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CANADIAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

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ANNUAL REPORT



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Annual Report 1992-93

Canadian Intellectual
Property Office

A Special Operating Agency
within Industry Canada



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Introduction

The Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) is the focal point for Canada's intellectual property (IP) system and it is responsible for administering the intellectual property program of Industry Canada. As a Special Operating Agency (SOA), CIPO's daily operations are independent of the rest of the Department.

CIPO's mission is to accelerate Canada's economic development by encouraging the utilization of the IP system and the exploitation of IP information. CIPO provides a wide range of products and services to the intellectual property community and to the general public. It also supports the federal government's domestic and international interests in intellectual property. CIPO's contribution to Canada's economic prosperity and growth is accomplished through the management and exploitation of five product lines: patents, trade-marks, copyrights, industrial designs and integrated circuit topographies.

CIPO has three distinct client groups comprising current and future creators of intellectual property, exploiters of intellectual property -- the innovators who capitalize on their own economic potential, and agents who facilitate acquisition of intellectual property rights.

CIPO is responsible for ensuring that the processes leading to approval, rejection, or to the registration of intellectual property rights encourage use of ownership and facilitate early public disclosure. The operations of CIPO entail the establishment of principles, policies and procedures that enable clients to obtain intellectual property protection. Of equal importance, CIPO operations focus on promoting the exploitation of the technology inherent in IP to enable Canadians to acquire information that will assist them to compete in domestic and international markets. CIPO provides the linkage between economic development and intellectual property and has a key role in ensuring that the benefits of the IP system accrue to Canadians.

Message From the Director General

The Canadian Intellectual Property Office can look back with satisfaction on many accomplishments during 1992-93. The transition to the status of a Special Operating Agency began. This transition is of great importance, not only because it will permit CIPO to function in a manner much closer to that of a business, but also because SOAs, as envisioned by the federal government, are expressly designed to achieve and maintain the highest quality delivery of services to Canadians.

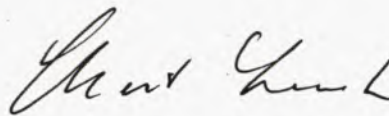
The establishment of the SOA is our means of achieving our prime goal -- the provision of effective and efficient services to our clients. It will make CIPO more accountable to clients, and it will drive initiatives to which we will devote attention as we proceed through 1993-94.

The following *Highlights* section of this report emphasizes that CIPO's organizational transformation is but one of many initiatives undertaken during 1992-93. CIPO accomplishments during the past year cover a wide spectrum of activities from participating in legislative renewal and modernization to the bestablishment of new means to ensure a closer partnership with our clients on a variety of issues of mutual interest. Our success is the result of the willingness of our clients and partners, both within and outside government, to contribute to the improvement of intellectual property services in Canada.

Our success is also indisputably the result of the work and dedication of CIPO employees. Their efforts were, and will remain, essential to CIPO's success. Our organizational culture has undergone many changes over the past year, and these changes have required that CIPO personnel continually adjust to new and ever more challenging circumstances.

In the forefront of these changes is CIPO's new association with Industry Canada. Although subsequent to the end of the 1992-93 fiscal year, the reorganization of government services and institutions offers CIPO the opportunity to coordinate intellectual property administration, information dissemination and educational awareness programs with other government programs and services for Canadian business. I am confident that CIPO's association with Industry Canada will reinforce the importance of intellectual property in Canadian economic success and that it will be the basis for successfully meeting many of the challenges and opportunities we face ahead.

It is the objective of CIPO to continue to exploit its products and services through constant improvement and enhancement of its operations. Whether in the area of international harmonization of intellectual property laws and administration, or in the area of automation of our products and processes, our aim is to improve productive and beneficial intellectual property services for Canada and Canadians.



Mart Leesti
Director General
Canadian Intellectual Property Office

Highlights of The Year

The management and employees of CIPO have realized several accomplishments in the first transition year to a more business-like operations. Highlights of the year are as follows:

Legislative Developments

- An omnibus bill amending all five IP statutes (i.e., patent, trade-marks, copyright, industrial design and integrated circuit topography acts) was tabled in the Senate on December 8, 1992, the objectives being to simplify administration and clarify procedures under these statutes;
- The *Patent Act Amendments Act* (C-91) came into force on February 15, 1993 eliminated the regime of granting compulsory licences on patents for food and medicines;
- An *Act to Amend the Copyright Act* (C-88) was tabled on June 18, 1992 to update the definition of "musical work" and to provide regulation in the telecommunication area.

Improved Service to the Public

- Announcement on June 19, 1992 of IBM Canada Limited as the successful Prime Contractor for the patent automation project TECHSOURCE. This capital project will permit to modernize the Patent Branch and will permit the exploitation of the national and international systems;

- Increased consultation with clients by establishing an Operations Committee, comprised of CIPO's senior management, a delegation of clients (primarily from the legal profession), and, designated mainly by the Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada. The Operations Committee met regularly during the transition year to discuss administrative matters aimed to improve client service;
- Established additional partnerships with the private sector for marketing CIPO products such as databases and expertise. This will further enable the exploitation of products and services;
- Began implementation of Phase II of the trade-mark automation project "INTREPID" in February 1993 for the delivery of worldclass services.

Empowerment

- Implemented the Financial and Administrative Authorities delegated by the Minister and Deputy Minister, in June 1992, to give managers the flexibility of decision making and risk taking regarding their operational responsibilities.

Human Resources

- Improved internal communication among agency employees through information sessions on current topics relating to SOA, Operating Budgets, Delegation of Authorities, and TECHSOURCE, and reviving the publication of a monthly newsletter.

Enhanced Accountability

- Received approval in principle to operate a revolving fund. This will minimize CIPO's dependence on Consolidated Revenue Fund appropriations, reinforce organizational and product line accountability and better represent CIPO's financial position since revenues are not necessarily received at the same time as expenses are incurred.

Several of these accomplishments are the initial phase of a longer term plan.

1 The Business of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office

Mission

The mission and mandate of CIPO focuses on specific products and services by assisting in the development of intellectual property legislation and regulations and by supporting the government's domestic and international responsibilities and interests in intellectual property matters.

To be more effective, CIPO must operate as a business which can act fairly and in the public interest. It must be capable of acting strategically, to translate the granting of exclusive proprietary rights into useable intellectual property knowledge which individuals, firms and industries can use to improve economic performance.

The mission of CIPO is to accelerate Canada's economic development by:

- fostering the utilization of intellectual property system and the exploitation of intellectual property information;
- encouraging invention, innovation and creativity in Canada;
- administering the intellectual property system in Canada which consists of patents, trade-marks, copyrights, industrial designs and integrated circuit topographies; and
- promoting Canada's international intellectual property interests.

Mandate

The mandate under which CIPO executes its mission flows from the statutory and other authorities delegated to it. Other delegations, as determined from time to time, include the administration of various international agreements pertaining to intellectual property.

Special Operating Agency Status

The establishment of an SOA to administer Canada's intellectual property system reflected a desire shared by CIPO and the federal government to expand the benefits of intellectual property for Canada. The 1992-93 fiscal year was CIPO's first year of transition to more business-like operations.

The creation of the SOA encourages:

- cost-effective and more business-like service delivery;
- delegated responsibility for operational matters throughout the organization;
- improved customer service, client consultation and monitoring of service quality;
- making better use of information technology;
- efficient management of resources;
- innovation and initiative in the workplace; and
- effective management of people, including support for training and career development.

