

# Industrial Property

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for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)  
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## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

### Nice Union

#### Accession

##### AUSTRIA

According to a communication from the Swiss Federal Political Department, dated October 28, 1969, the latter addressed, on October 31, 1969, the following notification to the Governments of the Member States of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property:

"The instruments of accession by the Republic of Austria to . . . the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied [of June 15, 1957] were deposited with the Federal Political Department on September 24, 1969."

In accordance with Article 16, paragraph (3), of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, to which Article 6, paragraph (3), of the Nice Agreement refers, this accession will take effect on *November 30, 1969*; it is notified in conformity with Article 16, paragraph (2), of the aforesaid Convention.

### Paris Union

#### Accession to the Lisbon Act

##### AUSTRIA

According to a communication from the Swiss Federal Political Department, dated October 28, 1969, the latter addressed, on October 31, 1969, the following notification to the Governments of the Member States of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property:

"The instruments of accession by the Republic of Austria to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property . . . [of March 20, 1883, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at the Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, and at Lisbon on October 31, 1958] were deposited with the Federal Political Department on September 24, 1969."

In accordance with Article 16, paragraph (3), of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property . . . , this accession will take effect on *November 30, 1969*; it is notified in conformity with Article 16, paragraph (2), of the aforesaid Paris Convention."

\* \* \*

The effect of this notification is that Austria now becomes bound by the Lisbon Act in addition to the earlier Acts.

## International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV)

### Note

#### I. Establishment of the Office of UPOV and Appointment of the Secretary-General

The International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) was established by the Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, signed at Paris on December 2, 1961<sup>1</sup>. The following eight States signed the Convention within the period permitted by Article 31(1): Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Convention entered into force, in accordance with Article 31(3), on August 10, 1968, thirty days after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, that of the Federal Republic of Germany<sup>2</sup>. The two earlier ratifications had been those of the United Kingdom in 1965 and of the Netherlands in 1967<sup>3</sup>. In 1968 Denmark also deposited its instrument of ratification<sup>4</sup>; the four states named above therefore constitute the Member States of the Union (Article 1(2)).

Article 1(3) of the Convention provides that the seat of the Union and its permanent organs shall be at Geneva. The permanent organs of the Union are, in accordance with Article 15, the Council and the Office of UPOV, the Office being under the high authority of the Swiss Confederation and, by virtue of Article 23(1), under the direction of the Secretary-General. Article 23(3) provides that the Secretary-General and the officials of senior grade shall be appointed, on a proposal by the Council, by the Government of the Swiss Confederation. Article 20(2) requires that the Council shall adopt the administrative and financial regulations of the Union after having consulted the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which shall be responsible for ensuring that the regulations are carried out.

Article 25 of the Convention provides that "the procedures for technical and administrative cooperation between the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants and the Unions administered by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property shall be determined by rules established by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in agreement with the Unions concerned."

A draft of rules to be submitted to the Swiss Federal Council for the purposes of this Article was prepared in conformity with a plan approved by the Interunion Coordination Committee of BIRPI at its fifth session in December, 1967<sup>5</sup>; this draft was reported to the Interunion Coordination Committee at its seventh session held at Geneva from September 22 to 26, 1969<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1962, pp. 5 to 14.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1968, p. 283.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1965, p. 275, and 1967, p. 313.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 1968, p. 300.

<sup>5</sup> See BIRPI Document CCIU/V/16, paragraph 30.

<sup>6</sup> See BIRPI Document CCIU/VII/16, paragraphs 20-24.

The Council of UPOV, at its Third Meeting held at Geneva on October 8 and 9, 1969, unanimously authorized its President to communicate to the Swiss Federal Council its agreement to the rules provided in the draft referred to above<sup>7</sup>.

The rules provide first that the seat of UPOV is established at the BIRPI headquarters in Geneva, and that the present Director of BIRPI, and any person who shall in future be Director of BIRPI, shall be the Secretary-General of UPOV. The rules create the post of Vice-Secretary-General of UPOV, who shall, subject to the responsibilities of the Secretary-General, direct a "Plant Varieties Department" of the Office, responsible independently from BIRPI for all questions concerning the substance of the Convention and all activity relating to international cooperation in the field of the protection of plant varieties. The Vice-Secretary-General shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Council and to report directly to the Council in the event of disagreement with the Secretary-General. BIRPI will be responsible for the provision of administrative services on a basis of equality with the other Unions administered by BIRPI.

Having received notification of the agreement of UPOV and of the Unions administered by BIRPI, the Swiss Federal Council, at its session held on October 21, 1969, established the rules determining the procedures for technical and administrative cooperation between UPOV and the Unions administered by BIRPI, and appointed the Director of BIRPI, Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Secretary-General of UPOV.

## II. Activities of UPOV Since the Entry Into Force of the Convention

Since the entry into force of the Convention on August 10, 1968, the Council of UPOV has met in three sessions: in Paris in November, 1968, in Berne in February, 1969, and, as mentioned above, in Geneva in October, 1969.

In accordance with Article 17 of the Convention, States which had signed but not yet ratified the Convention were invited as observers to the meetings of the Council. In response to this invitation, delegates of Belgium, France and Switzerland participated in the three sessions of the Council, and a delegate of Italy attended the first session.

In addition, by a decision of the Council at its first session, participation in an observer capacity was invited from States which had shown an interest in becoming party to the Convention but which had not signed it; in response to this invitation, delegates of the following States participated in the following sessions of the Council: Finland, Norway and Sweden (the first, second and third sessions); Spain (the first and third sessions), Luxembourg (the first session) and Israel (the third session).

*First session.* — At its first session, held in Paris on November 26 and 27, 1968, the Council unanimously elected Mr. L. J. Smith, Controller, The Plant Variety Rights Office, United Kingdom, as President of the Council for the period of three years provided in Article 18 of the Convention, and Mr. J. E. van Leeuwen, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture of the Netherlands, as Vice-President for one

year. At the same session, the Council noted that certain Technical Working Parties had, even before the entry into force of the Convention, begun to study questions of the application of the Convention, and requested these Working Parties to continue their activities pending their official establishment as subsidiary bodies of the Council.

*Second session.* — At its second session, held in Berne on February 11 and 12, 1969, the Council invited the attendance of the Director of BIRPI for a discussion of technical and administrative cooperation in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention, and, following discussion with him, appointed on a temporary basis a consultative Working Committee consisting of the President and the Vice-President and the delegates from the remaining Member States of the Union, Mr. H. Skov (Denmark) and Professor L. Pielen and Mr. D. Böringer (Federal Republic of Germany). Also at its second session, the Council approved the continuation of the activity of a Working Committee on the Nomenclature of Plant Varieties, under the chairmanship of Dr. Böringer, and established five Technical Working Parties for Self-fertilized crops, Cross-fertilized crops, Horticultural vegetable crops, Fruit crops, and Decorative plants.

Between the second and third sessions of the Council, the consultative Working Committee referred to above met in Geneva on June 27 and October 7, 1969. It prepared advice to the Council upon administrative matters, including the rules to be established under Article 25 of the Convention by the Government of the Swiss Confederation for procedures for technical and administrative cooperation with BIRPI, the administrative and financial regulations of UPOV to be adopted by the Council under Article 20(2) and the selection of a person to be proposed by the Council under Article 23(3) for appointment by the Government of the Swiss Confederation as Vice-Secretary-General.

*Third session.* — The third session of the Council took place at the headquarters of BIRPI in Geneva on October 8 and 9, 1969.

On the basis of proposals prepared by the consultative Working Committee with the advice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation as supervisory authority of UPOV and with the agreement of the Director of BIRPI, the Council adopted the administrative and financial regulations of UPOV, recorded its agreement to the draft rules to be established by the Government of the Swiss Confederation for technical and administrative cooperation with BIRPI and proposed accordingly to the Government of the Swiss Confederation the appointment of the Director of BIRPI as Secretary-General. The Council was unable to make a definite proposal for the appointment of the Vice-Secretary-General.

Mr. van Leeuwen was reelected Vice-President of the Council for the period of two years from November 25, 1969.

The Council approved the programs and budgets of UPOV for 1969 and 1970. Provision for a Working Capital Fund having been included in the Financial Regulations of UPOV, the Council decided to devote a substantial proportion of the contributions received for the year 1969 to the establishment of that Fund.

<sup>7</sup> See UPOV Document CPU/20, paragraph 10.

The Council received reports from its Working Party on Nomenclature and from the other Technical Working Parties, and authorized the continuation of their work. From reports made by the observers from non-member States, the Council noted that there were reasonable prospects of ratification of the Convention by Belgium and by France before the end of 1970 and by Switzerland in 1971, and of accession to the Convention by Israel.

## List of Participants

### I. Member States

#### Denmark

Mr. Halvor Skov, Ekspeditionssekretär, Ministry of Agriculture  
Mr. Edvard Søndergaard, Sekretär, Plant Variety Board

#### Germany (Federal Republic)

Prof. Ludwig Pielen, Ministerialdirektor, Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forests  
Mr. Dirk Böringer, Head, Plant Variety Office  
Dr. Walter Knobloch, Regierungslandwirtschaftsrat, Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forests

#### Netherlands

Mr. J. E. van Leeuwen, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Agriculture  
Mr. Hans Erasmus, Ministry of Agriculture  
Mr. Johan Buller, Inspector of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture

#### United Kingdom

Mr. John Hensley, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Mr. L. J. Smith, Controller, Plant Variety Rights Office  
Miss May Louisa Dhonau, Deputy Controller, Plant Variety Rights Office  
Mr. A. F. Kelly, Head, Systematic Botany Branch, Plant Variety Rights Office

### II. Observers

#### Belgium

Mr. R. S. M. J. Derveaux, Conseiller juridique, Ministère de l'Agriculture  
Mr. G. van Bogaert, Ingénieur agronome, Ryksstation voor Plantenveredeling

#### Finland

Mr. Rolf Manner, Professor, Jokioinen

#### France

Mr. Jean G. Bustarret, Directeur général de la Recherche agronomique  
Mr. Bernard Laclavière, Administrateur civil, Ministère de l'Agriculture

#### Israel

Mr. Shimon Dar-Ziv, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture

#### Norway

Mr. Juel Rasten, State Seed Inspector

#### Spain

Mr. Luis Miro-Granada, Sous-Directeur d'agriculture, Direction générale de l'agriculture  
Mr. Joaquin Miranda de Onis, Ingénieur agronome, Chef del Registro de Variedades de Plantas, Instituto de Investigaciones Agronómicas, Ciudad Universitaria  
Mr. Joaquin Gallarí, Avocat-Secrétaire général, Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo Agrario del Abro

#### Sweden

Mr. Harald Esbo, Professor, State Seed Testing  
Mr. Sigvard Mejegard, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal

#### Switzerland

Mr. Hans Walter Vokinger, Abteilung für Landwirtschaft  
Mr. Michel Rochaix, Directeur, Station fédérale de recherche agronomique  
Mr. Georges Münster, Station fédérale de recherche agronomique

### III. Supervisory Authority (Switzerland)

Mr. François-Charles Pictet, Chef de Section diplomatique, Département politique fédéral  
Mr. Paul Ruedin, Collaborateur consulaire, Division des organisations internationales, Département politique fédéral

### IV. BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director  
Dr. Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director  
Mr. B. Armstrong, Counsellor, Head, Administrative Division  
Mr. R. Harben, External Relations Division

### V. Officers

Mr. L. J. Smith, President of the Council  
Mr. J. E. van Leeuwen, Vice-President of the Council

## Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents

### Second Session

(Munich, October 21 to 24, 1969)

### Note <sup>1</sup>

The Second Session of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Patent Classification (hereinafter designated Joint ad hoc Committee) was held in Munich, at the headquarters of the German Patent Office, from October 21 to 24, 1969.

The following States were represented: Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America. The International Patent Institute of The Hague (IIB) was represented by observers. The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

The Second Session of the Joint ad hoc Committee was presided over by Mr. Werner Rubach (Germany (Fed. Rep.)), Chairman of the Joint ad hoc Committee.

### Organization of Work of the Joint ad hoc Committee

The Joint ad hoc Committee examined a report prepared by a Working Group concerning the organization of its work and decided to set up the following bodies for the achievement of its objectives:

<sup>1</sup> This note has been prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the official documents of the session.

- (a) a *Bureau* composed of the Chairman and the three Vice-Chairmen of the Joint ad hoc Committee together with the Chairmen of the five Working Groups mentioned in sub-paragraphs (b) to (f), below.

In view of the decisions taken by the Joint ad hoc Committee concerning the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Joint ad hoc Committee and in view of the chairmanships of the five Working Groups, the Bureau is composed of three States representing the member States of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention of December 19, 1954, namely, Germany (Federal Republic), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and of three States representing the Paris Union, namely, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

- (b) *Working Group I* — Chemistry (Sections C and D)  
Composition: France, Germany (Federal Republic), Soviet Union, United States of America, IIB.
- (c) *Working Group II* — Electricity and Physics (Sections G and H)  
Composition: Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic), United Kingdom, United States of America, IIB.
- (d) *Working Group III* — Mechanics (Section B)  
Composition: Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, United States of America.
- (e) *Working Group IV* — Other Technologies (Sections A, E and F)  
Composition: Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America.
- (f) *Working Group V* — Uniform Application of the International Patent Classification  
Composition: Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America.

These bodies have the following *mandate*:

(a) *The Bureau* shall supervise and coordinate the tasks of the Working Groups and shall, moreover, be responsible for the Guide and the Glossary.

(b) The first four Working Groups have as their mandate the preparation of any revision of the English and French texts of the International Patent Classification (hereinafter referred to as the Classification) and the English and French glossaries.

(c) *Working Group V* has as its mandate to ensure the uniform application of the Classification.

The Bureau and each Working Group shall have the right to appoint States or the IIB as rapporteurs or monitors to carry out certain special studies [a monitor is distinguished from a rapporteur in that its report is based on a test].

#### International Patent Institute

The Joint ad hoc Committee decided that the IIB should fully participate in the work of the Joint ad hoc Committee and be appointed rapporteur or monitor, in particular within the Working Groups.

#### Correction of Errors

The errors contained in the first version of the Classification requiring correction in accordance with a decision by

the Committee of Experts on Patents of the Council of Europe, the Joint ad hoc Committee charged the Secretariat with having the said lists published after a two months' period with the exception of the items with regard to which objections may be made in the meantime.

#### Harmonization of the English and French Texts

The Joint ad hoc Committee decided to set up a temporary Working Group VI charged with harmonizing the existing French and English texts.

The Working Group will be constituted as follows:

- a representative of France, who will take the chair in the said Group,
- a representative of Spain,
- a representative of Switzerland,
- a representative of the IIB.

#### Revision of the European Convention

The Joint ad hoc Committee noted the fact that the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, during its Fifth Session held from September 22 to 26, 1969, took cognizance of the report established on the First Session of the Joint ad hoc Committee which took place at Berne from April 14 to 16, 1969, and, in particular, of Annex IV of that report containing the principles governing the revision of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention, of December 19, 1954, approved the revision program contained in the said Annex, and agreed that the Joint ad hoc Committee should deal with the elaboration of a first draft agreement concerning the Classification for the purpose of the revision of the European Convention.

The Joint ad hoc Committee was also informed that the report of the First Session of the Joint ad hoc Committee and, in particular, the principles governing the revision of the European Convention, would be submitted to the Committee of Experts on Patents of the Council of Europe for examination at its session of November 12 to 14, 1969.

The conclusions of the said Committee of Experts will be submitted for final approval to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, most probably in February 1970.

The Joint ad hoc Committee decided to hold its Third Session from April 7 to 10, 1970, at Paris.

#### List of Participants

##### I. Member States

##### Czechoslovakia

Mr. J. Foff, Principal Examiner, Office for Patents and Inventions, Prague

Mr. J. Provázek, Chief of Classification, Office for Patents and Inventions, Prague

##### France

Mr. R. Gajac, Legal Advisor, Head of Division, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris

Mr. P. Rouliot, Engineer, Classification Office, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris

##### Germany (Federal Republic)

Mr. R. Singer, Leitender Regierungsdirektor, German Patent Office, Munich

Mr. W. Rubach, Regierungsdirektor a. D., German Patent Office,  
Munich  
Mr. W. Axhausen, Regierungsdirektor, German Patent Office, Munich  
Mr. A. Wittmann, Regierungsdirektor, German Patent Office, Munich

#### *Japan*

Mr. H. Takeuchi, Examiner, Patent Office, Tokyo

#### *Netherlands*

Mr. G. J. Koelewijn, Member of Patent Board, Patent Office,  
The Hague  
Mr. J. A. H. van Voorthuizen, Member of Patent Board, Patent  
Office, The Hague

#### *Spain*

Mr. J. Delicado Montero-Rios, Head of the Technical and Administra-  
tive Office, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid  
Mr. A. Miret Femenja, Engineer, Industrial Property Registration  
Office, Madrid

#### *Switzerland*

Mr. E. Lips, Deputy Director, Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property,  
Berne  
Mr. R. Junod, Head of Section, Federal Bureau of Intellectual Prop-  
erty, Berne

#### *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. S. Komov, Member of the Committee for Inventions and Discov-  
eries attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman  
of VNIIGPE, Moscow  
Mr. I. Cherviakov, Deputy Director, Central Scientific Research Insti-  
tute of Patent Information and Technical-Economic Studies  
(CNIPI), Moscow.

#### *United Kingdom*

Mr. D. G. Gay, Superintending Examiner, Patent Office, London  
Mr. J. H. Callow, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London

#### *United States of America*

Mr. R. Wahl, Assistant Commissioner, Patent Office, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. J. Sheehan, Office of International Patent and Trademark Affairs,  
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

## **II. International Organization**

#### *International Patent Institute (IIB)*

Mr. L. F. W. Knight, Conseiller à l'Informatique, The Hague  
Mr. A. Vandecasteele, Head of Section, The Hague

## **III. Officers of the Session**

Chairman: Mr. W. Rubach (Federal Republic of Germany)  
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. I. Cherviakov (Soviet Union)  
Mr. R. Wahl (In place of Mr. Winter)  
(United States of America)  
Mr. G. J. Koelewijn (Netherlands)

## **IV. Secretariat**

#### *Council of Europe*

Mr. R. Muller, Deputy Director, Directorate of Legal Affairs  
Mr. P. von Holstein, Principal Administrative Officer, Directorate of  
Legal Affairs  
Mr. W. L. J. Ennerst, Consultant Expert, Patent Office, Munich

#### *United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)*

Mr. K. Pfanner, Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property  
Division  
Miss G. Davies, Legal Assistant, Industrial Property Division

## **Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs**

(Geneva, October 27 to 29, 1969)

### **Note**

In the context of their program of assistance to develop-  
ing countries, BIRPI has already prepared and published,  
with the help of Committees of Experts from developing  
countries, a Model Law on Inventions and a Model Law on  
Marks, Trade Names, and Acts of Unfair Competition.

These Committees of Experts have noted with satisfaction  
that BIRPI also had the intention to prepare a draft model  
law on industrial designs.

With the authorization of its competent organs, BIRPI  
has prepared such a draft accompanied by a commentary.  
This draft and the commentary were submitted to a Com-  
mittee of Experts to which all developing countries were  
invited to appoint representatives. Furthermore, the United  
Nations and some other intergovernmental and non-govern-  
mental international organizations were invited to send ob-  
servers to this Committee. The text of the draft and the com-  
mentary were also communicated, for possible comments, to  
those countries members of the International Union for the  
Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) which, not  
being developing countries, were not invited to the Com-  
mittee.

The Committee of Experts met, at the invitation of BIRPI,  
from October 27 to 29, 1969, in Geneva. The following coun-  
tries were represented: Algeria, Bolivia, Ceylon, Chile, Co-  
lombia, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Liberia,  
Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Thailand,  
Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Venezuela. The list  
of participants follows this note.

In addition, the United Nations, the Permanent Secretariat  
of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Inte-  
gration (SIECA), as well as the International Association for  
the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), the Interna-  
tional Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), the Inter-  
national Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and the International  
Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI), were represented by  
observers.

The Committee elected Mr. B. W. Prah (Ghana) as Chair-  
man, and Mrs. E. Crespo Vasquez (Venezuela) and Mr. T.  
Evalle (Philippines) as Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee examined the draft model law, article by  
article. It expressed its view on this draft and indicated the  
improvements which could be made to the texts of the model  
law and of the commentary. At the conclusion of its discus-  
sions, the Committee unanimously adopted a recommenda-  
tion, the text of which is given below.

BIRPI will revise and complete the two texts on the basis  
of the views expressed by the Committee of Experts. It is  
probable that the new texts will be published in the spring  
of 1970. They will then be sent to all governments, to the  
interested international organizations, and to the participants  
of the Committee of Experts.

**Recommendation  
of the Committee of Experts on a Model Law  
for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs**

The Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs, convened by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and composed exclusively of representatives of Governments of developing countries,

Having met at Geneva from October 27 to 29, 1969,

Having examined, together with the observers of inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations, the draft model law and the commentary accompanying it (documents PJ/69/2 and 3), prepared by BIRPI,

*Expresses the view* that the draft as a whole reflects the special needs of developing countries and represents a useful model for legislation in these countries;

*Recommends* that the model law and the commentary, as revised on the basis of the discussions of the Committee, be transmitted to the Governments of developing countries, to the Governments of the States members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (if not already falling into the preceding category), to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the other international organizations invited to the meeting;

*Recommends* further that BIRPI should continue to keep in touch with the Governments of developing countries and with all international organizations, conferences or other bodies which deal with the problems of developing countries, and to offer to them its assistance in connection with the adaptation or adoption of legislation in the field of industrial designs and, more generally, in the evaluation of the role that industrial property and its protection play in the fostering of commerce and industry in developing countries;

*Notes with satisfaction* that BIRPI plans to establish a draft model law for developing countries on the protection of appellations of origin and to submit such draft for advice and review to a committee of experts of developing countries;

And, in view of the important role which the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Union established thereunder and its International Bureau (BIRPI) can play in the commercial development and industrialization of developing countries,

And further, in view of the desirability of aiming at greater uniformity in the laws relating to industrial property.

*Recommends* that the developing countries which are not yet party to the Paris Convention consider acceding thereto.

**List of Participants**

**I. States**

**Algeria**

- Mr. S. Bouzidi, Head of Department, National Industrial Property Office, Algiers  
Mrs. F. Ait Djebbara, Head of Department, National Industrial Property Office, Algiers

**Bolivia**

- Mr. R. Ascarnunz, General Director of Industrial Property, Ministry of National Economy, La Paz

**Ceylon**

- Mr. J. A. I. Wijeyekoon, Proctor of the Supreme Court of Ceylon and Assistant Registrar of Companies, functioning also as Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks, Industrial Designs and Copyright, Department of the Registrar of Companies, Colombo

**Chile**

- Mr. G. Carrasco, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Delegation of Chile, Geneva

**Colombia**

- Miss S. Villegas, Head of Industrial Property Division, Superintendence of Industry and Trade, Bogotá

**Congo (Dem. Rep.)**

- Mr. T. Kibilulu, Head of the National Industrial Property Office, Ministry of National Economy and Industry, Kinshasa  
Mr. H. Waku, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations Office, Geneva

**Costa Rica**

- Mr. A. Moya, Lawyer, Ministry of Industry and Trade, San José

**Ghana**

- Mr. B. W. Prah, Registrar-General, Registrar-General's Department, Accra

**India**

- Dr. S. Vedaraman, Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Trade Marks Registry, Bombay

**Liberia**

- Mr. H. B. Paasewe, Archivist, Department of State, Monrovia

**Mexico**

- Mr. R. Valcuzuela, Minister Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative, Permanent Delegation of Mexico, Geneva  
Miss M. Lopez-Ortega, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Delegation of Mexico, Geneva

**Pakistan**

- Mr. H. A. Akon, The Regional Patent Office, Government of Pakistan, Dacca

**Philippines**

- Mr. T. Evalle, Director of Patents, Manila

**Sierra Leone**

- Mr. D. E. M. Williams, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator and Registrar General, Freetown  
Mr. C. S. Davies, The Law Officers' Department, Freetown

**Sudan**

- Mr. K. Elrasheed, Ministry of Justice, Khartoum

**Thailand**

- Mr. P. Talerngsri, Chief, Patent Examining Division, Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok

**Tunisia**

- Mr. H. Benali, Deputy Director, Directorate of Trade, Tunis

**Uganda**

- Mr. G. Serunkuma Lule, Administrator General, Administrator General's Department, Kampala

**United Arab Republic**

- Mr. M. A. Rizk, Deputy Controller, Trade Registry, Cairo

**Venezuela**

- Mrs. E. Crespo Vasquez, Lawyer, Industrial Property Registrar, Ministerio de Fomento, Caracas  
Mr. B. Sanso, University Professor, Central University, Faculty of Law, Institute of Private Law, Caracas



## II. Observers

### a) Intergovernmental Organizations

#### *United Nations*

Mr. M. Gahay, Chief, Investment Unit, Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York

#### *Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)*

Mr. G. Fonseca, Head of the Legal Section of SIECA, Guatemala  
Mr. C. Cordero, Permanent Representative of SIECA in Europe, Geneva

### b) International Non-Governmental Organizations

#### *International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)*

Mr. E. Martin-Achard, Professor, Geneva

#### *International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)*

Mr. H. Desbois, Professor, Permanent Secretary of ALAI, Paris

#### *International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)*

Mr. Y. Saint-Gal, President of the ICC Working Group on Industrial Designs and Applied Arts, Paris  
Mr. H. von der Hude, Patent Agent, Copenhagen

#### *International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI)*

Mr. G. Deriaz, Patent Agent, Geneva  
Mr. C. Massalski, Adviser to FICPI, Patent Agent, Paris

## III. Officers of the Meeting

Chairman: Mr. B. W. Prah (Ghana)  
Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. E. Crespo Vasquez (Venezuela)  
Mr. T. Evalle (Philippines)

## IV. United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director  
Mr. J. Voyame, Second Deputy Director  
Mr. K. Pfanner, Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division  
Mr. R. Wipf, Counsellor, Industrial Property Division  
Mr. L. Bacumer, Legal Assistant, Industrial Property Division

## Arab Seminar on Industrial Property

(Cairo, November 3 to 7, 1969)

### Note \*

The Arab Seminar on Industrial Property, meeting under the aegis of BIRPI in cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Republic, was held in Cairo from November 3 to 7, 1969.

The following 11 States were represented: Algeria, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, and Yemen Arab Republic, as well as the Sheikdom of Abu Dhabi. The fol-

\* This note has been prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the documents of the Seminar.

lowing four intergovernmental organizations were represented: Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO), Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS), International Patent Institute (IIB), League of Arab States. Finally, three non-governmental international organizations were represented by observers: Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation (AFRASEC), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI). (The list of participants appears below.)

Mr. Fouad Abdel Sayed (United Arab Republic) was elected Chairman of the Seminar, and Mr. Shamseddine Najem (Lebanon) and Mr. Salah Bouzidi (Algeria) were elected Vice-Chairmen.

On the basis of the working documents prepared by BIRPI, the participants exchanged views on the following subjects: industrial property in general and its impact on developing countries; protection of inventions; trademarks and service marks; industrial designs; indications of source, appellations of origin, trade names, unfair competition; international relations in the field of industrial property; and, lastly, the program of BIRPI and its interest for developing countries. In addition, the participants discussed the model laws on inventions and on marks, trade names, and acts of unfair competition, drawn up and published by BIRPI for developing countries.

The participants stressed in general the importance of industrial property and expressed the view that, in this field, legislation and administrative organization in the Arab countries could be improved so as better to meet the requirements of those countries.

A number of participants pointed to the difficulties encountered by developing countries in the process of industrialization; in particular, license contracts and contracts for the transfer of know-how often imposed excessively heavy terms on those acquiring technical knowledge.

It was also stated that it would be useful to regulate, on the international level, signs indicating control and warranty.

Finally, the participants unanimously adopted the recommendations given below.

## Recommendations

*The participants of the Arab Seminar on Industrial Property, held in Cairo under the auspices of BIRPI in cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Republic from November 3 to 7, 1969,*

*Having regard to the importance of industrial property for the industrialization of developing countries in general and for the Arab countries represented at this Seminar in particular,*

*Considering the recommendations of the United Nations, the Algiers Charter of October 24, 1967, and the aims of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) established by the Convention signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967,*



*Bearing in mind* that some Arab countries have so far not acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property or to the Special Agreements concluded within the framework of that Convention, and that some of them have not yet adopted domestic legislation in this field or have not modernized existing legislation,

*Bearing in mind* the difficulties encountered by Arab countries in the process of acquiring the technical know-how — patented or unpatented — necessary for their industrialization, as well as the difficulties encountered in marketing their traditional goods and the products of their newly established industries,

#### *Recommend*

#### 1. *BIRPI*:

(a) To increase its assistance to developing countries and, in particular, to hold seminars in Arab countries and to consult with the competent Arab regional organizations on industrial property matters with a view to achieving a better understanding of their needs and to keeping them duly informed of the international developments in the industrial property field;

(b) To prepare, within the framework of its working agreements with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, equitable general terms or standard contracts for the use of inventions and the transfer of technical know-how from developed to developing countries;

(c) To study, where appropriate in cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations concerned, the necessity for legal measures on the international level to regulate signs indicating control and warranty;

(d) To assist Arab countries members of the Paris Union in the field of exchanges of patent documents with the other member countries of that Union;

#### 2. *The Arab countries*:

(a) To take the necessary measures with a view to adopting or modernizing their domestic legislation in the field of industrial property, adapting to their own needs, where they deem it appropriate, the model laws established by BIRPI;

(b) To cooperate more closely among themselves in the field of industrial property using in this respect the experience of specialized bodies functioning within the framework of the League of Arab States, to study the possibility of establishing a fund to finance two Arab regional centers, one for industrial property and one for documentation, both to be affiliated to the Arab League, and to seek agreement on a standard contract for the licenses and know-how necessary for their industrialization;

(c) To investigate the possibility of acceding to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and — if they have not already done so — to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Special Agreements concluded within the framework of that Convention;

(d) To study the draft Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the International Classification of Patents and to take part in the forthcoming diplomatic conferences on those subjects.

