

The
Patent
Office

Patents, Designs
and Trade Marks

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**Annual Report of the Comptroller-General
of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks**

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107th Annual Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

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section 42 of the Registered Designs Act 1949
and section 45 of the Trade Marks Act 1938*

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FOREWORD

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

Report of the Comptroller-General

In pursuance of the requirements of the 121st section of the Patents Act 1977 (Chapter 37), the 42nd section of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (12, 13 and 14 Geo. 6. c. 88) and the 45th section of the Trade Marks Act 1938 (1 and 2 Geo. 6. c. 22), I have the honour to report as follows upon the proceedings which took place in the year 1989 under the provisions of these Acts.

PAUL HARTNACK
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office
State House
66-71 High Holborn
London WC1R 4TP

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report covers the activities of the Patent Office in 1989.

1.2 The main responsibilities of the Comptroller-General are to administer the Patents Act 1977, the Registered Designs Act 1949 and the Trade Marks Act 1938 as amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 1984. He also directs the legislative and other policy work of the Industrial Property and Copyright Department, a policy division of the Department of Trade and Industry located in the Patent Office. These responsibilities entail the maintenance, improvement and strengthening of national and international systems for protecting intellectual property rights so as to encourage invention and innovation, the wider exploitation of new technology, and the orderly marketing of trade marked goods and services.

1.3 The majority of the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 were brought into force on 1 August 1989 and a number of statutory instruments introducing regulations under the Act have also been made.

1.4 During the year new regulations were introduced to provide protection for semiconductor topographies and give effect in the United Kingdom to the European Council Directive 87/54/EEC. Reciprocal protection was extended to a number of other, non Community countries.

1.5 Good progress was made in 1989 in relocating the Patent Office to Newport (Gwent). By the end of the year the bulk of Trade Mark Registry functions had been transferred to Newport and over 50 patent examining staff had relocated to Wales. The Patent Office is therefore on course to complete the relocation by the end of 1991, following which its London operation will be confined to policy work conducted by the Industrial Property and Copyright Department and staff needed to operate an efficient and effective service to customers.

CHAPTER 2

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

2.1 Appendix 1 gives details of receipts and expenditure during 1989. The total receipts by the Office in 1989 from patents, designs, trade and service marks fees and from the sales of publications and other commercial services amounted to £43,033,000 including £3,929,000 which was paid to the European Patent Office in respect of European patent UK renewal fees. Total non-capital costs, including the Industrial Property and Copyright Department were £45,587,000 with a further £4,167,000 accounted for by capital expenditure on computer projects and other items.

2.2 Compared with 1988 receipts from patents rose by £1,417,000 (4.7 per cent), designs by £62,000 (7.3 per cent) and trade marks by £1,454,000 (19.7 per cent). Revised fees introduced in mid-1989 accounted for only a part of this increased income, the rest coming mainly from the increased number of patent renewals remaining on the register during the year and also buoyant designs and trade marks business. In addition to general inflationary pressure, the overall costs of the Office were further increased by the direct costs arising from the phased relocation to South Wales.

2.3 During 1989 the Office continued to act as a prescribed Receiving Office under the terms of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) in addition to carrying out its role as an International Examining Authority under Chapter 11 of the treaty. The fees retained or transferred in consequence of these commitments are shown in Appendix 1.

CHAPTER 3

STAFF NUMBERS

3.1 Successful recruitment of high quality staff in South Wales has greatly eased Patent Office staffing problems. Recruitment of Patent Examiners as well as general administrative grades is now in progress and this will assist the Office in maintaining standards of services during the relocation and thereafter in providing it's customers with services which are of higher quality as well as being more cost-effective.

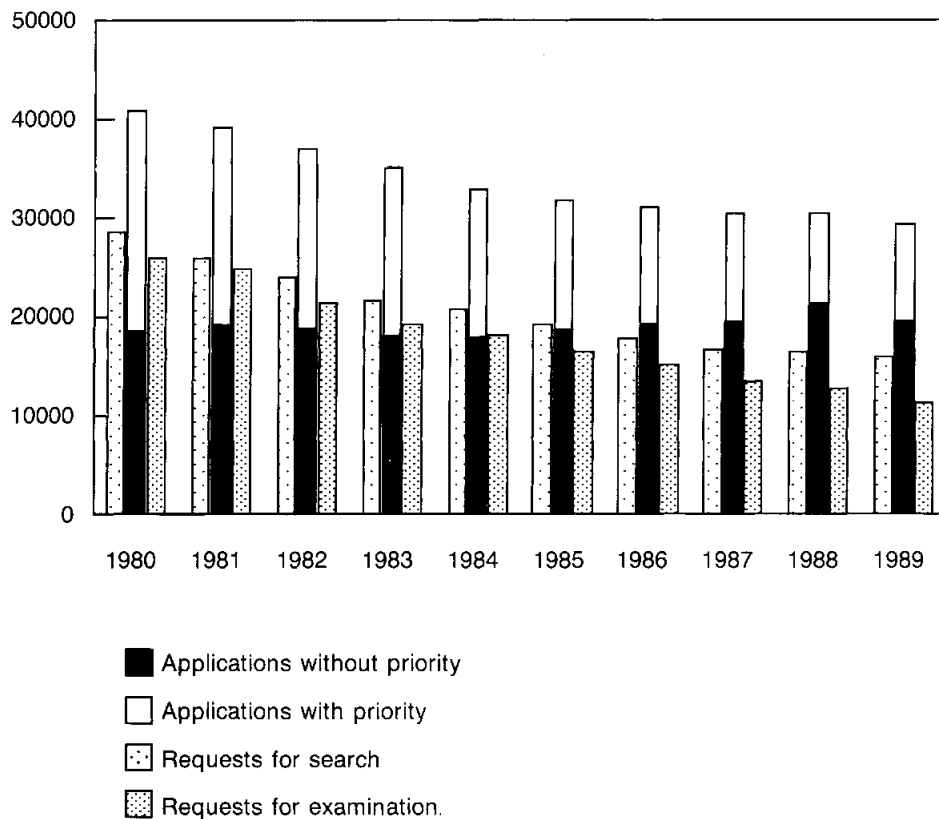
CHAPTER 4

DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

(a) PATENTS

4.1 The number of requests for grant filed in 1989 fell by 3.5 per cent to 29,369 in line with the general trend of recent years. This total included 355 applications that entered the national phase after preliminary processing under the Patent Cooperation Treaty; a small increase from 341 in 1988. Appendix 3 gives further details of filings at the Patent Office under the 1977 Act, the European Patent Convention (EPC) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Requests for preliminary examination and search under Section 17 of the 1977 Act were almost four per cent down at 15,903 and requests for substantive examination fell by 11 per cent to 11,348. Applications filed by UK residents fell by four per cent to 19,732 but this figure still accounted for 67 per cent of the total, the same proportion as in 1988. Although there was a further small drop in the number of applications originating abroad, some countries including Australia, Hungary, Israel, Japan and the Republic of Korea filed more applications than in 1988. Appendix 4 gives further details of applications filed, applications published and patents granted according to the country of residence of the applicant, together with the corresponding figures for 1988.

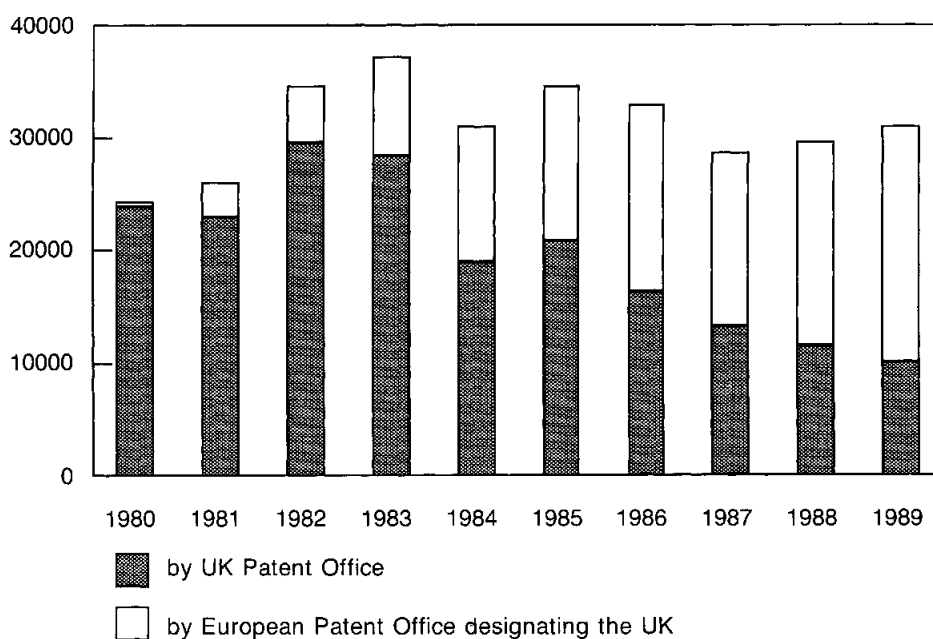
PATENT ACTIVITY 1980 - 1989



4.2 Patent applications published under Section 16 of the 1977 Act during the year totalled 13,765 and 10,138 patents were granted in accordance with Section 24(2). Appendix 5 breaks down published applications and granted patents by subject matter classification. The European system continues to grow. In 1989 more than 58,000 applications for European patents were received, approximately 90 per cent of which designated the United Kingdom. During the year, the European Patent Office granted 20,765 patents which designated the United Kingdom and these are treated as patents granted under the 1977 Act by virtue of Section 77. Translations filed under Section 77(6), where the specification published by the European Patent Office was not in English, totalled 7,862 and 517 patents were declared void ab-initio under that section due to failure to file the translation. In addition, a translation of one amended specification, 374 translations of claims from applications and 8 corrected translations were filed.

4.3 Patents renewed during 1989 totalled 216,947, slightly up on the previous year. Full details are shown in Appendix 7 including patents granted under the 1949 Act and under the European Patent Convention. The number of 1949 Act patents which were renewed during the extension beyond their original 16-year term was 18,522. During the further four years these patents are treated as endorsed 'licences of right' and only half rate fees are payable for their renewal. New provisions introduced during the year under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, enabled proprietors to make declarations that such 'licences of right' shall not be available for pharmaceutical or pesticidal use of the patented product. A total of 786 declarations were filed after which the full fee again becomes due for renewal. Also included in Appendix 7 are 3,191 patents renewed after being voluntarily endorsed 'licences of right' and these, which include 710 granted by the European Patent Office, also pay only half rate renewal fees. The total number of patents granted under the European Patent Convention and effective in the United Kingdom had increased by the end of 1989 to 91,467 of which 74,429 were renewed and 17,038 had still to reach their first renewal date after grant. European patents effective in the United Kingdom increased from 35 per cent to 37 per cent of the 1989 total.

PATENTS GRANTED 1980 - 1989



4.4 Total revenue from renewal fees increased from £26,212,676 to £27,814,769, 6.1 per cent up on 1988. Included in this total is £7,812,761 in respect of the renewal of patents granted under the European Patent Convention, 32 per cent higher than in 1988. The amount passed over to the European Patent Organisation in accordance with Article 39 of the convention increased from £2,993,814 in 1988 to £3,928,797 in 1989.