Corporate Structure

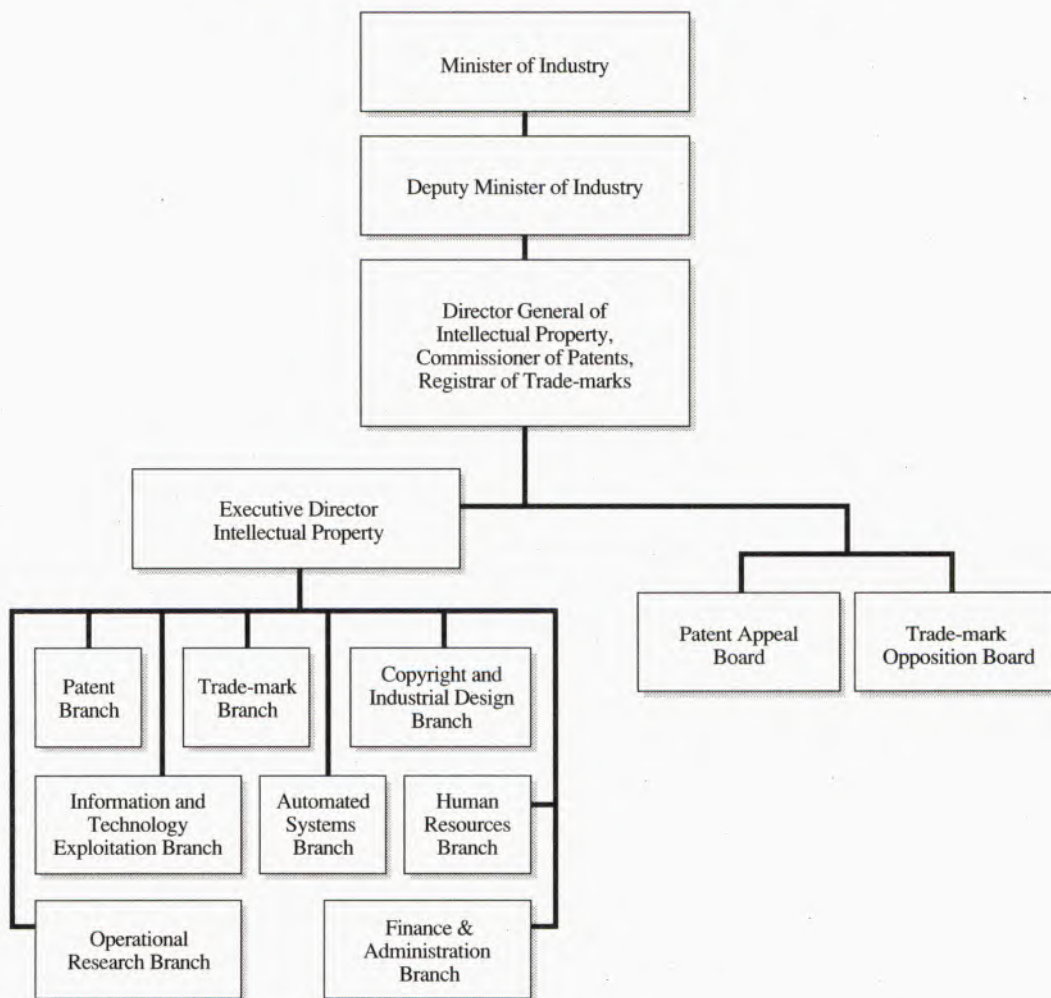
As a sub-activity of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (CCAC), CIPO reported to an Assistant Deputy Minister. The government reorganization in June 1993 merged the activities of CCAC with those of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology, Investment Canada and a portion of the Department of Communications to form the Department of Industry and Science Canada. Since the election of the new federal government in October 1993, the department is

known as Industry Canada. CIPO now reports directly to the Deputy Minister of Industry Canada.

CIPO is responsible for granting or registering equitable exclusive intellectual property rights in Canada and ensuring that information acquired, in exchange for such rights, is publicly available to promote exploitation of innovative technologies internationally.

An outline of CIPO's current corporate structure is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: CIPO's Organizational Structure*



* As of October, 1993. For further information Appendix "A" provides the description of the role and responsibilities of each branch of CIPO.

2 Public Information and Access

The mission of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office is to "accelerate Canada's economic development by fostering the utilization of the IP system and the exploitation of IP information". In 1992-93 CIPO was involved in a significant range of IP dissemination and awareness activities.

The *Patent Office Record*, published weekly, provides information on granted patents and on patent applications that have been laid open for public inspection. All applications filed pursuant to the amended *Patent Act* (i.e., filed after October 1, 1989) are open to public inspection after the expiration of a period of 18 months from the priority date or, if no priority has been claimed, from the date of filing of the application in Canada, or sooner at the request of, or with the approval of, the applicant. The *Trade-Marks Journal* provides weekly information on approved applications to enable persons to oppose registration of any mark which they feel may interfere with their existing rights. Both publications are sent to federal government repository libraries and other subscribers across Canada.

CIPO maintains public search rooms for patents, trade-marks, industrial designs and integrated circuit topographies. The patent files contain leading-edge technical information from around the world. Individuals are encouraged to conduct searches in person through the patent documents available in the patent search rooms. Patent search fields are provided upon request for subject matters of interest. The trade-mark search room has been experimenting with computer tools, developed to search the INTREPID trade-mark data base. Assistance is provided for searching Canadian and other intellectual property document files.

The Patent Information Exploitation (PIE) Program carries out technical information searches of domestic and foreign patents for intermediary organizations. Members of the public, small businesses, manufacturers and research personnel are referred to an accredited intermediary organization for access to this service.

The Public Education Program (PEP) makes Canadians aware of the various intellectual property programs in Canada, as well as how the foreign counterparts of these programs can be used by Canadians. CIPO also publishes a range of booklets and fact sheets which describe the intellectual property laws that it administers, and the services offered by CIPO. To assist CIPO in the distribution of publications, the delivery of the PEP, and the dissemination of the technical information found in patent documents, CIPO uses its network of intermediary organizations. These include provincial research organizations, innovation centres, universities, federal and provincial departments and agencies, as well as offices of Industry Canada located in principal centres across Canada. In 1992-93, the number of intermediary organizations increased from 68 to 73. In addition, three Intellectual Property Advisors, located in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, provided assistance and guidance to clients seeking information in Quebec, Ontario and the Pacific regions.

3 Operational Activities

CIPO must examine, grant, register or reject patent, trade-mark, copyright, industrial design and integrated circuit topography applications.

Presently, CIPO is reviewing its service standards to become more responsive to client needs and to ensure that CIPO services are as accessible as possible.

New performance indicators are being proposed in 1993-94 to determine how best

to serve all clients of CIPO and how to measure this. The agents are currently in the process of surveying their members regarding quality and what they look for in this regard.

The performance indicators listed below provide an overview of the products and services rendered during the year. Appendix "C" provides further statistical information on CIPO's operations.

Volume of Products and Services*

	1991-92	1992-93	Change %
<u>PATENTS</u>			
Applications received	26 423	26 865	+ 1.6
Disposals processed			
- grants processed	16 248	17 247	+ 6.1
Maintenance fees processed	20 805	60 318	+ 289.9
Technological information searches processed	1 319	1 334	+ 1.1
Inquiries processed **	26 096	34 624	+ 32.6
<u>TRADE-MARKS</u>			
Applications received	23 418	24 280	+ 3.6
Disposals processed			
- registrations processed	14 087	14 093	-
Inquiries processed **	14 347	19 098	+ 33.1
<u>COPYRIGHTS</u>			
Applications received	8 675	9 512	+ 9.6
Disposals processed			
- registrations processed	8 135	8 921	+ 9.6
Inquiries processed **	17 251	17 957	+ 0.4
<u>INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS</u>			
Applications received	2 361	2 210	- 6.4
Disposals processed			
- registrations processed	2 089	2 114	+ 1.1
Inquiries processed **	5 766	5 896	+ 2.2

* The *Integrated Circuit Topography Act*, and regulations came into force May 1, 1993. Therefore, there were no applications for registration.

