

Industrial Property

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ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

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

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submitted by the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) with a view to the creation of a regional patent documentation center for Arab countries, proceeded during 1971.

4. Model Laws for Developing Countries

The English, French and Spanish versions of a Model Law for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs were published in early 1971. This third Model Law joins the two already drafted and published, the first on inventions and the second on marks, trade names and acts of unfair competition.

A Committee of Arab Experts met at the headquarters of WIPO under the auspices of the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) and with the assistance of WIPO. It examined the "First Draft of the Model Law for Arab States on Inventions" and dealt in particular with the problems relating to the protection of "petty inventions", the question of "licenses of right" and that of harmonizing the Model Law with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

5. Proposal for a Patent Licensing Convention

In accordance with a decision adopted by the General Assembly of WIPO in September 1970, the International Bureau prepared a questionnaire on the proposal, made by the Government of Sweden, for a patent licensing convention.

The purpose of the proposal is twofold: to promote the dissemination among developing countries of technology originating in industrialized countries, and to facilitate the conclusion of license contracts between industrialized and developing countries. The basic question it raises is that of deciding what means could be instituted within WIPO to enable developing countries and persons residing therein to communicate more readily with foreign owners of patents and unpatented technology, with a view to the conclusion of license contracts.

At its seventh ordinary session the Executive Committee of the Paris Union noted the observations received from a certain number of countries in reply to the questionnaire. It asked the International Bureau to analyze these observations and make a study of possible solutions in a report which it would submit to a Committee of Experts specially convened for the purpose.

6. Application of Computer Technology for Development

An Advisory Group of Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs met in March to advise the International Bureau on the preparation of a study called for in a report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the application of computer technology for development. The Advisory Group concluded that the study in question should embrace the legal protection of all computer programs whether or not such programs can be regarded as "inventive" or "original" in a creative sense and that it should concentrate upon the desirable ingredients of any system of legal protection of computer programs rather than follow rigidly the lines of established legal concepts for the protection of other inventions or works. The Advisory Group recommended that the International Bureau be entrusted with the task of prepar-

ing studies in depth upon the economic and legal aspects of the problem, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries.

7. Status of Developing Countries in the Berne Union

A new revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works took place at Paris during the year. The Diplomatic Conference adopted unanimously the Paris Act of the Berne Convention, which contains, in an Appendix forming an integral part of the Act, special provisions concerning developing countries. This Appendix, which replaces the Protocol adopted at Stockholm, provides for a system of non-exclusive and non-transferable compulsory licenses in respect of translation and reproduction of works protected by the Convention. It is to be noted that several provisions of the Appendix are analogous to provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at its Revision Conference held at the same time and place.

8. Relations with Developing Countries

The Director General or other officers of WIPO visited the governments or the competent authorities of developing countries, or had contacts with the latter at international meetings.

WIPO was represented at the tenth session of the Administrative Council of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), which was held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), and at the third Congress of the Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI), held in Caracas, Venezuela.

A tour was made for the purpose of obtaining information and making contact with governmental authorities in the following Latin American countries: Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Chile. Talks took place in Guatemala with the Permanent Secretariat of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty (SIECA), which is planning to apply to WIPO for assistance in the preparation of a draft Central American Patent Convention. In Chile, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela the talks concerned the activities of the authorities of those countries in the industrial property field, from the point of view of both legislation and the operation of the Patent Offices, and also in the copyright field. An information mission was made to Havana, in particular to assist the Directorate of Industrial Property of Cuba in its administrative reorganization work.

At the invitation of the Board of the Andean Pact (*Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena*), the member countries of which are Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, the Director General visited the Secretariat of that body in Lima, Peru, in order to advise the Board on the establishment of a regional industrial property office. Discussions covered also the fundamental principles on which the Board could base the preparation of draft industrial property regulations which would be common to all five member countries.

E. Cooperation between the United Nations and WIPO

In 1971 WIPO continued and extended the cooperation established with the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations System.

Preliminary discussions have been begun with the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the questions of cooperation and coordination which the General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO invited the Director General to examine. These questions include the possibility of entering into an agreement under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations and therefore becoming a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The discussions have so far been merely exploratory in their nature.

The International Bureau has also entered into discussions with the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) concerning practical cooperation in the work of the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures, whose program includes a comparative analysis of laws and regulations dealing with patents and trademarks and unpatented know-how. The International Bureau has otherwise maintained close contact with the UNCTAD Secretariat, particularly in connection with its studies on restrictive business practices which affect the export interests of developing countries, and has represented the Organization in meetings of the UNCTAD Conference and its commissions and working groups.

At the request of other United Nations bodies, the International Bureau has submitted papers or studies on topics of mutual interest. Thus, at the invitation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Bureau presented to the Special International Conference of UNIDO a paper on "Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology: Cooperation and Collaboration between UNIDO and WIPO". The International Bureau also responded to a request by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations for assistance in compiling an index of existing international instruments (conventions, treaties and agreements) relating to or bearing upon broadcast satellite services. A study on the relevant practices of the Unions administered by WIPO was submitted to the International Law Commission in relation to its work on the succession of States in respect of treaties. The International Bureau also submitted a paper to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), which was incorporated in a UNCITRAL document concerning the current activities of other organizations in the field of harmonization and unification of trade law.

The Organization was represented during the year at various meetings of the United Nations bodies, including those of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and subsidiary bodies of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), at which questions concerning application of science and technology for development, scientific and technical cooperation or the need for the creation or development of information centers, patent offices, data banks, information systems and related activities were discussed. The Organization was also represented at meetings of the various bodies of the United Nations Indus-

trial Development Organization (UNIDO), at which the organization, financing and the program of UNIDO, and in particular its activities in the field of industrial property as well as cooperation with WIPO were considered.

F. WIPO Publications

Records of the Stockholm Conference. The French and English editions were published in 1971. Each is in two volumes, with a total of 1,600 pages.

The Review *La Propiedad Intelectual*, which concerns several Unions, continued to appear quarterly. In it were published general information and studies concerning WIPO, industrial property and copyright.

Other Publications. Updated editions of the WIPO *General Information* brochure in the English, French, German, Russian and Spanish languages were published in 1971, as well as two new versions, one in Arabic and the other in Japanese. The original text of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)* in the English and French languages, and the official German text, have been published in brochure form. The establishment of official texts in the Japanese, Portuguese and Russian languages is in progress. Supplements to the *Manual of Industrial Property Conventions* in English and French were published in 1971. The original English and French texts of the *Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification*, signed on March 24, 1971, have been published in brochure form. A second French edition of the *International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks* was published early in 1971. Finally a supplement to the three-language version (English, French, German) of the same Classification was published at the end of 1971.

G. Other Activities

Teaching of Intellectual Property Laws. In 1970 BIRPI published, in brochures in the English and French languages, the results of an inquiry on the universities and other higher education establishments in which intellectual property law (industrial property and copyright) is taught. A new questionnaire has been sent to the various universities in order to complete the information contained in the brochure. The replies to this questionnaire made it possible to publish a new edition in 1971.

Montreux Lecture Series. The International Bureau organized a Lecture Series on "Current Trends in the Field of Intellectual Property", which was held in Montreux from June 22 to 25, 1971. Twenty-six speakers, from Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic), India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, gave lectures on recent developments and future prospects, either in their respective countries or on the international level, in the field of patents, marks, international classifications of patents and marks, protection of new plant varieties and copyright. The lectures were attended by nearly six hundred participants, representing over forty countries. The original texts of the lectures were assembled in brochure form and published in September 1971.

Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization as on January 1, 1972

State ¹				Deposit of instrument ²	Date on which the State became a member
Bulgaria	P	R		February 19, 1970	May 19, 1970
Byelorussian SSR		R		March 19, 1969	April 26, 1970
Canada	P-B	A		March 26, 1970	June 26, 1970
Chad	P-B	A		June 26, 1970	September 26, 1970
Czechoslovakia	P-B	A		September 22, 1970	December 22, 1970
Denmark	P-B	R		January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Finland	P-B	R		June 8, 1970	September 8, 1970
German Democratic Republic ³	P ³ -B ³	A ³		June 20, 1968	April 26, 1970
Germany (Federal Republic)	P-B	R		June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970
Hungary	P-B	R		December 18, 1969	April 26, 1970
Ireland	P-B	S		January 12, 1968	April 26, 1970
Israel	P-B	R		July 30, 1969	April 26, 1970
Kenya	P	R		July 5, 1971	October 5, 1971
Malawi	P	A		March 11, 1970	June 11, 1970
Morocco	P-B	R		April 27, 1971	July 27, 1971
Romania	P-B	R		February 28, 1969	April 26, 1970
Senegal	P-B	R		September 19, 1968	April 26, 1970
Soviet Union	P	R		December 4, 1968	April 26, 1970
Spain	P-B	R		June 6, 1969	April 26, 1970
Sweden	P-B	R		August 12, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	P-B	R		January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Ukrainian SSR		R		February 12, 1969	April 26, 1970
United Kingdom	P-B	R		February 26, 1969	April 26, 1970
United States of America	P	R		May 25, 1970	August 25, 1970

¹ "P" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Paris* Convention;
"B" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Berne* Convention.

