WIPO PCT
The International Patent System
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

PCT NEWSLETTER

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September 2026 | No. 09/2026

Report reveals world's top innovation clusters

A third of all PCT filings originate in just five locations

China and the United States between them host nearly half of the world's top 100 geographical hotspots for innovative activity, according to a new ranking released by WIPO.

The GII innovation cluster ranking was produced as part of the Global Innovation Index (GII), the annual study of countries' innovation performance, and uses detailed geocoding of data on patent filings, scientific publications and venture capital deals to pinpoint the regions and cities where innovation is happening.

The results highlight the global importance of a relatively small number of geographical networks or clusters that bring together critical masses of researchers, inventors and investors. The top five clusters – Shenzhen–Hong Kong–Guangzhou (China and Hong Kong, China), Tokyo–Yokohama (Japan), San Jose–San Francisco (United States), Beijing (China) and Seoul (Republic of Korea) – between them account for nearly one third (32.9%) of all PCT filings in 2026.

China hosts more top innovation clusters than any other economy with 25 and the United States hosts 20, followed by Germany (7), India (4) and the United Kingdom (4).

The full *Global Innovation Index 2026* will be released on 29 September and covered in next month's issue of the *PCT Newsletter*.

Further enhancement of *PCT Applicant's Guide*

Now users can access AI-assisted summaries of updates

A new feature of the *PCT Applicant's Guide* – the comprehensive collection of practical, step-by-step information on using the PCT system – is being rolled out during September.

WIPO is leveraging artificial intelligence to provide AI-assisted summaries of the latest updates to the *PCT Applicant's Guide*. Users can review a summary of the latest updates when they access the Guide annexes online, and AI is also being used to expand the PCT Guide Updates that are emailed weekly to subscribers.

Also in this issue: WIPO Global Award winner's IP strategy – PCT information update – SME Support Series on how to choose where to protect your invention – Practical Advice on when and how to demand an international preliminary examination

The AI-assisted summaries of updates are available in English, French and Japanese, and will be offered in eGuide versions in other languages in due course.

WIPO Global Award winner outlines IP strategy

FLOSFIA co-founder explains how it maximizes value from patents and other rights

An award-winning tech startup has opened up about how it is using IP including PCT filings strategically to build its global footprint.

Image: WIPO/Berrod

Mr. Toshimi Hitora, co-founder and Chairman of the Board of FLOSFIA Inc., outlined the Japanese company's approach in an interview with WIPO.

Founded in 2011 as a spinoff from Kyoto University, FLOSFIA originally focused on water filtration but is now exploring the use of gallium oxide as an energy-saving alternative to silicon in power semiconductors.

Proactive investment in IP protection is central to its business strategy. The company has filed more than 800 patent applications to date, and uses the PCT extensively to maximize the time and information available for deciding where to seek patent protection. It routinely uses patent searches as a planning tool and budgets for PCT applications, and has built up its in-house IP team to support fast, cost-effective decision-making.

Access the entire interview – and more interviews featuring Japanese innovators – on the WIPO website.

We will be following the progress of more WIPO Global Award winners in future issues of the *PCT Newsletter*.

WIPO Pearl API for terminology now available on WIPO Business Partner Platform

The Application Programming Interface (API) for the WIPO Pearl terminology database is now available through the WIPO Business Partner Portal, a new platform offering a simplified procedure for subscribing.

The API provides access to more than 285,000 terms from WIPO Pearl – meaning users can draw on validated, reliable scientific, technical and IP-related legal terminology across 29 subject fields in all 10 PCT publication languages to support tasks such as prior art search.

The API allows third-party software to connect automatically to WIPO Pearl and search terms without visiting the WIPO Pearl website, but does not provide all the features and functions available on the WIPO Pearl website.

For more information, visit the WIPO website.

New version of ePCT available

WIPO has released a new version of ePCT, its online service for secure filing and management of international patent applications.

Version 4.18 incorporates several refinements to improve the user experience for both applicants and patent Offices, including:

- automatic language checks on certain uploaded documents, helping identify issues before submission;
- a new option to view sequence listings in a more user-friendly format; and
- workflow refinements for Receiving Offices, International Searching Authorities and International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

For full details, refer to the ePCT User Guide.

New version of WIPO Standard ST.3 published

A revised version of WIPO Standard ST.3 was published on 26 August 2026, and entered into effect on that date.

WIPO Standards provide a globally recognized common framework for managing and processing IP information and documentation. Within this framework, WIPO Standard ST.3 sets out two-letter codes for the representation of States, other entities and intergovernmental organizations.

The latest version reflects a change in name in English, French and Spanish for Naoero and also corrects several inconsistencies in the French and Spanish translations of the Standard.

The new version of WIPO Standard ST.3 is available online [PDF].

Withdrawal of notifications of incompatibility of certain PCT Rules with national laws

Mexican Institute of Industrial Property

The Mexican Institute of Industrial Property has notified the International Bureau that, since 4 April 2026, the national law applied by the Office in its capacity as designated Office under the PCT is no longer incompatible with:

- PCT Rule 49*ter*.1(a) to (d) (effect of restoration of right of priority by receiving Office); or
- PCT Rule 49*ter*.2(a) to (g) (restoration of right of priority by designated Office).

The notices of incompatibility previously submitted by the Office under PCT Rules 49*ter*.1(g) and 49*ter*.2(h) were therefore withdrawn with effect from the same date. More information about the Office's requirements in applying the above Rules will be published when available.

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, National Chapter, Summary (MX))

PCT information update

AU Australia (types of physical media accepted by the Office)

The Australian Patent Office has notified a change concerning the types of physical media accepted by the Authority for the furnishing of nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings in electronic form, under PCT Rule 13*ter*.1 and in accordance with Annex C of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT. The applicable requirement is now as follows:

> An entire copy of the sequence listing and identifying data should be contained within one XML file (compliant with WIPO Standard ST.26) on a single USB drive.

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex D (AU))

BS Bahamas (delegation of Receiving Office functions; competent International Searching Authorities; general information; deposit of biological material)

The Bahamas' accession to the PCT as a new Contracting State took effect on 19 August 2026.

The Bahamas Intellectual Property Office (BAHIPO) has delegated its functions as receiving Office to the International Bureau of WIPO under PCT Rule 19.1(b).

At the time of writing, BAHIPO has specified the following as competent International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities for international applications filed by nationals and residents of the Bahamas:

- National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil) (with effect since 10 September 2026)
- Canadian Intellectual Property Office (with effect since 31 August 2026)
- National Institute of Industrial Property (Chile) (with effect since 19 August 2026)
- European Patent Office (EPO) (with effect since 19 August 2026).

General information about the Bahamas as a PCT Contracting State, as well as information about BAHIPO's requirements as a designated Office under the PCT concerning the deposit of biological material, are now available in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annexes B and L (BS).

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annexes B and L (BS); and Annex C (IB))

CO Colombia (Office contact details; fees)

The location and mailing address and website address of the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce (Colombia) have changed and are now as follows:

Location and mailing address:	Calle 24 # 7-43 Edificio 7-24 Bogotá D.C. Colombia
Website:	https://sedeelectronica.sic.gov.co/

Since 13 February 2026, the amount of the transmittal fee (PCT Rule 14) in Colombian pesos (COP) payable to the Office in its capacity as receiving Office has changed and is now COP 476,000.

Since the same date, the amounts of the annual fee component of the national fees payable to the Office as designated (or elected) Office have also changed and are now as follows:

For a patent:	Online	On paper
Annual fees:		
– for the 1st to the 4th year (per year):	COP 388,000	COP 466,000
(in case of late payment within a grace period of six months from the due date:	COP 577,500	COP 692,500)

In addition, the fee for reinstatement of rights (PCT Rule 49.6(d)(i)) has changed since the same date and is now COP 942,500 when filing electronically or COP 1,129,500 when filing on paper.

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annexes B and C, and National Chapter, Summary (CO))

KR Republic of Korea (fees)

From 1 November 2026, there will be a change in the equivalent amount in won (KRW) of the handling fee payable to the Ministry of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Korea (MOIP), as indicated in the PCT Fee Tables.

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex E (KR))

KZ Kazakhstan (Office telephone numbers and website address)

The telephone numbers and website address of the National Institute of Intellectual Property (NIIP) (Kazakhstan) have changed and are now as follows:

Telephone: (7-7172) 62 15 15
(7-727) 344 03 94 (Almaty Branch Office)

Website: https://kazpatent.kz/en/

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex B (KZ))

US United States of America (Office location and mailing address)

The location and mailing addresses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) have changed and are now as follows:

Location: United States Patent and Trademark Office
600 Dulany Street
Alexandria
VA 22314
United States of America

Mailing address: (for delivery by United States Postal Service (USPS))
Mail Stop PCT
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria
VA 22313-1450
United States of America

(for delivery by other delivery services)
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Customer Service Window, Mail Stop PCT
Knox Building, Room 1D80
501 Dulany Street
Alexandria
VA 22314
United States of America

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex B (US))

Search fee and other fees relating to international search (various Offices)

From 1 October 2026, there will be changes in the equivalent amounts payable in the currencies specified below for international searches carried out by the following Offices:

China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) ..... USD

National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil) ..... CHF

From 1 November 2026, there will be changes in the equivalent amounts payable in the currencies specified below for international searches carried out by the following Offices:

Austrian Patent Office ..... KRW

Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) ..... CHF, EUR, USD

Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) (Russian Federation) ..... CHF, EUR, USD

Japan Patent Office (JPO) ..... KRW

Intellectual Property Office of Singapore ..... KRW

Ministry of Intellectual Property of the Republic of Korea (MOIP) ..... CHF, EUR, NZD, SGD, USD

The new amounts are indicated in Fee Table I(b).