4.5 All patent fees received during the year are analysed at Appendix 6. The total £31,722,095 is 4.7 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1988 reflecting the general increase of fees from 3rd July 1989 which is expected to raise domestic revenue by 5 per cent over the full year. Fees totalling £61,009 were certified for refund during the year and a further £159,317 was returned in respect of erroneously tendered renewal fees.

4.6 The Patent Office continued to supply certified copies of patent applications and other documents which are generally used by United Kingdom applicants when seeking protection for their inventions abroad. At 36,182 the number of copies supplied remains high and reflects the extent to which protection is sought in other countries. Appendix 8 shows comparative figures for earlier years.

4.7 Part I of Appendix 9 shows the number of hearings held on questions arising from patent applications and Part II sets out information about proceedings brought in respect of granted patents. Further information about hearings is given in paragraphs 4.17 and 4.18 below.

4.8 As Appendix 9 shows, the Patent Office considered a wide variety of patent matters in the course of proceedings brought under the 1949 and 1977 Acts. Foremost again were applications to settle the terms of 'licences of right' in respect of 1949 Act patents extended beyond their original term. However, at 43 these applications were less than in 1988 (50) and this decline is expected to continue as a result of provisions introduced during the year under which pharmaceutical and pesticidal use of these patents may be excluded from the 'licences of right' conditions during the extended term. Disputes over rights in patents and inventions continued at much the same level as in 1988 as did requests to amend specifications and applications to restore patents that had lapsed through failure to pay renewal fees. Four applications were made by employees seeking compensation under Section 40 of the 1977 Act from their employers on the grounds that their inventions had been 'of outstanding benefit to the employer'. A hearing was held on one application and two others were refused during the year.

4.9 As Appendix 10 shows, 5,731 proprietors paid additional fees in order to extend the period within which their patent could be renewed. Of these 1,932 concerned patents granted under the European Patent Convention.

Work on domestic applications and Patents

4.10 During 1989, the examining staff carried out 15,559 searches under section 17 and 10,782 substantive examinations under section 18. At the end of the year, the number of searches in hand was 3,678 (3,334 at the end of 1988) and the number of applications awaiting substantive examination was 15,941 (15,369 at the end of 1988).

4.11 About 18 examiner years of work were spent on reclassification of search documentation. A further seven examiner years were devoted to incorporating European and PCT published applications in the examiners' search files. This further reduction on last year's figures, despite continued growth in the volume of these documents, was made possible by further changes in the method of classifying the documents.

4.12 The non-technical staff of Patents Branch maintained a high level of activity with considerable effort being put into computerisation and relocation in addition to the patents work load. Administration work on renewals continues at a very high level and, as foreshadowed in last year's report, this work was transferred to Newport early in 1989 and is now being done by staff recruited in South Wales. As a further result of the extensive and ongoing training programme for other Welsh recruits, three Formalities groups now operate from temporary premises in Newport together with groups concerned with the register of European Patents effective in the UK, with assignments and with translations. Other groups are due to be set up there during 1990. Further, extensive training has also been necessary in order to implement the 'OPTICS' patents administration computer system. With many of the difficult transitional stages now completed and the final phase to integrate the existing interim renewals system due to take place early in 1990, the non-technical staff look forward to a period of consolidation during which the computer system will become just another part of the operation and the relocation of the functions to Wales will be completed.

4.13 The number of hearings on questions arising from patent applications declined to ten. Of these only one was concerned with a procedural non-technical matter. As foreshadowed in last year's report, the introduction of a provision under which certain time limits might be extended where previously rights would have been lost as a result of some inadvertent failure by the applicant, is responsible for this decline. During the year, 75 applicants paid the fees and saved their applications in this way. Five appeals concerning technical matters arising from applications and one procedural matter were heard by the Patents Court, two concerned with technical matters were allowed.

4.14 Part II of Appendix 9 shows that 40 hearings were held into substantive patent matters, eight less than in 1988. A wide variety of disputes were dealt with including fifteen arising from applications to settle the terms of patent licences. Only three appeals were heard by the Patents Court; a considerable reduction on earlier years. One application for revocation was allowed, two refused and a further 39 patents were revoked under Section 73(2) of the 1977 Act because they had been granted for the same invention as a corresponding European Patent effective in the United Kingdom.

Work on European and PCT applications

4.15 The number of European applications filed with the Patent Office in its capacity as a 'Receiving Office' under Article 75(1)(b) of the European Patent Convention, for onward transmission to the European Patent Office increased by 10 per cent over 1988 to 13,713.

4.16 In its capacity as a 'Receiving Office' under Article 10 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty the Patent Office received 1,548 international applications, an increase of 34 per cent over the previous year. In its capacity as an 'International Preliminary Examining Authority' under Chapter II of the Treaty, the Patent Office received 883 demands and carried out 540 examinations. This latter figure represents an increase of 43 per cent on the figure of 378 for 1988, rather lower than the increase reported last year. Nevertheless the interest in the PCT system is clearly still growing and the increase in the rate of filing demands for examination suggests that with the entry of further countries into Chapter II and familiarisation with the procedure the system is becoming more attractive to applicants.

Patent Legislation

4.17 With effect from 15 January 1989, paragraph 4(2)(c) of Schedule 1 to the Patents Act 1977 (licences of right to be available as of right where term of existing patent extended) was amended by Section 293 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 to allow a patent proprietor to file a declaration that such a licence shall not extend to a pharmaceutical use of his patented product. The Patents (Licences of Right) (Exception of Pesticidal Use) Order 1989, which came into force on 14 August 1989, provided that pesticidal use may also be excepted.

4.18 The Patents (Fees) Rules 1989 made in May increased the fees to take account of inflation. The Patents (Amendment) Rules 1989 which came into force on 1 August 1989 amended rule 69 (relating to the powers exercisable by the Comptroller under section 51 of the Patents Act 1977 in consequence of a report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission) to take account of changes to section 51, and rule 111 was amended to expand the circumstances in which time periods can be extended.

Register of Patent Agents

4.19 The number of names on the Register of Patent Agents on 31st December 1989, was 1,263. During the year the names of 45 persons were placed on the Register and the names of 24 were erased by reasons of death or resignation. In addition, two names were erased for failure to pay the annual fee under the provisions of Rule 12, and one person suspended from acting as an agent under rule 14, of the Register of Patent Agents Rules 1978.

Trends of inventions in published specifications

4.20 Details of inventions published in 1989 are available for inspection at Science Reference and Information Service, 25 Southampton Buildings, London and the Patent Office Search and Advisory Service (see paragraph 4.63) provides, on a repayment basis, a service to firms which wish to establish whether a particular product has been patented. The following section of this report summarises trends in published specifications dealt with in 1989 by the examining divisions of the Patent Office. UK National applications and European applications designating the United Kingdom published during 1989 continue to reflect noticeable activity in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, armaments and automobiles. Examples of these and other trends are reported below. Activity, as usual, reflects both long term developments and research, as well as responses to particular needs arising from recent events and changes in public demand. The headings in which the various subjects are classified are given in Appendix 5.

— *Division 1*

4.21 In the medical field, the testing of known agents for antiviral and immunological activity has continued. In particular, the effort to find a vaccine for HIV1 has been maintained, while research into HIV2 has shown an increase. Investigations into cardiovascular disease have resulted in further suggested therapeutic agents such as moranoline, metoprolol and organo-germanium compounds, and new anti-psychotic, anti-ulcer and anti-emetic agents in which an aryl or heteroaryl group is linked by non-ring atoms to a nitrogen-containing ring have emerged.

4.22 The continuing concern about drug abuse and the spread of AIDS has resulted in further inventions in hypodermic syringes, for example, in the provision of devices to reduce the risk of needle-stick injuries and in syringes of the single-use self destructing type. High activity in relation to ostomy appliances has also been sustained throughout the year. The quest for compounds for stimulating hair growth and retarding hair loss has resulted in the use of phytol ethers or esters, lignocaine, hydroxypyridones and a combination of retinoid and pyrimidine being suggested.

4.23 Activity in the biotechnology field has also been sustained with, for example, the addition of restriction endonuclease sites into the normal gene structure of medically useful materials making for easier cleavage and investigation of such materials. Materials which have been used include Tumour Necrosis Factor, Interleukin 3, Interleukin 4, human colony stimulating factors and human epidermal growth factor. The search for further polymorphic DNA sites useful in diagnosis and identification has continued with concomitant development of existing DNA amplification methods such as the Polymerase chain reaction.

4.24 Recent legislation providing more stringent safety standards regarding combustion properties of foam filling for furniture has led to a method of marking plastic foams so that the type of foam or its manufacturer can be easily identified. A particulate, visually detectable marker can be included in the foam during manufacture such that it is apparent at multiple locations on a cut surface of the finished product.

— *Division 3*

4.25 Various practical uses, for example as microfiche, are now being found for liquid crystal devices which are capable of storing information in visible form for an indefinite period without the need for continuing application of electrical power. These devices have the advantage over conventional photographic or printed records that they can be updated with new information when required.

4.26 There has been an increase in activity in underwater sonar transducers, with a variety of new constructions proposed to simplify assembly and maintenance and to improve performance. In one example, fine adjustment of the tension of a hollow elliptical shell containing at least one stack of piezoelectric transducers is carried out by driving in sliding wedges to exert compressive force on the transducer stack and monitoring the electrical charge produced by the transducer stack to determine the required length of insertion of the wedges.

4.27 There is growing concern about the need to reduce emissions from visual display units (VDU's) which may pose a health risk to operators of these units or which allow unauthorised persons to eavesdrop on operations being performed on computers. Among the techniques identified are: mounting the video circuitry in a metal box on the end of the cathode ray tube to maximise radio-frequency shielding, reducing emissions from the CRT screen by means of a transparent conductive layer or mesh applied or attached to the screen, and setting up an electromagnetic field to counteract the fields produced by the VDU.

4.28 Interest has been shown in improving the flight and armour-piercing characteristics of sub-calibre projectiles. One such projectile has a front part formed as a number of sections connected by break points to enhance multi-layer armour penetration and a rear main penetrator part. Both parts are engaged by an external sabot designed to separate from the projectile as it leaves a gun barrel. In another form of projectile, screw-threaded or ribbed connections between the sabot and projectile are avoided to simplify manufacture and improve the aerodynamics. The sabot has bores which are acted on by combustion gases during firing to generate increased frictional engagement forces between the sabot and projectile. In a third example the conical metal liner of a hollow armour-piercing charge is grown as a copper monocrystal to eliminate defective functions caused by irregularities in structure or machining processes.

— *Division 4*

4.29 Motor vehicles remain a sector of considerable and varied inventive activity. As part of the continuing development of active suspension systems, increased attention has been given to the design of shock absorber struts whose damping characteristics can be altered in response to such variables as vehicle speed or deceleration. The struts have a valve system through which damping fluid must flow on expansion or contraction of the strut. Typically, the throttling effect of the valve system is controlled electrically from outside the strut, and in addition the expansion or contraction of the strut may itself determine the fluid flow pathway. The field of vehicle suspensions has also seen continuing activity in the use of electronic computers to control either the damping or the vertical position of each wheel. Two examples are the reduction of roll by fluid-pressure operated actuators controlled by a computer responding to lateral and longitudinal accelerations and the rate of change of the angle of roll of the vehicle, and the computer-controlled adjustment of the damping rates of shock absorbers in response to detected rolling, yawing and pitching. Systems have also been devised to disengage four-wheel drive and revert to two-wheel drive when operation of an antiskid system is detected.