² "S" means *signature* without reservation as to ratification;

"R" means *ratification*;

"A" means *accession*;

(see Article 14(1) of the Convention Establishing WIPO).

³ The validity of this accession is contested by a number of Member States.

Declarations made under Article 21(2) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

The States listed below had, by January 1, 1972, availed themselves of Article 21(2)(a) of the Convention, which enables them to exercise, until April 26, 1975, the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization:

Algeria	Gabon	Norway
Argentina	Greece	Poland
Australia	Holy See	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	South Africa
Brazil	Ivory Coast	Syria
Cameroon	Japan	Thailand
Cuba	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Dahomey	Malta	Turkey
Egypt	Netherlands	Upper Volta
France	Niger	Yugoslavia

Membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO

On January 1, 1972, the membership of the administrative bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

General Assembly: Algeria *, Argentina *, Australia *, Belgium *, Brazil *, Bulgaria, Cameroon *, Canada, Chad, Cuba *, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey *, Denmark, Egypt *, Finland, France *, Gabon *, German Democratic Republic ¹, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece *, Holy See *, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy *, Ivory Coast *, Japan *, Kenya, Luxembourg *, Malawi, Malta *, Morocco, Netherlands *, Niger *, Norway *, Poland *, Portugal *, Romania, Senegal, South Africa *, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria *, Thailand *, Tu-

* Member until April 26, 1975.

¹ The validity of the instrument of accession deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of Member States.

nisia *, Turkey *, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta *, Yugoslavia *.

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

Coordination Committee: ORDINARY MEMBERS: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Ceylon, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Zair.

WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1971

Introduction

The most important events during 1971, in the industrial property field, were the adoption of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, the entry into force of the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, the continuation of the preparatory work for the revision of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks or the adoption of a new treaty on the international registration of marks, and the continuation of the preparatory work for the adoption of an Agreement on the Protection of Type Faces and of an instrument concerning the international classification of the figurative elements of marks.

I

Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union)

(1) *State of the Union*

On December 31, 1971, the member countries of the Union numbered 79 or 78¹ (see table of contracting countries, below).

¹ Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Convention, Member countries disagree on this question.

(2) *Stockholm Act*

Morocco and Kenya ratified the Stockholm Act, with effect from August 6, and October 26, 1971, respectively.

Denmark extended its ratification so as to apply to the Faroe Islands, with effect from August 6, 1971.

Australia addressed to the Director General of WIPO the notification provided under Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act and is thereby enabled to exercise the rights provided for in Articles 13 to 17 of the Act until April 26, 1975. This notification took effect on September 21, 1971.

(3) *Acts in force on December 31, 1971*

As far as the substantive articles of the Convention (Articles 1 to 12) are concerned, of the 79 or 78² countries which are members of the Paris Union as at December 31, 1971, 18 or 17³ are bound by the Stockholm Act, 37 by the Lisbon Act, 21 by the London Act, and 3 by the Hague Act.

(4) *Administrative Bodies*

The seventh ordinary session of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union was held during the year. The Executive Committee noted with approval the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau since the Committee's last session. In addition to approving the program and budget of the Paris Union for the year 1972,

² See footnote 1.

³ See footnote 1.

which includes the recurrent activities such as the continued publication of periodicals and information booklets in the industrial property field, the Executive Committee approved the special program and budget activities relating to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) and the International Patent Classification (IPC) as well as certain other projects as described subsequently. Revised organizational rules for ICIREPAT as well as suggestions for revision of the administrative arrangements concerning the IPC were also approved. The Executive Committee adopted resolutions concerning the amounts of special cash contributions for the year 1972 to cover the International Bureau's expenses connected with the PCT, ICIREPAT and the IPC and noted the pledges or statements made relative thereto by the Delegations.

As for the 1972 approved program for the PCT, it includes studies and meetings with regard to minimum documentation, searching techniques and test searches; identification of patent families and certain bibliographic data of patent documents; adaptation of national legislation; the tasks of national Offices and the International Bureau under the PCT; and assistance to developing countries in the field of patent legislation, administration of patent systems, patent documentation centers and transfer of technology.

The ICIREPAT program approved for 1972 entrusts three technical committees with specific tasks. These include defining the relationship between ICIREPAT and the PCT Interim Committees and Standing Subcommittee and arranging for close cooperation with such committees as well as with the authorities responsible for the IPC. The program also calls for an analysis of the causes of the limited applicability of the shared systems and of the difficulties encountered, particularly in implementation, and the study of the possibility of cooperation with respect to shared systems among a limited number of Patent Offices. Standards for a communication format on magnetic tape for the purpose of international exchange are to be established. Recommendations are to be formulated concerning minimum requirements for official gazette indexes, the physical layout of patent and like documents, and the standardization of microforms other than aperture cards.

II

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

(1) Contracting States

The Central African Republic deposited on September 15, 1971, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

(2) First Sessions of the Three PCT Interim Committees

The three PCT Interim Committees established by the Paris Union in implementation of the recommended measures for the entry into force of the PCT met for their first sessions in February. All the 35 signatory States of the PCT were invited and 27 were represented, 7 intergovernmental and 11 non-governmental organizations were also represented. The

programs elaborated by the Interim Committees and subsequently approved by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union are, in essence, as follows:

The Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation will deal with the studies and surveys in the field of minimum documentation, information meetings on searching techniques, test searches, patent families and bibliographic data of patent documents, all this with a view to assisting the prospective International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities to achieve the maximum degree of uniformity and high quality in the international search and international preliminary examination when the Treaty becomes operational.

In order to perform its functions in a more operative way, the Committee established the list of priorities — the first priority being the minimum documentation and patent families — and set up a Standing Subcommittee.

The Interim Committee for Technical Assistance will deal in general with the problems of the patent systems of developing countries, the modernization of their patent legislation with a view to taking full advantage of the benefits of the PCT and of their patent documentation centers or collections and, particularly, as a matter of first priority, with the pilot technical assistance projects requested by the Government of Brazil and by the Industrial Development Center for Arab States (IDCAS).

The Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions will deal in general with the studies concerning national legislation, particularly with a view to drafting models of provisions for implementing the Patent Cooperation Treaty, models which will be proposed for the revision of the BIRPI Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions. The Committee will also deal with the procedures to be followed in national Offices and in the International Bureau when the Treaty becomes operational, but will give priority to the work relating to national legislation.

(3) Second Session of the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions

Twenty-five of the 35 States members of the Interim Committee were represented at the second session held in December 1971. Two other States sent observers. Four intergovernmental and seven non-governmental organizations were also represented.

The Committee considered two questions: options for national legislations under the PCT; model provisions for implementing the PCT, particularly as far as the 1965 BIRPI Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions was concerned.

Options. In preparation for the second session, the International Bureau had prepared a working paper consisting of a list of those instances in which the PCT allows various options and containing comments on the consequences of choosing one or other of such possibilities. The Committee discussed in detail this working paper, made a number of suggestions for additions or other changes, and invited the International Bureau to prepare a second revised edition.

Model laws. As for the second question, it may be noted that the Model Law on Inventions is to be revised in order to incorporate in it the possibilities which the PCT offers developing countries for deriving special benefits from it. On the basis of a paper prepared by the International Bureau setting forth model provisions, the Interim Committee advised the Director General as to the possible suggestions he might wish to make to a committee of experts from developing countries to which the Model Law would be submitted for revision.

(4) *First Session of the Standing Subcommittee of the Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation*

The first session of the Standing Subcommittee, which consists of the prospective International Searching or Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT, was held in December 1971 and was attended by all its members: Austria, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and the International Patent Institute and — in an observer capacity — Brazil.

The Standing Subcommittee considered the following questions:

Minimum documentation: patent and non-patent literature. The Standing Subcommittee invited the International Bureau to improve the inventory of the national patent documents part of the PCT minimum documentation, a first list of which had been prepared by the International Bureau, and to keep the information contained in the inventory up to date. As for non-patent literature, the Subcommittee decided that the International Bureau should gather information and prepare a draft questionnaire on the principal methods by which the prospective Authorities select for and channel to examiners non-patent literature and by which such literature is kept for recall when needed. The Subcommittee further decided that the International Bureau should collect statistics on the frequency of citations of non-patent literature items in searched or examined patent documents and their proportion to the number of citations of published patent documents.