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex D (AT, BR, CN, EA, KR, JP, RU and SG)

Supplementary search fee (Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) (Russian Federation))

From 1 November 2026, there will be changes in the equivalent amounts payable in Swiss francs (CHF) for the supplementary search fee for supplementary international searches carried out by the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) (Russian Federation).

The new amounts are indicated in Fee Table I(c).

(Updating of *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex SISA (RU))

SME Support Series

PCT SME Support Series (No. 4): How to decide where to protect your invention

Q: Our startup has filed a PCT application and identified eight possible markets, but our budget will cover entering the PCT national or regional phase in only three or four. How should we decide where to seek patents? What factors should we consider?

A: The PCT is an international patent filing system. Granting patents remains an exclusive decision for the relevant national Offices in the national phase. Where you ultimately obtain patent protection will depend on the specific national or regional territories you choose, and on whether the patent Office in each of those territories grants you a patent, based on its own patent law. Obtaining a patent can be a considerable investment – along with fees, you may need to pay for local legal advice/representation and possibly also translation. You also need to bear in mind the cost of maintaining the patent, including renewal fees and potential litigation costs. So where to seek protection, also known as "national phase entry", is a critical decision for your business.

By filing an international application through the PCT, you have maximized your decision-making window, gaining time to research your options and hone your product and marketing plans. Below is an approach to decision-making to help ensure you make the most of all these advantages. It is based on a framework developed by Mr. David Reed, a corporate counsel, for a large company, and adapted to the resources and requirements of SMEs. The approach covers:

- **what** sort of factors you need to consider;
- **who** should be involved in the decision-making;
- **when** you should decide; and
- **how** you can weigh up all the options systematically.

What? *Make sure you see the whole picture*

You need to keep in mind strategic business issues. How valuable might each market be to you going forward? How vulnerable to competitors will you be if you don't have a patent there?

You also need to assess the potential pros and cons of each national or regional patent system. For example, what sort of filing and maintenance costs would you incur? Would you need to translate documents? Might patentability of your subject matter be an issue?

Who? *Bring the right people and evidence together*

To ensure all these issues are considered, all relevant legal, technical, commercial and financial evidence should be in front of the decision-maker at the same time; the decision should not be guided by patent counsel alone. Depending on the size and structure of your business, this may engage multiple colleagues. Figure 1 and Table 1 set out the different perspectives needed.

Figure 1: Perspectives needed in deciding where to protect your invention

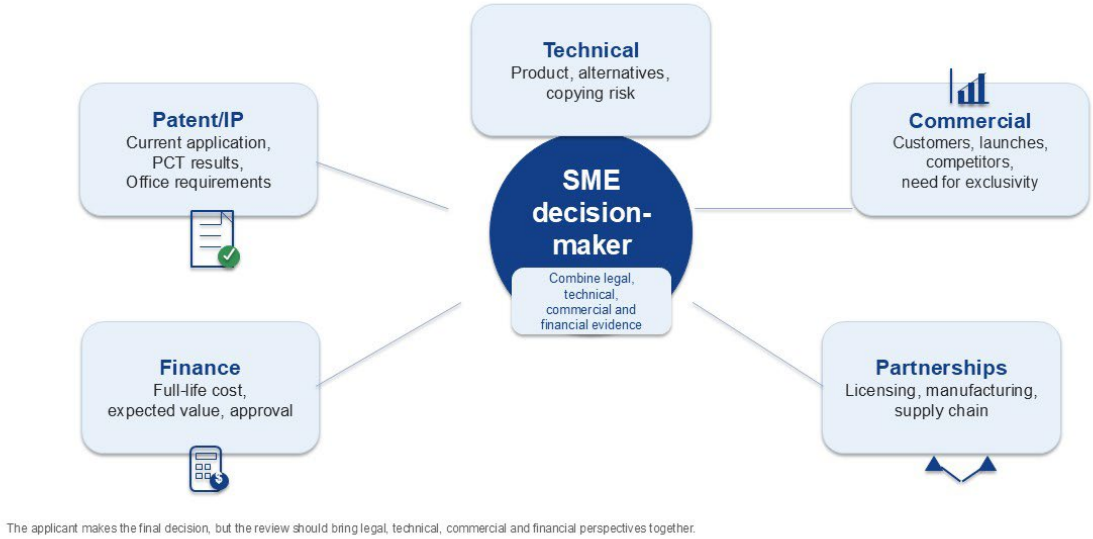

Table 1: Information needed in deciding where to protect your invention

Information to gather	Who can provide it?
Current application and PCT results	Patent adviser or IP coordinator: current claims, the International Search Report, written opinion, any amendments and Office-specific requirements. Ease of prosecution and legal enforcement in each territory.
Technical and competitive position	Inventor or technical lead: the product or process to be commercialized, alternative technologies, and how easily competitors could copy or design around it.
Commercial case	Product, marketing and sales leads: customers, market size and direction, launch plans, competitors, and how much of the total market each candidate represents. In addition, costs of protection for fees, translations and legal representation. Possibility of using Office worksharing to reduce costs, such as the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH), regional agreements, validations, extensions, post-grant acceptance.
Licensing, manufacturing and partnerships	Relevant business leads: manufacturing and supply-chain locations, possible licensees, cross-licensing value, and any prospect of selling the patent right.
Budget and approval	Finance and the final decision-maker: available budget, other inventions competing for the same funds, expected value, and approval of the final shortlist.

When? *Start the review before the legal deadline and use PCT flexibility*

With a PCT filing, the time limit for pursuing protection with national or regional Offices that you have designated in your application is usually 30 or 31 months from the priority date. However, exceptions exist, so confirm the current deadline and entry requirements for every Office you are considering (you can find these requirements in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*). In scheduling your review process, allow adequate time to gather information and consult all relevant colleagues so you can provide instructions for counsel when requested before the legal deadline. For example, you could update the file around month 26 from the priority date, circulate the recommendation around month 28, and complete the necessary procedures before the applicable national-phase time limits. Figure 2 and Table 2 set out what is involved at each stage.

Entering the national phase in all your chosen markets need not happen on the same day. In addition to the different deadlines for entering the national phase, you may wish to consider early national-phase entry before the legal deadline in one or several countries or regions, for example to obtain early grant for marketing approval or to use further work-sharing and accelerated examination opportunities such as PCT-PPH. When you have entered the national phase, you may also consider any options available for accelerated processing at the relevant Office.

Figure 2: When should your national phase review start?

Start the review before the legal deadline.
Months 26 and 28 are planning points, not PCT deadlines.

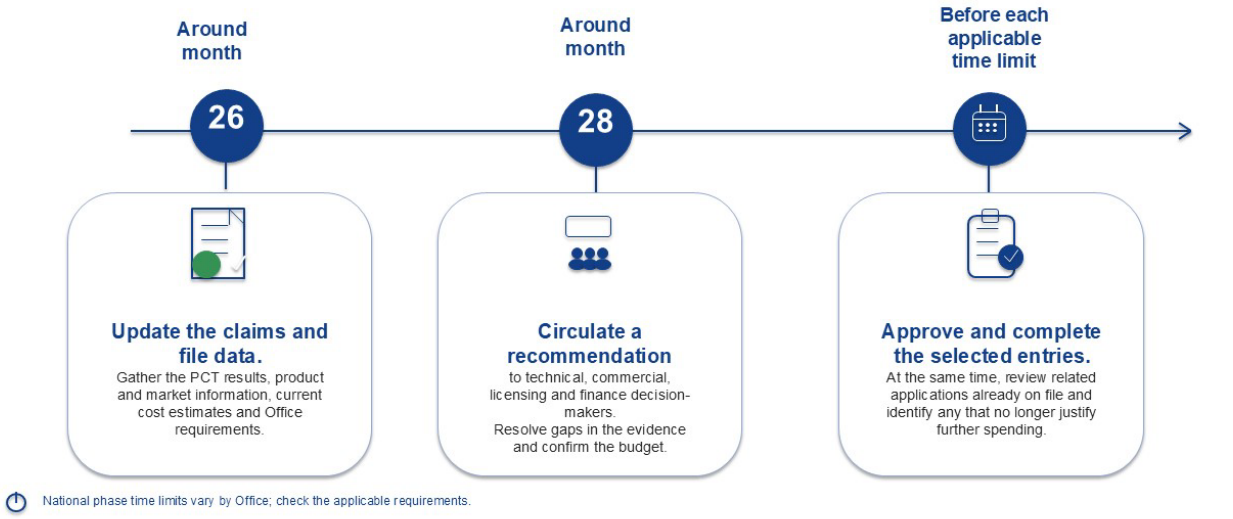

Table 2: Possible planning points and actions

Planning point	Action
Around month 26	Update the claims and file data. Gather the PCT results, product and market information, current cost estimates and Office requirements.
Around month 28	Circulate a recommendation to the technical, commercial, licensing and finance decision-makers. Resolve gaps in the evidence and confirm the budget.
Before each applicable time limit	Approve and complete the selected entries. At the same time, review related applications already on file and identify any that no longer justify further spending.

