

XML4IP Task Force of the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)

Task Force Meeting
Eighteenth Session
Moscow, May 14 to 18, 2018

MEETING REPORT

Prepared by the International Bureau (Task Force Leader)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The XML4IP Task Force meeting took place in Moscow from May 14 to 18, 2018. The following fourteen Offices/Organizations were represented at the meeting: the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent), the Austrian Patent Office, the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the IP Australia (IPA), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UK IPO), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), National Institute of Intellectual Property Ministry of Justice, Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazpatent), Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (SPTO) and the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO/IB). The participants list is reproduced as Annex I to this report.

2. The meeting was opened by Grigory Ivliev, Director General, the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) who welcomed the participants. He highlighted the importance of the work of the XML4IP Task Force as it supports cooperation amongst countries; from policy, business and data sharing perspectives. He also ensured the participants that Rospatent pays special attention to issues of digitalization. He expressed hope that the new version of ST.96 will result in a future roadmap.

3. Mr. Yun, as Task Force Leader, welcomed the participants for a productive week. The participants would like to extend their sincere thanks to the Rospatent for their excellent hospitality and wonderful facilities provided for the Task Force meeting.

4. It was informed that all presentations and working documents would be available on the Wiki at:
<https://www3.wipo.int/confluence/display/xml4iptf/XML4IP+TF+2018+Moscow+Meeting+-+Working+Documents>.

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Agenda Item 2: Adoption of the Agenda

5. The agenda was adopted as proposed and is reproduced as Annex II to this report.

Agenda Item 3: Progress Report by Task Force Leader

6. The Task Force Leader delivered a progress report since the last Task Force meeting held in Ottawa, Canada in September 2017 and recalled open action items posted on the WIKI (<https://www3.wipo.int/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=243630227>). He encouraged TF members to provide inputs on the open items. He also reported that the new version of WIPO Standard ST.96 was published at the end of February 2018; he thanked all TF members for their kind collaboration, in particular USPTO for their close cooperation to the finalization and provision of the version. He also presented ongoing XML4IP TF's activities, other CWS TFs activities and new challenges. He highlighted the importance of the new WIPO standard on Web services/M2M communications to enhance interoperability among IP offices for data exchange.

Agenda Item 4: General statements by Delegations

7. IP Australia reported that they manage patent, trademark, design and plant breeders' rights and have used ST.96 v.1.0 in their back-end processing system through their Rights in One (RIO) program. So far the use of ST.96 is limited to design and trademark internal processing only. They will make more use of ST.96 as the RIO program progresses.

8. EUIPO has implemented ST.66 for trademarks and ST.86 for designs in 2007/2008 respectively and has developed a tool to transform data from ST.96 to ST.66/ST.86 as appropriate.
9. The UK IPO reported that ST.96 is the center of their Enterprise Metadata Management Repository and that they would like to extend the standard to other spheres of Intellectual Property such as Copyright Orphan Works.
10. SPTO reported that they use ST.36 for patents, ST.66 for trademarks and ST.86 for designs. Currently SPTO has an e-filing platform for trademarks in production that uses ST.96. The aim is to integrate in this platform all electronic applications for trademarks, most of the applications for Industrial designs and applications related with administrative procedures that are now in other platforms. They will look to upgrade to ST. 96 in the future. SPTO is also interested in the new WIPO M2M communications/Web services standards.
11. USPTO trademark has implemented ST.96 version 2.0 to the public webpage where public users can download bibliography trademark record in ST.96 format. Trademark continues developing and modernizing Trademark systems and will consider ST.96 development as part of modernization effort.

USPTO Patent next generation of systems will leverage ST. 96 as much as possible. However, USPTO continues to publish patent application and patent grant using ST. 36, convert some documents in TIF images into XML, and convert Office Actions in MS-Word format created by examiners into XML. USPTO implemented WIPO ST.96 V 2 for monthly publication of Cooperative Patent Classification Master Classification File (CPC-MCF) for all Utility patent grants and published applications and USPTO continue to implement WIPO ST96 for CPC data exchange between IP Offices.
12. CIPO reported that they are currently implementing their Madrid and Hague integration in ST.96. CIPO's trademark dissemination is live in ST.96 and for Patents and Industrial Designs they are currently still using ST.36/ST.86 and look forward to initiatives which will enable them to upgrade those disseminations to ST.96. CIPO are interested in participating in extending the standard to other initiatives such as PCT.
13. EPO has made huge investments in the ST.36 format for internal data processing and dissemination. They continue to work with e-filing systems based in API's / web services is being developed and shall soon replace many of the legacy systems. The new system uses the XML Patent Document Model (TEI compliant) to exchange data between internal API's and applications (M2M).EPO is evaluating the possibility of publishing the ST.96 format (upon the transformation of native ST.36 format)
14. The PCT reported that since the last TF meeting, no progress has been made on the implementation of ST.96 for PCT. Like the IP5 Offices, the PCT has no plans to use ST.96 for international patents in 2018/2019. However, the PCT reiterated its intention to collaborate with any IP Office which might be interested in launching a pilot project about search reports and written opinions. Currently, three large Patent Offices (EPO, JPO and KIPO) provide international search reports and written opinions in XML (ST.36 format); the first mapping made for the search report and written opinion shows a high level of compatibility between ST.36 and ST.96. The PCT encouraged participating Offices to provide search and examination reports in XML. The PCT mentioned that the implementation of ST.96 should be seen as an opportunity to improve processes and data quality. The aim is to produce data that flows smoothly between all involved parties (Receiving Offices, International Authorities and Designated Offices, etc.) by using the standard effectively and consistently.

15. WIPO/Hague has begun providing Hague Bulletin data in ST.96 format on a weekly basis, published at the same time as the current Bulletin XML data. This is in accordance with the Hague roadmap for the migration to ST96. In addition WIPO receives Hague data from KIPO in ST96 format and is working with CIPO in order to use bi-directional communication in ST.96 when CIPO accedes to Hague.
16. WIPO/Madrid has begun creating Madrid Registration data in ST.96 format. This is available both as files on an FTP server and via a web service. Also, WIPO is working with CIPO in order to use bi-directional communication in ST.96 when CIPO accedes to Madrid. Weekly notification files can be generated in ST.96 format and WIPO would welcome the opportunity to communicate electronically with any other Office that wishes to use ST.96 to exchange data. In addition the Madrid eFiling solution is being updated to allow it to receive national application or registration data in ST.96 format.
17. UPOV reported that in 2017, PVP-XML, an implementation schema of ST.96 was released. UPOV gave a presentation (annexed to this document) on how PVP-XML was implemented and the approach that was followed to enhance data exchange and maximize data reusability. In addition, UPOV reported that machine to machine communication with European Union (CPVO) is now in place.
18. Kazpatent reported that they use ST.9 and ST.15 Standards for patents, ST.60 for trademarks. The transition to ST.96 is not planned yet.
19. KIPO reported that they have been converting IP data into ST.96 format for dissemination. KIPO planned to develop The Hague system based on ST.96 this year, and they are interested in the mapping tables between ST.96 and the MECA DTD & Hague DTDs which would be useful in exchanging data with the IB and in utilizing data complying with former standards.
20. EAPO reported that they have the same situation as the EPO as they use only ST.36 for inventions. They plan to introduce ST.27 in the future. EAPO will receive information from Offices in ST.96 format and will need to be able to process this format. EAPO will benefit from the broader areas of ST.96 when they are able to start working with, for example, Industrial Designs.
21. The Austrian Patent Office (APO) uses ST.96 for automated machine communication with WIPO in the Madrid Protocol for the processing of International Marks. This is done via a web service supported by EUIPO. According to recent information, WIPO also uses this web service to exchange data.
22. Rospatent implements ST.96 in different systems. They also use ST.66 for the e-registering of state trademarks. New publication systems are carried out completely in ST.96. Rospatent plans to use ST.96 with the Hague system, new systems and whilst updating existing ones. Rospatent would like to gain experience in using ST.96 in other authorities and understand how to use it more efficiently. Rospatent wants to progress in developing the GIN schema. Rospatent proposes to further develop the standard. The Task Force Leader highlighted the importance of Rospatent's suggestions.

Action –XML4IP TF shall analyze Namespace issue.

Agenda Item 5: ST.96 implementation practice by IP offices - the direction for further development of the standard

23. The Task Force leader introduced the item and recalled how UPOV is managing global PVP-XML, which contains office-specific components, for XML validation for global data exchange keeping validation.

24. Rospatent proposed the following items:

(a) Offers on development of standardization in CWS

- i. It is proposed to develop the new WIPO standard describing the use of digital 3D models as part of information on an intellectual property object. For example, the results of development of the device in an invention executed with use of means 3D - modeling; representation of industrial design, etc.
- ii. Standardization of means formats and forms of xml-documents visualization, including for the publication.
- iii. It is proposed to exchange information on the plans and projects on the use of Blockchain technology and to start discussions on the future integration of IPO Blockchain solutions.

(b) Further development of ST.96

- i. To include the possibility of using ontological descriptions of semantics of the intellectual property object in the RDF and/or OWL formats. It is proposed to discuss this task in more detail within the framework of the issue of metadata management.
- ii. To develop recommendations for solving the problem of international exchange using the electronic publication of the patent office without additional conversion. To solve this , we suggest the following:
 - a. To create a repository of Standard ST.96 schemas under the auspices of WIPO and the schemas defined in national namespaces.
 - b. To make the modularity of the schemas more fractional and to allow extending the standard elements of main aggregates with elements of national namespaces without moving the extended elements to the national namespace.
 - c. To define core elements, which define the main information on the intellectual property object, and extended elements, which define other (IPO specific) information on the intellectual property object. Core elements have to be defined in the standard namespaces, and extended elements could be defined both in the standard, and national namespaces, e.g. rucom. Extended elements could be defined according to subparagraph “b” above. A number of additional actions may be required to solve these issues.

25. Rospatent made a presentation on core and extended schema components for interoperability. UK IPO said that it is not completely sure that the proposal will work feels it would be useful to carry out a proof of concept; it is necessary to check if everything will be validated in the right way. The UK IPO fully supports the ideas behind the proposal.