Abstracting and translation services. The Standing Subcommittee invited the International Bureau to continue the survey on abstracting and translation services with a view to updating the information collected, to provide the prospective PCT Authorities with specimens of the abstracts produced by the various services, and to ascertain the cost to them of such services as well as their future plans for such services.

Patent associated literature (PAL). The Subcommittee examined a proposal by INSPEC ("Information Service in Physics, Electrotechnology, Computers and Control," operated by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London) for a system to facilitate access by prospective Authorities to selected areas of non-patent literature. The INSPEC proposal envisages the provision of English-language abstracts, indexes and a magnetic-tape service, with application of the IPC to subgroup level. A full text copy service is also contemplated. The Standing Subcommittee decided to invite INSPEC and

the International Bureau to study the proposal in further detail and to revert to the matter when reports on these details were available.

Patent document service. The Standing Subcommittee examined the replies of the Government of Austria, the International Patent Institute and Derwent Publications Ltd., London, which had been invited by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union to furnish further details on the proposals that each of them had made for the establishment of an international patent documentation service. The Standing Subcommittee invited the Director General to continue negotiations with the three parties upon the following basis and aims: the Service should be operated, to the greatest possible extent, in cooperation with the International Patent Institute, by and under the responsibility of the Austrian Government in Vienna; it should extend to the identification of patent documents pertaining to the same invention, the identification of patent documents pertaining to the same classification, and to furnishing copies of full texts of patent documents. The role of the national Offices and documentation centers, the IIB, Derwent Publications Ltd., and WIPO was also indicated.

Uniformity in documentation and work methods. The Subcommittee invited the International Bureau to collect information on the exchange of examiners under bilateral programs, to distribute reports made available to it on "isolated searches" and to examine the question of whether information on the search methods of the various examining Offices within the framework of ICIREPAT could be used in connection with establishing uniform search methods among PCT Authorities.

Collaboration between WIPO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Subcommittee endorsed the steps envisaged by a Joint ad hoc Group for Patent Information in Nuclear Science and Technology, convened by WIPO and the IAEA, for exploring ways and means of further cooperation in order to facilitate the inclusion of patent documents in the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and the use of that system by Patent Offices, particularly for non-patent literature. (See also under VII, below.)

III

International Patent Classification

(1) *Strasbourg Agreement*

The Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification was adopted by a Diplomatic Conference which took place at the invitation of the Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe at the headquarters of the latter from March 15 to 24, 1971. This Conference adopted in addition three recommendations and a general report. The Agreement and the final Act of the Conference were signed on March 24, 1971, by 16 and 30 States, respectively (for a list of the signatory States, see the table below). The original of the Agreement is deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

Delegations of 40 States and 11 international organizations participated in the work of the Conference. The basis of the discussions was the draft Agreement and a commentary thereto, prepared by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and the International Bureau, subsequently amended to bring the Draft Agreement into line with the corresponding provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The new Agreement is inspired by the other conventions and agreements in the industrial property field establishing international classifications, namely, the one adopted on the regional level — the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention, and those adopted under the auspices of WIPO — the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, and the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

The Agreement establishes a Special Union within the framework of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. The members of that Special Union adopt a common classification for patents and similar documents. That classification is the one currently in force under the European Convention, subject to such amendments as may be made to it.

The Agreement imposes on members of the Special Union the obligation to apply the International Classification, in particular by including the symbols of that Classification in patents and similar documents issued by their Administrations.

The Agreement establishes a Committee of Experts which is competent to develop the International Classification, in particular by adopting amendments dictated by the progress of technology, to facilitate its use and promote its uniform application, in order to encourage international cooperation in the reclassification of documentation used in the examination of inventions, and to take appropriate measures to assist developing countries in the application of the International Classification.

(2) *Joint ad hoc Committee*

The object of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and WIPO is to ensure, for a transitional period and until entry into force of the Strasbourg Agreement, the common administration of the International Patent Classification and, in particular, to address to Contracting States recommendations with the purpose of facilitating its use, to prepare for the revision of the Classification and of the Foreword and Guide, to see to its uniform application and to assist, as far as possible, in establishing translations.

The fifth session of the Joint ad hoc Committee was mainly devoted to the first revision of the International Patent Classification. For the execution of the technical work, the Joint ad hoc Committee in 1969 had set up four working groups; a fifth working group was charged with the task of ensuring the uniform application of the Classification. The work of these groups is coordinated by a Bureau in which the chairmen of the working groups are represented. Working Groups I to IV held two sessions in 1971, elaborating a

number of amendments to various subclasses of the International Patent Classification, which were subsequently adopted by the Bureau in the same year and approved by the fifth session of the Joint ad hoc Committee. The studies performed by Working Group V, which held two sessions in 1971, were mainly directed towards the problems of improving consistency in classifying and of cooperation in the field of reclassification of search files by means of exchanging lists of patent documents reclassified according to the International Patent Classification. These will also be the subject of further studies.

Apart from the official English and French language versions, translations into Czech, German and Russian of the International Patent Classification already exist; complete Japanese and Spanish translations will be available in 1972 and a Portuguese translation is at present under preparation.

A survey of the extent to which the International Patent Classification is used, performed in preparation of the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference, showed that it is at present utilized by 40 countries, while four countries plan to use it.

IV

International Registration of Marks

At its first ordinary session in 1970, the Assembly of the Paris Union had discussed a proposal that the efforts for an agreement on the international registration of marks be pursued in a context broader than the revision of the Madrid Agreement, that is, in the context of all the Paris Union members. The Assembly had decided that the Diplomatic Conference scheduled for Vienna in 1973 should draft an instrument which might be accepted by a much larger number of countries than the actual members of the Madrid Union; such an instrument might be either a revised Act of the Madrid Agreement, or a new treaty. The Assembly had also decided that the Diplomatic Conference would be preceded by committees of experts to which all Paris Union members would be invited.

In 1971, the International Bureau convened a first Committee of Experts in which 36 States, 5 intergovernmental organizations and 19 non-governmental organizations representing interested circles took part. The deliberations were based on a draft treaty prepared by the International Bureau and distributed, for study and comments, to the Governments of the Paris Union countries and to the principal international and national organizations interested.

The Committee sought out the best solutions for creating — through revision of the Madrid Agreement or through the conclusion of a new treaty — a system for the international registration of marks which would be more universally acceptable than the existing Madrid Agreement. The main service to be performed by such a system would be to enable any owner of a mark to obtain, through registration of his mark in one central place (the International Bureau), the same effect as if he had had it registered in each of the national registers of the countries party to the instrument concerned. Such a system would simplify the procedure and reduce the cost of not only the initial registration of marks but also their

renewal since renewal, too, would be effected (once every ten years) by a single act with a single authority (the International Bureau).

The deliberations resulted in a series of proposals for the amendment of the draft on which discussion had been based. The International Bureau is to prepare an amended draft on this basis, which will be submitted to a second committee of experts in May 1972.

V

ICIREPAT

(1) *Participants*

As a result of the declaration made on December 30, 1970, by Australia, the following twenty countries are now participating countries of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT): Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

(2) *Plenary Committee*

At its third session, the principal body of ICIREPAT, the Plenary Committee (PLC), reviewed the past and current activities of ICIREPAT, as well as the reports on the activities of the Technical Committees and the Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems. It also recommended to the Executive Committee of the Paris Union the ICIREPAT program for 1972. (See page 8, column 1, above.)

The PLC approved several recommendations proposed by the Technical Coordination Committee regarding the Shared System Program, the goals of ICIREPAT as regards patent classification and mechanized retrieval systems and the possible integration of the two, and the layout and presentation of the first page of patent and like documents. Several recommendations concerning ICIREPAT numbers for identification of bibliographic data on the first page of patent and like documents and in official gazettes and like publications were adopted in substance.

The PLC discussed some fundamental questions relating to the usefulness of the Shared System Program and concluded that a period of reconsideration for this Program of about two years seemed to be an appropriate measure and that during this period a detailed study should be conducted of the difficulties which had hampered implementation of the systems in some major Offices.

(3) *Technical Coordination Committee*

At its sixth session, the Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) adopted the mandates of the three new Technical Committees and elected their chairmen and vice-chairmen. The TCC adopted a number of amendments to the ICIREPAT Procedure for Shared System Development and Use, thus finalizing the mandate given to it by the PLC. The TCC also amended in this respect the "System Characteristics" and "Guiding Principles."

The Netherlands and Sweden were again co-opted as members of the TCC for the next two years.

(4) *Technical Committees and Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems*

The three new Technical Committees (TCs) of ICIREPAT and the ABCS met twice during the course of 1971. At these meetings the TCs started their work in accordance with their new mandates, elaborating the recommendations referred to in (2) above. Recommendations dealing with a magnetic-tape layout for the exchange of bibliographic data and a communication format for a full text data base as well as recommendations for the labeling and standardization of all microform files in non-unitized form are under consideration.

