STANDARD ST.87

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN LEGAL STATUS DATA

*Revision approved ~~Adopted~~ by the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)
at its ~~tenth~~ twelfth session on ~~November 25~~ September 19, 2024*

Editorial Note by the International Bureau

IPOs may begin implementing ST.87 to exchange legal status data. The Legal Status Task Force will continue revising titles and descriptions for categories and events as needed while IPOs continue to improve their mappings.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The availability of up-to-date, reliable, and understandable legal status information on Industrial Property (IP) rights is necessary to be able to avoid IP right infringement. Industrial Property Offices (IPOs) currently provide this information in different formats and languages, inconsistently, and in an untimely manner due to differing national and regional industrial design laws and practices. Therefore, a standardized model which can describe the legal status of an industrial design application during its prosecution in a registration system or of a registered industrial design in a global manner is highly desirable.

2. This Standard is intended to promote efficient exchange of legal status data for industrial designs in registration systems, in a harmonized manner between IPOs in order to facilitate access to that data by IP information users, IPOs, IP data providers, the general public and other interested parties (hereinafter referred to as "users"). This Standard aims at improving worldwide availability, reliability and comparability of legal status data for industrial designs in registration systems, including the Hague Agreement. It should be noted that the legal status of industrial designs protected under patent law is described by WIPO Standard ST.27.

DEFINITIONS

3. For the purposes of this Standard, the expression:

(a) "industrial design", in the field of industrial property, means the visual aspect of an object, including its two-dimensional and three-dimensional features of shape and surface. It is protectable through registration in an industrial property office or another competent authority.[1]

(b) "register (of Industrial Property Rights)" kept by an industrial property office in which is recorded the legal status of different industrial property rights. Usually, the office keeps separately a patent register, a trademark register and an industrial design register.

(c) "registration of the Industrial Design" occurs when the IPO finds that the application for registration of the industrial design fulfills the applicable requirements that are examined by the IPO and to the extent that the said application has not been refused.

(d) "certificate of registration of the industrial design" means the official document which is delivered to a design owner certifying that his or her design has been registered.

(e) "Hague Agreement" refers to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs.

(f) "international registration" means the international registration of an industrial design effected under the Hague Agreement.

(g) "international application" means an application for international registration.

(h) "IP right" includes such industrial property rights as patents, supplementary protection certificates (SPCs), trademarks and industrial designs.

(i) "legal status" refers to the status of an application or IP right according to the applicable law of the prosecuting IPO and is determined based on preceding events.

(j) "state" refers to whether the application or IP right is active, not active or terminated after an event occurred according to the applicable law of the IPO.

(k) "stage" refers to a phase in the prosecution of an application or IP right, which encompasses the happening of events.

(l) "event" refers to an action during the prosecution of an application or IP right caused by the applicant, IP right owner, IPO or third party according to applicable law, which may cause a change in the state and/or stage of the application or IP right.

(m) "category" refers to a set of events which are grouped together according to a common theme.

[1] For a full definition of "Industrial Design" see Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation, Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation https://www.wipo.int/documents/d/standards/docs-en-08-01-01.pdf ~~(http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/standards/en/pdf/08-01-01.pdf)~~

(n) "key event" refers to a generic, broad, universally-termed event in a category.

(o) "detailed event" refers to an event in a category, which is not the key event and is more specific in nature.

(p) "national/regional/international event" refers to an event in the prosecution of an application or IP right according to national/regional/international law.

(q) "effective date" refers to the date the event has legal effect according to applicable law.

(r) "publication date" refers to the date the event data is communicated to the public (e.g. by way of publication in a gazette or IP right register).

(s) "event date" refers to the date the event occurs.

REFERENCES

4. The following WIPO Standards are relevant to this Standard:

WIPO Standard ST.2	Standard Manner for Designating Calendar Dates by Using the Gregorian Calendar
WIPO Standard ST.3	Recommended Standard on Two-Letter Codes for the Representation of States, Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organizations
WIPO Standard ST.13	Numbering of Applications for IPRs
WIPO Standard ST.16	Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents
WIPO Standard ST.27	Recommendation for the Exchange of Patent Legal Status Data
WIPO Standard ST.80	Bibliographic data relating to industrial designs
WIPO Standard ST.96	Processing of intellectual property information using XML

SCOPE OF THE STANDARD

5. This Standard provides codes which can be used to straightforwardly identify the legal status of an industrial design in a registration system. The use of codes allows the legal status of an industrial design to be identified without knowledge of the language used by the prosecuting IPO.

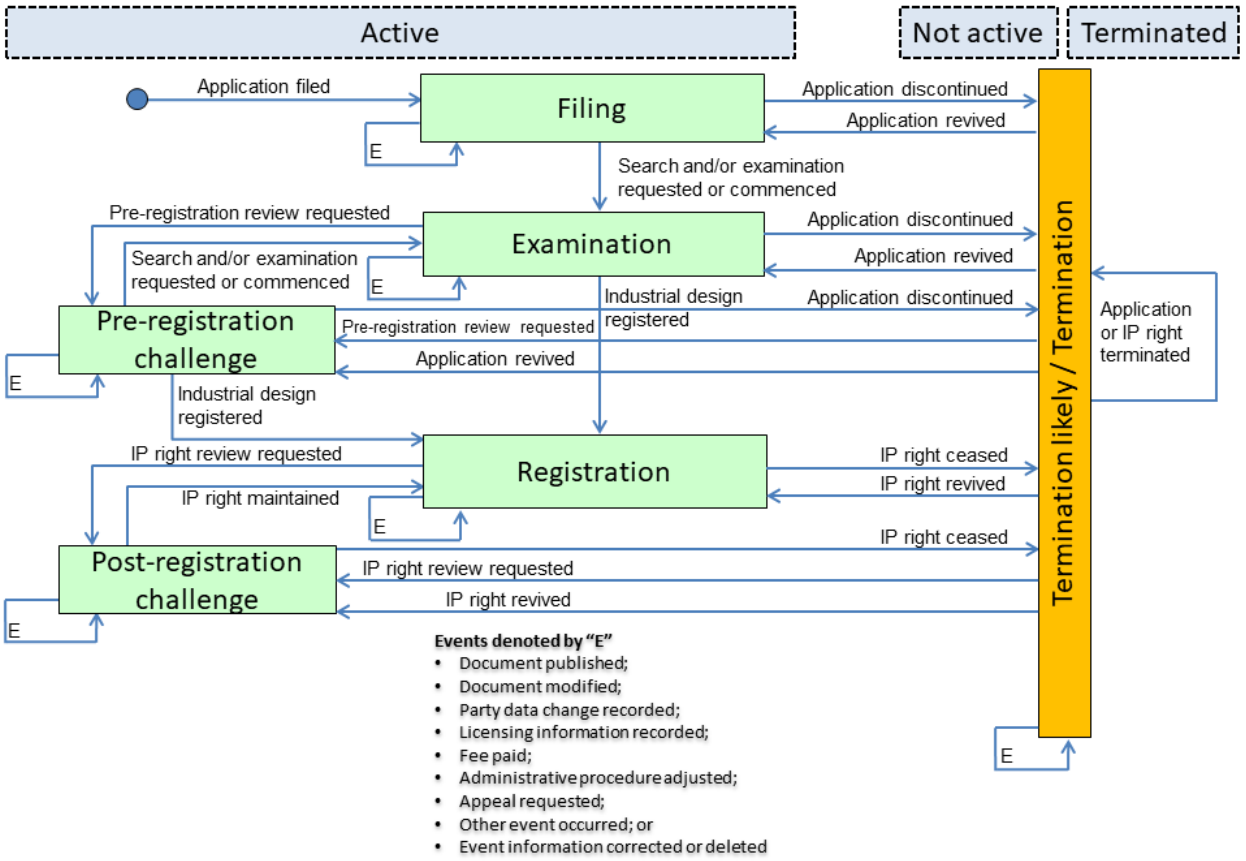
6. This Standard defines legal status events that may take place during the lifecycle of an industrial design on the basis of an Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model. The definitions of the events are broad so as to cover the various practices of different IPOs.

7. This Standard also provides the data structure to be used to exchange the legal status data in electronic form between IPOs, the data associated with the defined events, and guidelines for IPOs to map national/regional/international events to the events in this Standard.

8. Taking the diversity of IP laws and practices among various jurisdictions into consideration, this Standard is not aimed at harmonizing procedural or substantive requirements under national/regional laws and regulations.

OVERALL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN PROSECUTION MODEL

9. The diversity in industrial design prosecution laws among IPOs is significant. This Standard uses a general prosecution model to broadly describe the industrial design prosecution practices among IPOs worldwide and under the Hague Agreement. The model does not describe the unique prosecution practices of all IPOs, nor does it cover every eventuality that may occur during the prosecution of an application or IP right. Therefore, this model may not accurately describe the prosecution practices for industrial designs, nor the publicly reported events, in some IPOs. Nonetheless, the prosecution model provides a comprehensive overview of the general steps involved in the prosecution of an industrial design at IPOs worldwide.



10. The Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model illustrated above incorporates states (dashed rectangular boxes), stages (solid rectangular boxes) and events (arrows) to describe the prosecution of industrial designs. For the sake of brevity, only key events are indicated in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model.

States

11. The state of the application or IP right according to applicable law of the IPO can either be active, not active, or terminated.

- **Active:** The application is pending or the IP right is in force.
- **Not active:** The application is discontinued or the IP right is not-in-force.
- **Terminated:** The discontinued application or the not-in-force IP right cannot be revived. Exceptionally this state may return to "Active" or "Not active" due to a change in IP legislation. Note that not all IPOs can specify this state under the applicable law.

Stages

12. The stage of the prosecution of the application or IP right according to applicable law of the IPO can be the filing stage, examination stage, pre-registration challenge stage, registration stage, post-registration challenge stage, or termination likely/termination stage.