4.30 Another trend related to transport is a decline in interest in systems for dealing with oil spills, perhaps due to a growing view that speed to the spill is a more critical factor than increasingly sophisticated methods of treatment.

4.31 Many developments continue to appear in various fields related to packaging. With the growing popularity of microwave cooking, interest has been directed to improved packaging of microwave food, for example by the incorporation of microwave-interactive material to cause browning and crisping of food. The increased use of frozen food, such as ready-prepared meals which should not be refrozen once thawed, has stimulated interest in indicators for attachment to the package which show that the food has at

some time been unfrozen, for example due to a power failure of the freezer. Following a number of widely-publicised incidents of contamination of foodstuffs in containers, there has been renewed interest in providing containers which resist tampering or make it evident that contents have been tampered with. Trends here include further development of closure caps with a collar which is sheared away from the cap when the container is opened, and a device including an array of magnetically-held steel balls which changes its appearance when the container is opened.

4.32 As the trend towards a cashless society continues, there have been further developments in transaction systems which enable services such as telephone calls, commodities such as water, electricity and gas, and goods such as video cassettes to be paid for using credit cards instead of cash.

— *Division 5*

4.33 This division deals with a range of engineering subjects including construction, agriculture, metallurgy and transport.

4.34 North sea oil is a factor in many patent applications with activity in all aspects of drilling operations. Interest in the drilling and operation of oil wells has been concentrated in polycrystalline diamond compact drill bits, pressure testing of wells, wellhead casing suspension and pack off systems, downhole equipment, and pipeline couplings.

4.35 In the construction industry, particular activity was noted in the inside inspection and renovation of pipes and sewers.

4.36 More efficient agricultural machinery is described in many patent applications. Examples are harvesters that strip the seed from standing crop, leaving the stems in the ground; and the addition in combine harvesters of axial flow separators located downstream of conventional threshing and separating mechanisms. Attention has also been directed to crop-baling machinery, for example for making cylindrical bales, and for improving the manner in which the crop is fed to and compacted in bale presses.

4.37 In metallurgy, the majority of new alloys have been based on iron, but corrosion resistance may alternatively be provided by coating, for example in composite corrosion resistant platings for sheet steel and for the internal plating of hollow objects.

4.38 Developments in the related field of electric batteries include electrode materials for lead-acid batteries, and in fuel cells.

4.39 Activity in motor vehicles includes the refinement of four-wheel steering systems, and of transmission systems. The emphasis in transmission systems is on reducing vibration in clutches and in increasing the flexing angle in constant velocity joints.

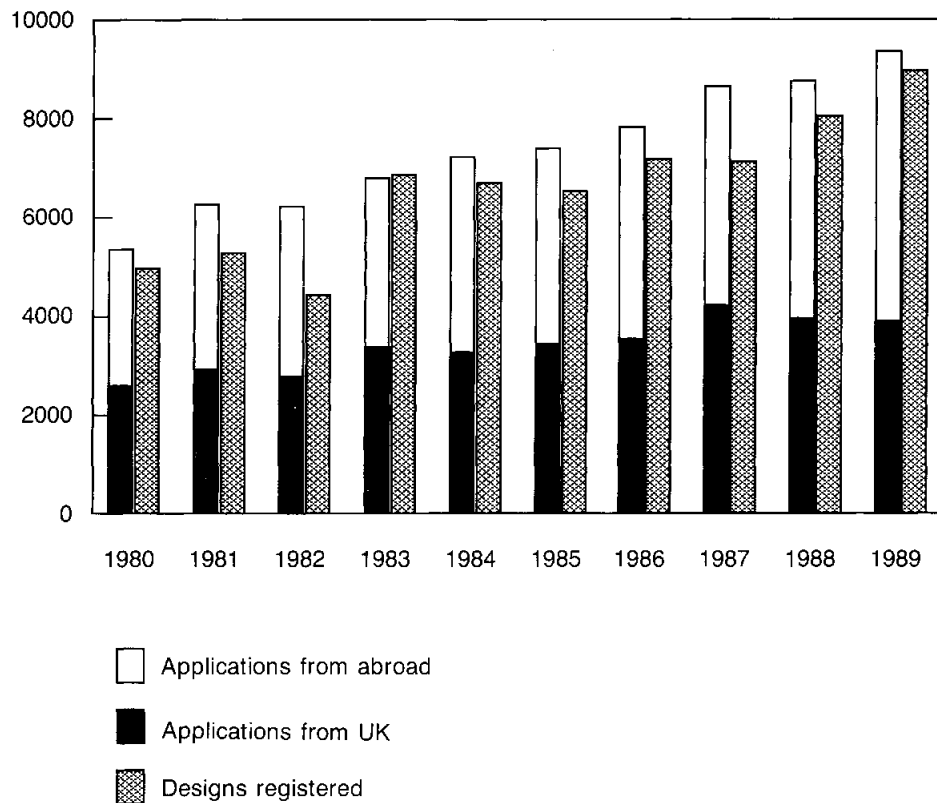
4.40 In light engineering, there has been continued interest in electric hand tools, particularly screwdrivers, and cutters for removing hairs from the ears and nose or removing 'fuzz' from garments. A new development has involved the cutting of ceramic tiles using ultrasonically vibrated tools. Development continues also in ball pen safety caps with air passages to prevent choking if swallowed.

(b) DESIGNS

4.41 A notable increase in filings of new applications was received towards the end of July in advance of the implementation from August of the amendment of the Registered Designs Act 1949 by the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. Filings from that date until December have, over the year, shown a small overall increase by the month. During the year applications filed in total at 9,317 and registrations granted at 8,945 were 6.5 and 11 per cent respectively up on the previous year and both show firmly increasing activity year by year over the decade as detailed in Annex 11. Classes of article subject to the largest filings were measuring, identifying and calculating instruments (857 applications); containers (852); games and toys (848); radios and audio/visual electronic apparatus (779); suspending, supporting, displaying and vending devices (606); furniture (583); and vehicles and their parts (570) (up nearly 78 per cent on the previous year).

4.42 United Kingdom applications decreased to 3,831 or 41 per cent of all applications while applications from overseas increased by 13 per cent to 5,486. Applications filed under the International Convention increased to 3,503 or nearly 64 per cent of all overseas applications. Nearly 11 per cent of all applications came from Japan with filings over 35 per cent up on the previous year. The second largest filings came from Hong Kong (although these were down nearly 14 per cent on the previous year), followed by the USA, the German Federal Republic (up nearly 37 per cent), Italy (up over 77 per cent) and Switzerland (up 62 per cent). Appendix 12 enumerates all the new applications for 1988 and 1989 by country of origin.

DESIGN ACTIVITY 1980 - 1989



4.43 The total of 2,849 certificates issued is nearly 6 per cent below the total for the previous year but that figure had shown a 42 per cent increase.

4.44 Receipts of £907,657 were over 7 per cent up on receipts for the previous year. That resulted from increased filings of applications for registration and a five per cent fee increase applied so that certain services should more accurately reflect the costs involved in their provision. A detailed statement is given in Appendix 13.

4.45 Appendix 14 sets out the extension of Registered Design protection for second and third periods made from 1980 to 1989. Both periods show increased totals for 1989 with the second period up nearly 11 per cent over the previous year. The appendix also includes an analysis of the numbers of hearings and appeals to the Tribunal from 1980 to 1989 together with details of applications made for the cancellation of registrations under Section 11.

4.46 With effect from 1 August 1989, the Registered Designs Act 1949 was amended by part IV and Schedule 3 (other than paragraph 21) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 which came into force on that date. Important changes were made to section 1 which defines the designs that may be registered; the duration of the right in a registered design was extended to a maximum of 25 years; and provisions were introduced making it possible to apply for restoration of a right in a design which has lapsed. These particular amendments do not apply where the application for registration was made before 1 August 1989. The Registered Designs Rules 1989 also came into force on 1 August 1989.

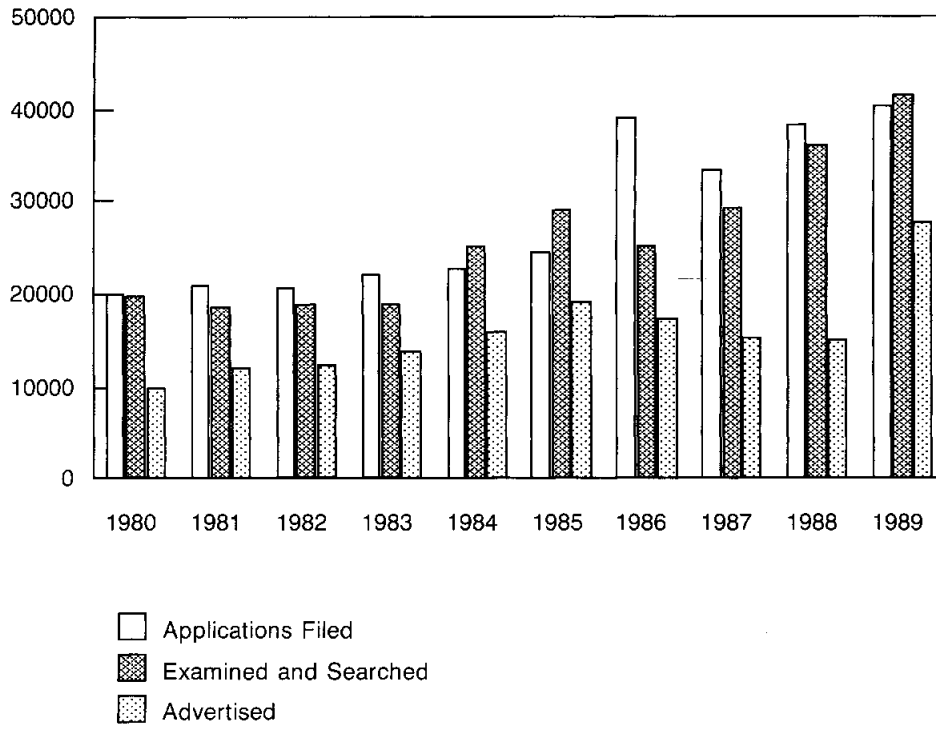
(c) TRADE AND SERVICE MARKS

4.47 In 1989 the total number of applications for registration increased by over 5 per cent above the 1988 total to 40,052. This continued the upward trend of filings to a new record level. Within the total of 40,052, there were 32,925 trade mark applications (a 5 per cent increase) and 7,127 service mark applications (a 9 per cent increase).

