

## QUESTION 133

### Patenting of computer software

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Yearbook 1997/III, pages 299 - 303  
Executive Committee of Vienna, April 18 - 22, 1997

Q133

#### Question Q133

#### Patenting of computer software

#### Resolution

#### AIPPI

considering its previous positions and resolutions adopted since 1974 recognising the need to protect creations embodied in computer software in general;

considering that copyright protection for computer software was initially recommended by AIPPI due to such type of protection being immediate and able to take benefit from already existing international conventions;

considering that copyright protection has been recognised by AIPPI as being inadequate as a sole system for protecting computer software;

considering the increasing technical and economic importance of computer software and the fact that effective protection for computer software developers is critical;

considering that the TRIPS Agreement requires patent protection without restriction for any inventions in all areas of technology; and

considering the **reasons** appended to this resolution,

#### Resolves that:

1. As a question of principle clearly reflected in the TRIPS Agreement and taking into account other reasons of a legal, economic and practical nature, patents should be granted without discrimination in all areas of technology, including that of computer software, such as programmes.

2. Computer software should be considered patentable provided that the claimed subject matter meets the traditional patentability requirements of novelty, inventive step (non-obviousness) and utility or industrial applicability.
3. The technical character of computer software should be generally acknowledged and its industrial applicability should be construed in a broad manner so as to embrace the concept of enabling a useful practical result.
4. In spite of increasingly liberal interpretations by the national and regional Patent Offices and Courts, modifications in many national and regional laws regarding patents are recommended to provide or ensure adequate patent protection for computer software; this including the abolition of any limitations in the laws or treaties relating to industrial property, as well as to promote legal certainty.
5. All computer software meeting the patentability requirements should be considered patentable in the same manner and with equality of treatment with no distinction being drawn between the different types of software.
6. Patent protection and copyright protection for computer software are of a different nature and relate to different aspects of the software. They may co-exist notwithstanding their different terms of protection.
7. Computer software should be inherently patentable in any medium in which it can be commercialised.
8. The establishment of special rules for different technologies is undesirable in general with respect to the presentation of the specification (description) and the drafting of the claims and the same principle should apply to patents relating to computer software, it being as usual the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that he meets the relevant national or international requirements. Moreover, special rules should not be encouraged as a solution to other problems, such as the difficulty to effect prior art searches. In this respect, AIPPI encourages all efforts by Patent Offices and all other interested parties to make prior art searches more reliable in the area of software without resorting to the adoption of special rules that could impose undue or unnecessary burden on patent applicants.
9. The concept of inventive step or non-obviousness should be applicable to the patentability of computer software, notwithstanding any practical difficulties that may exist.
10. The exercise of patent rights in the case of computer software is no different in principle from that in the case of other types of invention.

## **Reasons:**

### **A) Principle of patentability**

Independently of the terms of any specific national legislation, there is no doubt that the creation of computer software is of considerable technical complexity. In principle, therefore, there is no reason to deny patent protection to inventions in the area of computer software. Such a position is integrally in accordance with Article 27 of the TRIPS Agreement.

The creation of computer software is basically as lengthy and expensive a process as the software is simple to copy. A literal copy may be prohibited under copyright. However, the functional concept behind a given software may be copied without such an evident infringement of the copyright. Functional concepts translated into products or processes are the proper subject matter of patents and an efficient system of protection is highly desirable in order to protect investment and to encourage development in this particular technical area.

To exclude computer software from patent protection would be arbitrary and discriminative with respect to a technology of ever increasing importance and which merits concrete protection. In addition the dividing line between hardware and software is becoming increasingly blurred and it is discriminative to consider one patentable and the other not.

### **B) Conditions of patentability**

If software is to be patentable, it is most appropriate that the same conditions apply as they do for other types of invention. Apart from novelty and inventive step (or non-obviousness), the law in most jurisdictions requires patentable inventions to have a technical character or technical applicability. Software can take many types of form, may be machine-integrated or not and new types of software will certainly appear with new technological development. It is therefore not appropriate to distinguish between the different types which should all be treated on an equal footing, the question of patentability depending on the invention meeting the traditional requirements.

