
	T. SHIROSHITA	Director, Department of Appeals
	S. KURODA	Head, General Affairs Section
	Y. UEDA	Head, Finance Section
	H. UCHIYAMA	Head, Documentation Section
	H. KAKEMOTO	Head, Publication Section
	T. EGUCHI	Head, 1st Application Section
	S. MASUYA	Head, 2nd Application Section
	H. FUJIWARA	Head, Classification Section
	M. UMEDA	Head, Mechanization Research Section
	N. TAMAI	2nd Application Section
	H. TAKEUCHI	General Affairs Section
	H. YOKOKAWA	General Affairs Section
Austria:	P. NEGWER	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	W. LANG	Austrian Embassy in Tokyo
WIPO:	I. MOROZOV	Counsellor, Industrial Property Division
	K. TAKAMI	Technical Consultant, Industrial Property Division

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. At the outset it was agreed that the present discussion was concerned with the technicalities of exchanging data rather than the business arrangements.

3. A brief report was given on the discussions already held with the IIB in The Hague, the German Patent Office in Munich, the United Kingdom Patent Office in London, the United States Patent Office in Washington and Derwent Publications Ltd. in London.

4. Japan stated that the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)), with the exception of IPC symbol, the priority country code and the number of the priority application, are presently produced in machine-readable form with respect to all published patent documents as part of a data base used for administrative purposes of the Patent Office.

5. Japan stated that the machine-readable data referred to above could be made available to the proposed Institute directly from the Patent Office or through the intermediary of a semi-governmental agency called the Japan Patent Information Center (JAPATIC), which is a non-profit organization co-sponsored by the Japanese Government.
6. The machine-readable data referred to above could be furnished on magnetic tape compatible with tapes used for IBM type computers.
7. As to the priority country code and the number of the priority application Japan stated that it would make every effort to input these data as soon as possible, in any case not later than August 1973, provided the required budgetary appropriation is made available for this work.
8. As to IPC symbols Japan stated that it would make every effort to input this element of the required data as soon as the Patent Office starts applying IPC symbols down to sub-group level to published patent documents, in any case not later than the beginning of the Japanese fiscal year 1975.
9. Japan stated that it would prefer to mail the tapes to the proposed Institute, at least in the initial stage of its operations, with a periodicity of one month, not, however, ruling out a subsequent shift to a weekly periodicity when sufficient experience of communication is acquired.
10. Austria and WIPO outlined services likely to be available from the proposed Institute viz., (i) on magnetic tape the merged, reformatted but not processed data based on those received from national Offices together with the data input provided by the Institute itself; (ii) the Patent Family Service, the Identification by International Classification Service and the Patent Copy Service.
11. It was stated that Japan would be mainly interested in receiving the service mentioned under item (i) above.
12. Japan stated that the furnishing of the service referred to above by the proposed Institute on a monthly interval basis would seem to be acceptable to it.
13. Japan finally stated that it would be interested in obtaining the Patent Copy Service in the form of 16 mm roll microfilm.

Tokyo, February 22, 1972

/Annex G follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN MOSCOW ON FEBRUARY 24 AND 25, 1972, between the representatives of the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR (the Committee), the Austrian Government (Austria) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between the Committee and the Institute to be established by Austria for the Provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

The Committee:	Y.E. MAKSAREV	Chairman
	E.I. ARTEMIEV	First Deputy Chairman
	M.P. KUZMIN	Deputy Chairman
	B.P. NAZAROV	Member of the Committee
	V.T. DENISOV	Member of the Committee
	L.E. KOMAROV	Director of VNIIGPE
	R.P. VCHERASHNI	Director of CNIIFI
	V.I. ILYIN	Acting Head, External Relations Department
	V.L. CHOURILOV	Deputy Head, External Relations Department
	V.V. STOTSKY	Senior Engineer, External Relations Department
Austria:	P. NEGWER	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	W. PILCH	Technical Expert, Austrian Patent Office
	C. FESTA	Federal Economic Chamber of Austria
	M. VUKOVICH	Austrian Embassy in Moscow
WIPO:	I. MOROZOV	Counsellor, Industrial Property Division

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. At the outset it was agreed that the present discussion was concerned with the technicalities of exchanging data rather than the business arrangements.