How to decide? *Compare all your options methodically*

To help ensure objective assessment of all your options, work through them methodically asking the same questions in each case: Table 3 suggests four major factors to consider. Mathematical scoring can also facilitate comparisons:

1. **Choose the criteria.** Separate core criteria that apply to most cases from secondary or technology-specific considerations.
2. **Weight the criteria.** For example, use 4 = very high importance, 3 = high importance, 2 = moderate importance and 1 = low importance.
3. **Score each option.** For example, use 4 = excellent, 3 = good, 2 = fair, 1 = poor and 0 = unsuitable or unavailable, based on current evidence.

4. **Calculate.** Multiply each weight by the score, add the weighted results.
5. **Record and revisit.** Keep the evidence, assumptions, date and decision owner.

A weighted comparison will not make the decision for you, but it forces your team to state what matters and apply the same test to every option. In that vein, it will be for you and your team to decide the exact criteria and weighting that you apply. However, it may make sense to treat the first factor in Table 3 – whether or not there is a business need for exclusive legal rights over the invention – as a separate first question in your analysis, since if you decide you don't need exclusivity in a particular territory, there is no need to weigh up other possible issues.

Table 3: Major factors and questions to consider

Factor	Questions for the decision team
1. Business/commercial need for exclusivity	Why do you need exclusivity in this territory: sales or manufacturing, licensing, sale of the patent right, cross-licensing, or a defensive position? Where are the customers, competitors and manufacturing activities? Is the market growing? How easily and economically could competitors copy or design around the invention, and what would that mean for the business?
2. Initial and long-term costs	What will it cost to enter, translate, use local representatives, prosecute, obtain and maintain the right – and, where relevant, to enforce it? Compare the full-life cost with other inventions competing for the same budget. Use current quotations and Office-specific information because fees, exchange rates and professional costs change.
3. Quality of protection and ability to enforce	For this technology, what protection is available and how useful is it likely to be? Check subject-matter eligibility, expected examination time and quality, provisional protection, opposition or appeal routes, working requirements and available remedies. Ask qualified local counsel about likely enforcement time, cost and practical effectiveness.
4. Return on investment	For licensing or a sale, compare expected revenue with the total investment. Where the patent supports product sales, an exact return may be difficult to isolate; record the assumptions and ask whether the right still supports the product and marketing strategy and justifies continued spending.

Selected WIPO resources

The webpage "Enter the National Phase" brings together many free-to-use resources on this topic, and you can also check the online table "Time Limits for Entering National/Regional Phase under PCT Chapters I and II". For detailed information, consult the National Phase section of the *PCT Applicant's Guide*.

Key takeaway

Rather than beginning with "how many countries can we afford?", ask "where is exclusivity commercially necessary?" Test each option against its full-life cost, the likely usefulness of the right, and the expected return. Consider all relevant perspectives and evidence in that decision-making process, record the assumptions underlying your decision, and revisit the decision as your business evolves.

Upcoming PCT trainings

Join the distance learning course: Introduction to the Patent Cooperation Treaty

The WIPO Academy online basic distance learning course on the PCT (DL101PCT) provides an introduction to and general overview of the PCT System. The course is free and available in 10 PCT publication languages. Learning is through self-study with assessment questions to

measure your understanding and progress. The whole course takes around 4 hours. After successful completion of all the course modules, you can download a course certificate. Registration for the current session is open until 30 November 2026 via the WIPO Academy website.

Practical Advice

Filing a demand for international preliminary examination

Q: We filed an international application under the PCT and recently received the written opinion of the International Searching Authority (ISA). Unfortunately, some of the results of the international search were unfavorable. Might it be worth filing a demand for international preliminary examination under PCT Chapter II? If so, what would this procedure involve?

A: In a nutshell, international preliminary examination is an optional procedure during the international phase which enables you to formally respond to the written opinion of the ISA and make amendments to your international application, instead of filing multiple responses in all the national Offices where you enter the national phase. You do this by filing a demand (Form PCT/IPEA/401) and paying the associated fees to a competent International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA).

International preliminary examination is the only opportunity during the international phase for applicants to substantially interact with an examiner at an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority – albeit within a tight time frame. And it is also the only opportunity for an applicant during the international phase to amend the description and any drawings (PCT Article 34 and Rule 66), have any amendments examined, and submit arguments in response to any findings by the examiner. The applicant can also amend the claims during the international preliminary examination procedure and have them examined, unlike any claims submitted under PCT Article 19 before international publication during the international search procedure.

The right to file a demand (PCT Rule 54)

At the time of filing the demand, there must be at least one applicant who is a resident or national of a PCT Contracting State. The right to file a demand may be lost if, after the international filing date, the original applicant assigned the rights in the application to an applicant who is not a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State bound by Chapter II.[1]

Fees to pay after filing a demand (PCT Rules 57 and 58)

You will need to pay an international preliminary examination fee, the amount of which depends on which competent IPEA you have chosen, and a handling fee of CHF 200 for the International Bureau. Both fees are payable to the IPEA. For exact fee amounts, refer to the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex E. Fees are payable within one month from the date of the filing of the demand or 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. Pay the fees as soon as possible as examination will not start before they are paid (PCT Rule 69.1(a)).

[1] Uruguay is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II, having made a declaration to that effect in accordance with PCT Article 64(1)(a).

Why might you choose to file a demand?

As mentioned above, you need to file a demand if you wish to amend the description or drawings of your application. Filing a demand also provides the opportunity to submit formal comments for consideration by the examiner if you do not agree with an objection. It may give you a chance to improve your international application and get a fully positive international report in the international phase, which may be useful for commercial purposes. Whether the potential value to you of international preliminary examination outweighs the costs will depend on the number of Offices where you are interested in entering the national phase and any differences in substantive patent law. In some cases, it may be desirable to wait until the national phase and tailor the amendments and arguments to local laws and practices rather than filing a demand, for example to take into account differences among countries regarding patentable subject matter.

When and where to file

While you may file a demand as late as close to the expiration of 22 months after the priority date, early start means more time for international preliminary examination. You should therefore review the international search results promptly when you receive them – typically around 16 months from the priority date – and decide as soon as possible whether to file a demand. When there is ample time, the examiner may be more inclined to provide you with additional opportunities for exchanges.

Which IPEA you can use, and whether you can choose from among several possible IPEAs or have a single competent IPEA, will be determined by which Receiving Office you used. Some Authorities will, however, serve as an IPEA only when they conducted the international search. Before filing a demand, make sure the IPEA you are interested in is competent to examine your application; the relevant information can be found in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annexes C and E.

The procedure

Even if the IPEA concerned does not accept direct filings via ePCT, you can use ePCT to file a demand via the International Bureau (IB), which will direct the submission to the competent IPEA (PCT Rule 59.3). The demand will be considered to have been filed on the date the IB received it, while the one-month period for paying fees runs from the date of receipt by the IPEA.

In the demand form, you need to specify whether the IPEA should base the examination on the application as originally filed, amended under PCT Article 19, and/or amended under PCT Article 34, and attach any relevant amendments.

The IPEA will generally consider the written opinion of the ISA as its own first written opinion (PCT Rule 66.1*bis*(a)); it is not obliged to issue another written opinion in addition to the opinion issued by the ISA before it draws up the report that will conclude international preliminary examination. However, it must take into account any amendments or arguments received before it has started to draw up the report (PCT Rule 66.4*bis*). Practice regarding when an IPEA will issue a further written opinion or the report varies. You are therefore advised to check with the relevant IPEA directly; for some IPEAs, a further written opinion will be issued if you have filed a substantive response to the written opinion of the ISA and further objections need to be

raised. However, if you do not know whether the IPEA is willing to issue a further written opinion, you should request an interview at the time of filing the demand to ensure at least one exchange with the examiner.

The IPEA will also conduct a mandatory "top-up search" to discover relevant prior art documents that have been published or become available to the IPEA after the date on which the international search report was established (PCT Rule 66.1*ter*). Where such further prior art is used for objections, the applicant must be given the chance to comment.

Note that the IPEA is only obliged to examine the claims searched by the ISA. If no search has been established with respect to all claims (PCT Article 17(2)(a), filing a demand will add no value.

At the end of the examination, the IPEA will establish the international preliminary report on patentability, Chapter II (IPRP II), also referred to as the international preliminary examination report (IPER). While national Offices are not bound by the findings, a favorable report will usually facilitate national processing and allow accelerated processing before Offices participating in a Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) agreement.

Further information can be found in the Practical Advice in the following issues of the *PCT Newsletter*:

- 02/2026: Submitting amendments under PCT Article 34 after filing a demand for international preliminary examination
- 09/2021: Requesting accelerated national phase processing of an international application
- 09/2020: Access by third parties to information in the file of the international preliminary examination
- 06/2019: The timing of the start of the international preliminary examination (following the amendment to PCT Rule 69.1(a))
- 04/2010 and 05/2010: Factors to be considered when deciding whether or not to file a demand for international preliminary examination (Parts I and II)

Please also refer to the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Introduction to the International Phase, Chapter 10, for a detailed description of the Chapter II procedure.