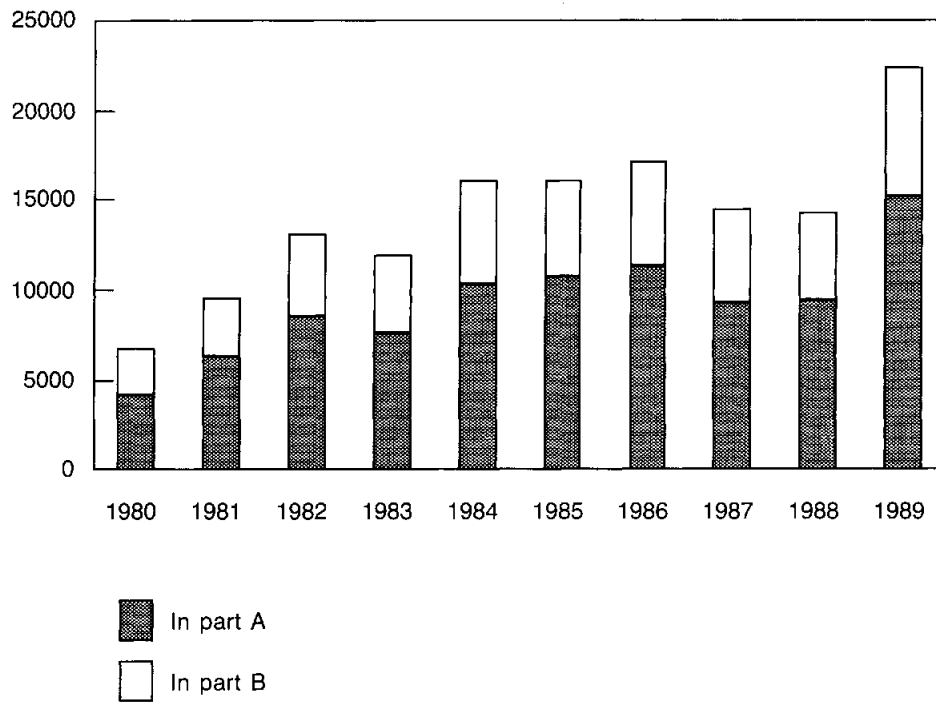
4.48 The relocation of the Registry to Newport was accomplished successfully within the terms of the original plan. Despite the very large take-on of new staff, output was maintained at encouraging levels: the examination of new applications rose to a new record level of 41,336. It was decided in 1989 that the Registry's staffing level should be increased from 268 to 314 posts to enable the Registry to improve the quality of its services and, in particular, to reduce the backlog of unexamined applications for trade marks. This has several important implications, notably in recruiting and training additional staff, including staff for jobs which will be transferred from London, and in expanding the Registry's accommodation at Newport.

4.49 The overall pattern of trade mark applications showed little change from earlier years. Applications from UK residents remained at 50 per cent of the total, 12 per cent came from the USA, 8 per cent from France. Once again, the highest percentage of applications advertised were in respect of electrical and electronic goods etc in Class 9 (13 per cent of the total), followed by pharmaceutical goods (9 per cent in Class 5 and clothing (8 per cent) in Class 25. As in earlier years, the large majority of service mark applications came from UK residents (64 per cent) followed by USA (10 per cent) and France (9 per cent).

TRADE & SERVICE MARKS ACTIVITY 1980 – 1989



TRADE MARKS REGISTERED 1980 – 1989



4.50 Applications claiming priority of date under international arrangements rose by 9 per cent to 4,975 and this followed a substantial increase in 1988.

4.51 Applications for textile marks made through the Manchester branch continued at a very low level; 22 in 1989 as compared to 12 in 1988. There were six applications made through the Cutlers' Company for metal goods.

4.52 The number of registrations renewed decreased from 18,421 to 16,133. This represented some 56 per cent of the total due for renewal.

4.53 Fee income rose by nearly 20 per cent to £8,842,649. Of this total, renewal fees accounted for 40 per cent, new applications for registration 30 per cent and new registrations 25 per cent. For the year ended 30 June 1989, the fees collected by the Cutlers' Company in respect of Sheffield Marks amounted to £10,228, of which one-half was remitted to the Company in accordance with a long-standing agreement.

(d) PUBLICITY

4.54 During 1989, the Marketing and Publicity Unit continued to promote awareness of all aspects of intellectual property and of the particular value to British industry of the technical and commercial information to be found in patent specifications.

4.55 As in previous years, seminars have proved an effective means of increasing awareness of the importance and value of intellectual property rights. Some 70 presentations were made, of which the majority were to business people while the others were to Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges. The impact made by these presentations was enhanced by use of new videos produced for the Unit during the course of 1989.

4.56 The Autumn of 1989 also saw the start in the North West of England of a series of regional awareness campaigns organised in conjunction with the Department's Regional Offices. These consist of a number of seminars given at venues suggested by the Regional Office in conjunction with various innovation centres, chambers of commerce and organisations such as NIMTECH. The ten such seminars given in the North West were attended by a total of over seven hundred business people. The reception given to these seminars has been most encouraging.

4.57 In addition, the Unit took stands at six major exhibitions, wrote articles for journals, handled a large number of enquiries and distributed a total of just over 147,000 individual leaflets covering all aspects of the Office's work.

(e) COMPUTERISATION

4.58 Progress on OPTICS, the main computerisation project for Patents and Trade Marks, continued to schedule. The Trade Mark System was implemented at Newport, South Wales when the Trade Marks Branch was relocated there in April. Phase 2 of Patents and Trade Marks, including Trade Marks word search facilities, were successfully introduced. The Final Stage of the OPTICS System, Patents Phase 3, is on schedule for implementation in early 1990.

4.59 The analysis of requirements for the computerisation of the Designs Registry was completed and full development commenced. The system (ACORD) will be implemented in two phases during 1990.

4.60 During 1989 a further licence for the dissemination of trade mark data was negotiated with Search Systems Ltd., a UK based firm who will be providing a CD-ROM based service to their subscribers.

4.61 A videoconference system was introduced to enhance communication between the London and South Wales offices.

4.62 A project was initiated to provide an archive of all trade mark device images on optical disc. All live registered devices have been scanned and a system developed to allow a regular weekly update with new applications.

(f) SEARCH AND ADVISORY SERVICES

4.63 Throughout 1989 the Search and Advisory Service continued to provide a wide range of services to the public using the expertise of the examining staff to evaluate technical and commercial information culled from a large number of patent databases. More than 3,000 general enquiries relating to patent information were dealt with, of which some 1,200 resulted in commissions for patent searches. The Search and Advisory Service handled 331 searches during the summer to assess patentability as part of the evaluation programme in the Department of Trade and Industry's Small firms Merit Award for Research and Technology (SMART) scheme.

CHAPTER 5

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

5.1 The Office continued to play a full part in the Government's campaign to help British business prepare for the challenge of completing the Single Market and answered many enquiries about the effects on intellectual property. Staff attended various meetings to represent United Kingdom intellectual property interests in negotiations on Single Market measures.

5.2 The technical difficulties associated with finalising the Community Patent Convention were settled at an Intergovernmental Conference held in Luxembourg in December. An Agreement including the definitive text of the Convention was adopted and has since been signed by all twelve Member States. It remains open for ratification until the end of 1991. A protocol concluded at the Conference provides for a further conference to be convened in the event that not all states have ratified by the end of 1991; such a conference will be empowered to amend, by unanimity, the number of states needed for the Agreement to enter into force.

5.3 Staff participated in meetings of a Council Working Party dealing with a proposal for a Directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions. The aim of the Directive is to harmonise the treatment of such inventions by national patent laws. Staff also attended meetings to examine Commission proposals for a Directive on the legal protection of computer programs and to discuss a preliminary draft proposal for a Council regulation on the creation of a restoration certificate, which would have the effect of extending the term of protection for pharmaceutical products.

(b) WIPO

5.4 WIPO is a United Nations specialised agency and administers various agreements in the field of intellectual property, notably the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In regard to the possible revision of the Paris Convention, which is the basic international convention in the field of industrial property, it was agreed to hold further discussions in 1991, after the end of the current GATT round (see 5.13).

5.5 During the year, staff attended meetings to consider policy and supervise the activities of the Organisation. Of particular significance were meetings of the Governing Bodies in the autumn at which programmes of work to be undertaken by WIPO in the years 1990 and 1991, and the necessary budgets, were agreed.

5.6 In May, staff took part in a Diplomatic Conference in Washington DC which concluded a Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. Obligations under the Treaty include the protection of layout-designs against, eg reproduction and importation for a period of at least eight years. The United Kingdom is not among the few countries that have so far signed the Treaty. It has not entered into force.

5.7 In June, staff took part in a Diplomatic Conference in Madrid which concluded a Protocol to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks. The United Kingdom signed the Protocol, which will make it easier for British trade mark owners to obtain wider international protection, but will not be able to ratify it until appropriate primary legislation has been enacted.

5.8 Staff were involved in the sixth and seventh sessions of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonisation of Laws for the Protection of Inventions, at which the provisions of a draft treaty were discussed. Agreement was reached on a number of issues, notably the criterion for determining unity of invention and the interpretation of patent claims. Difficulties remain on several important issues but it is hoped that it will be possible to conclude a treaty in 1991.

5.9 During the year staff also participated in the first session of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonisation of Laws for the Protection of Marks.

5.10 Staff continued to take part in meetings of the Executive Co-ordination Committee and other Working Groups of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) which is responsible for international co-operation in matters affecting industrial property documentation, information retrieval and patent classification. During the year work started on the development of standards for the arrangement of patent data on CD-ROM which will facilitate the exchange of patent information in this medium. Considerable progress has been made on standards concerned with the presentation of trade mark and design information. Staff also attended meetings of the Committee of Experts of the Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC) whose main task is to approve revisions to the Classification.

5.11 In February a Working Group in which Patent Office staff were involved produced recommendations amending and updating the Nice Arrangements concerning the international Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

5.12 The Office continued to play its part in the WIPO Development Co-operation Programme by providing training in industrial property for officials from China, Egypt, Malawi and Swaziland. Two officials from Korea also received training within the framework of a UNDP funded national project.

(c) GATT

5.13 Current GATT negotiations are concerned with trade-related aspects of intellectual property (among other matters). Staff have been closely involved in a GATT Working Group dealing with the standards and enforcement of these rights.

(d) EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION

5.14 Staff continued to be involved in meetings of the Administrative Council and other committees and working parties which determine policy and oversee activities. These meetings are normally held at the Munich headquarters of the Organisation but in October a Working Party on Technical Information met in London, where delegates were introduced to the Patent Office computerisation project.

CHAPTER 6

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

6.1 The Standing Advisory Committee on Industrial Property met six times during the year. The Committee considered the draft EC Directive on the Protection of Biotechnological Inventions, proposals for the Community Patent Convention and the EC Directive to approximate the trade mark laws of the Member States. The Committee also discussed WIPO proposals on harmonisation of patent and trade mark laws and the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks.

CHAPTER 7

REPORTS ON DECIDED CASES

7.1 Of the 41 cases reported in accordance with the requirements of the Patents Act 1977 and forming the 1989 Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Marks Cases, 24 were in respect of patents and ten in respect of trade marks. The reported cases also included two on copyright and five on passing-off.

CHAPTER 8

PROSPECTS FOR 1990

8.1 Further work is needed on implementation of the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988, mainly on rights of representation before the Office in patent and trade mark applications. This will entail the making of new Rules, and implementation of provisions in the Act to establish a Country Court jurisdiction in patent and design matters. Work will continue on the implementation of European Community legislation on trade marks and amendments to the Patent Rules are also expected.