3. A brief report was given on the discussions already held with the IIB in The Hague, the United Kingdom Patent Office in London, the German Patent Office in Munich, the United States Patent Office in Washington, the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo and Derwent Publications Ltd. in London.

4. The Committee stated that the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)) could be made available with respect to all patents and inventor's certificates published in the Soviet Union, on magnetic tape usable with IBM type computers, with the periodicity of publication of the Official Bulletin provided, however, that in certain emergency cases (since for this purpose the Committee would be using an outside computer, at least at the initial stage), the above-mentioned bibliographic data would be mailed to the Institute on punched cards, with a layout which would be determined in cooperation with the Institute.

5. Austria stated that the Institute would give in exchange on a monthly basis, also on magnetic tape, the merged reformatted but not processed bibliographic data as defined in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)) based on those received from national Offices together with the data input provided by the Institute itself.
6. As for the Copy Service, the Committee stated that in the future it might be interested in exchange of 8-up aperture cards.
7. Austria explained that at present the microfilm Service is based on 16 mm roll film and the possibilities of producing 8-up aperture cards according to valid ICIREPAT standards and of their use and diffusion are under consideration.
8. The English and Russian texts of this Agreed Note are authentic.

Moscow, February 25, 1972

/Annex H follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN BERNE ON FEBRUARY 29, 1972, between representatives of the Swiss Patent Office (CH), the Austrian Government (Austria) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between CH and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

CH:	W. STAMM	Director
	J.L. COMTE	President of the Board of Appeals
	M. LEUTHOLD	Section Head
	H. WERDER	Computing Center of the Federal Government
	M. KÖCHLI	
Austria:	T. LORENZ	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
	L. MIHALYI	Computer Expert, IBM
	N. SCHERK	Austrian Embassy in Berne
WIPO:	P. CLAUS	Technical Counsellor

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. CH stated that since January 1, 1969, all of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a)(iv)), and other data appearing on the front page of the patent documents or in the Official Gazette are produced in machine-readable form on eight-track paper tape (ATF type setter equipment) for both granted patents and published patent applications, with the exception of "country;" "kind of document" and "publication date."

3. With regard to patents granted (about 16,500 documents per year), CH stated that copies of these paper tapes could be made available for the use of the proposed Institute within two weeks after the granting of the patent (i.e. at least four weeks before the actual patent document is published). On the date of issue of the patent documents, the CH Office would be ready to make also available the list of patents published on that day.

4. With regard to published patent applications, CH stated that copies of these paper tapes could be made available for the use of the proposed Institute, at the latest two weeks after the laying open for public inspection of the published patent applications.

5. CH stated that Official Gazettes, patents and published patent applications were issued twice a month (i.e. on the last working day of each half of the month).

6. CH provided a specimen of the current layout of the paper tape and details were also given regarding the code used on the paper tape. A description of the error checking, made by the Computing Center of the Federal Government during the conversion of the paper tape to prepare the printing paper tapes for photocomposing of the yearly Indexes, was also handed over.

7. CH stated that it would in principle be prepared to correct errors in the data provided by the CH Office, found and listed by the proposed Institute.

8. The services likely to be available from the proposed Institute were outlined, viz. (i) on magnetic tape, the merged, reformatted data based on those received from national Offices, as well as the data input provided by the Institute itself; (ii) the Patent Family Service, Identification by Int. Cl. Service and Patent Copy Service.

9. It was stated that CH might probably require Family Lists and the Identification by Int. Cl. Service, and that acceptable output might be magnetic tape. The furnishing of these services on a monthly interval basis would seem to be acceptable. It was, however, stated that in future the need of the CH Office might be a direct answering service in response to individual questions. For this purpose a very short turn-around time, e.g. telex or terminal, would be necessary and the possibility of direct access to the data base of the proposed Institute might be desirable.

10. With regard to the Patent Copy Service, it was stated that the CH Office has the intention to produce from January 1, 1973 onwards aperture cards in ICIREPAT standard format of all newly published patent documents. However, the CH Office will study in close contact with the proposed Institute the possibilities of cooperation, in order to find the most economic solution for preparing these microforms.

