

GLOSSARY of patent related terms in the FOUR OFFICE STATISTICS REPORT 2010 EDITION

Disclaimer:

The explanations in this glossary are given in order to help readers of the Four Office Statistics Report in understanding the patent related terminology that appears there. The Four Offices offer no guarantee as to the legal correctness of the definitions that appear in the glossary. Readers are recommended to consult the official web-sites of the Four Offices for more detailed information about the respective patent systems.

Glossary:

Abandonment

- EPO see *Withdrawal*
- JPO/KIPO losing the right to obtain or to receive a patent right by applicant's free will.
- USPTO an abandoned application is one which is removed from the Office docket of pending applications through a formal abandonment or by failure of applicant to take appropriate action within a specified time at some stage in the prosecution of the application.

Allowance

- EPO n.a.
- JPO/KIPO see *Grant*
- USPTO a non-provisional application that has been reviewed (examined) by an examiner to make certain that the whole application meets all formal and substantive (i.e., statutory- novelty and unobviousness) requirements and that the language of the claim(s) is enabled by, and finds adequate descriptive support in, the application disclosure as originally filed.

Amendment

the applicant is allowed to make adjustments such as reduction of the scope of right and corrections of errors or mistranslations or clarify an ambiguous description.

USPTO see also *Reissue*

Amended form

EPO new version of the patent when the description, claims and/or drawings of a patent are amended after an opposition or an appeal procedure.

JPO/KIPO the documents which reflected amendment.

USPTO amendments in non-provisional applications, other than reissue applications, are made by filing a correspondence, in compliance with the appropriate U.S. laws and regulations, directing that specified amendments be made.

Appeal

EPO an ex parte appeal is filed against a decision taken by an examining division;

an inter partes appeal is filed against a decision taken by an opposition division, where two or more parties are involved;

a PCT protest is filed by an applicant if he/she does not agree with the request to pay an additional fee following a decision on lack of unity of invention taken during either the international search or the international preliminary examination;

there also exist legal, disciplinary appeals and appeals before the Enlarged Board.

JPO/KIPO procedures to examine and make a decision for appeal or trial when the decision of the examiner is questioned: a) an appeal against examiner's decision of refusal (ex parte), b) an appeal of invalidation when an interested person makes an appeal to invalidate a patent on the basis that the patent lacks patentability (inter partes), c) a trial for correction demanding corrections on scope, description or drawing of claims after grant (ex parte).

USPTO every applicant, any of whose claims has been twice rejected, may appeal the decision of the examiner to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences by filing a notice of appeal accompanied by the fee within a specified time period. Appeals may also be made in reexamination proceedings. An ex parte appeal is taken against a decision made by a primary examiner to reject one or more claims. An inter partes appeal may be requested by a third party on any proposed ground of rejection not adopted by an examiner. Third party requesters may also be a party to any patent owner appeal.

Applicant

EPO the natural or legal person filing the patent application.

JPO/KIPO the inventor or the natural or legal person who has been assigned the right of filing a patent application from the inventor.

USPTO a patent is applied for in the name or names of the actual inventor or inventors.

Bringing Examination and Search Together (BEST)

EPO the application is searched and examined by the same examiner or examining division.

Claim

EPO defines the matter for which protection is sought in a clear and concise way supported by the general description.

JPO/ KIPO refers to each item describing the invention to be protected in the scope of claims; multiple listing is permitted including statements of various facets of the identical same invention and of related inventions. Each statement in claims has an effect on independent patent right.

USPTO the specification must conclude with a claim particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention or discovery, wherein each claim must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description.

Deferred Examination

KIPO a system by which an applicant can ask for examination to take place at a date not less than 18 months after the date of the examination request and not more than five years after the filing date.

Design patent

USPTO may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture.

Domestic application

a patent application filed by a resident of the country in which the application is filed.

Designation

an indication of the contracting state or regional office in which protection for the invention is desired (for a regional application or for an international application).

Direct European filing

EPO patent application filed directly with the European Patent Office under the European Patent Convention.

