

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE  
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1044

DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2021

PROJECT MP0491

The following classification changes will be effected by this Notice of Changes:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
<b>SCHEME:</b>		
Titles Changed:	A01N	Subclass
	A01N	1/00, 1/0263
	A01N	3/00, 3/02
	A01N	25/00, 25/18
	A01N	37/00
	A01N	43/00
	A01N	47/40
	A01N	59/04
Warnings Deleted:	A01N	Subclass
<b>DEFINITIONS:</b>		
Definitions New:	A01N	3/02
	A01N	47/40
Definitions Modified:	A01N	Subclass
	A01N	1/00, 1/0263
	A01N	25/00, 25/18
	A01N	43/00
	A01N	59/04

No other subclasses/groups are impacted by this Notice of Changes.

This Notice of Changes includes the following [Check the ones included]:

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

- A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)
- B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)
- C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)
- D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)

2. DEFINITIONS

- A. New or Modified Definitions (Full definition template)
- B. Modified or Deleted Definitions (Definitions Quick Fix)

3.  REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)

4.  CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)

5.  CHANGES TO THE CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

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## 1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

**SUBCLASS A01N - PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF; BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES, AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61K; methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation in general, or for deodorising of air A61L); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS (decoys A01M 1/06; medicinal preparations A61K); PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (compounds in general C01, C07, C08; fertilisers C05; soil conditioners or stabilisers C09K 17/00)**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	A01N	0	PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF (preservation of food or foodstuff A23); BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES OR AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes which kill or prevent the growth or proliferation of unwanted organisms A61K); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS; PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS	
M	A01N 1/00	0	Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or parts thereof	
M	A01N1/0263	3	{Non-refrigerated containers specially adapted for transporting or storing living parts whilst preserving, e.g. cool boxes, blood bags or "straws" for cryopreservation}	
M	A01N 3/00	0	Preservation of plants or parts thereof, e.g. inhibiting evaporation, improvement of the appearance of leaves {or protection against physical influences such as UV radiation using chemical compositions} (preservation or chemical ripening of fruit or vegetables A23B 7/00); Grafting wax	
M	A01N 3/02	1	Keeping cut flowers fresh chemically	
M	A01N 25/00	0	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, characterised by their forms, or by their non-active ingredients or by their methods of application {, e.g. seed treatment or sequential application}; Substances for reducing the noxious effect of the active ingredients to organisms other than pests	

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	A01N25/18	1	Vapour or smoke emitting compositions with delayed or sustained release	
M	A01N 37/00	0	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms with at the most two bonds to halogen, e.g. carboxylic acids (containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. cyclopropane carboxylic acid nitriles, A01N 53/00)	
M	A01N 43/00	0	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing heterocyclic compounds (containing cyclic anhydrides, cyclic imides A01N 37/00; containing compounds of the $X_m \equiv C_n - N \begin{matrix} \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C} \end{matrix}$ formula containing only one heterocyclic ring, wherein $m \geq 1$ $-N \begin{matrix} \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C} \end{matrix}$ and $n \geq 0$ and $\begin{matrix} \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C} \end{matrix}$ is unsubstituted or alkylsubstituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or a polymethyleneimine with four or more $\text{CH}_2$ groups, A01N 33/00 - A01N 41/12; containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. esters having heterocyclic rings, A01N53/00)	
M	A01N 47/40	1	the carbon atom having a double or triple bond to nitrogen, e.g. cyanates, cyanamides	
M	A01N 59/04	1	Carbon disulfide; Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide	

\*N = new entries where reclassification into entries is involved; C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; T= existing entries with enlarged file scope, which receive documents from C or D entries, e.g. when a limiting reference is removed from the entry title; M = entries with no change to the file scope (no reclassification); D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed; U = entries that are unchanged.

## NOTES:

- \*\*No {curly brackets} are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The {curly brackets} are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).