11. CH stated that, after finalizing the study of the technical elements of a possible collaboration with the proposed Institute, a number of financial and political questions had to be clarified before a working agreement between the CH Office and the proposed Institute could be concluded. The CH Office will take all the necessary steps to clarify these questions by the end of May 1972, and in the case of a positive result a working agreement with the proposed Institute could be concluded soon thereafter.

Berne, February 29, 1972

/Annex I follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN PARIS ON MARCH 1 AND 2, 1972, between Representatives of the Institut National de la Propriété Industrielle (INPI) (French Patent Office), the Austrian Government (OE) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concerning possible cooperation between INPI and the Institute to be established by Austria for the provision of a Patent Document Service.

Those present were:

France:	Mr. FROLET	Deputy Director, Department of Industrial Property of the Ministry of Industrial and Scientific Development
	Mr. CUVELOT	Head of the Documentation and Publications Division, INPI
	Mr. VIAL	Head of the Mechanization Section, INPI
	Miss MONKA	Chief Documentalist, Documentation and Publications Division, INPI
Austria:	Mr. T. LORENZ	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
	Mr. L. MIHALYI	Computer Expert, IBM
	Mr. K. MÖLZER	Representative of the Vienna City Council
	Mr. W. ALMOSLECHNER	Austrian Embassy in Paris
WIPO:	Mr. P. CLAUS	Technical Counsellor

1. The discussions took place in the context of document PCT/TCO/SS/I/17, paragraph 52 (decision of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation at its first session held in Geneva from December 8 to 11, 1971).

2. INPI stated that since January 1, 1969, all of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a) (iv)) and other data appearing on the front page of the patent documents or in the Official Gazette have been produced in machine-readable form on 80-column cards, with the exception of "country," "kind of document," "date of making available to the public" and priority data for any priority other than the oldest one.

3. INPI stated that since January 1, 1972, all of the bibliographic data referred to in the decision of the Standing Subcommittee (subparagraph (a) (iv)) and other data appearing on the front page of the patent documents or in the Official Gazette are currently produced in machine-readable form on 80-column cards, with the exception of "country," "kind of document" and "date of making available to the public."

4. It was established that a code for the kind of document is present in the punched cards used by INPI. However, it is to be noted that this code is one for the internal use of INPI.

5. INPI provided specimens of the various punched cards which together contain all the bibliographic data described in paragraph 3 and which constitute the basic data file. Details were also provided concerning "functional" and "control" codes used in the punched cards (rows 11 and 12 of the punched card).

6. INPI indicated that the "Bulletin Officiel de la Propriété Industrielle : Listes" (Official Gazette) (BOPI : Listes) and the "Bulletin Officiel de la Propriété Industrielle : Abrégés Descriptifs" (BOPI : Abrégés) are weekly publications. These two publications are issued every Friday. It is to be noted that at the present time a delay of five weeks occurs between the publication of the "BOPI : Listes" and the corresponding publication of the "BOPI : Abrégés."
7. INPI indicated that copies of the basic card file could be made available to the proposed Austrian Institute at the date of publication of the "BOPI : Listes" at the latest. These cards, containing the bibliographic data, could also be transmitted at an earlier date: this would have to be the subject of negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a working agreement between INPI and the proposed Institute. INPI would be able to furnish the copy of the basic data file in the form of punched cards; from 1973 onwards it might be envisaged that this copy be furnished in the form of a magnetic tape.
8. INPI stated that it would in principle be prepared to correct in the data provided by the INPI errors found and listed by the proposed Institute.
9. The services likely to be available from the proposed Institute were outlined, viz. (i) on magnetic tape, the merged, reformatted data based on those received from national Offices, as well as the data input provided by the Institute itself; (ii) the Patent Family Service, Identification by Int. Cl. Service and Patent Copy Service.
10. INPI stated that it would probably be interested in receiving the Patent Family Service and the Identification by Int. Cl. Service. It was noted that INPI might require a direct answering service in response to individual questions. This service should be run in the most economic and the quickest way.
11. With regard to the Patent Copy Service, it was stressed that INPI currently produces aperture cards in 8-up format according to the ICIREPAT accepted standard for all documents issued by the French Office (starting with No. 2,055,000).
12. Subject to the approval of its Director, INPI might be in a position to study, in April 1972, with the competent Austrian authorities, the technical, financial and legal aspects of their collaboration. A working agreement defining the terms of the collaboration could then be concluded.

Paris, March 2, 1972

/Annex J follows/

AGREED NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS HELD IN GENEVA ON MARCH 6, 1972, between Representatives of the Government of Austria, the International Patent Institute and WIPO.

Those present were:

Austria:	T. LORENZ	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
IIB:	P. VAN WAASBERGEN	Technical Director
	L.F.W. KNIGHT	Conseiller à l'Informatique
	U. SCHATZ	Head of the Legal and External Relations Section
WIPO:	A. BOGSCH	First Deputy Director General
	I. MOROZOV	Counsellor, Industrial Property Division
	P. CLAUS	Technical Counsellor, Industrial Property Division
	K. TAKAMI	Technical Consultant, Industrial Property Division

1. Dr. Lorenz informed the meeting that after the meeting with the International Patent Institute on February 1, 1972, meetings were held with and in several national Patent Offices. The results of these meetings will be reflected in detail in the report to be submitted to the April 6 and 7 meeting of the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee on Technical Cooperation. Their essence was summarized as follows. The national Offices of Germany (Federal Republic), the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America appeared to be able and willing to furnish within the next year in machine-readable form to the prospective Vienna Institute the ten bibliographic data concerning their respective documents. The national Office of France is in the same situation, except that its data contained the International Patent Classification symbols only to the subclass level. Japan is also in the same situation except that the priority data would become available only some time in 1973 whereas the International Patent Classification symbols gradually by 1975. There were no discussions with other national Offices so far but it is expected that some of them would have machine-readable data also available in the coming years.

2. Without being able to make any binding promises, the Representatives of Austria and the International Patent Institute, after a long discussion, agreed in principle that the following proposals would be submitted to their respective authorities and the clearance of these proposals was expected by the April meeting referred to in paragraph 1:

There would be an exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form between the prospective Vienna Institute and the International Patent Institute so that

(i) the International Patent Institute would furnish to the prospective Vienna Institute in machine-readable form the ten bibliographic data for the documents of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Furthermore, it would furnish, for those French documents for which it effects itself classification according to the International Patent Classification to the ultimate level such classification data (at the present time this was the case for approximately one-seventh of the French documents and was expected to increase in the future). Finally, it would in due course--in particular should the question of membership of Italy in the International Patent Institute sufficiently progress--study the possibility of furnishing the said machine-readable data in respect of Italian documents.

(ii) The prospective Vienna Institute would furnish, as reformatted by it, in machine-readable form to the International Patent Institute the ten bibliographic data of those which it receives in machine-readable form from any national Office, it being understood that certain bibliographic data with respect to the documents of France and Japan were expected to be covered only gradually as described in paragraph 1 above.

3. It was understood that if the Authorities referred to in paragraph 2 will clear the above proposals in principle, such proposals will be the subject of a working agreement between the prospective Vienna Institute and the International Patent Institute, to be negotiated and concluded after the April 1972 meeting of the said Standing Subcommittee.

4. Representatives of the International Patent Institute stated that the IIB did not foresee any need for its own purposes in the near future to receive or exchange through the prospective Vienna Institute documents in the form of aperture cards; to the extent that aperture cards might be of use to the IIB in the future, direct receipt from producing offices, where possible, might be preferable to a central exchange system for reasons of cost and of technical quality. The IIB would be interested in receiving aperture cards when such cards provide a more economic basis for the production of paper copies than the present methods of the IIB. Aperture cards might also be of use in conjunction with mechanized search systems under investigation.

Geneva, March 6, 1972

/Annex K follows/

Agreed note on the conversations between Dr. Lorenz, representing the Austrian Government, and Mr. Hyams, representing Derwent Publications Ltd., London.

Dr. Bogsch and other persons, representing WIPO, assisted at the discussions.