## List of Participants

### I. States

#### *Algeria*

Mr. Salah Bouzidi, Chef de Division, Office national de la propriété industrielle, Algiers  
Mr. Bencheikh Lehocine, Secrétaire, Ambassade d'Algérie, Cairo

#### *Arab Yemen Republic*

Mr. Zain Al Saqqaf, Embassy of the Arab Yemen Republic, Cairo

#### *Jordan*

Mr. Ahmed Marzouk, Registrar of Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, Ministry of National Economy, Amman

#### *Kuwait*

Mr. Hussain Abdul-Karim Abu-Almehl, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Kuwait

#### *Lebanon*

Mr. Shamseddine Najem, Director of the Office of Protection of Industrial and Commercial Property, Ministry of National Economy, Beirut

#### *Libya*

Mr. Salem Rabti, Head of Trade Marks and Patent Office, Ministry of Economy, Tripoli

#### *Morocco*

Mr. Mohamed Alaoui, Conseiller, Ambassade du Maroc, Cairo

#### *Sudan*

Mr. Mustafa Ahmed Mustafa, Inspector, Commercial Agents and Companies Section, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Khartoum

#### *Syrian Arab Republic*

Mr. Mohamed Said Imam, Chef du Bureau de la protection industrielle et commerciale, Damascus  
Mr. Zouheir Moussalli, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic, Cairo

#### *Tunisia*

Mr. Mohamed Hedi Ben Khelifa, Chef de service, Direction du commerce du Secrétariat d'Etat au commerce et à l'industrie, Tunis  
Mr. Slim Hachaichi, Conseil en propriété industrielle, Tunis

#### *United Arab Republic*

Dr. Fouad Abdel Sayed, Under Secretary of State-Chairman, Ministry of Industry, Cairo  
Dr. Mohamed Hosny Abbas, Technical Advisor, Ministry of Scientific Research, Cairo  
Mr. Ahmed Zohny Gohar, General Director of the Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo  
Mr. Mohamed Hamdi Thabet, Supervisor General, Commercial Control Department, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo  
Mr. Abdel Megeed Mohamed Abdallah, Sub-General Director, Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo  
Mr. Ahmed Abdel Azim, Director of Patent Rights Department, Ministry of Scientific Research, Cairo  
Dr. Samia Rashed, Assistant Professor for International Private Law, Cairo University, Cairo  
Mr. Sidky Amin Malaty, Director of International Conventions, Administration of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo  
Mr. Moharam Abou Zahra, Director of the Industrial Designs Department, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo  
Mr. Abdel Monem Bolbol, Director of the Legal Research Department, Ministry of Scientific Research, Cairo

- Mr. Abdel Ghany Mohamed Fouad, Researcher, Direction of International Conventions, Administration of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Ahmad Taha El Gammal, Direction of Commerce Register, Administration of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Amin Mohamed Sobieba, Controller in the Trade Marks Department, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Abdel Salam Hamad Mansour, Lawyer, Department of International Contracts and Agreements, General Organization for Industrialization, Cairo
- Mr. Mohamed Abdel Moneim Rizk, Sub-Controller, Commerce Register, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Abdalla Mobamed El Shahed, Sub-Controller, Trade Marks Department, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Mohamed Aly Imam, Chief of Publication Section, Trade Marks Department, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Cairo
- Mr. Ahmed Tamraz, Chief of Patent Rights Section in the National Information and Documentation Centre, Cairo
- Miss Rafiaa Hafez Ragheb, Member of the Legal Department for Foreign Agreements, General Organization for Industrialization, Cairo
- Miss Weam Mazbar Aboul Ezz, Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo

## II. Sheikdom

### Abu Dhabi

- Mr. Hamad E. Al-Sabab, Director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Abu Dhabi

## III. Observers

### Syrian Arab Republic

- Mr. George Syriani, Patent Agent, Damascus

### United Arab Republic

- Mr. Ahmed el Shalakany, Director, Legal Department for Foreign Agreements, General Organization for Industrialization, Cairo
- Mr. Abbas Fabim, General Organization for Industrialization, Cairo
- Mr. M. R. Joseph, Patent Attorney, Cairo
- Mr. Elsayed Hassan Wafa, Consulting Engineer, Cairo
- Dr. G. El Gammal, Bureau de brevets de l'Orient arabe, Cairo

## IV. Intergovernmental Organizations

### Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO)

- Mr. Ahmed Galal El-Atrouzy, Attaché, Cairo

### Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS)

- Mr. Guirguis Yacoub, Counsellor, League of Arab States, Cairo
- Mr. Kamel Maksoud, Engineer, General Director of Metallurgical Projects, Cairo
- Mr. Aly Gamal El Din Radwan, General Organization for Industrialization, Cairo

### International Patent Institute (IIB)

- Mr. Pieter Van Waasbergen, Technical Director, The Hague

### League of Arab States

- Mr. Mamdouh Azzam, Counsellor, Legal Department, Cairo
- Mr. Mohamed Alei-El-Din Ibrahim, Member of the Legal Department, Cairo
- Mr. Ibrahim Hassanein, Member of the Economic Department, Cairo

## V. International Non-Governmental Organizations

### Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation (AFRASEC)

- Dr. Mohamed Ali Rifaat, Secretary General, Cairo

- Mr. Sayed El Masry, General Director, Federation of Egyptian Chambers of Commerce, Cairo
- Mr. Abdel Aziz Shawky Abu Aly, Public Relations Officer, Cairo
- Mr. Weseify Mahmoud, Secretary, Cairo

### International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)

- Mr. Ahmed Abdel Hadi, Professor, Lawyer, Patent Attorney, Alexandria

### International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI)

- Mr. C. Massalski, Ingénieur-conseil, Paris

## VI. Officers of the Meeting

- Chairman: Dr. Fouad Abdel Sayed (United Arab Republic)
- Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Shamseddine Najem (Lebanon)  
Mr. Salah Bouzidi (Algeria)
- Secretary: Mr. Joseph Voyame (BIRPI)

## VII. United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

- Mr. Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director
- Mr. I. Morozov, Counsellor, Industrial Property Division
- Mr. I. Thiam, External Relations Officer

# LEGISLATION

## ARGENTINA

### Industrial Property Legislation

#### Note by the Editor

*In this issue of Industrial Property we are publishing the Argentine Patent Law No. 111 of October 11, 1864, together with the principal later laws, decrees, decisions, and regulations which have modified and implemented that Law; the earliest of these legislative texts is dated 1906 and the most recent 1967.*

*This issue, therefore, contains the major Argentine patent legislation in force at the present time.*

*In the next issue of Industrial Property we shall publish a similar selection of Argentine legislation concerning trademarks and industrial designs.*

#### First Part, Patents

### I

#### Patent Law

(No. 111 of October 11, 1864)

#### PART I

#### General Provisions

#### Article 1

New discoveries and inventions in all branches of industry shall confer on their authors the exclusive right of working them, for such time and under such conditions as shall be stated in conformity with the provisions of Article 17 of the

Constitution; the said right shall be proved by titles called *patents for invention*, issued in the form which this Law shall specify.

#### Article 2

The preceding Article shall extend not only to discoveries and inventions made in the country, but also to those made and patented abroad, always provided that the applicant is the inventor or his lawful successor in his rights and privileges, and in such cases and subject to such formalities as will hereinafter be set forth.

#### Article 3

The following shall be deemed to be new discoveries or inventions: new industrial products, new methods, and the new application of known methods for obtaining an industrial result or product.

#### Article 4

Pharmaceutical compositions, financial schemes, discoveries, or inventions which, prior to the application, have, in the country or outside it, been given sufficient publicity in printed works, pamphlets, or periodicals for their working, discoveries, or inventions which are purely theoretical and the industrial application of which is not indicated, and those which are contrary to morality and public order or to the Laws of the Republic shall not be patentable.

#### Article 5

Patents shall be granted for five, ten, or fifteen years according to the merits of the invention and the wishes of the applicant; the confirmation of foreign patents shall be limited to ten years, but in no case shall the term exceed the life of the original patent, with which the confirmation shall expire.

#### Article 6

For the grant of a new patent, a fee of 80,200 or 350 pesos fuertes shall be paid according to whether it is for five, ten, or fifteen years; for the confirmation of a foreign patent, an amount proportional to the time for which it is granted, calculated on the same basis as the fees, shall be paid.

#### Article 7

The payment of the fees shall be made in this manner: one half when the patent is applied for, and the other half in successive annual instalments.

#### Article 8

The Executive shall, by a special decree, regulate the manner in which the offices entrusted with the collection of the fees shall pay them over into the public funds.

### PART II

#### The Patent Office

#### Article 9

The patents mentioned in the foregoing Articles shall be issued by an Office which is hereby especially created for that purpose.

#### Article 10

The staff of the Patent Office shall be composed of a Commissioner receiving one thousand two hundred pesos fuertes per annum, four Sub-commissioners receiving eight hundred pesos fuertes each year, a Secretary receiving six hundred pesos fuertes, and a porter receiving two hundred and forty pesos fuertes; the first five shall be appointed directly by the President of the Republic and the last two on the recommendation of the Commissioner.

#### Article 11

No employee of the said Office may have any interest, whether direct or indirect, in the patents which he handles, under pain of dismissal and a fine of from one hundred to one thousand pesos fuertes if an offense is proved against him.

#### Article 12

The Commissioner shall be the head of the Office and shall be answerable to the Government for all the papers and objects deposited therein, which he shall preserve with the greatest attention and subject to the most rigorous inventory.

#### Article 13

The Sub-commissioners shall possess special knowledge in the sciences frequently applied to industry, so that they may, under the direction of the Commissioner, examine the inventions and discoveries for which a patent is sought, without which requirement it may not be granted.

#### Article 14

The Office shall be under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior<sup>1</sup>.

### PART III

#### Section I

#### Formalities for the Grant of Patents

#### Article 15

Any person desirous of obtaining a patent for invention shall address an application to the Commissioner concerned. The application shall be made on paper stamped for twenty-five centavos and shall, in the Capital, be filed at the Patent Office and, in the provinces, at the main Post Offices; the application shall be accompanied, in duplicate, by a description of the invention, the drawings and samples necessary for an understanding thereof, and a list of the objects filed.

#### Article 16

When the application is handed to the postmasters, the applicant may submit the descriptions of the invention, the samples and the drawings in a packet closed and sealed with his seal, and may demand that such packet be sent intact, at his expense, to the Patent Office.

#### Article 17

The Commissioner of Patents shall provide the postmasters of the Post Offices mentioned in Article 15 with a

<sup>1</sup> The Office is at present under the authority of the *Ministerio de Economía y Trabajo*.

bound book, all its pages being numbered and indorsed by him, and having on the last page a note stating in letters the number of pages which it contains, and in which they shall record the filings of applications, stating the date and the hour on which and the order in which they were submitted. A register shall be kept in the Patent Office in a similar book and in a like manner. The record shall be made by a brief entry which shall state everything that has been filed and which shall be signed by the Commissioner, the Secretary and the applicant, or, in default of the latter, by a duly authorized representative. Whenever the applicant so requires, a certified copy of each entry shall be given to him free of any charge other than the cost of the stamped paper, on which it is made, which shall be fourth class.

#### Article 18

Filing of the application shall not be permitted without the deposit at the same time of half of the above-mentioned fee, which deposit shall be recorded in the entry mentioned in the preceding Article; any employee who neglects this requirement and accepts the application without previous compliance therewith, shall pay twice the said amount by way of fine. Postmasters who do not, by the first post, send the Commissioner of Patents the applications filed with them (which fact shall be substantiated by a certified copy of the record of the deposit and a certificate from the Postmaster General) shall pay a like fine, unless it is a case of material lack of time, fortuitous events, or *force majeure*.

#### Article 19

The application shall be restricted to a single principal object with the accessories constituting it and the uses which shall have been indicated; it shall state the term for which the patent is sought, without containing restrictions, conditions or reservations; it shall have a title which clearly and succinctly describes the invention; it shall be written in Spanish; corrections in or additions to the text shall be collated at the foot thereof; the accompanying drawings shall be made in ink and based on a metric scale.

### Section II

#### Article 20

As soon as the application is in the possession of the Commissioner, and if it appears that the subject of the application is among those falling within Article 3, without being excluded by Article 4, the patent shall be granted, provided that the term for which it is sought does not exceed ten years; when it does exceed that time, and the term applied for is considered fair, the file, together with a report, shall be sent to the Ministry of the Interior, which, after taking such steps as it may deem advisable, shall return it, to be granted or to be restricted to the term indicated by the Ministry; from such decisions there shall be no appeal.

#### Article 21

The patent shall be issued in the name of the Nation, with a reference to authorization from the Government, and shall

bear the signatures of the Commissioner and Secretary and the seal of the Office, and shall consist of the decree granting it accompanied by the duplicate of the description and of the drawings.

#### Article 22

Immediately upon issue of the patent, it shall be delivered to the applicant or to his agent in person at the Office; if, however, the application was handed in through a postmaster, the patent shall be remitted through the same channel, and the postmaster shall acknowledge receipt thereof to the Commissioner as soon as the patent comes into his possession; any fresh certified copies for which application is made shall be furnished against a fee of five pesos fuertes per copy.

#### Article 23

The grant of a patent shall not preclude the raising of the exceptions provided for in Article 46.

#### Article 24

If the applicant does not comply with the provisions of Article 15, the patent shall be denied him, in which case half of the amount paid shall be returned to him, the other half being forfeited by way of fine.

#### Article 25

From refusals to grant patents, an appeal may be made within ten days to the Ministry of the Interior which, after receiving the necessary reports, shall confirm or revoke the refusal; in the former case, the entire amount deposited shall be forfeited.

#### Article 26

Every three months, the Commissioner shall send the Government a statement of the patents granted and of those refused, giving the dates of each, and the Government shall cause such statement to be published.

### Section III

#### Certificates of Addition or Improvement

#### Article 27

Any person who improves upon a patented discovery or invention, shall be entitled to apply for a certificate of addition which may not be granted for a longer time than that remaining until the expiry of the principal patent, provided that it does not exceed ten years, excepting when half of the said time has elapsed or when the improvement reduces, by at least half, the cost of production, the time, the risk to persons or things, or has other similar results, in which case the Commissioner shall, at his discretion, decide the time for which it shall be granted.

#### Article 28

In order to obtain a certificate of addition, the same formalities as for a patent shall be complied with, except as regards the fee, for which only one-fourth of the sum corresponding to the patent shall be paid if the applicant is the proprietor of the patent, and one-half if he is a third party.

## Article 29

If the person obtaining a certificate of addition is a third party, he shall not enjoy the exclusive working of his invention except on condition that he pays a royalty to the first inventor, the amount of which shall be decided by the Commissioner, taking into account the importance of the improvement and of the part of the original invention retained.

## Article 30

The original inventor shall have the option of accepting the royalty prescribed by the preceding Article or working the improvement in competition with the improver; should he decide on the latter course, he shall be granted a patent of addition subject to the same rights and conditions as those granted to the improver.

## Article 31

In no case shall the improver acquire the right to work the original invention alone, and the original inventor may work the improvement only in the second case provided for in the preceding Article.

## Article 32

If two or more persons apply at the same time for a certificate of addition for the same improvement, and the applicants do not come to an agreement, the certificate of addition shall not be issued; this provision shall extend to patents.

*Section IV***Provisional Patents**

## Article 33

Any person engaged in an invention or improvement may apply for a provisional patent which shall be valid for one year and may be renewed each time it expires.

## Article 34

Such patent shall be obtained on payment of fifty pesos fuertes and by means of an application which shall be filed in the manner indicated in Article 15, and in which the subject and the means of the invention shall be stated.

## Article 35

Immediately upon receipt of such application, the Commissioner shall proceed to issue the provisional patent and shall register it in a special book which he shall have in his charge and which he shall keep in a secret file, together with the papers referring to such patents.

## Article 36

A provisional patent shall not be granted in respect of the inventions prohibited by Article 4.

## Article 37

The effect of a provisional patent shall be that, during its life, no patent relating to the subject of the invention or improvement to which the provisional patent refers shall be granted without prior notification being made to the person who has obtained the provisional patent, for which purpose he shall keep the Office informed of his address.

## Article 38

The person who has obtained a provisional patent may, within three months from the notification, enter opposition to the grant of a patent of the kind for which he has applied and, if he does not do so within that time, or if he has failed to indicate a change of address, he shall lose all rights therein.

## Article 39

If the person who has obtained a provisional patent opposes the grant of the patent sought, the Commissioner shall hear both applicants separately, and, if it appears that the inventions are the same, he shall not grant a patent to either applicant, unless the two applicants come to an agreement; if the inventions are not the same, he shall grant the patent applied for.

## Article 40

The fee paid for a provisional patent shall be deducted from that payable in respect of an industrial patent or a certificate of addition applied for before the provisional patent expires.

## PART IV

*Section I***Transfer of Patents**

## Article 41

Any person who has obtained a patent or a certificate may transfer his rights under such conditions as he may deem suitable; but the transfer must always be made by a public deed and after the whole of the fee indicated in Article 6 has been paid. Moreover, in order that the transfer may be valid as against third parties, it must be registered in the Patent Office, if in the Capital, or at the post offices aforesaid, if in the provinces; in order that this record may be made, it shall be necessary to produce the public deed of assignment and the patent. Within five days from the making of the aforesaid record, or by the first post if in the provinces, a certified copy of the entry and of the deed of assignment shall be sent to the Patent Office, in which a record of the transfer shall be made immediately on receipt of these documents, in a book which shall be kept for this special purpose, and the entries of which shall be published at the end of every quarter.

## Article 42

All the rights assigned by the patentee shall be annexed to the patent and shall be transferred with it, unless the patentee especially reserves them in the deed of assignment.

*Section II***Communication and Publication of Patents**

## Article 43

Upon the issue of a patent or certificate, the Commissioner shall inform the public thereof by means of an advertisement in the press in which the name of the grantee and the period of the patent shall be stated, and a concise description of the discovery or invention given.

## Article 44

The descriptions, drawings, samples and models of granted patents, if such patents are not of the sort to which Article 33 refers, shall remain in the Patent Office at the disposal of any person wishing to examine them; they shall be open for inspection free of charge to any person applying therefor, and a copy of all the documents shall be given to him free of any charge other than the cost of the stamped paper, on which the copies are made, which shall be fourth class.

## Article 45

At the commencement of each year, the Commissioner of Patents shall publish in one volume an account of the patents granted in the preceding year with the descriptions and illustrations necessary for an understanding of the patented inventions or discoveries. A copy of this publication shall be deposited at the Patent Office and in the post offices to which Article 15 refers so that it may be consulted free of charge by anyone wishing to do so.

## PART V

## Nullity and Lapsing of Patents

## Article 46

Patents or certificates obtained in contravention of Article 4 shall be null. They shall likewise be null: if they have been obtained by means of a fraudulently false title which does not apply to the invention; if the drawing or the description is inaccurate or incomplete; if, in the case of a certificate, it refers to a patent which has not been obtained; or if, in the case of a foreign invention, the patent for which confirmation has been granted for the Republic has lapsed, or the discovery or invention which was its object was already being worked in the Republic at the date of the patent.

## Article 47

Patents validly issued shall lapse: if two years have expired from their issue without the invention for which they were granted being worked; if working is interrupted for a like period, unless it be by reason of *force majeure* or fortuitous event, the decision as to which shall rest with the Office; and upon expiry of the term for which they were granted.

## Article 48

An action for nullity or lapse may be brought, by an interested party only, before the District Courts.

## Article 49

A judicial declaration is not necessary in order that nullity or lapsing of a patent should have the effect of bringing the patented discovery or invention into the public domain; it is sufficient for such lapsing or nullity to have occurred in order that all may be authorized freely to work the patented subject matter.

## Article 50

If the proprietor of a patent which has lapsed or is null interferes with the free working of the invention or discovery to which it refers, either by bringing an action or in any other

manner, the appropriate remedy may be sought from the same district Judges, upon proof of the lapse or nullity.

## Article 51

The proceedings shall be summary; legal methods of proof shall be admitted as valid; nevertheless, the patentee may not produce evidence proving the contrary of what is shown by the documents issued by the Office and substantiating his privileges; the period for taking evidence shall be determined by the Judge at his discretion, but shall never exceed six months, and this period shall be granted only as an extension for overseas in exceptional cases, and against a sufficient security to answer and submit, given by the person applying for the extension. Within a period not exceeding ten days from the expiry of the period for taking evidence, the Judge shall give his judgment and shall expressly condemn the unsuccessful party to pay the costs; from such judgment an appeal shall lie, to be lodged within three days before the Supreme Court which, upon a report from the Patent Office, shall give a final decision without further procedure.

## Article 52

When the lapse or nullity of a patent has been declared in an action at law, and the declaration has become *res judicata*, the Court shall inform the Commissioner of Patents thereof, so that he may publish it in the prescribed manner.

## PART VI

## Infringements, their Prosecution and Penalties

## Article 53

The defrauding of the rights of a patentee shall be deemed to be counterfeiting and shall be punished by a fine of from fifty to five hundred pesos fuertes, or by from one to six months' imprisonment and the confiscation of the counterfeited objects, all without prejudice to compensation for any damage which may have been caused.

## Article 54

The same penalties provided for in the preceding Article shall be incurred by those who, knowing of the infringement, cooperate therein by selling, exhibiting, introducing, or communicating the invention.

## Article 55

If, within five years following condemnation for such offense, any person repeats an infringement, the penalties prescribed above shall be doubled.

## Article 56

To have been a workman or employee of the patentee, or to have obtained knowledge of the invention from the latter fraudulently, shall be deemed an aggravating circumstance.

## Article 57

An action for the application of the penalties stated shall be private and shall be filed before the said District Courts, accompanied by the patent; if the patent is not produced, the action shall not be proceeded with; the defendant may oppose

in defense only nullity or lapse, or joint or exclusive ownership, of the patent.

#### Article 58

The plaintiff may exact security from the defendant, so as not to interfere with the latter's working of the invention should he wish to proceed therewith, and, in default of such security, may apply for the working to be suspended and the articles which are the subject matter thereof to be seized, giving in his turn suitable security, if required. The seizure shall be effected with all legal formalities.

#### Article 59

Any person who, not being a patentee or not at the time enjoying the privileges of a patent, bases claims thereon as if he were entitled thereto shall be deemed to be a counterfeiter and shall incur the penalties provided for such, excepting confiscation of the counterfeited objects.

#### Article 60

The proceeds of the fines imposed by this Law shall be equally divided between the Treasury and the accusers.

### PART VII

#### Confirmation of Provincial Patents

#### Article 61

Proprietors of provincial patents who at the time of the promulgation of this Law were in enjoyment thereof, may, within the six months following, apply for confirmation thereof and shall for that purpose send in the patent, with an application in the form prescribed in Article 15.

#### Article 62

Provincial patents not confirmed within the time specified shall have no effect whatsoever before the Courts of the Nation.

#### Article 63

Confirmation may be applied for either for the same province in which the provincial patent was held or for the entire Republic. In the former case, it shall be granted free of charge and without previous examination; in the latter case, it shall be treated as if it were a new patent and payment of that part of the fee which corresponds to the term for which it is granted shall be made in the prescribed manner.

#### Article 64

Confirmation, when granted for the same province, shall be only for the remaining term of the patent and shall only confer rights in such province. When it is for the entire Republic, it may be granted for a term which, when added to the period already elapsed, does not exceed ten years.

#### Article 65

A special register shall be opened in which confirmations which are made shall be entered.

#### Article 66

As from the promulgation of this Law, all provisions to the contrary are repealed.

## II

### Decree

#### Laying Down Regulations Concerning the Documentation Required for Confirmation of Foreign Patents

(Decree of March 6, 1906)

#### Article 1

As from the date of this Decree, any person applying for a patent shall be required to state whether or not the invention has been patented abroad, mentioning, in the affirmative, the country, and the number, date and duration of the patent granted; it shall not be compulsory to present a translation and certified copy of the documents relating to the patent which is to be confirmed.

#### Article 2

After the seals have been affixed, the patent shall be returned, to take effect, to the Patents and Marks Department.

#### Article 3

This Decree shall be communicated, published and forwarded to the National Register.

## III

### Ministerial Decision

#### on Presentation of Foreign Patents

(Decision of February 15, 1913)

In view of the fact that the conclusions reached in the last report of the Patents and Marks Department concord with the objective underlying the Decision of December 11, 1912<sup>1</sup>, this file is hereby returned to the above-mentioned Department so that the latter may require presentation of the original patents or, if they are not available, certified copies thereof, or, alternatively, a certificate in good and due form regarding the validity of the original patent, and likewise the documents confirming assignments of the subject thereof; this procedure shall be extended to all similar cases.

<sup>1</sup> On pages 22 and 23 of the file on Patent No. 8369.

## IV

### Law

#### to Amend the Procedure in Application Formalities

(No. 14,467 of October 1, 1957, and Decree No. 12,025 of 1957)

Having examined file No. 118,708/57 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry reporting on the request made by the National Department of Industrial Property through the intermediary of the said Department of State, and

Whereas:

The texts of Laws Nos. 111 dated October 11, 1864, and 3,975<sup>1</sup> dated

<sup>1</sup> The Law on Manufacturing, Trade, and Agricultural Marks; this Law will be published in one of the forthcoming issues of *Industrial Property*.



November 23, 1900, prescribe formal conditions whose requirements do not accord with the needs of present times;

It is necessary to abolish compliance with those conditions that represent a hindrance and only tend to delay proceedings without yielding any positive results in return;

It is likewise necessary to regulate the established procedure regarding substantiation of opposition to the registration of manufacturing, trade, and agricultural marks in order to settle any differences between the parties concerned without complicated proceedings;

It is good administrative technique to allow the government agency responsible for deciding on the matters submitted for its consideration to dictate such purely procedural rules as will facilitate the concluding of the same and to which the parties must submit for proper carrying out of the proceeding;

Accordingly, and following the proposal of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry,

The Provisional President of the Argentine Nation, exercising legislative power,

*Hereby decrees with force of law as follows:*

#### Article 1

The drawing up of the record required by Articles 17 of Law No. 111 and 19 of Law No. 3,975 for the registration of patent applications and applications for manufacturing, trade, and agricultural marks filed in the Federal Capital with the National Department of Industrial Property is hereby abolished; the date, time, and serial number of the filing shall be recorded in the application.

#### Article 2

Publication outside the Federal Capital, provided for by Article 20 of Law No. 3,975, is hereby abolished and the publication to be made in this latter jurisdiction shall be for one day.

#### Article 3

In cases of opposition to the registration of manufacturing, trade, and agricultural marks, as contemplated by Article 32 of Law No. 3,975, if, after three hundred and sixty-five (365) days as from the notice of opposition given to the applicant, the interested parties have failed to arrive at an agreement making possible an administrative decision, or if, in the absence of such agreement, within the same time limit, they have not shown that they have initiated legal proceedings thereon, the application shall be considered abandoned.

The three hundred and sixty-five (365) days shall be calendar days and abandonment shall take effect due to mere lapse of time. Lapsing of the legal action shall also imply abandonment of the application.

#### Article 4

The National Department of Industrial Property shall be authorized to grant patents applied for for a term of fifteen (15) years, without prior consultation with the competent Ministry provided for by Article 20 of Law No. 111.

#### Article 5

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (National Department of Industrial Property) shall be empowered to establish rules and regulations for the processing of applications filed pursuant to Laws Nos. 111 and 3,975.

#### Article 6

As regards matters at present being processed, in cases where notice of opposition has already been given to the applicant, the time limit provided for in Article 3 shall be counted as from the publication of this Law.

#### Article 7

The present Law shall be countersigned by His Excellency the Provisional Vice-President of the Nation and the Ministers Secretaries of State in the Departments of Commerce and Industry, War, Navy, and Air Force.

#### Article 8

This Law shall be communicated, published, forwarded to the Administration of the Official Gazette, and filed away.

### V

## Decision

### on the Advisory Appeals Board for Patents

(No. 82/60 of April 8, 1960)

Having regard to the need to establish a procedure affording greater flexibility of the machinery for appeals against decisions rejecting patent applications, and

*Considering:*

That, according to the provisions in force, technical consultation is carried out through the Advisory Appeals Board for Patents and that, thereafter, a legal report is requested from the individual Department concerned, resulting in consequent delays in the appeals procedure;

That these disadvantages can be avoided if the case is examined from both aspects — technical and legal — in a single operation, by bringing both aspects of the problem together in a single report;

That such a joint examination is all the more appropriate because, in the interpretation and application of the Patent Law, it does not seem possible to consider a case exclusively from the technical aspect while leaving aside the legal analysis, and vice versa;

That for this purpose it is necessary to modify the present composition of the Advisory Board by providing for the participation therein of an expert representing the General Department of Legal Affairs;

That furthermore it seems appropriate to leave the Directors-General concerned to designate the officials to sit on the Advisory Board on each occasion, so as to permit the participation of the leading expert in the technical field corresponding to the case under consideration;

For these reasons and acting on a proposal by the National Department of Industrial Property and the General Department of Legal Affairs, The Secretary of State for Industry and Mines

*Hereby decides as follows:*

#### Article 1

For the examination of appeals against decisions rejecting applications for patents, the Advisory Board shall be supplemented by the National Director of Industrial Property, acting as Chairman, by two experts representing the National Department of Industry and by a lawyer representing the General Department of Legal Affairs.

#### Article 2

The Directors of the above-mentioned Departments shall on each occasion designate the officials under their authority

who are to supplement the Advisory Board, taking into account the technical speciality of the case under examination.

### Article 3

The Advisory Board shall meet at the offices of the Department of Industrial Property on the first and fifteenth working days of each month, except where there are no matters to be examined by it.

### Article 4

The following procedure shall be followed for the examination of appeals:

- (a) Where an appeal has been made, within the time limit set by Article 25 of Law No. 111, the Patent Office shall transmit the file, with the relevant submissions and a copy of the reasons for refusing the application, to the Department of Industrial Property so that the party concerned may examine it for a period of ten days and substantiate the action if he thinks fit; the said period may be extended at the request of the party concerned, if such request is considered justified.
- (b) When the appellant has presented his submission, or upon expiry of the above-mentioned time limit, the Department of Industrial Property shall forward the file to the Advisory Board which shall examine it at the first meeting following receipt thereof, and shall report on the appeal or request further information before so reporting.
- (c) The file shall be transmitted with the opinion of the Advisory Board to the higher authority for final decision by the latter.

### Article 5

Decisions Nos. 9065/39, 50/58, 65/59, and any other provisions contrary to the present text, are hereby revoked.

### Article 6

This Decision shall be registered, communicated, published, and filed in the archives.

## VI

### Regulation

#### Authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to Decide on Patent Applications under Certain Conditions

(No. 4/64 of June 18, 1964)

Whereas Regulation No. 2/63 of this Office does not cover the situation of applications in which the claims do not comply with the requirements laid down by the Patent Office, as regards the formal relation between the claims and what is described and represented in the description, and

#### Considering:

That despite the fact that in such cases the Patent Office recommends to the applicants that they should limit the scope of the claim to meet the above-mentioned requirements, many of them do not comply with the recommendation;

That, in such cases, upon examination of the patent application, the competent Department has ascertained the possibility of protecting the invention and the lack of opposable prior art;

That, with regard to the formal aspects of the claims, in order to determine the right requested by the applicant and the scope thereof, it

is possible to agree, subject to the appropriate reservations in each case, to the granting of a patent within the terms requested;

That the succession of notifications issued delays the processing of the application and, in addition, makes it necessary in many cases to hold in abeyance the processing of other applications filed later on the same subject so as to respect priority of filing;

That it therefore becomes necessary to adopt a rule similar to that set forth in Regulation No. 2/63 mentioned above, with a view to achieving the benefits that resulted from the application of that Regulation;

That the judgment rendered in the case of *Suárez and Recalde Hnos. SC v. Lenos, Manuel L.* (Rev. DNPI, October 1961, p. 230, No. 88), in which it was held that a true description of the invention is sufficient for the invention to be protected, notwithstanding any deficiencies in the claims, permits issuance of a Regulation that would enable a final decision to be taken on the application without infringing the legal rules in force and without prejudice to the rights of the applicant;

That, in these conditions, it would be possible to limit the number of notifications issued and to proceed in the manner indicated;

For these reasons, acting in pursuance of the powers conferred on him and those deriving from Law No. 111,

The National Under-Director in charge of the National Department of Industrial Property

#### Decides as follows:

(1) The Commissioner of Patents shall be authorized, in the exercise of his functions, to take final decisions regarding those patent applications the subject matter of which he considers eligible for registration, when, after two notifications objecting to the set of claims, the applicant has not taken the necessary action to redraft them in the form recommended by the Department.

(2) In the case of applications covered by the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a final notification shall be issued setting a ninety-day time limit, with the warning that a final decision will be taken thereafter.

(3) In the decision granting the patent, mention shall be made that the scope of what is claimed in the patent granted is limited exclusively to what is described and illustrated, notwithstanding the wording of the claims.

(4) A copy of the decision to grant the application shall be attached to the patent issued in accordance with Article 21 of Law No. 111.

(5) This Regulation shall take effect fifteen (15) days after the date thereof.

(6) It shall be notified to the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents, shall be posted for thirty days on the notice board in the entrance hall of this Office and shall in due course be filed in the archives.

## VII

### Regulation

#### Extending the Rules Set Forth in Regulation No. 30/66 to Transfers of Patent Applications<sup>1</sup>

(No. 31/66 of August 29, 1966)

Having regard to Regulation No. 30/66 and considering that the rules set forth therein are valid in respect of applications under the pro-

<sup>1</sup> See VIII below: "Regulation Governing Conditions for Applications for Transfer of Marks."

cedure for patents and in respect of the industrial models and designs registries,

The Under-Director in charge of the National Department of Industrial Property

*Hereby decides as follows:*

(1) The rules set forth in Regulation No. 30/66 of August 22, 1966, shall be extended to transfers of applications under the procedure for patents and for the registration of industrial models and designs.

(2) This Regulation shall be notified as appropriate; a copy shall be transmitted to the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents; a copy shall be posted for thirty days on the notice board in the entrance hall of this Office, and it shall be filed in the archives.

### VIII

## Regulation

Governing Conditions for Applications for Transfer of Marks  
(No. 30/66 of August 22, 1966)

*Whereas* in many applications for transfer of a mark against payment no mention is made in the text of the price in consideration of which such legal transfer is effected, or revenue stamps are attached thereto without any indication of the reason therefor, and,

*Considering:*

That in accordance with Articles 1323, 1349, 1424, 1434, and 1435 of the Civil Code and other relevant Articles, determination of the price is an essential condition for the validity of any contract of sale or purchase or of assignment of rights, whatever the institution within the framework of which the transfer against payment of manufacturing, trade, or agricultural marks takes place;

That, furthermore, mention of the price is essential for determining the fiscal charge applicable to the legal act concerned;

That when revenue stamps, or any other documentation, are attached, mention must be made of the fact that they are so attached, because otherwise they could be removed or mislaid without any trace being left and appropriate action could not be taken;

For these reasons, acting under the powers conferred upon him and in pursuance of Article 5 of Decree No. 12,025/57 (Law No. 14,467),

The Under-Director in charge of the National Department of Industrial Property

*Hereby decides as follows:*

(1) In applications for transfer of marks by deeds *inter vivos*, a sworn statement must be included of the price in consideration of which the transfer is made, the amount thereof being spelt out in letters, without prejudice to its being indicated in figures also.