** Includes enquiries processed from both the product line and the Information and Technology Exploitation Branch.

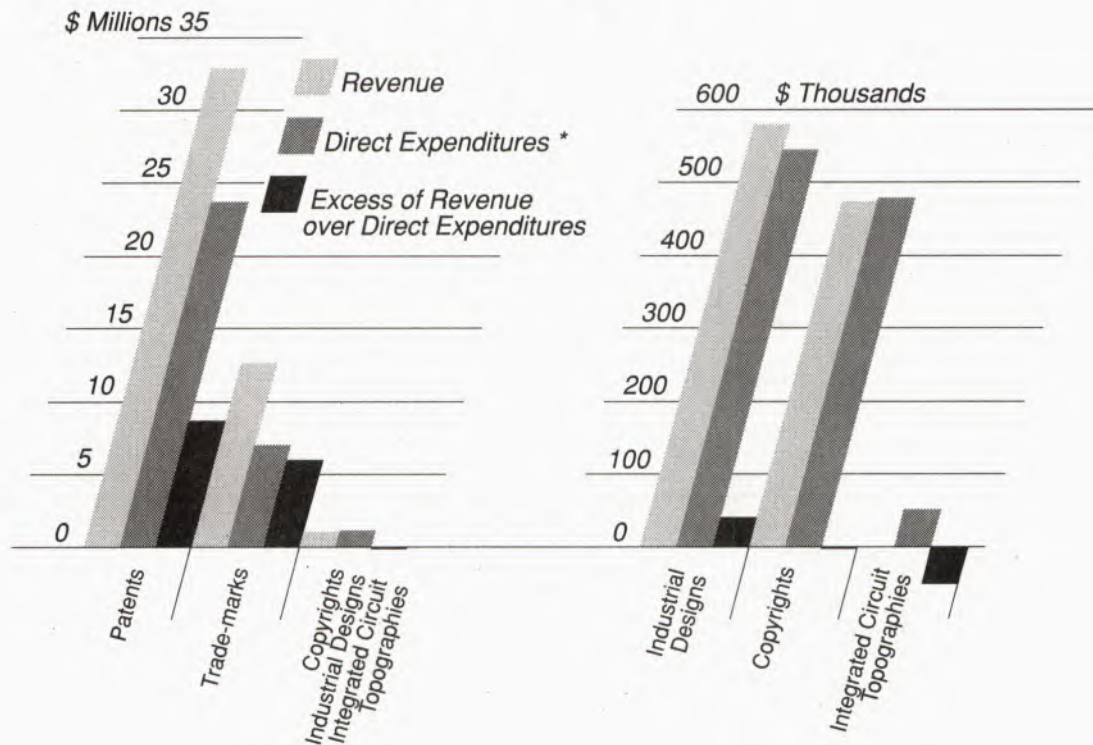
Financial Summary

With total revenue (cash receipts) of \$46.7 million and direct expenditures of \$32.0 million, a net amount of \$14.7 million in excess of CIPO operational costs was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). CIPO is currently funded through annual appropriations approved by Parliament.

This excludes services received/provided without charge from/to other government departments, depreciation of assets, etc. The recent financial performance is summarized as follows:

- 19% increase in revenue (cash receipts)
- high capital project implementation costs (TECHSOURCE)

Financial Results of the Program



* *Direct expenditures* include direct labour (including employee benefits); direct operating expenses such as travel, professional services etc; direct material costs and capital acquisitions.

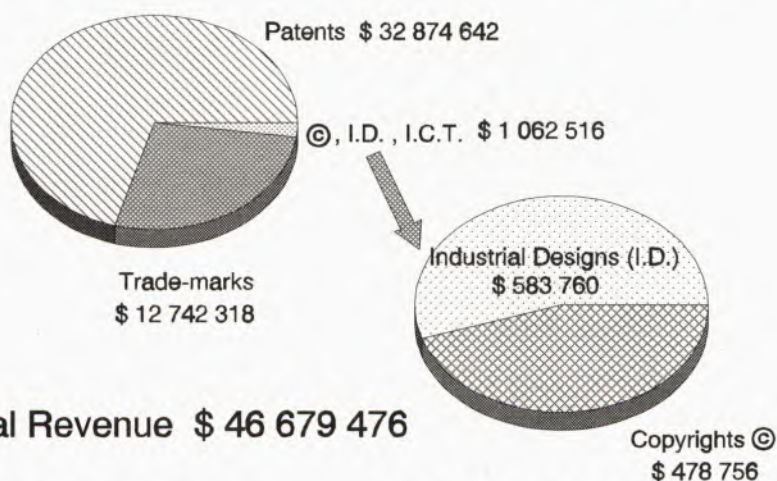
Revenues (Cash Receipts) by Product Line

	1991-92	1992-93	Change %	Proportion in 1992-93 %
Patents	\$ 28 587 536	\$ 32 874 642	+ 15.0	70.4
Trade-marks	12 920 138	12 742 318	- 1.4	27.3
Copyrights	483 102	478 756	- 0.9	1.0
Industrial Designs	592 010	583 760	- 1.4	1.3
Integrated Circuit Topographies	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 42 582 786	\$ 46 679 476	+ 9.6	100.0

The main sources of revenue were patents (70.4%) and trade-marks (27.3%). The net increase in revenue is mainly attributable to patent maintenance fees which generated \$6.0 million in 1992-93, a net increase of

\$4.3 million from 1991-92. Revenues also include receipt of copyright fine payments. CIPO anticipates that the revenue target will remain constant, unless additional resources are provided to deal with the workload.

Revenue by Product Line 1992-93



Note: The *Integrated Circuit Topography (I.C.T.) Act*, which was assented to on June 27, 1990 came into force on May 1, 1993.

Direct Expenditures by Product Line

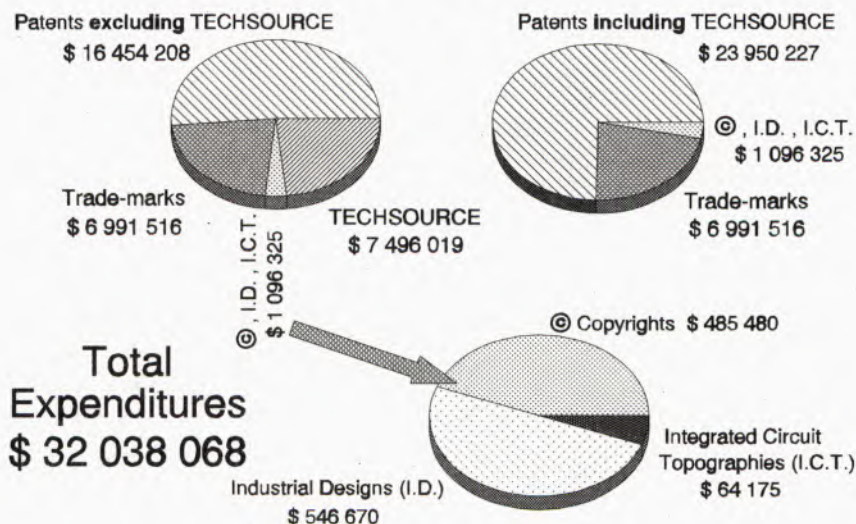
	1991-92 *	1992-93 *	Change %	Proportion in 1992-93 %
Patents **	\$ 19 280 266	\$ 23 950 227	+ 24.2	74.8
Trade-marks	6 501 791	6 991 516	+ 7.5	21.8
Copyrights ***	608 722	485 480	- 20.2	1.5
Industrial Designs	481 209	546 670	+ 13.6	1.7
Integrated Circuit Topographies ****	-	64 175	+ 100.0	0.2
Total	\$ 26 871 988	\$ 32 038 068	+ 19.2	100.0

* Data have been restated to reflect realignment of overhead expenditures between all product lines.