The discussions took place on March 7, 1972, in Geneva at the Headquarters of WIPO.

Subject to approval by their respective competent authorities, the following principles for an agreement for cooperation between the prospective Vienna Institute and Derwent Publications were agreed upon:

1. The prospective Vienna Institute would put at the disposal of Derwent, in machine-readable form, the bibliographic data of the patent documents, reformatted in a uniform manner, of all the countries for which such data will be produced by the prospective Vienna Institute. The national Offices of Germany (Federal Republic), the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America appeared to be able and willing to furnish within the next year in machine-readable form to the prospective Vienna Institute the ten bibliographic data concerning their respective documents. The International Patent Institute is in the same situation as far as the three Benelux countries are concerned. The national Office of France is in the same situation, except that its data contained the International Patent Classification symbols only to the subclass level. Japan is also in the same situation except that the priority data would become available only some time in 1973 whereas the International Patent Classification symbols gradually by 1975. Documents of other countries would be covered by the Vienna Institute itself with the data appearing on them. The total of the documents per year was expected to be 800,000. The Institute itself expected to punch the ten data in machine-readable form in respect of all documents which are published with such data. It was also noted that the tapes of the prospective Vienna Institute carrying the said ten data would be put at the disposal of certain national Patent Offices and the International Patent Institute without any restriction as to their use by such Offices and the said Institute.
2. Derwent could and intends to add further data. Derwent would be free to exploit such tapes in whatever way it wishes.
3. The Vienna Institute would not itself offer for sale or otherwise any patent family service or any service for identification of patents by classification nor would it authorize any other person than Derwent to do so subject only to the limitation set out in paragraph 1 and that it could offer such services to national Patent Offices and the International Patent Institute.
4. The agreement between the prospective Institute and Derwent would initially be concluded for three years and Derwent would pay to the prospective Institute a capital sum of UK £150,000. Derwent would pay a royalty expressed in percentages of sale, the percentages increasing with the volume of sales. The rate of the royalties would be established in subsequent negotiations.
5. The parties agreed that they would seek the authorizations mentioned in the preamble of this note by April 6, 1972, when the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation will meet in Geneva and that should the Subcommittee approve the agreement between the Austrian Government and WIPO, the details of the principles set out above will be made the subject of a detailed contract between the competent bodies in Vienna and Derwent.
6. The Representatives of the International Patent Institute, who were present in part of the discussions, were informed of the essence of the above and offered no comments on it.

Geneva, March 7, 1972

/Annex L follows/

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTEMPLATED DATA INPUT BY PROSPECTIVE VIENNA INSTITUTE (VIPD)

(Results of consultations with IIB and major national Offices)

Publishing country	Authority furnishing at least 10 prescribed elements of bibliographic data	Number of patent documents published annually (estimate for 1973)	Form and periodicity of data available for input by VIPD	Observations
Belgium	) IIB	17,000	magnetic tape, monthly	*Only at some unspecified future date and subject to arrangement between IIB and Italy.
Netherlands		22,000	magnetic tape, twice a month	
Luxembourg		2,000	magnetic tape, monthly	
Italy		30,000	*magnetic tape, monthly	
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Patent Office	115,000	magnetic tape, weekly	*Data for 77% of documents is already produced on tape, remaining 23% would be available in not too distant future.
United Kingdom	Patent Office	42,000	magnetic tape, weekly	
United States	Patent Office	75,000	*magnetic tape, weekly	
Japan	Patent Office or JAPATIC	160,000	*magnetic tape, weekly ^x	
Soviet Union	Committee for Inventions and Discoveries	36,000	*magnetic tape, 3 or 4 times per month	*In exceptional situations, data would be furnished on punched cards.
Switzerland	Patent Office	20,000	paper tape, twice a month	*With IPC symbols to sub-class level
France	Patent Office*	72,000	punched cards or magnetic tape, weekly	
Austria	IIB**		**1/7 or more of total several months after publication	
Austria	Patent Office	9,000	magnetic tape, monthly	
	Sub-total	600,000		
Sweden	Patent Office*	13,000	magnetic tape or punched cards, weekly	* Consultation not yet concluded
Bulgaria	) Respective Patent Offices or *) USSR Committee for Inventions and Discoveries	1,000	) magnetic tape or punched cards, with periodicity of issuance of respective Official Gazettes	*Consultations among the national Offices of COMECON countries are not yet concluded
Czechoslovakia		5,000		
German Dem. Rep.		13,000		
Hungary		3,000		
Poland		3,000		
Romania		2,000		
	Sub-total	40,000		
Australia	) to be punched by the Vienna Institute	6,000	) with periodicity of receipt of respective Official Gazettes	*To the extent to which the Official Gazettes or published patent documents are regularly made available to Austria or the proposed Institute and to which they contain the required data.
Canada		30,000		
Denmark		7,000		
Finland		4,000		
Norway		6,000		
Others* (rest of the world)		57,000		
		Sub-total			110,000
	Total	750,000		