(2) In all applications to which revenue stamps are attached, the amount thereof must be mentioned and likewise the reason why they are attached. In cases where the amount is not expressly determined by law, it must be spelt out in letters.

(3) In applications submitted with accompanying documents, specific mention must be made in the application of all the documents attached thereto.

(4) With effect from the date of this Regulation, any applications that fail to comply with the foregoing conditions shall not be accepted, without prejudice to any observations

made concerning applications already submitted and which do not comply with the relevant legal requirements.

(5) This Regulation shall be notified as appropriate; a communication shall be addressed together with a copy of the present Regulation to the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents; a certified copy of this Regulation shall be posted for thirty days on the notice board in the entrance hall of this Office, and a copy shall be filed in the archives.

### IX

## Regulation

Governing the Procedure for Claiming the Priority  
of a Previous Filing

(No. 4/67 of February 9, 1967)

Having regard to the approval, by Law No. 17,011, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Lishon Act, 1958); and

*Considering:*

That Article 4, Section D, of that Convention lays down the formalities that countries of the Union may require of any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous filing in respect of industrial property;

That the same Section provides, in paragraph (1), that each country will determine the date by which the appropriate declaration must be made by the person wishing to take advantage of the priority of a previous filing;

That, while it is appropriate to facilitate the exercise of the rights of applicants, it is also desirable to take all appropriate measures authorized by law in order to ensure the accuracy of declarations and to determine the scope of the right to be protected by priority, with a view to subsequent comparison, if necessary, to ensure the interests of third parties;

That it is also desirable, in order to dispel any doubt in this respect, to determine the relevance and precedence of applications that might be eligible for the right of priority;

That, in order not to cause any delay in processing applications, it is desirable that definitive decisions should be taken on such applications, and that the relevant document of title should state that it has been issued without prejudice to the right of priority deriving from the Convention, except where the person concerned states in his application that the procedure is to be suspended until the expiration of the periods provided for therein (Article 4, Section C, paragraph (1));

That without prejudice to any future revision of the provisions set forth in this Regulation, in order to adjust them to practical requirements, acting under the powers conferred upon him and in pursuance of Law No. 14,467 (Decree No. 12,025/57),

The National Director of Industrial Property

*Hereby decides as follows:*

(1) The declaration required of any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous filing, as referred to in Article 4, Section D, paragraph (1) of the Paris Convention, approved by Law No. 17,011, shall be made in the application submitted to this Office and shall indicate the date and number of the previous filing, and the country in which the same person or his predecessor in title filed it.

(2) Within three months following the date on which the declaration of priority is made, a certified copy shall be produced of the application, description, drawings, etc., previously filed; such copy shall not require any authentication.

(3) Where the Office deems it appropriate, the person concerned shall be required to produce a translation of the documentation, within ninety days of being requested to do so.

(4) Failure to comply with the above-mentioned formalities, whether wholly or in part, shall result in loss of the right of priority.

(5) The declaration indicating the date of priority, the country in which the filing was made, and the number of the application shall be published in the Bulletin published by this National Department, together with the particulars at present required by the laws in force with respect to industrial property.

(6) No rights of priority shall be recognized with respect to applications or filings made in other countries prior to February 10, 1967.

(7) Except where the persons concerned request that the procedure be suspended until the expiration of the periods provided for in Article 4, Section C, paragraph (1), the documents relating to applications on which a decision has been taken shall comprise a statement that they are issued without prejudice to the right of priority deriving from the Convention.

The request for suspension of the procedure must be made when the application is submitted.

(8) This Regulation shall be notified to the various sections of the department; a copy shall be transmitted to the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents; it shall be published in the *Trademarks Bulletin*, and in the Legislation and Jurisprudence Section, shall be posted on the notice board for ninety days, and shall thereafter be filed in the archives.

## X

### Regulation

#### Concerning Rules with Respect to Claims of Priority Prior to February 10, 1967

(No. 6/67 of February 14, 1967)

Whereas, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph (3), of the Paris Convention (Lisbon Act, 1958), Law No. 17,011 approving that Convention is effective from February 10, of this year, and that, to that effect, on the basis of the legal provisions in force, Regulation No. 4/67 of the National Department of Industrial Property has been issued and establishes, among other provisions, the procedure to be adopted by the National Department for examining rights of priority prior to the above-mentioned date; and

#### Considering:

That, according to the bibliography and publications consulted, in other countries and at various dates criteria have been applied, in connection with bringing into operation accession to the Paris Convention, that have not in every case coincided with the provisions of the above-mentioned Regulation;

That, for this reason, a case could arise in which strict application of that Regulation, having regard to what is acceptable for other countries and what has been determined by case-law in our own country, might not make it possible to provide the applicant with proof on the basis of which he could obtain recognition of the right to which he aspires;

That having regard to the fact that such situations, according to the nature of the application, will only arise for a period of six months to one year from February 10, of this year, it is appropriate to make separate provision for them because the rule regarding them will lapse automatically at the end of the above-mentioned periods;

That the adoption of a rule applicable to the situations mentioned will not imply any change in the provisions of paragraph (6) of Regulation 4/67 of the National Department of Industrial Property but will merely provide the flexibility necessary to take account of the cases referred to in the first consideration above;

Accordingly, and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him and in pursuance of Law No. 14,467 (Decree 13,025/57),

The National Director of Industrial Property

Hereby decides as follows:

(1) When in an application presented after February 10, 1967, priority is claimed for a date earlier than the said date, the applicant's attention shall be drawn to Regulation 4/67 of the National Department of Industrial Property and, in the event of confirmation in writing within thirty days from the date of notification, which period may not be extended, it shall be stated in the heading and publications that only the date of presentation of the first filing is indicated at the request of the person concerned and so that it may take place before the appropriate date for obtaining whatever rights are involved.

(2) The documentation substantiating the date mentioned must be in conformity with the provisions of Regulation 4/67 of the National Department of Industrial Property.

(3) This Regulation shall be notified to the various sections of the Department; a copy shall be transmitted to the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents; it shall be published in the *Trademarks Bulletin*, and in the Legislation and Jurisprudence Section; it shall be posted for ninety days on the notice board and shall thereafter be filed in the archives.

## ITALY

### Decree

#### Concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at One Exhibition

(of October 30, 1969)<sup>1</sup>

#### Single Article

Industrial inventions, utility models, designs and trademarks relating to objects appearing at the following exhibitions:

*TECNHOTEL VI — Mostra internazionale delle attrezzature alberghiere e turistiche; TECNHOSPITAL II — Mostra delle forniture per ospedali, case di cura, cliniche e comunità* (Genoa, November 15 to 25, 1969)

shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Laws No. 1127 of June 29, 1939<sup>2</sup>, No. 1411 of August 25, 1940<sup>3</sup>, No. 929 of June 21, 1942<sup>4</sup>, and No. 514 of July 1, 1959<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Official communication from the Italian Administration.

<sup>2</sup> See *La Propriété industrielle*, 1939, p. 124; 1940, p. 84.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 196.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 1942, p. 168.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 1960, p. 23.

## LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS

### Letter from Argentina

Ernesto D. ARACAMA-ZORRAQUÍN

#### I. Legislation

During the first six months of 1969 no laws were enacted in our country that would amend the existing legislation on industrial property, although the drafts prepared by an ad hoc Committee, appointed under Decree No. 1363/67, are already in the hands of the Executive.

On the other hand, the National Department of Industrial Property issued various regulations designed to facilitate its work, in particular with respect to applications for marks and their renewal.

Regulation No. 7, of May 13, 1969, established a new procedure for applications for renewal of marks; its salient feature is the elimination of the requirement of prior publication of marks, and of the search for previous registrations (Article 5) and this will undoubtedly speed up the procedure. Once the renewal has been granted, a notice to that effect will be published in the Department's periodical.

Having regard to the desirability of using the data-processing equipment available to the Ministry of Industry, Regulation No. 12, of July 4, 1969, stipulates that applications for registration of marks (whether new or for renewal) must, with effect from August 1, 1969, be accompanied by a standard form showing certain particulars, to be submitted in five typewritten copies.

#### II. Case-Law

##### PATENTS

##### (a) Action Claiming Patent Rights

Although Law No. 111 contains no provisions regarding proceedings for claiming patent rights, this possibility has been recognized by our Courts on the basis of the provisions of Article 17 of the National Constitution (see: *Uriburu, Samuel v. Márquez, José, Patentes y Marcas*, 1941, p. 394; *Spitz, Walter P. v. Cía. Standard Electric Argentina (S. A.)*, *J. A.*, 1954, I, p. 287).

The Federal Court of Buenos Aires recently had occasion to re-affirm these precedents in a case heard by it on October 10, 1968 (*Taylor W. V. v. Higginson, A. M.*). Mr. Wilfred V. Taylor had applied for and obtained in Australia — his country of origin — a patent for a dispenser of pasty substances. When he tried to confirm the patent in Argentina he found that, prior to his application for confirmation but subsequent to his Australian patent, Mr. Higginson had obtained a patent that, except for some minor differences of wording, corresponded to his own. The matter was brought before the Court, which held that the patent granted to Higginson should be transferred to the other party.

##### (b) Patentability of a New Combination of Means

Although new combinations of known means are not specifically mentioned in the list of inventions provided for in

Article 3 of Law No. 111, case-law has accepted that they are patentable. Thus, in *re León Rik e Hijos S. A. v. Muebles Vasta S. R. L.*, dated May 11, 1969, it was stated that:

"the utilization of known means, assembled in a new form and which produces a useful result constitutes in this case (which concerned a sofa that could be converted into a bed) an industrial product with sufficient merit to be patented, notwithstanding the simplicity of the combination adopted."

The question of the patentability of a new combination arrived at by substituting certain known elements by others was also considered by the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires in *Zvaivil, Salvador Matheus v. Simón Goldfarb "Telmetal" S. R. L.*, dated May 26, 1968. Here it was stated that the matter was in fact a question of equivalence and that if the component elements substituted for each other are equivalent, then the new combination does not constitute an invention, and still less, it was added, if the substitution not only does not imply any technical progress but even entails a step backward.

##### (c) Interest Necessary to Bring an Action for Nullity of a Patent

Law No. 111 states, in Article 48, that proceedings for nullity may be brought only by an interested party.

In *Acindar Industria Argentina de Aceros S. A. v. Sorg, Antonio*, dated September 24, 1968, the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires recognized that such interest had been interpreted as being a broad criterion by case-law as well as by doctrine, any "possible or likely interest that is legitimate" being considered sufficient. Accordingly, the Court held that sufficient interest for bringing proceedings for invalidation existed in the case of industrialists operating in the same branches of industry, and pointed out that many writers were of the opinion that the intention to engage in the same manufacturing industry constituted sufficient interest.

In *Taller Mecánico Casalini y Córscico v. Gerardo Antonio Gómez*, dated May 1969, it was submitted that no interest could exist when the party alleging it was a foreign competitor who did not export his product to the country. The Court abided by precedents and held that the fact that a party requesting nullity was a competitor clearly showed his interest and that the fact that he did not at present export products to Argentina was no impediment, because he would always have the possibility of doing so and would not wish to be hindered by anyone holding an improperly granted patent.

Absence of novelty has been the principal cause for nullity of various patents, based on the prior existence of domestic or foreign patents.

##### (d) Effect on Civil Proceedings of Decisions under Criminal Law

The principle of the virtually absolute priority of criminal law decisions over civil proceedings, which is recognized in Articles 1102 and 1103 of the Civil Code, was applied in the case mentioned above and also in *Bercovici, Daniel v. Stimbaum, Federico*, dated May 23, 1969. In both cases, it was decided that the finding that the defendant's patent constituted an infringement of the rights recognized in the plaintiff's patent implied that the former had been granted unlawfully

and caused it to be annulled (Article 46 of Law No. 111 and Article 953 of the Civil Code) if it had been granted contrary to rights expressly accorded by the National Constitution (Article 17) and by Law No. 111 (Article 1).

(e) *Protection of Patents on Processes for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products*

Under Article 4 of Law No. 111, pharmaceutical compounds are not patentable. It is generally acknowledged, on the other hand, that processes for the manufacture of such products are eligible for patenting.

Recently, the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires had to examine a case which was the first of its kind brought before the courts. As the proprietor of a patent protecting a process for the manufacture of dimethyl-chlor-tetracycline, American Cyanamid Co. instituted proceedings to prevent Unifa S. A. from importing the product. The plaintiff submitted that the process claimed in his patent was the only one in existence for obtaining dimethyl-chlor-tetracycline, and that anyone using the said product was infringing the rights afforded by the patent and contravening the provisions of Articles 53 and 54 of Law No. 111.

The defendant, on the other hand, alleged that the Argentine patent only afforded an exclusive right in a manufacturing process carried out in our country, but that it did not protect the product obtained thereby; that it was not manufacturing the product in Argentina but was importing it from abroad and had no knowledge as to how the manufacturer obtained the drug.

In a decision dated May 23, 1969, the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires held that a manufacturing process for pharmaceutical products was patentable in Argentina even if it was the only one existing for that purpose, and that it was unlawful to import a product manufactured abroad by means of a process patented in Argentina. In the particular case concerned, it was recognized that the only process in existence for manufacturing dimethyl-chlor-tetracycline was that patented by the plaintiff, and the defendant was ordered to cease marketing the drug manufactured abroad by that process, and to pay damages to the plaintiff.

Nevertheless, the most interesting problem that arose in this case was that of determining on which party lay the burden of proving the infringement of the patentee's rights. In Argentine law, the prevailing principle is that the burden of proof rests upon the plaintiff, not upon the defendant, and with respect to patents of invention the principle of the inversion of proof does not exist in law.

In the case we are considering, the plaintiff had based his submission on the fact that the process covered by his patent was the only one in existence in the world for obtaining dimethyl-chlor-tetracycline and, that being so, one was bound to admit that the drug imported by the defendant had been manufactured by that process.

As the defendant denied this assertion, the plaintiff had to prove it. For this purpose, the latter adduced three opinions by certain foreign scientists supporting him and the evidence of these witnesses was confirmed by other legal experts appointed in the case, who stated that "for the moment, we do not know of any process other than aerobic fermentation of

a variety of *Streptomyces* as used by American Cyanamid Co. which can be used for industrial purposes." Evidence was also produced regarding the clandestine or unlawful way in which the foreign producer had obtained information about the plaintiff's process.

The judge of first instance held that the plaintiff must show that the process used abroad for obtaining the drug was identical to the one patented by him, and not that it was impossible to manufacture the drug by any process other than that patented. He did not find the evidence to be sufficient proof, and rejected the application.

The Federal Chamber, however, admitted that the proof submitted by the plaintiff was what was required, and held that as what had to be established was a negative fact — namely, the non-existence of any other known process for manufacturing the drug — the evidence must be appraised in a reasonable way, if it was not to become *probatio diabolica*. On this ground, the Federal Chamber found that the evidence brought forward was sufficient and gave its judgment in the sense indicated above. An appeal against that judgment has, nevertheless, been brought before the Supreme Court of Justice.

#### MARKS

(a) *Goods Eligible to Receive a Mark*

It is known that Law No. 3,975 relates only to product marks. Service marks are not the subject of any special provisions.

Nevertheless, there has been some discussion as to which kinds of property constitute products in the sense of the law and, in particular, as to whether or not intellectual property can be marked with any distinctive emblem or sign.

In various cases — *Flego v. Delego* of August 11, 1967; *Aparicio, Carlos Alberto v. Fevre y Basset S. A.*, of December 17, 1968, etc. — the Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires was called upon to decide whether or not the title of a book could be registered as a mark. Its decision was in the negative, on the grounds that the title of a book forms part of the intellectual work and is consequently outside the purview of the mark system. On the other hand, the titles of newspapers, magazines etc. that have a periodical character can be registered as marks.

In *Otamendi de Yaquinandi de Fino, E., v. Macías, Francisco Manuel*, of April 29, 1969, the court mentioned above held that the title of a cinematograph film — an intellectual work — forms an integral part thereof and must be governed by the provisions of Law No. 11,723 on intellectual property. This amounts to saying that such titles are outside the sphere of the law on marks. The Chamber also took the view that the same rule should apply to the film itself as an intellectual work.

On the other hand, the actual film that constitutes the material medium for the intellectual work is an industrial product, falling within class 6 of the official classification of 1912, and as such is eligible for a mark.

(b) *Eligibility for Acquiring Ownership in a Registered Mark*

Notwithstanding the contrary opinion expressed in legal doctrine, our courts have decided in a number of cases (*Zumpano v. Krimer*, C. S. Fallos: 227, p. 397; *Selasco, Poch, Muñiz*



& Cia. v. Cruz Sánchez, C. S. Fallos: 163-5; Quiroga Ali Héctor v. Sociedad para la Industria Química de Basilea, C. S. Fallos: 183-229; Baddouh, Enrique v. American Safety Razor Corp. y Otro, C. S. Fallos: 238-388; Lowe Argentina S. A. v. Cycles Motor S. A., C. S. Fallos: 108-194; Almaraz, Alejandro v. Johnson & Johnson, Rev. D. N. P. I., 1966, p. 9, etc.) that in order to be the proprietor of a mark registration it is necessary to be a person engaged in trade, industry or agriculture. It was also decided that basic ineligibility was not overcome by subsequent transfer to another person — whether a natural person or a corporate body — possessing the necessary capacity (See Pedro Zachs, *Ex-parte*, *Patentes y Marcas*, 1941, p. 111; Justino Barletta v. Isaac Butelman, *Patentes y Marcas*, 1941, p. 245; Bogliolo Hnos. v. Edward Williams de Foundry Banc, *Patentes y Marcas*, 1941, p. 445).

In recent cases (*Angelino v. Packard Ralph Mengel*, June 29, 1967; *Juntas Guaraní S. R. L. v. D. I. N. F. I. A.*, April 9, 1969, etc.) the contrary opinion has been supported. It has been held that the principal objective of the legal requirement that the applicant must be engaged in agriculture, industry or trade is to protect the rights of persons intending actually to use marks, so as ensure that the latter do not become mere objects of speculation. As this objective is achieved upon transfer of a mark to anyone intending actually to use it, there is no legal or practical interest in requiring that the assignor be so engaged when the assignee can offer this qualification.

#### (c) Opposition to the Registration of Marks

Cases involving withdrawal of opposition to the registration of marks are those which give rise to the greatest activity in the Federal Courts of the Federal Capital where the National Department of Industrial Property has its headquarters.

In more than one instance, a registration applied for and then abandoned is again applied for by the same person.

Registration has then been opposed by some persons, on the grounds that the fact of having abandoned an application when opposition was encountered implies tacit recognition that the opposition was justified.

Our Courts, however, have decided differently. Thus, in *García Espina, Julio v. Ke S. R. L.*, February 27, 1969, and *Manufactura Forti Argentina S. A. v. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.*, June 17, 1969, it was held that the fact of abandoning an application, and subsequently renewing it, merely constituted a lapse and did not imply concurrence with the allegations made by any opposing party. In the case of withdrawal, there was no reason to depart from that conclusion, because withdrawal of an application did not affect the right to apply anew and the fact remained that, even though one might be permitted to think that the applicant was in some doubt regarding the validity of his case, when the application was renewed, and opposition entered, the dispute could only be settled by comparing the conflicting marks.

Where a registered mark has been in use simultaneously with another unregistered mark, and no actual cases of confusion have occurred during the period of such simultaneous use, it is considered that there is a strong presumption that the two marks are not liable to confusion (*García Espina,*

*Julio v. Ke S. R. L.*, February 27, 1969; *Manufactura Forti Argentina S. A. v. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.*, June 17, 1969).

In *Fideoro J. A. Podesta e Hijos S. R. L. v. Ke S. R. L.*, May 23, 1969, there was some discussion as to whether the courts had authority to refuse registration of marks composed of signs prohibited by law where the opposing party had not so requested. The Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires found in favor of such refusal, on the grounds that it was the duty of the courts to ensure that there should be no violation of the law in disputes relating to marks.

#### (d) Confusion Between Marks

So far as confusion between marks is concerned, the Courts have reaffirmed their earlier decisions that, when a word root is in common use, whether in respect of registered marks of a certain class or in respect of the products included therein, the opposing party cannot prevent its inclusion in other marks belonging to third parties. Thus, on the grounds that the root "Poly" is in common use in class 16 — there are eighteen registered marks which include it — the courts held that no confusion was possible between the marks "Polydual" and "Polyana" (*Deutsch, Nicolás v. Odol S. A. I. C.*, February 11, 1969) and likewise between "Poli-Tar" and "Polyana" (*Laboratorios Armstrong S. A. v. Odol S. A. I. C.*, April 15, 1969) and the coexistence of the marks "Epirenan" and "Episedan" was declared to be acceptable because the root "Epi" is in general use in class 2 (*Byk Gulden Lomberg Chemische Fabrik GmbH. v. Ocefa Argentina S. A.*, May 23, 1969).

For a long time past, Argentine case-law has held (*J. A.*, 1959, IV, 232; *J. A.*, 1966, IV, 485; *J. A.*, 1967, III, 175; Law 101, 769, etc.) that the differing conceptual content of two conflicting signs is a factor of differentiation that permits their simultaneous existence. It was on the basis of his ideological distinction that no confusion was found possible between the marks "20 Años" and "100 Años" (*Modart S. A. C. I. F. I. v. Szapiro, Chaskiel*, May 23, 1969).

It is interesting to note that the particular way in which certain letters are pronounced in our country is always taken into account by our courts when deciding whether or not there is any possibility of confusion between two marks. Having regard to the fact that in Argentina the "ll" is pronounced as "jay" (like the "gé" in French), the marks "Kabila" and "Balilla" were found not to be liable to confusion (*Arte Gráfico Editorial Argentino v. Raggio Forchieri y Cia.*, May 23, 1969).

Furthermore, because of the fact that the letter "x" is generally pronounced in our country as "s," the courts found that confusion was possible between the marks "Snidon" and "Xanilon" (*Sniafa S. A. v. Laboratorios Inca S. A.*, August 9, 1968) and the marks "Oxal" and "Asal" (*Impex S. C. (S. R. L.) v. Laboratorios Andrómaco S. A.*, May 23, 1969).

We may note, to illustrate the criteria followed by our courts in deciding whether or not confusion is possible between two marks, that in the first six months of 1969 the following, *inter alia*, were found to be liable to confusion: "Igor" and "Icorell"; "Mary Sell" and "Mary Stuart"; "Libby's" and "Liebig"; "Fademar" and "Aguamar"; "Super-



ama" and "Supermax"; "Usalon" and "Sedalon"; "Ketoxin" and "Notoxin"; "Superama" and "Suprema"; "Pantafarm" and "Palaferm"; "Nabutol" and "Nubacol"; "Iberia" and "La Iberica," etc.

On the other hand, it was held that the following marks were not liable to confusion: "Terycot" and "Terylene"; "Norte" and "Noroeste"; "Hidrocel" and "Acrocel"; "Tersuave S. X." and "Suave"; "Tersuave S. X." and "Pielsuave"; "Umus" and "Domus"; "Placerol" and "Placentero"; "Placerol" and "Mi Placer"; "Calmex" and "Calmerid"; "Nuevaolera" and "Nuevaolandia"; "Orbeflora" and "Totalflora"; "Ligasit" and "Gasito," etc.

#### TRADE NAMES

Article 43 of Law No. 3,975 provides as follows:

"Any person wishing to exercise an industrial, commercial or agricultural activity already engaged in by another person, under the same name or under the same conventional designation shall adopt a modification so that the said name or designation is visibly distinct from that used by the firm or undertaking already in existence," thus making it necessary to determine the criteria to be followed in order to decide whether or not two trade names or designations are liable to confusion. In other words, the meaning to be attached to the adverb "visibly" has to be clarified.

In Spanish, "visiblemente" means "in a visible way," that is to say, in such a way as to be seen, referring to something that can be perceived by sight.

It would appear, then, that the legal criterion for determining whether or not two trade designations are liable to confusion is that of a difference that is visible, even though they could be confused from a conceptual point of view. The Federal Chamber of Buenos Aires decided in this sense in *Cristaplano S. A. v. Vidrioplan S. A. C. e I.*, April 23, 1969, it recognized that the two trade names were distinct graphically even though there could be some conceptual confusion between them. "Cristal" (crystal) and "vidrio" (glass) do indeed carry a similar connotation. The reasoning of the court was as follows: "in actual fact almost every commercial undertaking includes in its trade name an indication of the speciality or branch in which it is engaged . . . but this is no reason for forbidding any other undertaking to use those indicative words; it is sufficient to require that the latter be accompanied by distinctive elements that preclude any confusion from the graphic or visual aspect. Accordingly, similarity of concept in this case is no reason why the firms involved in the dispute should not co-exist."

In the context of Argentina's industrial property legislation, there is some discussion as to the territorial scope of the protection afforded by Law No. 3,975 to trade names and emblems.

In general, national doctrine and case-law tend to accord national protection to trade names (*Patentes y Marcas*, 1941, pp. 198 and 373; *J. A.*, T. 75, 944; *J. A.*, 1942, T. II, 230 etc.) but on the other hand no mention has been made with respect to emblems.

In connection with a recent case, our courts re-affirmed earlier precedents and extended protection to an emblem.

"Riviera Organización de Hoteles S. A.," as the proprietor of two hotel establishments bearing the name "Riviera" in

other cities in the interior of Argentina, brought proceedings against Hotel Riviera S. A. in order to oblige the latter to amend its business style by deleting the word "Riviera" and to refrain from using a similar emblem in connection with a hotel owned by it in the city of Buenos Aires.

The judge of first instance found for the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to accede to the request. On appeal, the Federal Chamber confirmed the decision so far as the trade name was concerned — thus recognizing its validity at national level — but reversed it with respect to use of the emblem. The Chamber held that protection of the emblem was of a local character and that, because of the distance between the hotel establishments of the parties, there was no risk of confusion.

A further appeal was then brought before the Supreme Court, which declared that, under the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 of Law No. 3,975, a right of property existed not only on the name used by a trader or manufacturer but also on the designation of any house or establishment, that is to say, on the trade emblem; so that the law made no distinction with respect to the rights derived from the use of one or other of them. The Supreme Court held: "consequently, what must be determined is whether such rights extend to the entire territory of the Republic or whether they are valid only in the region where the name or emblem is used. The aforementioned Articles 42 and 43 are provisions of a national character, that is to say, they apply throughout the country; and having regard to the ease of communications which is characteristic of the times in which we live, it is all the more understandable to extend the activities of an establishment beyond the local ambit, because its development can link it with the rest of the Republic. If, therefore, a businessman's activities prosper in the province where he began to operate under a particular trade name, one cannot prevent him from extending them to other parts of the country and setting up subsidiaries, while there would be no grounds at all for the latter to operate under a different trade name."

This amounts to recognizing that protection of a trade emblem is also valid at national level.

## GENERAL STUDIES

### The Proposed Patent Law Revision in the United States of America

*An Analysis from the Point of View of the Private Practitioner*

By Edward F. McKIE, Jr.

On August 1, 1969, Senator McClellan introduced a Bill in the Senate of the United States Congress "for the general revision . . . of the US Patent Laws . . ." under number S. 2756.

This article comments upon the changes in the existing US patent law that S. 2756 would make and the impact of those changes on the patent practitioner. In passing, however, I must note, with regret, one failure to include a change in

S. 2756, which I think would be of great significance in the Patent Code. That change would be the implementation of Recommendation 22 of the President's Commission on the Patent System. It will be recalled that this recommendation would statutorily legitimize field-of-use licensing and would also place in statutory language the expression of the rule of reason with respect to the testing of patent licenses against the standard of the antitrust law and the patent misuse doctrine. As I already stated, I regret very much the failure to include this recommendation in statutory language. My understanding of that failure is that it is based solely upon the opposition of the Department of Justice, and particularly of the Antitrust Division of that Department, to this recommendation. It is my understanding that a substantial effort is now being mounted to obtain the inclusion of statutory expression of Recommendation 22 in the patent revision effort. I applaud any such effort and hope that it will come to fruition.

### I. Measurement of Patent Term from Filing

One of the changes of greatest possible significance to the patent practitioner is the measurement of the term of a patent from the filing date of the application, rather than from the issue date of the patent itself. This would be provided for by Section 154 of S. 2756 and would necessarily provide a great incentive to the applicant and his attorney to obtain the issuance of the patent as soon as possible, because, of course, the only effective term of the patent would be measured from the grant of the right to exclude. If patents are disposed of by the US Patent Office within the average of 18 months which has been predicted by former US Commissioner of Patents Brenner and now-Commissioner Schuyler, the term of a patent will actually be extended beyond the present 17 years to include an additional 18-month period. In any event, the pressure upon the practitioner to obtain the issuance of his client's patent as quickly as possible will very much encourage the expedition of the examination process.

### II. Owner Filing

Another change of maximum impact on the practice of patent law will be the provision for filing by persons other than the inventor, as provided for by Section 111 of S. 2756. This section provides that the owner of an invention may file an application, even though he not be the inventor of the invention, providing he can show facts indicating ownership of the invention by assignment from the inventor. In such case, the owner would have to make service of the application on the inventor within 30 days of filing of the application, and the inventor would then have an opportunity to challenge the right of the applicant to file the application. If he did so challenge, then the patent would be issued to the inventor, rather than to the applicant. The court, however, could determine as between the inventor and the applicant who is actually in possession of the right to the patent, and a statement by the inventor indicating the right of the applicant to the invention, or the filing of an assignment by the applicant, would suffice to overcome the contrary statement by the inventor.

The significance of this provision, however, would be to the ordinary case, which would be far more usual than the

case in which the inventor would challenge the right of the owner to file an application. In the ordinary case, there would be no such challenge, and the sometime inconvenience and even impossibility of obtaining execution by an absent inventor, or by a former employee, would be avoided.

Section 111 also provides another significant change in recognition of filing by an agent of the applicant. This agent, of course, could be the patent attorney, and the only requisite is that filing by the agent would have to be ratified by the applicant within six months of the filing. The importance of this provision to a situation in which a statutory bar is about to take effect, or a situation in which a priority deadline is about to expire, cannot be overemphasized. With the provision for agent filing, and with the provision for filing by an owner, the practice of filing patent applications before the Patent Office should be very materially simplified.

### III. Obviousness

One of the most important changes made in the law by S. 2756 is in respect of the standard of obviousness which is contained in Section 103 of the Patent Code. In place of the subjunctive mode of expression now present in Section 103, that is, "would have been obvious," the past tense is employed. The statute now speaks of whether the invention "was obvious" to the man of ordinary skill in the art. The evident purpose of this change is to minimize the tendency of the court to adopt hindsight, and to maximize the chance that the court will place itself in the position of the man of ordinary skill in the art at the particular time the invention was made and determine the actual fact of obviousness to that mythical person at that time.

S. 2756 will also change Section 103 in a number of other respects attributable to the Los Angeles Patent Law Association and their excellent brief on this subject. The changes would state that patentability should not be negated because the invention is simple in nature, or because it is the last step in an evolutionary development, or because it is not revolutionary, or basic, or scientific, or technical in nature. The final change in the section would overrule the standard expressed in *A & P* by stating that new combinations of old elements are to be subjected to the same standard as any other invention, in determination of patentability.

Another change in respect of obviousness is also contained in Section 282 which provides that a party challenging validity of an issued patent on that ground must provide clear and convincing proof of obviousness.

With these changes in Section 103 and Section 282, it is expected that the courts will treat issued patents more charitably than has been the fact in the few years since the Supreme Court decisions in *John Deere*, etc.

### IV. Joint Invention

The life of the patent practitioner would be even more simplified if Section 116(b) of S. 2756 were enacted. That section would change the law to provide that, in the case of joint inventorship, it is not necessary that each person named as an inventor in fact be a joint inventor of the invention asserted in any claim of the application. With this change, it should be possible for the attorney to be sure that all of the

possible inventors are named in a patent application, since he no longer need be concerned with whether each of the named joint inventors was in fact a joint inventor with respect to each of the claims of the application. The facts of the germination of an invention can therefore be recognized, rather than the technicalities of the law in this area.