** Includes TECHSOURCE costs. Major expenditures were incurred for the development of TECHSOURCE, for the Core Phase implementation which represented an increase of \$4.6 million over 1991-92, totalling \$7.5 million in spending in 1992-93.

*** Expenditures also include copyright legal fees.

**** Expenditures were incurred in the fourth quarter of 1992-93 to set-up the processing of integrated circuit topography applications. The *Integrated Circuit Topography (I.C.T.) Act*, which was assented to on June 27, 1990, came into force in the first quarter of 1993-94.

Direct Expenditures by Product Line 1992-93

4 Information Systems

For CIPO, taking advantage of international opportunities requires focused attention to the automation and the organization of Canada's IP business. Automation of the IP system is a central force for organizing and disseminating technological information to accelerate technology transfer within Canada. Automation is essential to contribute to the development and marketing of new products and to provide the means to link Canada's international information systems. To meet these opportunities and be more competitive internationally, CIPO has implemented initiatives such as patent automation through TECHSOURCE and trade-mark automation through INTREPID. This will transform the way the patent and trade-mark operations will be conducted, with increasing reliance being placed on electronic access and workflow, and decreasing reliance on a paper-based system.

Details of CIPO Capital Project Spending

(\$000's)	Spending Limitation	Spending to 31/3/1993	Forecast Spending 1993-94	Forecast Future Years' Spending
TECHSOURCE - Patents	76 606	14 087	20 661	41 858
INTREPID - Trade-marks	12 355	3 450	619	8 286

TECHSOURCE - Patents

In 1990-91 the Canadian Patent Office received Effective Project Approval for TECHSOURCE at a total estimated cost of \$76.6 million. Installation and testing of a functionally representative system began in 1992-93, prior to proceeding with full implementation. The project to automate the patent operations of CIPO achieved a significant milestone on June 19, 1992, when the contract for

\$49 million was signed with IBM Canada Limited to undertake the project as prime contractor.

After a rigorous selection process and pre-acceptance test, IBM was selected to provide a turnkey system comprising hardware, software, systems integration, facilities management, backfile conversion and a comprehensive training program. Included among the sub-contractors to IBM were STS Canada Ltd. for backfile conversion, Coopers & Lybrand for human factors engineering, Infodata Systems Inc. for the INQUIRE/Text search sub-system, and le groupe CGI Inc. for application development. The contract with IBM is for full implementation of the TECHSOURCE system over the course of the following three years, with completion scheduled for March 31, 1996.

Following contractual agreement, efforts during 1992-93 were focused on the development of the system for Core Phase implementation. User requirements were confirmed, user representatives appointed and a transition team formed to work with the prime contractor in transforming the requirements into automated system procedures. All of the functionality required for the TECHSOURCE document imaging system is to be developed for the Core Phase. About ten percent of staff will be involved in the operational acceptance test of the system scheduled for 1993-94. Success of the operational acceptance test will result in full internal deployment of the system in 1994-95, and external access in 1995-96.

To guide the work of the Automated Systems Branch, which has responsibility for the TECHSOURCE project, several committees continued to provide direction and advice during 1992-93. One of these committees -- the Patent Automation Advisory Committee -- includes five members of the Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada. The Committee

is particularly valuable in providing the views of patent agents in private and industrial practice, and will take on added importance when the private sector is connected to the system in the project's final phase.

INTREPID - Trade-marks

The Trade-mark Branch has found automation to be the most effective and practical solution for leading the Branch to the delivery of timely and worldclass services to Canadians as well as to foreign clients.

The Trade-mark Branch long range informatics plan, which was initiated in the Fall of 1986, identified clear requirements for an automation project for which the acronym INTREPID was chosen to define the application for Integrated Trade-mark Electronic Processing of Information and Designs. The objectives of INTREPID are improving the service to the public; potentially increasing the revenues generated by CIPO; and maintaining the resources of the Trade-mark Branch by avoiding high additional costs of keeping pace with increasing workloads.

Because INTREPID is such a large and complex project, it has been divided into three major phases to allow for more reasonable and manageable project scopes. Phase I, the automation of the main flow of the pending process, was completed successfully in September 1989. Phase II, which is presently being developed, is the completion of the pending process automation, the automation of the registered data process and the addition of new functionalities including the simultaneous on-line availability of trade-marks text and designs. Phase III will be the implementation of an electronic filing and document imaging system solution. It is anticipated that Phase III will commence in 1995-96.

5 Legislative Developments

In 1992-93, CIPO saw intense parliamentary activity affecting numerous IP framework laws covering both policy and operational aspects of the IP system. Several amendments were made to the regulations administered by CIPO.

Review of Intellectual Property Legislation

The *Intellectual Property Law Improvement Act* (S-17) was tabled in the Senate on December 8, 1992. This Act makes amendments to each of the 5 major intellectual property statutes, the objectives being to simplify administration and clarify procedures under these statutes. The principal changes relate to registered users of trade-marks, and to internal priority of patent applications and deposit of patent microorganisms. The sections of this Act dealing with copyrights, industrial designs, integrated circuit topographies and trade-marks came into force in the first quarter of 1993-94.

An Act to Amend the Copyright Act (C-88) was tabled on June 18, 1992. This Act updates the definition of "musical work" in order to clarify what constitutes an infringement of such a work. The Regulations clearly stipulate that all participants in the communications chain share responsibility for payment of royalties for the transmission of musical and other telecommunication works. This Act came into force in the second quarter of 1993-94.

The *Patent Act Amendments Act 1992* (C-91) was tabled in the House of Commons on June 23, 1992 and assented to on February 4, 1993. All sections came into force on February 15, 1993 with the exception of section 55.1 which came into force on March 12, 1993. This enactment, among other things, eliminated the practice of granting compulsory licences on patents for food and medicines.

An Act to Implement the North American Free Trade Agreement (C-115) was tabled on February 25, 1993 and assented to in the first quarter of 1993-94. When it comes into force this Act will amend the *Copyright Act*, the *Industrial Design Act*, the *Patent Act* and the *Trade-marks Act*.

The *Integrated Circuit Topography Act*, which was assented to on June 27, 1990 entered into force in the first quarter of 1993-94. This Act is intended to define a new type of intellectual property in that it affords protection for a three-dimensional configuration of electronic circuits used in semi-conductor chips. Protection under this Act will be extended to other countries, thereby making reciprocal protection available to Canadians.

Amendments to Intellectual Property Regulations

During the fiscal year the following regulations came into force.

Patent Act

- SOR/93-133 on March 12, 1993 provides for a linkage between the Notice of Compliance issued by the Minister of Health and Welfare and the relevant product or use patents for the medicine;
- SOR/93-134 on March 12, 1993 sets the period under section 55.2(2) during which it is not an infringement to manufacture and store articles made before the expiry of the patent; and
- SOR/93-136 on March 16, 1993 revoked the requirement to leave no record of a refused or withdrawn application for reissue.

6 International Activities

Internationally, CIPO continued to participate in activities related to its statutory responsibilities, as well as undertaking initiatives that protect and enhance Canadian IP interests abroad, and those that contribute to its operational efficiency.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Global efforts to standardize and harmonize IP laws and practice continued throughout the year, and CIPO officials participated in and/or provided input to Canadian positions taken in international fora. Regarding the Uruguay Round, there was little activity during the year with respect to the GATT chapter on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Further progress awaits resolution of other Uruguay Round issues.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Negotiations leading to the *North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)* with the United States and Mexico included the development of provisions on IP matters. CIPO provided input to various IP issues dealt with by the IP chapter in the *NAFTA*.