COPY SERVICES OF PATENT AND LIKE DOCUMENTS
OF THE PCT MINIMUM DOCUMENTATION COUNTRIES

Country of origin of patent documents	Authority producing copies	Microforms			Paper copies	Observations
		16 mm roll microfilm	8-up aperture cards or 35 mm film with 8-up configuration	Other		
France	French Patent Office	-	<u>from No. 2.055.000</u>	-	on request	
	Austrian Patent Office	1902-1930 1935-1963	-	-	on request	
	Derwent	<u>since 1969</u>	-	-	-	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	German Patent Office*	-	<u>since October 1968</u>	-	on request	*Would be interested in obtaining from VIPD sets of microform copies, conforming to its own standard, of documents issued by PCT minimum documentation countries which do not themselves produce such copies; would have no interest in microfilm reels or individual copies.
	Austrian Patent Office	1877-1969	-	-	on request	
	Derwent	<u>since 1969</u>	-	-	-	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
United Kingdom	U.K. Patent Office	-	current publications*	-	on request	*Production is still in experimental stage.
	Austrian Patent Office	1900-1964	-	-	on request	
	Derwent	<u>since 1969</u>	-	-	-	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
United States	US Patent Office	<u>from beginning</u>	<u>from beginning</u>	35 mm linear roll film & 70 mm x 6" microfiche both from beginning	on request	
	Austrian Patent Office	1935-1965	-	-	on request	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
Japan	Japanese Patent Office	-	testing	-	on request	*Would be interested in obtaining 16 mm roll films from VIPD
	Derwent	in field of chemistry	-	-	-	
	Hatsumei Tsushinsha (private firm)	<u>since 1970</u>	<u>since 1969</u>	-	-	
	Ricoh Co. Ltd. (private firm)	<u>since 1948</u>	-	-	-	
	Nippon Hatsumei Shiryo (private firm)	<u>since 1955</u>	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	<u>since 1955</u>	-	-	-		
USSR	USSR Committee for Inventions and Discoveries	-	investigating production*	35 mm roll film <u>from beginning</u>	on request	*As soon as the production of own 8-up cards starts would be interested in exchange.
	Derwent	<u>since 1970</u>	-	-	-	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	
Switzerland	Swiss Patent Office	-	production* is planned as <u>from January 1, 1973</u>	-	on request	*Will study in close contact with VIPD possibilities of cooperation
	Austrian Patent Office	<u>since 1889</u>	-	-	on request	
	IIB and other prospective PCT Authorities	-	-	-	of cited documents mainly	

ANNEX N

Draft
Agreement
Between the Republic of Austria and
the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva
Concerning the Establishment of an
International Patent Documentation Center

The Republic of Austria and the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva have, in order to promote worldwide cooperation in the field of patent documentation and to facilitate access to technological knowledge, agreed as follows:

Article I

For the purposes of a worldwide patent documentation service, the Republic of Austria shall, according to Austrian law, establish an International Patent Documentation Center with headquarters in Vienna.

Article II

The International Patent Documentation Center shall

- (1) identify, as being connected, patent documents which
 - (a) on the basis of a common priority claim may be identified as being connected (Patent Family Service),
 - (b) on the basis of the International Patent Classification symbols indicated on the various patent documents may be identified as being connected (Patent Classification Service);
- (2) provide a copy service for patent documents.