Documentation Database (DOCDB)

A reference database that contains records for all worldwide patent publications, as far as data are made available. In most patent offices, there is a publication of the application followed by a publication of the grant (if any). Other special publications also appear. DOCDB is maintained by the EPO.

EPC contracting states

EPO European states parties to the European Patent Convention and therefore members of the European Patent Organisation. (See also *European*

Patent Convention). These states have agreed that patents granted by the European Patent Office have the same effects as national patents.

Euro-PCT application - international phase

EPO a PCT international application wherein the European Patent Office is designated upon filing.

Euro-PCT application - regional phase

EPO a PCT application wherein the European Patent Office is designated and the applicant has made an explicit request to the European Patent Office for processing the application by that Office under the European Patent Convention, and fulfilled the requirements in the PCT Article 22(1) or Article 39(1). See also *National (regional) phase*.

Examination

EPO the European Patent Office examines European patent applications on written request after the search has been completed.

JPO/KIPO on a request for examination within three years for JPO and five years for KIPO after filing date, a patent examiner examines the patent application on novelty, inventive step and so on (substantive examination).

USPTO the examiner shall make a thorough study of an application (which includes the claimed invention) and shall make a thorough investigation of the available prior art relating to the subject matter of the claimed invention. The examination shall be complete with respect both to compliance of the application with the applicable statutes and rules and to the patentability of the invention as claimed, as well as with respect to matters of form, unless otherwise indicated.

Euro-direct application

EPO see *Direct European filing*

European Patent Convention (EPC, EPC 2000)

EPO in 1973 the European Patent Convention (34 contracting states as of 31 December 2008) established the European Patent Organisation that

enables patent applicants to obtain a patent in some or all of the contracting states by the means of a single procedure. A revised version of the convention (EPC 2000) entered into force on December 13th, 2007.

European Patent Network

a basis for co-operation between the EPO and the national IP offices of the EPC contracting states that is designed to improve the efficiency of Europe's patent system. Within the network, the Utilisation Pilot Project enables EPO examiners processing European patent applications that claim priority from a first filing to make appropriate use of work already carried out by national patent offices on national filings; a new Co-operation Policy will focus - among other things - on harmonising national practice, long-term training of patent office staff, use of databases and other tools, and raising patent awareness in member countries. Working groups have been or will be set up to prepare other projects.

European Patent Office (EPO)

one of the two organs of the European Patent Organisation, it grants European patents for the EPC contracting states.

European search

EPO search carried out by the European Patent Office on an application for a Direct European filing. See *Search report*.

Final action

- EPO the last decision taken by the examining division in the European granting procedure, meaning either to refuse or to propose to grant the patent application.
- JPO/KIPO the final decision taken by a patent examiner meaning to grant or to refuse the patent application. Disposal of withdrawal or abandonment of the patent application is also included.
- USPTO an Office action based upon the second or any subsequent examination or consideration by an examiner that closes the prosecution of a non-provisional patent application.

First office action

- EPO first communication of the examiner to the applicant in the examining phase of the granting procedure.
- JPO/KIPO the notification of the first examination result after the request for examination including reasons for refusal or granting a patent.
- USPTO an Office action based upon the first examination of the non-provisional application by an examiner.

First filing

a patent application which does not claim the priority of an earlier one for the same invention, and which can be used as a basis for claiming priority in a subsequent filing within the priority year (one year from the first-filing date).

Foreign application

a patent application filed by a non-resident applicant of the country where the application is filed.

Four Offices

European Patent Office, Japan Patent Office, Korean Intellectual Property Office and United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Four blocs patent family

see *Patent family*

Four Office Statistics Report

a report on patent statistics that has been published for the first time in November 2009 and will be published jointly each year by European Patent Office, Japan Patent Office, Korean Intellectual Property Office and United States Patent and Trademark Office. The report is available both in hard copy form and on the web (trilateral web server). The web version (only) contains additional annexes with information on historical statistics and this glossary of terms. The Four Office Statistics report replaces and

contains many similar statistics to the *Trilateral Statistical Report* that was previously published annually by the same Offices excluding the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

Grant

see *Patent granted*

Industrial applicability

EPO is fulfilled for any patent application if it can be made or used in any kind of industry, including agriculture.