PCT Newsletter readers are welcome to suggest questions for future Practical Advice articles. We cannot promise to cover every suggested topic, but we always give your ideas careful consideration. Please send feedback to: pct.newsletter@wipo.int

PCT Seminar Calendar

(situation as at 25 September 2026)

Date and location	Language of seminar	Nature of seminar; WIPO speakers	Organizer and contact details
30 September – 1 October 2026 Geneva (CH)	English	Advanced PCT seminar held at WIPO headquarters. For experienced PCT users WIPO speakers: to be announced	More information and program
5 October 2026 Switzerland (CH)	German	Lecture on the latest developments concerning the PCT (CEIPI course) WIPO speaker: Mr. Thomas Henninger, Senior Legal Information Officer, PCT Legal and User Relations Division	Center for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) (Dr. Alexandra Dieter) E-mail: alexandra.dieter@tswpat.ch
23 October 2026 Heidelberg (DE)	German/ English	Discussion of the PCT System within the framework of the 9th *Heidelberger PAFA-FORUM* conference (22–23 October) WIPO speaker: Mr. Matthias Reischle-Park, Deputy Director, PCT Legal and User Relations Division	Forum Institut für Management GmbH (Ms. Janina Bätge) Email: service@forum-institut.de Tel: (49) 6221 500 500 More information (in German)
27 October 2026 Changchun (CN) **29 October 2026** Nanjing (CN)	Chinese/ English	Advanced roving seminars on the PCT. WIPO speakers: Ms. Loreto Bresky, Senior Director, PCT Legal and International Affairs Department; Mr. Yu Zhilong, Head of PCT User Resources Section, PCT Legal and User Relations Division; Mr. Lu Jia, PCT Consultant, PCT Legal and User Relations Division CNIPA speakers: to be announced.	China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) (Ms. Wu Yifan) Tel: (86-10) 62 08 30 97 Email: wuyifan_1@cnipa.gov.cn More information
18–20 November 2026 Cologne (DE)	German/ English	Presentation on the latest developments in the PCT System within the framework of the 16th *PAFA-Tagung* conference WIPO PCT speaker: Mr. Reischle-Park Other WIPO speakers on other IP topics: Ms. Silke Weiss, Senior Legal Officer, Hague Legal Affairs Section, Hague Legal and Treaty Promotion Division; Mr. Qiangqiang Li, Coordinator, Madrid Operations Service, Madrid Operations Division	Intellectual Property for Intellectual People (IP for IP) GmbH (Ms. Monika Huppertz) Tel: (49-0) 6201 392 33-00 Email: info@ipforip.de More information (in German)

PCT Webinars			
Date and time	**Language of webinar**	**Nature of webinar; WIPO speakers**	**Registration**
29 September 2026 online 10:00–14:20 CEST	Russian	Regional webinar for Central Asian, Caucasus and Eastern European Countries (CACEEC): "Women innovators and the benefits of the PCT" WIPO speakers: Mr. Ilya Gribkov, Head of the Section for the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Division for Transition and Developed Countries; Ms. Olga Krysanova, Program Officer, PCT International Cooperation Division. Other speakers: Dr. Tursunai Bektemirova, Researcher, M.M. Adyshev Institute of Geology, National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, and Director, Ger-Eco Scientific and Technical Center; Dr. Nigar Kamilova, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Azerbaijan Medical University and General Director of "Healthy Generation", Azerbaijan; Dr. Raisa Litvinovskaya, Chief Researcher, Doctor of Chemical Sciences and Professor, Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.	More information Register
15 October 2026 online 10:00–13:35 CEST	Russian	CACEEC regional webinar: "PCT System: how to create an account in ePCT; how to manage access rights; how to upload requests or amendments to a PCT application after filing – live demonstration" WIPO speakers: Ms. Krysanova; Ms. Olga Ivashchenko, Client Advisor, PCT Operations Division	More information Register
12 November 2026 online 10:00–14:05 CEST	Russian/ English* *(There will be Russian interpretation for English content)	CACEEC regional webinar: "PCT System: entry into the national phase" WIPO speakers: Ms. Krysanova. Other speakers: Mr. Hayata Kawano, Japan Patent Office; Mr. John Omiti, African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO); Mr. Ayouba Idi, African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI); Mr. Dmitry Rogozhin, Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO); Ms. Gisela Aparecida Silva Nogueira, National Institute of Industrial Property, Brazil; a representative from Rospatent, Russian Federation.	Register

Other events		
12–13 October 2026 hybrid	**Seminar on Standard Essential Patents:** *Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together?* An intensive two-day seminar from WIPO bringing together practitioners, judges, policymakers and other experts to discuss litigation, alternative dispute resolution and the global dynamics of SEP dispute resolution.	More information Register

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PCT Fee Tables

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

The following Tables show the amounts and currencies of the main PCT fees which are payable to the receiving Offices (ROs) and the International Fees which are payable only in particular circumstances are not shown; nor are details of certain reductions and refunds which may be available; such information can be found in the *PCT Applicant's Guide,* Annexes C, D and E. Note that all amounts are subject to change due to variations in the fees themselves or fluctuations in exchange rates. The international filing fee may be reduced by CHF 100, 200 or 300 where the international application, or part of the international application, is filed in electronic form, as prescribed under Item 4(a), (b) and (c) of the Schedule of Fees (annexed to the Regulations under the PCT) and the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, paragraph 5.189. A 90% reduction in the international filing fee (including the fee per sheet over 30), the supplementary search handling fee and the handling fee, as well as an exemption from the transmittal fee payable to the International Bureau as receiving Office, is also available to applicants from certain States—refer to footnotes 2 and 14. (Note that if the CHF 100, 200 or 300 reduction, as the case may be, and the 90% reduction are applicable, the 90% reduction is calculated ***after*** the CHF 100, 200 or 300 reduction.) The footnotes to the Fee Tables follow Table II.

Key to abbreviations used in fee tables:

eq	equivalent of –	BRL	Brazilian real	HUF	Hungarian forint	MKD	Macedonian denar	SGD	Singapore dollar
IA	international application	BYN	Belarusian rouble	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	MUR	Mauritian rupee	SYP	Syrian pounds
IPEA	International Preliminary Examining Authority	BZD	Belize dollar	ILS	New Israeli sheqel	MWK	Malawian kwacha	THB	Baht
		CAD	Canadian dollar	INR	Indian rupee	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	TJS	Tajik somoni
ISA	International Searching Authority	CHF	Swiss franc	IQD	Iraqi dinar	NOK	Norwegian krone	TND	Tunisian dinar
		CLP	Chilean peso	IRR	Iranian rial	NZD	New Zealand dollar	TRY	Turkish lira
ISR	international search report	CNY	Yuan renminbi	ISK	Icelandic krona	OMR	Omani rial	TTD	Trinidad and Tobago dollar
		COP	Colombian peso	JMD	Jamaican dollar	PEN	Nuevo sol	UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
RO	receiving Office	CUP	Cuban peso	JOD	Jordanian dinar	PGK	Kina	UGX	Uganda shilling
		CVE	Cabo Verde escudo	JPY	Japanese yen	PHP	Philippine peso	USD	US dollar
Currencies:		CZK	Czech koruna	KES	Kenyan shilling	PLN	Polish zloty	UYI	Indexed Units (UI)
ALL	Albanian lek	DJF	Djibouti franc	KGS	Kyrgys som	QAR	Qatari riyal	UYU	Uruguayan peso
AMD	Armenian dram	DKK	Danish krone	KHR	Cambodian riel	RON	New leu	UZS	Uzbek sum
AUD	Australian dollar	DZD	Algerian dinar	KPW	Won (KP)	RSD	Serbian dinar	VND	Vietnamese dong
AZN	Azerbaijani manat	EGP	Egyptian pound	KRW	Won (KR)	RUB	Russian rouble	XAF	CFA franc BEAC
BAM	Convertible mark	EUR	Euro	KZT	Kazakh tenge	SAR	Saudi riyal	XCD	East Caribbean dollar
BGN	Bulgarian lev	GBP	Pound sterling	LSL	Lesotho loti	SAT	Samoan tala	ZAR	South African rand
BHD	Bahraini dinar	GHS	Ghanaian cedi	LYD	Libyan dinar	SDG	Sudanese pound	ZWD	Zimbabwe dollar
BND	Brunei dollar	HRK	Croatian kuna	MAD	Moroccan dirham	SEK	Swedish krona		