- **Filing:** The filing stage encompasses the receipt of an application for the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right by a national or regional IPO. This stage includes when the IPO or the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter defined as "the International Bureau") receives a representation of the industrial design together with any additional indications, elements, documentation and/or fees necessary to obtain a filing date under national law, regional law or convention, or the Hague Agreement as applicable. This stage also includes the filing of a divisional application, continuation, or continuation in part application, or conversion from one type of application into another.

- **Examination:** The examination stage encompasses both formality and substantive examinations that occur prior to the registration of an industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right. That is an examination of the application as to form after the application has already been accorded a filing date or an examination of the application as to substance. It is possible for an application to undergo both a formality examination and a substantive examination. The examination stage may include events such as requests for examination, requests for prior art searches, and may include the publication of information (such as the application and certain bibliographic information). The examination stage may also include the decision or intention to register the industrial design and/or grant an IP right, but does not include the act of registering the industrial design and/or granting the IP right itself. Under the Hague Agreement, an international application goes through a formality examination by the International Bureau. If the international application conforms to applicable requirements, the industrial design will be registered in the International Register as an international registration. Then, subsequent to its publication by the International Bureau, an international registration may go through a substantive examination by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party.

- **Pre-registration challenge:** The pre-registration challenge stage encompasses a review of the application, initiated before the registration of the industrial design and/or the granting of an IP right, in accordance with the applicable law. A pre-registration review includes such proceedings as a pre-registration opposition, re-examination, or limitation.

- **Registration:** The registration stage encompasses the act in which the IPO registers the industrial design and/or grants the IP right, publishes the application and enters the details of the granted IP right in the IPO's register. The act of publishing the registered industrial design and/or granted IP right may be the first time the specification is made publicly available in accordance with the applicable law. Under the Hague Agreement, an international registration is published by the International Bureau, following which the IPO of a designated Contracting Party may go through a substantive examination in accordance with the applicable law, as a result of which the IPO may issue a refusal. Where no refusal is issued within a prescribed period, the international registration will have the same effect as a grant of protection under the applicable law of the Contracting Party. If provided by the applicable law, the registration of an industrial design may be renewed.

- **Post-registration challenge:** The post-registration challenge stage encompasses a review of the IP right, initiated after the industrial design was registered and/or the IP right was granted, in accordance with the applicable law. An IP right review includes such proceedings as a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation, reissue, invalidation or surrender of the registered industrial design and/or granted IP right.

- **Termination likely/termination:** The termination likely/termination stage encompasses when an application is discontinued or a granted IP right is not in force with a possibility of revival (termination likely) and when a discontinued application or a not-in-force IP right is terminated by the IPO or a court without a possibility of revival (termination) according to the applicable law.

Events

13. The events which occur in the prosecution of the application or IP right may result in a change to the state and/or stage of the application or IP right. They can be triggered by an action of the IPO, applicant, IP right owner, or third party.

14. This Standard recommends a list of generically-termed events with general descriptions on the basis of the terminology used by IPOs worldwide to broadly cover national/regional/international events. This Standard thereby assists users in interpreting national/regional/international events without requiring in-depth knowledge of the specific practices of the prosecuting IPO.

15. The events incorporated in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model illustrated above are key events. In some cases the events will move the application or IP right from one stage into another stage and/or change the state of the application or IP right. In other cases, the happening of an event does not change the stage or state of the application or IP right (for example, see recursive arrows in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model, denoted using an 'E').

16. Due to the broad descriptions of the key events, multiple situations can be described by a single key event. The description of a key event may therefore cover multiple scenarios. Annex III provides examples of how multiple national/regional/international events can be mapped to the same key event in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model.

EVENTS LIST

17. This Standard provides the list of events that may be used to exchange legal status data between IPOs. The events are grouped into an event category, which provides a high-level cluster of related events. A single key event and several detailed events are defined in a category. Each category, key event and detailed event has a defined code. The codification is described below.

18. The entire list of categories, key events, detailed events and their descriptions is available in Annex I.

Category

19. This Standard defines 20 categories. The categories describe a group of events which are of particular importance to the prosecution of an industrial design and share a common theme. The category description defines the theme of events included in that category. The list of categories and their description are available in Annex I. According to the applicable law, some IPOs may only publicly provide event information after the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right, and previous event information may not be made public. In this case, events from all categories may not be used.

20. Each category has one key event and multiple detailed events except categories 'W. Other' and 'Y. Correction and deletion of event information', which do not have any detailed events. A category may cover many more national/regional/international events than those described by the key and detailed events. Therefore, the list of examples provided in the description of the category are not exhaustive and do not restrict the scope of the category.

Key Event

21. A key event is an important event related to the category. Key events are meant to enable IPOs to map national/regional/international events to a generic, universally-termed event that is understandable by a user.

22. This Standard defines 20 key events listed below; their description is provided in Annex I. Each key event includes a description for explanatory purposes. Since legal status events and terminologies vary according to national and regional laws, the descriptions of the key events are broad and encompassing. The descriptions are written in the past tense to indicate that the event has already occurred. The enumerated list of examples provided in the descriptions are for explanatory purposes only, and do not restrict the scope of the key event.

Detailed Event

23. The detailed events are events in a category, which are more specific than a key event. They may describe a practice specific to only a few IPOs, or they may describe a practice that is nearly universal but that is of a specific nature. The list of detailed events and their description are available in Annex I.

24. While some detailed events can be mapped to the key event in the sense that they are a specific example of events subsumed under the key event, not all detailed events can be mapped to the key event. Annex I provides guidance on the relationship between key events and detailed events defined under the same category by indicating which detailed events may be subsumed under their respective key event according to the national/regional/international practices of some IPOs.

DATA STRUCTURE AND FORMAT FOR EXCHANGE

25. This Standard recommends, for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of legal status data, a data structure in coded form. This structure describes the minimum information which should be provided for each event. This information includes the following components:

- status event code;
- calendar dates linked to the event; and
- supplementary data associated with the event.

Status Event Code

26. The status event code consists of three components: state information, stage information and event information, which are defined in coded form and determine the unique position of the application or industrial design on the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model presented above. The legal status event code allows users the ability to pinpoint the legal status of an application or IP right to any place in the prosecution lifecycle.

27. The status event code below describes the structure of the code but does not necessarily represent the final visualization and representation in XML format.

[State – From (previous) stage – To (current) stage – Key event – Detailed event – National/regional/international event]

State Code

28. In the status event code, the state of the application or IP right is determined after the event has occurred. For example, if the key event 'B10. Application discontinued' has occurred and as a result of the occurrence of this event the state of the application moved from "active" to "not active", the state would be recorded as "not active". Since some IPOs may not be able to currently provide this information, it is necessary provide the option of an "unspecified" state. The three states: active, not active, and terminated, as well as the unspecified state are codified by one alphabetic letter:

- Active = A
- Not active = N
- Terminated = T
- Unspecified = U

Stage Code

29. The status event code includes stage information for before the event occurs and after the event occurs. Since an event can move an application or IP right from one stage into another stage, both the initial and end stages need to be included in the status event code. Without the initial and end stage information, the legal status of the application or IP right may be ambiguous. For example, 'C10. Application revived', can denote that an application has moved from the termination likely/termination stage into either the pre-registration challenge stage, the examination stage, or the filing stage. Without providing both the initial and end stage information, determining the precise legal status of the application or IP right is not possible.

30. ~~29.~~ The codification of the six stages is formed below with a single numeric digit from 1 to 6, including an "unspecified" stage codified by "0" to accommodate IPOs which are not currently able to provide such information:

- Filing = 1
- Examination = 2
- Pre-registration challenge = 3
- Registration = 4
- Post-registration challenge = 5
- Termination likely/termination = 6
- Unspecified = 0

Key Event Code

31. The key events are formed by a combination of a single alphabetic letter followed by the number "10". The single alphabetic letter is assigned according to the categories.

32. The codes for the 20 key events are as follows:

A10. Application filed

B10. Application discontinued

C10. Application revived

D10. Search and/or examination requested or commenced

E10. Pre-registration review requested

F10. Industrial design registered

H10. IP right ceased

K10. IP right revived

L10. IP right review requested

M10. IP right maintained

N10. Application or IP right terminated

P10. Document modified

Q10. Document published

R10. Party data change recorded

S10. Licensing information recorded

T10. Administrative procedure adjusted

U10. Fee paid

V10. Appeal requested

W10. Other event occurred

Y10. Event information corrected or deleted

33. This Standard requires that IPOs map national/regional/international events to a key event. If it is not possible to map a national/regional event to a key event, the key event code will be a combination of the alphabetic letter denoting the category, followed by the digits “00” indicating that the national/regional event cannot be mapped to a key event in that category.

Detailed Event Code

34. The detailed events are formed by a combination of a single alphabetic letter followed by a two-digit number from 11 to 99. The single alphabetic letter is assigned according to the categories. The codes for detailed events are contained in Annex I.

35. In addition to the mapping process described in paragraph 33 above, this Standard recommends that IPOs map national/regional/international events to a detailed event. If it is not possible to map a national/regional/international event to a detailed event, the detailed event code will be a combination of the alphabetic letter denoting the category, followed by the digits “00” indicating that the national/regional/international event cannot be mapped to a detailed event in that category.

National/Regional/International Event Code

36. The “national/regional/international event” entry in the status event code is the national/regional codification of the national/regional/international event which is being mapped to a key and/or detailed event.

37. This Standard recommends the combination of an alphabetic letter and a three-digit number from 100 to 999 for the national/regional/international event codes. The alphabetic letter should correspond to the relevant category code.

38. If IPOs already have their own codes for national/regional/international events in alphanumeric combination, then these codes can continue to be used. If IPOs do not currently have national/regional events and/or plan on only using the key events and/or detailed events for the data exchange to describe national/regional/international practices, then the positions of “national/regional/international event” should be filled with the code ‘X000’.

Calendar Dates Linked to the Event

39. The IPO must provide at least one calendar date associated with the status event code. The date(s) provided can be the event date, the publication date, and/or the effective date. These dates have the meanings provided in the Definitions section above.