26. CIPO – We are currently using a simplified approach of overriding the highest core element and the lowest/targeted core element with elements in the national namespace and this approach validates well. There is likely an even more simple approach to overriding core elements which we should explore.

27. USPTO – If it is necessary to change the ST.96 pat:ApplicantBag component, USPTO will place the component in the US namespace, uspat:ApplicantBag and import the WIPO ST.96 components as appropriate. USPTO has created several document level XML schemas and they are all in the US namespace. If any ST.96 components are modified within the XML schemas, it is placed in the “uspat” namespace. If ST.96 components are not modified and reused as is. USPTO has not created or implemented any publication level XML schemas yet.

Action: all participants agreed to create the shared/single repository. The issues to be considered are also been defined.

28. It is necessary to standardize it for the Offices:

- How to ensure the mutual validation?
- How a service of universal repository can be guaranteed?

29. The following Offices agreed to actively participate in the proof of this concept: UK IPO, CIPO, USPTO, Rospatent, UPOV and KIPO

Action: the IB to create an Issue to discuss the proposals on Agenda Item 5 "ST.96 implementation practice by IP offices - the direction for further development of the standard."

30. IPA has been studying the possibility of 3D and even 4D (3D plus time) in representing design. While these ideas are being discussed internally we have no internal plan for the other items proposed, except for an industrial design 3D representation.

31. EUIPO noted that it accepted 3D images for the Community Design's views. The format requested and accepted by the user is OBJ, STL and X3D with a maximum size of 20MB. As far as Blockchain is concerned, EUIPO will host a “Blockathon” in June 2018. This is a competition to demonstrate potential uses of Blockchain technology which is used to combat counterfeit products and create the next level of anti-counterfeiting infrastructure. EUIPO is in the early stages of assessing this market and new technologies.

32. KIPO informed that it currently accepts 3D images as a kind of industrial design application. Their file formats are 3DS, DWG, DWF, IGES, IGS and 3DM. It is known that detailed requirements of 3D design will be discussed at the Design Representation task force.

33. Rospatent has some experience in using the means of individualization to represent data on the website, in particular, publication from the ST.96 format using XSLT transformations. Rospatent are interested in knowing whether there is such a practice in Offices to develop best practices and recommend them to other Offices.

Agenda Item 6: Geographical Indication XML (GIN)

34. The WIPO/IB reminded participants that in 2014 Rospatent suggested including GIs in ST.96. Political discussions had been held and the issue was delayed until the 5th session of CWS when it was agreed that ST.96 should be extended to cover GIs. Rospatent has reflected all of the discussions in the updated schema.

35. One of the EU Offices raised a question regarding the existing components of a trademark and if there was a possibility of reusing the existing components. In particular, a Holder, an Applicant, a publication, etc.; can we use this information for GI descriptions? Rospatent stated that they reused trademark components as the schema for GI applications which is similar to trademark applications. Rospatent also stated that they reused *PublicationBag* and *GeographicalIndication* for such definitions as GIs, appellations of origin (AOs), protected GIs, putting in the different words and definitions that were used during the Webex.

36. *ProductIndicationBag* contains optional elements. In this bag, there is an option for a national classification, description of the class and text for the definition of the goods that are protected as GIs.

37. Rospatent said that there are now three main components that will be combined in one schema in the future:

- (a) *GeographicalIndication*
- (b) *GeographicalIndicationApplication*
- (c) *GeographicalIndicationUseRight*

38. The question of adding prefixes and GI data was discussed. There was an opinion that there are components which are common to both GI schemas and trademark schemas.

39. EUIPO raised the question if it is possible to compare the structures of GI schemas and trademark schemas and if it is possible to discuss namespaces.

40. EUIPO commented that trademark components could be used for GIs.

41. Rospatent – components may become common not only in GI and trademark, but also in industrial designs.

42. WIPO/IB proposed not to use two letter acronyms due to potential conflict with the 2 letter ST.3 codes.

43. Delegates discussed the regulation of trademarks and GIs.

44. Delegates discussed the compatibility of GIs with the Nice Classification.

45. EUIPO indicated that there is a mapping table of GI categories and Nice Classification number used by the EUIPO's CESTO tool (<https://www.tmdn.org/cesto-ui/free/search/show.htm>).

46. Delegates discussed whether the coverage of GIs should be for goods and services or only goods. The IB clarified that in the international framework, TRIPS, countries are obliged to provide for the protection of GIs in respect of Goods. Countries can also go beyond the minimum obligation and provide protection for GIs for services, for example, Brazil.

47. USPTO stated that GI protection is under trademark scheme (certification mark). For trademark, it would be either goods or services. There are many countries around the world that protects GIs for services but it is an emerging trend, not an established practices.

48. Rospatent highlighted that they work with only Goods.

49. It was agreed that GIN should cover both Goods and Services due to the practice of certain Offices such as Brazil.

50. Delegates discussed using the `GeographicRegionDescription` element and confirmed that it is in lined with ST.96 DRCs.

51. Delegates also confirmed `GeographicalIndication` element.

52. Rospatent suggested using 2 dates, `RegistrationDate` and `RecordEffectiveDate`. It was agreed to replace `RecordEffectiveDate` with, for example, `RecordEventDate`.

53. Delegates mentioned that an Assignment Identifier is particularly needed.

Action: Rospatent to analyze this further, including multiple choice, and provide an updated draft, including a decision.

54. Rospatent indicated that only an identifier and date are needed.

Action – the IB to confirm this after its internal discussion.

Task Force members discussed the description of `GeographicalIndicationUseRight`.

55. EUIPO suggested replacing `Holder` with `AuthorizedUser`; which was agreed.

56. Rospatent highlighted that the certificate is the document that indicates that the user (certificate holder) from `HolderBag` has rights to apply the GI. The document must be provided for each authorized user and each authorized user must be indicated in the `HolderBag` (to be replaced with `AuthorizedUserBag`).

57. Regarding element `ProductIndicationBag` it was suggested to remove it and put its content into the root element.

58. It was suggested to rename `gin:CertificationDocumentBag` to `AOCertificationBag` and `gin:CertificationDocument` to `AOCertification` and to move the description of `CertificationDocumentBag` to `CertificationDocument`.

59. It was suggested to make names shorter (*GeographicalIndication* is too long). Possible prefix is GI but there is a potential conflict with the country code for Gibraltar.

60. It was suggested to add the *GeographicIndication* term to the specific components.

Action: Rospatent to modify the GI draft schema and to prepare and provide a GI report for TF members by the end of June according to the schedule (see Annex III to this report) of CWS.

61. CIPO was asked to confirm with their Office if a GI is a type of trademark and it was confirmed by CIPO that it is not; it is a separate type of IP though it is currently being administered in their trademark system. GIs are legislated in CIPO's Trademark Act, administered in CIPO's Trademark system, though CIPO's policy is that GIs are not considered to be Marks.

Agenda Item 7: New WIPO Standard supporting M2M communications/Web services

Agenda Item 7.a: Review of the updated draft

62. From previous discussions:

“All practices are different. Some Offices are discussing the need for M2M harmonization. The Task Force is currently deciding whether a new standard is required. A decision was made to discuss naming, structure and priorities at a later date.”

63. Rospatent highlighted that the standard is particularly technical and not for the business community. Rospatent asked if there are any functional opportunities, requirements or restrictions.

64. Task Force members discussed whether business processes and requirement should be covered by the new Web API standard as well as technical design guideline and a date for these to be discussed in detail. The TF leader mentioned that it is planned to cover IP business requirements within the scope of the standard; inputs on resources and parameters from TF members are crucial for that purpose.

65. SPTO agreed that it is an important piece of work.

Action – XML4IP TF members to provide the list of resources and parameters for Web API.

66. A draft of the document was presented and comments from the Wiki were discussed.

67. EPO asked what the main difference was between M2M and Web Services.

68. M2M is only for data exchange between applications and web services go beyond that scope by also providing interaction with human users.

69. EUIPO commented that API is more frequently used than M2M for web endpoints and frameworks.

70. EPO uses OpenAPI (former Swagger) to describe API's (e.g. OPS).

71. It was agreed that both Web API and M2M communication are needed.

Action: WIPO to explain the difference between each term.

72. Task Force members discussed the differences between upper and lower camel case and EUIPO suggested to analyze which countries use which.

Agreement: TF leader to conduct a survey within the XML4IP TF and work out what the best solution should be.

73. EPO offers web services based on API's described through OpenAPI (eg. OPS). EPO is of the opinion that OpenAPI should be supported by the Standard. EPO is evaluating the possibility of publishing applications and patents also in ST.96 in addition to the current ST.36 format. In this sense and context, EPO could also evaluate the possibility for web services to return the data in ST.96 XML, in parallel with the current ST.36 format.

74. Task Force members had no objection regarding the use of ST.96 format for API; however it should consider an existing WIPO Standard format, e.g. ST.36.

75. The TF leader asked Task Force members if it is better to use the singular or plural form.
76. EUIPO proposed to use the singular form as it sounds clearer; this was supported by Rospatent.
77. USPTO uses UpperCamelCase for XML and lowerCamelCase for JSON, but agreed that a new standard would recommend the use of one approach. It should be noted that changing this practice might not be possible at the USPTO. IB PCT and EPO requested that the M2M standard allows both conventions of UpperCamelCase and lowerCamelCase, so that they can also continue to use the lowerCamelCase for JSON data structure. This seems to be the practice for USPTO as we move forward also. USPTO leverages WIPO ST.96 for the JSON names.
78. Rospatent uses both variants as does USPTO, but a singular form is preferable with regard to URL parameters.
79. UPOV uses a singular form for URLs.
80. PCT uses both singular and plural forms.
81. The participants tentatively agreed that the singular form be recommended.
82. The Task Force Leader posed the question if Badgerfish is a good solution for the Offices.
83. Australia has no internal standard on web service/API but will be starting this development soon. Currently IPA provides web services in Madrid e-filing and WIPO-CASE with WIPO as the consumer in both cases. IPA has so far no web service/API for public consumers. IPA asked why the standard will only consider conversion from XML to JSON, but not from JSON to XML.
84. EUIPO indicated that JSON which stands for JavaScript Object Notation is more and more used on web applications due to the support of JavaScript both in the browser and server sides and to some new performant and simple web frameworks and tools such as jQuery, Node.js, Angular, React, Vue, GraphQL, etc. JSON in comparison to XML also has the advantage to be object oriented (i.e. object property vs type-element&attribute) and to be a native format for Javascript
85. Rospatent has no objections to using Badgerfish.
86. USPTO commented that they had a project where the public can download data in both JSON and/or XML. JSON document mirrors the XML document in structure with the exception that JSON names are lowerCamelCase. USPTO has no objections on the use of Badgerfish.
87. EAPO highlighted that there are two separate schemas for JSON and XML and asked if it would be possible to support both schemas.
88. EUIPO confirmed that this would create a large amount of work as it would depend on which Office you exchange information with. EUIPO uses XML to convert data to PDF formats with iText and FOP tools.