VI

Type Faces

A Committee of Experts for the Protection of Type Faces met in 1971. Fifteen countries, one intergovernmental organization and six non-governmental organizations took part in the work, whose object was to complete and improve the drafts resulting from the work of the four earlier committees — that is, a draft Special Agreement and draft Regulations. On the basis of this Committee's work, the International Bureau is to prepare new texts which, after a final study by a committee of experts, will be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference scheduled for Vienna in 1973.

The principal proposals of the Committee include among others the following. Under a Special Agreement within the framework of Article 19 of the Paris Convention, States parties would protect type faces either by instituting a special national deposit, or by adapting the deposit provided for industrial designs, or by copyright provisions, or by a combination of these means of protection. The minimum term of protection would be fixed at twenty years. For the purpose of the right of priority, the deposit of type faces would be considered as a deposit of an industrial design. The deposit would be effected directly with the International Bureau, but would simply have the effect of a national deposit, countries being free to accept it as a national registration, with or without further procedure. International publication of type faces deposited would replace national publication, to which countries could nevertheless proceed, including by means of reference to the international publication.

VII

Other Matters

(1) *Joint ad hoc Group for Patent Information in Nuclear Science and Technology*

Representatives of national organizations for nuclear energy, national Patent Offices and the International Patent Institute, and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and WIPO were the participants at a meeting convened by the latter two organizations at Geneva in October 1971. Its purpose was to identify ways and means for cooperation in the storage and retrieval of information relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy which could be of mutual benefit.

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS), established by the IAEA in 1969, is a computer based system for collecting and disseminating information on peaceful applications of nuclear energy and is based on the principles of decentralized input preparation, centralized merging and dissemination, and decentralized use of products. The inputting of patent documents poses a number of new problems which must be solved to secure the optimum coverage of this new type of non-conventional literature.

On the basis of the information exchanged, the Committee concluded that the aims of practical cooperation to be established between IAEA and WIPO and between INIS National Centers and Patent Offices would be as follows: to assist in the identification of those categories of patent classification systems which correspond to the subject scope of INIS; to devise practical means of ensuring prompt furnishing of patent documents by Patent Offices to INIS National Centers; to advise on means of avoiding unnecessary duplication of patent documents in INIS; and to assist Patent Offices in making full use of INIS as a searching tool particularly for non-patent literature. Further ways and means of cooperation in order to facilitate the inclusion of patent documents in INIS and its use by Patent Offices will be explored at a future meeting to be attended mainly by representatives of INIS National Centers and Patent Offices (including the International Patent Institute).

(2) European Patent

The International Bureau was represented at the Intergovernmental Conference held in April 1971 and at most working party meetings, in particular those concerning the text of the Convention itself and the Regulations. The principal object of the International Bureau's participation was to ensure the harmonization of the European drafts with the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

(3) Participation in Meetings of Various Organizations

The International Bureau was represented in 1971 at meetings of various intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations having an interest in industrial property, in particular the International Patent Institute (IIB) and the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI).

VIII

Madrid Agreement

for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods

(1) Contracting Countries

At the end of 1971, the Agreement grouped 30 or 29⁴ countries, of which 15 or 14⁵ were bound by the 1958 Lisbon Act, 12 by the 1934 London Act, and 3 by the 1925 Hague Act (see table of contracting countries, below).

⁴ Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Agreement. Contracting countries disagree on this question.

⁵ See footnote 4.

(2) Additional Act of Stockholm

In 1971, no instruments of ratification or accession were deposited. The number of countries bound by the Act thus remains unchanged — 9 or 8⁶ (see table of contracting countries, below).

IX

Madrid Union

for the International Registration of Marks

(1) State of the Union

(a) *Member countries.* At the end of 1971, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks grouped 22 or 21⁷ countries, of which 6 or 5⁸ were bound by the 1967 Stockholm Act, and 15 by the 1957 Nice Act; only the Republic of Viet-Nam remained solely bound by the 1934 London Act (see table of contracting countries, below).

(b) *Notifications based on Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act.* Monaco addressed to the Director General of WIPO the notification provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. The notification, which took effect on September 8, 1971, enables Monaco to exercise the rights provided for under Articles 10 to 13 of the Act until April 26, 1975. By the end of 1971, 9 countries had addressed to the Director General of WIPO the notification under Article 18(2) (see table of contracting countries, below).

(c) *Application of Article 3^{bis} of the Agreement.* By the end of 1971, 16 or 15⁹ countries had made a declaration, in accordance with Article 3^{bis} of the Madrid Agreement (Stockholm and Nice Acts), to the effect that the protection resulting from the international registration would not extend to their territories unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requested it (see table of contracting countries, below).

(2) Assembly of the Union

The Assembly of the Madrid Union met in extraordinary session during the administrative meetings in 1971.

After adopting its Rules of Procedure, the Assembly decided to consider the present German and Italian translations of the Stockholm Act as official texts. The Assembly also designated English, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish as other languages for the establishment of official texts of the Stockholm Act.

The Assembly noted the distribution of coefficients applied by the International Bureau for a number of countries under Article 30 of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement and endorsed them.

The Assembly approved the program and budget for 1972 as proposed by the International Bureau. The program comprises: the continuation of the preparatory work for the revision of the Madrid Agreement or for the conclusion of an additional treaty on the international registration of marks, scheduled for Vienna in 1973; studies on the computerization of trademark searches and the working group and committee of experts related thereto; and the study of the possi-

⁶ See footnote 4.

⁷ See footnote 4.

⁸ See footnote 4.

⁹ See footnote 4.

bilities of computerizing the alphabetical lists of the International (Nice) Classification.

The Assembly adopted the financial regulations of the Madrid Union and designated Switzerland to audit the accounts of the Union. The Assembly authorized the use of the reserve fund of the Madrid Union as a working capital fund and accordingly suspended the provisions of the Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement concerning the constitution of a working capital fund. The Assembly also fixed the principles that will govern the selection of those intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which will be invited to certain meetings as observers.

(3) *Committee of Directors*

The Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union countries met in extraordinary session during the administrative meetings in 1971.

The Committee noted the distribution of coefficients applied by the International Bureau for a number of countries under Article 30 of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement and endorsed them.

(4) *Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks*

See under IV, above.

(5) *Statistics*

The total number of registrations in 1971 was 9,583, to which 3,204 renewals, effected under the Stockholm and Nice Acts, should be added. The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 12,787, as against 13,060 in 1970.

X

Hague Union

for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

(1) *State of the Union*

At the end of 1971, the Hague Agreement grouped 15 or 14¹⁰ countries. These countries were all bound by the 1934 London Act. Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland were also bound by the Additional Act of Monaco (see table of contracting countries, below).

Up to now, 3 countries have ratified the 1960 Hague Act: France, Liechtenstein and Switzerland; and 2 countries have ratified the Complementary Act of Stockholm (Germany (Federal Republic) and Switzerland). Failing the required number of ratifications or accessions, neither of these Acts has yet entered into force.

(2) *Statistics*

During 1971, the number of international deposits was 2,356, as against 2,389 in 1970.

Open deposits numbered 1,583 and sealed deposits, 773. A total of 29,555 objects were deposited, of which 1,195 were included in simple deposits and 28,360, in multiple deposits.

Of the 29,555 objects deposited, 13,797 were two-dimensional (*dessins*) and 15,758, three-dimensional (*modèles*).

XI

Nice Union

for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

(1) *State of the Union*

(a) *Member countries.* At the end of 1971, the Nice Agreement grouped 27 or 26¹¹ countries (see table of contracting countries, below).

(b) *Accession.* In 1971, the Soviet Union acceded to the Nice Agreement as revised at Stockholm. Its instrument of accession was deposited on April 8, 1971. Pursuant to Article 9(4)(b), the Stockholm Act of the Agreement entered into force for the Soviet Union on July 26, 1971.

(c) *Stockholm Act.* At the end of 1971, 11 or 10¹² countries were bound by the Stockholm Act (see table of contracting countries, below).

(d) *Notifications based on Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act.* Australia addressed to the Director General of WIPO the notification provided under Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act. The notification, which took effect on September 21, 1971, enables Australia to exercise the rights provided for under Articles 5 to 8 of the Act until April 26, 1975. By the end of 1971, 11 countries had addressed to the Director General of WIPO the notification under Article 16(2) (see table of contracting countries, below).

(2) *New Edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services*

In 1971, a new and complete French-language edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services was published. This new edition comprises the list of classes, the alphabetical list of goods and services (with the exception of the alphabetical list of goods and services in the order of classes) and explanatory notes.

