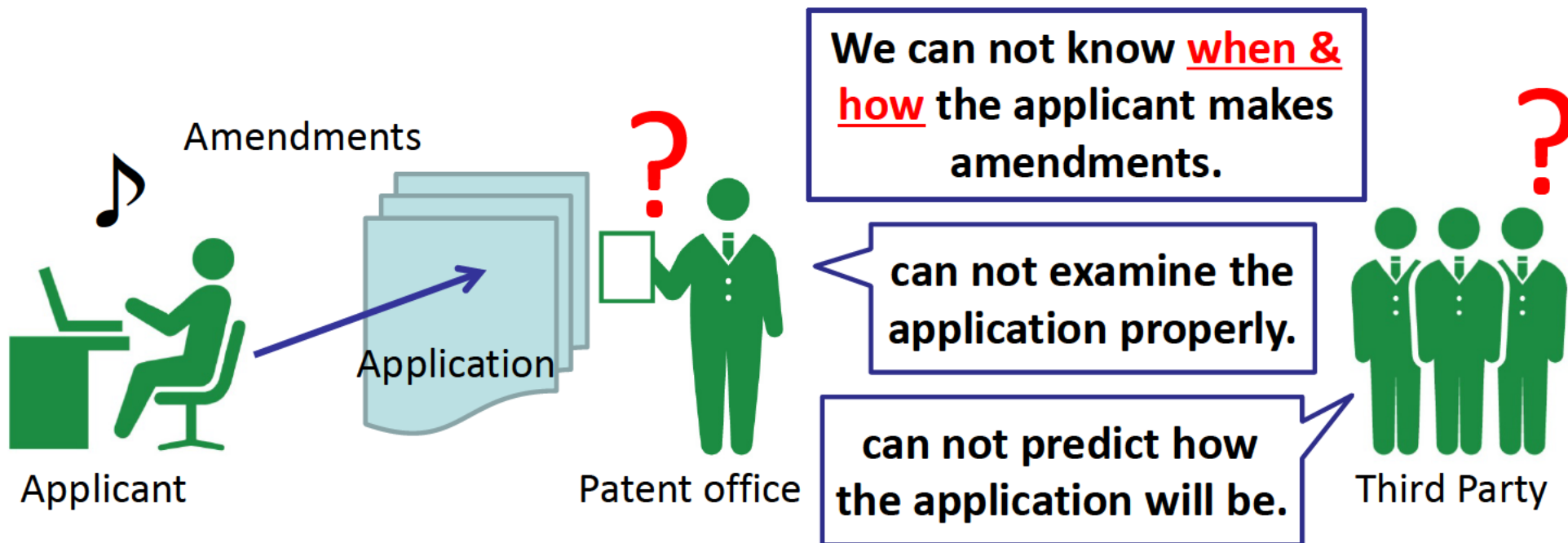


- I. Purpose of amendments
- II. Effect of amendments
- III. Targets of amendments
- IV. Restriction of amendments**
- V. New Matter

IV. Restriction of Amendments

A. Purpose of the restriction

If an applicant could make amendments freely



Patent office and third parties need the restriction of amendments



WHEN : TIME restriction

HOW : CONTENT restriction

PCT

Patent Cooperation Treaty Article 34(2)(b)

“The applicant shall have a right to amend the claims, the description, and the drawings, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time limit, before the international preliminary examination report is established.”