Table I(a) — Transmittal and international filing fees

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

RO	Transmittal fee[1]	International filing fee[1, 2] (CHF 1,330)	Fee per sheet over 30[1, 2, 3] (CHF 15)	E-filing reductions according to Schedule of Fees: Item 4(a)[5] (CHF 100)	Item 4(b)[6] (CHF 200)	Item 4(c)[7] (CHF 300)	Competent ISA(s)[4]
AL	**ALL** 9,000	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	EP
AM	**AMD** 32,000	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	EA EP RU
AP	**USD** 100 (or eq in local currency)	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT EP SE
AT	**EUR** 52	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
AU	**AUD** none	**AUD** 2,362	27	–	355	533	AU KR
AZ	**AZN** 30	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EA EP RU
BA	**BAM** 60	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
BG	**EUR** 40.90	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP RU
BH	**BHD** 70	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	AT EP SA US
BN	**BND** 150	**BND** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AU EP JP KR SG
BR	**BRL**[8] 260	**BRL** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AT BR CL EP SE US
BW	**USD** 50	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	EP
BY	**BYN** 110.25	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	EA EP RU
BZ	**BZD** 300	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	CA EP
CA	**CAD** 446.03	**CAD** 2,327	26	–	350	525	CA
CH	**CHF** 100	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	EP
CL	**CLP** eq **USD**[9] 130	**CLP** eq **USD**[9] 1,667	eq **USD**[9] 19	–	eq **USD**[9] 251	eq **USD**[9] 376	BR CL EP ES KR US
CN	**CNY** none	**CNY** 11,220	130	–	1,690	2,530	CN EP[10]
CO	**COP** online: 360,000 on paper: 476,000	**COP** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AT BR CL EP ES KR RU
CR	**USD** online: 237 on paper: 289	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	CL EP ES
CU	**CUP** 2,400	**CUP** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AT BR CL EP ES RU
CV	**EUR** –[11]	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	AT BR EP KR

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Table I(a) — Transmittal and international filing fees *[continued]*

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

RO	Transmittal fee[1]	International filing fee[1, 2]	Fee per sheet over 30[1, 2, 3]	E-filing reductions according to Schedule of Fees: Item 4(a)[5]	Item 4(b)[6]	Item 4(c)[7]	Competent ISA(s)[4]
CY	**EUR** 191	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	–	–	EP
CZ	**CZK** 1,500	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP XV
DE	**EUR** 90	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
DJ	**USD** none	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT EG EP
DK	**DKK** 950	**DKK** 10,660	120	–	1,600	2,400	EP SE XN
DO	**USD** 360	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	CL EP ES US
DZ	**DZD** 10,000	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	AT EP
EA	**RUB** 2,000	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EA EP RU
		or **EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	
EC	**USD** 300	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	CL EP ES
EE	**EUR** 120	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
EG	**USD** 142	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT EG EP US
EP	**EUR** 160	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
ES	**EUR** 75.75	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP ES
FI	**EUR** 140	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP FI SE
FR	**EUR** 62	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
GB	**GBP** 100	**GBP** 1,242	14	–	187	280	EP
GD	Information not yet available						
GE	**GED** eq **USD**[12] 100	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT EP IL RU US
GH	**GHS**[13] 2,500 or 5,000	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	AT AU CN EP SE
GR	**EUR** 115	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
HN	**USD** 200	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	EP ES
HR	**EUR** 26.54	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
HU	**HUF** 15,500	**HUF** 517,500	5,800	–	77,800	116,700	EP XV
IB	**CHF**[14] 100	**CHF** 1,330	15	100	200	300	Refer to footnote 15
	or **EUR**[14] 107	or **EUR** 1,428	16	107	215	322	
	or **USD**[14] 125	or **USD** 1,667	19	125	251	376	
ID	**IDR** 1,000,000	**IDR** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AU EP JP KR RU SG
IE	**EUR** 76	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
IL	**ILS** 656	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EP IL US
IN	Paper filings:	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT AU CN EP IN JP SE US
	INR 3,500[16]						
	INR 17,600[17]						
	No fee for e-filings						
IQ	**IQD** 77,075	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AU CA EG EP TR
	or **USD** 55						
IR	**IRR** 500,000 (natural persons)	**IRR** eq **USD** 1,667	eq **USD** 19	–	eq **USD** 251	eq **USD** 376	CN EP IN RU
	IRR 2,500,000 (legal persons)						
IS	**ISK** 20,300	**ISK** 202,400	2,300	–	30,400	45,700	EP SE XN
IT	**EUR** 30.99	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
JM	**JMD** 8,500	**JMD** eq **USD** 1,667	eq **USD** 19	–	eq **USD** 251	eq **USD** 376	AT AU CA EP

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Table I(a) — Transmittal and international filing fees *[continued]*

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

RO	Transmittal fee[1]	International filing fee[1, 2]	Fee per sheet over 30[1, 2, 3]	E-filing reductions according to Schedule of Fees:			Competent ISA(s)[4]
				Item 4(a)[5]	Item 4(b)[6]	Item 4(c)[7]	
JO	JOD 100	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT AU EP US
JP	JPY 17,000[18]	JPY 264,900	3,000	–	–	59,800	EP IN JP SG
KE	USD 250 or KES 5,000 plus cost of mailing	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT AU CN EP SE
KG	KGS 4,000[19]	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	EA EP RU
KH	KHR 420,000	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	CN EP JP KR SG
KN	XCD 50	XCD eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	–	–	EP US
KP	KPW eq CHF 50	KPW eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	–	–	AT CN RU
KR	KRW 45,000	CHF 1,330	15	100	–	300	AT AU JP[20] KR SG
KZ	KZT 10,264.80	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	EA EP RU
LR	USD 50	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	AT AU CN EP SE
LS	LSL –[11]	LSL eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	–	–	AT EP
LT	EUR 92	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP XV
LU	EUR 19	EUR 1,428	16	–	–	–	EP
LV	EUR 70	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
LY	LYD –[11]	CHF 1,330	15	–	200	300	AT EP
MA	MAD none	CHF 1,330	15	–	200	300	AT EP RU SE
MD	EUR 100	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	EP RU
MK	MKD 2,700	MKD eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	EP
MN	none	CHF 1,330	15	–	–	–	EP KR RU
MT	EUR 55	EUR 1,428	16	–	–	–	EP
MU	MUR 5,000	MUR eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	AT AU EP
MW	MWK 6,000	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	EP
MX	USD 93.87[21] (natural persons) USD 375.50[21] (legal persons)	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT CL EP ES KR SE SG US
MY	MYR 550[22]	MYR eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	AU EP JP KR
NI	USD 200	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	EP ES
NL	EUR 50	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
NO	NOK 800	NOK 15,700	180	–	2,360	3,540	EP SE XN
NZ	NZD 207	NZD 2,864	32	–	431	646	AU EP KR US
OA	XAF 50,000	XAF eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	AT EP RU SE
OM	OMR 40	OMR eq USD 1,667	eq USD 19	–	eq USD 251	eq USD 376	AT AU EG EP SA US
PA	USD 240	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	BR CL EP ES US
PE	PEN 233.35	PEN eq USD 1,667	eq USD 19	–	eq USD 251	eq USD 376	AT BR CL EP ES KR US
PG	PGK 250	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	AU
PH	PHP 4,200	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	AU EP JP KR PH US
PL	PLN 300	PLN eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	EP XV
PT	EUR online: 12.85 on paper: 25.69	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
QA	QAR 400	QAR eq USD 1,667	eq USD 19	–	eq USD 251	eq USD 376	EG EP SA US
RO	RON 508	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP RU
RS	RSD 10,320[23]	EUR 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP XV
RU	RUB 2,000	USD 1,667	19	–	251	376	EA EP RU SA
RW	Information not yet available						
SA	USD 100	SAR 6,250	70	–	940	1,410	CA CN EG EP JP KR RU SA SG US
SC	USD –[11]	USD 1,667	19	–	–	–	EP
SD	SDG 50	SDG eq CHF 1,330	eq CHF 15	–	eq CHF 200	eq CHF 300	EG EP
SE	SEK 1,200	SEK 15,680	180	–	2,360	3,540	EP SE XN

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Table I(a) — Transmittal and international filing fees *[continued]*
(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

RO	Transmittal fee[1]	International filing fee[1, 2]	Fee per sheet over 30[1, 2, 3]	E-filing reductions according to Schedule of Fees:			Competent ISA(s)[4]
				Item 4(a)[5]	Item 4(b)[6]	Item 4(c)[7]	
SG	**SGD** 150	**SGD** 2,156	24	–	324	486	AT AU EP JP KR SG
SI	**EUR** 91	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP
SK	none	**EUR** 1,428	16	–	215	322	EP XV
SV	none[24]	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	CL EP ES
SY	**SYP** 5,000	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT EG EP RU
TH	**THB** 3,000	**THB** eq **CHF** 1,330	eq **CHF** 15	–	eq **CHF** 200	eq **CHF** 300	AU CN EP JP KR SG US
TJ	**TJS** –[11]	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EA EP RU
TM	**USD** –[11]	**USD** 1,667	19	–	–	–	EA EP RU
TN	**TND** 100	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	EP
TR	none	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	EP TR
TT	**TTD** 750	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT CL EP SE SG US
UA	**UAH** (or eq **EUR** or **USD**)[25] 2,600	**USD** (or eq **UAH** or **EUR**) 1,667	19	–	–	–	EP UA
UG	**UGX** refer to Office	**UGX** eq **USD** 1,667	eq **USD** 19	–	eq **USD** 251	eq **USD** 376	AT EP SG
US	**USD** 285[26] small entity:[27] 114[26] micro entity:[27] 57[26]	**USD** 1,667	19	125	251	–	AU EP IL JP KR PH SG US
UY	**UYU** eq **UYI** 672.62[28]	**UYU** eq **USD** 1,667	eq **USD** 19	–	eq **USD** 251	eq **USD** 376	BR CL EP ES JP
UZ	**UZS** 245,000[29]	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EP RU
VN	**VND** 300,000	**CHF** 1,330	15	–	200	300	AT AU EP JP KR RU SE SG
WS	**SAT** 200	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	EP PH
ZA	**ZAR** 525	**ZAR** 26,800	300	–	4,030	6,040	AT AU EP US
ZM	**USD** 50	**USD** 1,667	19	–	251	376	AT SE
ZW	**ZWD** 6,000	**ZWD** eq **USD** 1,667	eq **USD** 19	–	–	–	AT AU CN EP RU