### V. Patentability Brief

An immediate change in the way of life of all patent practitioners would occur if Section 131(c) of S. 2756 were enacted and the Commissioner of Patents adopted regulations authorized by this section. The section in question deals with the applicant's filing of a patentability brief in which any references specifically considered during the preparation of an application must be identified and distinguished from the invention of the application. It seems unquestioned that a rule to this effect could be adopted without statutory permission, but the statute goes on to provide what could not be accomplished by rule without statutory authority. The statute states that inadvertent failure to comply with the requirement of the patentability brief would not constitute a ground for invalidity of the patent resulting from the application, make that patent unenforceable, or subject the patentee to a charge of misuse.

This new provision for a patentability brief would put the shoe on the other foot in effect. It would change the burden of going forward so that the initial step in the examination process after the filing of an application would have to be taken by the applicant, rather than by the Patent Office. The obvious reason for this proposal is that, with the patentability brief, the attention of the examiner would most likely be focused upon the most pertinent prior art known to the applicant and the reasons why the applicant believes his invention to be patentable over that prior art. The examiner's search can then be directed to the invention as interpreted in such light, and that search therefore is most likely to cover the best prior art and give rise to the best possible examination.

It is believed that this new procedure, if fairly implemented, will improve the quality of issued patents. With the citation and argument with respect to the likely most pertinent prior art, the presumption of validity should be further enhanced.

### VI. Prior Art Defined

Ever since the 1952 Patent Code was enacted, the meaning of the words "prior art," as used in Section 103, has been uncertain. Many practitioners, and some courts, have held the view that the "prior art" in Section 103 includes all of the defenses enumerated in Section 102. If S. 2756 were enacted, any question along this line would be laid to rest, because Section 102(d) defines the prior art which is referred to in Section 103. However, the definition does not include some of the elements traditionally included in Section 102. Notably omitted are inventions derived from another, and abandoned inventions.

To put this matter in focus, it seems to me possible, under my reading of Section 102(d) and Section 103 of S. 2756, that a corporation receive a suggestion of an invention from an outsider, make an obvious modification in that invention,

and then obtain patent protection for the modified invention. Whether this possibility is intended by the drafters of S. 2756 is open to question.

### VII. Re-examination under Chapter 18

#### *Citation of Prior Patents and Publications*

An obviously significant departure from past United States practice is the provision in S. 2756 for Patent Office re-examination of an issued patent after its issuance. Re-examination takes three different aspects. The first deals with a citation period during the first six months after issuance of a patent, during which any member of the public may cite to the Patent Office any prior patents or publications, together with any remarks the citator wishes to make. Then, the Patent Office may undertake a re-examination of the patent in view of the cited prior art, provided that the patentee is notified within eight months of the issuance of the patent that such re-examination is to take place. The six-month period and the eight-month period are obviously employed in order to reduce to the minimum the period of uncertainty that must exist under this system with respect to the scope of the patent right.

The system is a pure *ex parte* prosecution arrangement, and not at all similar to the *inter partes* opposition or cancellation procedures frequently criticized in foreign patent systems. Under the system of Section 191 of S. 2756, the further prosecution of the patent application would be entirely without participation of the person citing the prior art. As a matter of fact, even the identity of such person would not be discoverable at that time, or later.

A number of members of the Bar have raised the question of how much this citation system would be employed. Obviously, if a prospective infringer has a good invalidating reference in his possession, he may desire to preserve it for use in direct negotiations with the patentee or in any subsequent litigation, rather than run the risk that a Patent Office examiner, having once granted a patent, may treat less than charitably the citation of additional prior art with respect to the patent he has granted. However, it is possible that this procedure will be used as an inexpensive mechanism for testing the validity of a patent, where an infringer wishes to avoid the expense of litigation but wishes the opinion of the Patent Office on patentability before accepting a license or abandoning the use of the invention. The extent to which this citation system will be used obviously cannot be known prior to an extensive test of the system. If it is not used, however, any harm will be minimized. If it is used, there may be substantial improvement in the validity of patents surviving the citation period by reason of the opportunity of the public to add to the prior art discoverable by the Patent Office.

#### *Public-Use-or-Sale, and Prior-Invention Contests*

Under the present system, it is possible for a public-use-or-sale contest to be declared in the Patent Office, but this can take place only with respect to pending patent applications. S. 2756, Section 192, would provide a one-year period within which the issued patent could be challenged on the basis of public use or sale by the patentee or his predecessors, or by the person requesting the public-use contest or his pre-

decessors. The same period and the same remedy would exist with respect to prior invention by or on behalf of the challenger or alleged derivation of the invention by the patentee from the challenger.

Some of the remarks made above with respect to the citation of prior patents and publications could also be applied with respect to the contests permitted by Section 192. It is by no means certain that this remedy would be employed to any great extent, but, to the extent that it is, it may improve the validity of patents that survive such procedures.

#### Priority-of-Invention Contest

The present provision for determination of priority between two or more applicants for patents would be preserved by Section 193 of S. 2756, but in a considerably changed context. Under the mandate of this section, the Patent Office would issue the patent to the first person to file an application on the invention and would then reject the application of the junior inventor on this patent. If the junior inventor were to make a *prima facie* showing of priority of the invention within one year of the issuance of the patent, or three months of the rejection of his application on that patent, priority of invention would be determined in a contest before the Board of Appeals. There is no provision in this section for the actual copying of claims, and it might well be that the Rules of Practice set up to implement Section 193 would avoid many of the complexities that are present in the existing interlocutory system of our interferences.

If the Patent Office, by inadvertence or otherwise, issued the patent to a junior applicant, the Commissioner of Patents could institute a priority-of-invention contest on his own motion or at the request of a senior applicant. In this case, the patentee would be required to present the *prima facie* case of priority.

In any priority-of-invention contest under Section 193, the applicant involved in the contest could request issuance of his application as a patent if the application were otherwise allowable, so that during the pendency of the priority contest, the patentee could make any use of his patent possible under the circumstances.

Further, the patentability of any claim of a case involved in a priority contest could either be raised by the Patent Office or by a party, during the proceeding.

#### VIII. Terminal Disclaimer

Another change of great importance to the patent practitioner that would be made by S. 2756 is in respect to the effect given a terminal disclaimer. Under Section 131(d) an applicant could avoid a double-patenting rejection of an application, and under Section 282(b)(2) a patentee could avoid a double-patenting holding, by use of the terminal disclaimer such that the two patents would expire at the same time. However, this is subject to a continuation of the right to sue in the same legal entity.

#### IX. Inhibition Against Repeated Suits on Invalid Claims

The incidence of repeated suits on claims held invalid by any court is quite small. Nevertheless, in order to avoid this

possibility, the President's Commission recommended that a holding of invalidity, or an interpretation of narrowing effect, be *in rem* with respect to any patent claim. This was implemented in earlier versions of patent revision legislation by providing that a patentee of a claim once held invalid would be estopped against asserting that claim again.

An entirely different approach to this problem is taken by Section 285 of S. 2756. In place of *in-rem* validity or estoppel provision, this section would give the court the discretion to award to the prevailing party his expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, if a claim which had previously been held invalid was again held invalid on the same ground. This would avoid the possibility of unfairness which might be present in an individual case if the rigid doctrine of *in-rem* validity or its equivalent were employed. Nevertheless, the statutory expression of this authority should give a patentee considerable pause before instituting another suit on a claim previously held invalid, because the imposition of expenses, including attorney's fee, would be a considerable penalty.

#### X. Pre-emption

One of the most important changes that would be made in the law by S. 2756 might well be the statement in Section 301 that nothing in Title 35 is to be interpreted as pre-empting state and federal rights, which are not in the nature of patent rights, regarding inventions or discoveries. The obvious intent of this section is to lay to rest the possibility, expressed in *Lear v. Adkins*, that trade secrets may not be subject to protection by contract because of the possible pre-emption of such protection by the patent protection granted under Title 35.

If Section 301 or its general equivalent is enacted into law, the right to contract with respect to trade secrets would be preserved. The importance of early enactment of this section may be more fully appreciated if it is realized that the question of the protection of the trade secret involved in *Lear v. Adkins* doubtless will not be resolved for several years, since the California court has now referred the case to the federal court for determination of the validity of the involved patent. If the action proceeds in the normal course in the federal court, it will obviously be several years before the Californian court can again consider the question of the trade secret rights, if indeed it ever does consider that matter once more\*.

#### XI. Conclusion

The above remarks concern only some major changes that would be made in Title 35 if S. 2756 were enacted.

In an article directed to the changes in S. 2756 with respect to its predecessor Bills, *Electronics* magazine suggested that these changes had made the reform efforts "patently weaker." The implication was that very little change would be made in existing law if S. 2756 were enacted.

\* Assistant Attorney General McLaren later stated that the Justice Department would oppose Section 301 as written, but would not oppose a more narrowly phrased section directed to trade secrets which are both truly secret and truly valuable. The statutory expression of this principle of course would positively pre-empt any state or federal protection of inventions or discoveries which are not both truly valuable and truly secret, except under the patent laws. Whether the law should be so expressed is open to serious question.

To the contrary, I suggest that the mere enumeration of some of the major changes which have been expressed above make it evident that S. 2756 would create more sweeping changes in the American patent system than any revision of the patent law within our lifetime. In fact, I think one would have to go back at least to 1864 and the Revised Statutes to find equally general changes in the American patent system.

It is my belief that the changes of S. 2756 are generally supported by the Bar. I personally am very strongly in favor of these changes, because I believe the patent system will be substantially improved over the years if these changes are enacted.

## NEWS CONCERNING NATIONAL PATENT OFFICES

### Summary of the Annual Report of the Netherlands Patent Office for 1968

#### Patent Examining

In 1968, the total number of patent applications filed in the Netherlands was 18,897 (in 1967: 17,892). Evidently, the continual increase in the number of patent applications has not yet come to an end. The increase is exclusively a result of the increase in the number of patent applications received from abroad. Notwithstanding industrialization in the Netherlands, the number of patent applications annually filed by inventors residing in the Netherlands has remained practically the same since 1948 (about 2,500 a year). In 1968, this number amounted to 2,477. From the above, it appears that the percentage of patent applications annually filed by residents in comparison with the total number of patent applications decreased sharply (from 42.4 per cent in 1948 to 13.1 per cent in 1968). This is the case in almost all countries and is a result of the economic need for a broader international protection of inventions.

The following statistics give a break-down of applications according to the various branches of technology:

	Total patent applications	Domestic patent applications
chemistry	40.9 %	25.1 %
electrical engineering	21.1 %	24.0 %
mechanics	28.1 %	31.4 %
other domains		
(civil engineering, etc.)	9.9 %	19.5 %

It can be seen that the fields of chemistry and electrical engineering, where there is intensive research, together represent a proportionally smaller percentage of total domestic inventions than they do of total foreign inventions in respect of which patent protection is sought in the Netherlands.

Also in 1968, the new procedure for grant achieved good results. Of the pending applications filed before January 1, 1964, but not yet dealt with on that date, 6,745 reached the

fatal term of seven years. Thirty-four per cent of these applications lapsed because no request for novelty search was made. It is to be expected that another 20 per cent will lapse owing to absence of a request for grant of the patent.

#### Other Figures for 1968

In 1968, there were 18,897 patent applications filed, of which 15,265 included a claim to a right of priority. The number of patents granted was 2,324; 1,524 applications were refused; 1,653 were withdrawn; 7,086 lapsed on account of non-payment of the maintenance fees, late requests for action or defects as to form. Of the total number of applications withdrawn and lapsed, there were 4,744 in respect of which no request for action was received at all and 3,223 in respect of which no request for grant of the patent was received. The number of pending applications amounted to 97,767 on December 31, 1968. Of these, 75,533 were in the so-called dormant stage; in other words, no request for novelty search or grant of the patent had been filed. On December 31, 1968, the number of patents in force amounted to 23,073.

In 1968, the composition of the directorate of the *Octrooi-raad* (Netherlands Patent Office) altered. On September 1, 1968, the President of the *Octrooi-raad*, Mr. C. J. de Haan, retired. He was succeeded by Mr. J. B. van Benthem. In 1968, Mr. A. A. de Haan and Mr. E. van Weel were appointed Vice-Presidents.

On December 31, 1968, there were 472 people employed by the Netherlands Bureau for Industrial Property.

#### Patent Documentation

In 1968, the documentation of the *Octrooi-raad* increased by about 453,000 items (patents, magazines, books, reports, etc.).

#### Trademark Operations

In 1968, there were 5,447 applications for the registration of national trademarks and 1,694 applications for the renewal of registered trademarks; 3,748 new national trademarks were registered and 1,619 trademarks were renewed.

On December 31, 1968, there were 2,291 pending applications. Also in 1968, action was taken on 13,498 applications for registration received from BIRPI in Geneva: 7,915 trademarks were registered immediately; 1,810 trademarks were registered for part of the list of goods submitted; in respect of 3,773 trademarks, registration was (provisionally) refused. After a provisional refusal, another 726 trademarks were registered for the full list of goods submitted and 463 trademarks for part of the list of goods submitted.

#### Operating Cost and Income

The income of the Bureau for Industrial Property amounted to 18,124,357.84 guilders of which 16,897,634.70 guilders was ascribable to the Patents Act and 830,327.15 guilders to the Trademarks Act.

The probable expenditure (the financial year has not yet come to a close) will be 17,460,000 guilders exclusive of the rental of buildings.

## NEWS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN BIRPI

### Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Patents

(Strasbourg, November 12 to 14, 1969)

#### Note <sup>1</sup>

The Committee of Experts on Patents of the Council of Europe met from November 12 to 14, 1969, in Strasbourg, at the headquarters of the Council of Europe.

The following member States of the Council of Europe were represented: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. Observers were present from the following States and Organizations: Monaco, Spain, United States of America, European Communities, International Patent Institute.

BIRPI was represented by Mr. J. Voyame, Second Deputy Director.

The Committee was presided over by Mr. F. Savignon (France), Chairman of the Committee.

#### The International Patent Classification

The Committee of Experts took note of the report of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Patent Classification relating to its First Session, held at Berne, from April 14 to 16, 1969, and expressed, in general, its agreement with the principles governing the revision of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention, of December 19, 1954, which were adopted by the Joint ad hoc Committee at that meeting. The Committee examined the principles referred to in detail and expressed some additional considerations on certain points.

The Committee recommended to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe that the draft Agreement for the revision of the European Convention, which is to be presented jointly by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and BIRPI, be submitted to the Joint ad hoc Committee for comments before the joint Secretariat submits the final revised Agreement to the Diplomatic Conference to be convened by the Council of Europe and BIRPI.

As regards the date of the Diplomatic Conference, the Committee recommended that it should take place in March 1971.

#### Relations Between the Committee and the Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Patent Classification

The Committee was informed about the work of the Second Session of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of

Europe and BIRPI on the International Patent Classification (a note concerning the Second Session appears on page , above), which it approved. The Committee agreed to support the work to be done by the several bodies set up by the Joint ad hoc Committee for the attainment of its objectives, namely, the revision of the Classification and the uniform application of the Classification, in view of the fact that all these new bodies have the task of realizing the work in the common interest of all the member States of the Council of Europe.

#### Harmonization of Patent Law

The Committee decided that its Working Party for the revision of the European Convention Relating to the Formalities Required for Patent Applications, and other proposals for the harmonization of patent law, should discontinue its work until the proposed Patent Cooperation Treaty and its Regulations and the Convention and Regulations concerning the European Patent are in their final form.

#### Fellowships

The Committee was informed that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe had adopted "Regulations on Fellowships for studies relating to industrial property," and that a maximum of ten fellowships could be awarded in 1970 and ten in 1971.

## NEWS ITEMS

### ISRAEL

#### *Appointment of a New Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of Israel*

We have recently been informed that Mr. Mayer Gabay has been appointed Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of Israel, with effect from November 1, 1969. He succeeds Mr. Ze'ev Sher, who has been appointed Deputy Attorney General of Israel.

We take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Gabay on his appointment and to extend our best wishes to Mr. Sher in his important new functions.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### Selection of New Publications

ALGERIA. OFFICE NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE. *Textes régissant la propriété industrielle en Algérie*. Alger, Impr. commerciale, [1967]. - 75 p.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. *Amtliches Stichwörterverzeichnis zur internationalen Patentklassifikation*. Köln, Berlin, Bonn, etc., Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1969. - [vi]-305 p.

<sup>1</sup> This note has been prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the documents of the meeting.



- DORL (Roland T.). *Strategy for Patent Profits 1967*. Park Ridge, N. J., Noyes Development Corporation, 1969. - 139 p.
- ESSEN (Eric W.). *Immateriellrätt. Lagarna om patent, namn, upphovsrätt, fotografisk bild, varumärke, motverkande av konkurrensbegränsning, illojal konkurrens, mönster och modeller, firma m. m.* Lund, E. Elan- ders Bokförlag, 1968. - 204 p.
- GOETZE (Fritz). *Regelung (Die) von Patent- und Lizenzfragen in Forschungs- und Entwicklungsverträgen der amerikanischen Regierung*. Weinheim, Chemie, 1968. - 64 p. GRUR-Abhandlungen, Heft 3. Bei- hefte zu der Zeitschrift Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht.
- HAHN (Jörg). *Schutz (Der) von Erzeugnissen patentierter Verfahren. Eine rechtsvergleichende Untersuchung*. Cologne, etc., C. Heymann, 1968. - 207 p. Schriftenreihe zum gewerblichen Rechtsschutz des Max- Planck-Institutes für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Ur- heber- und Wettbewerbsrecht. Band 18.
- International (The) Patent Institute of The Hague. Intergovernmental Organisation created by the Diplomatic Agreement of The Hague of the 6th June, 1947*. The Hague, IIB, 1968. - [3]-17 p.
- MAST (Heribert). *Plan (Ein) für eine weltweite Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiet des Patentwesens. Der «Patent Cooperation Treaty» der Ver- einigten Internationalen Büros für den Schutz des geistigen Eigen- tums in Genf*. Bonn, Bundesdruckerei, 1968. - 51 p. Supplement to Bundesanzeiger No. 223, of November 29, 1968.
- RUMIANTSEV (Gavriil Iakovlevich). *Patentnaia sistema Soedinennykh Shtatov Ameriki (praktika rassmotreniia zaavok i tolkovanie patent- nykh formul)*. Pod red. V. A. Popova. Moscow, TSNIPI, 1968. - 100 p.
- SAMARBETANDE DANSKA, FINSKA, NORSKA OCH SVENSKA KOM- MITTÉER. *Nordisk Patentråd, Tredje instans i patentsaker — Poh- joismaiden patenttineuvosto, Kolmas instanssi patenttiasiosa*. Stock- holm, Esselte, 1968. - 191 p. Nordisk udredningsserie 1968:1.
- ŠMOLKA (Hanuš) & KLAUBER (Tomáš). *Francouzská patentová soustava*. Prague, 1968. - [iii]-44 p. ronéogr.
- TALBOT and HARTHERZ (Theo). *Kommentar zum Warenzeichenrecht*. Frankfurt, Kommentator, 1968. - Loose Leaves. Der Wirtschafts- Kommentator. Steuer-, Arbeits-, Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgesetze kom- mentiert für die Praxis. Teil D: Wirtschaftsrecht II, D III/3.
- ULMER (Eugen). *Repressione (La) della concorrenza sleale negli Stati membri della Comunità Economica Europea*. Milan, A. Giuffrè, 1968. - Vol. I. Eugen Ulmer and Friedrich-Karl Beier: Diritto comparato con proposte per il ravvicinamento delle legislazioni (1968, 350 p.).
- ULMER (Eugen) and BEIER (Friedrich-Karl). *Stockholmer (Die) Kon- ferenz für geistiges Eigentum 1967. Bericht der deutschen Delegation und Abkommenstexte als Sonderveröffentlichung aus Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz, internationaler Teil*. Weinheim, Verlag Chemie, 1969. - vi-189 p.
- UNITED STATES TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION. *Trademark problems in acquisitions and mergers*. New York, USTA, 1968. - viii-101 p.
- VILLAMIZAR-MARULANDA (Edgar). *Paris Convention for the Protec- tion of Industrial Property and the Different Stages of Economic Development of the Countries*. Bogotá, 1968. - iii-42-iv p. Thesis.
- WADE (Worth). *Patent Guide for Scientists*. Ardmere, Advance House, 1969. - 51 p.

## CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

### BIRPI Meetings

#### December 10 to 12, 1969 (Paris) — Intergovernmental Committee Rome Convention (Neighboring Rights) (2<sup>nd</sup> Session)

*Object:* Consideration of various questions concerning neighboring rights — *Invitations:* Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom — *Observers:* Brazil, Denmark, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Niger; Intergovernmental and international non-governmental Organizations concerned — *Note:* Meeting convened jointly by ILO, Unesco and BIRPI

#### December 11 and 12, 1969 (Geneva) — BIRPI Headquarters Building Subcommittee (a Subcommittee of the Interunion Coordination Committee)

*Object:* Plans for the extension of the Headquarters Building of BIRPI — *Invitations:* Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America

#### December 12, 1969 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (3<sup>rd</sup> Session)

#### December 15 to 19, 1969 (Paris) — Permanent Committee of the Berne Union (14<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session)

*Object:* Consideration of various questions concerning copyright — *Invitations:* Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom — *Observers:* All other member States of the Berne Union; Intergovernmental and international non-governmental Organizations concerned

#### January 19 to 23, 1970 (Geneva) — Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union (Marks)

*Object:* Study of Draft Regulations under the Madrid Agreement (Nice text) and administrative questions — *Invitations:* All member States of the Madrid Agreement (Marks)

#### January 19 to 23, 1970 (The Hague) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Temporary Working Group VI (1<sup>st</sup> Session)

*Object:* Harmonization of the English and French texts of the Classification — *Invitations:* France, Spain, Switzerland, International Patent Institute — *Note:* Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe

#### February 17 to 20, 1970 (Geneva) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Bureau (1<sup>st</sup> Session)

*Object:* Supervision and coordination of the activities of the Working Groups — *Invitations:* Czechoslovakia, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Netherlands, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America — *Observers:* International Patent Institute — *Note:* Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe



**March 9 to 20, 1970 (Geneva) — Preparatory Study Group on PCT Regulations**

**Object:** Study of Draft PCT Regulations — **Invitations:** All member States of the Paris Union — **Observers:** State not member of the Paris Union: India. Intergovernmental Organizations: United Nations; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; International Patent Institute; Organization of American States; Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration; Latin-American Free Trade Association; Council of Europe; European Atomic Energy Community; European Economic Community; European Free Trade Association; African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office. Non-Governmental Organizations: Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents; Council of European Industrial Federations; European Industrial Research Management Association; Inter-American Association of Industrial Property; International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property; International Chamber of Commerce; International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA); International Federation of Patent Agents; Japan Patent Association; National Association of Manufacturers (USA); Union of European Patent Agents; Union des industries de la Communauté européenne

**April 6 to 10, 1970 (Paris) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents (3<sup>rd</sup> Session)**

**Object:** Study of Draft Agreement for the revision of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention of December 19, 1954 — **Invitations:** Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America — **Observers:** International Patent Institute — **Note:** Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe

**April 13 to 17, 1970 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Madrid Agreement (Marks)**

**Object:** Study of the revision of the Agreement — **Invitations:** All member States of the Madrid Agreement (Marks); Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America — **Observers:** Intergovernmental and international non-governmental Organizations concerned

**May 25 to June 19, 1970 — Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)**

**Invitations:** All member States of the Paris Union — **Observers:** Other States; Intergovernmental and international non-governmental Organizations concerned — **Note:** The exact place of the Conference will be announced later

**June 23 to 25, 1970 (London) — Joint ad hoc Committee on the International Classification of Patents — Working Group V (1<sup>st</sup> Session)**

**Object:** Supervision of the uniform application of the Classification — **Invitations:** Germany (Fed. Rep.), Netherlands, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America — **Note:** Meeting convened jointly with the Council of Europe

## Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

December 8 to 10, 1969 (The Hague) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) — Council of Presidents

January 12 to 16, 1970 (Luxembourg) — Intergovernmental Conference for the setting up of a European system for the grant of patents — Committee of Experts

January 23, 1970 (Paris) — International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAD) — Executive Committee and General Assembly

March 23 to 25, 1970 (Munich) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) — Council of Presidents

June 22 to 27, 1970 (Las Palmas) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) — 27<sup>th</sup> Congress

## VACANCIES FOR POSTS IN BIRPI

Applications are invited for the following posts:

### Competition No. 101

#### Legal Assistant

(International Registrations Division)

Category and grade: P. 2

#### Principal duties:

The incumbent will, in general, assist the Head of the Division:

- (1) in work relating to the implementation, within the competence of BIRPI, of
  - the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks,
  - the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs,
  - the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration,
  - the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services,

the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs,  
Article 6<sup>ter</sup> of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

- (2) in preparatory work concerning revisions of the Agreements mentioned above or the elaboration of new draft agreements on such matters.

The particular duties will include:

- (a) legal studies on problems related to the interpretation or application of the aforesaid Agreements;
- (b) preparation, or assistance in the preparation, of working documents and reports relating to international meetings of the bodies of the Special Unions established under the aforesaid Agreements, as well as to the revision of those Agreements or the elaboration of new agreements on such matters.

#### Qualifications:

- (a) University degree in law or qualification equivalent to such degree.
- (b) Good knowledge of industrial property matters.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of French; good knowledge of English; knowledge of German would be an advantage.

**Competition No. 102****Counsellor**  
(Director's Office)

Category and grade: P. 4

**Principal duties:**

The incumbent will — under the general supervision of the First Deputy Director — assist the Director and the Deputy Directors by performing in particular the following tasks:

- (a) Participation in the general planning of BIRPI activities.
- (b) Contacts with the various services of BIRPI, particularly as regards the control of progress on various assignments and liaison among such services on questions requiring coordinated activity.
- (c) Carrying out special studies in the intellectual property and international relations fields.
- (d) Collaboration in the preparation of BIRPI meetings on administrative and legal matters.
- (e) Representing BIRPI in international meetings; contacts with representatives of member States and other visitors.

**Qualifications:**

- (a) University degree in law or equivalent legal qualifications.
- (b) Wide experience in the field of intellectual property (including its international aspects).
- (c) Proven ability in implementing professional contacts at an international level.
- (d) Excellent knowledge of one of the official languages of BIRPI (English and French) and at least a good knowledge of the other.

**Competition No. 103****Legal Assistant**

(Industrial Property Division / Periodicals and Legislation Section)

Category and grade: P. 1/P. 2, according to the qualifications and experience of the incumbent.

**Principal duties:**

Within the framework of BIRPI's industrial property program, the incumbent will in particular perform various duties relevant to the activities of the "Periodicals and Legislation Section." In this connection, his basic tasks will be the following:

- (a) Collaborating in the preparation and editing of the monthly periodicals *Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle*.
- (b) Participating in the general work of documentation relating to a collection of industrial property laws and regulations covering all countries of the world.
- (c) Assisting the Head of Section in studying questions concerning industrial property legislation, both as regards its national aspects (especially reform measures) and international harmonization.
- (d) Drafting of preparatory documents related to industrial property seminars and other meetings.

The duties mentioned above are subject to supervision by the Head of Section.

**Qualifications:**

- (a) University degree in law or qualifications equivalent to such degree.
- (b) A certain professional experience in the field of industrial property is required for an appointment at the level of P. 2.
- (c) Proven ability in editorial work would be an advantage.
- (d) Excellent knowledge of one of the two official languages of BIRPI (English and French) and at least a good working knowledge of the other. Knowledge of other major languages (especially Russian or Spanish) would be an advantage.

**Competition No. 106****External Relations Officer**  
(External and Public Relations Division)

Category and grade: P. 3

**Principal duties:**

The incumbent will assist the Head of Division and collaborate in the preparation and implementation of BIRPI programs concerning in particular relations with Spanish-speaking countries.

In this connection, his duties will include in particular:

- (a) the study and drafting of working documents of special concern to Spanish-speaking countries;
- (b) correspondence and contacts with representatives of member countries and non-member countries;
- (c) participation in meetings held in member countries and non-member countries;
- (d) translation and editing of documents in Spanish concerning intellectual property.

**Qualifications:**

- (a) University degree in law or other university qualification in a relevant field (in particular, political science or public administration).
- (b) Experience in industrial property and/or copyright matters, preferably including their international aspects.
- (c) Some experience in the editing of documents would be an advantage.
- (d) A very good knowledge of one of the official languages of BIRPI (English, French) and at least some knowledge of the other; excellent knowledge of Spanish.

**Competition No. 107****External Relations Officer**  
(External and Public Relations Division)

Category and grade: P. 3

**Principal duties:**

The incumbent will, in general, assist the Head of the Division in the matter of BIRPI's relations with intergovernmental organizations, as well as in the accomplishment of other tasks devolving upon the Division.

In this connection, his duties will include in particular:

- (a) Correspondence and contacts with intergovernmental organizations, especially those of the United Nations system and its dependent bodies.
- (b) Participation in meetings of such organizations.
- (c) Drawing up of reports and other working documents dealing with
  - the activities of those organizations, to the extent that such activities are of interest to BIRPI;
  - certain conferences and other meetings held by BIRPI, both as regards their organizational and secretarial aspects;
  - various contacts with Governments, concerning matters within the competence of the Division.
- (d) Drafting of documents and correspondence regarding acceptance of treaties administered by BIRPI.

**Qualifications:**

- (a) University degree in law or other university qualification in a relevant field (in particular, political science or public administration).

- (b) Familiarity with the activities and procedures of the United Nations, its bodies and specialized agencies. Some knowledge of intellectual property, especially its international aspects, would be an advantage.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of one of the official languages of BIRPI (English, French) and at least a good knowledge of the other.

### Competition No. 108

#### *Assistant to the Head of the External and Public Relations Division*

Category and grade: P. 2

##### *Principal duties:*

The incumbent will, in general, assist the Head and the members of the Division in the matter of BIRPI's relations with Governments, intergovernmental organizations and public information media, as well as in the accomplishment of other tasks devolving upon the Division.

In this connection, his duties will include in particular:

- (a) assistance as regards contacts with Governments and intergovernmental organizations;
- (b) assistance in the preparation and organization of meetings convened by BIRPI, in consultation with the responsible Heads of Division;
- (c) assistance in the implementation of the program of technical assistance to developing countries;
- (d) correspondence and other contacts with public information media (press, radio, television);
- (e) correspondence and contacts with the press dealing specifically with intellectual property.

##### *Qualifications:*

- (a) University degree in a relevant field or equivalent qualifications.
- (b) Experience in public relations would be an advantage.
- (c) Some general knowledge of intellectual property matters.
- (d) Excellent knowledge of one of the official languages of BIRPI (English, French) and at least a good knowledge of the other.

### Competition No. 109

#### *Counsellor*

(Administrative Division)

Category and grade: P. 4

##### *Principal duties:*

The incumbent will assist the Head of the Division by discharging various duties in the fields of finance, personnel and general administration. In particular, these duties will include:

- (a) Supervision of budgetary and finance matters, in particular, as regards budget management and control.
- (b) Application of the Financial Rules and Regulations and proposals for amendment as necessary.

- (c) Collaboration in the preparation of the annual management report, budgets and other financial documents.
- (d) Examination of questions concerning general management, in particular, drawing up reports and other working documents on the personnel requirements and costs of prospective activities as well as on specific staffing or organizational problems.
- (e) Assistance as necessary in matters concerning the management of the BIRPI headquarters building.

##### *Qualifications:*

- (a) University degree in a relevant field or qualifications equivalent to such degree.
- (b) Wide experience, at a responsible level, in finance and general administration matters or in personnel administration in an international organization, national administration or other large administrative unit.
- (c) Familiarity with the practices in the "common system" of the United Nations and its specialized agencies would be an important advantage.
- (d) Excellent knowledge of one of the two official languages of BIRPI (English and French) and at least a very good working knowledge of the other.

\* \* \*

*As regards the seven posts mentioned above:*

##### *Nationality:*

Candidates must be nationals of one of the member States of the Paris or Berne Unions. Qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who are nationals of States of which no national is on the staff of BIRPI.

##### *Age limit:*

Candidates must be less than 50 years of age at date of appointment.

##### *Date of entry on duty:*

As mutually agreed.

(Competition No. 108: September 1, 1970.)

##### *Applications:*

*Application forms* and full information regarding the *conditions of employment* may be obtained from the Head of Personnel, BIRPI, 32, chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. Please refer to the number of the competition.

*Closing date: January 31, 1970.*

(Competition No. 108: March 31, 1970.)

# Industrial Property

## La Propriété industrielle

Monthly Review of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), Geneva  
*Revue mensuelle des Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle (BIRPI), Genève*

8th Year / December 1969, Annex to No. 12

85<sup>e</sup> année / Décembre 1969, Annexe au No 12

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[No separate charts published. See footnotes 1 and 7 under Patents, Chart Ia and footnote 2 under Patents, Chart III.]