Agenda Item 7.b: IP Business Resources for Web Services

89. WIPO briefly presented two additional comments posted on the Wiki by Rospatent and UPOV. Delegations discussed these new comments and restrictions on Big Data transfer with regard to the new standard.

90. Rospatent raised the question about the exchange of a large volume of information between apps, for example, when describing an invention. Rospatent suggested that special attention should be paid with regard to data transferring formats.

91. USPTO agreed that the Task Force should focus on what exactly is being transferred. USPTO transfer only bibliographical data and prosecution history at the moment, but tables, descriptions, claims, and abstract are not included yet. Links are provided in publications to another system that holds large content. USPTO is restricted to 600kb for tables, program listings, and sequence listing and anything larger are stored in another system.

For Trademark, it is unlimited for downloading bibliographical data from Trademark Status and Retrieval Documents (TSDR) using Web API.

92. EPO doesn't have limitations on the size of a single file; as it does not transfer big data in one go.

93. EUIPO accepts a maximum of 20MB for MP4 video files.

94. KIPO has no limitation on the size of a file for web services. However, there is, for example, a limitation on the size of a file for the web service based WIPO DAS system. In principle, a priority document file larger than 50mb would be transferred to a CD or DVD, and, in practice, a priority document file larger than 20mb would also be transferred to a CD or DVD.

95. Rospatent mentioned using two services:

- a) e-filing for industrial designs that are limited to 30mb per application.
- b) Another service, used for intergovernmental communication where a file cannot exceed 5mb. (A link to its storage is given). Rospatent noticed that web services work more effectively with a smaller volume of information. In particular with multimedia trademarks there can be a large volume of information that will result in web service inefficiency. The EPO's Open Patent Service was mentioned as it only allows one document to be received at a time.

96. The Task Force Leader concluded that size restrictions per file/request are limited to 5-50mb. It seemed like a rational approach to recommend a size limit. If bigger (single file) sizes are needed, then a link to an external repository where the file can be downloaded shall be provided.

97. Task Force members discussed whether ST.67 should contain recommendation on size limitations. They agreed not to use limitations and figures as they vary from Office to Office.

98. IB WIPO will work on the text to be included in the new M2M standard.

99. WIPO suggested that the Task Force should develop the list of existing common resources so that they can work out the standard documentation. Participants agreed to provide the list of resources that they use and plan to use and want to consume.

Action: Participants to provide their list of resources.

100. Task Force members queried whether the scope of standard should cover internal or external communications. The TF leader suggested that it should first focus on data exchange among IPOs while it can be used internal systems communication.

101. EUIPO announced that for trademarks they use TMView with 7 resources based on web services (address for correspondence, representative, visual element, etc.). With regard to industrial designs, EUIPO use DesignView (industrial design, applicant, address for correspondence, representative, etc.).

Action: EUIPO and SPTO to provide information on web resources at a later date.

102. USPTO mentioned that their web-based applications provide data to the public for search and retrieval as follows:

- Patents View: <http://www.patentsview.org>
- Patent Examination Data Service: <https://ped.uspto.gov/peds/>
- Trademark Status and Document Retrieval (TSDR) - <http://tsdr.uspto.gov/>

103. EPO implemented internal and external web services.

Action: EPO to submit a list of their resources.

104. The WIPO-PCT mentioned that the ePCT system is based on web services. The same services are offered to Offices and applicants. Currently, a pilot project is being implemented by the Chinese Patent Office for national phase entry and one of the largest US applicants. The WIPO-PCT encouraged Offices to use PCT Web services to get data and documents, and to use some of the PCT tools such as Docx converter.

Action: WIPO-PCT to post the list of these resources on the Wiki (the list of resources has been posted during the meeting).

105. The PCT mentioned that the E-PCT system is based on web services.

Action: WIPO to post the list of these resources on the WIKI.

106. WIPO - Madrid provides an API interface to Madrid e-filing in ST.96 which is being tested with CIPO for their Madrid e-filing implementation.

107. CIPO does not currently have any external facing services though it has a robust service oriented architecture which uses both SOAP and Restful services. CIPO is using ST.96 for their eCommerce transactions on their web interface.

108. Some task force members mentioned they use web services from other organizations such as WIPO.

109. IPA stated that while the Office only exposes its resources in WIPO-CASE and Madrid eFiling at the moment, it would like to expose all its published (OPI) data to other IP Offices and the public. IPA would like to the standard including API definitions to be more useful to its office. The API definitions should cover frequently used cases in international data exchange.

Action: IB WIPO to prepare some mock-up for Web API based on the input on resources

Agenda Item 8: Metadata Management

110. Two presentations regarding metadata management were made:

Agenda Item 8 a) Mr. Young-Woo Yun (IB's introduction)

Agenda Item 8 b) Mr. Fernando Ferreira (Enrichment and additions data at EPO)

111. Mr. Young-Woo Yun (IB WIPO) mentioned that metadata is data that provides information about other data. Most of the WIPO Standards are related to metadata for IP data and information (ST.1, ST.3, ST.9, ST.27, ST.36, ST.60 and ST.80, etc.). The presentation covered aspects such as new data trends and effective metadata management. Questions for a proposed metadata survey about IP data:

- The importance of metadata in your Office,
- Primary Metadata use cases,
- Future use cases,
- A defined metadata strategy and
- Whether further standardization of new types of metadata would be beneficial to your Office and IP community.

112. Mr. Yun highlighted the need to collaborate on managing metadata and raised the question about what else can be considered as metadata to help the examiner carry out a thorough examination.

113. Mr. Fernando Ferreira's presentation (EPO) was related to patent document metadata; its definition and purpose. It covered the use/benefit of annotations and additions to patent literature and ways to encode these enrichments in XML (e.g. via in-line or stand-off annotations, which is an annotation that resides in a location different from the location of the data being described by it. It is thus the opposite of inline annotation, where data and annotations are intermingled within a single location). He also presented high level examples of annotators used at EPO to generate data enrichments for chemical domains. In conclusion it was underlined that it is important to find the right definition for metadata and information about patent document metadata.

Action – EPO and UK IPO to propose a definition for metadata taking into account the current context where “big data” is being used as source for enrichments and additions to patent literature.

114. Rospatent agreed that metadata is a set of information allowing documents to be identified. They noted that the issue of semantics was not highlighted, in particular, how semantics are revealed, which methods are used to code them and what system of reference is used for the documentation of semantics.

115. EPO answered that they have a team of 3 data scientists working on the creation of the APL (Annotations Patent Literature) platform, where semantics and acceptance criteria are set and continually being fine-tuned for better results.

116. WIPO invited the delegates to discuss their practice of using Artificial Intelligence.

117. Rospatent commented on their experience obtaining results using the similarity search. Rospatent have started to use semantic search. The most time-consuming aspect of an examination is carrying out search. Rospatent takes into account phonetics (phonetic transcription) in the search mechanism for trademarks.

118. EUIPO mentioned that its eSearch plus tool uses AI algorithms for trademark image recognition and classification.

119. EPO informed that their Office has setup services and are deploying projects where artificial intelligence is used (e.g. pre-classification, image recognition, enrichments/annotations for Patent Literature, etc.)

120. The TF leader informed the delegates that there would be an IP Office meeting on ICT Strategies and Artificial Intelligence in the following week (w/s May 21st 2018).

121. EPO mentioned that as part of their continual attempt to increase efficiency at their Office, they are now looking at ways to support examiners issuing communications. These are based on search concept annotations either automatically generated (e.g. through APL) or manually added by the examiners.

122. Rospatent declared that Offices are starting to use metadata. It would be useful if the approaches of different countries could be analyzed. For example, Offices which use different languages could set a task of matching the semantic classes. This would help to solve the task of conducting multilingual language search.

123. Taking into consideration the intervention of Rospatent, WIPO raised the question of the readiness of Offices to gather information on metadata.

124. CIPO asked if the question could be more specific and if it is referring to which annotations they would like to receive in the future.

125. EPO agreed that it is difficult to decipher what metadata exactly is, particularly in a new context where data enrichments and additions are becoming part of the digital document.

126. IPA suggested that we should emphasize in the Questionnaire that we are more interested in non-standard metadata, because the standard metadata is generally known and available.

127. The UK IPO suggested formulating the question in such a way that Offices could understand what specific metadata is being referred to.

Action: UK IPO to draft a revised list of questions for a survey to task force members on Patent Document Metadata.

Agenda Item 9: ST.96 Common XML

Agenda Item 9.a: WIPO ST.3 Codes and Names of IPOs and States

128. As a follow-up to CWS/5, the TF leader informed the delegates that Secretariat had been comparing two-letter codes and name of countries defined in ISO 3166, ST.3 and ST.96. He provided a country name comparison spreadsheet for discussion; noted that different names are defined by them.

129. It was noted that WIPO ST.3 mainly deals with country and IPO two-letter codes and name of IPOs; it refers to ISO 3166 for country names. WIPO ST.96 is based on ST.3 for IP business, e.g. priority claims and on ISO 3166 for mailing address.