JPO/ KIPO means that the invention itself is industrially exploitable.

USPTO see *Utility*

Intellectual property (IP)

creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce.

intellectual property is divided into two categories: Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and Copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

International application

see *PCT application*

International Patent Classification (IPC)

all published patent applications and patents are classified under this internationally recognized classification system by technical areas, the purpose of which it is to enable efficient searching in existing patent

documents. The system is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

International phase

the procedure where a PCT international application is processed under the PCT by the International Authorities (the Receiving Office, the International Bureau, the International Searching Authority, and upon the applicant's request, the International Preliminary Examining Authority).

International Preliminary Examination (IPE)

the (optional) examination for PCT international applications carried out by a competent International Preliminary Examining Authority, leading to the establishment of a report indicating whether the subject matter claimed in the application meet the requirements of novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability.

International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)

the national or regional patent Offices that are designated by the PCT Assembly for carrying out the international preliminary examination. Each receiving Office should specify at least one International Preliminary Examining Authority that is competent for the applications filed with that Office.

International search

see PCT international search

International Searching Authority (ISA)

the national or regional patent Offices that are designated by the PCT Assembly for carrying out the PCT international search. Each receiving Office should specify at least one International Searching Authority that is competent for the applications filed with that Office.

International Search Report

the report established as the result of the PCT international search listing all relevant documents and other types of disclosures that may affect the patentability of the claims in the PCT international application. For international applications filed on or after January 1, 2004, the report is accompanied by a written opinion established by the same Searching Authority indicating whether the subject matter claimed in the application meet the requirements of novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability.

Inventive step

EPO/JPO /KIPO an invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if, having regard to the state of the art, it is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.

USPTO the equivalent term is unobviousness. This means that the available prior art must somehow be unable to be modified in order to meet the claims, wherein any modification of the available prior art must be one which would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

IP5 Offices co-operation

an initiative, involving the world's five largest patent offices - the European Patent Office, the Korean Intellectual Property Office, the Japan Patent Office, the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China and the United States Patent and Trademark Office - and aimed at creating an international patenting framework.

Japan Patent Office (JPO)

Japanese authority responsible for industrial property matters as patents, trademarks, utility models and designs. See also *Intellectual property*.

Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)

Korean authority responsible for industrial property matters as patents, trademarks, utility models and designs.

London Agreement

for EPO patents, the Agreement on the application of Article 65 EPC – the London Agreement – is an optional agreement aiming at reducing the costs relating to the translation of European patents after grant. The EPC contracting states which have ratified or acceded to the Agreement undertake to waive, entirely or largely, the requirement for translations of European patents. The agreement came into force on 1 May 2008.

Maintenance

a patent can be maintained after an opposition procedure or an interference proceeding or a reexamination proceedings, possibly in an amended form. Patents can be maintained up to their terms by payment of renewal fees.

- EPO** twenty years from the date of filing, yearly renewal fees due at the beginning of the patent years from the 3rd year onward up to the time of grant. After grant, renewal fees are payable to national offices of the EPC contracting states under terms specified by statutes in each country.
- JPO/KIPO** twenty years from the date of filing. At the time of grant, a minimum patent fee for the 1st to 3rd years must be paid at one and the same time. The annual fees for the 4th year onward may be paid in the amount equivalent to a single year or several years in a lump sum.
- USPTO** twenty years from the date of earliest filing, maintenance fees are fees required to be paid in all patents based on applications filed on or after December 12, 1980, to maintain a patent in force beyond 4, 8 and 12 years after the date of grant. Maintenance fees are not required for any plant patents or for any design patents.
- NB** maintenance is also an accounting term for costs arising from maintaining buildings etc.

National application

a patent application filed with a national office under the national procedure.

National office

a national authority responsible for intellectual property matters such as e.g. patents, trademarks, copyright, utility models, designs in one country.

