

# Calendar Dates 2022

Response ID:108 Data

## 1. Identification page

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Please enter the ST.3 code and name of the member state or international organization you represent.

AU - Australia

Please enter the name of the office or organization you represent. For instance, Canadian Intellectual Property Office. If your organization name is the same as your ST.3 code name, you may put "n/a".

IP Australia

Please enter your email address so we can contact you if we have questions about your response.

## 2. Questions page

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1. How does your office order calendar date components in published documents when using dates consisting only of numbers? Select all that apply.

Year first, such as 1997.09.01 (CCYY.MM.DD)

Day first, such as 01.09.1997 (DD.MM.CCYY)

Comments:

2. How does your office separate date components in published documents? Select all that apply.

dot, as in CCYY.MM.DD

dash, as in CCYY/MM/DD

other separator (specify in comments)

Comments: Hyphen (dash)

3. Are leading zeroes omitted from any date components?

Consider the date September 1, 1997. Select all that apply.

Leading zeroes omitted for day DD, such as 1997.09.1

Comments:

4. Does your office ever spell out the names of months in published dates? Select all that apply.

Yes, we use full month names such as September 1, 1997

Yes, we use abbreviated month names such as Sept 1, 1997

Comments:

5. If your office spells out months, which languages do you use for month names? Select all that apply. If a language has multiple variations of month names, indicate in the comments which variation your office uses.

English

Comments:

6. Please select all the date formats used by your office below. If multiple formats or separators are selected, indicate what types of documents or data use each one.

Format - Year first

	Separator(s)					Used for
	dot	dash	slash	space	none	
CCYY.MM.DD (e.g. 1997.09.01)	X					Dot and Dash used. Dash used in published dates, e.g. bibliographic details in AusPat. Dot used in abridgement notices of published specifications.
CCYY.(M)M.(D)D (e.g. 1997.9.1)					X	
YY.MM.DD (e.g. 97.09.01)					X	
YY.(M)M.(D)D (e.g. 97.9.1)					X	

**Comments:**

**7. Please select all the date formats used by your office below. If multiple formats or separators are selected, indicate what types of documents or data use each one.**

**Format - Day first**

	Separator(s)					Used for
	dot	dash	slash	space	none	
DD.MM.CCYY (e.g. 01.09.1997)		X				Either dash or slash may be used to display dates in various systems (e.g. in date pickers, IP right summaries, metadata, etc.), there is not one consistent approach and often comes down to that used by the ICT product.
DD.MM.YY (e.g. 01.09.97)		X				Either dash or slash may be used to display dates in various systems (e.g. in date pickers, IP right summaries, metadata, etc.), there is not one consistent approach and often comes down to that used by the ICT product.
(D)D.MM.YY (e.g. 1.09.97)					X	
(D)D.(M)M.YY (e.g. 1.9.97)					X	

**Comments:**

**8. Please select all the date formats used by your office below. If multiple formats or separators are selected, indicate what types of documents or data use each one.**

**Format - Month names**

	Name format		Used for
	full month name	abbreviated	
DD [month] CCYY (e.g. 01 September 1997)	X		Both are used. Full month name is consistently used in documents/correspondence. Abbreviated is used in Australian Trade Mark Search, Design Search, etc.
(D)D [month] CCYY (e.g. 1 September 1997)	X		Full month name is consistently used in documents/correspondence and may omit the leading zero in some cases.
[month] DD CCYY (e.g. September 01, 1997)			
[month] (D)D CCYY (e.g. September 1, 1997)			
Other format - specify using C, Y, M, D, and [month] (specify in comments)			

**Comments:**

**9. In your IT systems, what format(s) are dates for IP documents and data stored in?**

**Please select all formats used by your various IT systems for dates related to IP documents and data.**

As a database field with a date or datetime datatype. This stores separate values for the full year, month, and day, sometimes with values for time components as well.

**Comments:**

**10. What is the maximum year your systems are capable of storing? If your systems use multiple digital date storage formats, select all that apply.**

**Note - when the “maximum date” is exceeded in affected systems, the date rolls back to the beginning of the time period, such as January 1, 1970. The result is similar to Y2K issues. For references on this topic, see**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\\_formatting\\_and\\_storage\\_bugs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_formatting_and_storage_bugs).

No practical limit. The maximum year has no practical limit, such as 9999 (database 4-digit year fields) or beyond (64-bit timestamps in seconds).

**Comments:** 31-DEC-9999 is the limit in the database.

**11. Are there any other considerations that users should be aware of with dates in your published documents? If so, please provide an explanation and examples. For instance, Japanese documents often indicate the year of the Emperor’s reign, as explained in the [current Part 7.1](#).**

None

**12. Optional - If you wish to provide any file attachments with examples from your other answers (such as question 11), please do so here.**

**4. Thank You!**

**Send confirmation email**

Aug 23, 2022 12:40:35 Success: Email Sent to: