



Standing Committee on Patents

Questionnaire on the Publication of Patent Applications

Introduction

1. Many of the world's national and regional patent systems provide a time limit by which a patent application is made public. This is commonly set at 18 months after the date of filing or priority.
2. In return for (possible) patent protection, the inventor(s) and/or any other entitled parties (collectively referred to as the "applicant") must disclose the alleged invention so that it can be made public. This allows third parties to be made aware of the (alleged) contribution to the state of the art.
3. The main purpose of the publication of patent applications is thus to strike a fair balance between the interests of the applicant and those of third parties. Specific considerations in relation to the legal principle of publicizing patent applications within a certain timeframe are set out below.

Background and discussion

4. The publication of patent applications allows third parties to take note of technological developments and to make informed decisions about their own strategy (and perhaps their own research and development efforts) in relation thereto.
5. By providing a timeframe for publication of applications after filing, an applicant can decide whether or not to pursue the application (so as to retain the possibility to protect the invention as a trade secret).

History

6. A discussion of the origin of the 18 month publication period can be found in the WIPO records of the 1970 Washington Conference on the PCT. On page 243 of the Conference Documents¹, reference is made to a 1956 preliminary report by a patent law revision committee in The Netherlands as a likely origin of the 18 month publication term. This report² suggested that patent

¹ Available at <http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/pct/en/texts/pdf/washington_p171_to_538.pdf>

² Bijblad bij de Industriële Eigendom 1956, no. 5, p. 54 - 61

applications be made public within eight months after completion of initial searching (which then took about 18 months), but in any event not earlier than 18 months after the date of filing or priority. The maximum term for making public patent applications would accordingly be 26 (18+8) months. It was also suggested that, prior to deciding on the term for publication, the practices of Germany and the Scandinavian countries in relation to pre-grant publication should be assessed.

7. The elements of the Dutch proposal were referenced by a joint patent law review committee of the Scandinavian (Nordic) countries in 1961. The Nordic report³ references an 18 month pre-grant publication period in The Netherlands (as opposed to the proposed 26 month publication period). Reference to the Dutch proposal was also made in the final report.⁴ After discussions between (committees of) The Netherlands, Germany and the Nordic countries, The Netherlands was the first country to include the 18 month term in its patent law in 1964.⁵ By the time of the WIPO conference in 1970, the 18 month term had been introduced into the patent laws of 7 European countries (The Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany and France).

Europe

8. Under the European Patent Convention (the "EPC"), (European) patent applications are published (as soon as possible) after expiry of 18 months from the filing or priority date. The applicant, however, may request early publication so that its application is part of the state of the art (this is relevant because under the EPC, patent applications filed but not published may comprise 'fictional' prior art that can only be invoked to attack the novelty of a patent).
9. Under the EPC, the publication of a patent application also confers 'provisional' protection, which may not be less than that which the laws of the respective European Member State attaches to the compulsory publication of unexamined national patent applications (including the right to claim reasonable compensation from any party that makes use of the invention such that they would be liable under national law for infringing a national patent).

³ Preliminaer betenkning angående nordisk patentlovgivning. Avgitt av samarbeidende danske, finske, norske og svenske komitéer. (December 1961) p. 219

⁴ Betenkning angående nordisk patentlovgivning: Avgitt av samarbeidende danske, finske, norske og svenske komitéer. (NU 1963:6) p. 246 and p. 248-249.

⁵ Dutch Patent Act 1910, Article 22C (Stb. 1963, 260)

North America

10. Under the laws of the United States, pending utility applications are published promptly after the expiration of a period of 18 months from the earliest priority date unless subject to a secrecy order. The applicant can request that the utility application be published earlier than the 18 month date. The applicant can also file a non-publication request if "the application has not been and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at 18 months after filing". Provisional and design applications are not published, but the provisional application is publicly available via the USPTO website after any utility application claiming priority from the provisional is published.
11. In the United States, the applicant is entitled to "provisional rights" based on the published patent application. Specifically, these "provisional rights" provide the applicant with a reasonable royalty for infringement of the published claims if: (i) the invention as claimed in the resulting patent is "substantially identical" to the invention as claimed in the published patent application; and (ii) the infringer had "actual notice" of the published patent application and, where this right arises from an international application that was published in a language other than English, a translation of the international application into English.
12. In Canada, pending applications are published after a confidentiality period of 18 months from the earliest priority date. The applicant can request early publication. An application will not be published if withdrawn by 16 months of the earliest priority date. The Minister of National Defense can request an application or patent to remain secret in the public interest (similar provisions are found in the United States and various other countries). Unpublished domestic applications are only considered for novelty, not obviousness. A person is liable to pay reasonable compensation to a patent owner for acts from the date of publication that would have constituted an infringement if the patent had been granted on the date of publication. The courts have clarified that the issued claims must be essentially identical to the claims of the published application, and reasonable compensation is a reasonable royalty.

Asia

13. In Japan and Korea, for example, procedures have been adopted to address delay in examination of patent applications, such as patent applications that have not been made public for long term, redundant researches and investments by industries and destabilized industrial activities. A patent

application is published after expiry of 18 months from the filing or priority date. It is said that the 18 month term was decided upon for equal treatment of both domestic and foreign applicants taking into consideration a 12 month priority period, a 4 month period for the submission of priority documents and a 2 month period for the preparation of publication. The applicant may request earlier publication. Patent applications relating to defense matters filed under the US-JP bilateral agreement remain secret until cancellation of secrecy. Further, parts of patent applications that contravene public morality or public order are excluded from publication.

Latin America

14. In the Andean legislation (Decision 486), applicable in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador for example, the term for publication of a patent application is set out in Article 40: within 18 months after the filing date in the Member Country concerned or, where priority is claimed, after the date of application, the file assumes a public nature and shall be open for consultation. The competent national office must order the publication of the application. The applicant may in any event request publication of the application at any time after the examination has been concluded, in which case, the competent national office must order publication. An application filed and not made public is kept confidential and may not be consulted other than by the applicant or persons authorized by the applicant.

Previous work

AIPPI

15. Publication of patent applications was studied in Q89 (Amsterdam ExCo of 1989), which is part of the series of resolutions related to a WIPO draft Patent Law Treaty concerning the harmonization of substantive provisions of patent law that never became final. Article 6 of the draft Patent Law Treaty *inter alia* provided that patent applications would automatically be made public 18 months after the date of filing of the application or the priority date.
16. In the resolution on Q89, it was set out that AIPPI (in general) supported the WIPO draft. AIPPI also resolved that:
 - the requirement of publication should also be considered fulfilled if the application is 'laid open' for public inspection;
 - publication should not occur if there is no intent by the applicant to pursue the application;

- no publication should occur if the application is finally rejected without the possibility of an appeal;
- there should be a specific point in time up to which the applicant can withdraw its application without it being published, which period for withdrawal should be as long as possible (but no shorter than 17 months after filing or after the priority date);
- any deviations from these principles in relation to "national security" should be limited;
- if a patent is granted prior to the expiration of 18 months, the original application should be laid open for public inspection;
- in case of an internal priority or a continuation-in-part (hereinafter referred to as a "CIP") filed in time for publication at the expiration of 18 months, the completed, modified application should be published and the file should be made available for public inspection, so that third parties have access to the original application;
- in the case of a continuation in part (CIP) filed after the expiration of 18 months or so shortly before that it can no longer be taken into consideration, publication of the CIP should occur as soon as possible;
- rules should also be in place in relation to the publication of divisional applications; and
- information obtainable from the respective patent office should be possible by any technical means, but for the convenience of small- and medium-sized companies at least also on paper.

Objectives and Principles of the B+ Sub-Group

17. On 27 May 2015, the B+ Sub-Group (comprising representatives from the European Patent Office and the Patent Offices of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Korea, Spain and the United States of America) presented its Objectives and Principles, *inter alia* in relation to the issue of the publication of applications. In its report, the B+ Sub-Group stated the following principles:
 - there should be a clear time limit by which information about a potentially patented invention will be made public;

- the timing of publication should provide for prompt dissemination of knowledge from all pending patent applications wherever filed;
 - pending patent applications should be published promptly after the expiry of a globally agreed timeframe;
 - the timeframe should balance the interests of inventors/applicants and those of third parties;
 - Patent offices should be able to delay or suppress publication of a pending application in exceptional circumstances; and
 - applicants should be able to request publication of an application prior to the globally agreed timeframe if they wish, as long as the requirements for publication under the applicable law are met.
18. The report noted that 18 months is an appropriate timeframe and that patent offices should be able to delay publication of a pending application beyond 18 months, or suppress publication of information within an application, in exceptional circumstances, namely (i) if publication would be prejudicial to public order, morality, or national security, (ii) if the application contains offensive or disparaging material and/or (iii) if a court order specifies that an application should not be published.
19. In its comments on these Objectives and Principles, AIPPI agreed with the above principles, noting that AIPPI in Q89 supported a proposal for extending the time limit for publication to 24 months. AIPPI also stated that publication should not occur when an application has lapsed due to failure to prosecute in a timely fashion (without a pending application to resume prosecution) or when the application is rejected (and no appeal of the decision to reject is pending). AIPPI also stated its opinion that the patent system should not be an instrument for censorship and therefore questioned the use of vague concepts such as “morality” or “offensive or disparaging” material as the basis for suppressing the content of a patent application.