Table I(b) — Search fees

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

ISA	Search fee[1]
AT[30]	**EUR** 1,885 **CHF** 1,734 **KRW** 3,250,000 **SGD** 2,842 **USD** 2,237 **ZAR** 35,800 *(From 1.11.2026: **KRW** 2,989,000)*
AU	**AUD** 2,200 **CHF** 1,239 **EUR** 1,351 **KRW** 2,268,000 **NZD** 2,664 **SGD** 2,016 **USD** 1,555 **ZAR** 25,050
BR[8]	**BRL** 2,510 **CHF** 375 **EUR** 436 **USD** 513 *(From 1.10.2026: **CHF** 400)*
CA	**CAD** 2,380.26 **CHF** 1,360 **EUR** 1,460 **USD** 1,705
CL	**USD** 2,000 **CHF** 1,596 **EUR** 1,713 In case of filing by a natural person or a legal entity[2]: **USD** 400 **CHF** 319 **EUR** 343 In case of filing by a university[31] **USD** 300 **CHF** 239 **EUR** 257
CN	**CNY** 2,100 **CHF** 249 **EUR** 266 **USD** 294 *(From 1.10.2026: **USD** 310)*
EA	For searches carried out in Russian: **RUB** 9,000 **CHF** 93 **EUR** 106 **USD** 116 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 84 **EUR** 93 **USD** 104)* For searches carried out in English: **RUB** 40,000 **CHF** 415 **EUR** 472 **USD** 516 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 373 **EUR** 411 **USD** 462)*
EG[32]	**EGP** 4,000 **CHF** 64 **EUR** 70 **USD** 80
EP[33]	**AUD** 3,210 **EUR** 1,885 **CHF** 1,734 **CNY** 14,870 **DKK** 14,080 **GBP** 1,632 **HUF** 670,800 **ISK** 273,600 **JPY** 345,900 **NOK** 20,280 **NZD** 3,717 **SEK** 19,950 **SGD** 2,842 **USD** 2,237 **ZAR** 35,800
ES[33]	**EUR** 1,885 **CHF** 1,734 **USD** 2,237
FI	**EUR** 1,885 **CHF** 1,734 **USD** 2,237
IL	**ILS** 4,203 **CHF** 1,170 **EUR** 1,241 **USD** 1,446
IN	**INR** 10,000 **CHF** 84 **EUR** 90 **JPY** 16,900 **USD** 104 In case of filing by a natural person, startup, small entity or an educational institution: **INR** 2,500 **CHF** 21 **EUR** 22 **JPY** 4,200 **USD** 26
JP[34]	For IAs in Japanese: **JPY** 143,000 **CHF** 718 **EUR** 765 **KRW** 1,356,000 **USD** 896 *(From 1.11.2026: **KRW** 1,268,000)* For IAs in English: **JPY** 169,000 **CHF** 848 **EUR** 904 **SGD** 1,358 **USD** 1,059
KR[35]	For IAs in Korean: **KRW** 450,000 **AUD** 437 **CHF** 239 **EUR** 255 **NZD** 501 **SGD** 384 **USD** 294 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 258 **EUR** 275 **NZD** 539 **SGD** 419 **USD** 325)* For IAs in English: **KRW** 1,200,000 **AUD** 1,166 **CHF** 636 **EUR** 679 **NZD** 1,336 **SGD** 1,024 **USD** 783 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 688 **EUR** 733 **NZD** 1,436 **SGD** 1,117 **USD** 867)*
PH	**USD** 600 **CHF** 479 **EUR** 514 Small entity or government:[36] **USD** 200 **CHF** 160 **EUR** 171
RU	For searches carried out in Russian: **RUB** 9,000 **CHF** 93 **EUR** 106 **USD** 116 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 84 **EUR** 93 **USD** 104)* For searches carried out in English: **RUB** 45,000 **CHF** 467 **EUR** 531 **USD** 580 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 420 **EUR** 463 **USD** 520)*
SA	**SAR** 1,000 **CHF** 213 **EUR** 228 **USD** 267
SE	**SEK** 19,950 **CHF** 1,734 **DKK** 14,080 **EUR** 1,885 **ISK** 273,600 **NOK** 20,280 **USD** 2,237
SG	**SGD** 2,350 ***AUD*** *2,643* **CHF** 1,449 **EUR** 1,556 **JPY** 292,300 **KRW** 2,765,000 **USD** 1,816 *(From 1.11.2026: **KRW** 2,525,000)*

[continued on next page]

Table I(b) — Search fees *[continued]*

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

ISA	Search fee[1]
TR	**TRY** 97,060 **CHF** 1,734 **EUR** 1,885 **USD** 2,237
UA	For IAs in Ukrainian or Russian: **EUR** 100 **CHF** 93 **USD** 117 For IAs in English, French or German: **EUR** 300 **CHF** 280 **USD** 350
US	**USD** 2,400 **CHF** 1,915 **EUR** 2,056 **NZD** 4,124 **ZAR** 38,300 For a small entity:[27] **USD** 960 **CHF** 766 **EUR** 822 **NZD** 1,649 **ZAR** 15,320 For a micro entity:[27] **USD** 480 **CHF** 383 **EUR** 411 **NZD** 825 **ZAR** 7,660
XN	**EUR** 1,885 **DKK** 14,080 **CHF** 1,734 **ISK** 273,600 **NOK** 20,280 **SEK** 19,950 **USD** 2,237
XV	**EUR** 1,885 **CHF** 1,734 **HUF** 670,800 **USD** 2,237

Table I(c) — Supplementary search fees

(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

ISA	Supplementary search fee	Supplementary search handling fee[2, 37]
AT	– for a search of German-language documentation: **CHF** 792 – for a search of European and North American documentation: **CHF** 1,109 – for a search of PCT minimum documentation: **CHF** 1,584	**CHF** 200
EP	**CHF** 1,734[33] **EUR** 1,885	**CHF** 200
FI	**CHF** 1,734 **EUR** 1,885	**CHF** 200
RU	**CHF** 125 *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 112)* **CHF** 197[38] *(From 1.11.2026: **CHF** 177)*	**CHF** 200
SE	**CHF** 1,734	**CHF** 200
SG	**CHF** 1,449	**CHF** 200
TR	– for a full search: **CHF** 1,734 **TRY** 97,060 – for a search only of documents in Turkish held in the search collection of the Authority: **CHF** 10	**CHF** 200
UA	– for a search of the documents in the search collection of the Authority, including the PCT minimum documentation: **CHF** 84 – for a search of only the European and North American documentation: **CHF** 84 – for a search of only the Russian language documentation of the former USSR and the Ukrainian language documentation: **CHF** 65 – for a search where a declaration referred to in PCT Article 17(2)(a) has been made because of subject matter referred to in PCT Rule 39.1(iv): **CHF** 56	**CHF** 200
XN	– for a full search: **CHF** 1,734 – for searches only of documentation in Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish: **CHF** 499	**CHF** 200
XV	– for a full search: **CHF** 1,734 **EUR** 1,885 – for searches only of documentation in Czech, Hungarian, Polish and Slovak: **CHF** 512	**CHF** 200