8.2 The relocation of the Patent Office to Newport (Gwent) will be the main management priority in 1990. The move is due to be completed in the autumn of 1991 and substantial improvements in the quality of service provided to Patent Office customers, coupled with improvements in productivity and unit costs are expected, once the relocation to Wales is complete. The Office will also focus management attention on application of commercial disciplines and private sector management techniques to its work. Following its establishment as an executive agency of the Department of Trade and Industry in the spring of 1990 it will undertake work needed to secure its establishment as a Trading Fund, if Parliament passes the legislation currently under consideration, in the course of 1991.

8.3 The Patent Office will continue its drive to increase the awareness of British firms and individuals on intellectual property rights matters: increased provision is being made for this work in 1990. This work will also help generate the levels of demand needed to sustain an effective British system for the protection of intellectual property following the relocation of the Patent Office to Wales.

8.4 In its international work the Patent Office will seek to build on the achievements of 1989 (see section 5 of this Report). In relation to the protection of biotechnological inventions, discussions will continue within the Community on the draft Directive, taking account not only of detailed technical matter, but also of the wider ethical and moral questions associated with the patenting of genetically-engineered life forms. Joint meetings will be held between WIPO and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) on the interface between the patent and plant breeders' rights systems.

8.5 There will be continuing interest in the work concerned with harmonisation of laws relating to inventions, in preparation for a likely Diplomatic Conference in 1991. In the context of the Community Patent Convention, work may commence to create a prior use or possession right with uniform effect throughout the Contracting States, to draw up rules on compulsory licences and to settle details concerning implementation.

8.6 Finally, the Patent Office will seek in 1990 to build on its good relationship with other national Offices and with the World Intellectual Property Organisation and with the European Patent Office. Both these organisations face a number of major changes during the next decade. Political developments in Europe will necessitate a reappraisal of the role of the European Patent Office and a key concern of the United Kingdom will be to secure cost-effective protection for British Owners of intellectual property in this changing environment. The UK will similarly be concerned that the Community Trade Marks Office, whose location may be decided in 1990, proves an efficient, effective, and economical service to the British owners of trade and service marks.

APPENDIX 1

Expenditure and Receipts—1989

NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	£'000	Expenditure £'000	Receipts £'000
A Industrial Property and Copyright Department and other non-fee earning activities:§			
Staff costs	1,906	4,635	—
Accommodation	731		
General administrative expenses	1,998		
B Statutory Fee-earning services			
<i>Patents</i>			
Staff costs	14,298	27,828	31,722*
Accommodation	4,784		
General administrative expenses	7,278		
Allocation of printing deficit	1,468		
<i>Designs</i>			
Staff costs	416	825	908
Accommodation	184		
General administrative expenses	225		
<i>Trade Marks</i>			
Staff costs	4,640	10,147	8,843
Accommodation	1,483		
General administrative expenses	3,979		
Allocation of printing deficit	45		
C Non-statutory services			
<i>Sales and distribution of publications</i>			
Staff costs	1,102	3,220	1,335†
Accommodation	459		
Printing	889		
General administrative expenses	770		
Less printing deficit allocation	--1,513		
<i>Commercial search-based services</i>			
Staff	200	467	225
Accommodation	74		
General administrative expenses	193		
Totals		45,609	43,033

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	£'000
Computer projects and other items‡	4,167

*Includes £7,813,000 in respect of European patents (UK) renewals of which £3,929,000 was paid to the European Patent Office (see below).

†Excludes £372,000 charged against fees for office publications.

‡The expenditure is expected to be recovered through fees over the lifetime of the equipment. The amortisation costs in 1989 were £530,000.

§Includes relocation expenditure—£2,862,000.

EUROPEAN PATENT CONVENTION

	£'000
Payment to EPO in respect of renewal of European patents (UK)	3,929

PATENT CO-OPERATION TREATY: FEES RETAINED AND TRANSFERRED

	£'000
Transmittal fees (retained by Patent Office)	23
IPEA examination fees (retained by Patent Office)	42
Search fees (transferred to European Patent Office, Munich)	1,126
Basic, Designation and Handling fees (transferred to World Intellectual Property Organisation, Geneva)	938
Totals	2,129

APPENDIX 2
Staff Numbers

	1988	1989
Comptroller and Assistant Comptrollers	3	3
Examining (patents)	275	256
Administration group	646½	698½
Technical Information Analysis	2	2
Typing and machine operating	48½	56
Photocopying	19½	—
Paperkeeping, messengerial	107	—
Cleaning	½	—
Support grades	—	128
	1,102	1,143½

APPENDIX 3

Requests for grant, search and examination

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FOR SEARCH AND FOR EXAMINATION (PATENTS ACT 1977)

	<i>Requests for Grant</i>		<i>Requests for Search</i>	<i>Requests for Examination</i>
	<i>Without claim to priority</i>	<i>With claim to priority</i>		
1985	18,362	13,603	19,088	16,542
1986	18,978	12,125	17,901	15,024
1987	19,202	11,162	16,873	13,397
1988	20,134	10,337	16,536	12,766
1989	19,425	9,944	15,903	11,348

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FILED UNDER ARTICLE 75(1)(b) OF THE EUROPEAN PATENT CONVENTION

	<i>UK Residents</i>	<i>Foreign Residents</i>
1985	2,208	7,359
1986	2,506	7,735
1987	2,865	8,687
1988	2,658	9,815
1989	2,946	10,767

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FILED UNDER ARTICLE 10 OF THE PATENT CO-OPERATION TREATY

1985	605
1986	806
1987	926
1988	1,152
1989	1,548

APPENDIX 4

Applications made and published, and patents granted according to country of residence

APPLICATIONS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 15(1), 81(1) AND 89(1), APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED UNDER SECTION 16(1) AND PATENTS GRANTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF APPLICANT (PATENTS ACT 1977)

		1988		1989	
	Applications Made	Applications Published	Patents Granted	Applications Made	Applications Published
United Kingdom	20,536	5,946	3,633	19,732*	5,971
Channel Islands	44	19	4	39	8
Algeria	—	—	1	—	—
Argentina	1	—	2	3	1
Australia	141	135	111	162	117
Austria	38	44	45	34	29
Bahamas	—	—	—	2	—
Bahrain	—	—	—	3	—
Barbados	3	1	—	2	—
Belgium	73	23	27	67	18
Belize	—	—	1	—	—
Bangladesh	—	—	—	1	—
Bermuda	3	1	2	—	—
Brazil	20	13	6	22	14
British Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	1
Bulgaria	7	9	12	7	11
Cameroon	—	1	—	—	—
Canada	395	112	65	378	117
Cayman Islands	3	1	1	—	1
Chile	1	—	—	—	1
China	23	3	3	29	14
Columbia	—	1	—	—	—
Costa Rica	1	—	—	1	—
Cuba	1	1	—	—	—
Cyprus	2	4	1	8	3
Czechoslovakia	32	33	47	6	23
Denmark	82	42	53	78	43
Egypt	3	—	1	2	—
Equatorial Guinea	1	—	—	6	—
Finland	76	75	78	84	81
France	324	226	259	294	198
Gabon	—	1	—	—	—
Germany, Democratic Republic	64	89	72	70	74
Germany, Federal Republic	1,253	1,214	1,254	1,161	1,120
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	9	6	1	13	1
Greece	3	—	1	6	1
Hong Kong	206	129	27	155	148
Hungary	64	71	65	77	61
Iceland	4	4	1	—	2
India	8	3	4	12	7
Indonesia	1	—	1	2	1
Iran	1	1	—	1	—
Iraq	—	1	—	1	1
Irish Republic	92	83	42	111	85
Isle of Man	—	2	—	—	17
Israel	41	41	33	69	41
Italy	317	253	258	258	210
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	1	—
Jamaica	2	—	—	5	—
Japan	2,332	2,236	2,245	2,369	2,211
Jordan	1	—	2	1	2
Kenya	5	1	1	2	2
Korea, Democratic Republic	—	—	—	7	—
Korea, Republic of	63	51	18	161	73
Kuwait	3	1	—	2	2
Liberia	3	2	—	7	—
Libya	2	—	1	—	—
Liechtenstein	24	8	18	15	12
Luxembourg	51	19	3	45	21
Malaysia	18	12	8	10	9
Malta	3	—	—	2	1
Mauritania	1	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	2	1

*This figure includes 3,149 applications claiming priority from an earlier application.

APPENDIX 4—continued

	<i>Applications Made</i>	<i>1988 Applications Published</i>	<i>Patents Granted</i>	<i>Applications Made</i>	<i>1989 Applications Published</i>	<i>Patents Granted</i>
Mexico	1	—	4	1	1	1
Monaco	5	—	1	6	1	1
Morocco	—	—	—	1	—	—
Netherlands	322	134	141	303	121	73
Netherlands Antilles	4	3	—	6	2	4
New Zealand	38	32	12	23	35	20
Nigeria	4	—	—	2	—	2
Norway	79	41	39	84	38	35
Oman	2	—	—	1	—	—
Pakistan	3	—	—	1	—	—
Panama	10	1	—	6	5	4
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peru	—	—	—	1	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poland	3	8	8	1	2	2
Portugal	1	2	1	—	—	1
San Marino	—	—	—	1	—	—
Saudi Arabia	2	—	—	2	—	1
Seychelles	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	30	10	15	36	17	6
Somalia	—	—	—	1	—	—
South Africa	71	55	30	69	54	26
Spain	87	61	37	90	74	36
Sri Lanka	1	—	—	—	1	1
St Helena	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweden	83	87	127	98	85	87
Switzerland	500	238	268	440	153	211
Taiwan	237	173	47	245	211	46
Thailand	—	5	—	1	1	—
Trinidad & Tobago	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	—	—	—	1	—	—
Turkey	3	—	—	1	1	—
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	2	—	—
United States of America	2,481	2,150	2,222	2,325	2,095	1,908
USSR	99	136	83	87	95	84
Venezuela	12	4	10	2	10	3
Virgin Islands	2	1	—	4	—	—
Yugoslavia	7	1	3	2	—	4
Zambia	—	—	—	1	1	—
Zimbabwe	—	3	1	—	—	—
Country not specified†	—	—	—	—	7	16
	30,471	14,069	11,429	29,369	13,765	10,138

†These cases are not assigned a country code on the computer database.

APPENDIX 5

Specifications published in 1989 and trends of inventions

SPECIFICATION NOS. 2206271—2220117 (1977 ACT APPLICATIONS ONLY)

These are shown divided according to the 40 divisions of the present classification system together with comparable figures for the year 1988. The figures for 1977 Act specifications include those resulting from domestic applications made under section 81(1) and 89(1) of this Act.

Serial numbers* were not utilised and there are no specifications bearing these numbers.