130. The UK IPO uses ST.3 and ISO codes for priority and country address data respectively as appropriate. The UK IPO noted the importance of keeping these schemas updated and aligned and thanked WIPO for the recent efforts to update the former country code schemas.

131. Rospatent uses country names in Russian, but codes are used from ST.3.

132. UPOV uses the country names defined in ST.3, however, when other languages are used; they request an official translation by government authorities.

133. The UK IPO mentioned the issue of Kosovo and how XK is being used temporarily. The UK IPO asked if it would be possible to define an additional schema in ST.96 for provisional country codes such as Kosovo. The TF leader responded that it would be better not to define it in any of WIPO Standards because the code "XK" is not defined by ISO or UN and it is only temporarily being used by the EU.

134. USPTO Patents uses ST.3 only in publications and ISO codes in addresses for correspondence. USPTO noted that the US Department of State has recognized a country recently, which is not yet recognized in WIPO ST.3 for filing purposes. A work around was developed so that the USPTO could accept the filing of that patent application.

USPTO Trademark has created State and Country table to contain ISO 3166 and WIPO ST.3. It was informed that USPTO Trademark uses both country code and country name defined in ST.3 and for USPTO trademarks there are cases to use the same code for different purpose, for example: VAX=Vatican whereas VA=Virginia in the US.

135. Rospatent uses XX for a country that is not on the list.

Agenda Item 9.b: Use of 3 letters for ISO Country Codes and Language Codes

136. WIPO opened the discussion with the question if two letter country and language codes are sufficient for the participants or if IPOs need three-letter codes.

137. The EPO expressed the opinion that its current legacy systems may not be ready to accept 3 letter ISO Country Codes. As to the procedural language, in the cases where PATXML is used for online filing, two additional letter codes are used to refine the dialect within a language (e.g. en-uk). Although this information is encoded in ST.36 ("application-body.xml"), the 2 additional letters are discarded when displayed on EPO applications.

138. WIPO - PCT mentioned that there are two exceptions – Philippines and Montenegro which do not support two letter country codes, but it found a workaround and does not require three-letter codes.

139. It was agreed to use two-letter codes as currently.

Agenda Item 9.c: List of predefined enumeration values in 3 languages: EN, FR and ES

140. The TF leader recalled that English is only used for pre-defined enumeration values and asked whether the enumeration values should also be in French and Spanish since WIPO Standards are published in two other languages and some IPOs such as CIPO, use official multi languages.

141. CIPO stated that their Office serves English and French speaking citizens and would like to have enumerated values in both of their official languages.

142. It was noted that ST.96 DRCs allow using only English and agreed to use only English as is now.

Agenda Item 9.d: PII (Personally Identifiable Information) – IssueID-617

143. The UK IPO introduced the subject of the new European Union GDPR which comes into effect on May 25th 2018 and sets a new standard for consumer rights with regard to their data.

144. The UK IPO proposed that there should be some way of identifying elements which may contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in ST.96. The UK IPO noted that this would allow their Office to identify where potential PII data was being stored in its systems. The UK IPO map all of their databases to ST.96 – held as a Glossary of IP terms – and if this change was made they would be able to produce a report to help colleagues determine where PII data existed (or did not exist) when looking to, for example, transfer an extract of data from a particular system.

145. SPTO noted that it is a good idea to add an indication of Personally Identifiable Information within the standard.

146. The UK IPO suggested adding it in the corresponding XML as an attribute on all elements which potentially hold such data.

147. EUIPO felt this was not the best solution and mentioned other methods such as GDPG validation scripts and documentation rather than adding a new attribute in the schema components.

148. Rospatent has also come across the same problems regarding Personally Identifiable Information. Rospatent agrees to take action in this field and find a solution; however it is not sure that the PII indicator is the correct decision.

149. WIPO-IB confirmed the importance of this issue and that all IPOs must agree on the solution.

Action – UK IPO to refine the list of components for use of Personally Identifiable Data

150. Rospatent noted that in relation to this point they publish only the author's name and country code.

151. IPA does not have any opposition with adding PII as optional attributes but would not consider it to be useful by its Office. IPA believes that another business process (rather than the data/element itself) should define if the data/element is PII.

152. USPTO uses a similar practice to Rospatent and has eliminated mailing addresses from publication since March 1, 2011 for Granted patents, and keeps data internally but does not publish it. Complete mailing addresses were never published for patent applications after 18 months from the filing date; only city and state, and country, or city and country if foreign.

Agenda Item 9.e: Other open issues

i. IssueID-508 (USPTO)

153. Agreement: to close

ii. IssueID-519

154. Agreement: to close

iii. IssueID-522

155. Agreement: to close

iv. IssueID-557

156. Agreement: to close

v. Issue-616

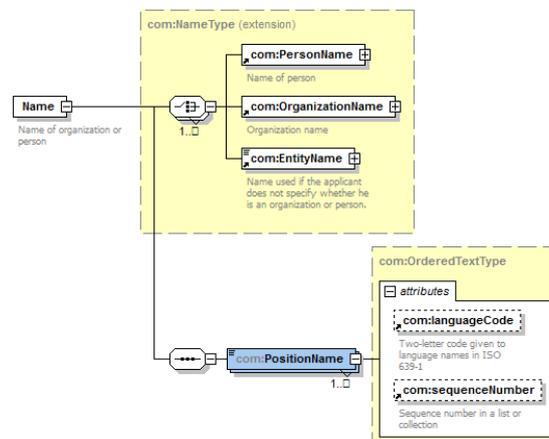
157. Several options were proposed and discussed; there was a general agreement among the participants that it would be useful to have information about the job title (or Position name) in the schema.

158. Rospatent proposed to add a JobTitle component at the PersonStructured NameType level. The IB proposed to insert it at NameType level.

159. UPOV reported that the component is already defined in PVP-XML because it was not defined in ST.96 at that moment; it was defined at each party level (Applicant, Representative, etc).

160. USPTO proposed to add JobTitle at Contact level so that it is not necessary to define it at each Party level. As a counter proposal, UPOV suggested adding it at NameType level outside the multiple choice construct.

161. Most of the task force members considered the following structure (based on the proposal by UPOV) acceptable but agreed to check it with concrete sample XML data on which structure is the most adequate as well as the name of the component.



Agenda Item 10: ST.96 Patent XML

Agenda Item 10.a: Patent Transaction

162. Rospatent proposes to add a transaction level component for Patents. Transaction may be used for storing and transferring all information related to the one document or for storing and transferring information about several patent documents. For example, with one date of publication or one gazette number. TransactionHeader should be a common component. Rospatent proposes to add additional attributes to TransactionHeader. It would be useful to add information about a transaction's content.

Action: Rospatent to propose updated TransactionHeader.

163. Task force members discussed if it is appropriate to have *TransactionIdentifier* and *TransactionCode*.

164. Rospatent noted that element *IdentifierSubcode* already exists in ST.96. They should not increase category list and add new elements: *TransactionCode* and *TransactionDescriptionText*, to *TransactionHeader*.

165. KIPO noticed that *TransactionCode* and *TransactionCategory* are generally satisfied in *Header*, but for trademarks and industrial designs they are in *TransactionBody*

Agreement: further discussion required.

166. EPO mentioned that they do not see any added value on the inclusion of a wrapper for patent record. If however TF members accept ROSPATENT's proposal EPO could still exchange "register" data using the ST.96 schema (and transforming it from ST.36 format).

167. Rospatent also made a presentation on Patent Transaction based on ST.96 V.1_0_d3

168. Rospatent – there is a section in transaction with the header and a section with the body. The transaction is carried out at first between the system of register and publication system and further on. The description which contains the transaction should be placed in Header for the receiver's understanding.

169. CIPO raised a question on the nature of the term transaction in this scenario as it seems to confuse the purpose. Rospatent clarified that there are other names that could have been chosen, though explained that it is a transaction in the sense of a component/capability communicating with another component/capability.

170. CIPO was satisfied with this explanation from Rospatent. This should be documented in the schema so that it is well understood.

171. UK IPO commented that they did not have a requirement to use the Transaction level of the proposed schema but could create their own implementation schema starting at the level of PatentRecord.

Agenda Item 10.b: Patent Record: 2018-04-18 WebEx Meeting, Patent Record, IssueID-606

Agreement: to remove "gbpat:PatentDossier" from PatentTransaction.PatentRecord, but keep PatentDossier in ST.96. The Patent Dossier is on the same level as Patent Record.

Agreement: to remove "gbpat:LitigationBag" from PatentTransaction.PatentRecord.

Agreement: to rename PatentRecord to PatentRecordData.

Agreement: to rename PatentRecordBibliographicData to RecordBibliographicData.

172. Rospatent proposed to update rucom:TransactionHeader as follows:

Agreement: to add com:TransactionIdentifier as mandatory.

Agreement: to add namespace for rucom:TransactionHeader.

Agreement: to add rucom:TransactionCode, TransactionCode as optional.
Enumerations will be added later on, but will be defined as free text for the time being.