National (regional) phase

the procedure where a PCT international application is processed by a national patent Office or regional patent Organization, which is designated in the PCT international application, under its national law or treaty, following an explicit request by the applicant and on condition that the requirements in the PCT Article 22(1) or Article 39(1) are fulfilled. The above procedure is referred to as “regional phase” when the PCT application is processed by a regional patent Organization.

National procedure

patent examination and granting procedure in a single country.

National Center for Industrial Property Information and Training (INPIT)

JPO the INPIT works with the JPO to support various activities such as access to gazettes, consultation, promotion of patent licensing, information dissemination, training and development of human resources. The center manages the Industrial Property Digital Library (IPDL) via the internet, which supplies industrial property information for free.

Novelty

EPO an invention shall be considered to be novel if it does not form part of the state of the art, which comprises everything made available to the public by means of a written or oral description, by use, or in any other way, before the date of filing of the application.

JPO/ KIPO an invention is novel when its content of invention is not known at the time of filing, and if known at such time, the patent can not be granted.

USPTO a claimed invention lacks novelty if each and every element as set forth in a claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.

Opposition

- EPO** within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of a European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the EPO of opposition to the European patent granted, invoking lack of patentability, e.g. lack of novelty or inventive step or lack of sufficiently clear and complete disclosure of the invention, or the fact that the granted patent extends beyond the application as filed. The oppositions for European patents are dealt with by opposition divisions of the EPO.
- JPO** n.a. (Patent opposition system was deleted on January 1, 2005.)
- KIPO** n.a. (Patent opposition system was deleted on March 3, 2006.)
- USPTO** any party may provide evidence that is adverse to a patent application or granted patent. Such evidence may be presented during pendency of an application prior to publication, or after publication if accompanied by the written consent of the applicant (a protest) or during the period of enforceability of a granted patent (a reexamination).

Paris Convention

an international convention, established in 1883, which is currently administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. It set up the basic characteristics of the modern international patent system, allowing in particular for subsequent filings, which claim the priority of the first filing, to be made at other patent offices within the following twelve month period. The convention also concerns other matter such as equal treatment, territoriality of patents and other sets of common rules.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

an international treaty, established in 1970, administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization, participated in by 141 contracting states (as of October 31, 2009), providing an alternative system whereby the applicants can file patent applications in foreign countries.

Patent family

a group of patent filings that claim the priority of one and the same first filing, including the original priority forming filing itself and any subsequent filings.

A trilateral patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all trilateral blocs.

A triadic patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there are published applications or grants at EPO and JPO and published grants at USPTO. In this case patent filings that share common priorities are consolidated into a single patent family.

A Four blocs patent family is part of a filtered subset of patent families for which there is evidence of patenting activity in all the Four blocs (EPC states, Japan R. Korea and the U.S.).

Patent granted

- EPO** when the examining division or the examiner is of the opinion that the application and the invention to which it relates meets all requirements set, it decides to grant the patent. The grant is effective from the date it is mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin.
- JPO** when the examination is completed by an examiner and there is no reasons for refusal to be found, a copy of decision to grant a patent is mailed to the applicant, who then has got 30 days for payment of the patent fee. After this payment, the patent right is registered to the Patent Register in JPO and an exclusive right is granted for a specific period.
- KIPO** when the examination is completed by an examiner and there is no reasons for refusal to be found, a certified copy of decision to grant a patent is mailed to the applicant, who has then got 3 months for payment of the patent fee. After this payment, the patent right is registered to the Patent Register in KIPO and an exclusive right is granted for a specific period.
- USPTO** when the issue fee is paid and all other requirements have been met (e.g., drawings) within the time allowed by law, the application is forwarded to the printer for Final Data Capture (FDC) and final issue preparation. At this point, the application can only be retrieved if it is withdrawn from issue. The application is assigned a patent number and issue date about ten days before the application issues as a patent, and an Issue Notification is mailed to inform the applicant of the patent number and issue date. A bond paper copy of the patent grant is ribboned, sealed and mailed by the Office of Patent Publication.