Division	Main subject matter	Specifications published			
		1988		1989	
		(Applications)	(Grants)	(Applications)	(Grants)
A1	Agricultural; animal husbandry	204	148	226	123
A2	Food; tobacco	140	128	164	103
A3	Apparel; footwear; jewellery	108	89	128	68
A4	Furniture; household articles	507	289	559	302
A5	Medicines; surgery	501	314	466	340
A6	Entertainments	345	109	294	172
B1	Physical and chemical apparatus	237	254	253	171
B2	Crushing; coating; separating	196	183	173	174
B3	Metal working	476	415	413	254
B4	Cutting; hand tools; radioactive handling	108	113	127	90
B5	Working non-metals; presses	308	230	322	327
B6	Stationery; printing; writing; decorating	288	130	286	129
B7	Transport	505	477	507	339
B8	Conveyancing; packing; load handling; hoisting; storing	915	699	851	657
C1	Inorganic chemistry; glass; fertilizers; explosives	267	308	229	204
C2	Organic chemistry	348	381	270	295
C3	Macromolecular compounds	347	289	338	275
C4	Dyes; paints; miscellaneous compositions	47	58	39	57
C5	Fats; oils; waxes; petroleum; gas manufacture	143	144	100	104
C6	Sugar; skins; microbiology; beverages	37	18	34	21
C7	Metallurgy; electrolysis	225	181	197	197
D1	Textiles; sewing; ropes	304	236	266	256
D2	Paper	20	13	14	14
E1	Civil engineering; building	790	671	749	320
E2	Fastenings; operating doors	347	331	350	210
F1	Prime movers; pumps	474	438	423	278
F2	Machine elements	1,162	997	1,142	897
F3	Armaments; projectiles	86	103	85	86
F4	Heating; cooling; drying; lighting	484	347	442	335
G1	Measuring; testing	890	697	878	595
G2	Optics; Photography	377	305	332	374
G3	Controlling; timing	267	230	293	201
G4	Calculating; counting; checking; signalling; data-handling	427	254	439	278
G5	Advertising; education; music; recording	255	182	262	185
G6	Nucleonics	25	60	25	31
H1	Electric circuit elements; magnets	641	571	656	561
H2	Electric power	435	356	463	256
H3	Electronic circuits; radio receivers	198	128	275	193
H4	Telecommunications	566	501	597	463
H5	Miscellaneous electric techniques	67	52	58	40
—	Division not specified†	—	—	40	163
		14,067	11,429	13,765	10,138
			25,496		23,903

*2206353, 2206528, 2206539, 2206687, 2206698, 2206722, 2206747, 2206923, 2207018, 2207356, 2207479, 2207559, 2207586, 2207624, 2207871, 2208051, 2208102, 2208205, 2208562, 2208764, 2209357, 2209429, 2209458, 2209605, 2210094, 2210748, 2210753, 2210762, 2210928, 2211370, 2212249, 2212307, 2212439, 2212466, 2212634, 2212635, 2212662, 2212666, 2212667, 2212674, 2213043, 2213076, 2213534, 2213562, 2213720, 2214187, 2214471, 2214967, 2215375, 2215384, 2215501, 2215507, 2215534, 2215663, 2215999, 2216008, 2216167, 2216176, 2216733, 2216790, 2216822, 2217065, 2217543, 2217599, 2217936, 2218211, 2218332, 2218415, 2218510, 2218691, 2218692, 2218695, 2218709, 2218733, 2218884, 2219072, 2219182, 2219308, 2219390, 2219581, 2219592, 2219956

In addition, 13 specifications of accepted applications (1949 Act) were published.

†These cases are not assigned a primary classification on the computer database.

APPENDIX 5—continued

TRENDS OF INVENTION

Note: The subjects referred to in the section dealing with 'Trends of Invention in Published Specifications' (listed below in order of mention) are classified mainly in the following headings for which abstracts appear in the volumes indicated.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Heading</i>	<i>Abstract Volume</i>
Antiviral/immunological agents	A5B	A5-A6
AIDS treatments	C3H	C3
Cardiovascular agents	A5B, C2C	A5-6, C2
Biotechnology	C3H	C3
Medical equipment	A5R	A5-A6
Hair restorers	A5B	A5-6
Foam marking	C3L	C3
Liquid crystal devices	G5C, G2F	G4-6, G2-3
Sonar transducers	H4J	H3-5
VDU emission reducers	H4T	H3-5
Armaments	F3A	F3-4
Vehicle suspension systems	B7D, F2S	B7, F2
Vehicle drive systems	F2L	F2
Microwave food packaging	H5H	H3-5
Food condition indicators	G1D	G1
Tamper proof/evident containers	B8T	B8
Credit cards	G4V	G4-6
Drilling and operation of oil wells	E1F	E1-2
Pipeline coupling	F2G	F2
Inspection and renovation of pipes and sewers	F2P	F2
Harvesters	A1F	A1-3
Baling machines	B5F	B4-5
Alloys	C7A	C6-7
Metal plating	C7B	C6-7
Electric batteries	H1B	H1
Four-wheel steering	B7H	B7
Vehicle Transmission systems	F2U	F2
Electric screwdrivers	B3N	B3
Hair and "fuzz" cutters	B4B	B4-5
Ultrasonic tile cutters	B5E	B4-5
Ball pen safety caps	B6P	B6

APPENDIX 6

Patent fees received 1989

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Patents Act 1977:		
Requests for grant	29,369	440,535
Request for search	15,903	1,469,790
Requests for examination	11,348	1,218,130
Patents Act 1949:		
Application for results of search	642	1,284
Applications for amendments of complete specifications after acceptance	8	378
Patents Act 1949 to 1977:		
Renewal fees		
In respect of 5th year	11,023	924,184
European patents (UK)	9,290	781,856
In respect of 6th year	11,078	995,908
European patents (UK)	14,554	1,309,536
In respect of 7th year	11,068	1,084,152
European patents (UK)	14,386	1,409,596
In respect of 8th year	10,911	1,166,304
European patents (UK)	12,956	1,386,834
In respect of 9th year	10,354	1,220,188
European patents (UK)	10,165	1,201,036
In respect of 10th year	10,439	1,345,178
European patents (UK)	7,292	940,850
In respect of 11th year	10,737	1,522,206
European patents (UK)	3,976	567,342
In respect of 12th year	11,933	1,850,424
European patents (UK)	1,100	174,424
In respect of 13th year	10,656	1,863,410
In respect of 14th year	9,136	1,780,550
In respect of 15th year	7,362	1,573,036
In respect of 16th year	6,818	1,606,312
In respect of 17th year	6,248	802,546
In respect of 18th year	5,040	702,716
In respect of 19th year	4,164	644,684
In respect of 20th year	3,070	524,290
In respect of half fees on patents voluntarily endorsed 'licences of right'	2,481	187,815
European Patents (UK) endorsed 'licences of right'	710	41,287
Extensions of time for paying renewal fees	3,799	138,184
European patents (UK)	1,932	69,921
Applications for restoration of patents	77	7,910
Applications for revocation of patents	14	302
Applications for voluntary endorsement of patents 'licences of right'	470	5,640
Application for entries in register	5,186	42,740
Requests for certified copies and office copies of documents	36,182	379,135
Requests for information	494	3,952
Inspection fees (patent register and documents)	14,869	29,738
Translations filed—European Patents (UK)	8,245	210,143
Applications to amend specification after grant	87	4,418
Miscellaneous	4,476	93,231
		31,722,095
Fees certified for refund during 1989		61,009

APPENDIX 7

Number of renewal fees paid, 1978–89

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year	13th year	14th year	15th year	16th year	17th year	18th year	19th year	20th year
1978 . .	31,908	30,527	26,240	22,967	18,918	17,582	14,535	11,936	10,135	7,697	6,216	4,564	—	—	—	—
1979 . .	29,714	28,668	27,153	22,943	20,139	16,610	15,368	12,600	10,340	8,540	6,397	4,804	—	—	—	—
1980 . .	29,377	26,500	25,201	23,701	20,401	17,701	14,650	13,061	10,710	8,741	7,040	4,878	—	—	—	—
1981 . .	28,472	25,981	23,141	21,652	20,290	16,999	14,638	12,205	10,992	8,724	6,940	5,198	—	—	—	—
1982 . .	29,340	27,573	23,908	20,844	19,756	18,244	15,124	13,080	10,831	9,837	7,729	5,868	—	—	—	—
1983 . .	28,901	28,364	23,647	20,653	17,956	16,844	15,381	12,768	11,208	9,352	8,151	6,241	2,992	—	—	—
1984 . .	26,824	25,940	24,802	20,566	17,936	15,320	14,239	13,051	10,793	9,476	7,695	6,511	5,024	2,491	—	—
1985 . .	26,342	26,944	24,141	22,342	18,658	16,323	13,714	12,809	11,743	9,679	8,206	6,645	5,692	4,289	2,112	—
1986 . .	25,048	26,617	24,983	21,757	19,761	16,642	14,341	11,866	11,143	10,242	8,416	7,005	5,566	4,760	3,588	1,722
1987 . .	23,609	26,531	25,039	22,375	19,375	17,263	14,744	12,586	10,367	9,635	8,831	7,289	5,964	4,791	4,025	2,850
1988 . .	22,675	25,394	25,560	23,048	20,044	17,273	15,473	12,714	10,929	8,818	8,076	7,477	5,991	5,032	3,879	3,181
1989 . .	20,427	25,782	25,643	24,226	20,907	18,124	15,048	13,419	11,038	9,320	7,419	7,072	6,248	5,040	4,164	3,070

The figures shown in this table include patents endorsed 'licences of right' on which half fees are payable but do not include patents of addition in respect of which no renewal fees are payable.

Patents in force to end of fourth year (as at 31 December 1989)—25,913 (including 17,038 European patents (UK) granted but not due for renewal).

European Patents (UK) (included in table above):

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year
1985 . .	9,754	9,889	6,145	1,813	—	—	—	—
1986 . .	9,975	11,698	9,623	5,536	1,573	—	—	—
1987 . .	10,026	12,989	11,663	8,810	5,073	1,446	—	—
1988 . .	10,047	12,992	13,321	10,973	8,020	4,517	1,315	—
1989 . .	9,318	14,598	14,460	13,141	10,323	7,420	4,051	1,118

APPENDIX 8

Certificates of the Comptroller

	<i>Requests made for certificates</i>
1985	32,672
1986	32,926
1987	36,802
1988	35,688
1989	36,182

These requests which were almost all for certified copies of specifications or other documents required for use in connection with applications filed abroad, provide some indication of the extent to which domestic applicants for patents seek further protection for their inventions in other countries.