(3) *Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks*

A Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks was convened by the International Bureau of WIPO and met in 1971.

The first part of the session was devoted to discussions on the diplomatic instrument which could be used as the legal framework of the Classification of Figurative Elements. Such instrument might be either a protocol to the Nice Agreement or a new Agreement.

Since opinion within the Committee seemed to be divided on this question, the Committee, on the proposal of the Director General of WIPO, asked the International Bureau to prepare a twin proposal for the Vienna Diplomatic Conference scheduled for 1973, which would include both a draft protocol to the Nice Agreement and the draft of an independent agreement.

The second part of the session was devoted to the study of the draft of a Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, which was amended by the Committee in a number

¹⁰ See footnote 4.

¹¹ See footnote 4.

¹² See footnote 4.

of respects. The draft as amended will be submitted to the Vienna Diplomatic Conference.

XII

Lisbon Union

for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

(1) State of the Union

(a) *Member countries.* At the end of 1971, the Lisbon Union grouped 9 countries (see table of contracting countries, below).

(b) *Stockholm Act.* Up to now, 3 countries have ratified the Stockholm Act (Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Israel). Failing the required number of ratifications or accessions, the Act is not yet in force.

(2) Council of the Lisbon Union

At its sixth ordinary session, the Council set up by the Lisbon Agreement noted the report of the Director General of WIPO on the activities of the Union and on financial questions. The Council, in particular, expressed a favorable opinion on the 1970 accounts and the budget for 1972.

The Council studied the question of the geographical extension of the Union and noted that a number of Paris Union countries had shown interest in the protection of appellations of origin at the international level, but that the system of protection on their territories made it difficult for them to accede to the Lisbon Agreement in its present text. The Council asked the International Bureau to undertake a study on the revision of the Agreement. The study would be based in particular on the results of an inquiry to be sent to Paris Union countries. The results of the study would be submitted to the Council at its next session, in 1972. The Council would then decide upon further steps in its work.

In pursuance of the task entrusted to it in 1970 by the Council of the Lisbon Union, the International Bureau carried out, during 1971, an inquiry in relation to the Administrations of the Lisbon Union countries with the object of gathering information on the remedies available against decisions in the field of appellations of origin. A report summarizing the results of the inquiry was sent to the countries of the Union, together with the replies of the following seven countries: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Hungary, Italy and Portugal.

(3) Statistics

In 1971, WIPO registered one appellation of origin, coming from Czechoslovakia.

XIII

Locarno Union

for the International Classification for Industrial Designs

(1) State of the Union

(a) *Member countries.* At the end of 1971, the Locarno Agreement grouped 7 or 6¹³ countries (see table of contracting countries, below).

¹³ See footnote 4.

(b) *Ratifications — Initial entry into force.* In 1971, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland ratified the Locarno Agreement; their instruments of ratification were deposited on January 27, 1971. Pursuant to Article 9(3)(a), the Agreement entered into force on April 27, 1971.

(2) Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts set up under Article 3 of the Locarno Agreement met in 1971.

After adopting its Rules of Procedure, the Committee, in particular, examined and adopted, subject to certain amendments, the list of classes and subclasses annexed to the Locarno Agreement. It also drew up and adopted explanatory notes relating to several classes and subclasses, as well as an alphabetical list of goods comprising more than 4,500 items.

XIV

Table of Contracting Countries

The following table shows the situation of the Acts in force at the end of 1971 (see also "Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions," below).

Instrument	Number of Contracting Countries					
	Total	Bound by the Act of				
		Stockholm 1967	Lisbon 1958	Nice 1957	London 1934	The Hague 1925
Paris Convention . . .	79 ¹	18 ²	37	NA	21	3
Madrid Agreement/ Indications of Source .	30 ¹	9 ^{1,3}	15 ¹	NA	12	3
Madrid Agreement/ Marks	22 ¹	6 ¹	NA	15	1	0
Hague Agreement . . .	15 ¹	0 ⁴	NA	NA	15 ^{1,5}	0
Nice Agreement	27 ¹	11 ¹	NA	16	NA	NA
Lisbon Agreement . . .	9	0 ⁶	9	NA	NA	NA
Locarno Agreement . .	7 ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

¹ Or one less if the German Democratic Republic is not considered a party. Contracting countries disagree on this question.

² This figure relates to the number of countries which have accepted the substantive articles (1 to 12) of the Stockholm Act.

³ Since the Stockholm Act is an additional Act, these 9 countries are included in the figure for countries bound by the Lisbon Act.

⁴ The Complementary Act of Stockholm is not yet in force; two countries have accepted it.

⁵ Additional Act of Monaco (1961): 8.

⁶ The Stockholm Act is not yet in force; three countries have accepted it.

Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions as on January 1, 1972

I

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) *

founded by the Paris Convention (1883), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Lisbon (1958), and Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Class chosen	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
<i>Algeria</i>	IV	March 1, 1966	Lisbon: March 1, 1966
<i>Argentina</i> ¹	III	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
<i>Australia</i> ^{1, 2, 3}	III	October 10, 1925	London: June 2, 1958
<i>Austria</i>	IV	January 1, 1909	Lisbon: November 30, 1969
<i>Belgium</i> ¹	III	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: August 21, 1965
BRAZIL ¹	III	JULY 7, 1884	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929
<i>Bulgaria</i>	V	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: May 19 or 27, 1970 ⁴ (substance) † May 27, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Cameroon</i> ^{1, 2}	VI	May 10, 1964	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
<i>Canada</i> ²	II	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951 Stockholm: July 7, 1970 ⁵ (administration) ††
<i>Central African Republic</i> ²	VI	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Ceylon</i> ²	VI	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
<i>Chad</i> ²	VI	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
<i>Cuba</i> ¹	VI	November 17, 1904	Lisbon: February 17, 1963
<i>Cyprus</i>	VI	January 17, 1966	Lisbon: January 17, 1966
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
<i>Dahomey</i> ^{1, 2}	VI	January 10, 1967	Lisbon: January 10, 1967
<i>Denmark</i> ⁶	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	VI	JULY 11, 1890	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951
<i>Egypt</i> ¹	IV	July 1, 1951	London: July 1, 1951
<i>Finland</i>	IV	September 20, 1921	London: May 30, 1953 Stockholm: September 15, 1970 ⁵ (administration) ††
<i>France</i> ^{1, 8}	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Gabon</i> ^{1, 2}	VI	February 29, 1964	Lisbon: February 29, 1964
<i>German Democratic Republic</i> ⁹	I	May 1, 1903 ¹⁰	Stockholm: April 26, 1970
<i>Germany (Federal Republic)</i>	I	May 1, 1903 ¹⁰	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
<i>Greece</i> ¹	V	October 2, 1924	London: November 27, 1953
<i>Haiti</i>	VI	July 1, 1958	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Holy See</i> ¹	VI	September 29, 1960	London: September 29, 1960
<i>Hungary</i>	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Iceland</i>	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
<i>Indonesia</i> ²	IV	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950
<i>Iran</i>	IV	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Ireland</i>	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Israel</i> ²	V	March 24, 1950	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Italy</i> ¹	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
<i>Ivory Coast</i> ^{1, 2}	VI	October 23, 1963	Lisbon: October 23, 1963
<i>Japan</i> ¹	II	July 15, 1899	Lisbon: August 21, 1965
<i>Kenya</i>	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947

Member Country **	Class chosen	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
Liechtenstein	VI	July 14, 1933	London: January 28, 1951
Luxembourg ¹	VI	June 30, 1922	London: December 30, 1945
Madagascar ²	VI	December 21, 1963	Lisbon: December 21, 1963
Malawi ¹¹	VI	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malta ¹	VI	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967
Mauritania ²	VI	April 11, 1965	Lisbon: April 11, 1965
Mexico	III	September 7, 1903	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
Monaco	VI	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Morocco	VI	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands ^{1,12}	III	July 7, 1884	London: August 5, 1948
New-Zealand ²	V	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946
Niger ^{1,2}	VI	July 5, 1964	Lisbon: July 5, 1964
Nigeria	VI	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway ¹	IV	July 1, 1885	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
People's Republic of the Congo ²	VI	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Philippines	VI	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965
POLAND ¹	III	NOVEMBER 10, 1919	THE HAGUE: NOVEMBER 22, 1931
Portugal ^{1,13}	IV	July 7, 1884	London: November 7, 1949
Republic of Viet-Nam ²	VI	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
Rhodesia ¹¹	VI	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
Romania	IV	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
San Marino	VI	March 4, 1960	London: March 4, 1960
Senegal ²	VI	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
South Africa ¹	IV	December 1, 1947	Lisbon: April 17, 1965
Soviet Union	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Spain ¹	IV	July 7, 1884	London: March 2, 1956
Sweden	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: October 9, 1970 (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Switzerland	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Syria ¹	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Togo ²	VI	September 10, 1967	Lisbon: September 10, 1967
Trinidad and Tobago ²	VI	August 1, 1964	Lisbon: August 1, 1964
Tunisia ¹	VI	July 7, 1884	London: October 4, 1942
Turkey ¹	IV	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957
Uganda	III	June 14, 1965	Lisbon: June 14, 1965
United Kingdom ¹⁴	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁷ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
United Republic of Tanzania ²	VI	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
United States of America ¹⁵	I	May 30, 1887	Lisbon: January 4, 1962 Stockholm: September 5, 1970 ⁵ (administration) ††
Upper Volta ^{1,2}	VI	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
Uruguay	VI	March 18, 1967	Lisbon: March 18, 1967
Yugoslavia ¹	IV	February 26, 1921	Lisbon: April 11, 1965
Zambia ¹¹	VI	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965

(Total: 79 or 78 countries)¹⁶

The footnotes are on the next page.