40. Dates should be provided in accordance with WIPO Standard ST.2 using the Gregorian calendar in a single numeric data string comprising eight numerals in the manner of 'CCYY-MM-DD', e.g., '2018-11-26' for the date 'November 26, 2018'.

Legal Status Data Structure

41. This Standard provides the structure for the exchange of legal status data between IPOs. The structure consists of (a) an IP office code, (b) the date the file was created, (c) identification of the document, (d) event data for the application or registration of the industrial design, which can correspond to the entire history of events or a partial history of events for an identified time period. If a partial history of events is provided, the time period which is covered by the events should be identified.

42. The legal status data should be structured as follows:

(a) Office code according to WIPO Standard ST.3 (mandatory)

(b) Creation date of legal status data file (mandatory)

(c) Document identification (mandatory)

i. Application number and/or industrial design registration number (mandatory), Applicant file reference (optional), Filing language code (optional), Application filing category (optional), Filing date (optional)

(d) Event data (mandatory)

i. Status event code (mandatory)

- State
- From (previous) stage
- To (current) stage
- Key event
- Detailed event
- National/regional/international event

ii. Calendar dates linked to the event (at least one date is mandatory)

- Event date
- Effective date
- Publication date

iii. Supplementary event data (optional)

iv. Unique identifier (optional)

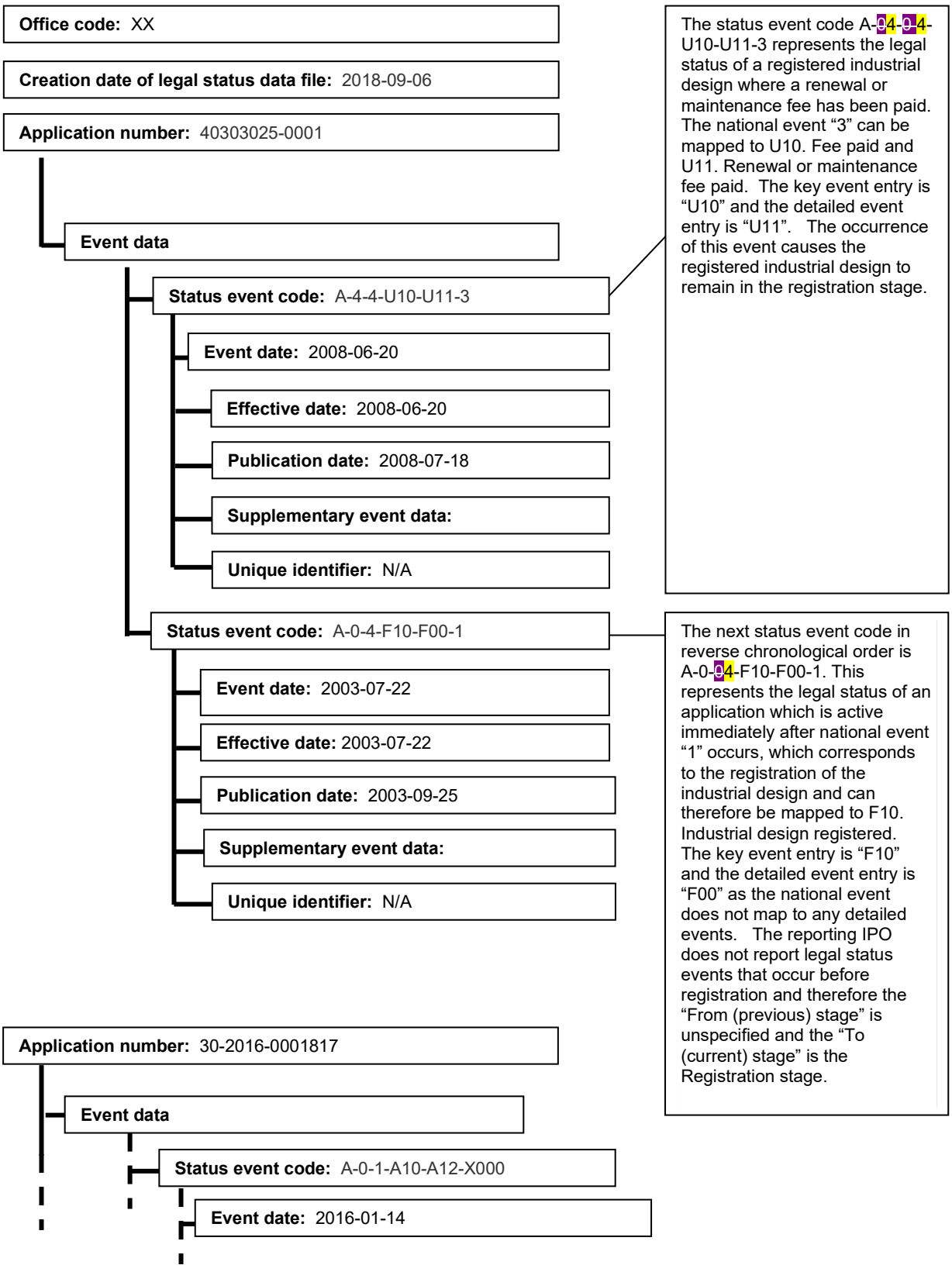
43. The office code must be provided so that a user knows which IPO is providing the legal status data. The creation date of the legal status data file must be provided so that users know the date as of which the information is current. The document identification must be provided so that a user knows the application or IP right for which the legal status data pertains.

44. As document identification, IPOs are required to provide the application number. In cases where legal status data is being provided for an industrial design which has been registered, IPOs are strongly encouraged to provide the industrial design registration number in addition to the application number.

45. An IPO must provide the combined information of the status event code and the related calendar date(s) for the most recent event in relation to a specific application or IP right prosecuted by the IPO. The combined status event code and calendar date is the minimum information needed to uniquely identify a legal status event for an application or IP right. The IPO may also provide the status event codes and the calendar dates for all events that have occurred during the existence of the application or IP right (i.e., the event history). Where the entire event history or a subset of the event history is provided, it is recommended that the most recent event is provided first in the list.

46. IPOs can optionally provide a unique event identifier, which uniquely identifies an event and its date for an application or IP right. In this way, two indistinguishable events, such as the recordation of two voluntary licenses for the same IP right on the same day, which would otherwise have identical status event codes and dates, can be distinguished using the unique event identifier.

47. A visual representation of the aforementioned structure, with examples of data which could be provided is as follows:


Office code: XX
Creation date of legal status data file: 2018-09-06
Application number: 40303025-0001
Event data
Status event code: A-4-4-U10-U11-3
Event date: 2008-06-20
Effective date: 2008-06-20
Publication date: 2008-07-18
Supplementary event data:
Unique identifier: N/A
Status event code: A-0-4-F10-F00-1
Event date: 2003-07-22
Effective date: 2003-07-22
Publication date: 2003-09-25
Supplementary event data:
Unique identifier: N/A
Application number: 30-2016-0001817
Event data
Status event code: A-0-1-A10-A12-X000
Event date: 2016-01-14
The status event code A-04-04-U10-U11-3 represents the legal status of a registered industrial design where a renewal or maintenance fee has been paid. The national event "3" can be mapped to U10. Fee paid and U11. Renewal or maintenance fee paid. The key event entry is "U10" and the detailed event entry is "U11". The occurrence of this event causes the registered industrial design to remain in the registration stage.
The next status event code in reverse chronological order is A-0-04-F10-F00-1. This represents the legal status of an application which is active immediately after national event "1" occurs, which corresponds to the registration of the industrial design and can therefore be mapped to F10. Industrial design registered. The key event entry is "F10" and the detailed event entry is "F00" as the national event does not map to any detailed events. The reporting IPO does not report legal status events that occur before registration and therefore the "From (previous) stage" is unspecified and the "To (current) stage" is the Registration stage.

Supplementary event data

48. This Standard recommends that IPOs provide additional information associated with events so that a user may understand the context in which the national/regional/international event occurred. This Standard provides the minimum supplementary event data that should be exchanged; IPOs can provide further information. Exchanging supplementary event data is optional.

49. The minimum supplementary event data related to a category is listed in Annex II. There are two groups of data: ~~data numbered (1) through (3) is~~ a common supplementary event data set which an IPO may provide for any national/regional/international event regardless of the category it maps to; and supplementary event data ~~numbered from (4) onwards~~ which is specific to that category. For further details refer to Annex II.

IMPLEMENTATION

50. IPOs are encouraged to implement this Standard as soon as possible to facilitate the effective exchange of harmonized legal status data for applications and IP rights. Implementing this Standard will require that IPOs map national/regional/international events to the events defined in the Standard or at the very least a category.

51. It is recommended that when implementing this Standard, an announcement be made and the International Bureau of WIPO be informed by providing a mapping table of national/regional/international events to the events in this Standard on the basis of the model template available in Annex IV.

52. IPOs are requested to provide a title and description of their national/regional/international event codes in English such that users can obtain more information about the specific national/regional/international event. It is recommended that IPOs provide this information either along with the legal status data, or by providing the uniform resource identifier (URI) of their national/regional IP register or some other forum where this information is publicly available.

53. This Standard suggests that the frequency of exchange of legal status data should occur at one month intervals at a minimum, ideally at weekly intervals.

[Annex I follows]

ANNEX I

EVENT LIST

Revision approved ~~Adopted~~ by the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)
at its twelfth session on September 19, 2024~~tenth session on November 25, 2022~~

1. This Annex includes the entire list of events that may be used to exchange legal status data between IPOs. The events are grouped into 20 event categories, coded with a single alphabetic letter, which provides a high-level cluster of related events. A single key event, coded with one alphabetic letter followed by the number "10" and several detailed events, coded with one alphabetic letter followed by a number from 11 to 99, are defined in a category. The categories and events include a description to assist IPOs with mapping national/regional/international events to an event or category in the event list.

2. A detailed event code followed by an asterisk ("*") indicates that the detailed event may map to, or may be subsumed under the key event. This assignment is meant for guidance purposes only and may not accurately describe the national/regional practices of all IPOs.