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#### CERTIFICATS D'AUTEUR D'INVENTION

[Pas de tableaux. Voir notes 1 et 7 sous Brevets, Tableau Ia et note 2 sous Brevets, Tableau III.]

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## PATENTS

Chart Ia

## PATENTS/BREVETS

## BREVETS

Tableau Ia

Patent Applications Filed and Patents Granted During 1968; Patents in Force at the End of 1968

*Demandes et délivrances de brevets au cours de 1968; brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1968*

Countries Pays	Applications for patents filed by <i>Demandes de brevets déposées par des</i>			Grants of patents to <i>Brevets délivrés à des</i>			Patents in force at the end of 1968 ** <i>Brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1968 **</i>
	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>Etrangers *</i>	Total <i>Totaux</i>	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>Etrangers *</i>	Total <i>Totaux</i>	
Algeria/Algérie . . . . .	—	—	380	—	—	—	1 104
Argentina/Argentine . . . . .	42	—	42	—	—	—	—
Australia/Australie . . . . .	—	—	7 099	1 648	4 716	6 364	—
Austria/Autriche . . . . .	4 201	12 511 (11 194)	16 712	617	4 920 (4 010)	5 537	48 147
Belgium/Belgique . . . . .	2 486	10 246 (8 604)	12 732	1 281	7 879	9 160	—
Brazil/Brésil . . . . .	1 466	16 068 (16 434)	17 534	1 461	15 995 (16 356)	17 456	—
Bulgaria/Bulgarie <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	2 763	5 447	8 210	286	1 009	1 295	34 560
Burundi/Burund . . . . .	7	760 (736)	767	—	190 (178)	190	668
Canada/Canada <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 428	26	1 454	429	33	462	—
Ceylon/Ceylan . . . . .	—	6	6	—	6	6	37
Chile/Chili . . . . .	1 591	27 995 (25 326)	29 586	1 263	24 543	25 806	323 294
China (Rep. of)/Chine (Rép. de) . . . . .	15	143 (65)	158	—	148 (35)	151	—
Colombia/Colombie . . . . .	197	1 012	1 209	78	1 035	1 113	—
Costa Rica/Costa Rica . . . . .	1 042	1 241	2 283	277	539	816	—
Cuba/Cuba . . . . .	136	1 066 (1 202)	1 202	36	309 (348)	345	6 750
Cyprus/Chypre . . . . .	14	164	178	3	72	75	893
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	14	46 (16)	60	13	95 (49)	108	5 428
Denmark/Danemark . . . . .	1	50	51	1	50	51	319
Ecuador/Equateur . . . . .	5 879	3 042 (2 694)	8 921	3 724	926 (814)	4 650	46 586
Dominican Rep./Rép. Dominicaine □	827	5 588	6 415	296	1 691 (1 533)	1 987	16 579
Finland/Finlande . . . . .	33	183	216	5	126	131	—
France/France <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	958	2 821 (2 422)	3 779	134	538 (467)	672	5 582
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.) . . . . .	17 561	36 095 (32 154)	53 656	15 627	32 363 (28 662)	47 990	—
Germany (Dem. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Dém.) . . . . .	34 005	31 417 (27 816)	65 422	12 143	9 026 (7 786)	21 169	—
Ghana/Ghana . . . . .	5 441	2 319	7 760	4 152	1 431	5 583	34 615
Greece/Grèce . . . . .	—	64	64	—	64	64	979
Guatemala/Guatemala . . . . .	1 323	1 208 (994)	2 531	1 224	1 257 (1 094)	2 481	—
Hungary/Hongrie . . . . .	21	239 (260)	260	7	142 (149)	149	—
Iceland/Islande . . . . .	1 555	1 662	3 217	526	698	1 224	8 022
India/Inde . . . . .	18	82 (61)	100	2	26 (14)	28	230
Indonesia/Indonésie . . . . .	1 217	4 141	5 358	514	3578	4 092	41 423
Iran/Iran . . . . .	7	178 (148)	185	—	—	—	—
Iraq/Irak . . . . .	79	640 (590)	719	37	591 (564)	628	—
Ireland/Irlande . . . . .	23	177	200	22	146	168	—
Israel/Israël . . . . .	168	1 427	1 595	12	748	760	—
Italy/Italie . . . . .	290	1 816 (1 655)	2 106	152	796 (718)	948	6 899
Jamaica/Jamaïque □ . . . . .	7 604	24 152 (22 207)	31 756	9 067	26 180	35 247	—
Japan/Japon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan/Jordanie . . . . .	71 114	25 596 (22 575)	96 710	18 576	9396	27 972	174 206
Kenya/Kenya . . . . .	—	49	49	1	59	60	481
Korea/Corée . . . . .	—	89	89	—	88	88	1 730
Laos/Laos □ . . . . .	1 086	377	1 463	207	152	359	1 670
Lebanon/Liban . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libya/Libye . . . . .	40	185 (115)	225	40	185 (115)	225	—
Luxembourg/Luxembourg . . . . .	1	154	155	—	—	—	—
Malawi/Malawi . . . . .	81	2 463 (2 056)	2 544	42	2 058 (1 759)	2 100	—
	2	100 (77)	102	—	88 (62)	88	—

\* The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed *Foreigners* indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention. Differentiation between nationals and foreigners is, in general, based on the residence of the applicant rather than on nationality.

\*\* See Chart 11 for additional information as to some countries. It should be noted that no fees are required to maintain patents in force in Canada and the USA and Cyprus.

<sup>1</sup> The first line of figures relate to patents only; the second line of figures relate to inventors' certificates.

<sup>2</sup> Period: April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969.

\* These figures include special patents for medicaments.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

\* Les chiffres entre parenthèses dans la colonne *Etrangers* indiquent le nombre de fois où le droit de priorité, prévu à l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, a été revendiqué. La différenciation entre nationaux et étrangers est, en général, fondée plutôt sur la résidence du déposant que sur sa nationalité.

\*\* Voir Tableau II pour des renseignements supplémentaires pour certains pays. Il n'y a pas de taxes exigibles au Canada, à Chypre ni aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique pour le maintien en vigueur des brevets.

<sup>1</sup> La première ligne de chiffres concerne uniquement les brevets; la seconde ligne de chiffres concerne les certificats d'auteur d'invention.

<sup>2</sup> Période: 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1968 au 31 mars 1969.

\* Ces chiffres comprennent les brevets spéciaux de médicaments.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

## PATENTS

## Chart Ia (continued)

## BREVETS

## Tableau Ia (suite)

Countries Pays	Applications for patents filed by Demandes de brevets déposées par des			Grants of patents to Brevets délivrés à des			Patents in force at the end of 1968 ** Brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1968 **
	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners * Etrangers *	Total Totaux	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners * Etrangers *	Total Totaux	
Malaysia/Malaisie □ . . . . .							
Malta/Malte . . . . .	4	51 (30)	55		27 (10)	27	171
Mexico/Mexique . . . . .	2 983	11 944 (10 750)	14 927	1 454	5 817 (5 236)	7 271	—
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	10	45 (25)	55	19	50 (32)	69	—
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	20	385 (346)	405	19	363 (332)	382	3 367
Netherlands/Pays-Bas . . . . .	2 477	16 420 (15 265)	18 897	278	2 046 (1 876)	2 324	16 500
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 037	2 916	3 953	—	—	—	—
Nigeria/Nigéria . . . . .	—	138	138	—	138	138	1 607
Norway/Norvège . . . . .	987	4 262	5 249	193	1 442	1 635	14 911
O.A.M.P.I. □ . . . . .							
Pakistan/Pakistan □ . . . . .							
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	53	1 012	1 065	21	822	843	—
Poland/Pologne . . . . .	4 585	1 931	6 516	1 764	446	2 210	—
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .	95	1 304	1 399	73	1 076	1 149	—
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . . .	115	412 (390)	527	—	(335)	406	—
Rumania/Roumanie <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1 993	1 140 (996)	3 133	2 231	315 (256)	2 546	6 600
Rwanda/Rwanda . . . . .	—	6	6	—	6	6	34
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone □ . . . . .							
Singapore/Singapour . . . . .	5	262	267	5	262	267	1 240
Somalia/Somalie . . . . .	5	78	83	—	5	78	83
South Africa/Afrique du Sud . . . . .	2 392	6 191 (5 304)	8 583	—	—	5 766	—
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	3 792	9 388 (8 202)	13 180	2 758	6 827 (9 585)	9 585	73 884
Sudan/Soudan □ . . . . .							
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	4 742	13 338	18 080	1 727	6 703	8 430	45 955
Switzerland/Suisse <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	5 928	13 609 (12 163)	19 537	4 277	13 173	17 450	—
Syrian Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Syrienne	12	108 (86)	120	12	108 (86)	120	—
Tanzania/Tanzanie □ . . . . .							
Trinidad and Tobago							
Trinité et Tobago . . . . .	2	125 (23)	127	2	125 (23)	127	1 515
Tunisia/Tunisie . . . . .	7	228 (222)	235	6	254 (250)	260	—
Turkey/Turquie . . . . .	87	545 (403)	632	37	433 (389)	470	8 306
Uganda/Ouganda . . . . .	—	55	55	—	55 (55)	55	649
U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S. <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	16	3 792	3 808	—	829	829	—
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie	106 462	158	106 620	24 497	127	24 624	—
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	86	571	657	36	610	646	—
Uruguay/Uruguay . . . . .	26 711	35 284 (30 089)	61 995	—	—	43 038	—
U.S.A./Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	234	326 (224)	560	165	351	516	—
Venezuela/Venezuela . . . . .	67 180	26 291	93 471	45 782	13 320	59 102	839 009
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie . . . . .	325	1 867	2 192	30	660	690	—
Zambia/Zambie . . . . .	1 006	2 144	3 150	138	742	880	5 397
Zanzibar/Zanzibar □ . . . . .	3	193 (159)	196	2	142 (122)	144	—

<sup>4</sup> O.A.M.P.I. is the abbreviated name of the African and Malgasy Industrial Property Office serving as the national industrial property office of each of the following States: Federal Republic of Cameroun, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Ivory Coast, Republic of Dahomey, Republic of Gabon, Republic of Upper Volta, Malgasy Republic, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Niger, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Chad, Republic of Togo.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Rumania include both inventors' certificates and patents.

<sup>6</sup> Including Liechtenstein.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>8</sup> Complete specifications filed by: nationals - 11 350; foreigners - 28 043; total - 39 393.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>4</sup> O.A.M.P.I. est le sigle de l'Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle servant comme l'office national de la propriété industrielle pour chacun des Etats suivants: République Fédérale du Cameroun, République Centrafricaine, République du Congo, République de la Côte d'Ivoire, République du Dahomey, République Gabonaise, République de la Haute Volta, République Malgache, République Islamique de Mauritanie, République du Niger, République du Sénégal, République du Tchad, République du Togo.

<sup>5</sup> Les chiffres pour la Roumanie comprennent les certificats d'auteur d'invention et les brevets.

<sup>6</sup> Y compris le Liechtenstein.

<sup>7</sup> Voir note N° 1.

<sup>8</sup> Descriptions complètes déposées par: des nationaux - 11 350; des étrangers - 28 043; total - 39 393.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

PATENTS  
Chart 1bPatent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein
Algeria		1		15		1	5	2	3		128	20	7	2	1				18	4	3
Argentina	*	16	16	50	7	1	59	14	16	2	350	461		2	5		5	4	202	83	9
Australia	6	*	45	91	3	1	250	26	78	16	385	1 109	1	6	13	6	15	14	151	586	26
Austria	1	6	*	94	1	13	36	188	74	23	426	4 960	3	129	75	5	6	2	362	100	90
Belgium		18	102	*		11	79	76	114	18	2 045	4 093		4	26	9		12	461	437	64
Brazil	36	9	31	72	*		122	23	61	10	397	797		4	13	2	5	2	165	179	15
Bulgaria <sup>1</sup>		1	15	33		*	2	13	6		48	189	173	4	27				17	22	2
Burundi								1			24	46	35		1				9	2	3
Canada	8	123	115	156	4	3	*	53	95	56	1 052	1 925		1	35	18	2	22	332	783	2
Ceylon		4	2	2			1	4	1		3	22				1	1		1	5	1
Chile	16	2	6	28	5	—	30	4	4	2	33	166			1			1	24	31	2
China (Rep.)		2	1	3			10	9	3		28	53		2			1		15	530	2
Colombia	10	1	1	3	1		13		9		45	106		2					23	18	
Costa Rica								4			3	37		1					1	2	
Cuba		1		3	1	1	2	1	1		5	14	4		1				2	1	
Cyprus											2	11							2		
Czechoslov.	1	3	96	68		1	17	*	19	8	200	551	707	2	74	6	1	4	77	73	3
Denmark	2	15	54	78	1	3	27	37	*	49	275	1 231	55	2	41	4	4	4	126	129	28
Ecuador	3	1			1		6		1		4	28		1				1	6		5
Finland		3	24	52	2	1	55	24	68	*	108	590	25	2	8	1		1	47	36	18
France	16	65	336	660	9	35	223	312	211	45	*	9 444	590	12	119	15	12	23	1 341	1 715	149
Germany F. R.	22	87	599	408	12	30	235	447	291	101	3 200	*		12	151	17	18	29	1 032	2 360	122
Germ. D. R. □	3	21	178	140	2	—	86	112	89	22	1 035			2	38	1	—	11	207	321	44
Ghana		1		1			2				2	11							1		
Greece		3	12	32		2	20	3	9	1	97	211	11	*	5			2	100	16	10
Guatemala	1			54		—	16	8	5		122	207	13		4			4	111	8	8
Hungary		1	44	34		—	6	54	14	1	95	365	390	2	*	2	1	—	39	45	10
Iceland									5		3	5	3						1	1	1
India	1	15	23	30	1	2	54	44	26	8	170	557		4	23	*		3	92	177	9
Indonesia		4	30	30		—	40	32	8	—	173	456		—	20			2	31	110	12
Iran			1	8		1	7	1	4	1	58	108		3	1	2		8	20	19	5
Iraq			1	5		5	4	5	3		24	21	4	1	1	1		2	1	1	1

General Remarks : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to patents granted.

\* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

<sup>1</sup> Figures appearing in parentheses relate to inventors' certificates.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

Remarques générales: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux délivrances de brevets.

\* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a.

<sup>1</sup> Les chiffres entre parenthèses s'appliquent aux certificats d'auteurs d'invention.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.



**Demandes de brevets déposées par des étrangers et brevets délivrés  
à des étrangers, en 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

**BREVETS  
Tableau Ib**

Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Monaco Monaco	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Rhodesia Rhodésie	Rumania Roumanie	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Yugoslavia Yougoslavie	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ←	Pays de délivrance ↓
1	1		10		3	6	3					4		18	28	14	77		A 3	380	Algérie	
2	14			1	6	10		1		1	8	23	74	474	24	556	2 185		B 34	4 716	Argentine	
3	4		495	159	26	5	1	1	1		73	14	202	460	31	2 287	5 886	2	C 33	12 511	Australie	
2		2	300	24	11	7	5	2			22	3	81	184	1	910	2 471		12	4 920		
16	1		498	1	24	1	25	1		21	4	21	209	1 257	97	408	1 092	20	D 31	10 246	Autriche	
6		1	437		16	3	20	1	1	17	12	7	220	1 054	36	336	1 089	12	17	7 879		
26		3	933		21		18				12	77	270	986	104	1 361	4 640	28	E 20	16 068	Belgique	
26		3	933		21		18				12	77	270	986	104	1 361	4 617	28	20	15 995		
2	12		212		15	8	1	11	2	2	10	21	96	337	18	369	2 352	1	F 34	5 447	Brésil	
3	2	2	51								3	5	16	57	1	86	413		1	1 009		
			6		2		17	1					8	81	1	32	50	1	G 9	760	Bulgarie	
			2				12			1				28	3	9	3		1	190		
										1										6	Burundi	
																1				1		
2	17		517	11	58		18	7	2	3	50	31	432	644	121	2 127	19 138	4	H 28	27 995	Canada	
4	20	1	459	7	43		6	1	1	3	37	16	346	556	35	1 862	17 583	3	22	24 543		
1			4			1		1		1				21	5	36	30		I 5	143	Ceylan	
			6											29	1	28	36			148		
1	3		33	1	4	3		1			5	7	9	77	11	66	434		J 5	1 012	Chili	
1	2		29		2	2	1	1				6	20	85	16	59	404	1	1	1 035		
			40			1					2		2	29		33	483	1	K 2	1 241	Chine (Rép.)	
			6					4					2	8		14	211		1	539		
1	6		27		1	4						8		133		41	601		L 13	1 066	Colombie	
1	5		4											24		11	206		2	309		
	3		2									3		4		5	96		M 6	164	Costa Rica	
	1		1										15			2	37			72		
			1				1			1	1	3		5		2	3			46	Cuba	
											1			34		3	6			95		
											1			9		19	6			50	Chypre	
											1			9		19	6			50		
2			70		2		71			8	1	8	81	287	47	233	310	10	N 2	3 042	Tchécoslovaq.	
2			15		2		11			3		2	31	150		73	44	3		926		
3	2	1	424	1	79	2	10	1	2	2	5	11	566	458	24	630	1 196	1	O 5	5 588	Danemark	
3			157		28		2	1					155	160	4	182	381	4	7	1 691		
1			3									4	2	18		10	83		P 5	183	Equateur	
	1		4										1	15		5	52		1	126		
2			106		40	2	3	2		1	2	8	519	223	74	245	528	1		2 821	Finlande	
2			23		12		1		1	1			129	28	2	39	127			538		
35	6	25	1 278	2	54	15	79	16	2	63	47	220	803	2 272	542	3 790	11 392	18	Q 104	36 095	France	
33	15	15	1 270	6	62	15	73	17	1	65	56	202	803	2 056	414	3 508	10 794	19	72	32 363		
36	7	2	1 413	7	105	13	83	15	3	64	54	125	1 066	2 474	561	4 074	12 083	25	R 34	31 417	Allemagne R. F.	
7		4	556	2	33	15	18	4		20	13	16	329	795	60	1 024	3 804	6	6	9 026		
																					Allem. R. D. □	
			3								2			13		12	15		S 1	64	Ghana	
			3								2			13		12	15		1	64		
1			55		4		4	1		3	1	17	16	150	2	102	320	1	T 1	1 208	Grèce	
1	1		48		2		2	3	1	3	1	14	20	169	4	101	305	2	4	1 257		
																			U 2	142	Guatemala	
	1		2		2							1		6		7	97					
1			20		2		30			7		2	34	191	19	112	136	5		1 662	Hongrie	
1			25		3		17			2	1	2	15	140	1	47	53	2		698		
			3		7								8	11	2	8	25			82	Islande	
			1		2									4		6	4			26		
3	2		228		9	3	3			5	9	6	61	583	129	698	1 144		V 20	4 141	Inde	
1			257		6		7			22	9	5	123	202	67	665	1 238	1	3	3 578		
3			4								1	1			2	21	53		W 2	178	Indonésie	
2			11		1	3				2	3	2	6	52	26	75	182		X 29	640	Iran	
1	2		9		2		2			2	4	3	6	59	10	72	181		29	591		
			2		2							2	1	7	10	23	58		Y 3	177	Irak	
			2		2							2	1	6	10	19	43		3	146		

A Bahamas 1/-; Colombia 1/-; Turkey 1/-; B Bolivia -/1; Chile -/7; Paraguay -/1; Uruguay -/18; Venezuela -/7. C Chile 1/-; China (National Republic) 1/-; Lebanon 2/-; Malta 1/-; Nigeria 1/-; Pakistan -/1; Philippines 1/-; UK. Colonies 26/11. D Bermuda -/2; China (National Republic) 1/-; Netherlands Antilles 30/15. E Rumania 20/20. F Bahamas 6/-; Chile 3/1; China (National Republic) 3/-; Curaçao 2/-; Colombia 3/-; Jamaica 1/-; Peru 4/-; Uruguay 6/-; Venezuela 5/-; G Bahamas 3/-; Rwanda 3/-; Sudan 3/1. H Bahamas -/1; Borneo -/2; Ceylon 1/-; China (National Republic) 4/1; Colombia -/1; Haiti 1/-; Hong Kong 2/-; Iceland 1/4; Indonesia 1/-; Jamaica 1/-; Korea 1/-; Lebanon 4/-; Mauritania -/1; Morocco 1/-; Pakistan -/1; Peru 2/-; Philippines -/2; Puerto Rico 4/2; Saudi Arabia 2/-; Syrian Arab Republic -/1; Trinidad and Tobago -/1; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela 2/-; K Bermudes 1/-; Philippines 1/-; United Arab Republic -/1. L Jamaica 1/-; Venezuela 9/-; Others 3/2. M Colombia 2/-; Guatemala 3/-; Venezuela 1/-; N Lebanon 1/-; Morocco 1/-; O Antilles -/4; Bahamas 3/2; Central African Republic -/1; Ethiopia 1/-; Iceland 1/-; P Colombia 5/-; Kenya -/1. Q Algeria 6/6; Bahamas 14/6;

Cameroon -/2; Chile 2/1; China (People's Republic) 4/1; Colombia 1/-; Congo (Brazzaville) 1/-; Korea 1/2; Ivory Coast 3/1; Ethiopia -/1; Haiti 3/2; Irak -/1; Iran -/1; Jordan 1/1; Laos 2/-; Lebanon 3/4; Madagascar 3/3; Morocco 9/7; Mauritania -/4; Netherlands Antilles 30/18; Peru 1/2; Philippines 1/-; Syrian Arab Republic 2/-; Senegal 3/-; Chad -/1; Tunisia 1/1; United Arab Republic -/2; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela 2/1; Viet Nam 2/1; Others 8/3. R Chile 1/1; China (National Republic) 3/1; Colombia 1/1; Dominican Republic 2/-; Iceland 2/-; Indonesia -/1; Jamaica 1/-; Korea 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Malta 1/-; Morocco 2/-; Pakistan 1/-; Peru 3/-; Philippines 2/-; Saudi Arabia 1/-; Turkey 5/1; Uganda 1/-; United Arab Republic 2/1; Venezuela 4/-; S Ivory Coast 1/-; T Ethiopia -/1; Lebanon -/1; Sudan -/1; Turkey 1/1. U Honduras -/2. V Bahamas 11/-; Bermuda 2/-; Ceylon 1/-; China (People's Republic) 2/-; Malaysia 1/1; West Indies 3/-; South West Africa -/1; Others -/1. W China (National Republic) 1/-; Malaysia 1/-; X Bahamas 24/24; China (National Republic) 1/-; Colombia -/1; Lebanon 1/1; New Caledonia 1/-; Turkey 2/3. Y Bahamas 1/1; Turkey 1/1; Venezuela 1/1.

## PATENTS

## Chart 1b (continued)

## Patent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners

## During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein
Ireland	1	5	2	17			30	2	30	1	52	143		3	—	1	*		19	5	7
Israel	2	3	12	30	—		14	3	16	9	162	255	2	2	10		3	*	56	26	11
Italy	20	49	259	340	12	29	135	192	140	38	2 544	5 855	5		74	10	10	22	*	880	95
Japan	4	100	151	194	10	9	233	129	138	33	1 244	4 677		4	57	12	6	13	429	*	44
Jordan	2	24	37	63	1	1	82	35	31	3	473	1 531		3	8		1	2	144		23
Kenya <sup>2</sup>				2			1		1		4	8							6		
Korea		1		3			2		1		2	15							1	2	1
Lebanon				1			2	5	2		18	62			2	1			9		
Libya				2			2	1	1		24	29			2				22	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	17	248		3	7	2	5		837	497	2	1				3	74	11	15
Malawi	1	2		1			1				709	393	1	1				2	59	13	14
Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/>												2	6			1			3	2	
Malta									1			6		1							
Mexico	7	160	120	170			410	598			817	597						240	1 194	1 251	
Monaco	5	50	66	53			179	290			349	290						116	581	581	
Morocco		2	2	8		1	6	1	4	1	32	33	2	1	2				2		
Netherlands	6	23	121	471	1	6	79	93	136	26	1 535	4 094	170	3	55	4	7	12	423	770	54
New Zealand <sup>3</sup>	2	277	4	17	1		61	1	18	2	176	419	8		5		1	2	55	37	5
Nigeria		2	1								3	12					1				
Norway	1	7	35	81	1	2	63	12	134	68	190	743	40	2	9	2	1	6	93	99	24
O.A.M.P.I. <input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	11	21			16	1	43	15	59	226		1	2				32	24	4
Pakistan <input type="checkbox"/>																					
Philippines		14	3	6	1		21		4	1	17	73		2		1			33	120	
Poland		3	40	51			17	81	24	5	136	321	361	3	57	1			33	63	
Portugal		2	13	46	2		14	4	14	6	138	211		3	1			2	59	39	9
Rumania		1	10	18	4		5	8	6	1	83	235		3					10	3	1
Rwanda		2	26	19			7	25	9	2	139	302	146	3	27				77	17	5
Singapore		5					1	2	2		34	85	71	—	2				36	8	
Somalia												4							15	17	
South Africa	1	94	62	78			91	7	37	5	301	842		3	5			11	123	105	
Spain	12	8	86	170	3	5	48	31	105	9	1 480	1 711	—	3	10	1	2	5	551	155	33
Sweden	8	16	47	118	2	2	28	20	38	7	1 154	1 146	2	2	5	3	2	7	402	82	36
Switzerland	1	37	149	156	2	12	149	139	260	163	727	3 009	146	2	65	3	7	6	245	317	58
	2	15	66	66	1	1	59	47	130	39	451	1 501	87	2	15	1	1	6	133	88	25
	4	13	328	151	1	9	57	142	110	32	1 283	5 152		3	40	8	8	16	491	428	132
	2	17	292	132	1	12	68	171	77	16	1 142	4 786		1	43	6	2	14	433	322	171

<sup>2</sup> Patents are not originally issued in Kenya but only registered on the basis of patents previously granted in the United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup> Period April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969.

☐ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>2</sup> Les brevets ne sont pas délivrés au Kenya mais seulement enregistrés sur la base de brevets délivrés au Royaume-Uni.

<sup>3</sup> Période: 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1968 au 31 mars 1969.

☐ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.



## PATENTS

Chart 1b (continued)

Patent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin → Reporting country ↓	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein
Syrian Arab R.						1			2		9	17	10	1					3	1	1
Tanzania □																					
Trinidad and Tobago							1				3	3									
Tunisia		1	1	6	1	1	2	1	3		79	21	2	1	1				13	1	4
Turkey		8	5	23		2	13	10	2		49	128		1		2			17	9	6
Uganda		1		2					1		5	9								2	2
U.S.S.R. <sup>1</sup>		12	53	82			44	54	22	28	520	571	374	6	79	1			121	273	15
United Arab R.		1	2	7	1	1	5	8	1		28	73	34	1	12	4	1		26	7	4
United Kingd. <sup>4</sup>	15 6	249 202	261 255	405 206	10 6	27 15	586 266	345 269	355 131	81 39	2 777 2 172	7 557 5 751	294	6	113 68	26 10	56 49	61 32	874 663	2 331 1 398	113 22
Uruguay	36 30	3 7		1	7 4		7 7	3	2 1		22 18	39 45			1 1				9 11	4 6	1
U.S.A.	45 18	313 119	286 160	384 169	29 13	10 1	1 558 897	174 96	195 82	94 31	2 522 1 446	6 455 3 442		19 3	54 21	13 15	29 10	73 38	960 477	4 051 1 444	13 15
Venezuela	8 1	— 3	10 —	33 5	1 2		46 19	3 1	7 2		71 20	125 47		4 —			4 —		58 10	26 —	6 1
Yugoslavia		2 1	84 33	47 4		2 1	15 2	94 29	14 9	2 2	150 87	493 133	241 101	6 1	62 15	1 —		1 1	145 77	49 16	14 —
Zambia	1	7 2	2	2			6 7			1	2 3	5 4		1 1		2 —	1 —		4 —	1 1	
Zanzibar □																					

<sup>4</sup> Figures for the United Kingdom in heavy type relate to complete specifications filed and not to patents granted.

<sup>4</sup> Les chiffres en gras pour le Royaume-Uni s'appliquent aux descriptions complètes déposées et non aux brevets délivrés.

**Demandes de brevets déposés par des étrangers et brevets délivrés  
à des étrangers, en 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

**BREVETS**  
**Tableau 1b (suite)**

Luxembourg	Mexico	Monaco	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia	Rumania	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Yugoslavia	Others	Total	Pays d'origine
Luxembourg	Mexique	Monaco	Pays-Bas	Nouvelle-Zélande	Norvège	Panama	Pologne	Portugal	Rhodésie	Roumanie	Afrique du Sud	Espagne	Suède	Suisse	U.R.S.S.	Royaume-Uni	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Yougoslavie	Autres	Total	Pays de délivrance
1			1			1	3			1		4		12	2	9	27		V <sup>1</sup> 2	108	Rép. Arabe Syrienne
1			1			1	3			1		4		12	2	9	27		2	108	Tanzanie □
			5								1			3		16	91		W <sup>1</sup> 2	125	Trinité et Tobago
		1	5				1					5		22	1	11	48		X <sup>1</sup> 1	228	Tunisie
3	2		15		2							6		16	2	24	60		2	254	Turquie
3	2		25				1					3	12	36	7	47	136			545	
			18				1					2	9	27	5	38	116			433	
			2								1			2		15	14		Y <sup>1</sup> 1	55	Ouganda
			2								1			2		15	14		1	55	
1	1		81		14	3	79			5		11	193	332	*	383	423	9	Z <sup>1</sup> 3	3 792	U.R.S.S.
1			32		2		5				1	1	31	97		74	65	4		829	
							3							2		1	1			158	
1			16		2		10	1		3	2	6	5	50	70	34	152	1	A <sup>1</sup> 2	571	Rép. Arabe Unie
			10		7		18			16	1	9	4	62	42	44	144			610	
21	9	4	834	46	97	24	77	19	11	56	132	124	954	1 884	508	*	13 961	11	B <sup>2</sup> 264	35 284	Royaume-Uni
56	7	1	977	34	62	4	53	6	3	27	74	58	716	1 173	300		12 588	5	43	28 043	
			3			2						7		27		28	128		C <sup>2</sup> 2	326	Uruguay
			8								1	6		21		28	142		1	351	
	177	1	790	22	95		55	15	1	53	102	133	941	1 551	329	4 660	*	17	D <sup>2</sup> 72	26 291	Etats-Unis Am.
7	40	4	476	13	49		25	7		21	35	48	569	822	95	2 481		4	107	13 320	
3	4		69		3	4	1					14	10	151	1	132	1 065	1	E <sup>2</sup> 7	1 867	Venezuela
2	1		37		2	2					1	2	7	63		47	384		1	660	
			59		3		27			7	1	8	59	217	45	90	204	*		2 144	Yugoslavie
			11		2		5				3		20	62		58	69			742	
			1		1		1		7		25		2	3		55	66			193	Zambie
									4		25		1			33	58			142	Zanzibar □

V<sup>1</sup> Lebanon 2/2; — W<sup>1</sup> Jamaica 1/1; Venezuela 1/1. — X<sup>1</sup> Lebanon -/1; Morocco -/1; Turkey 1/-; — Y<sup>1</sup> Ecuador 1/1. — Z<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 3/-; — A<sup>1</sup> Lebanon 1/-; Turkey 1/-; — B<sup>2</sup> Andorra 3/-; Bahamas 37/4; Bermuda 4/2; Bolivia 1/-; Ceylon -/1; Chile 2/-; China (National Republic) 3/1; Chino (People's Republic) 3/-; Colombia 1/-; Costa Rica 1/-; Cyprus -/1; Gibraltar 7/-; Haiti 1/-; Hong Kong 73/12; Iceland -/4; Iran 2/-; Jamaica 3/-; Kenya 8/1; Korea 3/-; Lebanon 2/-; Malaysia 20/6; Malta 4/-; Mauritius 1/-; Netherlands Antilles 56/-; New Caledonia 2/-; Nigeria 6/1; Peru 1/-; Philippines 4/-; Puerto Rico 1/-; Saudi Arabia 1/-; Singapore -/5; Swaziland -/1; Tanzania 2/-; Thailand 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago 1/-; Turkey 1/1; Uganda -/1; United Arab Republic 2/1; Uruguay 2/-; Venezuela 1/1; Zambia 4/-; — C<sup>2</sup> Colombia 1/-; Chile 1/-; Vene-

zuela -/1. — D<sup>2</sup> Algeria -/1; Bermuda 2/-; Bolivia 1/1; British West Indies 3/4; Chile 6/2; China (National Republic) 3/5; Colombia 1/2; Costa Rica 1/-; Cyprus -/1; El Salvador -/2; Haiti 1/2; Honduras -/1; Hong Kong -/7; Iceland -/4; Indonesia -/25; Iran -/1; Jamaica 4/1; Jordan 1/-; Kenya -/2; Korea 4/2; Lebanon -/3; Liberia -/1; Morocco -/4; Nicaragua -/2; Nigeria -/2; Pakistan 1/-; Peru 7/5; Philippines 9/2; Saudi Arabia 1/1; Singapore -/1; Sudan -/2; Tanzania -/1; Thailand 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago -/1; Turkey 1/3; Uganda -/1; United Arab Republic 17/1; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela 6/13; Viet Nam 1/-; — E<sup>2</sup> Colombia 4/-; Chile 1/-; Jamaica 1/-; Kenya -/1; Uruguay 1/-.