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety.

Italics: countries which have accepted the Lisbon Act (1958) and countries which have accepted the Lisbon Act and the Stockholm Act (1967) except Articles 1 to 12 of the latter.

Ordinary type: countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) and countries which have accepted the London Act and the Stockholm Act (1967) except Articles 1 to 12 of the latter.

CAPITAL LETTERS: countries which have accepted the Hague Act (1925).

† "Substance" means Articles 1 to 12 and, unless the date under "administration" is earlier, Articles 18 to 30.

†† "Administration" means Articles 13 to 17 and, unless the date under "substance" is earlier or where there is no entry "substance," Articles 18 to 30.

- ¹ This country has deposited the declaration provided under Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 13 to 17 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.
- ² Under the provisions relating to dependent territories, the Convention was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Australia (August 5, 1907), Canada (September 1, 1923), Ceylon (June 10, 1905), Indonesia (October 1, 1888), Israel (September 12, 1933), New Zealand (September 7, 1891), Tanzania (Tanganyika only, January 1, 1938), Trinidad and Tobago (May 14, 1908). Under the same provisions, the Convention was applied, from various dates, to what are now the following countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, People's Republic of the Congo, Republic of Viet-Nam, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.
- ³ The Convention has applied to Papua and New Guinea since February 12, 1933, and to Norfolk Island and Nauru since July 29, 1936. (The London Act has applied to Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island since February 5, 1960. The Hague Act has always applied to Nauru since July 29, 1936.)
- ⁴ The date is May 19, 1970, if the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is *not* accepted (member countries disagree on this question); otherwise, it is May 27, 1970.
- ⁵ Acceptance excluding Articles 1 to 12.
- ⁶ Including the Faroe Islands.
- ⁷ The date is April 26, 1970, if the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is accepted (member countries disagree on this question); otherwise, it is May 19, 1970.
- ⁸ Including the Departments of Gadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.
- ⁹ The validity of the instruments deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of member countries.
- ¹⁰ Date on which the adhesion of the German Empire took effect.
- ¹¹ The Convention had applied to Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia (as component parts of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland) since April 1, 1958.
- ¹² The Convention has applied to Curaçao and Surinam since July 1, 1890. (The London Act has applied since August 5, 1948.)
- ¹³ Including the Azores and Madeira.
- ¹⁴ The Lisbon Act has applied to the Bahamas since October 20, 1967.
- ¹⁵ The Lisbon Act has applied to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Eastern Samoa and Guam since July 7, 1963.
- ¹⁶ Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Convention. Member countries disagree on this question.

II

Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (Madrid Agreement)*

founded by the Madrid Agreement (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Lisbon (1958),
and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

Contracting Country **	Original date on which the Country became bound by the Agreement	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound (see, however, for some countries, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Additional Act of Stockholm and date on which the Country became bound by it
BRAZIL	OCTOBER 3, 1896	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929	—
Ceylon ¹	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	—
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	—
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	APRIL 6, 1951	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	London: July 1, 1952	—
France ²	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
German Democratic Republic ³	June 12, 1925 ⁴	Lisbon: January 15, 1965	April 26, 1970
Germany (Federal Republic)	June 12, 1925 ⁴	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel ¹	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	—
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	—
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	London: January 28, 1951	—
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	—
New-Zealand ¹	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	—
POLAND	DECEMBER 10, 1928	THE HAGUE: DECEMBER 10, 1928	—
Portugal ⁵	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	—
Republic of Viet-Nam ¹	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25, 1960	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	London: March 2, 1956	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 30 or 29 countries)⁶

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967).

Italics: countries which have not accepted an Act later than Lisbon (1958).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than London (1934).

CAPITAL LETTERS: countries which have not accepted an Act later than The Hague (1925).

¹ Under the provisions relating to dependent territories, the Agreement was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Ceylon (September 1, 1913), Israel (September 12, 1933), New Zealand (June 20, 1913) and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

² Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

³ The validity of the instruments deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of contracting countries.

⁴ Date on which Germany became bound by the Agreement.

⁵ Including the Azores and Madeira.

⁶ Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Agreement. Contracting countries disagree on this question.

III

Union for the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union)*

founded by the Madrid Agreement (1891), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
<i>Austria</i> ¹	January 1, 1909	Nice: February 8, 1970
<i>Belgium</i> ^{1, 2}	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> ¹	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 ³
<i>Egypt</i> ^{1, 4}	July 1, 1952	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>France</i> ^{5, 6}	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>German Democratic Republic</i> ^{1, 7}	December 1, 1922 ⁸	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
<i>Germany (Federal Republic)</i>	December 1, 1922 ⁸	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹
<i>Hungary</i> ¹	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹
<i>Italy</i> ^{1, 5}	October 15, 1894	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	July 14, 1933	Nice: May 29, 1967
<i>Luxembourg</i> ^{1, 2, 5}	September 1, 1924	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Monaco</i> ^{1, 4, 5}	April 29, 1956	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Morocco</i> ^{1, 5}	July 30, 1917	Nice: December 18, 1970
<i>Netherlands</i> ^{1, 2, 5}	March 1, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Portugal</i> ^{1, 5, 10}	October 31, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Republic of Viet-Nam</i> ¹¹	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
<i>Romania</i> ¹	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹
<i>San Marino</i> ¹	September 25, 1960	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Spain</i> ^{1, 5, 12}	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
<i>Switzerland</i>	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹
<i>Tunisia</i> ¹	July 15, 1892	Nice: August 28, 1967
<i>Yugoslavia</i> ⁵	February 26, 1921	Nice: December 15, 1966

(Total: 22 or 21 countries)^{13, 14}

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

Italics: countries which have not accepted an Act later than Nice (1957).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than London (1934).

¹ The following countries have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark requests it: Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Egypt (March 1, 1967), German Democratic Republic (December 15, 1966), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Romania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Spain (December 15, 1966), Tunisia (August 28, 1967). The dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each country.

² As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

³ The Stockholm Act entered into force for this country on December 22, 1970, if the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is not accepted (member countries disagree on this question); otherwise, the date of entry into force is December 29, 1970.

⁴ Egypt and Monaco only recognize trademarks registered under the Agreement after the date of their adhesion to the Union.

⁵ This country has deposited the declaration provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 10 to 13 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

⁶ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

⁷ The validity of the instruments deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of member countries.

⁸ Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.

⁹ The Stockholm Act entered into force on September 19, 1970, or December 22, 1970, depending upon whether or not the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is accepted (member countries disagree on this question).

¹⁰ Including the Azores and Madeira.

¹¹ Under the provisions relating to dependent territories, the Agreement was previously applied on the territory of what is now the Republic of Viet-Nam.

¹² Spain has declared that it no longer wishes to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966.

¹³ Depending upon whether the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Agreement. Member countries disagree on this question.

¹⁴ Turkey withdrew from the Union with effect from September 10, 1956. International registrations in effect on that date continue to be recognized by Turkey until they expire.

IV

Union Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague Union)*

founded by the Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960)¹, and supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) and by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967)²

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Date of accession to the London Act	Date of accession to the Additional Act of Monaco
Belgium	July 27, 1929	November 24, 1939	November 13, 1964
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—
France ^{3, 4}	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	December 1, 1962
German Democratic Republic ⁵	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁷	—
Germany (Federal Republic) ⁸	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁷	December 1, 1962
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—
Indonesia ⁹	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—
Liechtenstein ³	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	July 9, 1966
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 14, 1963
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—
Netherlands ¹⁰	June 1, 1928	August 5, 1948	September 14, 1963
Republic of Viet-Nam ⁹	December 8, 1956	December 8, 1956	—
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	August 31, 1969
Switzerland ^{3, 8}	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	December 21, 1962
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—

(Total: 15 or 14 countries)¹¹

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

Ordinary type: countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) but not the Additional Act of Monaco.