A. Application filing: This category is a group of events related to the filing of an application. It includes, for example, when a national or regional IPO or the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization receives an application for the registration of an industrial design together with any additional indications, elements, documentation and/or fees necessary to obtain a filing date under national or regional law or convention or the Hague Agreement as applicable. This category also includes events related to the filing of a divisional application, continuation, continuation in part, or an application for conversion.

A10. **Application filed:** An application for the registration of an industrial design was filed. This includes, but is not limited to when a national, regional or international application was filed. It also includes when a divisional, continuation, continuation in part, or conversion application was filed. Usually a filing date and application number are recorded by the IPO.

A12*. National or regional application filed (A national or regional application was submitted to an IPO and a filing date and application number are recorded; or the international registration was effected as a regularly-filed application under the law of that Contracting Party.)
A13*. International application filed (An international application was filed directly with the International Bureau or indirectly through an IPO.)
A14*. Regional application entered into the national phase (A regional application entered into the national phase.)
A16*. Divisional, continuation or continuation in part application filed (A divisional, continuation or continuation in part application was filed.)
A17. Divisional, continuation or continuation in part application rejected (A divisional, continuation or continuation in part application was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
A18. Application divided or continuation or continuation in part accepted (A divisional application was accepted and the original application was divided into two or more applications, or a continuation or continuation in part was accepted.)
A19*. Conversion application filed (A conversion application was filed, for example, to convert a regional application into a national application.)
A20. Conversion application rejected (A conversion application was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
A22. Application converted from a regional application (A request for conversion was accepted and the application was converted from a regional application into a national application.)

B. Application discontinuation: This category is a group of events related to the discontinuation of an application. It includes, for example, when an application has been voluntarily withdrawn by the applicant, was deemed to be withdrawn, abandoned or lapsed or was refused by the IPO. The events in this category may move an application from the filing stage, examination stage or pre-registration challenge stage into the termination likely/termination stage.

B10. **Application discontinued**: An application was discontinued. This includes, but is not limited to when an application was discontinued due to a withdrawal by the applicant, refusal by the IPO or because there was a failure to prosecute. For example, a failure to prosecute may occur due to a non-payment of fees or failure to respond to an office action within the required time period.

B11*. Application withdrawn (An applicant voluntarily withdrew the application.)

B12*. Application deemed to be withdrawn, abandoned or lapsed (An application was discontinued due to a failure to prosecute, for example, an application was discontinued due to non-payment of fees or not responding to an office action within the relevant period.)
B13*. Regional filing not entered into the national phase (A regional application did not enter the national phase within the time period prescribed in the applicable law.)
B14*. International application deemed to be abandoned (An international application was discontinued due to non-payment of fees or not responding to an office action within the applicable period.)
B15*. Application refused following examination (An application was refused by an IPO following a formality or substantive examination.)
B16*. Application discontinued following rejected revival request (A request for revival of a discontinued application was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
B17*. Application discontinued following pre-registration review (Following a pre-registration review, an application was discontinued.)
B18*. International registration refused by a designated Contracting Party (An international registration was refused by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party following its substantive examination.)

C. Application revival: This category is a group of events related to the revival, reinstatement or restoration of an application after it has been discontinued. It includes, for example, when an application was revived following a request for application revival after payment of an outstanding fee, responding to an outstanding action or decision which had resulted in the application being discontinued, or following an appeal. The events in this category may move an application from the termination likely/termination stage into the filing stage, examination stage or pre-registration challenge stage.

C10. **Application revived**: An application was revived after it had been discontinued. This includes, but is not limited to when an application was revived following an application revival request or an appeal.

C11. Application revival requested (A revival, reinstatement or restoration of a discontinued application was requested.)
C12. Request for application revival rejected (A request for an application revival was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn).
C13*. Application revived following an application revival request (An application was revived, reinstated or restored following an application revival request.)
C14. Rights of priority restored (The right of priority was restored where a subsequent application was filed after the expiration of the priority period but within the time limit prescribed in the applicable law, provided that the conditions specified in the applicable law were met.)

D. Search and examination: This category is a group of events related to the examination proceeding and prior art searches that occur before registration of an industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right. It includes, for example, a formality examination or a substantive examination. It also includes a request for a prior art search and an announcement of the intention of the IPO to register the industrial design and/or grant an IP right. The events in this category may move an application from the filing stage or the pre-registration challenge stage into the examination stage.

D10. **Search and/or examination requested or commenced:** The search and/or examination of an application was requested, initiated or continued. This includes, but is not limited to when a formality or substantive examination was requested, initiated or continued or when a search was requested or initiated prior to the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right.

D11*. Substantive examination requested (A substantive examination of an application was requested by an applicant or a third party, or an IPO initiated the examination independently, in accordance with the applicable law prior to the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right.)
D12. Request for substantive examination rejected (A request for a substantive examination was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
D13*. Search requested (A prior art search for an application was requested by the applicant or the examiner.)
D14. Search report issued (A prior art search report for an application was issued.)
D15. Examination report issued (A substantive examination report or a notification of the reason for refusal of the application was issued prior to the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right.)
D16*. Fast track examination requested (An expedited or accelerated examination of the application was requested.)
D17. Fast track examination accepted (A request for an expedited or accelerated examination was accepted by the IPO.)
D18*. Deferred examination requested (A request was made to defer or postpone the examination of an application until a later time.)
D19. Deferred examination accepted (A request to defer or postpone the examination of an application was accepted by the IPO.)
D20*. Deferred examination resumed (A deferred examination was resumed.)
D21. Rejection of application intended (An IPO announced its intention to reject an application and not grant an IP right.)

D22. Grant of IP right intended (An IPO announced its intention to register the industrial design and/or grant an IP right, provided that certain conditions are met within a time period prescribed in the applicable law. For example, in one jurisdiction, an IP right will be granted if an applicant pays a fee. In another jurisdiction, an IP right will be granted provided that no pre-registration opposition is filed within a certain period or such an opposition is inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
D23*. Examination continued following pre-registration review (An examination of an application was continued following a pre-registration review.)
D24*. Re-examination commenced (A re-examination of the application was commenced.)
D25*. Formality examination commenced (A formality examination of an application has commenced with or without a request by an applicant or a third party, in accordance with the applicable law prior to the registration of the industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right.)

E. Pre-registration review request: This category is a group of events related to the request for a pre-registration review. It includes, for example, a request for a pre-registration opposition, pre-registration re-examination, or pre-registration limitation. It also includes when such a request was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn. The events in this category may move an application from the examination stage or the termination likely/termination stage into the pre-registration challenge stage.

E10. **Pre-registration review requested**: A pre-registration review was requested. This includes, but is not limited to a request for a pre-registration opposition, pre-registration re-examination, or pre-registration limitation.

E11*. Pre-registration opposition filed (A pre-registration opposition was filed.)
E12*. Pre-registration re-examination requested (A pre-registration re-examination was requested.)
E13*. Pre-registration limitation requested (A pre-registration limitation of the application was requested.)
E14. Pre-registration third party observation filed (A third party filed prior art documents or other related information with the IPO before the grant of an IP right.)
E15. Request for pre-registration review rejected (A request for a pre-registration review was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn).

F. Industrial design registration: This category is a group of events which relate to the effective grant date of an IP right and/or the entry of the industrial design into the IPO's register. It includes, for example, when an industrial design is registered and/or an IP right was granted following an examination, an appeal, pre-registration review or inadmissibility, rejection or withdrawal of a pre-registration review request. The events in this category may move an application from the examination stage or the pre-registration challenge stage into the registration stage.

F10. **Industrial design registered**: An industrial design was registered with or without a certificate and/or an IP right was granted in full or amended form after an examination, a pre-registration review or an appeal. This includes, but is not limited to when an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted after a formality or substantive examination, or subsequent to a pre-registration review.

F11*. Industrial design registered following substantive examination (Following a substantive examination, an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted by the IPO.)
F12*. Industrial design registered following formality examination (Following a formality examination, an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted by the IPO.)
F13*. Industrial design registered in full following pre-registration review (Following a pre-registration review, an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted in full.)
F14*. Industrial design registered in amended form following pre-registration review (Following a pre-registration review, an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted in amended form.)
F15*. Industrial design registered following rejected pre-registration review request (Following an inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn request for a pre-registration review, the industrial design was registered and/or the IP right was granted.)
F16. IP right converted from another IP right (An IP right was converted from one type of IP right into another.)
F17*. Statement of grant of protection for an international registration issued (A statement of grant of protection was issued by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party with respect to an international registration.)
F18*. Withdrawal of refusal for an international registration issued (A refusal was withdrawn by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party with respect to an international registration.)

H. IP right cessation: This category is a group of events related to the cessation of an IP right. It includes, for example, the cessation of an IP right following an IP right review, an appeal, a refusal to reinstate, or a lapse or expiry. The events in this category may move an IP right from the registration stage or the post-registration challenge stage into the termination likely/termination stage.

H10. **IP right ceased:** An IP right has ceased. This includes, but is not limited to when an IP right has ceased following an IP right review or an appeal, due to a refusal to revive, or because of a lapse or expiry.

H11*. IP right ceased following rejected request for revival (A request for revival of a ceased IP right was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
H12*. IP right ceased following an IP right review (The IP right was ceased following an IP right review.)
H13*. IP right lapsed (The IP right was ceased through neglect to maintain it, for example, non-payment of fees or not responding to an office action.)
H14*. IP right expired (A statutory IP right term, for example 15 years from the filing date, has expired.)
H15*. IP right surrendered (An IP right was surrendered or abandoned by the IP right owner.)
H16*. International registration renounced (An international registration was renounced for any or all of the designated Contracting Parties upon request by the IP right owner.)
H17*. International registration invalidated (An international registration was invalidated by a designated Contracting Party for any or all the industrial designs.)

K. **IP right revival:** This category is a group of events related to the revival, reinstatement or restoration of an IP right after its cessation. It includes, for example, the request for the revival and the decision to revive an IP right, including by way of an appeal. The events in this category may move an IP right from the termination likely/termination stage into the registration stage or the post-registration challenge stage.