**Patents Kept in Force During 1968 by the Payment of Renewal Fees**  
**Brevets maintenus en vigueur au cours de 1968 par le paiement des taxes de renouvellement**

Number of patents kept in force at the end of the																					Total
<i>Nombre de brevets maintenus en vigueur à la fin de la</i>																					<i>Total</i>
Reporting countries	First year after time of application	2nd year after time of application	3rd year after time of application	4th year after time of application	5th year after time of application	6th year after time of application	7th year after time of application	8th year after time of application	9th year after time of application	10th year after time of application	11th year after time of application	12th year after time of application	13th year after time of application	14th year after time of application	15th year after time of application	16th year after time of application	17th year after time of application	18th year after time of application	19th year after time of application	20th year after time of application	Beyond 20th year after time of application
<i>Pays</i>	<i>1<sup>re</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>2<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>3<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>4<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>5<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>6<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>7<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>8<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>9<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>10<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>11<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>12<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>13<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>14<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>15<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>16<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>17<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>18<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>19<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>20<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>	<i>Au-delà de la 20<sup>e</sup> année à compter de la demande</i>
Algeria/Algérie . . . .	479	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia/Australie <sup>1</sup> . .	—	—	—	5 830	6 244	6 065	5 353	4 354	3 737	2 678	3 033	1 907	1 634	1 031	744	—	—	—	—	—	42 610
Austria/Autriche <sup>2</sup> . . .	8 884	7 318	6 297	5 188	4 475	3 618	3 061	2 730	2 307	2 120	1 863	1 699	890	746	549	—	—	134	—	—	52 575
Belgium/Belgique . . . .	17 456	15 223	14 793	12 942	11 070	9 749	8 177	6 553	5 459	4 447	3 473	2 871	2 479	2 029	1 673	1 305	1 007	777	627	444	122 554
Bulgaria/Bulgarie . . . .	—	1	49	168	157	86	49	48	43	32	17	7	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	668
Ceylon/Ceylan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	62	66	84	72	106	92	92	70	63	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	753
Colombia/Colombie . . . .	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	126
Czechoslov./Tchécoslov. .	471	468	467	467	467	283	283	283	164	138	118	63	49	34	25	—	—	—	—	—	3 780
Finland/Finlande . . . .	—	33	105	167	237	315	474	561	528	496	427	365	290	240	200	115	85	—	—	—	4 638
France/France <sup>3</sup> . . . .	51 236	44 534	42 021	36 851	32 153	27 840	23 397	19 518	16 615	14 062	10 916	9 402	8 212	7 159	5 881	4 681	3 773	3 173	2 572	1 859	365 857
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)	1	280	2 044	6 065	10 163	11 710	12 890	12 977	12 245	11 624	9 969	8 364	7 152	5 923	4 944	3 702	2 839	2 318	—	330 <sup>4</sup>	125 540
Iceland/Islande □ . . . .	—	—	—	—	3 358	2 945	2 653	2 235	1 920	1 455	1 196	1 042	866	634	546	388	—	—	—	—	19 238
India/Inde . . . . .	—	—	—	—	125	118	66	48	61	61	36	26	36	27	19	—	—	—	—	—	1 321
Iraq/Irak . . . . .	168	174	184	172	743	841	639	558	416	355	273	195	162	138	91	74	—	—	—	—	4 485
Ireland/Irlande . . . . .	—	—	—	—	93	82	80	70	53	42	36	25	16	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon/Liban . . . . .	225	168	153	100	93	82	80	70	53	42	36	25	16	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg/Luxembg . . .	2 493	2 451	2 218	1 954	1 856	1 540	1 184	699	639	551	384	261	182	138	110	75	71	71	73	38	16 988
Malawi/Malawi . . . . .	—	—	—	82	87	236	155	125	122	105	54	5	6	17	11	9	—	—	—	—	1 014
Malta/Malte . . . . .	—	—	—	—	15	7	11	15	5	7	4	10	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	61	42	43	26	26	16	21	20	20	8	3	—	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	296
Netherlands/Pays-Bas <sup>5</sup>	2 293	2 051	1 911	1 743	2 221	2 193	1 775	1 688	1 467	1 137	848	888	859	600	559	336	299	205	—	—	23 073
O.A.M.P.I. □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines/Philippines <sup>6</sup>	843	512	474	525	291	148	88	82	47	52	36	23	10	3	—	2	5	—	—	—	3 140
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . .	—	—	—	320	243	328	266	219	210	202	143	149	89	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 214
South Africa Afrique du Sud . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 088
Switzerland/Suisse . . . .	1 025	5 735	9 877	10 891	10 002	8 987	7 925	6 675	5 814	5 114	4 036	3 428	2 795	2 426	1 872	1 533	1 087	893	—	—	90 115
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne . . .	73	118	129	126	91	93	80	88	62	58	25	29	38	33	43	—	—	—	—	—	1 086
Uruguay/Uruguay . . . . .	800	370	90	35	60	65	47	41	38	47	41	32	26	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 723
U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S. <sup>7</sup> . . . .	—	45	299	243	146	103	68	52	34	18	19	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	52 975	31 457	26 769	22 413	18 526	15 897	13 544	10 608	8 938	7 549	6 475	5 070	3 603	—	—	29 <sup>9</sup>	—	223 853
Zambia/Zambie . . . . .	—	491	—	164	165	259	192	160	159	179	160	54	19	22	24	17	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures relate to renewal fees paid on the expiration of a certain year from the date of patent and not from the date of application. The total is taken from Chart 1a, i.e. "estimated".

<sup>2</sup> Patents kept in force after publication, not application. Figures are valid for period ending September 30, 1968 and include 1676 patents of addition.

<sup>3</sup> Figures include special patents for medicaments but not certificates of addition.

<sup>4</sup> Prolongation due to special laws relating to certain applications filed up to and including 1948.

<sup>5</sup> Patents kept in force to the end of 1968 after the first to the 18th year of granting.

<sup>6</sup> Annual fee is not payable until the commencement of the 5th year after issuance and after the 17th year.

<sup>7</sup> Figures do not include 525 patents entered in the State Register in 1968 but on which fees were not paid by January 1, 1969.

<sup>8</sup> Renewal fees are not payable until the commencement of the 5th year. Figures exclude approximately 500 patents of addition on which no renewal fees are payable but include 3200 fees paid in advance of the current year.

<sup>9</sup> Figures relating to patents extended beyond their normal term due to special circumstances.

□ Figure for this State are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> Les chiffres concernent des taxes de renouvellement payées à l'expiration d'une certaine année de la date du brevet et non pas à partir de la date de la demande. Le total est repris du Tableau 1a, « estimé ».

<sup>2</sup> Brevets maintenus en vigueur après la publication, et non après le dépôt de la demande. Les chiffres sont valables pour la période se terminant le 30 septembre 1968 et comprennent 1676 brevets additionnels.

<sup>3</sup> Les chiffres comprennent les brevets spéciaux de médicaments, mais non les certificats d'addition.

<sup>4</sup> Prolongations dues à des lois spéciales relatives à certaines demandes déposées jusqu'en 1948 y compris.

<sup>5</sup> Brevets maintenus en vigueur à la fin de 1968 de la première à la 18<sup>e</sup> année, après délivrance.

<sup>6</sup> Les taxes de renouvellement ne sont pas exigées avant le commencement de la cinquième année et après la 17<sup>e</sup> année.

<sup>7</sup> Les chiffres ne comprennent pas 525 brevets enregistrés dans le Registre de l'Etat en 1968 mais pour lesquels les taxes n'ont pas été payées au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1969.

<sup>8</sup> Les taxes de renouvellement ne sont pas exigées avant le commencement de la cinquième année. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas environ 500 brevets additionnels sur lesquels aucune taxe de renouvellement n'est exigible, mais comprennent 3200 taxes payées à l'avance au cours de l'année en cours.

<sup>9</sup> Ces chiffres s'appliquent aux brevets prolongés au-delà de leur terme normal pour des raisons spéciales.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.



PATENTS  
Chart III

## Patents Granted During 1968, Broken Down According to the International Classification

## Brevets délivrés au cours de 1968 répartis selon la Classification internationale

BREVETS  
Tableau III

Countries	Classes																				Totals	
Pays																					Totaux	
	A. Human Necessities. 1. Agriculture A. Nécessités courantes de la vie. 1. Activités rurales	2. Foodstuffs and Tobacco 2. Alimentation et tabac	3. Personal and Domestic Articles 3. Objets personnels et ménagers	4. Health and Amusement 4. Santé, sauvegarde et amusements	B. Performing Operations. 5. Separating and Mixing B. Techniques industrielles diverses, transports, 5. Séparation et mélange.	6. Shaping 6. Façonnage	7. Printing 7. Imprimerie	8. Transporting 8. Transports	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy. 9. Chemistry C. Chimie et Métallurgie. 9. Chimie	10. Metallurgy 10. Métallurgie	D. Textiles and Paper. 11. Textiles and Flexible materials D. Textiles et papiers. 11. Textiles et matériaux flexibles	12. Paper 12. Papier	E. Fixed Constructions. 13. Building E. Constructions fixes. 13. Travaux publics et bâtiment	14. Mining 14. Exploitation minière	F. Mechanical Engineering, Lighting, Heating, Weapons, Blast- sing. 15. Engines and Pumps. F. Mécan., éclair., chauff., armement et sautage. 15. Mach. motrices, moteurs et pompes	16. Engineering in General 16. Technologie en général	17. Lighting and Heating 17. Eclairage et chauffage	18. Weapons and Blasting 18. Armement et sautage	G. Physics. 19. Instruments G. Physique. 19. Instruments	20. Nucleonics 20. Science nucléaire	H. Electricity. 21. Electricity H. Électricité. 21. Électricité	
Australia/Australie . . .	67	88	125	276	188	349	84	348	1 547	162	265	22	164	51	458	168	—	—	420	19	736	5 537
Austria/Autriche . . .	339	131	331	401	187	698	114	684	2 232	392	438	89	564	87	156	231	306	46	748	57	929	9 160
Belgium/Belgique <sup>1</sup> . . .	405	246	464	583	587	1 651	207	1 334	4 820	461	722	43	842	45	1 011	—	679	—	1 575	170	1 611	17 456
Bulgaria/Bulgarie <sup>2</sup> . . .	14	4	1	3	7	7	1	18	84	7	3	—	2	5	5	1	3	—	5	—	18	190
Canada/Canada . . .	36	11	—	29	22	27	—	39	101	13	12	5	8	7	21	—	3	2	65	—	61	467
Ceylon/Ceylan . . .	577	330	679	625	1 067	2 369	1 106	2 252	6 255	536	1 915	142	577	204	1 159	—	580	—	2 309	75	3 049	25 806
Chile/Chili . . .	23	—	3	1	7	2	—	14	76	—	1	1	5	2	1	7	3	—	4	1	—	151
Colombia/Colombie . . .	89	32	26	255	42	97	4	69	166	47	30	14	40	11	7	20	51	13	32	2	66	1 113
Costa Rica/Costa Rica . . .	26	13	31	81	8	5	11	10	61	12	12	8	8	3	12	15	3	—	2	1	23	345
Cuba/Cuba . . .	22	3	1	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75
Cyprus/Chypre . . .	10	4	4	53	4	5	—	—	7	4	2	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	6	108
Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie . . .	3	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	38	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	51
Denmark/Danemark . . .	113	62	17	106	212	584	49	331	798	150	202	5	114	37	406	—	138	—	742	14	570	4 650
Finland/Finlande . . .	154	50	65	73	59	157	27	171	541	12	66	3	108	12	89	—	72	—	112	6	210	1 987
France/France <sup>3</sup> . . .	24	17	24	19	33	68	10	44	152	13	25	39	54	1	12	17	41	—	32	—	47	672
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.) . . .	1 042	568	1 802	2 312*	1 371	3 910	855	4 416	8 047	1 137	1 355	140	2 341	294	1 551	3 157	1 732	284	5 535	349	5 738	47 936
Hungary/Hongrie . . .	315	199	482	389	768	1 564	575	2 321	2 947	621	620	103	763	283	574	1 199	653	142	2 384	4 267	—	21 169
Iceland/Islande . . .	45	19	20	61	35	58	10	56	530	22	37	1	19	17	32	—	36	—	129	—	97	1 224
India/Inde . . .	—	4	4	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Ireland/Irlande . . .	39	16	56	40	351	298	27	225	1 287	142	199	21	116	22	247	88	200	17	204	93	404	4 092
Israel/Israël . . .	31	34	25	55	49	74	8	41	270	7	23	3	27	1	7	4	12	—	46	—	39	756
Jordan/Jordanie □ . . .	46	17	48	42	59	54	11	50	367	20	50	2	35	2	10	32	33	—	24	14	32	948
Kenya/Kenya . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea/Corée . . .	10	1	5	2	1	—	3	3	44	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	88
Malawi/Malawi . . .	2	30	7	100	8	28	9	6	83	17	24	9	4	1	3	1	7	—	12	—	8	359
Malaysia/Malaisie □ . . .	22	3	2	11	9	4	—	8	16	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	88
Malta/Malte . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico/Mexique . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	27
Monaco/Monaco . . .	363	509	—	145	—	—	218	145	2 402	—	581	—	—	—	1 818	—	—	—	—	—	1 090	7 271
Morocco/Maroc . . .	1	—	10	3	—	2	3	6	15	1	—	—	7	—	1	3	—	—	8	—	9	69
Netherlands/Pays-Bas . . .	39	12	17	52	4	4	3	25	91	12	13	2	20	12	23	11	16	5	7	—	14	382
O. A. M. P. I. □ . . .	80	38	26	62	74	117	56	166	887	85	81	11	36	13	52	72	73	18	147	27	203	2 324
Philippines/Philippines . . .	44	83	3	69	13	47	5	1	437	31	7	21	11	2	4	21	6	—	10	11	17	843
Rhodesia/Rhodesie <sup>4</sup> . . .	79	27	10	87	31	37	2	75	122	22	8	—	38	10	20	—	17	—	15	—	15	615
Rwanda/Rwanda . . .	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sierra Leone/S. Leone □ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore/Singapour . . .	4	9	2	11	12	8	3	13	77	7	4	—	7	1	—	1	2	—	18	—	88	267
Somalia/Somalie . . .	—	31	1	—	2	—	—	—	27	2	3	2	5	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	83
Spain/Espagne . . .	464	217	248	818	306	974	120	1 050	1 303	244	592	61	553	50	243	436	375	62	487	61	927	9 585
Sweden/Suède . . .	214	99	213	174	70	1 369	194	790	1 278	313	304	178	467	46	648	—	254	—	565	120	1 134	8 430
Switzerland/Suisse . . .	463	251	684	577	2 323	1 964	457	1 263	997	267	1 075	187	897	26	466	710	375	158	2 064	130	2 116	17 450
Tanzania/Tanzanie □ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago . . .	7	1	—	4	2	6	1	1	71	—	1	—	10	13	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	127
Tunisia/Tunisie . . .	10	8	3	18	20	55	—	11	88	3	6	1	4	1	2	2	8	1	21	—	3	265
Uganda/Ouganda . . .	6	2	3	3	1	2	—	—	2	26	1	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni <sup>5</sup> . . .	513	429	1 151	974	1 606	3 441	738	2 945	7 663	970	1 504	119	1 609	—	1 237	2 473	1 463	—	4 553	348	5 657	39 393
Uruguay/Uruguay . . .	32	7	105	16	59	4	4	17	114	4	16	2	57	—	9	26	3	—	21	—	20	576
USSR/URSS <sup>2</sup> . . .	51	13	8	26	20	41	4	30	415	18	39	11	8	3	29	—	13	—	48	—	52	829
Venezuela/Venezuela . . .	26	16	34	41	9	19	2	52	313	32	26	3	23	5	16	7	11	—	49	6	—	690
Zambia/Zambie . . .	18	6	2	16	20	9	—	11	18	21	1	—	5	3	5	—	3	1	2	—	2	144
Zanzibar/Zanzibar □ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Belgium relate to number of patents filed.<sup>2</sup> The first line of figures relate to patents only; the second line of figures relate to inventors' certificates.<sup>3</sup> Figures include certificates of addition and special patents for medicaments.<sup>4</sup> Figures for Rhodesia relate to number of patents filed.<sup>5</sup> Figures relate to complete specifications accepted in 1968. Figures are not available for patents granted broken down according to the above headings; of the above total, no more than approximately 850 are not eventually granted as patents.

\* Including 990 special patents for medicaments.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> Les chiffres pour la Belgique s'appliquent au nombre de brevets déposés.<sup>2</sup> La première ligne de chiffres concerne uniquement les brevets; la seconde ligne de chiffres concerne les certificats d'inventeurs.<sup>3</sup> Ces chiffres comprennent les certificats d'addition et les brevets spéciaux de médicaments.<sup>4</sup> Les chiffres pour la Rhodésie s'appliquent au nombre de brevets déposés.<sup>5</sup> Ces chiffres concernent des descriptions complètes acceptées en 1968. Les chiffres pour les brevets délivrés, selon la classification ci-dessus ne sont pas disponibles; du nombre des descriptions complètes, 850 environ n'aboutissent pas à la délivrance de brevets.

\* Y compris 990 brevets spéciaux de médicaments.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.



UTILITY MODELS / *MODÈLES D'UTILITÉ*UTILITY  
MODELS  
Chart IaApplications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1968  
*Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968**MODÈLES  
D'UTILITÉ  
Tableau Ia*

Countries	Applications for registrations filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements par</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés à</i>			Pays
	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . . .	39 725	12 484	<b>52 209</b>	20 216	2 535	<b>22 751</b>	<i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i>
Italy . . . . .	4 419	778 (712)	<b>5 197</b>	3 935	702	<b>4 637</b>	<i>Italie</i>
Japan . . . . .	112 752	2 033 (1 537)	<b>114 785</b>	21 615	722	<b>22 337</b>	<i>Japon</i>
Korea . . . . .	5 114	15	<b>5 129</b>	820	8	<b>828</b>	<i>Corée</i>
Philippines . . . . .	141	2	<b>143</b>	68	5	<b>73</b>	<i>Philippines</i>
Poland . . . . .	1 647	32	<b>1 679</b>	684	9	<b>693</b>	<i>Pologne</i>
Portugal <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	116	10	<b>126</b>	70	9	<b>79</b>	<i>Portugal</i>
Spain . . . . .	8 311	1 077 (663)	<b>9 388</b>	6 177	663 (541)	<b>6 840</b>	<i>Espagne</i>

<sup>1</sup> From January to August 1968.<sup>1</sup> De janvier à août 1968.

UTILITY  
MODELS  
Chart 1b

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin  
Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés à des  
étrangers, au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine

MODÈLES  
D'UTILITÉ  
Tableau 1b

<div>Country of origin Pays d'origine</div> <div>Reporting country Pays de délivrance</div>	Andorra Andorre	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Chile Chili	China (National Rep.) Chine (Rép. Nat. Soc.)	Colombia Colombie	Costa Rica Costa Rica	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany (F. R.) Allemagne (R. F.)	Germany (D. R.) Allemagne (R. D.)	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde
Germany (F. R.)/Allemagne (R. F.)		10 3	29 7	449 170	224 52	4 —	6 —	116 12	2 —	1 —		2 —		84 8	201 38	38 6	1 603 405			5 1	8 2	7 —
Italy/Italie . . . . .		7 —	11 —		13 —	1 —		3 —						4 —	10 —	2 —	123 —	357 —	1 —			
Japan/Japon . . . . .		1 —	8 4	19 7	7 6			19 1		60 4				7 3	9 3	1 —	80 27	390 190			3 2	3 1
Korea/Corée . . . . .															2 —		3 —					
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .																						
Poland/Pologne . . . . .			3 —											2 1				6 3	9 2			
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .						1 —									1 —			2 2				
Spain/Espagne. . . . .	1 1	10 3	— 1	18 9	20 11			2 1	2 1		1 —		7 —	2 —	10 7	2 4	190 144	233 163				

	Indonesia <i>Indonésie</i>	Iran/ <i>Iran</i>	Ireland/Irlande	Israel/Israël	Italy <i>Italie</i>	Jamaica <i>Jamaïque</i>	Japan <i>Japon</i>	Korea/Corée	Lebanon/Liban	Libya/Libye	Liechtenstein <i>Liechtenstein</i>	Luxembourg <i>Luxembourg</i>	Malaysia/Malaisie	Malta/Malte	Mexico/Mexique	Monaco/Monaco	Morocco/Maroc	Netherlands <i>Pays-Bas</i>	New Zealand <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	Norway/Norvège	Panama/Panama	Paraguay <i>Paraguay</i>	Peru/Pérou	Philippines <i>Philippines</i>
Germany (F. R.)/ <i>Allemagne (R. F.)</i>			7 1	7 2	610 233	1 —	515 50		1 —		113 49	26 12		1 —		1 1	1 —	780 187	3 —	62 7	4 —	1 —	1 —	1 3
Italy/ <i>Italie</i> . . . . .							13 —				8 —						1 —	45 —		1 —	1 —			1 —
Japan/ <i>Japon</i> . . . . .	— 1	— 1	2 1	— 1	40 18			16 —			6 1	1 —						37 16	— 1	3 2				1 —
Korea/ <i>Corée</i> . . . . .																		1 —			1 —			
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i> . . . . .							1 3																	
Poland/ <i>Pologne</i> . . . . .					1 —						1 —													
Portugal/ <i>Portugal</i> . . . . .					2 2															— 1				
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i> . . . . .			1 —	3 —	193 103		8 2				1 2				1 2			46 19		5 6			1 —	6 —

	Poland/Pologne	Portugal/Portugal	Rhodesia Rhodésie	Rumania Roumanie	San Marino Saint-Marin	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain/Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	Turkey/Turquie	Uganda Ouganda	U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Uruguay Uruguay	Venezuela Venezuela	Yugoslavia Yougoslavie	Others Autres	Total
Germany (F.R.)/Allemagne (R.F.)	4 —	1 —	2 1	—	—	25 3	68 17	483 101	1 368 383	4 1	1 —	3 —	1 931 321	3 643 457	1 —	4 —	18 —	—	12 484 2 535
Italy/Italie . . . . .	1 —	—	—	—	1 —	3 —	14 —	11 —	44 —	—	—	—	35 —	62 —	—	—	5 —	—	778 702
Japan/Japon . . . . .	1 —	—	—	—	1 —	—	3 —	43 22	72 9	—	—	15 —	182 46	967 354	—	—	—	35 3	2 033 722
Korea/Corée . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	—	—	—	2 —	3 8	—	—	—	1 —	15 8
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	—	2 5
Poland/Pologne . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2	1 —	1 —	—	—	—	6 —	—	—	—	—	—	32 9
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	1 —	1 —	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	10 9
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	1 —	11 4	—	—	—	5 4	—	20 10	66 38	—	—	2 —	58 33	143 91	1 —	5 —	1 —	3 4	1 077 663

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

\* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

Remarque générale : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

\* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a.

UTILITY  
MODELS  
Chart II

Registrations in Force at the End of 1968  
*Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968*

MODÈLES  
D'UTILITÉ  
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Utility model registrations in force at the end of 1967 <i>Modèles d'utilité enregistrés en vigueur à la fin de 1967</i>	Minus utility model registrations lapsed during 1968 <i>Moins les modèles d'utilité enregistrés tombés en déchéance en 1968</i>	Utility model registrations effected in 1968 <i>Modèles d'utilité enregistrés en 1968</i>	Total utility model registrations in force at the end of 1968 <i>Total des modèles d'utilité enregistrés en vigueur à la fin de 1968</i>
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/ <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i> . . .	92 580	21 193	22 751	94 138
Japan/ <i>Japon</i> . . . . .	174 679	26 117	22 337	170 899
Korea/ <i>Corée</i> . . . . .	2 578	179	828	3 227
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i> . . . . .	389	50	73	412
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i> . . . . .	—	—	—	—

Registrations Granted in 1968, Broken Down According to  
the International Classification

UTILITY  
MODELS  
Chart III

*Enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968, répartis selon  
la Classification internationale*

MODÈLES  
D'UTILITÉ  
Tableau III

↓ Reporting countries Pays	A. Human Necessities. 1. Agriculture <i>A. Nécessités humaines. 1. Agriculture</i>	2. Foodstuffs and Tobacco <i>2. Alimentation et tabac</i>	3. Personal and Domestic Articles <i>3. Objets personnels et ménagers</i>	4. Health and Amusement <i>4. Santé et amusements</i>	B. Performing Operations. 5. Separating and Mixing <i>B. Opérations diverses. 5. Séparation et mélange</i>	6. Shaping <i>6. Façonnage</i>	7. Printing <i>7. Imprimerie</i>	8. Transporting <i>8. Transports</i>	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy. 9. Chemistry <i>C. Chimie et métallurgie. 9. Chimie</i>	10. Metallurgy <i>10. Métallurgie</i>	D. Textiles and Paper. 11. Textiles and Flexible materials <i>D. Textiles et papiers. 11. Textiles et matériaux flexibles</i>	12. Paper <i>12. Papier</i>	E. Fixed Constructions. 13. Building <i>E. Constructions fixes. 13. Bâtiment</i>	14. Mining <i>14. Exploitation minière</i>	F. Mechanical Engineering, Lighting, Heating, Weapons, Blast- ing. 15. Engines and Pumps. 16. Mach. motrices, moteurs et pompes <i>F. Mécanique, éclair., chauffage, armement et sautage. 16. Mach. motrices, moteurs et pompes</i>	16. Engineering in General <i>16. Technologie en général</i>	17. Lighting and Heating <i>17. Éclairage et chauffage</i>	18. Weapons and Blasting <i>18. Armement et sautage</i>	G. Physics. 17. Instruments <i>G. Physique. 17. Instruments</i>	20. Nucleonics <i>20. Physique nucléaire</i>	H. Electricity. 21. Electricity <i>H. Électricité. 21. Électricité</i>	Total Total
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/ <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i> . . .	752	156	3 024	1 057	363	1 612	689	3 585	473	107	695	39	2 515	185	452	1 643	1 072	105	1 968	—	2 259 <sup>1</sup>	22 751
Korea/ <i>Corée</i> . . . . .	25	11	203	38	24	78	15	41	20	18	37	3	56	—	26	10	102	—	67	—	54	828
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i> . . . .	19	—	23	3	—	1	—	2	9	—	—	1	5	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	1	73
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i> . . . . .	179	92	1 616	857	88	255	272	1 385	11	8	94	2	683	1	37	326	190	32	344	—	368	6 840

<sup>1</sup> The Sub-Section "Nucleonics" and the Section "Electricity" have been grouped together by the Federal Republic of Germany.

<sup>1</sup> La sous-section « Science nucléaire » et la section « Électricité » ont été groupées ensemble par la République fédérale d'Allemagne.

## INVENTORS' CERTIFICATES / CERTIFICATS D'AUTEUR D'INVENTION

No separate charts published. See footnotes 1 and 7, under Patents, Chart Ia,  
and footnote 2 under Patents, Chart III

*Pas de tableaux. Voir notes 1 et 7, sous Brevets, Tableau Ia, et note 2 sous Brevets, Tableau III*

PLANT  
VARIETIES  
Chart 1a

# VARIETIES OF PLANTS / OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

OBTENTIONS  
VÉGÉTALES  
Tableau 1a

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1968

Registrations in Force at the End of 1968

*Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968*

*Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968*

Countries Pays	Applications filed by Demandes d'enregistrement par			Registrations granted to Enregistrements accordés à			Registrations in force at the end 1968
	Nationals des nationaux	Foreigners des étrangers	Total Total	Nationals des nationaux	Foreigners des étrangers	Total Total	Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968
Denmark/Danemark . . . . .	9	25	34	4	17	21	46
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	441	63	504	58	1	59	959
Netherlands/Pays-Bas . . . . .	185	59	244	105	38	143	730
United Kingdom/Royaume Uni . . . . .	83	103	186	47	39	86	238
U. S. A. . . . .	76	19	95	64	1	72	1 798

PLANT  
VARIETIES  
Chart 1b

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

OBTENTIONS  
VÉGÉTALES  
Tableau 1b

*Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés  
à des étrangers au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine*

Country of origin Pays d'origine ↓ Reporting country Pays de délivrance ↘	Argentina/Argentine	Austria/Autriche	Belgium/Belgique	Canada/Canada	Denmark/Danemark	France/France	Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	Germany (Dem. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Dém.)	Ireland/Irlande	Italy/Italie	Japan/Japon	Netherlands/Pays-Bas	Norway/Norvège	Philippines/Philippines	Poland/Pologne	Romania/Roumanie	Spain/Espagne	Sweden/Suède	Switzerland/Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U. S. A.	Total Total
Denmark/Danemark . .					*	5	7		1			6						5		1		25
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. féd.)		1	6		5	11	*					21				2		12		14	3	63
Netherlands/Pays-Bas .		1	8		1	9	13	2		1		*			1			2	2	11	8	59
United Kingdom Royaume Uni. . . . .			7		5	19	11	—				34					1	7		*	19	103
U. S. A. . . . .	1			1	1	9	2		1	1	1	1	1	3							*	19
																						8

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.  
\* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

Remarque générale : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes déposées, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.  
\* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a.

TRADEMARKS  
Chart Ia

## TRADEMARKS / MARQUES

MARQUES  
Tableau IaApplications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1968  
*Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968*

Countries <i>Pays</i>	Applications for registrations filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements effectués en faveur de</i>		
	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Algeria/ <i>Algérie</i> . . . . .	207	913	1 120	121	629	750
Argentina/ <i>Argentine</i> . . . . .	25 367	6 856	32 223	13 776	3 614	17 390
Australia/ <i>Australie</i> . . . . .	4 310	3 991	8 301	1 887	2 695	4 582
Austria/ <i>Autriche</i> . . . . .	1 806	1 282	3 088	1 368	1 076	2 444
Belgium/ <i>Belgique</i> . . . . .	1 707	1 775	3 482	1 707	1 775	3 482
Bolivia/ <i>Bolivie</i> . . . . .	200	1 348	1 548	150	898	1 048
Brazil/ <i>Brésil</i> . . . . .	33 390	2 204	35 594	20 041	1 843	21 884
Bulgaria/ <i>Bulgarie</i> . . . . .	89	701	790	70	594	664
Burundi/ <i>Burundi</i> . . . . .	11	95	106	11	95	106
Canada/ <i>Canada</i> <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	5 002	4 349	9 351	3 047	2 939	5 986
Ceylon/ <i>Ceylan</i> . . . . .	627	523	1 150	165	445	610
Chile/ <i>Chili</i> □ . . . . .						
China (Rep. of)/ <i>Chine (Rép. de)</i> . . . . .	2 618	2 929	5 547	2 197	1 920	4 117
Colombia/ <i>Colombie</i> . . . . .	1 770	1 063	2 833	1 310	872	2 182
Cuba/ <i>Cuba</i> . . . . .	61	202	263	26	364	390
Cyprus/ <i>Chypre</i> . . . . .	149	456	605	46	471	517
Czechoslovakia/ <i>Tchécoslovaquie</i> . . . . .	538	409	947	418	356	774
Denmark/ <i>Danemark</i> . . . . .	2 115	2 874	4 989	1 349	2 193	3 542
Dominican Republic/ <i>Rép. Dominicaine</i> □ . . . . .						
Ecuador/ <i>Equateur</i> . . . . .	431	747	1 178	301	902	1 203
Finland/ <i>Finlande</i> . . . . .	806	2 203	3 009	544	1 767	2 311
France/ <i>France</i> . . . . .	31 909	14 891	46 800	15 233	3 011	18 244
Germany (F. R.)/ <i>Allemagne (R. F.)</i> . . . . .	18 446	3 516	21 962	9 751	1 664	11 415
Germany (D. R.)/ <i>Allemagne (R. D.)</i> . . . . .	585	390	975	506	319	825
Ghana/ <i>Ghana</i> . . . . .	206	584	790	122	480	602
Greece/ <i>Grèce</i> . . . . .	2 513	2 246	4 759	1 886	1 980	3 866
Guatemala/ <i>Guatemala</i> . . . . .	575	918	1 493	371	759	1 130
Hungary/ <i>Hongrie</i> . . . . .	341	422	763	278	409	687
Iceland/ <i>Islande</i> . . . . .	52	319	371	41	319	360
India/ <i>Inde</i> . . . . .	6 141	1 325	7 466	2 479	1 152	3 631
Indonesia/ <i>Indonésie</i> . . . . .	4 496	1 238	5 734	2 482	846	3 328
Iran/ <i>Iran</i> . . . . .	1 670	880	2 550	748	931	1 679
Iraq/ <i>Iraq</i> . . . . .	234	533	767	208	493	701
Ireland/ <i>Irlande</i> . . . . .	370	1 793	2 163	178	1 136	1 314
Israel/ <i>Israël</i> . . . . .	400	1 120	1 520	157	610	767
Italy/ <i>Italie</i> . . . . .	9 250	2 705	11 955	12 740	3 695	16 435
Japan/ <i>Japon</i> . . . . .	87 820	6 423	94 243	35 756	2 607	38 363
Jordan/ <i>Jordanie</i> . . . . .	55	434	489	34	547	581
Kenya/ <i>Kenya</i> . . . . .	150	749	899	222	1 344	1 566
Korea/ <i>Corée</i> . . . . .	2 704	3 915	6 619	1 639	1 073	1 712
Laos/ <i>Laos</i> □ . . . . .						
Lebanon/ <i>Liban</i> . . . . .	327	1 082	1 409	327	1 082	1 409
Libya/ <i>Libye</i> . . . . .	116	956	1 072	9	299	308
Liechtenstein/ <i>Liechtenstein</i> . . . . .	211	72	283	211	72	283
Luxembourg/ <i>Luxembourg</i> . . . . .	182	1 160	1 342	176	1 154	1 330
Malawi/ <i>Malawi</i> . . . . .	74	468	542	—	—	—
Malaysia/ <i>Malaisie</i> □ . . . . .						