Article III

(1) The documentation service referred to in Article II(1) shall cover at least the following bibliographic data of the patent documents:

1. country of publication
2. kind of the document (patent, application, etc.)
3. number of the document
4. number of the application, unless such number is identical with the number of the document
5. date of the application
6. date of the document or of its publication
7. International Patent Classification symbol where it is indicated on the document or is furnished in machine-readable form
8. country of the priority
9. number of the application which is the basis of the priority
10. date of priority.

(2) The International Patent Documentation Center shall furthermore strive to cover also the following data:

1. name of the applicant, owner of patent, or successor at law
2. name of the inventor
3. title of the invention

Article IV

The World Intellectual Property Organization shall, in the accomplishment of its tasks, give the following assistance to the International Patent Documentation Center:

1. The World Intellectual Property Organization shall endeavor that the presentation of the usual data given in patent documents be uniform to the maximum extent possible.

2. The World Intellectual Property Organization shall endeavor that the presentation of data on machine-readable carriers (that is, on magnetic tape, punch cards, etc.), where such data carriers are produced by the larger Patent Offices and the International Patent Institute, be uniform to the maximum extent possible.

3. The World Intellectual Property Organization shall endeavor that the contacts of the International Patent Documentation Center with the competent authorities of the member States of the said Organization and with international organizations dealing with patent questions be facilitated and that the communication of information on behalf of such authorities and organizations to the International Patent Documentation Center be speeded up.

4. The World Intellectual Property Organization shall furthermore endeavor that the services of the International Patent Documentation Center be used to the maximum extent possible by the competent authorities of its member States, particularly by International Searching and Examining Authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty as well as by other interested persons in such States and by international organizations.

Article V

Whenever the World Intellectual Property Organization should exercise some activity pursuant to a request of the International Patent Documentation Center, the World Intellectual Property Organization shall indicate to the International Patent Documentation Center the estimated amount of those expenses which would be connected with the compliance of such a request. If the International Patent Documentation Center maintains its request, it shall reimburse to the World Intellectual Property Organization the expenses which, in actual fact and in a proven manner, have been undertaken by the World Intellectual Property Organization, provided that such expenses do not exceed their estimated amount.

Article VI

Ten percent of the net profits of the International Patent Documentation Center shall be put at the disposal of the World Intellectual Property Organization to finance such research and development activities of the latter which concern patent documentation.

Article VII

(1) The Republic of Austria shall make the necessary arrangements that the Director General and another representative of the World Intellectual Property Organization be members of that organ of the International Patent Documentation Center which establishes the general policy of the Center, it being understood that the majority inside such organ, including its president, shall be reserved to the representatives of the Republic of Austria.

(2) Complete information concerning the management of the International Patent Documentation Center shall be made available to the World Intellectual Property Organization by the International Patent Documentation Center.

Article VIII

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force pursuant to an exchange of notes between the representative of the Republic of Austria empowered to this effect and the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

(2) The Republic of Austria may, in writing, through diplomatic channels, and with immediate effect, denounce the present Agreement after the expiration of three years from its entry into force.

(3) The Republic of Austria may in writing, through diplomatic channels, and with immediate effect, denounce the present Agreement after the expiration of two years after its entry into force unless, until then, at least eight agreements of cooperation with Patent Offices have been concluded, among them four agreements with such Patent Offices in which, according to the latest published yearly statistics of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the number of patent applications exceed 30,000. The same shall apply when because of the termination of any agreement of cooperation, the said condition is no longer fulfilled.

(4) As far as the provisions of paragraph (3) are concerned, the International Patent Institute shall be considered to be a Patent Office.

(5) The World Intellectual Property Organization may, in writing, through diplomatic channels, and with immediate effect, denounce this Agreement if, by January 1, 1974, the International Patent Documentation Center is not established or if, any time after the said date, the services provided for in Article II are not, or are no longer, furnished.

DONE at

on

in two originals, in German and English,
equally binding both parties.

For the Republic of Austria:

For the World Intellectual Property
Organization

/End of Annex N/
/End of Document/