Tegernsee Group

20. During the second meeting of the “Tegernsee Group,” attended by heads of offices and representatives from Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the UK, the USA and the EPO in April, 2011, the publication of patent applications was one of four topics identified as being key to harmonization (along with the grace period, prior user rights, and the treatment of conflicting applications). The Tegernsee Group mandated the Tegernsee experts group

to prepare reports on each of these topics. The report on 18-month publication was published in September, 2012, and is available on the EPO website. The third meeting of the Tegernsee Group took place in October, 2012, during which it was agreed that the next step in the process would be to conduct broad surveys of stakeholders in each region. In September, 2013, at its fourth meeting, the Tegernsee Group approved the Reports on the Tegernsee User Consultation drawn up by the individual delegations. In April, 2014, the Tegernsee Group approved the Tegernsee Final Consolidated Report, concluding the work cycle of the Tegernsee Experts on the four topics including 18-month publication. The Final Consolidated Report is available on the EPO website.

21. In its report of 8 April 2014, the Tegernsee Group presented, *inter alia*, the following conclusions:

- the majority of the respondents agree that there should be no opt-out exception to the 18-month publication of applications and have not been negatively affected as a result of another party opting out;
- a large majority of the European and U.S. respondents agreed that if a jurisdiction requires publication at 18 months, the competent authority should also be required to provide the applicant with search and/or examination results sufficiently in advance of publication to allow the applicant to decide whether or not to withdraw the application prior to publication; and
- the majority of respondents also agree that 18 months is a reasonable period of secrecy from the standpoint of applicants.

Questions

Groups are invited to answer the following questions under their national laws:

I. Analysis of current law and case law

1. Please provide a brief description of your law concerning publication of patent applications and identify the statute, rule or other authority that establishes this law.

In brief, the matter of publication of patent applications under the current Vietnam IP law and regulations can be outlined as follows:

- Patent applications for normal inventions that have been accepted as to form by the National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam (the NOIP) shall be published in the Industrial Property Official Gazette. Publication fees are required at filing.
- Patent applications for confidential inventions (inventions which are classified as state secrets in the field of national defense and security) shall not be published and must be kept confidential.
- Early publication is available upon request of applicants.
- Applicants are allowed to actively withdraw patent applications before publication. In this case, the applications shall be considered as and not become prior arts (except where it serves as the basis for priority claim).
- Patent applications are examined as to substance only after their publication, provided that requests for substantive examination of the applications are previously filed.
- After the publication of patent applications, the applicants shall be granted certain provisional rights to the published inventions.
- As from the publication of patent applications until any date prior to the decision on grant of patents, any third party shall be entitled to present to the NOIP his/her opinions about the grant or refusal of patent grant for the applications.

The Vietnamese current provisions on publication of patent applications are mostly stipulated in the Vietnam IP Law No. 50/2005/QH11 promulgated by the National Assembly of Vietnam and Circular No. 01/2007/TT-BKHCN issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology detailing a number of articles of the IP law with respect to industrial property rights.

2. Does publication of patent applications occur automatically in your jurisdiction? If so, when does publication take place? If not, what are the requirements to

effect publication?

Vietnamese patent applications shall be published in the Official Industrial Property Gazette only after being accepted as to form by the NOIP, noting that publication fees are required to be paid at filing.

Time-limit for publication of patent applications:

- A patent application shall be published in the nineteenth month from the priority date or the filing date (if there is no priority date), or within two months from the date of acceptance as to form, whichever is later.
- A PCT derived patent application shall be published within two months from the date of acceptance as to form after its entry into national stage.
- A patent application being requested for early publication shall be published within two months from the date on which the NOIP receives such request or from the date on which the application is accepted as to form, whichever is later.

3. If a patent application claims priority from or the benefit of an earlier application how, if at all, does this affect the timing of publication?

In case a patent application claims priority from or the benefit of an earlier application, it shall be published in the nineteenth month from the priority date or within two months from the date of acceptance as to form, whichever is later.

4. Is there a specific point in time up to which the applicant can withdraw its application without it being published?

Such a specific point in time is not provided for in Vietnam. If the applicant does not wish the patent application to be published, he/she can file a request for active withdrawal of the application before its publication. Otherwise, in case a Notification of formality deficiencies has already been issued for the application in the formality examination stage, the applicant can choose to not respond to the Notification so that the application would be refused and not be published.

5. What parts of a pending patent application are published?

Publication of a pending patent application in Vietnam includes the following contents: information relating to the accepted as to form application, also its divisional(s) if any, which is published in the Official Gazette, including the information as stated in the notice of acceptance of the application, information relating to assignment, division of the application, parent

application number of the divisional(s), etc.; abstract of the invention with representative drawing (if any).

6. Does a published pending patent application give rise to provisional rights (or any type of interim protection) in your jurisdiction and, if so, to what extent?

Yes, a published pending patent application gives rise to provisional rights in Vietnam. Particularly, Vietnam IP Law defines that where the applicant of an application for invention knows that the invention is being used by another person, without prior use right, for commercial purposes, the applicant shall have the right to notify such user in writing of his or her application filing which specifies the filing date and the date on which the invention is published in the Industrial Property Official Gazette so that the later shall decide either to terminate or continue such use. In case the person having been notified of the published application keeps using such invention, when a Patent for Invention is granted, the owner of such invention shall have the right to request such user of the invention to pay compensation equivalent to the royalties for licensing such invention within the relevant extent and period of use.

7. Does an unpublished pending patent application give rise to provisional rights (or any type of interim protection) in your jurisdiction and, if so, to what extent?

No. If the patent application is still pending and has not been published yet, then there are no rights granted to the applicant by the Vietnam IP law and its regulations.

8. Is 'early publication' allowed in your jurisdiction? If so, what are the conditions for such early publication? How is the request for early publication made? What is the effect of an early publication on a pending patent application?

Yes, early publication is available in Vietnam upon request of the applicant. The request should be made in writing in local language with signature and seal (if any) of the applicant or representative thereof.

Several effects of an early publication on a pending patent application are listed below:

- The application shall be examined as to substance earlier than normal, provided that the request for substantive examination is already filed.
- The provisional rights to the invention are granted to the applicant earlier than normal. To a certain extent, this can be referred to as “a longer protection effect”.

- The application, and thus the technological information contained therein, is made available to the public earlier than normal.

9. Is non-publication possible in your jurisdiction? In other words, can a pending patent application remain confidential? If so, under what conditions is such allowed? How is the request for non-publication made?

Under Vietnam IP regulations, all patent applications which have been accepted as to form by the NOIP shall be published in the Official Industrial Property Gazette. Only in cases where the applicant actively withdraws the application before publication or where the application is issued a Decision on refusal due to not meeting the formality requirements in the formality examination period, then the application will not be published and thus considered as never to be filed (except where it serves as the basis for priority claim).

In other words, a pending patent application cannot remain confidential after being accepted as to form by the NOIP. No request for non-publication of an accepted pending application is available in Vietnam.

10. Will a lapsed, abandoned or withdrawn patent application be published? If not, is that automatic or by the request of the applicant? If it would otherwise be published, can the applicant request non-publication?

A patent application which is actively withdrawn by a written request of the applicant before publication is issued therefor shall not be published.

Also, a patent application which is passively lapsed and/or abandoned by not responding to any Notification of formality deficiencies issued by the NOIP during the formality examination stage shall be refused and not be published.

However, if a patent application is merely lapsed and/or abandoned without any official request for withdrawn, which has no deficiencies in formality, it shall be issued a Notification of acceptance as to form and then automatically published. To avoid the publication, the applicant must file an official request to withdraw the application prior to its publication.

11. What is the position in your jurisdiction regarding the publication of continuation, continuation-in-part and divisional applications?

Continuation and continuation-in-part applications do not exist in Vietnam.

Divisional applications must be re-published and publication procedure thereof is the same as that of normal applications.

II. Policy considerations and proposals for improvements to your current system

12. Should there be a requirement for automatic publication of pending applications by a particular deadline?

We are of the opinion that such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam.

13. Should there be a right for the patentee to request early publication? If so, on what basis and with what consequence?

Vietnam has already allowed the applicant to request early publication.

14. If your answer to question 13 is yes, should all the applications deriving from the same priority application be subject to the early publication if one application is published early?

We are of the opinion that such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam.