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> Année fiscale: 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1968 au 31 mars 1969.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

## TRADEMARKS

## Chart Ia (continued)

MARQUES  
Tableau Ia (suite)

Countries Pays	Applications for registrations filed by Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des			Registrations granted to Enregistrements effectués en faveur de		
	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners Etrangers	Total Total	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners Etrangers	Total Total
Malta/Malte . . . . .	44	412	456	23	332	355
Mexico/Mexique . . . . .	10 242	495	10 737	3 312	2 985	6 297
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	107	138	245	107	138	245
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	271	395	666	271	395	666
Netherlands/Pays-Bas . . . . .	3 111	2 310	5 421	2 121	1 627	3 748
Netherlands Antilles/Antilles néerlandaises . . . . .	14	414	428	14	396	410
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	997	2 061	3 058	837	2 040	2 877
Nigeria/Nigéria . . . . .	—	—	1 130	—	—	760
Norway/Norvège . . . . .	888	2 680	3 568	497	1 748	2 245
Pakistan/Pakistan . . . . .	1 339	1 006	2 345	657	678	1 335
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	754	1 422	2 176	394	826	1 220
Poland/Pologne . . . . .	367	728	1 095	297	573	852
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .	1 738	708	2 446	999	656	1 655
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . . .	385	838	1 223	375	732	1 107
Rumania/Roumanie . . . . .	1 335	265	1 600	344	198	542
Rwanda/Rwanda . . . . .	—	79	79	—	79	79
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore/Singapour . . . . .	919	1 369	2 288	624	947	1 571
Somalia/Somalie . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
South Africa/Afrique du Sud . . . . .	2 975	2 981	5 956	—	—	4 064
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	22 798	3 300	26 098	—	—	16 500
Sudan/Soudan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	2 267	3 334	5 601	1 480	2 338	3 818
Switzerland/Suisse . . . . .	4 049	1 712	5 761	3 883	1 536	5 419
Syrian Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Syrienne . . . . .	324	379	703	324	379	703
Tanzania/Tanzanie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand/Thaïlande <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1 415	1 783	3 198	588	793	1 381
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago . . . . .	80	534	614	59	504	563
Tunisia/Tunisie . . . . .	42	202	244	42	202	244
Turkey/Turquie . . . . .	865	1 095	1 960	751	986	1 737
Uganda/Ouganda . . . . .	68	527	595	39	571	610
U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S. . . . .	1 688	880	2 568	1 616	901	2 517
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie . . . . .	397	391	788	101	495	596
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni . . . . .	10 755	6 065	16 820	6 785	4 122	10 907
Uruguay/Uruguay . . . . .	2 634	670	3 304	1 376	1 134	2 510
U.S.A./Etats-Unis d'Amérique . . . . .	26 842	2 536	29 378	19 891	1 637	21 528
Venezuela/Venezuela . . . . .	3 322	2 181	5 403	319	685	1 004
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie . . . . .	371	524	895	217	283	500
Zambia/Zambie . . . . .	139	696	835	49	607	656
Zanzibar/Zanzibar □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>2</sup> Figures are based on nationality, irrespective of residence.<sup>2</sup> Les chiffres sont indiqués sur la base de la nationalité, et non pas de la résidence.

TRADEMARKS  
Chart 1bApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque
Algeria			1	18	1	2			1		540 405	32 18	17 15	1		1			15 10	
Argentina	*	3	2	19	23	59		6	22		225	408		1	2			1	123	
Australia		*	4	15	1	35		16	28	2	80	242		8	1	1	1		50	3
Austria		1	*	2	2	9	2		69 50	11 16	6 11	123 104					10 9		3 7	
Belgium		4		*	2	34	5		60	11	31	38	33	3			19		5	
Bolivia	80 50		50 30		30 20	100 50		30 20			20 15		200 130						50 30	
Brazil	78 44		2 3	13 13	*	13 6		4 20	20 12	1	179 104	242 323			4		1		82 107	
Bulgaria			7 7	5		2 1	1	10 8	2 2	1	28 23	120 112	59 46		2	1	1		17 13	
Burundi				4 4		1 1			1 1		7 7	12 12					1 1		1 1	2 2
Canada <sup>1</sup>	1	13 9	7 7	9 6	4	*	2 5	13 6	33 12	12 2	215 162	201 137		1	2		19 10	2 1	91 73	5 2
Ceylon		6 2	5	1 2		1 3			2	2	12 12	95 70	8 23		2	4	1		31 21	
Chile	238 177	9 7	6 5	31 27	15	68 49	1 1	1 1	46 33		156 126	342 285	12 8		3 2				162 149	
Colombia	25 22		3 3		3 2				1		46 37	128 106			1 1				25 13	12 10
Cuba	2 2			1 3		3 7	*	7 16			19 33	34 25	18 50						2 8	
Cyprus	1		1 1	3 4	1	1 3		1 3	5 3		26 20	80 82	3 26	9 7			4 2		3 6	1
Czechoslov.			2	1				*	1		2	14	2				1		3	
Denmark	1	4 3	14 15	38 31	1	23 13	3 1	14 7	*	26 20	160 159	510 377	27 19	1	2 1	1	12 2	1	88 75	
Ecuador	22 24		1 1	3 8	1 1	26 25		1	16 3	1	35 49	111 97					2 3		20 45	
Finland	1	5	8 10	26 26	1	12 2	3 2	13 10	120 79	*	146 111	322 297	37 25		1 1		1 3	1	53 44	
France	17 4	142 8	5 3	167 37	6 3	130 48	10 3	1	217 18	154 13	*	952 198		5 5		1	9	1	495 434	2 1
Germany F. R.	6 4	5 5	39 17	22 14	6 3	56 27	2 4		140 52	28 10	176 43	*		3 3	1	4	22 4	6 2	60 19	1
Ghana	1	1	2	14		5 2		4 2	2 1		20 12	80 77	5 11	1		4	2		14 4	
Greece		44 40	4 4	57 50	1	13 10		2 2	27 24	7 5	270 243	357 328	22 13	*	2 1		3 3	2 2	274 238	
Guatemala	1			11		13		6			25	47					1		12	
Hungary				1 1	2 2	2 2	3 3		2 2	4 4		21 21	9 9		*		1 1		1 1	1
Iceland			1	5 6				2 2	8 16	3	8 9	43 32					4 3			
India		6 8	3 2	3 17	1	15 16		2 8	6 18		38 29	176 153	50 26		1 2	*	3		16 23	
Indonesia	2 2	37 32	1	4 3	1	7 6		7 3	42 3		66 33	136 90	7	1 1	1	1	12 5		21 27	
Iran			2 8	10 2		2 3		8 7	4 14		55 70	126 181		1 1	1	6 2	1 1	7 4	28 36	
Iraq		1	1 3	1 6		1 2		6 8	2 3		28 27	93 84	23 22	1		5 10	3		23 18	
Ireland		3	2 1	16 11		14 18		3	27 10	4	86 34	232 159	21 2		1		*		35 21	
Israel	1	1		1 5		10 8			7 2	1	63 41	186 32			1		1	*	25 19	1

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

\* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

<sup>1</sup> Period commencing April 1, 1968 and ending March 31, 1969.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

Remarque générale: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

\* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a.

<sup>1</sup> Période commençant le 1er avril 1968 et se terminant le 31 mars 1969.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

A Africa -/3; Bahamas -/11; Bermuda -/2; Chile -/9; Columbia -/17; New Zealand -/11; Paraguay -/2; Peru -/1; Thailand -/2; Venezuela -/1; Others -/5. — B Bulgaria -/2; Monaco -/1; New Zealand -/29. — C Bahamas -/1; Bulgaria 1/3; Hong Kong 1/-; Iceland 3/-; Peru -/1; Puerto Rico 2/-; Singapore 17/-; Venezuela -/1. — D Bulgaria 1/-; Ivory Coast 5/-; Kenya 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Monaco 1/-; Turkey 1/-, — E Chile 5/5; Peru 3/3. — F Bahamas 4/-; Chile 2/1; Colombia -/1; Ecuador 1/-; Honduras 1/-; Paraguay 1/-; Peru 1/-; Venezuela 2/6. — G Yugoslavia 1/-, — H Bahamas 4/4; Bermuda -/1; Botswana -/1; China 4/-; Hong Kong 3/3; Kenya 1/-; Morocco -/1; New Guinea (Terr. of) 1/1; New Zealand 4/-; Puerto Rico -/2; Tanzania 3/-; Thailand 1/-; Virgin Islands -/1; West Indies 2/-, — I Bahamas 2/-; Kuwait 3/-; Lebanon 1/-, — J Chile 13/9; Ecuador 3/3; Peru 9/7; Venezuela 4/3. — K Guatemala -/1. — L Bahamas -/2; Jordan 1/2; Kenya 1/-; Lebanon 3/-; Singapore -/1; United Arab



**Demandes déposées par des étrangers, et enregistrements accordés  
à des étrangers au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

**MARQUES**  
**Tableau 1b**

Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Uruguay Uruguay	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
15 13	8 8			25 14		5 2	3 —			7 3	8 5	42 29		38 24	133 72			913 629	Algérie
40 —	17 —		6 —		5 —	12 —		2 —	3 —	76 —	15 —	241 —		406 —	1 741 —	101 —	A 55 —	3 614 —	Argentine
160 —		4 —		1 —	71 —	9 —	4 —	10 —	2 —	23 —	13 —	47 —	129 —		522 —	1 181 —	B 32 —	2 695 —	Australie
47 46	3 4			33 25	14 8		10 4	1 —	1 2	22 11	68 66	57 37	1 —	263 211	500 446		C 24 6	1 282 1 076	Autriche
99 —	2 —	6 —	4 —	38 —	9 —	6 —	9 —		2 —	5 —	64 —	39 —	3 —	360 —	874 —		D 10 —	1 775 —	Belgique
150 110				20 10	10 10						100 65		20 10		70 40	410 300	E 8 8	1 348 898	Bolivie
116 21	12 7	1 —	5 5	19 12	— 1	7 10	— 1	30 6	3 3	26 18	16 20	160 121		216 162	924 795	18 20	F 12 8	2 204 1 843	Brésil
35 31	1 —		1 —	16 12			11 8			2 2	10 13	56 56	2 1	70 60	243 194		G 1 —	701 594	Bulgarie
8 8	8 8		2 2	1 1								20 20		14 14	13 13			95 95	Burundi
142 91	4 7	1 —	6 —	36 31	10 3		9 4	9 6	17 10	29 12	43 35	77 66	1 2	333 228	2 981 1 995		H 23 14	4 349 2 939	Canada
53 35	3 5			4 2	— 1	1 2				— 1	3 12	38 26		127 100	126 120		I 6 —	523 445	Ceylan
117 91	14 10		18 9	95 70	3 1	5 3	3 2		9 7	69 57	68 42	285 213	1 1	516 373	1 688 1 399	25 16	J 25 15	4 016 3 194	Chili
			11 8			11 9	2 1	1 1		42 40	17 12	85 74		98 78	523 432		J 29 22	1 063 872	Colombie
19 17	8 12			3 6	— 4	— 4	1 2		— 2	10 16	3 2	10 28	— 4	26 55	36 67		K 1 —	202 364	Cuba
30 41	— 1	1 —		15 22			3 1		— 1	2 —	2 7	42 37		106 96	108 96		L 8 12	456 471	Chypre
71 —		1 —			2 —	2 —			5 —		9 —	4 —	3 —	59 —	173 —		M 1 —	356 —	Tchécoslovaquie
74 49	3 8	5 2		103 84	74 62		10 2	19 6	6 4	17 7	277 171	251 227	— 1	406 302	693 534		N 12 7	2 874 2 193	Danemark
44 43		3 23	1 —	6 10	15 11		4 7		— 2	1 —	26 17	5 8	29 36		90 110	260 335	O 25 43	747 902	Equateur
77 47	5 9	5 —		81 68	49 40		9 6	8 1	3 —	11 11	265 178	176 212	1 3	202 210	461 365		P 12 5	2 203 1 767	Finlande
199 110	6 2	5 3	4 2	122 36	39 17	21 18	26 11	32 4	25 6	147 14	563 95	209 45	1 —	5 190 605	5 877 1 177		Q 122 79	14 891 3 011	France
212 72	11 1	9 —	— 2	108 38	19 18	— 1	13 7	7 4	11 15	17 10	164 89	143 55	6 2	715 290	1 479 842		R 25 11	3 516 1 664	Allemagne R. F.
55 18	— 14			17 2			1 —			1 —	9 9	29 23		190 168	135 107		S 9 10	584 480	Ghana
85 80				73 70	3 3	2 2	3 3	7 6	4 4	1 1	17 15	74 40	2 2	239 217	635 557		T 16 16	2 246 1 980	Grèce
70 —	12 —		27 —	8 —		17 —				16 —	5 —	38 —		56 —	352 —		U 42 —	759 —	Guatemala
45 45				2 2		4 4	7 7			1 1	12 12	7 7	1 1	51 51	245 232			422 409	Hongrie
30 34				16 18	4 3		7 6			1 3	10 12	30 28		81 83	66 64			319 319	Islande
71 46	5 8		1 —	6 8	2 2	5 3	3 3		— 5	7 12	162 107		2 3	306 235	406 413		V 33 1	1 325 1 152	Inde
140 92	1 4			103 80	1 1		1 1		10 1	6 3	97 69			179 232	299 132		W 58 23	1 238 846	Indonésie
49 58	4 8	1 1		16 17	— 2	1 5	— 2				6 4	77 56	4 —	98 97	363 349		X 10 3	880 931	Iran
37 35	4 7			7 13		2 6				8 10	— 5	67 58	1 1	66 48	124 99		Y 28 23	533 493	Irak
49 32	— 2	1 —		45 18	5 2	— 4	10 —	— 2	3 6	17 5	10 14	109 128		570 324	530 339		Z 4 —	1 793 1 136	Irlande
29 18	2 2	2 —		20 20	1 —	4 —			6 —	2 —	20 4	105 56		148 71	480 268		A' 5 2	1 120 610	Israël

Republic -/7; Venezuela 3/-; — M Cyprus -/1; — N Bulgaria -/1; China (People's Republic) 5/1; Cyprus -/1; Iceland 1/-; Peru -/1; Philippines -/1; Yugoslavia 8/1. — O Bahamas -/3; Calambia 10/19; Costa Rica 1/-; Chile 6/8; Peru 5/2; Puerto Rico 1/1; Netherlands (Antilles) -/1; Salvador 2/-; Uruguay -/1; Venezuela -/8. — P Netherlands (Antilles) -/1; Bahamas 3/1; China (People's Republic) 5/1; Cyprus -/1; Iceland 1/-; Peru -/1; Singapore 2/1; Yugoslavia 1/-; — Q Algeria 4/18; Andorra 5/-; Bahamas 1/3; Bulgaria 1/-; Cameroon 1/-; Chile -/1; China (People's Republic) 1/3; Cyprus -/1; Hong Kong 3/3; Ivory Coast 1/4; Iraq 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Kuwait 1/-; Lebanon 2/6; Madagascar 4/-; Malaysia -/1; Morocco 6/7; Manaca 81/25; New Caledonia 4/-; Nigeria 1/-; Puerto Rico 1/1; Senegal 1/1; Singapore 1/-; Thailand -/1; Tunisia -/1; Turkey 1/1; Venezuela -/1; Yugoslavia -/1. — R Bulgaria 1/-; Calambia 3/-; Cyprus 1/-;

Iceland 6/-; Ivory Coast 1/3; Kuwait 2/-; Morocco 1/-; Peru -/1; Philippines -/1; Rhodesia 1/1; Rumania 2/-; Singapore 5/-; Thailand -/1; Turkey 1/1; Venezuela -/2; Yugoslavia 1/-; — S Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia 2/1; Nigeria 3/5; Yugoslavia 1/-; West Indies 2/4. — T Bulgaria 5/5; Ivory Coast 1/3; Iceland 2/2; Malta 3/3; Manaca 4/4; Philippines 1/1. — U Bahamas -/2; Calambia -/2; Costa Rica -/4; El Salvador -/10; Honduras -/10; Nicaragua -/14. — V Bahamas 24/-; Bulgaria 4/-; Bermuda 1/-; Ceylan -/1; Kuwait 3/-; Lebanon 1/-; — W Malaysia 19/6; Manaca 1/1; Philippines 1/1; Sikkim 37/15. — X China (Nat. Rep.) 4/-; Lebanon 4/2; Syrian Arab Republic 2/1. — Y Bahrain -/1; China (Nat. Rep.) 14/8; Iran -/5; Jordan 2/1; Lebanon 3/5; Muscat and Oman -/1; Syrian Arab Republic 9/2. — Z Bahamas 1/-; Bermuda 1/-; Ceylan 1/-; New Zealand 1/-; — A' Bahamas 2/-; Ivory Coast 1/-; Singapore 2/-; Puerto Rico -/2.

## TRADEMARKS

Chart 1b (continued)

## Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners

During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque
Italia	7	6	3	12	7	29	4		49	7	63	133	13	3		1	12		*	
Japan	10 1	68 23	28 9	24 24	3	47 30	4	11 5	36 18	3	302 121	701 274		1	1	3 2	1 1	1 2	91 66	2
Jordan		1	2 12	6 1	1	1 3		3	7 3		27 33	72 120	15 7	2 1	1		1 2		11 28	
Kenya		3 8	1 2	2 13		9 6		1 2	6 9		9 22	67 98	19 27			16 7	5 7	2	2 43	
Korea		5 2	2	3 4		1 4			2 2		15 23	356 196							41 45	
Laos □																				
Lebanon	2 2		5 5	6 6	1	4 4		11 11	8 8		126 126	195 195		2 2	3 3	2 2	2 2		39 39	
Libya			4 1	8 14		5 4		2 6	2 1		49 23	79 46	11 35	1		3	5		56 15	
Liechtenstein												1 1	2 2				2 2			1 1
Luxembourg	2 2	4 4		98 98		9 9	3 3		36 36	3 3	8 8	23 23	8 8				9 9		4 4	
Malawi		2		3		3					20	25				11			2	
Malaysia □																				
Malta		3 2		11 2		2 1			11 6	4	6 8	32 89					2 2		9 9	
Mexico	16		3	5	8	60	1	7	2		170	156			1		3		71	
Monaco		1 1		2 2		1 1					41 41									
Morocco				1 1		3 3				1 1	27 27	3 3	1 1	1 1		1 1			4 4	
Netherlands	4 5	3 2	3	55 22	3	38 28	8		84 48	10 5	52 31	119 93	45 37	5 2			12 6	4	35 26	
Netherlands Antilles	1 1		1 1	1 1		14 9		1 1	1		36 38	29 27							2 2	1 1
New Zealand		189 131	2 4	2 17	1	25 18		16 1	8 23	2 1	63 52	120 162		2			2 4		40 23	2
Norway		3 1	11 14	25 14	2 2	17 10	2	16 6	156 98	29 23	161 147	413 259	16 13	1	1		3		76 57	
Pakistan		9	2 1	5 5		12 8		7 5	2 6		18 11	198 110					1		18 22	
Philippines		15 3	1 1	5		6 4			13 5		31 17	68 29				5			7 22	
Poland			6 6	10 6		2	1 2	8 8	4 3		39 38	167 126	40 26		8 4		1 2		17 19	1 1
Portugal	1	2		5 3	10	1 6			24 6	2 2	13 50	16 33					2 1		8 5	1
Rumania						1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2			6 6					1 1	1 1	1 1	
Rwanda				5 5		1 1			1 1		7 7	9 9								
Sierra Leone □																				
Singapore		27 21	1 3	6 7	2 1	14 10		1 1	14 24		25 16	80 73			2	3 1	10 4		28 21	
Somalia																			2 2	
South Africa		47		15	2	38		1	36	4	143	363					11	2	52	
Spain	22	7	57	34	1	35	20	1	81	12	172	283	10			4	8	7	152	
Sudan □																				

— B<sup>1</sup> Bulgaria 4/-; Ecuador 3/-; Haiti 3/-; Iceland 2/-; Lebanon 8/-; Peru 1/-; Puerto Rico 1/-; San Marino 4/-; — C<sup>1</sup> Bulgaria 1/-; Ceylon 1/-; China (Nat. Rep.) 30/15; Indonesia 1/-; Korea 13/-; Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia -/5; Monaco 1/-; New Zealand 4/1; Pakistan 2/-; Philippines 1/1; Rumania -/2; Saudi Arabia 12/-; Syrian Arab Republic 1/-; Thailand 2/-; Venezuela -/1; Others 132/14. — D<sup>1</sup> Bulgaria 3/-; Ceylon -/1; China (People's Republic) 1/3; Iraq -/2; Lebanon 10/2; New Zealand -/1; Saudi Arabia 1/-; Syrian Arab Republic -/2. — E<sup>1</sup> Cyprus 1/-; New Zealand 1/1; Pakistan 3/1; Tanzania 12/22; Uganda 8/13; Yugoslavia 1/1. F<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 1/1; Bulgaria 1/1; China

(Nat. Rep.) 11/11; Cyprus 1/1; Colombia 2/2; Iceland 12/12; Jordan 6/6; Monaco 1/1; Pakistan 1/1; Puerto Rico 1/1; Rumania 2/2; Sudan 5/5; Syrian Arab Republic 5/5; United Arab Republic 2/2; Uruguay 1/1. — G<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 1/1; Hong Kong 2/-; Singapore 2/-; — H<sup>1</sup> Pakistan 2/-; Rhodesia 73/-; — I<sup>1</sup> Pakistan 2/-; — J<sup>1</sup> Colombia -/6; Ecuador -/3; Guatemala -/10; Salvador -/2; Uruguay -/50; Venezuela -/2. — K<sup>1</sup> Iceland 2/2; Lebanon 2/2; Trinidad and Tobago 1/1. — L<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 5/3; Bulgaria 1/1; China (People's Republic) 1/1; Indonesia 1/-; Lebanon 1/1; Netherlands Guiana 1/-; New Zealand 1/-; Rumania 1/1; Thailand 1/1; Others 8/3. — M<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 1/1; Colombia 1/1;

**Demandes déposées par des étrangers, et enregistrements accordés  
à des étrangers au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

**MARQUES**  
**Tableau 1b (suite)**

Japan Japon	Kenya Kenya	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ←	Pays de délivrance ↓
98 —		10 —	3 —	1 —	42 —	11 —		15 —	1 —	5 —	27 —	107 —	76 —	2 —	677 —	1 255 —	B <sup>1</sup> 26 —	2 705 —	Italie	
* —		10 5	1 1	2 2	38 43	19 3	— 3	7 1		— 6	8 3	94 36	651 246	2 3	669 243	3 386 1 395	C <sup>1</sup> 202 39	6 423 2 607	Japon	
28 16		5 9			19 19		6 3	2 —			2 1	8 9	33 32		63 111	107 122	D <sup>1</sup> 15 11	434 547	Jordanie	
105 105	*	15 35			21 51			1 1		3 1	— 1	5 7	28 71		190 435	215 353	E <sup>1</sup> 26 38	749 1 344	Kenya	
2 385 —					24 12							7 7	67 61		103 107	820 574	84 28	3 915 1 073	Carée	
																			Laos □	
45 45		7 7		1 1	23 23	1 1	2 2				7 7	13 13	91 91	2 2	118 118	314 314	F <sup>1</sup> 52 52	1 082 1 082	Liban	
57 12		25 11			46 10			4 —			3 —	9 —	106 19	2 —	141 41	326 61	12 —	956 299	Libye	
12 12		*			1 1								14 14		10 10	29 29		72 72	Liechtenstein	
46 46			*	4 4	32 32	3 3		1 1		4 4	2 2	25 24	17 17		288 287	526 526	G <sup>1</sup> 5 1	1 160 1 154	Luxembourg	
14 —	4 —	1 —			9 —			1 —		60 —		10 —			120 —	108 —	H <sup>1</sup> 75 —	468 —	Malawi	
																			Malaisie □	
16 6					12 7					1 —		3 3	28 15		160 103	110 79	I <sup>1</sup> 2 —	412 332	Malte	
— 109		— 6		*	— 29		— 3	— 2		— 6	— 91	— 24	— 170	— 1	— 159	— 1 809	J <sup>1</sup> — 73	— 2 985	Mexique	
8 8					2 2								4 4		20 20	59 59		138 138	Manaco	
34 34		7 7				1 1	6 6	2 2			34 34	6 6	3 3		87 87	168 168	K <sup>1</sup> 5 5		Marac	
116 77		14 —	9 2	1 1	* —	18 13	2 2	14 12	1 —	6 3	6 9	97 55	47 41	1 1	515 363	966 725	L <sup>1</sup> 21 11	2 310 1 627	Pays-Bas	
18 18		3 7		1 1	81 73						16 17		45 43		31 29	120 117	M <sup>1</sup> 13 10	414 396	Antilles néerlandaises	
133 135	— 1	— 1		— 2	32 27	3 7	3 7		— 1	7 9	— 4	10 20	119 119	— 5	573 494	699 761	N <sup>1</sup> 12 7	2 061 2 040	Nlle-Zélande	
75 51		6 2	3 —		114 89	* —		7 3	6 5	3 4	17 13	276 153	219 176		378 215	633 381	O <sup>1</sup> 15 8	2 680 1 748	Norvège	
74 46					1 3	2 —				— 1	— 6	7 —	73 30	2 —	257 171	310 250	P <sup>1</sup> 8 3	1 006 678	Pakistan	
164 83		9 10	1 —		7 16	— 2	4 —	2 —	1 1		27 5	5 2	72 28		132 100	842 491	Q <sup>1</sup> 10 2	1 422 826	Philippines	
35 26		5 2			12 15	2 —		*			2 2	16 19	83 60	3 3	65 66	200 138	R <sup>1</sup> 1 1	728 573	Pologne	
80 27		— 1			2 14	1 1		— 1	*		25 17		25 19		187 101	261 315	S <sup>1</sup> 42 54	708 656	Portugal	
20 19					1 1			6 6				10 9	6 6	2 2	43 19	162 121	T <sup>1</sup> 1 1	265 198	Raumanie	
5 5		7 7		2 2	1 1									17 17	8 8	16 16		79 79	Rwanda	
																			Sierra Leone □	
198 111		12 3		1 —	19 24	1 2	2 —	1 —		2 2	9 —	5 4	70 37		272 182	342 297	U <sup>1</sup> 224 101	1 369 947	Singapaur	
															1 1	6 6		9 9	Samalie	
174 —		7 —			58 —	2 —	3 —		5 —	*	16 —	41 —	183 —		717 —	960 —	V <sup>1</sup> 101 —	2 981 —	Afrique Sud	
116 —			2 —	11 —	62 —	8 —	6 —	7 —	16 —	7 —	*	46 —	86 —		499 —	1 477 —	W <sup>1</sup> 51 —	3 300 —	Espagne	
																			Soudan □	

Costa Rica 1/-; Puerto Rico 3/2; Hong Kong 1/1; Venezuela 6/5. — N<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 1/-; Bermuda 1/-; China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; Fiji 1/1; Hong Kong -/3; Monaco -/1; Puerto Rico 2/1; Singapore 7/-; — O<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 4/2; Bermuda 2/-; Bulgaria -/1; Hong Kong 3/3; Iceland -/1; Kuwait 1/-; Rhodesia 2/-; Singapore 2/-; Venezuela -/1; Yugoslavia 1/-; — P<sup>1</sup> China (People's Republic) 5/3; Kuwait 3/-; — Q<sup>1</sup> China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; Hong Kong 7/1; Monaco 1/-; New Zealand 2/-; — R<sup>1</sup> Cyprus -/1; Yugoslavia 1/-; — S<sup>1</sup> Afghanistan 19/12; Bermuda 1/-; — T<sup>1</sup> Iceland 1/1; Hong Kong 2/2; Rumania 1/-; Singapore 1/-;

Tanzania 18/40. — U<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 31/1; Ceylon -/2; China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; China (People's Republic) 17/10; Hong Kong 42/24; Korea 1/-; Kuwait 3/-; Malaysia 112/60; New Zealand 10/3; Pakistan 2/-; Philippines 5/-; Thailand 1/-; — V<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 42/-; Lesotho 6/-; Rhodesia 40/-; South West Africa 6/-; Swaziland 7/-; — W<sup>1</sup> Algeria 3/-; Andorra 2/1; Bulgaria 4/-; Colombia 1/-; Cuba 20/-; Chile 2/-; China (Nat. Rep.) 2/-; Ecuador 1/-; Guinea 1/-; Indonesia 3/-; Morocco 12/-; Paraguay 2/-; Turkey 1/-; United Arab Republic 1/-; Venezuela 8/-; Others 8/-.