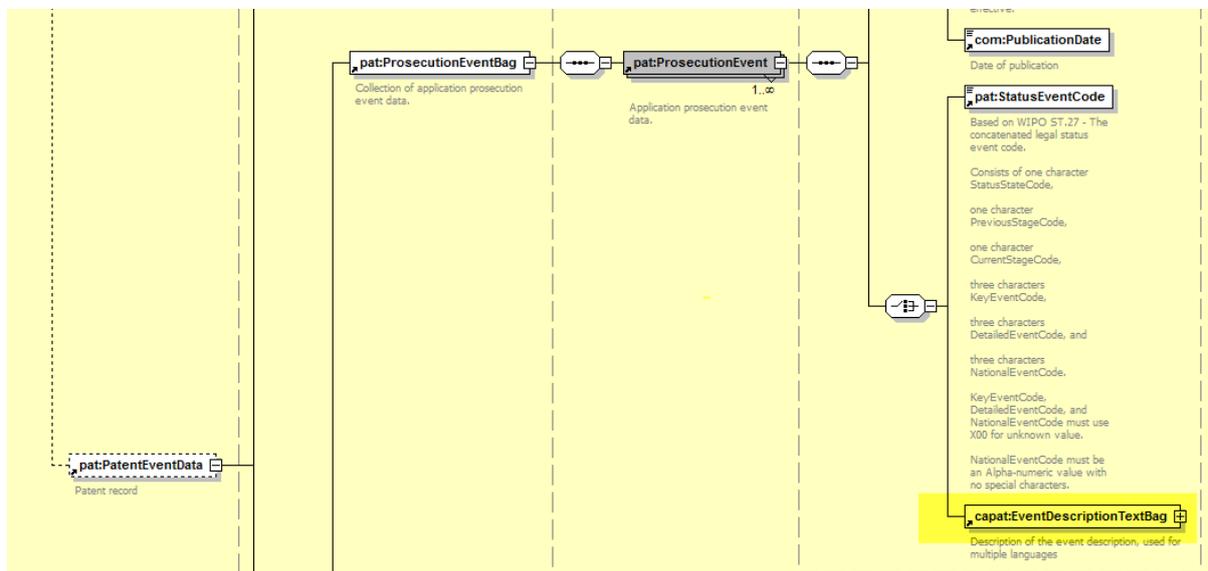
Agreement: to add rucom:TransactionDescriptionTextBag.
TransactionDescriptionText as optional.

Agreement: IB, Rospatent and USPTO to discuss transaction code and possibly other transaction components separately at a later date.

Agreement: to add com:TransactionCategory as optional.

Agreement: to add rucom:TransactionSubCode as optional.

Agreement: to add pat:ProsecutionEventTextBag to existing pat:ProsecutionEvent.
pat:EventDescriptionTextBag



Action: Rospatent to provide an updated TransactionHeader.

Agenda Item 10.c: Patent Legal Status XML: Patent LS XML: 2nd round, 2018-04-17
WebEx Meeting, Patent lsXML

173. The UK IPO introduced their review of the Legal Status XML schema and described some points concerning the top level components of the schema:

pat:PatentLegalStatus:

- The existing components of pat:ApplicationIdentification, pat:PatentPublicationIdentification and pat:PatentGrantIdentification meet the need of identifying legal status data relating to a Patent but not a Supplementary Protection Certificate. Consideration should be given to creating an SPCIdentification component for this purpose and whether the patent application number of the parent patent should then be included in the mandatory pat:ApplicationIdentification component or a choice between pat:ApplicationIdentification and pat:SPCIdentification incorporated. Note this requirement should also be considered for inclusion in Annex II of ST.27
- Pat:IPRightKindCategory – new value needed for Supplementary Protection Certificates

pat:StatusEventData:

- The cardinality of the choice component for the 21 supplementary data components, currently 0 to M should be reviewed as each group of supplementary data needs to have an optional 1:1 relationship to the status event code.

Category A, *pat:ApplicationFilingEventData*

- (a) ST.27 requests Name of Applicant(s) - schema includes *pat:PartyBag*

Agreement: Task Force members agreed to replace *PartyBag* with *ApplicantBag*.

- (b) Schema also includes *pat:ApplicationIdentification*

Agreement: Task Force members agreed to remove *ApplicationIdentification*.

Action: UK IPO to provide a spreadsheet comparing the ST.27 data requirements with the current draft Legal Status XML schema.

174. EPO insisted that ST.27 should remain the Reference Standard and if ST.96 is used to represent also ST.27, then the schema must reflect it without requiring additional unnecessary information. Ideally ST.27 would have its own schema (eventually based on ST.96 naming convention), similar to ST.26 and ST.37.

Agenda Item 10.d: Examination Report and Search Report: IssueID-618

175. The WIPO-PCT presented the progress on the development of the search report and examination schemas as well as the answers made to UK IPO questions posted on the wiki (see below). The WIPO-PCT and the IB informed the participants that the search report schema might be impacted by the changes requested for the examination report schema.

176. The WPO-PCT has identified some missing elements and a few differences between ST.36 and ST.96 (e.g. mandatory, optional) and proposed to post them on the wiki for further discussion by TF members.

177. KIPO noted that the current schema had been well-structured.

Agreement: to correct misspelling posted by KIPO.

Current description:

```
<xsd:enumeration value="SearchReportNonEstablishment">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Indicates that no
international search report has been established for said
claims</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
```

Updated Description:

```
<xsd:enumeration value="SearchReportNonEstablishment">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Indicates that no
international search report has been established for said
claims</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
```

178. The UK IPO Wiki post concerning issues with the proposed Examination Report schema was discussed:

Action: the UK IPO to review the responses provided by WIPO-PCT and confirm if all of the issues had been answered and whether the schema could therefore be used to cover both an International and Domestic Examination Report.

- *wopat:EarliestPriorityValidity* is confirmed as acceptable.
- *wopat:ExaminationReportNonEstablishment* should be renamed to *wopat:ExaminationReportNotEstablished*
- *wopat:ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocuments* is confirmed as acceptable.

Agreement: Rename *pat:InventionUnityIncompliance* to *pat:InventionUnityNoncompliance* and remove reference to the International Search Authority and references to PCT rules such as rule 43 bis.1 throughout.

179. Issue should remain open.

180. No objections were raised to this proposal

Agenda Item 10.e: Other Open Issues

IssueID-424 (PCT/IB)

Agreement: to close. New issue to be raised if it is deemed necessary to reconsider this issue.

IssueID-478 (Rospatent)

Agreement: to close in relation to *PatentRecord*.

IssueID-519

Agreement: to close.

IssueID-620 (PCT/IB, UK IPO) A review of the implementation of ST.14 in ST.96

181. The PCT explained its proposals considering comments and suggestions from UK IPO.

Item 1 – Citation (Current practices by ISAs and proposal by IB):

182. The WIPO-PCT explained how the citations are currently used by three offices that are providing search report and examination report in XML format (ST.36).

183. The WIPO-PCT to Offices to use the same elements and structure for citation in order to ensure a full compatibility with ST.96.

Item 2 – Corresponding Documents:

184. The WIPO-PCT noted that the ST.36 element corresponding-docs does not have a correspondence in ST.96, and proposed to add it because it has been provided by EPO and JPO as part of XML files.

185. The WIPO-PCT explained that the structure of relevant passages, categories and relevant claims used in corresponding-docs are the same as citation (patcit and NPLcit) and suggested to define it in ST.96.

186. The WIPO-PCT showed examples of the current practice by JPO, EPO and IP Australia of corresponding-docs and the usage of the category ampersand in ST.36.

187. Proposal was to discuss it in relation to ST.14

Action – EPO to consider current practices and provide recommendations for alignment with ST.14 (either change practices or propose modification of ST.14).

Item 3 srep-established:

188. The WIPO-PCT explained the usage of srep-established in ST.36 and informed the participants that there is no correspondence of this element in ST.96. The Task Force members agreed not to have it in ST.96.

189. Item 4 NPLCitation: The UK IPO noted that the NPLCitation component in ST.96 was not fully aligned with the ST.14 standard and proposed that it should be reviewed and updated.

Agreement: to further consider whether changes were needed

Item 5 WebURI/CitedWebsites & Item 6 com:Filename in NPLCitation:

190. The WIPO-PCT explained the proposed reply about WebURI / CitedWebSites which was posted on the Wiki before the TF meeting.

191. UK IPO liked the mapping posted on the Wiki and will discuss it further internally. UK IPO reply will be posted on the Wiki.

Item 7 ReferenceCitation:

192. The UK IPO thinks perhaps the whole content of ReferenceCitation should be reviewed to ensure it still meets current needs.

193. This item was not discussed in detail; the follow-up will be actioned on the Wiki.

Item 8 Unstructured data for claims:

194. The Task Force Leader encouraged delegations to provide data for claims and supported the UK IPOs need for a free text element in relation to their historic claims data. The Task Force Leader highlighted structured data.

Agreement: to continue the discussion on these topics.

Action: The UK IPO to propose to add text for PatentClaimRange description.

Action: PCT to review the outcome of the discussions above and provide comments to improve ST.96.

Agenda Item 11: ST.96 Trademark XML

Agenda Item 11.a: Implementation Plan and Status of ST.96 Madrid System XML Components

195. WIPO - Madrid and CIPO are collaborating to implement CIPO's ascension to Madrid in ST.96 which includes upgrading Madrid e-filing to ST.96 as well as all Madrid bi-directional transactions between CIPO and the IB.

196. CIPO commented that everything is going well, however, there are some minor adjustments to transactions which have proved necessary as well as the need to resolve an issue with ST.3, see issue-id 619. The current target for the Madrid project release is spring 2019, with user acceptance testing currently scheduled for October 2018.

197. USPTO Trademark – In 2016, US Trademark preliminary testing of the Birth transaction from the Office to IB. Unfortunately, the contract was ended before testing was completed. The next steps are not defined yet. The Trademark Office is focusing on Trademark Next Generation development and will be able to determine next project in spring 2019.

198. APO uses the web services from EUIPO design for transferring data to/from DesignView or TMView. According to that information APO uses their standard for transferring data to/from WIPO Madrid; however has no plans to use ST.96 internally.

199. SPTO has no plans to use ST.96 for the Madrid system yet.

200. The UK IPO – is not yet ready to upgrade from MECA to ST.96 for Madrid; however, the provision of an upgrade route from MECA to ST.96 is an important step and it will be added to the UK IPO's roadmap for trade mark upgrades.

201. EUIPO – has no plans to use ST.96 for Madrid.

202. IP Australia is in the process of modernizing its Madrid system. The main purpose is systems consolidations and decommissioning outdated hard-to-support systems. They decided to continue using MECA a year ago. IPA may use ST.96 Madrid schema in future if business benefits justify, e.g. in web API.

203. Rospatent uses the Meca standard for receiving information from WIPO, whereas they send data using ST. 66. There is a need to upgrade the system for Madrid interaction and Rospatent has plans to upgrade the system in the next three years to replace it with ST.96.

204. WIPO - Madrid will start exchanging data with CIPO as of early next year and encourages other countries to also use ST.96.

205. Kazpatent currently has no plans to utilize ST.96 for Madrid; the exchange of information with the Madrid system is carried out on paper and correspondence by e-mail.