World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO)

Work continued with respect to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) initiative to prepare a *Patent Law Treaty* to harmonize patent law and practice among the member states of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. During the year, CIPO attended, as an observer, a Trilateral Working Group at the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich, attended by the EPO member states as well as delegations from other countries including Japan, USA and Australia, which discussed the provisions of the draft Treaty. The Treaty was scheduled to be approved at a Diplomatic Conference in July 1993, but the Conference was postponed to a later date to be discussed at the WIPO Governing Bodies meetings in September 1993.

CIPO also participated in the WIPO initiative to harmonize trade-mark procedures. The draft *Trademark Law Treaty* under preparation will simplify administrative procedures and forms related to the filing of trade-mark applications and the registration of trade-marks.

The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) and the Working Groups established by the Committee continued to encourage close cooperation among member states and to develop standards and other useful documentation in the field of industrial property information. CIPO participated in the work of the PCIPI and its working groups, with particular interest in tasks related to the establishment of electronic storage and handling of patent information. These tasks are of special interest to CIPO in view of the TECHSOURCE project to automate the patent operations.

In order to modernize and upgrade the operations of industrial property offices in developing countries, CIPO continued to provide technical assistance in industrial property matters to officials in these countries. Under the aegis of the WIPO development cooperation program, experts from CIPO provided industrial property training, information and advice to officials in India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, as well as preliminary search and examination reports on patent applications filed with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), located in Harare, Zimbabwe. In addition, officials from developing countries also visited CIPO for training in various aspects of CIPO operations.

7 Corporate Management

Government's Financial and Management Reforms

In the February 1991 Government Budget, the Minister of Finance announced a number of measures intended to bring about both immediate savings and lasting efficiencies in government programs and services. In order to sustain a healthy economy and a sound financial position for the government, fundamental changes were required in the way the programs and services are delivered to the public. One of the government initiatives was to propose the Intellectual Property Directorate as a potential SOA with expected improvements in service quality and overall value for the client's dollar.

During 1992-93, CIPO undertook a number of initiatives towards further implementing the Government's financial and management reforms and ensuring that the resources available in CIPO are adequate to service client needs and achieve the objectives of the IP program.

Performance and Financial Management

In the last few years, the federal government has been intensifying its efforts in the area of user fees. User fees shift the burden of financing activities that provide benefits to specific users from taxpayers at large to those who benefit most directly. In doing so, they permit the principles of fairness and equity to be applied to the financing of government services.

In order to achieve these principles, CIPO obtained approval in principle by Treasury Board ministers to establish and operate a revolving fund noting that the fund should be operated on a break-even basis, including the depreciation costs of all major projects.

CIPO is currently preparing a Business Plan that will address the strategic objectives and accountabilities of CIPO in addition to the human and financial resources and strategies required to meet the objectives. It will address client-related, product line specific, strategic and operational issues as well as specific performance measures and targets to be monitored over the planning period. The goal is to provide an efficient, cost-effective, high quality service "on demand", i.e., in accordance with clients' expressed wishes and willingness to pay. Discussions with clients have begun and will continue, in order to identify current needs.

Consideration of the future challenges facing CIPO in the evolving public sector environment indicates that a more flexible financial management arrangement would help increase the efficiency and effectiveness of CIPO in responding to client demands. Central to this is the establishment of a revolving fund that will permit the adoption of accrual accounting and the implementation of a suitable management accounting system. The adoption of accrual accounting makes good financial sense since revenues are not received at the same time as expenses are incurred.

The implementation of a revolving fund will enable CIPO to retain fees collected for IP products and services. The fees will cover the full costs of operating CIPO, including any which may be the result of providing an improved service to the clients. In addition, it will minimize CIPO's dependence on Consolidated Revenue Fund appropriations and will reinforce organizational and product line accountability by making CIPO accountable for the full use of funds and for the full costs of its operations.

The Business Plan will emphasize that appropriate systems and controls are in place to

ensure the integrity of the revolving fund and the program, and that the relationship between revenue generating activities and value added services is clearly understood.

Organizational Structure

There was a need to clarify responsibilities and improve employee understanding of CIPO's business, but above all, there was a need to establish a clear and uncompromised accountability for results in each product line.

CIPO has restructured to achieve product line oriented accountability. Functionally oriented organizational units will be retained only if it is clear that the benefits of economy, coordination, or service performance outweigh the benefits of accountability to a specific product line.

Human Resources

To ensure good management of human resources, CIPO established a Human Resources Branch responsible for developing long-term strategies to be integrated into the operational work plans. This will enable CIPO's employees to work together to build and maintain a "worldclass" operation.

During its first year of operation as an SOA, CIPO conducted an employee survey on their views of belonging to an SOA, their understanding of the business and future direction of CIPO, as well as their suggestions for operational requirements. This was a first step in expanding communication with employees.

Further, a detailed action plan for implementing CIPO's priorities for human resources management was developed. The implementation of the action plan will begin in the second year of CIPO's operations as an SOA. The central thrust of CIPO's human resource activity is to align its human resource initiatives with its product lines. The initiatives will focus on management and human resource

principles, vision, goals and objectives, and client service values.

Finance

A Finance and Administration Branch was established in 1992-93 to complete requirements in support of approval to implement the revolving fund and to provide support to managers in all areas of CIPO related to performance and financial management. The effect of this effort in 1992-93 has been to:

- move the organization's accounting structure to a full-cost and product line specific accrual basis; and
- complete pro forma financial statements, as well as projected statements of operations by product line to the year 2003;

Empowerment

In November 1992, CIPO was the first activity in the Department to successfully implement the Financial and Administrative Authorities delegated by the Minister and Deputy Minister in June 1992. The Financial and Administrative Authorities have empowered managers with responsibility for decision-making and risk-taking and accountability. This has proven successful in the efficient and effective use of resources in operations.

Accommodation

In the second year of a five-year accommodation project, CIPO received interim funding of \$0.6 million to begin to resolve the current office space shortage and planned activities relating to recent legislative changes such as the general patents amendments included in *Bill C-22*, implementation of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty*, introduction of the *Integrated Circuit Topography Act* and automation of projects including TECHSOURCE and INTREPID.

Appendices

A CIPO Organizational Structure

Appendix A

The delivery of CIPO's services is undertaken within an organizational framework which supports CIPO's mandate, role and objectives. The senior management of CIPO consist of two senior positions that combine a number of responsibilities:

- Commissioner of Patents, Registrar of Trade-marks and Director General; and
- Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

The Director General, as Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade-marks, is responsible for executing the special statutory responsibilities set forth in seven separate statutes -- that is, the *Patent Act*, the *Trade-marks Act*, the *Industrial Design Act*, the *Copyright Act*, the *Public Servants Invention Act*, the *Timber Marking Act* and the *Integrated Circuit Topography Act*. The Director General has delegated authorities commensurate with his accountabilities and reported to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Bureau of Corporate Affairs and Legislative Policy, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada. With the government reorganization effective in June 1993, the Director General reports directly to the Deputy Minister of Industry Canada.

The Executive Director, who acts as Chief Operating Officer, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of CIPO. He is accountable for the sound management of CIPO by providing long-term strategic direction, and is responsible for ensuring that CIPO meets its agreed objectives and performance targets, and for reporting upon actual versus target performance through the planning and reporting framework. The Executive Director has delegated authorities commensurate with his accountabilities and reports to the Director General.

Other senior officers are responsible for directing and managing the major functions of CIPO in order to administer the IP system, maintain the legislative and regulatory framework for IP, represent Canada's IP interests, manage IP awareness and information dissemination, and grant/register IP rights. The senior officers report to the Director General and/or the Executive Director, and have delegated authorities commensurate with their accountabilities.