K10. **IP right revived:** An IP right was revived, reinstated or restored in full or amended form after its cessation. This includes, but is not limited to when an IP right is revived following payment of an outstanding maintenance or renewal fee or following an appeal.

K11. IP right revival requested (A revival, reinstatement or restoration of a ceased IP right was requested.)
K12. Request for IP right revival rejected (A request for revival, reinstatement or restoration of a ceased IP right was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn).
K13*. IP right revived in full (A ceased IP right was revived, reinstated or restored in full.)
K14*. IP right revived in amended form (A ceased IP right was revived, reinstated or restored in amended form.)

L. **IP right review request:** This category is a group of events related to a request for a review after registration of an industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right. It includes, for example, a request for a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation, reissue, surrender, or invalidation. It also includes when such a request was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn. The events in this category may move an IP right from the registration stage or the termination likely/termination stage into the post-registration challenge stage.

L10. **IP right review requested:** An IP right review was requested. This includes, but is not limited to a request for a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation, reissue, surrender, or invalidation.

L11*. Post-registration opposition filed (A post-registration opposition was filed.)
L12*. Post-registration examination requested or commenced (A post-registration examination was requested or commenced by an applicant or a third party, or an IPO initiated the examination independently, in accordance with the applicable law. The post-registration examination may result in certification, granting the owner(s) additional legal rights.)
L13*. Limitation or reissue of IP right requested (A limitation or reissue of an IP right was requested.)
L14*. Surrender of IP right requested (A request to surrender an IP right was made by the IP right owner.)
L15*. Invalidation requested (An administrative revocation, cancellation, nullity, annulment or invalidation proceeding was requested.)
L16. Post-registration third party observation filed (A third party filed prior art documents or other related information with the IPO after the grant of an IP right.)
L17. Declaration of non-infringement requested (A third party requested a declaration of non-infringement of the IP right.)
L18. Request for IP right review rejected (A request for an IP right review was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
L19*. Post-termination review requested (A post-termination review was requested to invalidate an IP right *ex tunc*.)

M. **IP right maintenance:** This category is a group of events related to the maintenance of a granted IP right in full or amended form as the outcome of a post-registration challenge. It includes, for example, an IP right being maintained in full or amended form following an appeal, an IP right review or the inadmissibility, rejection or withdrawal of a request for an IP right review. The events in this category may move an IP right from the post-registration challenge stage into the registration stage.

M10. **IP right maintained:** An IP right was maintained in full or amended form. This includes, but is not limited to when an IP right was maintained following an appeal, an IP right review or when a request for an IP right review was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.

M11*. IP right maintained in full following an IP right review or an appeal (The IP right was maintained in full following an appeal or an IP right review, for example, following a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation or reissue, surrender, or invalidation proceeding.)
M12*. IP right maintained in amended form following an IP right review or an appeal (The IP right was maintained in amended form following an appeal or an IP right review, for example, following a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation or reissue, surrender, or invalidation proceeding.)
M13*. IP right maintained following rejected IP right review request (The IP right was maintained following an inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn request for an IP right review.)
M14. Post-registration examination certificate issued (A post-registration examination certificate was issued following a post-registration examination procedure. Certification may grant the owner(s) additional legal rights.)
M16.* International registration limited (An international registration was limited to one or some of the industrial designs upon request of the IP right owner.)

N. Termination: This category is a group of events related to the termination of an application or an IP right without a possibility of its revival. It includes, for example, when an application or IP right was terminated by the IPO or a court. The events in this category are not available to all IPOs.

N10. **Application or IP right terminated:** An application or IP right was terminated.

N11*. Application terminated (An application was terminated.)
N12*. IP right terminated (A granted IP right was terminated.)

P. Document modification: This category is a group of events related to modifications of an application, IP right document or other document, which occur outside the context of a pre-registration review or IP right review. It includes, for example, amendments and corrections of errors in applications and IP right documents. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

P10. **Document modified:** An amendment or correction was made to an application, IP right document or other document, excluding modifications which occur in the context of a pre-registration review or IP right review. This includes, but is not limited to corrections of errors in IP documents, amendments to applications or amendments to translations of applications.

P11. Amendment of application requested (An amendment of the application has been requested.)
P12. Request for amendment of application rejected (A request to amend the application was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
P13*. Application amended (The application has been amended in response to a request by the applicant.)
P14. Amendment of IP right document requested (An amendment of the IP right document has been requested outside the scope of an IP right review.)
P15. Request for amendment of IP right document rejected (A request for an amendment of the IP right document outside the scope of an IP right review was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
P16*. IP right document amended (The IP right document has been amended outside the scope of an IP right review in response to a request by the IP right owner.)
P17*. Translation of an application amended (A translation of the application has been amended.)
P18*. Priority claim added or amended (A priority claim has been added or amended.)
P19. Errors in documents containing IPO's decisions corrected (Errors, such as a linguistic error, transcription error or obvious mistakes have been corrected in documents containing decisions of the IPO.)
P20*. Errors in documents filed by the applicant or IP right owner corrected (Errors in documents filed by the applicant or IP right owner have been corrected.)
P21*. Publication errors corrected (Errors in a document published by the IPO, including an application or an IP right document have been corrected.)
P22. Classification modified (The assigned classification of an application or IP right document was changed, corrected or reclassified according to IPC, CPC, Locarno, Vienna or national/regional classifications.)
P23. Related IP right document modified (A related IP right document was modified.)
P24. Related application modified (A related application, such as a regional application was modified).

Q. Document publication: This category is a group of events related to document publication by the IPO. It includes, for example, publication of an application, IP right document or bibliographic information by the IPO. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

Q10. **Document published:** A document was published by the IPO. This includes, but is not limited to publication of an application, IP right document or bibliographic information.

Q11*. Certain bibliographic information on the application published (Certain bibliographic information on the application and the applicant, for example, the application number and the applicant's name, were published before the publication of the application as filed.)
Q12*. Application published (An application was published by the IPO; an IPO may accept an application in a foreign language for the purpose of according a filing date; however, in general, the IPO requires that an applicant submit a translation of the application in a language the IPO publishes in, before it will be published.)
Q13*. IP right document published (The document related to a registered industrial design and/or the granted IP right or an industrial design which the IPO intends to register was published.)
Q14*. Secret application or IP right declassified and published (A secret application or IP right was declassified and published.)
Q15. Earlier publication cancelled (A publication, including an application, IP right document or bibliographic information, was cancelled or withdrawn by the IPO.)
Q16*. A copy of IP right certificate issued (An official copy of an IP right certificate was issued.)
Q17*. Amended document published (An amended document was published.)
Q18*. International registration published (International registration was published by the International Bureau.)
Q19. Publication of the industrial design deferred (The publication of the industrial design was deferred at the request of the applicant or holder to maintain the industrial design unpublished according to a system of deferment of publication, a secret design system or a system giving the possibility to postpone publication, where it takes place after registration or grant of protection, by delaying the payment of the registration fees or delaying the grant of protection.)
Q20*. Industrial design published after the expiry of the deferment period (The industrial design for which a deferment request had been made was published after the expiry of the deferment period.)
Q21*. Industrial design published during the deferment period (The industrial design for which a deferment request had been made was published at any time during the deferment period at the request of the applicant or holder.)

R. Party data change: This category is a group of events related to the IPO recording changes in party data. It includes, for example, when the IPO records changes to a party concerned with the application or IP right, e.g. the applicant(s), owner(s), creator(s) or representative(s). It also includes events related to the recording of changes in party contact information. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

R10. **Party data change recorded:** A change in the data identifying the parties concerned with an application or IP right was recorded by the IPO. This includes, but is not limited to when a change to the name(s), composition or contact information of a party, e.g. the applicant(s), owner(s), creator(s) or representative(s), was recorded by the IPO. This also includes when an IPO records a change in ownership due to a transfer of rights, an assignment or a legal proceeding.

R11. Change to the name of applicant or owner or transfer of ownership requested (A change to the name(s) of the applicant(s) or owner(s), a transfer of ownership or an assignment was requested, or a legal proceeding was commenced to change the applicant(s) or owner(s) of the application or IP right.)
R12*. Change to the name of applicant or owner or transfer of ownership recorded (A change to the applicant(s) or owner(s) of the application or IP right, including a change in name(s) or in composition, was recorded by the IPO. This may be due to a name change, a transfer of ownership, an assignment or a legal proceeding.) This detailed event is intended for use by IPOs which cannot distinguish between R13 and R14. If the distinction is possible, the use of R13 and R14 is highly recommended.
R13*. Change to the name of applicant or owner recorded (A change to the name(s) of the applicant(s) or owner(s) of the application or IP right was recorded by the IPO.)
R14*. Transfer of ownership recorded (A transfer of ownership, an assignment or a change to the composition of applicant(s) or owner(s) of the application or IP right was recorded by the IPO.)
R15. Change to creator requested (A change in the name(s) or composition of the creator(s) was requested or a legal proceeding was commenced to change the creator(s) of the application or IP right.)
R16*. Change to creator recorded (A change to the creator(s), including a change in name(s) or in composition, was recorded by the IPO.)
R17*. Change to representative recorded (A change to the representative(s) of the applicant(s) or owner(s), including a change in name(s) or in composition, was recorded by the IPO.)
R18*. Changes to party contact information recorded (A change to the contact information, such as the email address, postal address or phone number of a party was recorded by the IPO.)
R19. Request for party data change rejected (A request for a party data change was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)

S. Licensing information: This category is a group of events related to the IPO recording licensing information and amendments to such records. It includes, for example, when an IPO records that a license, pledge or security interest has been agreed to, amended, cancelled or transferred. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

S10. **Licensing information recorded:** Licensing information has been recorded by the IPO. This includes, but is not limited to when an agreement for a license between an IP right owner and another party was recorded or its amendment, cancellation or transfer was recorded by the IPO.