APPENDIX 9

Hearings and proceedings concerning patents 1989

PART I

HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS

	<i>Hearings appointed</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Appeals heard by Patents Court</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	<i>Refused</i>
Technical	9	—	9	5	2	2
Procedural	1	—	1	1	—	1

PART II

PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING PATENTS

(The sections of the Act shown relate to the Patents Act 1977, unless otherwise stated)

<i>Applications, References and actions by the Comptroller</i>	<i>Lodged</i>	<i>Heard</i>	<i>Allowed*</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Appeals Heard by Patents Court</i>
Rights in Patents					
Sections 8, 12 and 37	13	5	1	11	—
Disputes between joint Applicants					
Section 10 or 12(4)	1	—	N/A	N/A	—
Inventors Rights					
Section 13	5	—	3	—	—
Amendments to Specification					
Section 27	87	1	79	—	—
Section 29 (1949 Act)	9	—	6	—	—
Opposition to Amendments of Specification					
Section 27	5	—	—	3	1
Section 29 (1949 Act)	4	—	—	1	—
Restoration of Lapsed Patent					
Section 28	77	2	36	20	1
Surrender of Patent					
Section 29	3	1	—	2	—
Compensation of Employee					
Section 40	4	1	—	2	—
Licences of Right					
Section 46(1)	470	—	470	—	—
Settlement of Terms under Licence of Right					
Section 46(3)	43	15	N/A	N/A	1
Opposition to Cancellation of Licence of Right					
Section 47(6)	—	—	—	1	—
Compulsory Licence					
Section 48(1)	—	2	—	3	—
Opposition to Compulsory Licence					
Section 52(1)	—	—	—	3	—
Declaration as to Non-Infringement					
Section 71	4	4	—	2	—
Revocation of Patents					
Section 72	14	9	1	2	—
Section 33 (1949 Act)	2	—	—	—	—
Section 73(1)	1	—	—	—	—
Section 73(2)	33	—	39†	—	—
Amendments before the Court					
Section 75	9	N/A	—	1	N/A
Section 30 (1949 Act)	4	N/A	—	2	N/A
Correction of Clerical Errors					
Section 117	42	—	46	—	—
Section 76 (1949 Act)	3	—	1	—	—

*Includes those allowed in part where applicable.

†Indicates the number of patents revoked under Section 73.

APPENDIX 10

Extensions of period for payment of renewal fees

	<i>Extension of</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>1 month</i>	<i>2 months</i>	<i>3 months</i>	<i>4 months</i>	<i>5 months</i>	<i>6 months</i>	
1985	3,538	990	430	231	205	562	5,956*
1986	3,469	1,080	488	245	260	567	6,109*
1987	3,383	1,046	516	240	230	650	6,065*
1988	3,218	993	483	368	256	588	5,906*
1989	3,263	983	461	272	192	560	5,731*

*European patents (UK) included above:

1985	844
1986	1,160
1987	1,460
1988	1,662
1989	1,932

APPENDIX 11

Designs—Applications and registrations 1980-89

(In this and other parts of the report dealing with designs, references by number to sections of the Act are references to the Registered Designs Acts 1949 as amended by the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and references to rules are references to the Registered Designs Rules 1989* as amended by the Registered Designs (Fees) Rules 1989†).

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Applications received for new registrations</i>			<i>Designs registered</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>From Abroad</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Claiming priority under International Convention</i>	
1980	5,329	2,767	1,393	4,965
1981	6,242	3,294	1,679	5,296
1982	6,233	3,505	1,637	4,450
1983	6,792	3,478	1,862	6,878
1984	7,237	3,990	2,163	6,697
1985	7,395	3,984	2,142	6,546
1986	7,844	4,338	2,311	7,167
1987	8,646	4,485	2,614	7,140
1988	8,748	4,854	2,638	8,049
1989	9,317 [†]	5,486	3,503	8,945

[†] Includes 174 for designs to be applied to sets of articles (143 in 1988).

* S.I. 1989 No. 1105.

† S.I. 1989 No. 1131.

APPENDIX 12

Applications for Design Registration 1988 and 1989 according to country of residence of applicant

<i>Country</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
United Kingdom	3,894	3,831
Cayman Islands	—	5
Channel Islands	2	1
Argentina	1	—
Australia	160	159
Austria	23	14
Belgium	30	47
Bermuda	2	—
British Virgin Islands	1	—
Canada	42	44
China	8	3
Cyprus	2	1
Czechoslovakia	—	3
Denmark	68	55
Finland	36	11
France	345	362
Germany, Federal Republic	388	531
Ghana	1	—
Gibraltar	17	—
Greece	1	2
Hong Kong	911	784
Iceland	—	1
India	—	1
Irish Republic	16	25
Israel	20	12
Italy	265	470
Japan	744	1,006
Jordan	1	—
Kenya	2	2
Korea, Republic of	17	22
Kuwait	1	13
Liechtenstein	15	5
Luxembourg	4	10
Malaysia	68	35
Malta	1	—
Mauritius	1	—
Monaco	—	1
Netherlands	181	255
New Zealand	11	15
Nigeria	2	—
Norway	13	22
Oman	—	7
Panama	2	2
Portugal	1	—
Singapore	39	19
South Africa	23	16
Spain	52	88
Sweden	173	181
Switzerland	248	402
Taiwan	181	129
Thailand	8	—
Turkey	5	1
United States of America	714	713
USSR	4	7
Yugoslavia	4	4
	8,748	9,317

APPENDIX 13

Designs fees received 1989

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Applications for registration in respect of:		
a single article not being a checks or stripes textile article or lace	9,108	404,501
a set of articles	174	13,169
a single lace article or a single checks or stripes textile article	35	580
Applications for extension for second period of protection	2,991	307,199
Applications for extension for third period of protection	984	105,608
Applications for extensions of time for completion of application for registration or for payment of fee for extension of period of protection	462	13,337
Applications for entry of assignments, etc., for alterations or for corrections of error	1,237	10,081
Request for search under section 23 or rules 70 and 71	322	6,056
Requests for certificates for use in obtaining registration abroad or other special purposes	2,849	23,168
Inspection of register or design and requests for uncertified copies or extracts	—	23,708
Other proceedings	28	250
Total		907,657

APPENDIX 14

Extension of protection, objections etc and cancellations

EXTENSION OF DESIGN PROTECTION (SECTION 8(2))

	<i>Extended for second period</i>	<i>Extended for third period</i>
1980	1,565	712
1981	1,523	684
1982	1,479	650
1983	1,943	622
1984	1,751	672
1985	1,947	722
1986	2,354	732
1987	2,374	734
1988	2,706	968
1989	2,991	984

OBJECTIONS, HEARINGS AND APPEALS UNDER THE DESIGNS ACTS

	<i>Hearings held and outcome</i>					<i>Appeals to Tribunal</i>	
	<i>Hearings held</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Allowed to proceed</i>		<i>Dismissed</i>	<i>Allowed</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>
			<i>With modifi- cation</i>	<i>Without modifi- cation</i>			
1980	46	25	16	5	4*	15*	—
1981	30	20	6	4	—	2	—
1982	55	30	15	10	—	—	—
1983	36	11	7	18	1	1	—
1984	22	9	6	6	—	—	—
1985	5	—	2	1	2	—	—
1986	38	3	28	1	—	—	1
1987	19	12	4	—	—	—	—
1988	16	7	4	1	—	—	—
1989	10†	4	3	1	—	—	—

* Eighteen were from a single applicant and concerned with related designs.

† Two hearings were pending decisions at the end of the year; one awaiting the provision of a specimen of the article to which the design is applied, the other adjourned for the consideration of additional citations.

PROCEEDINGS IN 1989 FOR THE CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATIONS

Nine applications for the cancellation of registrations under section 11(1) were received and implemented.

Three applications by interested persons were made under section 11(2) to be added to the 14 outstanding at the end of 1988. Of the total of 17, one was cancelled under section 11(2) and in four instances of the applications under section 11(2), the proprietors concerned applied for, and obtained the cancellation of their registrations under section 11(1) leaving 12 applications under section 11(2) outstanding.

APPENDIX 15

Trade and Service Marks

(In this and other parts of the report dealing with Trade marks, reference by number to sections of the Act are references to the Trade Marks Act 1938 as amended and modified by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 1984, and references to rules are references to the Trade Marks and Service Marks Rules, 1986.)

1. APPLICATIONS (INCLUDING TEXTILE APPLICATIONS FILED AT THE MANCHESTER BRANCH)

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Applications filed during the year	—trade marks	20,102	20,881	20,631	22,100	22,796	24,323	25,955	26,572	31,465	32,925
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,198	6,827	6,541	7,127
Examined and searched	—trade marks	19,741	18,407	18,702	18,818	25,200	28,960	24,846	20,563	28,587	29,385
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	8,572	7,490	11,951
Unexamined at end of year ¹	—trade marks	10,233	12,688	14,598	17,938	16,704	11,653	13,651	20,131	24,305	27,592
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,063	11,114	10,067	5,157
Advertised during the year	—trade marks	9,891	11,941	12,415	13,746	15,749	19,093	17,445	14,586	12,623	22,566
	service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	2,211	5,165

¹ Although this is the actual number of applications unexamined at the end of the year (adjusted after a physical count), a large number are not ready for examination, eg because of queries concerning the list of goods. Each year a small number of applications are withdrawn before examination.

2. APPLICATIONS—OBJECTIONS, HEARING AND APPEALS—SECTION 17

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>(a) Hearings—Ex parte—</i>										
<i>Rules 33-34</i>										
Number appointed	7,553	7,501	6,696	5,962	5,944	6,286	7,346	6,918	6,189	6,091
Number postponed etc.	199	137	281	300	233	330	695	413	211	501
Number taken	7,354	7,364	6,415	5,662	5,711	5,956	6,651	6,505	5,978	5,590
Applications allowed to proceed:										
—unconditionally	607	743	574	590	599	623	776	697	945	928
—on transfer to part B	726	766	849	628	822	1,040	1,261	1,171	1,388	1,067
—conditionally	1,688	1,201	829	904	497	381	295	182	67	194
Applications suspended pending applicant's agreement to conditions etc	4,215	4,283	3,811	3,196	3,287	3,221	3,616	3,778	3,249	3,014
Applications withdrawn	32	72	61	55	85	99	88	99	55	93
Applications refused	86	162	291	289	421	592	615	557	274	294
Number not yet taken	1,873	1,897	2,445	1,864	2,157	2,933	3,056	1,448	1,486	1,603
<i>(b) Refusals—Rule 35</i>										
Written grounds issued	37	44	85	58	50	30	58	66	53	32
<i>(c) Appeals to SOS (Trade)—Rules 129-135</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	2	—	1	5	4	2	1	6	7	7
Lodged during the year	2	1	6	8	11	4	8	7	14	11
Withdrawn	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	4	—	1	6	10	5	2	3	8	6
Allowed	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6	4
Pending at end of year	—	1	5	4	2	1	6	7	7	8
<i>(d) Appeals to the Court—RSC Order 100</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	1	4	2	5	11	6	3	—	—	—
Lodged during the year	5	2	8	10	9	4	1	13	3	—
Withdrawn	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	3	—	—
Dismissed	1	3	4	4	5	5	3	1	3	— ²
Allowed	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Pending at end of year	4	2	5	11	6	3	—	—	—	—

² Three appealed to the House of Lords and were rejected.