Within CIPO, the responsibilities are administered by ten branches:

The Patent Branch is responsible for activities under the *Patent Act* leading to the grant of patents in Canada. It is also responsible for other activities such as participation in programs related to the dissemination of technical patent information and public education, the publication of the *Patent Office Record*, maintenance of registers and the administration of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty*. The key functions are patent registration, examination, processing registration of assignments (ownership changes), collection of fees such as maintenance fees and publication of patent-related information. The benefits for Canada of packaging and disseminating patent -- technology awareness and technology diffusion -- originate with patent information. The key issues governing the Patent Branch activities in the next few years, will be information dissemination, the integration of TECHSOURCE and improved quality service and productivity levels.

The Trade-mark Branch determines which trade-marks are entitled to exclusive use by owners, and maintains the Trade-mark Register and associated records of trade-marks consistent with public interest in order to encourage the disclosure of trade-mark information and ensure public awareness. Trade-mark applications which have been examined and deemed acceptable are advertised in the weekly *Trade Marks Journal* to enable persons to oppose any marks that they feel may interfere with their existing rights.

The Branch maintains a search room for the public to refer to the registers and indexes of registered marks. A newly registered trade-mark remains on the register for an initial period of 15 years, and may be renewed for additional 15-year periods indefinitely. Harmonization of trade-mark operations is being pursued through the vehicle of the Madrid Protocol to improve access for Canadians to foreign markets.

The Copyright and Industrial Design Branch maintains registers under the *Copyright Act*, the *Industrial Design Act* and the *Timber Marking Act* and provides examination and registration of documents for use in civil and criminal proceedings. Information about the legislation and the registration systems is provided to the public by making the registers accessible; answering detailed enquiries and distributing information materials; advising on appropriate legislative change, and managing new and revised regulations. The Branch prepared for receipt of integrated circuit topography applications during 1992-93 by finalizing regulations ready for implementation early the following year.

Continued effort will be made to have information and legislation that supports the varied needs of Canadians in sound, cultural and economic development. There will be emphasis on wider access to the information in the registers through automated services and the provision of information through various means across Canada.

The Information and Technology Exploitation (ITE) Branch makes CIPO's clients aware of IP system and their benefits, and disseminates the technical and business information found within CIPO databases. Its functions extend from the classification of patent documents to the administration and maintenance of document search files; from IP inquiries, information and publication services to public education programs which involve presentations to various technical organizations, universities and schools, and attendance at trade shows.

The ITE Branch also develops the intermediary network for serving target client groups such as provincial research councils, industry organizations, universities and innovation centres to provide IP information to a broad spectrum of IP users. Finally, the ITE Branch has IP Advisor specialists in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver to work with intermediaries in the regions and to provide help in all areas of IP to local small-/and medium-sized businesses.

The ITE Branch is also responsible for proactively stimulating and facilitating the development and implementation of business opportunities involving CIPO assets -- technology, services and expertise. Some of the activities in this area include planning, organizing and directing the identification and development of new markets and assets, the acquisition and management of new business partners, the negotiation of contracts and licensing agreements, helping CIPO protect its investment and interest in its assets, protecting and expanding its revenue base and promoting Canada's international IP interests.

The Automated Systems Branch's prime purpose is to automate the operations of the Patent Branch to enable the information contained in patents to be disseminated electronically. This is a \$76 million project known as TECHSOURCE. TECHSOURCE project management must ensure that the prime contractor (IBM Canada) delivers the system as specified, on time and within the contract budget, and that the system meets user requirements.

The Branch is also required to develop informatics policy positions with respect to international patent matters and is required to liaise with foreign patent offices and with WIPO to carry them out.

The Human Resources Branch was created in the last quarter of the year. Its role and responsibilities are to provide information and advice, propose management tools, and develop policies and strategic plans to support the management of CIPO human resources. The objectives of the Branch for the coming year are: to integrate human resources planning with operational planning within each Branch of CIPO, to disseminate the corporate culture through an extensive information program for employees, and to manage the impact on staff of automation, by establishing a project team to specifically deal with the human element.

The Operational Research Branch is accountable for research and planning in support of CIPO operations. Responsibilities include the management of a program to advance Canada's intellectual property concerns internationally; directing the strategic and business planning processes for CIPO; the implementation of IP legislation and regulations related to special powers of the Commissioner of Patents and the Registrar of Trade-marks; and implementation of regulatory reviews and amendments.

The Finance and Administration Branch was established in 1992-93 to provide support to managers in all areas of CIPO related to administration and finance. The Branch plans and directs the provision of a full range of services including supervising implementation and ongoing maintenance of computerized and manual financial and administrative systems, financial planning and reporting, analysis and accounting, material management, accommodation and security. The effect of establishing a Finance and Administration Branch has been to move the organization's accounting structure to a full cost and product line specific accrual basis, to complete a five-year retroactive statement of operations by product line on a full-cost, accrual basis and to complete *pro forma* financial statements as well as projected statements of operations by product line.

The Patent Appeal Board arbitrates impasses between patent and industrial design examiners and applicants, for patent and industrial design rights, when disagreements with respect to entitlements arise. The Board makes recommendations to the Commissioner of Patents who has statutory authority to refuse a patent application and has authority delegated from the Minister of the department to refuse the registration of an industrial design. Decisions can be appealed to the Federal Court of Canada. These cover such wide ranging issues as the patentability of living matter, computer software and hardware, the operability of inventions, obviousness, and originality of designs.

The Board also coordinates the administration of re-examination provisions of the *Patent Act* and recommends policy relating to the re-examination function. Finally, the Board reviews the final stages of prosecution designed to determine the first inventor between parties with conflicting claims for invention.

The Trade-mark Opposition Board administers two separate adversarial proceedings arising under the *Trade-marks Act*: the oppositions to the registration of trade-marks and the summary expungement of trade-mark registrations. The Board oversees each of the proceedings from initiation to the rendering of final decisions, including all rulings made during the course of the proceedings. All decisions rendered by the Board are subject to appeal to the Federal Court, Trial Division and any interim rulings made during the course of the proceedings are subject to possible review by the Federal Court.



B Planning Strategies

Appendix B

The first year of transition has challenged the management and employees of CIPO to plan and identify the right priorities for Canadian intellectual property. A **Framework Document** and a **Transitional Business Plan** were approved in principle by Treasury Board for CIPO to operate as an SOA.

The Framework Document outlined CIPO's special status and flexibility as an SOA and provided the basis of its relationship with Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada (CCAC). A revised document will be written in 1993-94, reflecting the new relationship within Industry Canada.

The Transitional Business Plan included details of the specific flexibilities requested with the SOA status. It identified the business objectives and goals to be met in the fiscal year and outlined the strategies for achieving them, including required resources. The 1993-94 Business Plan is currently being prepared based on CIPO's commitment to change the concept into an accomplishment. The Business Plan will provide an assessment of services, management, marketing, human resources, financial plans and performance measures and objectives for the next three-year period. It addresses the following:

- the forces shaping the business of intellectual property;
- CIPO's product lines -- what each contributes to intellectual property use in Canada and what must be accomplished in each product line to achieve better service, financial stability and to enhance contribution to development;
- CIPO's structure -- the strategic and operational issues and actions to be undertaken to improve accountability and emphasize results rather than processes; and
- CIPO's priorities -- for the next one to three years the decisions that will be taken and the changes that will be introduced to ensure commitments are met.

The Business Plan is prepared annually and is the basis for the accountability contract between the Director General, CIPO and the Deputy Minister of Industry Canada.

The **Annual Report** describes the operations and gives an accounting of the financial situation over the preceding fiscal year. This is the first Annual Report to be presented by CIPO as a Special Operating Agency.