15. Should there be a right for the patentee to withdraw the application before publication?

Vietnam has already allowed the applicant to actively withdraw the application at any time before the decision on grant of patent or the decision on refusal of patent application, i.e., including before the publication.

16. If your answer to question 15 is yes, what should be the consequence of such withdrawal:

- a. with respect to the patentee's own subsequent patent applications; and
- b. with respect to third party patent applications?

Since the subject application has been withdrawn before publication, it is considered as never to be filed (except where it serves as the basis for priority claim). Therefore, this withdrawn application does not constitute prior art for any of the patent applications filed after, i.e., either the patentee's own subsequent patent applications or the third party patent applications.

17. If your answer to question 15 is yes, should the patent office be required to provide its initial assessment of the validity of the patent (if granted) before

the applicant is required to decide whether to withdraw?

We are of the opinion that such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam.

18. In light of your answers to the previous policy questions, what would be appropriate time limits for:

a. the patent office to provide the results of its initial assessment?;

Such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam, so we could not suggest any appropriate time limits.

b. the applicant to decide whether to withdraw the application?; and

In order to ensure the application not being published, the applicant should decide whether to withdraw the application before, or at least right after, the Notification of acceptance as to form is issued for the application.

c. the application to be published?

We are of the opinion that the time limits for publication of patent applications as currently stipulated by the Vietnam IP law and regulations are appropriate.

19. Should there be any exceptions to automatic publication, and if so what on what grounds, for example:

a. on the initiative of the patentee;

b. on the initiative of the patent office; or

c. on the initiative of third parties (such as other governmental agencies)?

The NOIP does not automatically make publication of patent applications, so no exceptions to automatic publication would be discussed.

20. If your answer to question 19 is yes, who should decide on whether such exception is applied?

The NOIP does not automatically make publication of patent applications, so this issue would not be discussed as well.

21. Should there be different rules for the publication of continuation, continuation-in-part and divisional applications?

Continuation and continuation-in-part applications do not exist in Vietnam.

For divisional applications, we are of the opinion that different rules for such type of applications may be inappropriate in the context of Vietnam.

22. What proposals would you make to improve your current system?

We are of the opinion that the Vietnamese current regulations in relation to the publication of patent applications are quite appropriate in the context of Vietnam, so we would not make any improvement proposals.

III. Proposals for harmonization

Groups are invited to put forward proposals for the adoption of harmonized rules in relation to the publication of patent applications. More specifically, the Groups are invited to answer the following questions:

23. Should patent offices be required to provide examination results or at least search results prior to publication so that applicants can make an informed decision whether to pursue obtaining a patent or to withdraw the application and protect the invention idea as a trade secret?

We are of the opinion that such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam.

24. Should there be any exception to publication of applications, for example by the applicant's opt-out?

We are of the opinion that such a requirement is not appropriate in the context of Vietnam.

25. How should exceptional circumstances be defined, e.g., public order, morality or national security where the patent office delays or suppresses publication? To what extent should these exceptional circumstances be specifically defined?

Vietnam does not protect inventions which are contrary to the social morality, public order and detriment to national defense and security. Such inventions shall be immediately refused in the formality examination stage and thus not be published.

Under the Vietnam IP regulations, inventions which are classified by competent state agencies as state secrets in the field of national defense and security under the law on protection of state secrets are referred to as confidential inventions. Applications and patents for confidential inventions

shall not be published and must be kept confidential under the law on protection of state secrets.

26. What is an appropriate period for publication after filing an application or after the priority date? Is 18 months an appropriate period?

We are of the opinion that the period of 18 months is appropriate for publication after filing an application or after the priority date.

27. Please make any other comments or proposals for harmonization in relation to publication of patent applications that you consider appropriate.

We are of the opinion that the Vietnamese current regulations in relation to the publication of patent applications are quite appropriate in the context of Vietnam, so we would not make any other comments or proposals for harmonization.

Procedure

It would be most helpful if the National Groups would fill out the Questionnaire and send in their answers to the General Secretariat of AIPPI (StandingCommittees@aippi.org) by 3 August 2016.

For inquiries, please contact either of the following members of the Standing Committee on Patents.

Tim Iserief

NautaDutilh N.V.
Strawinskylaan 1999
1077XV Amsterdam
The Netherlands
T +31 20 7171 460
F +31 20 7171 335

E: tim.iserief@nautadutilh.com

Andrew Meunier

Meunier Carlin & Curfman LLC
999 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1300
Atlanta, GA 30309
United States of America
T + 1 404 645 7700
F + 1 404 645 7707

E: dmeunier@mcciplaw.com