APPENDIX 15—continued

3. OPPOSITIONS TO REGISTRATION—SECTION 18

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
(a) Oppositions before the Registrar:										
Pending at beginning of year	461	672	649	738	542	425	432	419	388	436
Filed during the year	356	294	341	317	302	301	301	316	319	345 ³
Withdrawn—										
—applications	54	109	85	167	114	72	110	91	77	81
—oppositions	77	195	154	329	283	190	177	210	167	129
Oppositions refused	4	5	9	12	11	15	7	17	6	10
Oppositions allowed	10	6	4	5	11	17	20	29	21	4
Pending at end of year	672	649	738	542	425	432	419	388	436	557 ⁴
Main Hearings in year	12	12	15	17	22	26	21	42	23	21 ⁵
(b) Appeals from Registrar to Court:										
Pending at beginning of year	2	3	2	5	—	4	8	7	7	7
Lodged during year	3	3	5	—	7	8	1	3	4	2
Withdrawn	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	3
Dismissed	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	6	2
Allowed	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	3	2
Pending at end of year	3	2	5	—	4	8	7	7	1	2

³ The total number of applications under threatened opposition at 31 December, ie where extensions of time have been obtained under Rules 46 and 114, was approximately 1,452.

⁴ Of which 9 were ready to be heard.

⁵ In addition 70 interlocutory hearings, mainly concerning extensions of time, were held during the year.

4. MAINTENANCE OF THE REGISTER

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
(a) Registrations										
Registered during the year—										
in part A	4,216	6,262	8,527	7,612	10,324	10,754	11,285	9,288	9,371	15,276
in part B	2,492	3,280	4,607	4,313	5,759	5,400	5,804	5,113	5,010	7,098
Total	6,708	9,542	13,134	11,925	16,083	16,154	17,089	14,401	14,381	22,374 ⁶
% of registrations made in part B	37	34	35	36	36	33	34	35	35	32
(b) Renewals and Registrations										
No. of registrations renewable	24,819	23,467	24,162	23,394	25,159	22,676	23,767	25,131	27,574	28,431
No. renewed	16,154	14,079	13,746	14,996	12,946	14,098	13,810	14,213	18,421	16,133
No. of lapsed registrations restored—Rule 68—and renewed (not included above)	274	154	143	282	153	282	249	212	213	149
(c) Assignments										
No. of forms TM No. 16 lodged	1,362	1,485	1,648	1,701	1,669	1,525	1,941	2,071	2,226	2,062
No. dealt with	1,208	1,348	1,553	2,066	1,704	1,585	1,622	2,189	1,917	2,378
No. of registrations assigned ⁷	3,886	4,646	5,259	6,789	6,495	5,702	6,536	9,884	6,161	11,639
(d) Other changes										
(Name, address, list of goods, voluntary cancellations, etc)										
No. of applications made	1,772	2,093	2,113	3,136	2,076	1,731	5,935	4,190	4,752	5,060
No. of registrations amended	6,729	10,008	10,874	13,470	7,801	7,035	7,982	25,674	11,219	17,549
(e) Registrar's Certificate—Rule 122										
No. issued (TM No. 31)	10,074	10,470	9,380	6,552	5,227	10,246	8,368	10,051	10,860	12,856

⁶ At the end of the year there were 3,854 advertised applications not registered. This does not include those under opposition or those where the opposition period (or extended opposition period) has not expired.

⁷ A single assignment may affect many registrations, whether or not governed by section 23.

APPENDIX 15—continued

5. RECTIFICATIONS—SECTIONS 26 AND 32

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>(a)</i>										
Applications made to Registrar:⁸										
Pending at beginning of year	362	358	333	368	400	363	442	524	451	449
Filed in year	167	175	204	185	198	273	320	281	286	218
Withdrawn	163	161	154	150	207	172	213	320	259	247
Refused	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	2	—	—
Allowed	8	38	15	3	25	20	24	32	29	18
Pending at end of year	358	333	368	400	363	442	524	451	449	402 ⁹
Main Hearings held in year ¹⁰	4	6	—	5	6	7	10	6	3	3
<i>(b) Appeals from Registrar to Court:</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	—	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	2
Lodged in year	1	2	4	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Withdrawn	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Allowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending at end of year	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
<i>(c) Applications made direct to Court:</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	15	35	35	38	24	16	13	22	30	41 ¹¹
Lodged in year	21	8	12	5	3	9	19	8	18	10
Withdrawn	1	6	—	17	5	8	3	—	2	2
Dismissed	—	1	9	2	4	1	4	—	5	—
Allowed	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	1
Pending at end of year	35	35	38	24	16	13	22	20	41	26 ¹¹

⁸ Actions for rectification are started either in the Registry or the High Court at the option of the applicant. One case was referred to the Courts by the Registrar under section 54(b) during the year.

⁹ of which one was ready to be heard.

¹⁰ Undefended rectifications are usually determined without a hearing.

¹¹ This figure included counterclaims by way of defence. Such cases are no longer included in the pending figure at end of year.

APPENDIX 16

Trade and Service marks applied for and registered in 1988 and 1989 according to country of residence of applicant

Country	1988				1989			
	Applications		Registrations		Applications		Registrations	
	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks
United Kingdom	15,839	4,318	6,969	741	16,465	4,565	9,627	2,722
Channel Islands	64	17	30	2	58	5	31	4
Andorra	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	350	83	77	8	340	100	134	18
Austria	105	11	46	5	120	15	60	4
Bahamas	3	1	2	—	13	1	2	—
Barbados	7	2	7	—	2	1	1	—
Belgium	259	39	68	7	333	59	133	5
Bermuda	49	26	10	1	5	5	4	—
Bulgaria	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Canada	206	75	68	7	234	58	107	36
Caribbean	30	3	21	6	34	10	27	2
Cayman Islands	5	4	4	—	22	9	8	1
Central America	26	3	39	4	45	11	13	2
China (People's Republic)	66	2	19	2	70	3	38	—
Cyprus	7	—	—	—	15	—	3	—
Czechoslovakia	15	2	8	1	6	—	6	—
Denmark	194	32	122	13	219	49	154	15
Finland	146	8	38	4	99	17	90	7
France	2,517	509	786	84	2,637	675	1,260	167
Germany, Democratic Republic	27	1	—	—	14	—	11	—
Germany, Federal Republic	1,888	196	861	94	2,240	192	1,335	97
Gibraltar	2	2	—	—	10	2	—	—
Greece	23	—	4	—	19	2	20	—
Hong Kong	138	27	46	5	185	6	64	14
Hungary	17	4	5	—	29	10	22	2
Iceland	1	—	4	—	23	1	3	—
India	9	—	7	—	12	—	7	2
Irish Republic	192	11	59	6	159	17	73	3
Israel	45	—	12	1	35	2	21	1
Italy	1,259	130	341	36	1,295	120	565	29
Japan	850	42	407	43	884	56	593	49
Kenya	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lebanon	5	—	1	—	2	—	5	1
Liechtenstein	37	2	4	2	34	2	19	1
Luxembourg	25	24	3	3	37	19	6	1
Malaysia	20	1	4	—	33	1	4	2
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Monaco	6	—	9	1	6	—	1	2
Netherlands	588	124	230	27	777	140	375	28
New Zealand	36	5	29	3	48	5	35	9
Norway	91	12	40	4	77	17	47	6
Others (Africa)	21	1	2	—	22	3	5	—
Others (Asia)	239	4	85	4	160	16	117	5
Poland	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Portugal	21	—	11	2	31	7	11	—
Romania	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Singapore	61	2	17	3	45	4	20	1
South Africa	67	12	25	3	63	5	32	2
South America	54	7	8	6	78	8	26	2
Spain	440	70	146	15	416	65	239	19
Sweden	339	53	210	22	399	75	303	22
Switzerland	944	76	343	38	943	70	567	42
United States of America	4,090	589	1,740	185	4,070	686	2,407	393
USSR	26	10	13	1	42	12	12	3
Yugoslavia	5	—	5	—	15	1	5	—
	31,465	6,541	12,992	1,389	32,925	7,127	18,655	3,719

APPENDIX 17
Classification of trade and service marks 1988 and 1989
TRADE MARKS ADVERTISED AND REGISTERED

Class	Classification of Goods	1988		1989	
		Advertised	Registered	Advertised	Registered
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, etc	569	546	979	844
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc	179	145	558	438
3	Cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes, etc	592	524	1,235	1,005
4	Industrial oils and greases, candles, tapers, etc	95	101	165	139
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods etc	904	950	1,995	1,559
6	Unwrought and partly wrought common metals, etc	453	413	667	578
7	Machines and machine tools, motors (except for vehicles), etc	628	624	1,020	880
8	Hand tools, and instruments; cutlery, forks and spoons; side arms	154	149	225	197
9	Scientific, nautical and surveying and electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless, etc)	1,655	1,876	2,887	2,347
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	324	319	440	410
11	Installations for lighting, heating, cooking, etc	547	519	915	795
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water	346	361	628	448
13	Firearms; ammunition, etc	37	26	43	30
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc	204	174	312	291
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	36	39	49	51
16	Paper and paper articles, stationery, office requisities, etc	1,040	1,161	1,719	1,473
17	Gutta-percha, india-rubber, etc	275	232	408	409
18	Leather, skins, umbrellas, harness, etc	192	187	301	271
19	Building materials, road-making materials, etc	330	308	568	477
20	Furniture, articles of wood, cork etc	404	330	593	577
21	Small domestic utensils and containers (not precious metal), glassware etc	292	277	482	448
22	Rope, string, nets, tents, raw fibrous textile materials, etc	53	66	89	76
23	Yarns; threads	57	49	88	81
24	Tissues (piece of goods), bed and table covers, etc	217	218	391	349
25	Clothing, including boots, shoes and slippers	811	840	1,738	1,352
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbon and braids, artificial flowers, etc	54	52	82	62
27	Carpets, rugs, etc	77	98	139	113
28	Games, etc	531	447	867	708
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts, etc	350	451	719	516
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, etc	513	579	940	735
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products, fresh fruits, etc	170	202	364	270
32	Beer, ale and porter, mineral and aerated waters, etc	193	284	342	254
33	Wines, spirits and liquors	244	329	475	357
34	Tobacco, raw or manufactured; smokers' articles, matches	97	116	143	115
		12,623	12,992	22,566	18,655

SERVICE MARK APPLICATIONS

Class	Classification of Services	1988		1989	
		Advertised	Registered	Advertised	Registered
35	Advertising and business	328	242	727	480
36	Insurance and financial	442	287	814	612
37	Construction and repair	305	163	684	523
38	Communication	96	67	295	218
39	Transportation and storage	196	106	551	352
40	Processing and material treatment	73	28	154	123
41	Education and entertainment	232	110	528	405
42	Miscellaneous	539	386	1,412	1,006
		2,211	1,389	5,165	3,719

APPENDIX 18

Trade and Service marks fees received 1989

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Application for registration under sections 17, 27 and 37	40,226	2,623,336
Opposition, appeals, etc	612	17,019
Registrations	24,318	2,223,650
Renewals, including restorations	16,566	3,567,090
Applications for registration of subsequent proprietor	2,494	77,777
Requests for Registrar's preliminary advice, public search fees	—	51,820
Certificates, office copies, etc	12,812	133,658
Applications for registration of registered users, etc	2,084	129,949
Rectification and correction of the Register	686	13,236
Sub-Total		£8,837,535
<i>Add</i>		
Fees (not included above) received by the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, during the year ended 30 June 1989 on proceedings under section 38 of the Trade Marks Act		10,228
		£8,847,763
<i>Deduct</i>		
Fees allowed to the Cutler's Company	5,114	
Total		8,842,649
Fees certified for refund during 1989 (not included in amounts received above)		69,152

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