The Framework Document, the Business Plan and the Annual Report are central to SOA accountability.

C Statistical Information

Appendix C

Patents

The Patent Branch is responsible for processing patent applications and encouraging Canadians to exploit the technological information contained in patents. In order to be granted, a patent application must contain subject matter which is novel, has utility, and involves inventive ingenuity in accordance with requirements of the *Patent Act*, the *Patent Rules*, and relevant Canadian jurisprudence. An inventor currently seeking protection can expect to obtain exclusive rights to make, use and sell an invention in Canada for up to 20 years from the date of filing of a patent application.

Individuals are encouraged to search the patent documents that are available through the search room -- patent search fields are provided upon request for particular subject matters of interest. Under the Patent Information Exploitation (PIE) program, technical information searches of domestic and foreign patent documents are carried out for intermediary organizations. Members of the public wishing to obtain the results of a technical information search are referred to an accredited intermediary organization.

Requests for Patent Information	1991-92	1992-93
Assistance in defining patent search field	3 887	3 778
Technology searches for organizations	1 319	1 334
Requests for reference material	59 507* 158 981**	63 828* 273 175**

- * Includes reference requests for laid-open applications and Canadian patents only.
- ** Includes all reference requests from the library (e.g. foreign patents, Canadian patents, requests for materials from archives). The increase in the number of requests is attributable to increase applications laid open for public inspection filed after October 1, 1989, pursuant to the amended *Patent Act*.

Transactions of the Patent Branch	1991-92	1992-93
Applications for patent	26 423	26 865
National	21 793	19 397
PCT	4 630	7 468
Applications reported	37 140	12 200
Applications allowed	18 755	17 296
Applications forfeited	783	2 498
Applications abandoned	7 269	8 916
Applications restored under section 75 after failure to pay final fee	148	101
Applications reinstated under section 32 after abandonment for failure to reply to an official action	130	142
Requests for examination*	7 326	9 399
Patents granted	16 248	17 247
Patents reissued**	11	19
Patents issued under the <i>Public Servants Inventions Act</i> **	42	52
Assignments recorded	20 608	28 139
Maintenance fee payments received	20 805	60 318
Applications abandoned for non-payment of maintenance fee (new Act)	1 996	2 926
Patents abandoned for non-payment of maintenance fee (old Act)	895	2 844
Applications reinstated for payment of maintenance fee (new Act)	95	586
Patents reinstated for payment of maintenance fee (old Act)	67	331
* Under the revised <i>Patent Act</i> that came into force on October 1, 1989.		
** Included in Patents granted.		

Patent Agents Register	1991-92	1992-93
Canadian resident agents	343	373
Canadian firms	86	84
Non-residents	975	968
Total	1 404	1 425

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Canadian applicants can file *PCT* international applications in Canada. This filing is equivalent to a national filing in each of the member states designated by the applicant. The applicant, when electing the Office under Chapter II, has 30 months to comply with the requirements and, in all other cases including designations under Chapter I, a 20-month period is applicable. Similarly, Canada can be designated by applicants who file in any of the other 58 member countries.

PCT filings have exceeded expectations both in Canada and abroad. The following table summarizes the transactions under the *Patent Cooperation Treaty* during the past two fiscal years.

Transactions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty	1991-92	1992-93
International applications filed in Canada	462	570
International applications filed worldwide	22 247	25 917
Canadian designations	16 319	17 774
Canadians elections	10 500	9 984
Entry to the National Phase under Chapter I	1 988	2 005
Entry to the National Phase under Chapter II	2 642	5 463

Compulsory Licences

Until February 15, 1993, the Commissioner of Patents was empowered under sections 39(3) and 39(4) of the *Patent Act* to grant

compulsory licences for patents for food or medicine and under section 39.16 of the *Patent Act* to declare that an invention that is a medicine is an invention that has been invented and developed in Canada. Sections 39(3) and 39(4) were repealed in February 1993. Under sections 65 to 70, the Commissioner has authority to grant a licence to an applicant when patent rights have been abused.

The activities for the past two fiscal years under these sections of the Act are summarized in the following table.

Section 39(3) (Food)	1991-92	1992-93
Applications received	0	0
Licences granted	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	0
Applications pending	0	0

Section 39(4) (Medicine)

Applications received	103	241
Licences granted	31	21
Licences refused	2	334
Applications withdrawn	7	9
Applications pending	123	0

Section 39.16 (Canadian Invention)

Applications received	0	1
Declarations made	0	0
Declarations refused	0	1
Applications withdrawn	0	0
Application pending	0	0

Sections 65-70 (Abuse)

Applications received	0	0
Licences granted	0	0
Licences refused	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	1
Applications pending	4	3

Compensation for Government Use of Patented Inventions

Under sections 19 and 20, the Commissioner of Patents rules on compensation levels owed to inventors for government use of their patented inventions. Compensation decisions by the Commissioner during the past two fiscal years are summarized below.

Compensation	1991-92	1992-93
Applications received	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	0
Applications decided	0	0
Applications pending	1	1

Patent Appeal Board

The Patent Appeal Board reviews final rejections of applications for the grant of patents and for the registration of industrial designs, resolves conflicts between patent applicants whose claims cover the same invention, and oversees the re-examination of patents. The Board may hold formal hearings as part of the review procedure. The Board's operations during the past two fiscal years are summarized below.

Final Rejections Patents	1991-92	1992-93
Rejections referred to the Board	15	15
Rejections affirmed	4	6
Rejections modified	3	0
Rejections reversed	2	3
Disposal without formal decision	3	2
Hearings held	9	3
Appeals before the Board	17	23

Decisions published in the Patent Office Record

	1991-92	1992-93
full	1	0
part	2	0

Industrial Designs

	1991-92	1992-93
Rejections affirmed	5	3
Rejections reversed	2	0
Hearings held	9	3
Appeals before the Board	2	3

Conflicts Section 43

	1991-92	1992-93
Conflicts referred to the Board	8	15
Conflicts disposed	9	7
Conflicts before the Board	3	11

Re-examination Section 48.1

	1991-92	1992-93
Requests filed	1	1
Requests disposed	0	5
Requests with re-examination boards	5	1

Copyrights and Industrial Designs

The Copyright and Industrial Design Branch administers the *Copyright Act*, the *Industrial Design Act*, the *Integrated Circuit Topography Act*, the *Timber Marking Act*, and their regulations.

Copyright protection exists automatically upon the creation of an original literary, artistic, dramatic or musical work and normally extends for the life of the creator or author, plus 50 years thereafter. A copyright may be registered, although it is not necessary to do so, in order to have rights. Registration provides evidence for court purposes.

Industrial designs are registered upon application. The protection is for the appearance or shape of an article of manufacture. Registration of a design under the *Industrial Design Act* gives the registered owner sole rights to use the design in Canada for a period of five years, renewable for one further period of five years. Registration is required in order to have industrial design protection.

The *Timber Marking Act* provides for the registration of marks to identify the ownership of timber floated down inland waterways in Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec. During the year there were no registrations of timber marks, reflecting the technological changes in this industry.

The *Integrated Circuit Topography Act*, and regulations were not in force during 1992-93 but are imminent. Therefore, there were no applications for registration.

The following table summarizes the transactions of the Branch during the past two fiscal years.

Transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Branch	1991-92	1992-93
Copyrights		
Applications received	8 675	9 512
Copyrights registered	8 135	8 921
Assignments recorded	455	357
Applications abandoned	290	279
Oral and written inquiries	14 271	12 907

Industrial Designs	1991-92	1992-93
Applications received	2 361	2 210
Designs registered	2 089	2 114
Registrations renewed	968	880
Assignments recorded	297	295
Number of designs affected by assignments	336	601
Applications abandoned	262	385
Oral and written inquiries	4 625	4 565

Trade-marks

The Trade-mark Branch determines which trade-marks are entitled to exclusive use by owners, and maintains the Trade-mark Register and associated records of trade-marks to encourage the disclosure of trade-marks information and ensure public awareness.