S11*. Voluntary license recorded (A voluntary licensing arrangement, on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis, between an applicant or IP right owner and another party was recorded.)
S12*. Recordation of voluntary license amended (Recordation of a voluntary license was amended.)
S13*. Recordation of voluntary license cancelled (Recordation of a voluntary license was cancelled.)
S14*. Exclusive voluntary license recorded (A voluntary licensing arrangement, on an exclusive basis, between an applicant or IP right owner and another party was recorded.)
S15*. Recordation of exclusive voluntary license amended (Recordation of an exclusive voluntary license was amended.)
S16*. Recordation of exclusive voluntary license cancelled (Recordation of an exclusive voluntary license was cancelled.)
S17*. Non-exclusive voluntary license recorded (A voluntary licensing arrangement, on a non-exclusive basis, between an applicant or IP right owner and another party was recorded.)
S18*. Recordation of non-exclusive voluntary license amended (Recordation of a non-exclusive voluntary license was amended.)
S19*. Recordation of non-exclusive voluntary license cancelled (Recordation of a non-exclusive voluntary license was cancelled.)
S20*. Security interest recorded (A security interest, pledge or mortgage between an applicant or IP right owner and another party was recorded.)
S21*. Recordation of security interest amended (Recordation of a security interest, pledge or mortgage was amended.)
S22*. Recordation of security interest cancelled (Recordation of a security interest, pledge or mortgage was cancelled.)
S23*. Compulsory license recorded (A compulsory license was recorded following the grant of a license by the IPO to allow another party to produce, use or import the protected product or process without the consent of the applicant or IP right owner.)
S24*. Recordation of compulsory license amended (Recordation of a compulsory license was amended.)
S25*. Recordation of compulsory license cancelled (Recordation of a compulsory license was cancelled.)
S26*. Availability or offer of license by an applicant or IP right owner recorded (Availability or an offer by an applicant or IP right owner to license his or her rights to third parties by way of a binding or non-binding commitment, for example a non-binding interest to grant a license or willingness to grant a license, was recorded.)
S27*. Recordation of availability or offer of license by applicant or IP right owner cancelled (Recordation of availability or an offer of a license by an applicant or IP right owner was cancelled.)
S28*. Royalty agreement recorded (A royalty agreement between an applicant or IP right owner and another party was recorded.)
S29*. Recordation of royalty agreement amended (Recordation of a royalty agreement was amended.)
S30*. Recordation of royalty agreement cancelled (Recordation of a royalty agreement was cancelled.)
S31*. Sublicense recorded (A sublicense was recorded between a licensee and a sublicensee.)
S32*. Recordation of sublicense amended (Recordation of a sublicense was amended.)
S33*. Recordation of sublicense cancelled (Recordation of a sublicense was cancelled.)
S34*. Concession recorded (A concession was recorded.)
S35*. Recordation of concession amended (Recordation of a concession was amended.)
S36*. Recordation of concession cancelled (Recordation of a concession was cancelled.)
S37*. Subconcession recorded (A subconcession was recorded.)
S38*. Recordation of subconcession amended (Recordation of a subconcession was amended.)
S39*. Recordation of subconcession cancelled (Recordation of a subconcession was cancelled.)

T. Administrative procedure adjustment: This category is a group of events related to the adjustment of an administrative procedure conducted by the IPO. It includes, for example, granting an extension of an administrative time limit or continued processing of a necessary procedure. It also includes a suspension, stay or interruption of an administrative procedure, or the resumption of a suspended, stayed or interrupted administrative procedure. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

T10. **Administrative procedure adjusted:** An adjustment has been made to an administrative procedure. This includes, but is not limited to a time limit extension, a suspension, stay or interruption of an administrative procedure, or resumption of a suspended, stayed or interrupted procedure.

T11. Administrative time limit extension requested (An extension of a time limit or continued processing was requested.)
T12. Administrative time limit extension not granted (A request for an extension of a time limit or continued processing was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn.)
T13*. Administrative time limit extension granted (A request for an extension of a time limit or continued processing was granted.)
T14*. Administrative procedure suspended or stayed (An administrative procedure was suspended, stayed or discontinued.)
T15*. Administrative procedure interrupted (An administrative procedure was interrupted.)

T16*. Administrative procedure resumed (An administrative procedure which had previously been suspended, stayed, discontinued or interrupted was resumed.)

U. Payment: This category is a group of events related to the payment of fees. It includes, for example, payment of a renewal, maintenance or other designation fee. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

U10. **Fee paid:** A fee payment was made. This includes, but is not limited to full or partial payment of a renewal, maintenance or designation fee.

U11*. Full renewal or maintenance fee paid (A full renewal or maintenance fee was paid.)
U12*. 2nd Part of designation fee paid (The 2nd part of the individual designation fee, payable after the completion of the substantive examination by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party, was paid.)
U13. Renewal or maintenance fee not paid (A renewal or maintenance fee was not paid by the due date.)

U15.* Partial renewal or maintenance fee paid modifying the IP right scope (A partial renewal or maintenance fee was paid which modified the scope of the IP right.)

V. Appeal: This category is a group of events related to an appeal of a decision made during the prosecution of an IP right. It includes, for example, a request by the applicant, IP right owner, or third party for an administrative or court appeal of any decision made during the prosecution of an IP right and the procedural outcome of such an appeal. The substantive outcome of the appeal may be mapped to an event in another category, for example, application discontinued, application revived, IP right granted, IP right ceased, or IP right maintained. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

V10. **Appeal requested:** An appeal of a decision made during the prosecution of an application or IP right was requested to an administrative body, tribunal, board or court. This includes, but is not limited to when an applicant or IP right owner requests an appeal against a decision made by the examiner during the prosecution of the IP right.

V11*. Administrative appeal requested (An appeal of a decision was requested to an administrative body, board, or tribunal.)
V12*. Court appeal requested (An appeal of a decision was requested to a court or judicial body.)
V13. Appeal inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn (The appeal was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn).
V14. Decision remanded (The appeal was allowed and the appellate body remanded the decision back to the original decision-maker for reconsideration.)
V15. Decision substituted (The appeal was allowed and the appellate body substituted its own decision for the original decision.)

W. Other: This category covers events which cannot be categorized under any other Category. It is recommended to use this category as a last resort for unusual cases, where a liberal interpretation of the description of all other Categories would fail to adequately describe the national/regional/international event (e.g. legacy events or interim/internal events).

W10. **Other event occurred:** An event which cannot be categorized under any other category occurred (e.g. a legacy event or an interim/internal event.)

Y. Correction and deletion of event information: This category is a group of events related to the correction or deletion of erroneous event information that the IPO previously provided. It includes, for example, correction in the status event code of an application or IP right provided under this Standard or the correction or deletion of an event that was announced erroneously in a gazette, IP register or other published documentation. The events in this category may occur during any stage.

Y10. **Event information corrected or deleted:** Errors in the legal status data have been corrected or deleted. This includes, but is not limited to corrections of legal status data provided under this Standard or the correction or deletion of an event that was announced erroneously in a gazette, IP register or other published documentation.

Y11. Correction for an international registration refused (A correction recorded in the International Register was refused by the IPO of a designated Contracting Party with respect to an international registration.)

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

SUPPLEMENTARY EVENT DATA

Revision approved ~~Adopted~~ by the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)
at its twelfth session on September 19, 2024~~tenth session on November 25, 2022~~

1. Each status event code may be accompanied by supplementary event data. There is supplementary event data that is specific to events in a particular category and there is common supplementary event data which is common to all events. The common supplementary event data includes (1) the effective country or region, (2) the gazette issue number, (3) comment (i.e. free text), (4) a prior relevant event date, and (5) a relevant rule. The “effective country or region”, is the country or region where the event has legal effect, which is particularly relevant for regional IPOs where the effect of an event, such as discontinuation due to non-payment of renewal fees, only has effect in some of the countries where the IP right is active. The “gazette issue number” is the issue of the national/regional gazette where the particulars of the national/regional/international event are made public. IPOs will be able to provide additional associated data which is not specified in the “comment” entry. The "prior relevant event date" is the date of a prior event which is relevant to the current event, such as the start of a fee payment time period which has expired. The "relevant rule" is an Office-specific rule, regulation, law, or other principle which was applied to reach the event outcome.

2. The Table below shows what supplementary data fields may be used for different categories. The first row shows common elements that may be used in any category, and subsequent rows show the data elements specific to each category. Note that the supplementary data elements indicated in this Standard are general descriptions of the types of data that may be provided. The particular formats and allowed values for supplementary data are defined in data representation standards, such as WIPO ST.96 for eXtensible Markup Language (XML).