JP

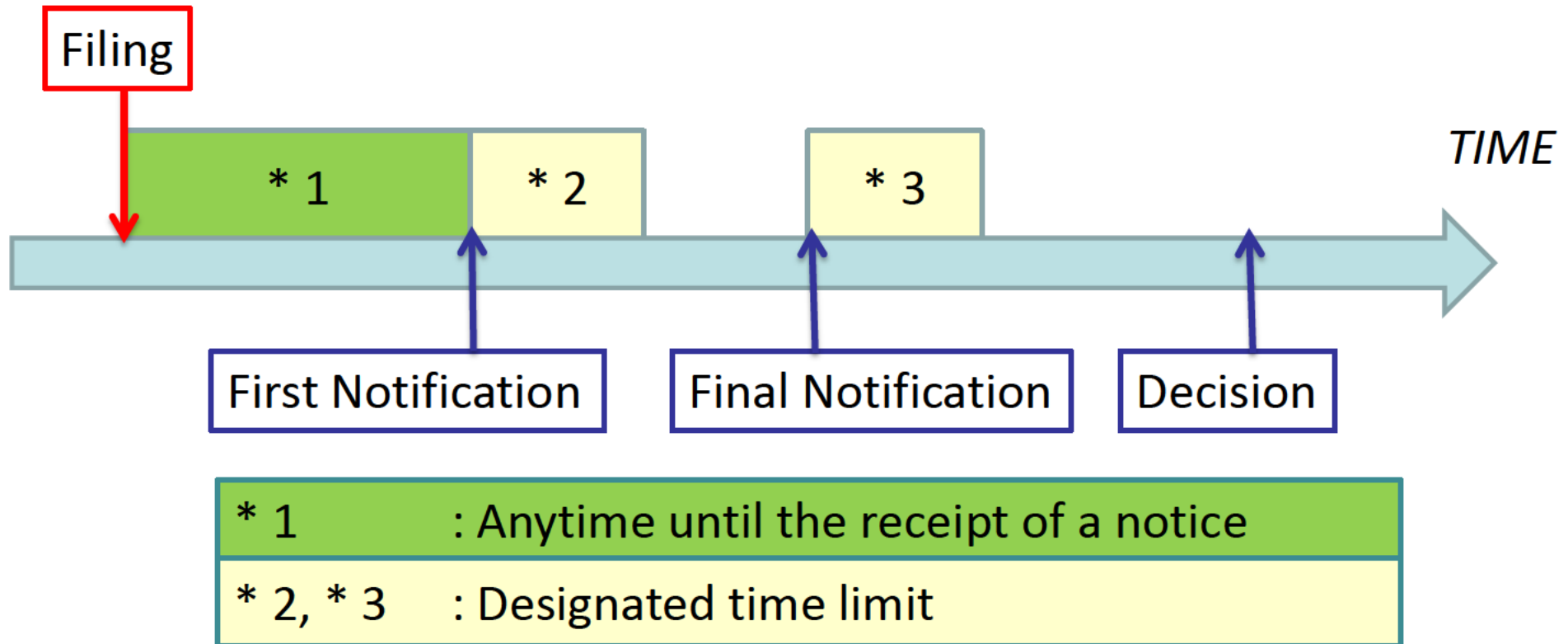
Japanese Patent Act Article 17bis(1)

“An applicant for a patent may amend the description, scope of claims, or drawings attached to the application, before the service of the certified copy of the examiner's decision notifying that a patent is to be granted; provided, however, that following the receipt of a notice provided under Article 50, an amendment may only be made in the following cases:”

IV. Restriction of Amendments

B. TIME restriction (JP)

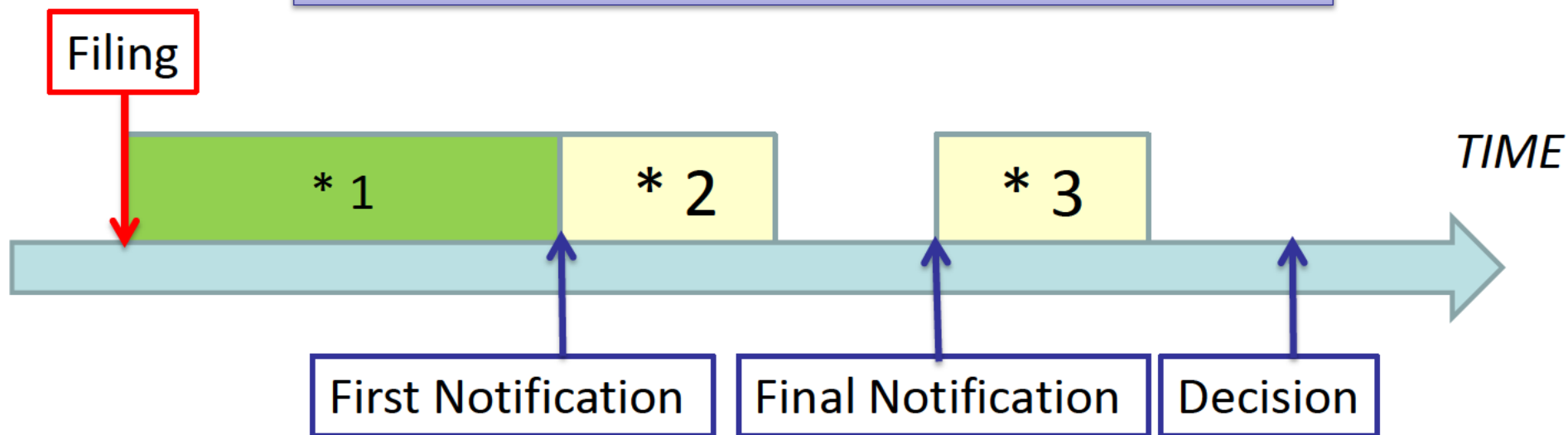
Time to make amendments is restricted.



Final Notification : Final notification is the notification which notifies the applicant of reasons necessitated by an amendment after the first notification.

C. CONTENT restriction (JP)

Contents of amendments are restricted.



* 1 - * 3 : **Addition of new matter** is prohibited.

D. Addition of NEW MATTER

Why is the addition of new matter prohibited ?