206. KIPO continues to use the present technology and has no specific plans to use ST.96 for Madrid. KIPO are interested in the mapping table between Meca DTD and ST.96 which will be useful for exchanging data with the IB. WIPO Madrid will share their mapping table with interested Offices.

Agenda Item 11.b: Other Open Issues

IssueID-414

Agreement: to close.

IssueID-541

Agreement: to close.

IssueID-608

Agreement: to close.

IssueID-615

207. Discussions were based on the proposals to add a new type "Packaging" by CIPO.

208. Task Force members shared opinions on the best solution for this requirement.

209. EUIPO indicated the ST.60 INID code for this feature. They use the code 541 for the verbal element and the code 546 for the image. In addition, several codes are used as an indicator: 554 for 3D shape mark, 555 for hologram mark, 556 for sound mark, 557 for olfactory mark, 558 for colour mark, and 559 for Other mark (including position mark, pattern mark, motion mark and multimedia mark).

210. IPA considers the aspect of packaging can be registered as a trade mark.

211. The UK IPO categorizes this type of marks as 3D but has no objection to the addition of the packaging value.

212. Rospatent – has no objection to the additional value. Rospatent noted that they had previously requested an additional value, "light" under issue 536 (closed issue) and would appreciate it being reconsidered.

213. USPTO – has no objection to additional values, however TM is currently using Mark Drawing Code to identify a type of mark for searching purposes. If Packaging is added as a new value to MarkFeatureCategory; the USPTO will re-evaluate the list and consider whether it is appropriate even though USPTO Trademark does not use packaging category, but it has been using “trade dress” to describe the uniqueness of the package or 3D configurative elements.

214. IPA commented that, although a certification trademark may protect aspects of a GI, the certification mark is not the same as a GI.

Agreement: It is necessary to consider and discuss if there are similar types of trade mark, and if there are new features. In this case, new categories could be added.

Agreement: to take into consideration the proposal of Rospatent under issue 536.

Action: The Task Force leader to provide further information after internal discussion at WIPO/IB.

Action: The USPTO to re-evaluate the proposal about packaging and to provide the feedback.

Agenda item 11.b. Madrid XML

Madrid IB to Office Transaction

Agreement: to add existing *tmk:MarkVerbalElementText* as optional under *tmk:tmk:MarkSignificantVerbalElementText* to the following:

tmk:MadridDesignation

tmk:MadridInternationalRegistrationCreation

tmk:MadridAbandonmentNotification:

com:InternationalRegistrationNumber is currently mandatory.

215. If an international application is abandoned there is no International Registration number CIPO therefore wants to make this element optional.

Agreement: *tmk: BasicRegistrationApplicationBag* currently exists. Make a choice between *tmk: BasicRegistrationApplicationBag* and *com:InternationalRegistrationNumber*.

Madrid Office to IB Transaction

216. *MadridInternationalRegistrationMerger*: CIPO presented a walkthrough of structures that require an adjustment and proposed solutions which were discussed back and forth with WIPO-Madrid.

Agreement: Existing element *tmk:MarkVerbalElementText* will be added as optional in transactions *MadridDesignation* and *MadridInternationalRegistrationCreation*. This optional element must also be made available in the Madrid E-Filing service and the *MadridInternationalRegistration* (Madrid Monitor) service.

Agreement: tmk:MadridAbandonmentNotification. Rather than making InternationalRegistrationNumber optional, it was agreed that it would be even better to have a choice between InternationalRegistrationNumber and BasicRegistrationApplicationBag – as was the solution proposed by WIPO-Madrid.

Agreement: MadridInternationalRegistrationMerger transaction will have existing elements MergeFromInterntionalRegistrationNumber and MergeToInternationalRegistrationNumber added as mandatory elements. Element InternationalRegistrationNumber will be removed.

217. CIPO's implementation date is currently targeting spring 2019, with detailed design completion planned for September 2018 however CIPO need these corrections to be available as soon as possible.

218. Hague IB to Office has:

- a) *com: MergeFromInternationalRegistrationNumber* (from Hague)
- b) *com:MergeToInternationalRegistrationNumber* (from Hague)

Agreement: to replace *com:InternationalRegistrationNumber* in *MadridInternationalRegistrationMerger* with

- a) *com:MergeFromInternationalRegistrationNumber* (from Hague) as mandatory.
- b) *com:MergeToInternatiobnnalRegistrationNumber* (From Hague) as mandatory.
- c) CIPO will provide their implementation date.

Agenda Item 12: ST.96 Industrial Design XML

Agenda Item 12.a: Implementation plan and status of ST.96 Hague System XML Components.

Agenda Item 12.b: High-level Roadmap for Hague IB-Office transactions using ST.96.

Delegations discussed the Road map Presentation:

219. The Task Force Leader stated that following discussions, WIPO-IB will prolong works/activities until the end of 2020. This means that from the beginning of 2021 the exchange of documents to/from WIPO shall be carried out with ST.96.

220. UK IPO has discussed the roadmap with their colleagues but cannot currently confirm that the Office will be ready.

Action: UK IPO to confirm their plans for the upgrade of Hague communications to ST.96

221. WIPO – the transaction plan on Hague will be presented at a working group in June and at the 6th session of the CWS in October 2018.

222. KIPO is getting ready to transition, but is having some difficulties. The testing may be delayed but it will be started by the end of this year.

223. CIPO – will be ready for testing; they will be progressing to user testing soon.

Agenda Item 12.c: Information sharing on Hague XML

224. CIPO Everything is progressing well. CIPO has carried out transformation of historic bulletins. There are no outstanding schema issues except for the ST.3 country codes issue; see issue-Id 619.

225. Rospatent noted they already received data in ST.96 but there is currently a temporary communication protocol; ST.96 is not used to its full capacity, but they will use pdf soon and a converter is foreseen for GenericOfficeCommunication.

226. There are three optional elements. Delegates received Rospatent and WIPO's proposal to add two new elements:

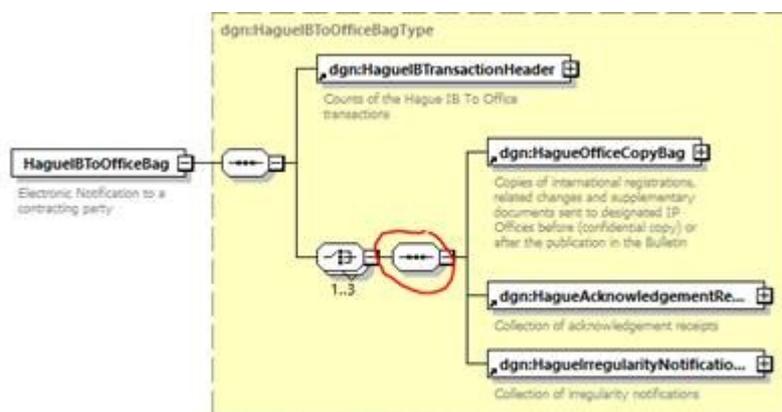
- ReferenceFileNumber
- com:InternationalRegistrationNumber– optional

227. The Task Force Leader suggested a new issue to analyze further changes and consider them in a new version of ST.96.

228. Rospatent suggested adding more structured data (based on standard forms) so there will be a new issue to be discussed.

Action – Rospatent to provide details for the new issue.

229. Under HagueIBToOfficeBag, there is a sequence that follows a choice, which breaks the “choice”. It makes it mandatory to have the three elements. This prevents validation of Office notifications that contains only copies.



1. **HagueSecondPartFeePayable. Missing payment due date.**

Please find further improvements discovered during the use of the Standard:

#3 HagueSecondPartFeePayable

We are missing the payment due date, which is important for an office to be able to provide.

The following addition is proposed (using an existing common component):



#4 HagueSecondPartFeePaid

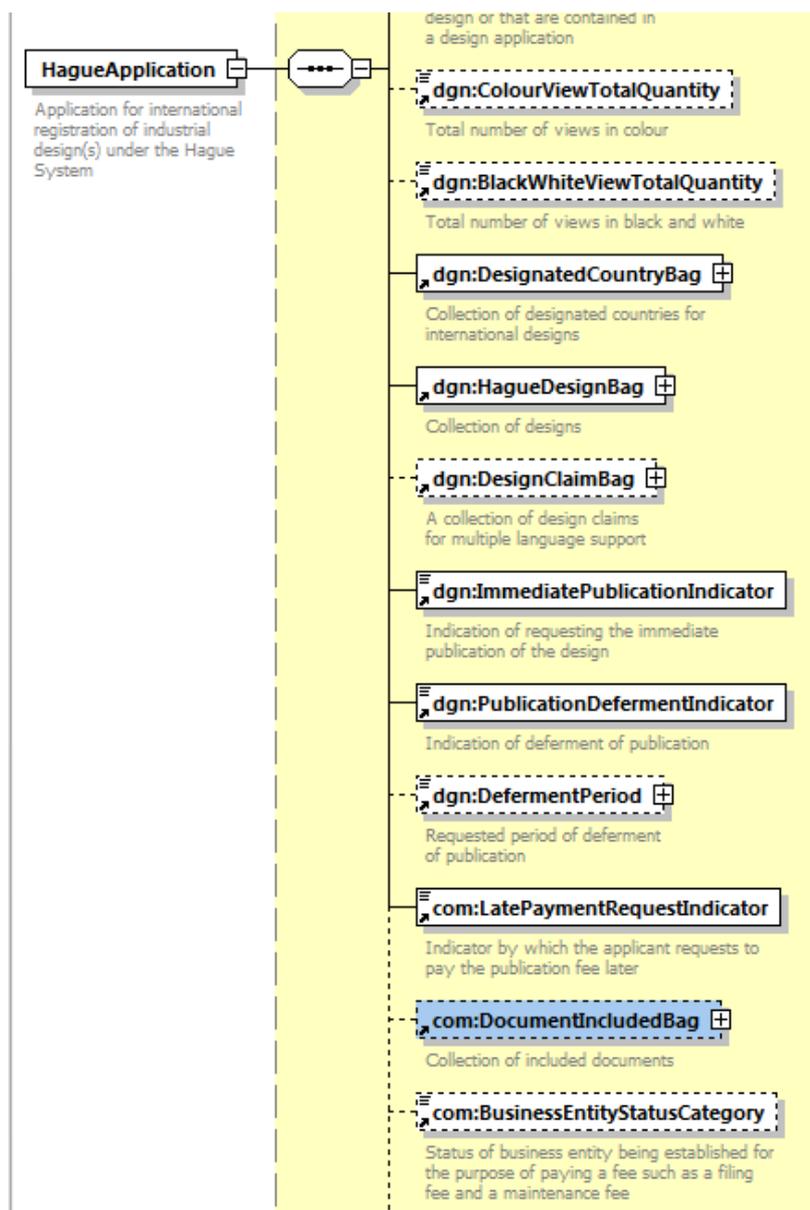
This element can be used bi-directionally (Office to IB or IB to Office). When it is used from IB to Office, we discovered that **com:RecordIdentifier is missing**. It should be optional because the element can be used in both directions.