Category Code	~~Category Title~~	Category Title & Description	Supplementary event data
n/a	~~All categories~~	All categories This shows common data elements that may be used in any category.	1. Effective country or region 2. Gazette issue number 3. Comment (i.e. free text) 4. Prior Relevant Event Date 5. Relevant Rule (e.g. rule number)
A	~~Application filing~~	Application filing This category is a group of events related to the filing of an application. It includes, for example, when a national or regional IPO or the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization receives an application for the registration of an industrial design together with any additional indications, elements, documentation and/or fees necessary to obtain a filing date under national or regional law or convention or the Hague Agreement as applicable. This category also includes events related to the filing of a divisional application, continuation, continuation in part, or an application for conversion.	1. Related Document Identification (e.g. parent document ID) 2. Priority Date 3. International or Regional Application Filing Date ~~4. Regional Filing Date~~ 4. Applicant Data (e.g., name, contact info)~~Name of Applicants~~ 5. Divided Applications 6. Number of designs
B	~~Application discontinuation~~	Application discontinuation This category is a group of events related to the discontinuation of an application. It includes, for example, when an application has been voluntarily withdrawn by the applicant, was deemed to be withdrawn, abandoned or lapsed or was refused by the IPO. The events in this category may move an application from the filing stage, examination stage or pre-registration challenge stage into the termination likely/termination stage.	1. Reason Not In Force

C	~~Application revival~~	Application revival This category is a group of events related to the revival, reinstatement or restoration of an application after it has been discontinued. It includes, for example, when an application was revived following a request for application revival after payment of an outstanding fee, responding to an outstanding action or decision which had resulted in the application being discontinued, or following an appeal. The events in this category may move an application from the termination likely/termination stage into the filing stage, examination stage or pre-registration challenge stage.	1. Discontinuation Date 2. Reason Not In Force 3. Reason for Revival 4. Prior Use Rights Indicator

D	~~Search and examination~~	Search and examination This category is a group of events related to the examination proceeding and prior art searches that occur before registration of an industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right. It includes, for example, a formality examination or a substantive examination. It also includes a request for a prior art search and an announcement of the intention of the IPO to register the industrial design and/or grant an IP right. The events in this category may move an application from the filing stage or the pre-registration challenge stage into the examination stage.	1. Search Category 2. Requester of Search (e.g. applicant, third party, or independently by the IPO) 3. Requester of Examination (e.g. applicant, third party, or independently by the IPO) 4. Publication Data 5. Priority Data 6. Related Documents Data (e.g. regional filing data, international filing data) 7. Applicant Data 8. Type of Examination (e.g., substantive) 9. Examination Report Data 10. Search Report Data 11. Deferment Expiry Date (e.g., when the deferment of examination will expire)
E	~~Pre-registration review request~~	Pre-registration review request This category is a group of events related to the request for a pre-registration review. It includes, for example, a request for a pre-registration opposition, pre-registration re-examination, or pre-registration limitation. It also includes when such a request was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn. The events in this category may move an application from the examination stage or the termination likely/termination stage into the pre-registration challenge stage.	1. Decision Authority Details ~~of Court/Tribunal~~ (e.g. the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body) 2. Party Name(s) 3. Representative's Name(s) & Contact Details 4. Review Procedure Data (e.g. opposition date, reference, language) 5. Prior Use Rights Indicator
F	~~Industrial design registration~~	Industrial design registration This category is a group of events which relate to the effective grant date of an IP right and/or entry of the industrial design into the IPO's register. It includes, for example, when an industrial design is registered and/or an IP right was granted following an examination, an appeal, pre-registration review or inadmissibility, rejection or withdrawal of a pre-registration review request. The events in this category may move an application	1. Name of Registered Owner 2. Reference to Pre-registration Review Decision (e.g. court or tribunal order following pre-registration review) 3. Priority Data 4. International Design Registration Data 5. Duration of exclusive right

		from the examination stage or the pre-registration challenge stage into the registration stage.	6. Classification Data
H	~~IP right cessation~~	IP right cessation This category is a group of events related to the cessation of an IP right. It includes, for example, the cessation of an IP right following an IP right review, an appeal, a refusal to reinstate, or a lapse or expiry. The events in this category may move an IP right from the registration stage or the post-registration challenge stage into the termination likely/termination stage.	1. Legal Effect Start Time 2. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body ~~Decision Authority Category (e.g. national court, tribunal, IPO)~~ 3. Reason Not In Force

K	~~IP right revival~~	IP right revival This category is a group of events related to the revival, reinstatement or restoration of an IP right after its cessation. It includes, for example, the request for the revival and the decision to revive an IP right, including by way of an appeal. The events in this category may move an IP right from the termination likely/termination stage into the registration stage or the post-registration challenge stage.	1. Reinstatement Reason Category (e.g. following payment of fee) 2. Cessation Date 3. Expiry Date 4. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body ~~Decision Authority Category (e.g., court, tribunal, IPO)~~ 5. Prior Use Right Indicator
L	~~IP right review request~~	IP right review request This category is a group of events related to a request for a review after registration of an industrial design and/or the grant of an IP right. It includes, for example, a request for a post-registration opposition, post-registration examination, limitation, reissue, surrender, or invalidation. It also includes when such a request was inadmissible, rejected or withdrawn. The events in this category may move an IP right from the registration stage or the termination likely/termination stage into the post-registration challenge stage.	1. Party Name(s) 2. Representative's Name(s) & Contact Details 3. Review Procedure Details (e.g. opposition date, reference, language) 4. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body) 5. Reason for Right Review Request
M	~~IP right maintenance~~	IP right maintenance This category is a group of events related to the maintenance of a granted IP right in full or amended form as the outcome of a post-registration challenge. It includes, for example, an IP right being maintained in full or amended form following ~~a full or partial renewal,~~ an appeal, an IP right review or the inadmissibility, rejection or withdrawal of a request for an IP right review. The events in this category ~~may occur in the registration stage or~~ may move an IP right from the post-registration challenge stage into the registration stage.	1. IP Right Review Details (i.e. information about the IP right review, including court order details for example) 2. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO ~~Decision Authority Category (e.g. court, tribunal, IPO)~~ ~~3. Renewal Details (e.g. length of renewal)~~ 4. Post-registration Examination Certificate Number

N	~~Termination~~	Termination This category is a group of events related to the termination of an application or an IP right without a possibility of its revival. It includes, for example, when an application or IP right was terminated by the IPO or a court. The events in this category are not available to all IPOs.	1. Reason Not in Force 2. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body ~~Decision Authority Category (e.g., court, tribunal, IPO)~~
P	~~Document modification~~	Document modification This category is a group of events related to modifications of an application, IP right document or other document, which occur outside the context of a pre-registration review or IP right review. It includes, for example, amendments and corrections of errors in applications and IP right documents. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Publication identification 2. Modified Part of Document Category (e.g. bibliographic information, priority claim, specification, claims, drawings) 3. Modification Category (e.g. amendment or correction) 4. Previously Published (erroneous) Content 5. New (corrected) Content
Q	~~Document publication~~	Document publication This category is a group of events related to document publication by the IPO. It includes, for example, publication of an application, IP right document or bibliographic information by the IPO. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Publication Identification

R	~~Party data change~~	Party data change This category is a group of events related to the IPO recording changes in party data. It includes, for example, when the IPO records changes to a party concerned with the application or IP right, e.g. the applicant(s), owner(s), creator(s) or representative(s). It also includes events related to the recording of changes in party contact information. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Party Data Change Category (e.g. owner change, creator change, representative change, owner contact information change, creator contact information change, representative contact information change) 2. Previous Party Name/Contact Information 3. Previous Party Country Code 4. New Party Name/Contact Information 5. New Party Country Code 6. Assignment Document Number (e.g. number associated with transfer of IP right) 7. Ownership Transfer ~~Date~~Data 8. Legal Proceedings Details (if applicable) 9. ~~Date of~~ Receipt Date of request 10. Requestor Name/Contact information
S	~~Licensing information~~	Licensing information This category is a group of events related to the IPO recording licensing information and amendments to such records. It includes, for example, when an IPO records that a license, pledge or security interest has been agreed to, amended, cancelled or transferred. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. License Data (e.g. registration number, license document number, record, type, status, start and end dates) 2. Licensor Data (e.g. name, contact information, country code) 3. Licensee Data (e.g. name, contact information, country code) 4. Licensing Information Amendment Category (i.e. which terms were amended) 5. Territory of License Validity 6. Legal Proceeding Details (if applicable)

T	~~Administrative procedure adjustment~~	Administrative procedure adjustment This category is a group of events related to the adjustment of an administrative procedure conducted by the IPO. It includes, for example, granting an extension of an administrative time limit or continued processing of a necessary procedure. It also includes a suspension, stay or interruption of an administrative procedure, or the resumption of a suspended, stayed or interrupted administrative procedure. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Adjustment Category (e.g. time extension, suspension, stay, resumption, interruption, delay in communication services, as-of-right extension granted, IPO disruption, IPO irregularity) 2. Reason for Adjustment (e.g. natural disaster, IPO delay, court delay, applicant/holder/~~patentee~~ delay) 3. Start and End Date (e.g. date at which the adjustment starts and date at which the adjustment ends) 4. Prior Use Rights Indicator 5. Reasons for the refusal of administrative procedure adjustment (e.g., reasons for the refusal of delay of registration, reasons for refusal of advanced examination or reasons for refusal of extension of time) 6. Confirmation of administrative procedure adjustment ~~delay of registration~~
U	~~Payment~~	Payment This category is a group of events related to the payment of fees. It includes, for example, payment of a renewal, maintenance or other designation fee. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Fee Category (e.g. registration fee, maintenance fee, renewal fee, designation fee) 2. Payment Details (e.g. payment status, year of fee payment) 3. Renewal Details (e.g., length of renewal, scope changes, next fee due date)
V	~~Appeal~~	Appeal This category is a group of events related to an appeal of a decision made during the prosecution of an IP right. It includes, for example, a request by the applicant, IP right owner, or third party for an administrative or court appeal of any decision made during the prosecution of an IP right and the procedural outcome of such an appeal. The substantive outcome of the appeal may be mapped to an event in another category, for example, application discontinued, application revived, IP right granted, IP right ceased, or IP right maintained. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Decision Authority Details (e.g., the authority name and its category such as national court, tribunal, IPO body)~~Appellate body~~ 2. Decision Being Appealed 3. Appellate Decision Details 4. Decision Citation

W	~~Other~~	Other This category covers events which cannot be categorized under any other Category. It is recommended to use this category as a last resort for unusual cases, where a liberal interpretation of the description of all other Categories would fail to adequately describe the national/regional/international event (e.g. legacy events or interim/internal events).	1. National/regional/international Event Description
Y	~~Correction and deletion of event information~~	Correction and deletion of event information This category is a group of events related to the correction or deletion of erroneous event information that the IPO previously provided. It includes, for example, correction in the status event code of an application or IP right provided under this Standard or the correction or deletion of an event that was announced erroneously in a gazette, IP register or other published documentation. The events in this category may occur during any stage.	1. Status Event Identification (Status Event Code and Date; or Unique Identifier) 2. Previously Published Erroneous Content 3. New Corrected Content 4. Reasons for correction

[Annex III follows]