Patent prosecution highway

a set of initiatives for providing accelerated patent prosecution procedures by sharing information between some patent offices. It also permits each participating patent office to benefit from the work previously done by the other patent office, with the goal of reducing examination workload and improving patent quality.

Patent right

protection in a sovereign state provisionally conferred by a patent application and confirmed by a later grant. In a supranational procedure (e.g. PCT, EPO) a single application can confer multiple patent rights in different countries by means of multiple designations.

PATSTAT

EPO Worldwide patent statistical database.

PCT application

international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

PCT Chapter II

a chapter in the Patent Cooperation Treaty specifying the procedure where the applicant can request that an international preliminary examination be carried out by a competent International Preliminary Examination Authority.

PCT international search

search carried out on a PCT international application to discover the documents or other types of disclosures that may affect the patentability of the claims.

PCT Protest

a reasoned statement filed, together with the additional search or examination fee, by the applicant opposing a decision of lack of unity of

invention made by the International Searching Authority or the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Pendency

Time taken to achieve one action of the granting procedure, measured from a reference date to the date of completion of the action. This can be the time taken by the Office to complete an action or the time taken to complete a sequence of actions. Generally pendency statistics indicate an average duration for a given action from a specified reference date.

Plant patent

USPTO may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

Prior Art

the complete information publicly available related to matter for which protection is sought in a patent application. Also known as state of the art. See also *PCT International search*.

Priority

under the terms of the Paris Convention of 1883 and its later amendments, an applicant may make a subsequent filing for the same invention in another jurisdiction within 12 months of a first filing, quoting the priority of the first filing.

Provisional patent application

USPTO U.S. national application for patent that does not require a patent claim, oath or declaration, or any information disclosure (prior art) statement. Provisional patent applications become automatically abandoned after one year and cannot claim priority to, or the benefit of, another application.

Publication

the event where the content of the patent application is disclosed to the public. In most jurisdictions, the patent applications are published promptly

after expiration of 18 months from the earliest priority date (or filing date where no priority is claimed), subject to certain conditions. Another publication is made at grant.

EPO the European search report is published by the EPO if possible together with the application.

at the same time as it publishes the mention of the grant of the European patent, the EPO also publishes a specification of the European patent containing the description, the claims and any drawings. International applications, for which the European Patent Office is the designated Office are, when published, also mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin.

JPO/ KIPO the application is published 18 months after filing to ensure that no duplication of research and application is made. In addition, in case of a request for early disclosure by the applicant, the application is published earlier than 18 months.

USPTO except in limited circumstances, non-provisional applications are published after the expiration of 18 months from the earliest filing date for which a benefit is sought.

Reexamination proceedings

see *Opposition and Revocation*

USPTO at any time during the period of enforceability of a patent any person may file a request for the USPTO to conduct a second examination of any claim of the patent on the basis of prior art patents or printed publications which that person states to be pertinent and applicable and believes to have a bearing on the patentability. A request for ex parte reexamination (under 35 U.S.C. 302) or inter partes reexamination (under 35 U.S.C. 311) may be filed.

Receiving Office

The office at which a patent application is filed, even though patent protection may be sought in other jurisdictions. This is particularly relevant for international phase PCT applications, since a single application automatically designates a wide range of jurisdictions.

Refusal

- EPO if an application does not fulfill the necessary requirements it will be refused by the Office.
- JPO/KIPO if an application does not fulfill the necessary requirements, it will be refused by the Office.
- USPTO n.a. (this does not apply to patent applications).

Regional application

patent application filed under a supranational patent system covering a limited number of countries of the same region.

European Patent Organisation (38 European countries as of October 31, 2011), Eurasian Patent Organisation (9 east European and Asian countries), African Intellectual Property Organisation (16 African countries), African Regional Industrial Property Organization (18 African countries).