A newly registered trade-mark remains on the register for an initial period of 15 years, and may be renewed for additional 15-year periods indefinitely provided the trade-mark remains in use. If a trade-mark is licensed, the owner must have the licensee recorded as a registered user against the trade-mark registration in order to protect the validity of the mark. This is accomplished by filing an application with the Trade-mark Branch.

Trade-marks are advertised in the "Trade Marks Journal" to enable persons to oppose registration of any mark that they feel may interfere with their existing rights. The Branch maintains a search room where the public can search the registers and indexes of registered marks and users.

The following table summarizes the transactions of the Trade-mark Branch over the past two fiscal years.

Transactions of the Trade-mark Branch	1991-92	1992-93
Trade-mark applications filed	23 418	24 280
Trade-mark applications advertised	21 950	21 033
Trade-mark registrations	14 087	14 093
Registered user applications filed	10 173	9 068
Number of trade-marks governed by registered user applications (registered and pending)	30 316	28 497
Registered users registered	26 059	10 532
Registered user registrations modified	2 829	1 897
Registered user registrations cancelled	5 311	4 446
Transfer applications filed	19 550	19 548
Transfers registered	18 750	21 147
Trade-mark registrations renewed	5 740	4 605
Trade-mark registrations expunged	3 200	3 564
Amendments entered on the register	33 010	33 678
Copies prepared	152 422	129 451
Duly registered trade-mark agents	1 451	1 450

Trade-mark Opposition Board

The Trade-mark Opposition Board is comprised of a chairman and three members, each of whom has delegated authority from the Registrar of Trade-marks to conduct hearings and render decisions in one or both of the following adversarial proceedings arising under the *Trade-marks Act*: oppositions to trade-marks applications (Section 38) and proceedings (Section 45).

Transactions of the Trade-mark Opposition Board	1991-92	1992-93
Oppositions filed	1 140	1 325
Decisions rendered:		
Oppositions	175	129
Section 45	525	647
Cases pending decision:		
Oppositions	170	188
Section 45	208	149

Statistical Supplement

Patents, trade-marks, copyrights, industrial designs, and integrated circuit topographies are important economic instruments to be harmonized with other essential elements of Canada's long-range economic policies and objectives. Studies of the costs, trends and users of intellectual property are therefore undertaken regularly by CIPO. During the last two years the following statistical information was compiled.

Patents Granted	1991-92	1992-93
To individuals	1 865	1 934
To companies	14 355	15 266
To individuals and companies jointly	28	47
	16 248	17 247
To inventors or their legal representatives	1 734	1 811
To assignees	13 958	15 276
To assignees and inventors jointly	556	160
	16 248	17 247
One inventor claimed	7 626	7 404
Two or more inventors claimed	8 622	9 843
	16 248	17 247
In French	566	794

**Residence of Inventors for
Patents Granted**

Canada	1991-92	1992-93
Alberta	138	141
British Columbia	122	131
Manitoba	38	34
New Brunswick	6	7
Newfoundland	3	2
Nova Scotia	13	5
Ontario	640	619
Prince Edward Island	2	1
Quebec	200	250
Saskatchewan	34	37
The Yukon and Northwest Territories	-	-
Total	1 196	1 227

Foreign Countries	1991-92	1992-93
Argentina	1	0
Australia	158	193
Austria	78	93
Bahamas	4	2
Belgium	120	147
Bermuda	1	1
Brazil	11	9
Bulgaria	1	2
Chile	1	1
China, People's Republic of	5	11
Columbia	-	1
Czechoslovakia*	8	6
Denmark	47	67
Egypt	1	-
Finland	116	133
France	886	1 003
Gabon, Republic of	1	-
Germany	1 181	1 307
Greece	6	1
Hong Kong	3	10
Hungary	25	28

Foreign Countries Cont'd.	1991-92	1992-93
India	4	1
Indonesia	-	1
Iran	1	1
Ireland	16	16
Israel	49	68
Italy	304	355
Japan	2 125	2 411
Korea, Republic of	20	22
Liechtenstein	2	1
Lebanon	1	-
Luxembourg	15	10
Malaysia	1	2
Mexico	6	2
Monaco	1	1
Morocco	1	-
Netherlands	245	263
New Zealand	18	17
Norway	42	53
Pakistan	-	1
Philippines	1	1
Poland	2	4
Portugal	1	2
Saudi Arabia	-	1
Singapore	5	6
South Africa, Republic of	30	40
Soviet Union (includes most former Republics)**	37	22
Spain	23	36
Sri Lanka	-	1
Sweden	237	224
Switzerland	338	348
Taiwan	34	46
Trinidad & Tobago	-	1
Turkey	-	2
United Kingdom	716	774
United States of America	8 112	8 265
Venezuela	5	3
Yugoslavia*	6	4
Total, Foreign	15 052	16 020
Grand total (including Canada)	16 248	17 247

**Residence of Inventors for
Applications Filed**

Canada	1991-92	1992-93
Alberta	314	356
British Columbia	246	292
Manitoba	79	108
New Brunswick	23	28
Newfoundland	10	13
Nova Scotia	15	18
Ontario	1 149	1 409
Prince Edward Island	4	5
Quebec	594	830
Saskatchewan	88	95
The Yukon and Northwest Territories	4	-
Total	2 526	3 154

Foreign Countries	1991-92	1992-93
Argentina	14	11
Australia	97	104
Austria	149	139
Bahamas	2	1
Bangladesh	1	-
Belgium	162	194
Bermuda	-	1
Brazil	21	30
Bulgaria	3	-
Burundi	3	-
Chile	2	4
China, People's Republic of	28	31
Colombia	1	3
Cuba	4	-
Cyprus	1	-
Czechoslovakia*	8	3
Denmark	54	38
Egypt	1	1
Finland	145	148
France	1 615	1 623

Foreign Countries Cont'd.	1991-92	1992-93
Germany	2 082	2 365
Greece	4	8
Guatemala	-	1
Hong Kong	24	26
Hungary	38	15
Iceland	6	3
India	17	12
Indonesia	2	3
Iran	1	1
Ireland	18	18
Israel	80	110
Italy	550	598
Japan	4 121	3 628
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	-	1
Korea, Republic of	58	48
Liechtenstein	5	5
Luxembourg	22	25
Malawi	2	-
Malaysia	2	-
Mauritius	-	1
Mexico	16	29
Monaco	2	-
Netherlands	361	384
New Zealand	26	20
Norway	27	46
Pakistan	1	-
Peru	-	1
Poland	4	4
Portugal	-	9
Romania	1	-
Russian Federation	-	36
Singapore	3	8
South Africa, Republic of	78	76
Soviet Union (includes most former Republics)**	21	-
Spain	89	119
Sri Lanka	-	1
Sweden	188	169
Switzerland	637	655
Taiwan	121	158
Thailand	-	1
Tunisia	1	-
Turkey	2	1

Foreign Countries Cont'd.	1991-92	1992-93
Ukraine	-	3
United Arab Emirates	1	-
United Kingdom	1 031	986
United States of America	11 851	11 724
Venezuela	22	22
Yugoslavia*	12	11
Zimbabwe	1	-
Indeterminate	58	49
Total, Foreign	23 897	23 711
Grand total (including Canada)	26 423	26 865

* These statistics do not reflect the restructuring which occurred in these countries.

** These statistics include all former Soviet Union Republics with the exception of the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

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