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- U groups: it is obligatory to display the required “anchor” symbol (U group), i.e. the entry immediately preceding a new group or an array of new groups to be created (in case new groups are not clearly subgroups of C-type groups). Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.
- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types.
- “Transferred to” column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.
- When multiple symbols are included in the “Transferred to” column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: “< administrative transfer to XX>”, “<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>”, or “<administrative transfer to XX, YY ...and ZZ simultaneously>” when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be “additional information”.
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations “ADD” or “INV”: <administrative transfer to XX ADD> , <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or < administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the “D” entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination (“Transferred to”) symbol, however it is required to specify “<no transfer>” in the “Transferred to” column for such cases.
- For finalisation projects, the deleted “F” symbols should have <no transfer> in the “Transferred to” column.
- For more details about the types of scheme change, see CPC Guide.

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B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)

**SUBCLASS A01N - PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF; BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES, AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61K; methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation in general, or for deodorising of air A61L); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS (decoys A01M 1/06; medicinal preparations A61K); PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (compounds in general C01, C07, C08; fertilisers C05; soil conditioners or stabilisers C09K 17/00)**

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Warning</u>	<u>New/Modified Warning</u>
D	A01N	2. In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.	<u>Delete</u> the entire Warning 2.

\*N = new warning, M = modified warning, D = deleted warning

NOTE: The "Location" column only requires the symbol PRIOR to the location of the warning. No further directions such as "before" or "after" are required.

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## 2. A. DEFINITIONS (NEW)

Insert the following new definitions.

### A01N 3/02

#### References

#### *Informative references*

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Devices for preserving flowers	<a href="#">A01G 5/06</a>
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### A01N 47/40

#### References

#### *Informative references*

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Inorganic cyanamides	<a href="#">A01N 59/24</a>
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## 2. A. DEFINITIONS (Modified)

Modify the following definitions.

### A01N

#### Relationships with other classification places

Replace: All of the text in the “Relationships with other classification places” section with the following updated text.

Subclass **A01N** may overlap with many other subclasses relating to the use of biocides. In general, classification in **A01N** is given to documents that are relevant for biocidal compositions or methods that are used on non-living subjects, plants, or humans or animals when the desired effect is not mainly pharmaceutical or cosmetic. For example, compositions for protecting pets against insect pests are classified in **A01N**, whereas anthelmintic compositions are classified in **A61K**.

Insect repellent compositions or anti-lice shampoos are classified in **A01N**, whereas compositions where such an effect is only optional are classified in **A61K**.

Further, documents in which the disinfectant or biocidal effect depends on the application of a particular method or apparatus are classified in the relevant classes such as **A61L** (disinfectant methods) or **B27K** (wood impregnation). Only when a document relates to technical features that are essentially chemical (and biocidal) in nature should it be classified in **A01N**.

Documents disclosing chemical substances and/or the preparation thereof only are classified in **A01N** in cases where the biocidal or pesticidal effect is an essential part of the disclosure, for example when it is demonstrated in an example.

While substances that chemically modify a plant's metabolism are classified in **A01N**, compositions that affect the growth of a plant solely by supplying nutrients ordinarily required for growth, e.g. fertiliser, plant food, are classified in **C05**. Materials used to prevent or cure mineral deficiencies in plants, such as iron chelates used to cure iron chlorosis, are also classified in **C05**.

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When biocides, pest repellents, pest attractants or plant growth regulators are compounds or contain compounds that are determined to be invention information, the compounds must also be classified in C01, C07, C08 or C12N. When these compounds are considered to be of interest for search purposes, they may also be classified in C01, C07, C08 or C12N.

### Limiting references

Replace: In the existing “Limiting references” table in the first reference in the table (Preservation of food or foodstuff...sterilizing), the reference symbol “A23B” with “A23” as shown below.

Preservation of food or foodstuff, e.g. pasteurizing, sterilizing	A23, A23K 30/00, A23L 3/00
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### Application-oriented references

Insert: The following new “Application-oriented references” section.

#### Application-oriented references

*Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:*

Biocidal agents, e.g. fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal agents which are in or on a paper	D21H21/36
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### Informative references

Insert: The following new reference in the existing “Informative references” table.