With respect to technical or industrial character or applicability, basically all computer software is technical in nature and this alone should meet this requirement. However, it is important that some useful practical result be obtained. Moreover, the difference between a technical result and, for example an aesthetic result is not pertinent to the generally technical nature of the software in itself. In considering the patentability of any given software, therefore, any legal requirement regarding technical character should be construed broadly so as to embrace the concept of obtaining a useful practical result.

It should also be observed that the requirement of technical nature is open to many interpretations, as has been demonstrated by the many decisions on the matter. It is recommended that there only be a requirement for inventions to enable a useful practical result.

### **C) Legal Certainty and changes in legislation**

The tendency of the courts in many countries that require inventions to have a technical character, including the European Patent Office, has become progressively less strict in construing the requirement as applied to software related inventions.

The laws of a large number of countries contain prohibitions to the patenting of software "per se". This is contrary to the TRIPS Agreement, contrary to the position given above and it is not useful.

Alterations in the relevant national and regional legislations, removing the software "per se" prohibition and eliminating the technical character requirement are therefore recommended to ensure the universal recognition of the patentability of computer software and to provide legal certainty.

It is emphasised that the removal of the software "per se" prohibition does not mean that all software is patentable. It only means that the mere fact that a claimed invention relates to software "per se" should not be a reason in itself for rejection. Naturally, it must fulfil the normal requirements of patentability,

### **D) The co-existence of patent and copyright protection**

In spite of the difficulties that may arise

- in attempting to draw a line of demarcation between the aspects of computer software that can be protected under copyright and by means of a patent;
- with regard to the differences there may be between the proprietary rights under copyright and patent law; and
- with regard to the different durations of copyright and patent protection, especially with regard to problems that may arise in determining which aspects of the computer software cease to be protected when the patent rights expire,

there appears to be no decisive reason against the co-existence of patent and copyright protection. The apparent problem appears to be analogous to the difference between patents and models or registered designs which have historically existed side by side. Similarly, there appears to be no overriding reason why the expiry of a patent relating to software should have any effect on the protection under copyright that may continue to be in force.

### **E) Purely abstract data handling operations**

The fact that a computer software invention involves merely abstract data handling operations should not exclude it from patentability, provided that it enables a useful practical result.

## **F) Software in machine-readable form**

Considering that software in combination with a known general purpose computer may be patentable when a useful practical result is obtained, and furthermore that it is the software itself that represents the true technical and economic importance of the creation, it is arbitrary to consider the product that is commercialised to be excluded from protection. It would be the same thing as to say that a novel nut can only be patented when claimed in combination with its bolt or that a spark plug can only be claimed in combination with an internal combustion engine. Consequently, it is reasonable to consider computer software to be inherently patentable in any medium in which it can be commercialised, provided that it is novel and inventive and, furthermore, that when used appropriately, i.e. in combination with a computer, it produces a useful practical result.

## **G) The specification (description) and claims**

It is a basic position of AIPPI that specific rules or norms for the drafting or presentation of the specification or claims of patents should be avoided wherever possible. There would appear to be no convincing reason for this to be different with respect to software inventions. The applicant for a patent should have the choice of presenting and claiming his invention as he thinks fit. Whether a patent does or does not meet the requirements of disclosure and patentability will always arise in the case of any technology and each applicant has to assume the responsibility of deciding how he meets the requirements. The meeting of very specific rules could well be an undue, unnecessary and possibly expensive burden on the applicant.

The only plausible reason for special rules for the presentation of the specification appears to be to facilitate prior art searches. However, this would not appear to justify the burden or the lack of liberty imposed on the applicant.

At the same time, AIPPI encourages Patent Offices and other interested parties to continue to make all efforts to devise manners, such as the development of classification systems and data-bases, to facilitate prior art searching.

## **H) The exercise of computer software patent rights**

Notwithstanding the difficulties that may arise in the exercise of rights, in particular the questions of territoriality in the case of computer software used in international communications networks, no convincing reason has been found in principle for the exercise of software patent rights to be different from the exercise of patent rights in any other technical field. Exceptions to rights, such as with respect to interoperability (e.g. the communication between one software and another) are not approved, without prejudice to parallel laws or regulations that may already exist in other areas, including those relating to commercialisation, anti-trust and others.

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