- 1 The Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force.
- 2 The Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) is not yet in force.
- 3 This country has acceded to the Hague Act (1960), which is however not yet in force.
- 4 Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.
- 5 The validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of member countries.
- 6 Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.
- 7 Date of Germany's accession to the London Act.
- 8 This country has acceded to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967), which is however not yet in force.
- 9 Under the provisions relating to dependent territories, the Agreement was previously applied, from June 1, 1928, on the territories of what are now Indonesia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.
- 10 Including Curaçao and Surinam.
- 11 Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Agreement. Member countries disagree on this question.

V

**Union Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes
of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union) ***

founded by the Nice Agreement (1957), and revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
Australia ¹	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Austria	November 30, 1969	Nice: November 30, 1969
Belgium ¹	June 6, 1962	Nice: June 6, 1962
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
Denmark	November 30, 1961	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
France ^{1,2}	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
German Democratic Republic ³	January 15, 1965	Stockholm: November 12, 1969
Germany (Federal Republic)	January 29, 1962	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: March 18, or April 19, 1970 ⁵
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Italy ¹	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Morocco ¹	October 1, 1966	Nice: October 1, 1966
Netherlands ¹	August 20, 1962	Nice: August 20, 1962
Norway ¹	July 28, 1961	Nice: July 28, 1961
Poland	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Portugal ¹	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain ¹	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Yugoslavia ¹	August 30, 1966	Nice: August 30, 1966

(Total: 27 or 26 countries)⁶

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than Nice (1957).

¹ This country has deposited the declaration provided under Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 5 to 8 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

² Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

³ The validity of the instruments deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of member countries.

⁴ The Stockholm Act entered into force on November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970, depending upon whether or not the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is accepted (member countries disagree on this question).

⁵ The Stockholm Act entered into force for this country on March 18, 1970, if the validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is not accepted (member countries disagree on this question); otherwise, the date of entry into force is April 19, 1970.

⁶ Depending upon whether or not the German Democratic Republic is considered a party to the Agreement. Member countries disagree on this question.

VI

**Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration
(Lisbon Union)**

founded by the Lisbon Agreement (1958), and revised at Stockholm (1967)¹

Member Country	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect
Cuba	September 25, 1966
Czechoslovakia ²	September 25, 1966
France ^{3, 4}	September 25, 1966
Haiti	September 25, 1966
Hungary ²	March 23, 1967
Israel ²	September 25, 1966
Italy ⁴	December 29, 1968
Mexico	September 25, 1966
Portugal ⁴	September 25, 1966
(Total: 9 countries)	

¹ The Stockholm Act (1967) is not yet in force.

² This country has accepted the Stockholm Act (1967), which is however not yet in force. All countries are bound by the original Act of Lisbon (1958).

³ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

⁴ This country has deposited the declaration provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. When this Act enters into force, the country will be able to exercise the rights provided for in Articles 9 to 12 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles and will be considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges will expire on April 26, 1975.

VII

Union Concerning the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Locarno Union)*

founded by the Locarno Agreement (1968)

Member Country	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971
Denmark	April 27, 1971
German Democratic Republic ¹	April 27, 1971
Ireland	April 27, 1971
Norway	April 27, 1971
Sweden	April 27, 1971
Switzerland	April 27, 1971
(Total: 7 or 6 countries) ²	

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

¹ The validity of the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of member countries.

² Depending upon whether or not the instrument deposited by the German Democratic Republic is considered valid. Member countries disagree on this question.

VIII

Patent Cooperation Treaty (1970)¹*Signatory States*

Algeria	Hungary	Philippines
Argentina	Iran	Romania
Austria	Ireland	Senegal
Belgium	Israel	Soviet Union
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Ivory Coast	Switzerland
Denmark	Japan	Syria
Egypt	Luxembourg	Togo
Finland	Madagascar	United Kingdom
France	Monaco	United States of America
Germany (Federal Republic)	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Holy See	Norway	

(Total: 35 States)

Accession

Central African Republic

¹ This Treaty is not yet in force.

IX

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (1971)¹*Signatory Countries*

Austria	Holy See	Norway
Belgium	Iran	Spain
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Finland	Liechtenstein	United Kingdom
France	Luxembourg	United States of America
Germany (Federal Republic)	Monaco	Yugoslavia
Greece	Netherlands	

(Total: 23 countries)

¹ This Agreement is not yet in force.

Membership of the Administrative Bodies

On January 1, 1972, the membership of the administrative bodies was as follows:

Paris Union

Assembly: Argentina*, Australia*, Belgium*, Brazil*, Bulgaria, Cameroon*, Canada, Chad, Cuba*, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey*, Denmark, Egypt*, Finland, France*, Gabon*, German Democratic Republic¹, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece*, Holy See*, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy*, Ivory Coast*, Japan*, Kenya, Luxembourg*, Malawi, Malta*, Morocco, Netherlands*, Niger*, Norway*, Poland*, Portugal*, Romania, Senegal, South Africa*, Soviet Union, Spain*, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria*, Tunisia*, Turkey*, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta*, Yugoslavia*.

Conference of Representatives: Algeria, Austria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Rhodesia, San Marino, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.

Executive Committee: ORDINARY MEMBERS: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Japan, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Ceylon, Kenya. *Note:* The members of the Executive Committee remain in office until the end of the ordinary session fixed for September 1973.

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, France*, German Democratic Republic¹, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy*, Luxembourg*, Monaco*, Morocco*, Netherlands*, Portugal*, Romania, Spain*, Switzerland, Yugoslavia*.

Nice Union

Assembly: Australia*, Belgium*, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France*, German Democratic Republic¹, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy*, Morocco*, Netherlands*, Norway*, Portugal*, Soviet Union, Spain*, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia*.

Conference of Representatives: Austria, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Poland, Tunisia.

Lisbon Union

Council: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal.

Locarno Union

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic¹, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

* Member of the relevant body until April 26, 1975.

¹ The validity of the instrument of accession deposited by the German Democratic Republic is contested by a number of Member States.

Paris Convention

Ratifications of the Stockholm Act

MADAGASCAR

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization has notified the Governments of the member countries of the Paris Union that the Government of Madagascar deposited, on January 3, 1972, its instrument of ratification, dated December 23, 1971, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act of the said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Madagascar, three months after the date of the notification, that is, on April 10, 1972.

Paris Notification No. 34, of January 10, 1972.

SPAIN

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization has notified the Governments of the member countries of the Paris Union that the Government of Spain deposited, on January 10, 1972, its instrument of ratification, dated December 3, 1971, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act of the said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Spain, three months after the date of the notification, that is, on April 14, 1972.

Paris Notification No. 35, of January 14, 1972.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Declaration concerning Article 3^{bis} of the Nice Act

YUGOSLAVIA

The Swiss Federal Political Department addressed the following notification to the Governments of the member countries of the Paris Union:

"On December 6, 1971, the Federal Political Department received a communication, dated November 22, 1971, according to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia invokes the benefits of Article 3^{bis}, paragraph (1) of the Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Trade Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Nice on June 15, 1957.

"In conformity with Article 3^{bis}, paragraph (2) of the said Agreement, the declaration of Yugoslavia will take effect on June 29, 1972.

Berne, December 29, 1971."

Article 3^{bis} (1): Any contracting country may, at any time, notify the Government of the Swiss Confederation in writing that the protection resulting from the international registration shall not extend to that country unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requests it.

PLANT VARIETIES

Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1971

(1) *State of the Union*

At the end of 1971 the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) consisted of the following six Member States: Denmark, France (ratification on September 3, 1971), Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Sweden (accession on November 17, 1971) and the United Kingdom.

(2) *Council of UPOV*

In 1971 the Council of UPOV held its fifth meeting. Besides the above-mentioned States, two signatory States (Belgium and Switzerland) attended the meeting in an observer capacity as well as representatives from certain other interested States (Austria, Finland, Israel, Norway, Spain and the United States of America) which had been invited to send observers. Apart from administrative matters, such as the accounts for 1970 and the budget for 1972, the Council made decisions on the following basic questions:

(a) *Variety denominations.* Rules of Procedure for the Exchange of Variety Denominations and a revised list of classes for naming purposes were adopted.

(b) *Guidelines for the conduct of tests on wheat, maize, roses and apples* were adopted in principle and referred to a Technical Steering Committee (created by the Council during the meeting) for harmonization.

(c) *Joint trial arrangements* (see paragraph 4, below).

(d) *The harmonization of the fees* to be paid by breeders was discussed and a special working party was established to study the question.

(e) *A resolution* was adopted recommending Member States to consider the question of including under their national protection systems botanical species "which are important and commonly grown in their respective areas, and which at present are eligible for protection in at least three other Member States."