Treatment of plants with carbon dioxide	A01G7/02
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**Replace:** In the existing “informative references” table the word “fibers” with “fibres” as shown in the updated row below.

Treating fibres, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials	D06M 11/00 - D06M 13/00
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**Delete:** The following reference from the existing “Informative references” table.

Biocidal agents (e.g. fungicidal, bactericidal, or insecticidal agents) which are in or on paper	D21H 21/36
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### Special rules of classification

**Replace:** All of the text in the “Special rules of classification” section with the following updated text.

In groups [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#) classification is made in the last appropriate place for an active ingredient, unless otherwise indicated ('Last place rule').

Where a compound is described as existing in tautomeric forms, it is classified as if existing in the form that is classified last in the system.

Compounds covered by different main groups according to alternatively specified parts of their formulae are classified in all of the relevant main groups. (However, for practical reasons, for example to avoid too many classification symbols, only preferred or exemplified embodiments may be classified instead of every possible entity within the scope of a formula).

Generally, compounds are classified according to their chemical structure. However, in case the active ingredient is known to be a particular metabolite or derivative of the parent compound, the class for the actually active species should be given or at least also be given (see also the remarks under groups [A01N 27/00](#), [A01N 35/02](#) or [A01N 59/00](#)).

Salts formed between two or more organic compounds are classified as the compound providing the essential ion and it is also classified as the compound providing the other ion.

Salts or metal chelates of an organic compound are classified as that compound.

(However, in case the metal ion is the active species, this should be classified as well, for example as combination-sets (see below)).

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In this subclass, a foodstuff is not considered as an active ingredient.

Different materials applied in sequence, at different times, are considered as a mixture of all materials employed. Synergistic or potentiated compositions are classified as if the synergist or potentiator is an active ingredient.

With respect to the classification of mixtures of active or formulation ingredients: see combination-sets below.

For this subclass the definitions of groups of chemical elements as given under the title of section C is used.

In groups [A01N 25/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#) the symbol X means nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or a halogen; Y means nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. A dotted line between atoms by itself indicates an optional bond, an underscored dotted

line (  ) indicates a single or double bond.

Classification of complementary information:

For compositions containing one or more active ingredients in combination or with formulation relevant ingredients (such as surfactants), for example particular formulations such as emulsions or mixtures of active ingredients, the symbol [A01N 2300/00](#) is added to the classification symbol e.g. [A01N 57/20](#), [A01N 2300/00](#) for compositions comprising glyphosate as main ingredient and a second active or a particular surfactant as second or further ingredient. The second ingredient is then added to the combination-set, in this case [A01N 25/30](#) (in case the surfactant is essential) or the particular group of the second active ingredient).

Combination-sets

In groups [A01N 25/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#), it is required to use combination-sets for classifying mixtures of (active or formulation-relevant) ingredients.

In this system classes of additional ingredients of mixtures or specific formulation types are added to the combination-set of the main ingredient. The additional ingredient may be a further active ingredient (for example in case of synergistic mixtures) or may relate to a particular special formulation-ingredient (such as a surfactant or safener (which in this case also considered a formulation-ingredient: see also the remarks under class [A01N 25/32](#)) or to a special formulation embodiment (like a wettable powder or microcapsule).

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For example: a document disclosing a mixture of active ingredient A with further active ingredients B, C or D obtains as main classification for active ingredient A with the additional classifications for B, C and D in the combination-set. In case a document discloses as essential feature a particular formulation of compound A, a [A01N 25/00](#) classification is added to the combination-set (in these cases the main classification for A receives the additional symbol [A01N 2300/00](#)).

NB: Groups [A01N 25/00](#) - [A01N 25/34](#) do not obtain a [A01N 2300/00](#)-class, but these groups may be added to the combination-set of active ingredients.

Alternatively, in case a document discloses a particular formulation type which may be used for various active ingredients, the main classification is the relevant [A01N 25/00](#) group (without [A01N 2300/00](#)) with as additional combination-set the classifications for the active ingredients for which the disclosed formulation is envisaged.