The following addition is proposed:



#5 Remove limit on choice in HagueOfficeCopyBag

There is an unjustified limit of 10 choices in HagueOfficeCopyBag. This must be unlimited.



#6 DocumentIncludedBag in HagueApplication should be optional

Some applications require no additional DocumentIncludedBag, yet the element is mandatory. After real-life testing, it appears to be too rigid. It is proposed to make it optional.

Agenda Item 12.d: Other open issues

IssueID-546

230. The UK IPO introduced issue 546 by noting that the UK IPO trade mark legal team had indicated that for Registered Designs Opposition could only occur before registration and Cancellation & Invalidation after registration. ST.96 currently only has schema for Oppositions so, as requested at the Ottawa task force meeting, the UK IPO has defined a draft schema for Invalidation which was kindly reviewed by IPA.

Action: The IB of WIPO will confirm the schedule for discussion and it will be included in the next version of the standard.

IssueID-574

231. UK IPO stated that work has not been started yet, but assessment and analysis will begin in the next few months; a proposal will be provided to the Task Force.

IssueID-619

232. EUIPO raised the question about the possibility of renaming *EntitlementNationalityCode* to *EntitlementOfficeCode*

233. In lists of countries for entitlement (com:EntitlementDomiciledCode, com.EntitlementEstablishmentCode and NationalityCodeType), we previously discussed if we needed to change ISOCountryCodes to ST3. This question should be revisited as it causes many validation errors in historic data and our Regulations do mention "Contracting Parties" and not only countries.

Action: The IB to open an issueID for this discussion.

Agenda Item 13: Update on the Copyright Orphan Works study (UK IPO)

234. The UK IPO gave a short presentation on the work carried out so far defining a draft ST.96 schema for Copyright Orphan Works.

Action: UK IPO to prepare a working document by the end of June for consideration at the CWS/6.

Agenda Item 14: Impact of WIPO ST.96 on other WIPO Standards

Agenda Item 14.a: Potential revision of WIPO ST.60 regarding the enumeration values defined in MarkFeatureCategoryType

235. CIPO proposed to add Packaging in MarkFeatureCategoryType and made a presentation; see issueID 615.

236. Some Offices consider that MarkFeatureCategory should be brought into compliance with ST.60 as there are differences between the standards and it is noted that IPOs have different practices.

(a) Rospatent commented that it needs to distinguish types of trademarks (TM) and a subclass of TM which indicates that this TM is used as a package; it treats the type as 3D design.

(b) IPA – there is a user's guide for applicants which states that aspects of packaging can be registered as a trademark, but there is no formal type or feature in the current IT system named as "packaging". When an application is filed the examiner must make a decision, choosing/assigning his/her own type/feature depending on the application.

(c) USPTO said that it has trade-dress which is similar to 3D or Packaging design.

237. Participants noted the need for Packaging by CIPO and the various practices on it in different IPOs. Therefore, the TF Leader suggested to study the proposal further and needs to discuss it with WIPO's Design legal team.

Action: TF leader to provide comment on the suggestion from CIPO on Packaging after WIPO internal discussion.

238. EUIPO proposed to add 559 (other) to ST.60. WIPO suggested that the EUIPO make a proposal for consideration at the CWS/6 to be held in October 2018.

239. The TF Leader asked whether or not Trademark Offices use ST.60 INID codes.

- (a) IPA uses INID codes as specified in ST.60
- (b) EUIPO uses them as posted in their Wiki explanation
- (c) UK IPO – for patents we use ST.9, but we do not use ST.60 for trademarks or ST.80 for designs.
- (d) CIPO stated that INID codes are present in Patent publications. CIPO then verified that they are not present in Trademarks publications.
- (e) Rospatent– yes, uses it. However, these codes are insufficient for Rospatent. In some cases Rospatent publishes without any code because there is no suitable code provided, in particular, this happens with multimedia marks.
- (f) SPTO – uses ST.60 INID codes; as well as ST.9 and ST.80 in their Gazette
- (g) APO – uses ST.60 INID codes for their brand Scoreboard. E.g. (111) for registrationnumber or (210) for application number and so on.
- (h) USPTO Trademark – has their own code, and do not use ST.60.
- (i) WIPO-Madrid – yes, of course Madrid uses it.
- (j) KIPO – use ST.60 for trademarks and ST.80 for industrial designs.
- (k) Kazakhstan – yes, use ST.60 for trademarks.
- (l) EAPO – does not use INID codes for patents.

Action: EUIPO to provide a proposal to revise ST.60 before the end of June.

Agenda Item 14.b: Consistency of date format across WIPO Standards

240. The TF Leader recalled that the CWS in its 5th session requested the Secretariat to review the recommended date format(s) in WIPO Standards and report the outcome at its sixth session. The TF Leader informed the participants of the outcome of the Secretariat review which is posted in the Wiki at:

<https://www3.wipo.int/confluence/display/xml4iptf/Consistency+of+date+format+across+WIP+O+Standards>. Participants noted the result.

241. EUIPO shared its experience in mapping between the Gregorian calendar (which is the basis for ST.2) and other Calendars which are used in different countries; it stated that it would be good to have mapping tables between Gregorian and various other Calendars defined in ST.2, which may help IPOs.

Action: TF leader to include EUIPO's suggestion in a working document for consideration by the CWS once EUIPO provides further supporting materials for its suggestion.

Agenda Item 15: Future Work

Agenda Item 15.a: fixed publication dates of ST.96

242. The TF Leader provided background information on the proposal of fixed publication dates for ST.96 and the delegations commented as follows:

- (a) IPA thinks this is a good idea as many people working with standards have no idea when a new version will come out.
- (b) Rospatent also support the proposal.
- (c) EUIPO – it seems great idea, but it may be good to release one major version and one minor per version year.
- (d) CIPO suggested that we aim for preferred target dates though allow for a mitigated approach if needed.
- (e) USPTO – the concept of a fixed date sounds basically good. Large changes need to be recorded, and non-fixed dates would be better for fixes or small adjustments; it seems 2 dates are ok.

243. KIPO preferred 1 March and 1 September.

244. It was agreed on the fixed release dates, April 1 and 1 October 1, if the new release is required, as well as a flexible release for fixing bug or urgent release that the XML4IP TF agrees on.

Agenda Item 15.b: next meeting(s)

245. KIPO reaffirmed its offer to host the next XML4IP TF meeting in Seoul and time will be announced after consultation with WIPO/IB, which will likely depend on the dates of the Committee on WIPO Standards in 2019.

Other for future work

246. The TF Leader recalled the requests from IP5 Offices and Vancouver Group Offices to develop XML schema in ST.96; he said that most of them are already developed or under development and two items remains, Request Form and Priority Document .

247. Participants agreed to develop the two remaining components for Request Form and Priority Document as a priority.

Action: TF leader to include the development of XML schema for Request Form and Priority Document in the TF Workplan.

Agenda Item 16: Review of Draft Meeting Report

Agenda Item 17: Closing of the Session

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I: ADOPTED AGENDA



E

CWS/XML4IP/18/1
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH ONLY
DATE: MAY 18, 2018

XML4IP Task Force of the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)

Eighteenth Session Moscow, May 14 to 18, 2018

DRAFT AGENDA

Document prepared by the International Bureau (Task Force Leader)

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Progress Report by the Task Force Leader
4. General statements by Delegations
5. ST.96 implementation practice by IP offices - the direction for further development of the Standard
6. Geographical Indication XML (GIN)
7. New WIPO Standard supporting M2M communications/Web services
 - a) Review of the updated draft
 - b) IP Business Resources for Web Services
8. Metadata Management
9. ST.96 Common XML
 - a) WIPO ST.3 Codes and Names of IPOs and States
 - b) Use of 3 letters for ISO Country Codes and Language Codes

- c) List of predefined enumeration values in 3 languages: EN, FR and ES
 - d) PII (Personally Identifiable Information) – IssueID-617
 - e) Other open issues
10. ST.96 Patent XML
- a) Patent Transaction
 - b) Patent Record
 - c) Patent Legal Status XML
 - d) Examination Report and Search Report
 - e) Other open issues
11. ST.96 Trademark XML
- a) Implementation plan and status of ST.96 Madrid System XML Components
 - b) Other open issues
12. ST.96 Industrial Design XML
- a) Implementation plan and status of ST.96 Hague System XML Components
 - b) High-level Roadmap for Hague IB-Office transactions using ST.96
 - c) Information sharing on Hague XML
 - d) Other open issues
13. Update on the Copyright Orphan Works study (UK IPO)
14. Impact of WIPO ST.96 on other WIPO Standards
- a) Potential revision of WIPO ST.60 regarding the enumeration values defined in MarkFeatureCategoryType
 - b) Consistency of date format across WIPO Standards
15. Future work
- a) Fixed Publication Dates of ST.96
16. Review of draft Meeting Report
17. Closing of the session

[Annex II follows]

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Turina	Olga	Rospatent	
Fomenok	Denis	Rospatent	
Fedoseeva	Olga	Rospatent	

ANNEX III: ROADMAP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST DRAFT GI SCHEMA

At the meeting, ROSPATENT and EUIPO reported their work plan regarding the roadmap for development of the first draft GI schema for report to the CWS.