Table II — Preliminary examination fees

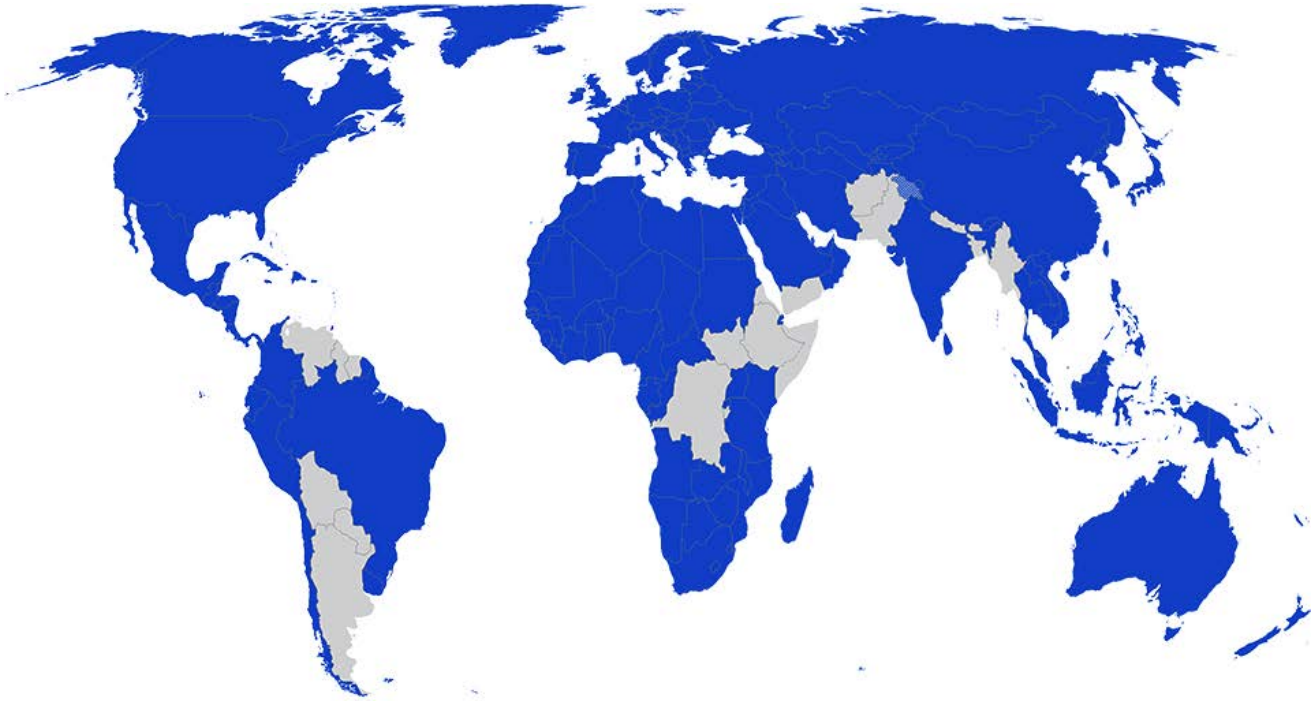
(amounts on 1 September 2026, unless otherwise indicated)

IPEA	Preliminary examination fee[39]	Handling fee[2, 39] (CHF 200)
AT	**EUR** 1,749[30]	**EUR** 215
AU	**AUD** 590 820[40]	**AUD** 355
BR	**BRL** 930[8]	**BRL** eq **CHF** 200
CA	**CAD** 1,190.13	**CAD** 350
CL	**USD** 1,500 in case of filing by a natural person or a legal entity:[2] **USD** 400 in case of filing by a university:[31] **USD** 300	**USD** 251
CN	**CNY** 1,500	**CNY** 1,690
EA	Examination carried out in Russian: **RUB**: 6,750 Examination carried out in English: **RUB:** 24,000 Where ISR was prepared by Eurasian Patent Office: Examination carried out in Russian: **RUB**: 4,500 Examination carried out in English: **RUB:** 16,000	**USD** 251
EG	**EGP** 3,000	**USD** 251
EP	**EUR** 2,010[33]	**EUR** 215
ES	**EUR** 595.37[33]	**EUR** 215
FI	**EUR** 690	**EUR** 215
IL	**ILS** 1,801	**ILS** 755
IN	If ISR prepared by ISA/IN: **INR** 10,000; in case of filing by a natural person, startup, small entity or an educational institution: **INR** 2,500 If ISR not prepared by ISA/IN: **INR** 12,000; in case of filing by a natural person, startup, small entity or an educational institution: **INR** 3,000	**USD** 251
JP[34]	For IAs in Japanese: **JPY** 34,000 For IAs in English: **JPY** 69,000	**JPY** 37,700
KR	**KRW** 450,000	**KRW** 377,000 *(From 1.11.26: 349,000)*
PH	**USD** 300 Small entity or government:[36] **USD** 150	**USD** 251
RU	For examination carried out in Russian: **RUB** 5,000[41] 7,000[42] For examination carried out in English: **RUB** 18,000[41] 26,000[42]	**USD** 251
SA	**SAR** 600	**SAR** 940
SE	**SEK** 5,000	**SEK** 2,360
SG	**SGD** 900	**SGD** 324
TR	**TRY** 1,000	**CHF** 200
UA	If the ISR has been prepared by ISA/UA: – for IAs in English, French or German: **EUR** 160 – for IAs in Russian or Ukrainian: **EUR** 50 If the ISR has been prepared by another ISA: – for IAs in English, French or German: **EUR** 180 – for IAs in Russian or Ukrainian: **EUR** 70	**EUR** 215
US	**USD** 705 880[43] For a small entity:[27] **USD** 282 352[43] For a micro entity:[27] **USD** 141 176[43]	**USD** 251
XN	**DKK** 5,000	**DKK** 1,600
XV	**EUR** 900	**EUR** 215

Footnotes to fee tables:

1 Payable to the receiving Office in the currency or one of the currencies prescribed by it.
2 This fee is reduced by 90% where the applicant or, if there are two or more applicants, each applicant fulfills the criteria indicated on the PCT website at: https://www.wipo.int/en/web/pct-system/fees/index. Note that the PCT Assembly adopted an Understanding, with effect from 11 October 2017, which clarifies that this fee reduction is intended to apply only in the case where the applicants indicated in the request are the sole and true owners of the application and under no obligation to assign, grant, convey or license the rights in the invention to another party which is not eligible for the fee reduction.
3 Where the IA contains a sequence listing as a separate part of the description, this should be furnished in accordance with Annex C of the Administrative Instructions, that is, in compliance with WIPO Standard ST.26 XML format; no fees are due for sequence listings filed in this format. If the receiving Office does not accept international applications in electronic form in such format, the international application will be transmitted to the International Bureau as receiving Office (PCT Rule 19.4(a)(ii-*bis*)).
4 For the search fee payable to the receiving Office, consult the entry in Table I(b) for the competent International Searching Authority.
5 If the IA is filed in electronic form, the request not being in character coded format.
6 If the IA is filed in electronic form, the request being in character coded format.
7 If the IA is filed in electronic form, the request, description, claims and abstract being in character coded format.
8 This fee is reduced by 50% under certain conditions. For further details, refer to Official Resolution of the National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil) No. 10/25 of 9 May 2025.
9 In calculating the USD equivalent amount in CLP, applicants should use the exchange rate fixed by the Central Bank of Chile on the day before the date of payment.
10 The EPO is available as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority as of 1 December 2020 as a pilot project. For further details, please refer to the EPO's website at: https://www.epo.org/service-support/faq/own-file/cnipa-epo-pilot.html and to the CNIPA's website at: https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2020/10/20/art_53_153571.html. The pilot project has been extended until 30 November 2031. For further details, please refer to the EPO's website at: https://www.epo.org/en/news-events/news/epo-and-cnipa-extend-pct-isa-pilot-until-2031 and to the CNIPA's website at: https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2025/9/24/art_53_201732.html
11 The amount of this fee is not yet known. The Office should be consulted for the applicable fee amount.
12 This fee is reduced by 70% where the applicant is the inventor, a higher educational institution or an independent scientific research unit and by 90% where the applicant is a student, a pupil or pensioner.
13 The first amount of the transmittal fee is applicable to individuals or entities employing fewer than 25 persons. The second amount is applicable to entities employing 25 persons or more.
14 This fee is not payable in respect of IAs filed by applicants fulfilling the conditions indicated on the PCT website at: https://www.wipo.int/en/web/pct-system/fees/index
15 The competent International Searching Authority(ies) for an IA filed with the International Bureau as receiving Office is (are) the Authority(ies) which would have been competent if the IA had been filed with the receiving Office of, or acting for, the Contracting State of which the applicant (or any of the applicants) is a resident or national. Refer also to the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex C (IB).
16 The fee for paper filings for natural person(s) or startup(s) or small entity(ies) or educational institution(s).
17 The fee for paper filings for other(s), alone or with natural person(s) or startup(s) or small entity(ies) or educational institution(s).
18 This fee is reduced if the application is filed in Japanese by applicants who are eligible for fee reductions, such as small or medium-sized enterprises, micro enterprises and academic institutions. Further details on eligibility for the fee reduction are available at: https://www.jpo.go.jp/system/process/tesuryo/genmen/genmen20190401/document/index/leaflet_e.pdf
19 This fee is reduced by 90% if the applicant is an individual. The amount does not include the postage/mailing costs which must be paid by the applicant directly to the express delivery service (e.g. DHL). For non-residents of Kyrgyzstan, the equivalent amount of the fee can be paid in a freely convertible currency, in accordance with the exchange rate established by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic and applicable on the date of payment.
20 The Japan Patent Office is competent only for IAs filed in Japanese or for which a translation into Japanese has been furnished under PCT Rule 12.3.
21 This fee includes value added tax (VAT) of 16%.
22 Plus, for paper filings: MYR 5 for one to ten pages, MYR 10 for 11 to 20 pages, MYR 40 for 21 to 50 pages, MYR 60 for 51 pages or more.
23 This fee is reduced by 50% where the applicant is a natural person.
24 Although there is no transmittal fee payable, the applicant must nevertheless pay the postage fee for the transmittal of the copy of the international application to the International Bureau and the International Searching Authority.
25 This fee is reduced by 90% where all applicants are also inventors and by 80% where all applicants are also non-profitable institutions and/or organizations. When the fee is payable with relation to an application made by both types of applicant, and all applicants are either also inventors, or non-profitable institutions and/or organizations, the fee is reduced by 80%.
26 Plus non-electronic filing fee portion for IAs filed other than by the Office electronic filing system of USD 400, or in the case of filings by small entities or micro entities: USD 200.
27 For further details about entitlement to and establishment of "small entity" status and "micro entity" status, refer to 37 CFR § 1.27 and 1.29 (pages R-51 and R-59), respectively, at: http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf
28 The Office's fees are established in UYI (Indexed Units (UI)) (Art. 117 of Law on Patents No. 17.164, as amended by Art. 279 of Law No. 20.446, dated 1 January 2026); however, they are payable in UYU and are updated monthly, according to the value of the UI on the first day of each month. Refer to https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-industria-energia-mineria/comunicacion/publicaciones/tasas-precios-direccion-nacional-propiedad-industrial
29 Reductions may apply – for further details refer to the Office's website at: https://my.ima.uz/ru/regulatory/tarify-i-poshliny/
30 The fee is reduced by 75% where the applicant, or if there are two or more applicants, each applicant is a natural person and is a national of and resides in a State for which the Austrian Patent Office is an International Searching Authority (in the case of the search fee)/International Preliminary Examining Authority (in the case of the preliminary examination fee).
31 Applicable where the applicant is (a) a Chilean university, or (b) a foreign university headquartered in any of the States which benefit, in accordance with the Schedule of Fees under the PCT Regulations, from the 90% reduction of the international filing fee. For details of applicants entitled to the 90% reduction, refer to: https://www.wipo.int/en/web/pct-system/fees/index.
32 This fee is reduced by 25% where the applicant, or, if there are two or more applicants, each applicant is a natural person or a legal entity and is a national of and resides in a State which is classified by the World Bank in the group of countries of "low income", "lower middle income" or "upper middle income".
33 The search and preliminary examination fees payable to the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, and the supplementary search fee in the case of the EPO, are reduced by 75% under certain conditions. For further information, refer to the relevant notes in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annexes D (EP and ES) and E (EP and ES) at: https://www.wipo.int/en/web/pct-system/guide/index
34 This fee is reduced for applications filed in Japanese, or for applications in respect of which a translation into Japanese has been furnished under PCT Rule 12.3, by applicants who are eligible for fee reductions, such as small or medium-sized enterprises, micro enterprises and academic institutions.
For further details refer to: https://www.jpo.go.jp/system/process/tesuryo/genmen/genmen20190401/document/index/leaflet_e.pdf
35 This fee is reduced by 75% where the applicant, or if there are two or more applicants, each applicant is a national of, and has a residence or business domicile in, one of the following States: Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.
36 Applicable where the applicant is a small entity which refers to any natural or juridical person whose assets are worth not more than one hundred million pesos (P100M); or any entity, agency, office, bureau or unit of the Philippine government including government-owned or controlled corporations, state universities and colleges and government-owned or government-run schools.
37 Payable to the International Bureau in Swiss francs.
38 This fee applies where a declaration referred to in PCT Article 17(2)(a) has been made by the International Searching Authority because of subject matter referred to in PCT Rule 39.1(iv) (methods of treatment).
39 Payable to the International Preliminary Examining Authority in the currency or one of the currencies prescribed by it.
40 Payable when the international search report was not issued by the Australian Patent Office.
41 Payable when the international search report was established by the Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent) (Russian Federation).
42 In all cases where note 41 does not apply.
43 Payable when the international search was not carried out by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (provided that the USPTO is a competent International Preliminary Examining Authority in the particular case—refer to *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Annex C (US)).