In order to avoid an infinite number of additional classifications, only the most preferred second ingredients or exemplified embodiments should be classified in cases where a document discloses a multitude of active ingredients.

A special case occurs when mixtures of more than two active ingredients are disclosed; then, the combination-set is given in a cascading way.

For example: a document discloses a composition comprising 3 active ingredients (A with classification [A01N aa/bb](#), B with classification [A01N bb/cc](#) and C with classification [A01N cc/dd](#) and 1 specific surfactant. The following classifications are then given:

1. [A01N 25/30](#), with [A01N aa/bb](#), [A01N bb/cc](#) and [A01N cc/dd](#) in the combination-set;
2. [A01N aa/bb](#), [A01N 2300/00](#) with [A01N bb/cc](#) and [A01N cc/dd](#) in the combination-set;
3. [A01N bb/cc](#), [A01N 2300/00](#) with [A01N cc/dd](#) in the combination-set.

An example with real groups could be the following.

A document disclosing a mixture of microencapsulated neonicotinoid insecticides (imidacloprid or acetamiprid) with (non-encapsulated) pyrethroids (the latter preferably containing the synergist PBO) obtains the following classifications:

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[A01N 51/00](#), [A01N 2300/00](#) with [A01N 25/28](#),  
[A01N 53/00](#) and [A01N 43/30](#) in the combination-set; and

[A01N 47/40](#), [A01N 2300/00](#) with [A01N 25/28](#),  
[A01N 53/00](#) and [A01N 43/30](#) in the combination-set as well as [A01N 53/00](#),  
[A01N 2300/00](#) with [A01N 43/30](#).

## Glossary of terms

Replace: In the “Glossary of terms” table the existing meaning for “Biocide” with the following updated text for the meaning.

Biocide	Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, or mitigating any living organism (e.g., plant, animal). Examples of a biocide are acaricide, arthropodicide, fungicide, insecticide, molluscicide, rodenticide (see other glossary terms).
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## A01N1/00

Insert: The following two new reference sections: “Limiting references” and “Informative references”.

### References

#### Limiting references

*This place does not cover.*

Preservation of foodstuffs	<a href="#">A23</a>
Medicinal preparations containing materials from mammals or birds, e.g. blood, sperm	<a href="#">A61K 35/12</a>

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Cell or tissue culture	<a href="#">C12N 5/00</a>
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**A01N1/0263**

Insert: The following new “Informative references” section.

**References****Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Containers for collecting, administering, analysing and storing without specific measures for preservation, e.g. blood bags as such	<a href="#">A61J 1/10</a>
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**A01N25/00**

Insert: The following new “Informative references” section.

**References****Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Apparatus for the destruction of noxious animals or noxious plants	<a href="#">A01M</a>
Fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal, disinfecting or antiseptic paper	<a href="#">D21H</a>

**Special rules of classification**

Replace: The text in the existing “Special rules of classification” section with the following updated text.

When [A01N25/00](#) and subgroups are assigned, [A01N2300/00](#) is not also assigned.

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**A01N25/18****Informative references**Insert: The following new “Informative references” section.**References****Informative references***Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Fumigators	<a href="#">A01M 13/00</a>
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**A01N43/00****Limiting references**Insert: The following new “Limiting references” section.**References****Limiting references***This place does not cover:*

Containing cyclic anhydrides, cyclic imides	<a href="#">A01N 37/00</a>
Containing compounds of the formula $X_m=C_n-N\left\langle \begin{array}{c} C \\ C \end{array} \right\rangle$ containing only one heterocyclic ring, wherein $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$ and $-N\left\langle \begin{array}{c} C \\ C \end{array} \right\rangle$ is unsubstituted or alkyl substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or a polymethyleneimine with four or more CH <sub>2</sub> groups	<a href="#">A01N 33/00 –</a> <a href="#">A01N 41/12</a>
Containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. esters having heterocyclic rings	<a href="#">A01N 53/00</a>

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**A01N 59/04**

**Informative references**

Insert: The following new “Informative references” section.

**References**

**Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Treatment of plants with carbon dioxide	<a href="#">A01G 7/02</a>
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