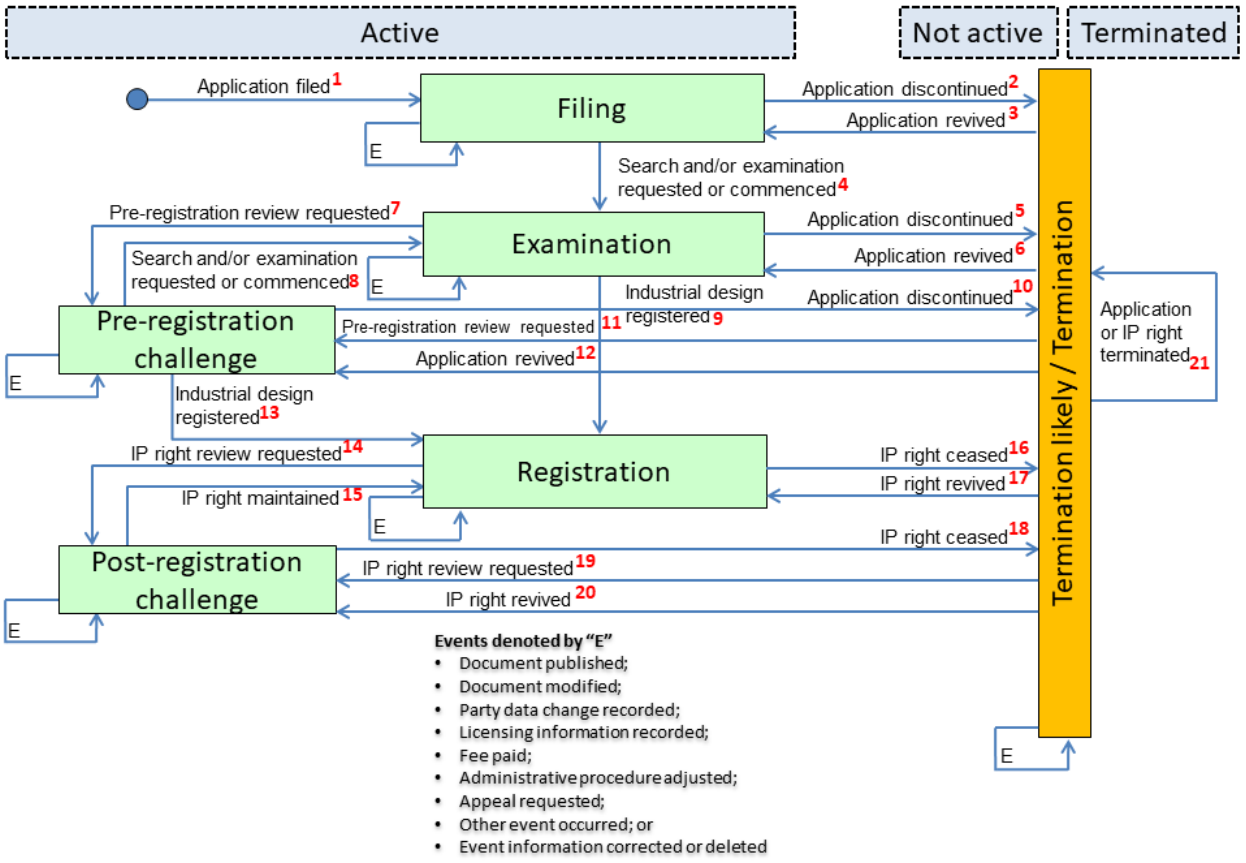
ANNEX III

OVERALL INDUSTRIAL DESIGN PROSECUTION MODEL WITH EXAMPLES

Revision approved ~~Adopted~~ by the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)
at its twelfth session on September 19, 2024~~tenth session on November 25, 2022~~

1. This Annex provides examples of the types of national/regional/international events which can be mapped to the key events as they are used in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model. The examples are not exhaustive and are only meant to be illustrative. The key events are numbered in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model and examples of the national/regional/international events that correspond to these key events are provided below. The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidance on how multiple distinct national/regional/international practices can be subsumed in a single key event. For example, the key event 'B10. Application discontinued', occurs three times in the Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model (numbers 2, 5, and 10). While the description of this key event covers all three scenarios, the examples below illustrate how three separate national/regional/international events can be mapped to the same key event. The examples below also illustrate why key event information by itself, without state and stage information, is insufficient to provide the full picture of the legal status of the application or IP right.

2. The Overall Industrial Design Prosecution Model is only meant to be illustrative and will not describe every situation for industrial designs; there will always be exceptions to the general model. Nor is it possible for one prosecution model to describe the prosecution processes in all IPOs; however, this model describes the general prosecution of applications and industrial designs used by many IPOs worldwide.



1. Application filed
    - An international application was filed
    - A national or regional application was filed with an IPO
    - A divisional application was filed
    - A conversion application was filed

2. Application discontinued (Filing stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - An application was withdrawn by the applicant before examination had commenced
    - An application was deemed to be withdrawn, abandoned or lapsed because the applicant did not pay a necessary fee or did not request a substantive examination

3. Application revived (Termination likely/termination stage → Filing stage)
    - An application which was discontinued due to a non-payment of a filing fee was revived by the IPO following a request by the applicant and the payment of the necessary fee

4. Search and/or examination requested or commenced (Filing stage → Examination stage)
    - A formality examination is initiated by the IPO
    - A prior art search was requested by the applicant
    - A prior art search was initiated independently by the IPO
    - A substantive examination is requested by the applicant
    - A substantive examination is initiated independently by the IPO

5. Application discontinued (Examination stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - An application was discontinued because an examination could not proceed due to no response by the applicant to an office action within the required time period
    - Following a substantive or formal examination, the application was refused because of non-compliance with laws or regulations or failure to meet certain requirements imposed by the prosecuting IPO

6. Application revived (Termination likely/termination stage →Examination stage)
    - An application which was discontinued due to failure to respond to an office action has re-entered into the examination stage after payment of a fee was made and a response was provided

7. Pre-registration review requested (Examination stage → Pre-registration challenge stage)
    - Pre-registration opposition was filed by a third party
    - Pre-registration re-examination was requested

8. Search and/or examination requested or commenced (Pre-registration challenge stage → Examination stage)
    - Following a request for a pre-registration review, the application was sent back for re-examination

9. Industrial design registered (Examination stage → Registration stage)
    - Following a substantive examination an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted
    - Following a formality examination an industrial design was registered and/or an IP right was granted

10. Application discontinued (Pre-registration challenge stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - A pre-registration opposition was successful and the application was discontinued

11. Pre-registration review requested (Termination likely/termination stage → Pre-registration challenge stage)
    - Following the discontinuation of an application due to an IPO ruling that the application relates to more than one design, the applicant requested a pre-registration limitation

12. Application revived (Termination likely/termination stage → Pre-registration challenge stage)
    - Failure to pay an annuity fee during the pre-registration challenge stage was rectified and the application was revived

13. Industrial design registered (Pre-registration challenge stage → Registration stage)
    - A pre-registration opposition was found to be inadmissible, was rejected or withdrawn and the industrial design was registered and/or the IP right was granted

14. IP right review requested (Registration stage → Post-registration challenge stage)
    - Post-registration opposition was filed by a third party against a granted IP right
    - A post-registration examination of a granted IP right was requested or commenced
    - Surrender of an IP right was requested
    - Limitation or reissue of an IP right was requested
    - Administrative revocation, cancellation, nullity, annulment, or invalidation of an IP right was requested

15. IP right maintained (Post grant challenge stage → Registration stage)
    - An IP right was maintained in full or amended form following a post-registration opposition, or a request for an opposition was withdrawn, rejected or inadmissible
    - An IP right was maintained in full or amended form following a post-registration examination
    - A request to surrender an IP right was refused
    - An IP right was limited or reissued
    - A request for a limitation or reissue of an IP right was withdrawn, rejected or inadmissible

16. IP right ceased (Registration stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - An IP right lapsed through neglect to maintain it, for example, an IP right owner did not pay the necessary maintenance fees
    - An IP right expired

17. IP right revived (Termination likely/termination stage → Registration stage)
    - An IP right or part of an IP right was revived following payment of an outstanding maintenance fee or renewal fee

18. IP right ceased (Post-registration challenge stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - A request to surrender an IP right was accepted and the IP right was surrendered
    - An IP right was revoked following an administrative revocation, cancellation, nullity, annulment, or invalidation proceeding
    - An IP right was ceased following a post-registration opposition

19. IP right review requested (Termination likely/termination stage → Post-registration challenge stage)
    - Following an IP right ceasing, a limitation or reissue was requested by the IP right owner

20. IP right revived (Termination likely/termination stage → Post-registration challenge stage)
    - Failure to pay a maintenance fee during the post-registration challenge stage was rectified and the IP right was revived

21. Application or IP right terminated (Termination likely/termination stage → Termination likely/termination stage)
    - The IPO has determined that the IP right has ceased with no possibility of reinstatement (e.g. an expiry with no possibility of a term extension or renewal)
    - A court has determined that the IP right has ceased with no possibility of reinstatement (e.g. the highest court in the country has determined that an industrial design is invalid and the decision cannot be appealed)

[Annex IV follows]

ANNEX IV

MODEL TEMPLATE FOR MAPPING TABLE
BETWEEN NATIONAL/REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND STANDARD EVENTS

Revision approved ~~Adopted~~ by the Committee on WIPO Standards (CWS)
at its twelfth session on September 19, 2024~~tenth session on November 25, 2022~~

When implementing this Standard, an announcement should be made and the International Bureau of WIPO should be informed by providing a mapping table of national/regional/international events to the Standard events on the basis of the suggested model template below. Note that it may be possible for an IPO to map multiple national/regional/international events to a single key or detailed event.

Standard Event		[ST.3 Office code]			
Code	Title (Description)	National/regional/international event title(s) in original language (Description(s) in original language)	National/regional/international event title(s) in English (Description(s) in English)	National/regional/international event code(s) (if applicable)	Remark
A10	Application filed (An application for the registration of an industrial design was filed. This includes, but is not limited…)				
A11					
A12					
.					
.					
.					
.					
Y11					

[End of Annex IV and of Standard]