TRADEMARKS  
Chart 1b (continued)

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners  
During 1968, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque
Sweden		5 2	22 16	32 24	2 2	27 12	2 1	23 12	187 92	58 35	202 171	520 351	64 48	2 —	3 1		7 4	— 1	93 62	1 —
Switzerland	5 3	4 4	6 11	3 7	9 4	26 22	2 4		84 53	20 19	40 34	118 108		1 1		1 1	6 4	7 8	38 38	2 2
Syrian Arab R.	1 1		1 1	5 5		4 4		9 9	4 4		36 36	35 35	22 22	1 1	1 1	2 2			12 12	
Tanzania □																				
Thailand		2 —	27 16	5 5		17 8		4 2	8 2		18 16	242 54		3 —		20 13			37 13	— 1
Trinidad and Tobago	2 2	1 1		3 3	1 —	46 44			1 1		5 5	13 12	8 8	1 1			4 4			9 9
Tunisia					1 1	1 1				1 1	23 23	2 2	2 2	1 1		1 1				
Turkey			7 3	18 13				10 9	27 20	1 1	92 83	179 161			11 9		2 1	10 7	47 42	
Uganda		— 1		4 6		2 —		— 3	6 —		2 12	74 56				13 —		1 —	5 15	
U.S.S.R.			1 4	6 1		3 1	2 1	6 18	1 3	—	48 59	137 176	81 71		11 6				20 49	
United Arab R.			— 11	— 1		2 3	— 5		— 4		10 15	24 17				7 —	2 —		1 5	
United Kingd.	5 3	47 29	30 28	79 44	2 3	109 89	5 2	32 22	137 69	29 20	569 436	554 883	38	4 1	3 5	19 5	97 50	7 3	241 178	7 8
U.S.A.	13 9	21 22	27 11	20 18	2 5	332 162		20 5	43 23	11 1	308 166	375 251		2 2	— 1	1 —	19 5	4 6	143 86	
Venezuela	23 3	9 —	— 6	26 2	7 5	30 6		— 4	5 1	1 —	138 19	182 51	1 1	2 —			2 —		75 22	
Yugoslavia	1 1		1 1	— 2		2 4			4 7		— —	39 22	2 3	1 —	2 —	3 —	— 1		8 3	— 1
Zambia		3 3	— 1	1 2	— 1	3 2		2 2	— 1	25 10	36 63	1 —				7 —	2 1	1 —	6 16	
Zanzibar □																				

X<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 4/—; China (People's Republic) 6/2; Hong Kong 3/—; Iceland 2/1; Kuwait 2/—; Malaysia 1/—; Monaco —/1; Nigeria —/1; Rhodesia 1/—; Thailand —/1; Venezuela 1/—; Yugoslavia 1/1. — Y<sup>1</sup> Algeria 1/1; Bahamas 4/3; Bermuda 2/1; Bulgaria 2/1; Chile —/1; Colombia 1/1; Gibraltar 1/1; Hong Kong 6/4; Ivory Coast 4/5; Irak 1/—; Iran 7/2; Iceland 2/1; Lebanon 1/1; Pakistan 1/1; Peru 1/1; Singapore 2/—; Turkey 1/1; Uruguay 1/—; Venezuela 1/1. — Z<sup>1</sup> China (People's Republic) 20/20; Jordan 1/1; Lebanon 5/5; Libya 3/3; Rumania 2/2. — A<sup>2</sup> China (Nat. Rep.) 237/209; Hong Kong 1/—;

Malaysia 15/4; New Zealand 1/—; Philippines 4/—; Singapore 14/1. — B<sup>2</sup> Bahamas 5/4; Barbados 1/1; China (People's Republic) 3/—; Guiana 2/1; Kenya 1/1. — C<sup>2</sup> Lebanon 2/2. — D<sup>2</sup> Lebanon 1/1. — E<sup>2</sup> Bahamas 7/2; Colombia 1/—; Kenya 36/22; Tanzania 9/7; Zambia 1/—; — F<sup>2</sup> Rumania 1/1; Yugoslavia 1/—; — G<sup>2</sup> China (People's Republic) 2/3; Jordan 2/1; Kuwait 3/—; Lebanon 2/—; Libya 2/—; — H<sup>2</sup> Aden 1/—; Arab Gulf 1/—; Bahamas 6/6; Bahrain —/1; Bermuda 13/14; Bulgaria 4/2; Canary Islands 1/—; Ceylon 1/—; China (People's Republic) —/2; Colombia —/2; Cyprus 5/4; Fiji Islands 3/—; Ghana 2/3;

**Demandes déposées par des étrangers, et enregistrements accordés  
à des étrangers au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

**MARQUES**  
**Tableau 1b (suite)**

	Japan Japon	Kenya Kenya	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ←	Pays de délivrance ↓
98 62			10 5	4 2		117 89	77 58	1 —	10 6	11 8	5 2	18 12	*	303 242	— 1	440 327	969 683	X <sup>1</sup> 21 7	3 334 2 338		Suède
88 92			7 9		2 —	36 35	12 7	— 1	11 3	— 1	3 —	5 6	84 56	*		325 294	728 683	Y <sup>1</sup> 39 26	1 712 1 536		Suisse
13 13						6 6			7 7	2 2		1 1	7 7	37 37		64 64	78 78	Z <sup>1</sup> 31 31	379 379		Rép. Arabe Syrienne
																					Tanzanie □
264 107			7 10			32 18	6 3	2 4	— 1	— 1		— 1	6 6	135 48		159 89	517 161	A <sup>1</sup> 272 214	1 783 793		Thaïlande
26 23			3 3		1 1	18 17							3 2	4 4		140 138	233 219	B <sup>1</sup> 12 7	534 504		Trinité et Tobago
13 13			7 7				1 1	8 8					4 4	2 2		37 37	95 95	C <sup>1</sup> 2 2	202 202		Tunisie
32 29						41 37	3 2		1 1		4 2	17 13	17 14	143 134		131 118	280 263	D <sup>1</sup> 1 1	1 095 986		Turquie
42 55			2 11			19 16			1 1		2 4		4 4	21 18		151 192	124 146	E <sup>1</sup> 54 31	527 571		Ouganda
47 56			2 2			21 29	— 3		107 47			3 1	17 14	70 78	*	91 99	202 182	F <sup>1</sup> 2 2	880 901		U.R.S.S.
34 27			7 11			7 3	1 —	1 —	1 2				2 3	6 7	— 2	92 171	183 204	G <sup>1</sup> 11 4	391 495		Rép. Arabe Unie
240 198	2 10		37 31	2 2	— 1	290 176	29 41	5 1	28 27	31 11	44 37	116 48	225 142	349 280	1 2	*	2 182 1 423	H <sup>1</sup> 179 105	6 065 4 122		Royaume-Uni
319 154			11 7	2 —	24 18	53 50	17 9	1 4	14 7	14 9	12 12	56 33	73 55	160 136	—	406 350	*	I <sup>1</sup> 32 20	2 536 1 637		U.S.A.
86 19	1 —		9 5		15 2	35 4	1 —	6 —		5 —	5 —	80 4	16 17	163 31		167 34	1 068 343	J <sup>1</sup> 23 6	2 181 685		Venezuela
29 24						1 —	2 —		8 7			1 —	12 12	4 2	4 1	95 45	288 148	K <sup>1</sup> 4 1	524 283		Yougoslavie
46 47			12 10			12 8	1 —			— 2	78 67		2 2	23 9		232 159	166 154	L <sup>1</sup> 37 47	696 607		Zambie
																					Zanzibar □

Hang Kong 23/6; Iran 2/1; Ivory Coast 1/-; Jordan -/1; Korea 1/-; Malaysia 5/6; Malta 2/1; Manaca 2/-; New Zealand 10/1; Niger -/4; Nigeria 10/34; Norfolk Islands 6/-; Pakistan 11/2; Rhodesia 2/1; Singapore 14/7; South West Africa 1/-; St. Helena 1/-; Tanzania 21/3; Trinidad and Tobago 4/1; Uganda 3/3; Venezuela 1/-; Virgin Islands 1/-; Yemen 16/-; West Indies 5/- — I<sup>1</sup> Bermuda -/1; British West Indies 2/2; Bulgaria -/1; Central African Republic 3/-; Chile 1/-; Calambia 4/4; Guatemala 1/-; Hang Kong 8/6;

Iran 1/-; Manaca -/1; Marocco -/1; Netherlands (Antilles) 5/-; New Zealand 2/-; Peru 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago 2/1; Venezuela 2/-; Yugoslavia -/3. — J<sup>1</sup> Bahamas 2/-; Bermuda 1/-; Calambia 8/4; Chile 2/-; Ecuador 3/-; Lebanon 1/-; Monaco -/1; Peru 1/1; Puerto Rico 2/-; Dominican Republic 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago 1/-; Uruguay 1/- — K<sup>1</sup> Cyprus -/1; Ivory Coast 4/- — L<sup>1</sup> Bahamas -/1; Bermuda 1/1; Guatemala 1/-; Hang Kong 1/-; Kenya 4/-; Malawi -/3; Pakistan 2/-; Rhodesia 22/42; Tanzania 6/-

TRADEMARKS  
Chart IIRegistrations in Force at the End of 1968  
Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968MARQUES  
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Registrations in force at the end of 1967 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1967</i>	Minus registrations cancelled in 1968 <i>Moins les enregistrements annulés en 1968</i>	Minus registrations whose term expired <i>Moins les enregistrements ayant pris fin</i>	Plus new registra- tions effected in 1968 <i>Plus les nouveaux enregistrements effectués en 1968</i>	Plus renewals registered in 1968 <i>Plus les renouvellements effectués en 1968</i>	Registrations in force at the end of 1968 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968</i>
Algeria/Algérie . . . . .	11 643	30	325	425	325	12 038
Argentina/Argentine . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia/Australie . . . . .	92 574	33	8 796	4 582	6 061	94 388
Austria/Autriche . . . . .	42 350	14	4 166	2 444	2 728	43 342
Belgium/Belgique . . . . .	—	143	—	3 482	—	—
Bulgaria/Bulgarie . . . . .	4 752	2	334	664	266	5 346
Burundi/Burundi . . . . .	479	—	—	106	—	585
Canada/Canada <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	106 459	182	5 464	5 695	3 504	110 012
Ceylon/Ceylan . . . . .	14 415	2	634	610	495	14 884
Colombia/Colombie . . . . .	47 248	5	1 600	2 182	2 073	49 898
Cuba/Cuba . . . . .	24 498	1 140	2 384	390	457	21 821
Cyprus/Chypre . . . . .	5 954	1	572	517	514	6 412
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	32 199	2	348	774	1 008	33 631
Denmark/Danemark . . . . .	59 527	1 367	—	3 542	—	61 702
Finland/Finlande . . . . .	29 847	—	2 090	2 311	1 454	31 522
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i> . . . . .	262 026	1 371	17 188	11 415	12 885	267 767
Germany (Dem. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Dem.)</i> . . . . .	41 019	1 476	—	825	2 778	40 368
Ghana/Ghana . . . . .	—	—	—	602	321	—
Guatemala/Guatemala . . . . .	—	—	—	1 130	820	—
Hungary/Hongrie . . . . .	6 214	29	495	687	427	6 804
Iceland/Islande . . . . .	4 330	—	315	360	210	4 585
India/Inde . . . . .	87 139	63	3 385	3 631	6 995	94 317
Iraq/Irak . . . . .	—	216	105	701	259	—
Ireland/Irlande <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	30 600 (15)	12	1 917	1 314	1 234	31 234
Israel/Israël . . . . .	13 600	373	1 549	767	1 176	14 367
Japan/Japon . . . . .	442 699	—	4 509	36 707	1 656	476 513
Jordan/Jordanie . . . . .	7 830	—	—	581	500	8 411
Kenya/Kenya . . . . .	11 590	462	1 880	1 566	1 138	11 952
Korea/Corée . . . . .	13 400	17	632	2 414	298	15 463
Lebanon/Liban . . . . .	15 692	599	796	1 409	553	16 507
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—	—	283	10	—
Luxembourg/Luxembourg . . . . .	9 699	7	624	932	398	10 938
Malawi/Malawi . . . . .	4 812	9	—	—	4 414	9 217
Malaysia/Malaisie □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta/Malte . . . . .	6 459	3	1 426	355	202	5 587
Mexico/Mexique . . . . .	126 709	116	—	6 297	6 716	—
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	3 675	4	—	245	—	3 916
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	—	—	—	561	105	—
Netherlands/Pays-Bas . . . . .	82 115	291	4 938	3 748	1 619	82 253
Netherlands Antilles <i>Antilles néerlandaises</i> . . . . .	5 458	4	130	410	92	5 826
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	36 408	1	3 699	2 877	2 544	38 129
Nigeria/Nigéria . . . . .	—	12	407	760	421	—
Norway/Norvège . . . . .	41 630	9	3 502	2 245	2 576	42 940
Pakistan/Pakistan . . . . .	19 246	281	1 222	1 335	882	19 960
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	10 474	424	—	1 129	91	11 270
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .	—	28	2 786	1 655	1 994	—
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . . .	20 039	—	1 336	1 107	1 275	21 085
Rumania/Roumanie . . . . .	3 095	—	24	542	5	3 618
Rwanda/Rwanda . . . . .	620	2	—	79	—	697
Singapore/Singapour . . . . .	24 010	5	530	1 590	1 396	26 461
South Africa/Afrique du Sud . . . . .	—	900	1 459	4 064	2 388	—
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4 155	—
Sudan/Soudan □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	58 908	22	4 715	3 818	3 220	61 209
Switzerland/Suisse . . . . .	101 338	321	4 128	5 419	1 733	104 041
Syrian Arab Republic <i>République Arabe Syrienne</i> . . . . .	16 415	—	696	703	478	16 900
Tanzania/Tanzanie □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand/Thaïlande . . . . .	28 990	491	1 543	1 381	1 664	30 001
Trinidad and Tobago <i>Trinité et Tobago</i> . . . . .	7 251	61	310	614	197	7 691
Tunisia/Tunisie . . . . .	322	1	—	188	55	244
Turkey/Turquie . . . . .	21 675	75	287	1 525	212	23 050
Uganda/Ouganda . . . . .	8 196	5	567	610	447	8 681
USSR/URSS . . . . .	17 790	343	1 139	2 517	362	19 187
United Arab Rep. <i>Rép. Arabe Unie</i> . . . . .	26 359	4	465	596	822	26 955
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni . . . . .	225 312	136	19 878	10 907	12 828	229 033
Uruguay/Uruguay . . . . .	—	950	—	2 510	3 101	—
USA/USA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	351 102	5 173	16 115	21 469	3 726	355 009
Venezuela/Venezuela . . . . .	2 163	832	1 002	1 004	560	1 893
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie . . . . .	4 917	—	178	500	—	5 239
Zambia/Zambie . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15 015

<sup>1</sup> For Canada, figures valid for the year commencing April 1, 1968, and ending March 31, 1969.<sup>2</sup> Figures in parentheses represent trademarks restored in 1968.<sup>3</sup> Figures based on Fiscal Year (July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968).

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> Pour le Canada, les chiffres sont valables pour l'année commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1968 et se terminant le 31 mars 1969.<sup>2</sup> Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent des marques de fabrique restaurées en 1968.<sup>3</sup> Les chiffres sont établis sur la base de l'année fiscale (1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1967 au 30 juin 1968).

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

TRADEMARKS  
Chart IIIRegistrations Granted in 1968,  
Broken Down According to the International Classification  
*Enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968,  
répartis selon la Classification internationale*MARQUES  
Tableau III

Reporting Country Pays	Class Classe 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Australia/Australie . . .	287	114	299	30	586	137	324	64	307	61	164	106	8	40	8	215	105	34	94	73	98
Bulgaria/Bulgarie . . .	77	33	118	41	198	25	55	17	87	15	30	30	7	8	6	46	38	9	20	25	23
Cyprus/Chypre . . . . .	25	12	63	9	118	5	11	3	20	3	7	15	2	4	2	8	2	—	3	2	8
France/France . . . . .	1 615	1 153	2 168	667	2 701	1 130	1 304	707	1 968	477	1 065	852	217	551	177	1 901	912	492	849	936	1 052
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i> <sup>1</sup>	156	36	118	40	269	67	137	25	207	34	88	39	5	40	6	170	52	34	93	82	48
India/Inde . . . . .	219	96	324	31	602	101	353	53	207	38	88	172	17	32	2	121	68	16	43	33	51
Malaysia/Malaisie . . .																					
Monaco/Monaco . . . .	43	15	65	12	59	17	27	14	47	15	17	25	11	9	8	60	28	11	18	12	10
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	49	19	88	50	110	19	29	11	57	8	28	43	2	7	4	48	13	4	16	10	10
New Zealand <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i> <sup>2</sup> . .	151	57	298	29	432	87	136	38	185	37	88	90	15	32	14	123	64	20	80	51	48
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	829	345	1 326	162	2 985	468	715	238	985	172	542	378	42	371	53	2 251	289	206	533	564	368
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	332	126	303	81	560	229	327	85	405	111	204	152	14	53	20	284	187	45	177	111	143
Switzerland/Suisse . . .	859	382	902	261	1 514	351	531	273	859	206	352	224	40	957	37	542	386	113	306	309	319
Tanzania/Tanzanie . . .																					
United Kingdom <i>Royaume-Uni</i> . . . .	670	215	743	138	944	426	646	121	889	126	393	280	19	135	30	587	281	78	360	277	230

Reporting Country Pays	Class Classe 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Australia/Australie . . .	30	56	124	318	24	34	122	159	181	94	56	101	129								
Bulgaria/Bulgarie . . .	15	21	20	30	9	11	10	15	13	10	15	15	58	13	3	7	5	11	6	2	7
Cyprus/Chypre . . . . .	2	6	5	17	3	1	2	17	15	8	18	17	84								
France/France . . . . .	431	548	1 044	1 839	534	389	663	1 636	1 483	954	851	2 177	277	938	256	415	206	435	371	591	701
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i> <sup>1</sup>	19	17	39	167	17	19	38	132	160	73	97	189	60								
India/Inde . . . . .	13	71	149	193	29	10	20	71	136	26	33	22	191								
Malaysia/Malaisie . . .																					
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	13	15	16	18	11	13	15	18	27	11	30	21	17	52	47	17	13	20	16	28	28
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	8	13	32	63	7	6	8	41	89	11	25	35	25								
New Zealand <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i> <sup>2</sup> . .	13	26	87	246	12	48	75	87	167	43	52	42	85								
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	132	228	527	1 364	155	259	381	1 462	1 157	948	412	1 103	178	1 128	287	746	71	372	167	461	730
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	61	84	158	239	42	102	124	141	211	130	117	62	136								
Switzerland/Suisse . . .	166	191	314	451	187	204	149	402	563	304	327	498	217								
Tanzania/Tanzanie . . .																					
United Kingdom <i>Royaume-Uni</i> . . . .	95	140	417	624	57	114	244	365	431	176	160	295	201								

<sup>1</sup> From October to December 1968.<sup>2</sup> Figures relate to trademark applications; no statistics available for trademark registrations.<sup>1</sup> D'octobre à décembre 1968.<sup>2</sup> Les chiffres concernent seulement les demandes d'enregistrement; les statistiques concernant les enregistrements accordés ne sont pas disponibles.





## DESIGNS

## Chart Ia

## INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

## DESSINS ET MODÈLES INDUSTRIELS

## DESSINS

## ET MODÈLES

## Tableau Ia

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1968  
Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1968

Countries Pays	Applications for registration of industrial designs filed by Demandes d'enregistrements			Registrations of industrial designs granted to Enregistrements accordés		
	Nationals par des nationaux	Foreigners * par des étrangers*	Total Total	Nationals à des nationaux	Foreigners * à des étrangers *	Total Total
Algeria/Algérie . . . . .	18	8 (5)	26	—	—	—
Argentina/Argentine . . . . .	3 229	140	3 369	—	—	—
Australia/Australie . . . . .	1 337	432 (413)	1 769	1 124	490 (215)	1 614
Austria/Autriche . . . . .	—	—	—	3 119	6 022	9 141
Belgium/Belgique . . . . .	1 197	333	1 530	—	—	—
Brazil/Brésil . . . . .	948	115	1 063	156	12	168
Canada/Canada . . . . .	519	762 (421)	1 281	310	593 (342)	903
Ceylon/Ceylan . . . . .	5	4 (1)	9	4	3 (1)	7
Colombia/Colombie . . . . .	58	23	81	30	5	35
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	595	30	625	461	23 (20)	484
Denmark/Danemark <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	—	—	793	—	—	729
France/France . . . . .	11 032	1 041	12 073	—	—	—
Germany (F.R.)/Allemagne (R.F.) . . . . .	—	1 108	—	65 832	1 170 (679)	67 002
Germany (D.R.)/Allemagne (R.D.) . . . . .	677	16	693	709	14	723
Hungary/Hongrie . . . . .	680	53 (49)	733	650	53 (49)	703
India/Inde . . . . .	2 393	45	2 438	1 937	31	1 968
Ireland/Irlande . . . . .	20	90 (64)	110	17	74 (45)	91
Israel/Israël . . . . .	156	50 (32)	206	100	19 (16)	119
Italy/Italie . . . . .	2 708	754 (559)	3 462	2 485	715	3 200
Japan/Japon . . . . .	38 620	760 (351)	39 380	16 624	231	16 855
Korea/Corée . . . . .	3 237	40	3 277	1 389	28	1 417
Lebanon/Liban . . . . .	68	19 (7)	87	68	19 (7)	87
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein . . . . .	4	2	6	4	2	6
Malawi/Malawi . . . . .	—	7	7	—	9	9
Malta/Malte . . . . .	10	3	13	—	3	3
Mexico/Mexique . . . . .	268	179	447	—	—	—
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	3	4	7	3	4	7
Morocco/Maroc . . . . .	58	3	61	58	3	61
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande . . . . .	261	169 (64)	430	—	—	319
Norway/Norvège . . . . .	673	192 (105)	865	669	185 (104)	854
Pakistan/Pakistan □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	71	28	99	23	20	43
Poland/Pologne . . . . .	174	26	200	27	3	30
Portugal/Portugal . . . . .	293	48	341	152	57	209
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . . .	12	22 (9)	34	7	22 (9)	29
Spain/Espagne . . . . .	3 895	259 (125)	4 154	3 564	209 (107)	3 773
Sudan/Soudan □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden/Suède <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	251	166 (117)	417	206	127 (87)	333
Switzerland/Suisse . . . . .	628	200 (121)	832	598	197 (119)	795
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne . . . . .	78	10 (4)	88	78	10 (4)	88
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago . . . . .	11	11 (2)	22	10	11 (2)	21
Tunisia/Tunisie □ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
USSR/URSS . . . . .	1 015	11	1 026	278	3	281
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie . . . . .	85	16	101	76	11	87
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni . . . . .	5 344	1 752 (451)	7 096	4 084	1 483 (416)	5 567
U.S.A./U.S.A. . . . .	4 859	312	5 171	2 958	394	3 352
Venezuela/Venezuela <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	123	53	176	27	17	44
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie . . . . .	355	67	422	252	24	276

\* General remark: The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed "Foreigners" indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention.

<sup>1</sup> One application may cover up to 50 designs.

<sup>2</sup> Designs in Sweden may only relate to metal goods.

<sup>3</sup> Venezuelan Law makes a distinction between two-dimensional and three-dimensional designs.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

\* Remarque générale: Les chiffres entre parenthèses dans la colonne Etrangers indiquent le nombre de fois où le droit de priorité, prévu à l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, a été revendiqué.

<sup>1</sup> Une demande peut comporter jusqu'à 50 dessins ou modèles.

<sup>2</sup> En Suède, les modèles peuvent seulement être déposés pour des produits en métal.

<sup>3</sup> La législation du Venezuela fait une distinction entre les dessins (à deux dimensions) et les modèles (à trois dimensions).

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

DESIGNS  
Chart 1bApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners During 1968,  
Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Reporting country Country of origin	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon
Algeria				1				5						
Argentina		1						10	2				21	
Australia	*		1	4		2		12	6				19	14
Austria	1	*		2	18	8	2	24	5	170			50	3
Belgium	3		*	2	10	6	2	18	2	17		2	54	7
Brazil		1		1	3			6	8				18	3
Canada	2	1	1	*	2	1	1	22	37				11	24
Ceylon	1			1				15	15				5	5
Colombia				4					3					
Czechoslovakia		1		2	*	1		2	1	6				
France	1	8		6	5	10	4	*	419			2	147	19
Germany F. R.	2	211	3	11	9	18	27	1	*			1	184	18
Germany D. R.	1	273		7	8	18	24	1		*		1	185	18
Hungary	1			1	12			2	12	7			6	
India				3				5	4				2	1
Ireland	2			3				2	1		*		4	2
Israel				1				5	5			*	2	
Italy	1	13	14	3	4	9	3	178	208	6			*	7
Japan	7	1	1	6	1	9		28	52				16	*
Korea														
Lebanon			1					4					1	
Liechtenstein				1										
Malawi				1	1									1
Malta	1			1										
Mexico														
Monaco				1				1					1	
Morocco				1										
New Zealand	47	1		4				4	2				4	
Norway		2	1	2	1	11	4	19	32				4	2
Philippines		2		2		9	3	20	35				3	
Poland				1				1	1				1	1
Portugal	1		10					2	9	2			1	1
Rhodesia □								4	5				5	
Spain	1	7	3	6	1	5	2	19	22			1	45	5
Sudan □								10	21				38	3

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas, figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

\* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

Remarque générale : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

\* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.

**Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés à des étrangers  
au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

DESSINS  
ET MODÈLES  
Tableau 1b

Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← ↓ Pays de délivrance
								1	1			8	Algérie
1						8		2	12	63	A 20	140	Argentine
	5 16	40 54			9 7		2 1	1	128 125	188 238	B 1 6	432 490	Australie
10	14				1		6	653	22	37	C 1	6 022	Autriche
	13		1		4		7	1	60	123		333	Belgique
1							1	2	10 1	54 5	D 10	115 12	Brésil
	5 2	3 2	3		3 4	1	5 3	11 5	96 67	532 456	E 2 4	762 593	Canada
1 1									1	1	F 2	4 3	Ceylan
									4 1	12 4		23 5	Colombie
								2	5	2	G 1	30 23	Tchécoslovaquie
	2			1	4	13	10	4	160	206	H 20	1 041	France
4 4	21 39		7 5	1	78 78	5 4	34 36	98 34	164 156	280 274	I 2 3	1 108 1 170	Allemagne R. F.
												16 14	Allemagne R. D.
	1 1						1 1	4 4	6 6			53 53	Hongrie
	1	1							22 14	6 6	J 1	45 31	Inde
	3 2				3		1 1	2	34 38	35 27		90 74	Irlande
	3 2				1			1	21 7	10 2	K 1	50 19	Israël
1	21				4	5	8	38	90	148	L 2	763 715	Italie
	25 4		1		3	1	6	11 7	92 21	454 152	M 53 19	760 231	Japon
	4									40 22		40 28	Corée
									5 5	7 7	1 1	19 19	Liban
*					1 1							2 2	Liechtenstein
					1 1				1 2	1 1	N 3 2	7 9	Malawi
					1							3	Malte
						45 45				134 134		179 179	Mexique
							1 1					4 4	Monaco
1 1									1 1			3 3	Maroc
	1	*			2			5	41	58		169	Nouvelle-Zélande
	11 9		*		1 1		32 24	7 6	24 22	39 46	O 2	192 185	Norvège
	1				1					21 16	P 3	28 20	Philippines
	1					1		4	6	1		26 3	Pologne
	3 13			*		4 4	1	3 2	5 4	17 12	Q 1 2	48 57	Portugal
													Rhodésie □
	2 4		1 1	3	1		10 1	7 8	41 27	80 75	R 4 6	259 209	Espagne
													Soudan □

A Brazil 7/-; Colombia 1/-; Panama 2/-; Philippines 1/-; Uruguay 7/-; Venezuela 2/-; B UK Colonies 1/3; USSR -/1. C Yugoslavia -/1. D Argentina 9/-; Uruguay 1/-; E USSR 2/4. F India 1/-; Kenya 1/-; G Bahamas -/1. H Argentina 3/-; Hungary 1/-; Ivory Coast 7/-; Luxembourg 4/-; Mexico 2/-; Polynesia 1/-; Puerto Rico 1/-; Senegal 1/-; I Bulgaria 1/1; Philippines -/1; Yugoslavia 1/1. J Bahamas 1/-; K Kenya

1/-; L Luxembourg 1/-; Puerto Rico 1/-; M Brazil -/1; China (National Republic) 21/4; India 1/-; Iran 1/-; Korea 2/1; Panama -/3; Syrian Arab Republic 1/-; USSR 2/-; Others 25/10. N Kenya 1/1; Rhodesia 2/1. O Curaçao -/2. P Brazil 2/-; China (National Republic) 1/-; Q Rhodesia 1/-; Hong Kong -/2. R Argentina 1/3; Cuba 2/-; Mexico -/1; Panama -/1; Others 1/1.

DESIGNS  
Chart 1b  
(continued)

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners During 1968,  
Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon
Sweden		3 3	3 4	2 1	4 2	4 1	4 2	21 16	30 24	3 —	1 —		12 11	6 3
Switzerland	1 1	9 9		1 1	5 5	8 8	1 1	2 2	8 8	9 9			37 37	4 4
Syrian Arab Rep.				1 1				4 4						
Trinidad and Tobago				1 1									2 2	
Tunisia				1 1	1 1			7 7						
United Arab Rep.				1 1	— 1			1 —		1 —	1 —		1 1	1 —
United Kingdom	21 24	6 6	11 5	31 24	11 8	17 18	7 5	92 76	112 112	4 2	9 10	2 1	70 35	31 20
U.S.A.	5 2	4 7	2 2	61 60		6 3	3 2	16 24	23 46		3 —	1 —	20 38	56 72
U.S.S.R.					1 —			1 —	1 1	1 1				
Venezuela			— 1					1 —	5 —				3 —	
Yugoslavia	4 1			1 1	3 10	— 1		2 2	29 —	4 1			10 5	1 —

**Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés à des étrangers  
au cours de 1968, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

DESSINS  
ET MODÈLES  
Tableau 1b (suite)

Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ↖ Pays de délivrance ↘
	6 6		6 3				*	5 8	24 21	32 22		166 127	Suède
7 7			1 1		1 1		8 8	*	28 28	69 67	S 1 1	200 197	Suisse
									4 4		T 1 1	10 10	Rép. Arabe Syrienne
									1 1	7 7		11 11	Trinité et Tobago
										3 3		12 12	Tunisie
1 1									4 5	1 2	U 4 —	16 11	Rép. Arabe Unie
	250 286	7 7	16 17	— 4	12 9	8 4	20 10	42 30	*	397 393	V 576 377	1 752 1 483	Royaume-Uni
— 1	6 18	2 —	1 —	3 —	— 6	2 3	3 8	10 14	68 73	*	W 17 15	312 394	U.S.A.
								5 —	2 —	— 1		11 3	U.R.S.S.
1 —		— 3						1 1	3 —	34 11	X 5 1	53 17	Venezuela
								1 —	6 2	6 1		67 24	Yougoslavie

S USSR 1/1. — T Kenya 1/1. — U India 3/—; Kenya 1/—, — V Argentina 1/1; Bahamas 2/2; Bulgaria —/1; China (National Republic) 2/—; Cyprus 1/1; Ghana 52/10; Greece 1/—; Hong Kong 250/180; Hungary 1/—; India —/1; Kenya 3/3; Lebanon 3/—; Malaysia 13/13; Manaca 1/—; Nigeria 204/160; Puerto Rico 1/—; Sierra Leone 31/—;

Singapore 7/4; USSR 3/1. — W Bolivia —/1; Brazil 1/2; British West Indies —/2; Chile 2/—; Hong Kong 10/4; Mexico 2/2; Philippines —/2; Thailand 2/—; USSR —/2. — X Argentina 1/—; Brazil —/1; Colombia 4/—

DESIGNS  
Chart IIRegistrations in Force at the End of 1968  
*Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968*DESSINS  
ET MODÈLES  
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1967 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1967</i>	Minus industrial design registrations lapsed during 1968 <i>Moins les enregistrements tombés en déchéance en 1968</i>	Plus industrial design registrations effected in 1968 <i>Plus les enregistrements effectués en 1968</i>	Total industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1968 <i>Total des enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1968</i>
Australia/Australie . . . . .	8 970	1 079	1 614	9 505
Austria/Autriche . . . . .	16 434	5 795	9 141	19 780
Belgium/Belgique □ . . . . .				
Brazil/Brésil . . . . .	5 281	328	168	5 121
Canada/Canada <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	6 681	707	903	6 877
Ceylon/Ceylan . . . . .	71	2	7	76
Colombia/Colombie . . . . .	291	43	35	283
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie . . . . .	2 041	234	484	2 291
Hungary/Hongrie . . . . .	959	442	703	1 220
India/Inde . . . . .	13 742	3 394	1 968	12 316
Ireland/Irlande . . . . .	763	61	91	793
Israel/Israël . . . . .	1 173	172	119	1 120
Japan/Japon . . . . .	71 951	14 396	16 855	74 410
Korea/Corée . . . . .	2 471	218	1 417	3 670
Lebanon/Liban . . . . .	1 983	21	87	2 049
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein . . . . .	101	—	6	107
Malawi/Malawi . . . . .	91	—	9	100
Malta/Malte . . . . .	47	4	3	46
Monaco/Monaco . . . . .	207	25	7	189
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande □ . . . . .				
Philippines/Philippines . . . . .	285	21	43	307
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . . . .	256	30	29	255
Spain/Espagne <sup>2</sup> □ . . . . .				
Sweden/Suède . . . . .	1 155	196	333	1 292
Switzerland/Suisse . . . . .	7 828	1 066	795	7 557
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne . . . . .	489	—	88	577
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago . . . . .	51	2	21	70
Tunisia/Tunisie . . . . .	22	—	17	39
USSR/URSS . . . . .	299	—	281	580
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie . . . . .	572	120	87	539
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni . . . . .	44 158	6 399	5 567	43 326
U.S.A./U.S.A. <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	31 907	2 027	3 352	33 232
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie . . . . .	724	69	276	931

<sup>1</sup> Figures for period : April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969 (Fiscal Year).<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

□ Figures for this State are not yet available.

<sup>1</sup> Période : 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1968 au 31 mars 1969 (année fiscale).<sup>2</sup> Chiffre approximatif.

□ Les chiffres pour cet Etat ne sont pas encore disponibles.