Reissue patent

- EPO/JPO see *Amended form*
- KIPO new version of the patent in which an amendment of the description, claims and/or drawings is reflected after an invalidation trial
- USPTO whenever any patent is, through error without any deceptive intention, deemed wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, by reason of a defective specification or drawing, or by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had a right to claim in the patent, the Director shall, on the surrender of such patent and the payment of the fee required by law, reissue the patent for the invention disclosed in the original patent, and in accordance with a new and amended application, for the unexpired part of the term of the original patent. No new matter shall be introduced into the application for reissue.

Rejection

- EPO if an opposition or an appeal does not fulfill the necessary requirements, it will be rejected by the Office.

JPO/KIPO see *Refusal*

USPTO a written statement by an examiner that explains why a claimed invention is not considered patentable.

Revocation

EPO if the opposition division considers that the grounds for opposition prejudice the maintenance of the patent, it shall revoke the patent.

JPO/ KIPO the patent will be revoked when the appeals collegiate comes to the agreement that a patent should be revoked on the basis of the reason for the appeal.

USPTO at the conclusion of a reexamination proceedings, any patent claims that are determined to be unpatentable are cancelled.

Search

EPO a report on the results of the search drawn up by the search division after the patent application has been accorded a date of filing and is not deemed to be withdrawn. See *European search*.

JPO/KIPO n.a.
/USPTO

State of the Art

see *Prior art*

Subsequent filing

a patent application filing that claims the priority of a first filing.

Supplementary search

EPO search carried out by the European Patent Office on a Euro-PCT application in the regional phase for which the International Search Authority was not the European Patent Office.

JPO/KIPO n.a.

USPTO an updated search performed by an examiner as necessary throughout the pendency of an application to locate prior art that was unavailable at the time of the original search.

Supranational procedure

either a regional procedure: the European Patent Convention, the Harare Protocol, the Eurasian Patent Convention or the Patent Cooperation Treaty. See also *Regional application*.

Technical appeal

EPO an appeal on a decision taken during the patent procedure.

Technical field

a level of aggregation within a patent classification. See also *International Patent Classification*.

Third party

EPO someone, who is not the applicant of the application in question, for whom a search is carried out by the European Patent Office.

JPO/ KIPO a party other than the party concerned with the patent application.

USPTO this term usually refers to a requester in a reexamination proceedings, other than the patent owner or its privies.

Three-Track Examination

KIPO an applicant can choose among three options, accelerated, regular and deferred examinations.

Triadic patent family

see *Patent family*

Trilateral Offices

the European Patent Office, the Japan Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Trilateral patent family

see *Patent family*

Trilateral Statistical report

See *Four Office Statistics Report*.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

As an agency of the United States Department of Commerce, the primary services provided by the USPTO are examining patent and trademark applications and disseminating patent and trademark information.

U.S. patent classification system

an official patent classification system used and maintained by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), that contains more than 400 classes.

Unobviousness

see *Inventive step*

Utility

EPO/JPO /KIPO see *Industrial applicability*

USPTO an invention has a well-established utility if (i) a person of ordinary skill in the art would immediately appreciate why the invention is useful based on the characteristics of the invention (e.g., properties or applications of a product or process), and (ii) the utility is specific, substantial, and credible.

Utility model

an exclusive right granted for an invention, which allows the right holder to prevent others from commercially using the protected invention, without his authorization, for a limited period of time. In its basic definition, which may vary from one country (where such protection is available) to another, a utility model is similar to a patent. In fact, utility models are sometimes referred to as "petty patents" or "innovation patents."

Utility patent

USPTO may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new, useful, and nonobvious process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.

Withdrawal

EPO an application is withdrawn either on request of the applicant or by decision of the Office to consider the application to be withdrawn because the applicant fails to reply in due time to a communication by the Office or fails to pay a fee. Under some conditions, the proceedings may be resumed.

JPO/ KIPO an applicant can withdraw his/her application voluntarily.

USPTO non-provisional applications may be withdrawn from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon a grantable petition by an applicant. A PCT application becomes withdrawn, and processing of the application is discontinued, either upon written notice by the applicant or by virtue of a declaration by the relevant office or authority. See also *Abandonment*.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

an international organization dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are, thus, recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity. WIPO administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).