PCT Contracting States and Two-letter Codes (159 on 1 September 2026)



AE United Arab Emirates
AG Antigua and Barbuda
AL Albania (EP)
AM Armenia (EA)
AO Angola
AT Austria (EP)
AU Australia
AZ Azerbaijan (EA)
BA Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]
BB Barbados
BE Belgium (EP)[2]
BF Burkina Faso (OA)[2]
BG Bulgaria (EP)
BH Bahrain
BJ Benin (OA)[2]
BN Brunei Darussalam
BR Brazil
BS Bahamas
BW Botswana (AP)
BY Belarus (EA)
BZ Belize
CA Canada
CF Central African Republic (OA)[2]
CG Congo (OA)[2]
CH Switzerland (EP)
CI Côte d'Ivoire (OA)[2]
CL Chile
CM Cameroon (OA)[2]
CN China
CO Colombia
CR Costa Rica
CU Cuba
CV Cabo Verde (AP)
CY Cyprus (EP)[2]
CZ Czechia (EP)
DE Germany (EP)
DJ Djibouti
DK Denmark (EP)
DM Dominica
DO Dominican Republic
DZ Algeria
EC Ecuador
EE Estonia (EP)
EG Egypt
ES Spain (EP)
FI Finland (EP)
FR France (EP)[2]
GA Gabon (OA)[2]
GB United Kingdom (EP)
GD Grenada
GE Georgia[4]
GH Ghana (AP)
GM Gambia (AP)
GN Guinea (OA)[2]
GQ Equatorial Guinea (OA)[2]
GR Greece (EP)[2]
GT Guatemala
GW Guinea-Bissau (OA)[2]
HN Honduras
HR Croatia (EP)
HU Hungary (EP)
ID Indonesia
IE Ireland (EP)[2]
IL Israel
IN India
IQ Iraq
IR Iran (Islamic Republic of)
IS Iceland (EP)
IT Italy (EP)[3]
JM Jamaica
JO Jordan
JP Japan
KE Kenya (AP)
KG Kyrgyzstan (EA)
KH Cambodia[4]
KM Comoros (OA)[2]
KN Saint Kitts and Nevis
KP Democratic People's Republic of Korea
KR Republic of Korea
KW Kuwait
KZ Kazakhstan (EA)
LA Lao People's Democratic Republic[4]
LC Saint Lucia
LI Liechtenstein (EP)
LK Sri Lanka
LR Liberia (AP)
LS Lesotho (AP)
LT Lithuania (EP)[2]
LU Luxembourg (EP)
LV Latvia (EP)[2]
LY Libya
MA Morocco[4]
MC Monaco (EP)[2]
MD Republic of Moldova (EP)[5]
ME Montenegro (EP)[2]
MG Madagascar
MK North Macedonia (EP)
ML Mali (OA)[2]
MN Mongolia
MR Mauritania (OA)[2]
MT Malta (EP)[2]
MT Mauritius (AP)
MW Malawi (AP)
MX Mexico
MY Malaysia
MZ Mozambique (AP)
NA Namibia (AP)
NE Niger (OA)[2]
NG Nigeria
NI Nicaragua
NL Netherlands (EP)[2]
NO Norway (EP)
NZ New Zealand
OM Oman
PA Panama
PE Peru
PG Papua New Guinea
PH Philippines
PL Poland (EP)
PT Portugal (EP)
QA Qatar
RO Romania (EP)
RS Serbia (EP)
RU Russian Federation (EA)
RW Rwanda (AP)
SA Saudi Arabia
SC Seychelles
SD Sudan (AP)
SE Sweden (EP)
SG Singapore
SI Slovenia (EP)[2]
SK Slovakia (EP)
SL Sierra Leone (AP)
SM San Marino (EP)[2]
SN Senegal (OA)[2]
ST Sao Tome and Principe (AP)
SV El Salvador
SY Syrian Arab Republic
SZ Eswatini (AP)[2]
TD Chad (OA)[2]
TG Togo (OA)[2]
TH Thailand
TJ Tajikistan (EA)
TM Turkmenistan (EA)
TN Tunisia[4]
TR Turkey (EP)
TT Trinidad and Tobago
TZ United Republic of Tanzania (AP)
UA Ukraine
UG Uganda (AP)
US United States of America
UY Uruguay[6]
UZ Uzbekistan
VC Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VN Viet Nam
WS Samoa
ZA South Africa
ZM Zambia (AP)
ZW Zimbabwe (AP)

1 Extension of European patent possible.
2 May only be designated for a regional patent (the "national route" via the PCT has been closed).
3 Italy may be designated for a national patent only in international applications filed on or after 1 July 2020.
4 Validation of European patent possible.
5 For international applications filed before 1 June 2026, validation of a European patent is possible . International applications fi led on or after 1 June 2026 will include the designation of the Republic of Moldova for a European Patent.
6 This Office has made a declaration under PCT Article 64(1)(a) and is not bound by Chapter II of the PCT.

Where a State can be designated for a regional patent, the two-letter code for the regional patent concerned is indicated in pa rentheses (AP = ARIPO patent, EA = Eurasian patent, EP = European patent, OA = OAPI patent).

Important: This list includes all States that have adhered to the PCT by the date shown in the heading. Any State indicated in bold italics has adhered to the PCT but will only become bound by the PCT on the date shown in parentheses; it will not be considered to have beendesignated in international applications filed before that date.

Note that even though the filing of a request constitutes under PCT Rule 4.9(a) the designation of all Contracting States bound by the PCT on the international filing date, for the grant of every kind of protection available and, where applicable, for the grant of both regional and national patents, applicants should always use the latest version of the e-filing software used to generate the request form, or the latest versions of the request form (PCT/RO/101) and demand form (PCT/IPEA/401) (the latest versions are dated 1 July 2022). The request and demand forms can be printed from the website in editable PDF format, or obtained from receiving Offices or the International Bureau, or, in the case of the demand form, also from International Preliminary Examining Authorities. Where possible, applicants are encouraged to use ePCT-Filing to benefit from the most up-to-date PCT data.