EUIPO provided new valuable input:

List of GI transactions / XSD:

1. GI Application
2. GI Publication
3. GI Registration
4. GI Certificate
5. GI Information Fiche
6. GI Renewal
7. GI User Application
8. GI User Certificate
9. GI Change of Name and Address
10. GI Data
11. GI Image
12. GI Image Thumbnail
13. GI Applicant Data
14. GI Representative Data
15. GI Authorized User Data
16. GI Search Result List

Sites/Sources on GIs:

1. DOOR Database: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/quality/door/list.html>
2. E-Bacchus Database:
<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/e-bacchus>
<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/wine/e-bacchus/index.cfm?event=searchPEccgis&language=EN>
3. E-Spirit-Drinks Database:
<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/spirits>
<http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/spirits/index.cfm?event=searchIndication>

Useful sites/links:

<http://www.origin-food.org>

<http://www.geoproduct.com>

Search: <http://www.origin-food.org/2005/base.php?cat=50&page=51&action=detail>
oriGin-gi.com

EUIPO also provided information available on the GI protection system in India:

https://ipc-eui.com/learn/mod/scorm/player.php?a=3¤torg=Module_No.3_-_Registration_Procedures_ORG&scoid=6

The following development stages have been identified:

1. Prepare the list of countries using GI and AO
2. Prepare a summary on the analysis of data fields in all data sources (study newly added sources)
 - a) Rospatent's AO DB and AO Certificate DB
 - b) Rospatent's AO application form
 - c) Russian Civil Code part 4 and legislations of other countries
 - d) Lisbon XML
 - e) ASEAN Online DB
 - f) DOOR Database (new)
 - g) E-Bacchus Database (new)
 - h) E-Spirit-Drinks Database (new)
 - i) Web resources provided by EUIPO (new)
3. Create a mapping table based on the list of components provided by EUIPO and the list of identified data fields with the following format:

Component		Description	Source			
Name	Type		Lisbon	Asean	DOOR	...
GI Identifier	int	Unique identifier of a GI	X		X	...
...	

For the first draft the following components will be selected:

4. GI Transaction (structure similar to Trademark Transaction) (new)
5. GI Application (currently GeographicalIndicationApplication)
6. GI User Certificate (currently GeographicalIndicationUseRight)
7. GI User Certificate Application (new)
8. GI Record : Change of Name and Address (new)
9. GI Data (currently GeographicalIndication)
10. GI Image (currently Common Image)
11. GI Applicant Data (currently Trademark Applicant)
12. GI Representative Data (currently Common Representative)
13. GI Authorized User Data (currently Trademark Holder)
14. Create an UML diagram of the relations of the identified components and their structure.

15. Prepare the draft schema based on the mapping table (modify existing schemas and add new ones following the EUIPO component list).

15.1 Use only GIN namespace (for new components as well for the components imported from Common and Trademark/Design).

15.2 Append “GI” prefix to the most generic names (i.e. gin:NameBag -> gin:GINameBag) (GI is a widely used abbreviation in the IP right community and will not be confused with a country code).

The following milestones have been defined (ACTIONS):

- 28.05.2018 – ROSPATENT: Provide the mapping table to EUIPO for review
- 31.05.2018 – EUIPO: Provide comments on the mapping table
- 04.06.2018 – ROSPATENT: Provide initial draft of the schema
- 07.06.2018 – EUIPO: Provide comments on the draft schema
- 10.06.2018 – ROSPATENT: Prepare final version of the schema (first draft) and supporting materials (summary of the analysis done) after the review by EUIPO.
- 17.06.2018 – ROSPATENT: Prepare draft official document for report to CWS (in collaboration with WIPO)
- 21.06.2018 – WIPO: Provide comments on the draft official document
- 25.06.2018 – ROSPATENT: Provide final version of report to WIPO

ANNEX IV: FURTHER NOTES ON XML UPDATE

Legal Status: pat:StatusEventData.pat:ApplicationFilingEventData

1. ST.27 requests Priority Date - schema XML schema currently has pat:PriorityClaimBag EarliestPriorityDate to Category A, pat:ApplicationFilingEventData
 - a) UKIPO proposes to strictly follow WIPO ST.27.
 - b) Participants discussed Replacing PriorityClaimBag with existing pat:EarliestPriorityDate to Category A, pat:ApplicationFilingEventData is still open.
 - c) Agreement: No decision is made and further discussion is needed via the WIKI.
2. ST.27 requests PCT Filing Date - schema includes pat:InternationalFilingData
 - a) Agreement: Decision is to keep as is, but as FYI, Common has InternationalFilingDate. Further discussion is needed.
3. ST.27 requests Regional Filing Date - schema has pat:RegionalFilingData?
 - a) Agreement: Keep as it is and further discussion is needed.
4. UKIPO proposes to add SPCIdentification under ApplicationIdentification.
 - a) Agreement: Participants agreed to discuss further about creating a new SPCIdentification under ApplicationIdentification.

Examination Report

5. wopat:AuthorityContact - this component would not be a required component on a UK domestic exam report and therefore needs to be optional not mandatory.
 - a) This is mandatory on PCT form per PCT.

Agreement: This needs to be discussed and resolved at a later time. To support the UK, it appears that this component must be made optional.

6. wopat:EarliestPriorityValidity,
Description: used on pct form: "the validity of priority claim has not been considered b/c the isa does not have in its possession"

Agreement: The proposed description is: "Consideration of the validity of the claim when establishing the examination report." And second part of the agreement is to put spaces in enumeration values. Current name is reproduced below.

```
<xsd:simpleType name="EarliestPriorityValidityCategoryType">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:token">
    <xsd:enumeration value="NoPriorityClaimValidityConsidered">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>The validity of the priority
claim has not been considered because the International Searching Authority does
not have in its possession a copy of the earlier application whose priority has
been claimed or, where required, a translation of that earlier application. This
opinion has nevertheless been established on the assumption that the relevant
date (PCT Rules 43bis.1 and 64.1) is the claimed priority
date.</xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NoPriorityClaimValid">
```

```
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation>This opinion has been
established as if no priority had been claimed due to the fact that the priority
claim has been found invalid (PCT Rules 43bis.1 and 64.1). Thus for the purposes
of this opinion, the international filing date indicated above is considered to
be the relevant date.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
```

7. pat:InventionUnityIncompliance - in this context I believe this should be noncompliance rather than incompliance.

Agreement: Participants proposed to update description also in ST.36

Agreement: PCT supports 'noncompliance' because it is understood like 'non-compliance with the unity of invention requirements'. Please note that changing this element name will have an impact on the SearchReport schema.

8. ExaminationReportNonEstablishment

Current description:

```
    <xsd:element name="ExaminationReportNonEstablishment"
type="wopat:ExaminationReportNonEstablishmentType">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation>Non-establishment of opinion with regard to
novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:element>
```

Updated Description: The updated description needs to be proposed at a later time.

9. wopat:ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocuments Description update:

Current Description:

```
<xsd:element name="ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocument"
type="wopat:ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocumentType">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>Certain documents cited</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:element>
```

Updated Description: Participants initially proposed the description below:

```
<xsd:element name="ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocument"
type="wopat:ExaminationReportCitedCertainDocumentType">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>Document cited in the examination report.
</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:element>
```

10. wopat:InventionComplianceStatement - this component would not be a required component on a UK domestic exam report and therefore needs to be optional not mandatory.
11. UKIPO: If there is to be a common schema for national and international exam reports then the component will need to be optional.
12. wopat:PriorityDate
 - a) Please note that there is already pat:EarliestPriorityDate with the same description
13. wopat:PriorityDate - we already have pat:EarliestPriorityDate with the same description
14. wopat:PriorityDate and com:EarliestPriorityDate are not used for the same purpose. The first corresponds to the priority date of a cited document while the latter is the earlier priority date of the application.

Both elements are used at the same time in written opinion of the ISA (see ISA/237: com:EarliestPriorityDate corresponds to application-info/date-of-earliest-priority date in ST.36 AND wopat:PriorityDate which is used in Box VI corresponds to **priority-date** of ST.36.

Agreement: update description

Current description:

```
<xsd:element name="PriorityDate" type="com:DateType">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Date of earliest
priority</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```

PriorityDate for cited document that was published.

Current description:

```
<xsd:element name="PriorityDate" type="com:DateType">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>Date of earliest
priority</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:element>
</xsd:schema>
```

PCT uses both at the same time: PriorityDate

Agreement: WIPO PCT will remove the reference to PCT Rule. This is the first draft. PCT and UKIPO to review further.

- a) wopat:CertainPublishedDocumentBag

15. Please note that participants brought up the point whether existing PatentCitation components can be used here.

a) wopat:CertainPublishedDocumentBag

16. Participants asked if this content model should include elements relating to NPL citations.

17. Updating description for wopat:EarliestPriorityValidity,

Agreement: The proposed description is: This opinion has been established due to fact the claim has been found valid.

Agreement: description of wopat:EarliestPriorityValidity: "Consideration of the validity of the claim when establishing the examination report."

Agreement: update description of the component and put spaces in enumeration values.

```
<xsd:simpleType name="EarliestPriorityValidityCategoryType">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:token">
    <xsd:enumeration value="NoPriorityClaimValidityConsidered">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>The validity of the priority
claim has not been considered because the International Searching Authority does
not have in its possession a copy of the earlier application whose priority has
been claimed or, where required, a translation of that earlier application. This
opinion has nevertheless been established on the assumption that the relevant
date (PCT Rules 43bis.1 and 64.1) is the claimed priority
date.</xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NoPriorityClaimValid">
      <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation>This opinion has been
established as if no priority had been claimed due to the fact that the priority
claim has been found invalid (PCT Rules 43bis.1 and 64.1). Thus for the purposes
of this opinion, the international filing date indicated above is considered to
be the relevant date.</xsd:documentation>
      </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
  </xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>
```

[End of Annex IV and of document]