(f) It was decided to convene a *Diplomatic Conference* for the purpose of amending the Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (contributions and related matters).

(g) It was decided to organize a *Symposium*, if possible in 1973, for the purpose of acquainting non-member States with the idea of plant breeders' rights and the implementation of the Convention.

(3) *Other Bodies of UPOV*

(a) The Consultative Working Committee met and made preparations for the decisions mentioned in paragraph 2(f) and (g), above, and the decision under Article 32 of the Convention regarding the admission of Sweden as a member of UPOV.

(b) The Working Party on Variety Denominations met and adopted proposals for the decisions on variety denominations mentioned in paragraph 2(a).

(c) The Chairmen of the Technical Working Parties met and discussed future work. Each of the different Technical Working Parties also met. Apart from the proposals for the guidelines submitted to and adopted in principle by the Council (see paragraph 2(b), above), the Working Parties proceeded with a large number of species, and considerable progress was reported.

(d) The Working Party on Fees (see paragraph 2 (d), above) met on December 14 and 15 and studied the questions of harmonizing fees and of the collection of fees in the case of joint trial arrangements.

(4) *Joint Trial Arrangements*

In 1970 the Council of UPOV had made a decision in principle on joint arrangement for the trials of roses, according to which the first Member State in which a breeder applied for protection of a certain variety would undertake the trials and pass the results to the other Member States in which protection of the same variety was subsequently applied for. These other Member States would refrain from making trials themselves and, normally, base their decisions on the report on the trials carried out in the first Member State. The scheme was implemented by some Member States in 1971, and other Member States are expected to adopt it in coming years.

For species in respect of which few applications are to be expected (because only a limited number of new varieties are being created), a meeting of experts recommended a division of labor by distribution of the species among Member States. The Council accepted this recommendation and made a decision on the allocation of certain species to individual Member States. Further developments will depend on progress with regard to the adoption of common rules (guidelines) for the conduct of tests of the different species.

CONVENTIONS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Contracting States on January 1, 1972

International Patent Institute (IIB)

The Hague Agreement of June 6, 1947, establishing the International Patent Institute

Country	Date on which it became bound by the 1947 Agreement	Date on which it ratified the Act of The Hague of February 16, 1961 *
Belgium	June 10, 1949	October 1, 1969
France	June 10, 1949	June 13, 1962
Luxembourg	June 10, 1949	December 23, 1963
Monaco	August 2, 1956	December 13, 1962
Netherlands	June 10, 1949	September 4, 1963
Switzerland	January 1, 1960	May 3, 1962
Turkey	September 28, 1955	June 19, 1971
United Kingdom	August 2, 1965	

* This Act entered into force on December 30, 1971 for Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland and Turkey.

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962, Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office *Ratification only*

Country	Date of relevant law ¹
Ivory Coast	D March 4, 1963
Niger	L February 6, 1963
People's Republic of the Congo	L June 15, 1963
Senegal	L July 27, 1963
	D July 3, 1963
	D November 19, 1963
Upper Volta	L May 10, 1963
	D January 6, 1964

Ratification providing for the application of Annex IV

Country	Date of relevant law ¹
Cameroon	L June 19, 1963
	D August 23, 1963
Central African Republic	L December 7, 1962
Chad	O March 9, 1963
Dahomey	D July 5, 1963
Gabon	L December 20, 1962
Madagascar	L June 12, 1963
	D August 28, 1963
Mauritania	L June 19, 1963

Accession: Togo, October 24, 1967

¹ "D" means Decree.
"L" means Law.
"O" means Order.

Council of Europe

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications (1953) (Entered into force June 1, 1955)

Country	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Austria	March 3, 1971
Belgium	March 12, 1965
Denmark	September 3, 1956
France	January 18, 1962
Germany (Federal Republic)	May 17, 1955
Greece *	June 15, 1955
Iceland	March 24, 1966
Ireland	June 17, 1954
Israel *	April 29, 1966
Italy	October 17, 1958
Luxembourg	July 4, 1957
Netherlands	May 9, 1956
Norway	May 21, 1954
South Africa *	November 28, 1957
Spain *	June 28, 1967
Sweden	June 28, 1957
Switzerland	December 28, 1959
Turkey	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom	May 5, 1955

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention (including Annex as amended) (1954-1967) (Entered into force August 1, 1955)

Country	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Australia *	March 7, 1958
Belgium	May 16, 1955
Denmark	September 23, 1957
France	July 1, 1955
Germany (Federal Republic)	November 28, 1955
Ireland	March 11, 1955
Israel *	April 18, 1966
Italy	January 9, 1957
Netherlands	January 12, 1956
Norway	March 11, 1955
Spain *	September 1, 1967
Sweden	June 28, 1957
Switzerland	December 20, 1966
Turkey	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom	October 28, 1955

* These countries are not members of the Council of Europe.

**Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of
Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)**

This Convention, signed on November 27, 1963, is not yet in force. It was ratified by Ireland on June 25, 1968, and has been signed but not ratified by the following States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

WIPO / BIRPI MEETINGS

Bogotá Symposium on Patents, Marks and Copyright

(November 24 to 27, 1971)

Note *

This Symposium was organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization in agreement with the Government of Colombia. The 11 members of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) were invited to appoint experts to participate in the Symposium and the following 10 accepted: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Several intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were also invited.

The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

Each of the participants reported on recent developments in his country or organization in the field of industrial property and copyright. Particular emphasis was placed on recently adopted laws and pending proposals for new legislation in these two fields.

Each intervention was followed by a question and answer period and a general debate. Not only the legal but also the economic aspects of the new laws and proposed legislations were thoroughly discussed since industrial property, as a means of accelerating the industrial development of each country, is a basic concern of the governments and legislative bodies of Latin American countries.

Another important topic of discussion was the role that Industrial Property Offices could and should play in this connection. The Representative of WIPO said that modern Patent Offices should try to serve three purposes: (i) granting patents, (ii) collecting and distributing the technical information contained in the patent documents of foreign countries to national research institutions and national industries, and (iii) providing the required expertise for the scrutiny of licensing contracts between domestic licensees

and foreign licensors whenever such scrutiny is provided for by the national law. In several countries not only the granting of patents but also the tasks mentioned under (ii) and/or (iii) are already being performed or are planned to be performed by national Industrial Property Offices. Discussions were particularly thorough on the question of how these tasks could best be performed.

At the close of its deliberations, the Symposium adopted a recommendation whose operative paragraph invites the Latin American governments and legislative bodies to "adjust the laws and the Industrial Property Offices so that they should be capable of receiving, assimilating and disseminating technical knowledge indispensable for the satisfaction of the economic and industrial needs of development."

List of Participants *

I. States

Bolivia: J. Prado Salmón. Brazil: T. Thedim Lobo; C. Campelo. Chile: S. Larraguibel Zavala; C. Contreras; G. Anguita. Colombia: L. G. Nieto Roa; F. Lozano Angel; E. Efraim Bernal; M. E. de Correa (Mrs.); M. G. de Saade (Mrs.); A. J. Arango; C. Duarte; C. Valenzuela. Ecuador: E. Muñoz Custode. Mexico: J. Sandoval Ulloa. Paraguay: F. M. Barreiro Maffiodo; O. Gorostiaga. Peru: B. Kresalja. Uruguay: H. A. Compagnoni. Venezuela: H. Maradei de Garcia (Mrs.); C. D. Frontado.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations: A. Power Aliberti. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (LIESP): A. Power Aliberti. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA): A. Power Aliberti. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco): J. M. de Azaola; A. Arciniegas (Mrs.). United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): R. W. Richardson. Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL): E. White. Organization of American States (OAS): F. Moreno; R. A. Gutierrez. Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA): D. Ramirez. Andean Development Corporation: A. Vidales. Council of the Cartagena Agreement: A. Vidales.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

III. Non-Governmental Organizations

Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI): E. D. Aracama Zorraquín; R. Castro Duque. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): M. A. Correa; S. P. Ladas.

IV. National Organization

Society of Colombian Authors and Composers (SAYCO): A. Plazas Sierra; N. Madrid-Malo; L. A. Velasco Chaves; J. Olaya Muñoz.

V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); M. Porzio (*External Relations Division*); E. Perelli (*Miss*) (*Secretary*).

VI. Officers

Chairman: J. Mejía Arango; *Chairman of the industrial property meetings*: L. G. Nieto Roa; *Chairman of the copyright meetings*: A. J. Arango; *Secretary*: M. Porzio.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

I. Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions

Second Session

(Geneva, December 6 to 8, 1971)

Note *

Since its first session held in February 1971, the membership of the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions has increased by one and now stands at 36. These members are: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Holy See, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Twenty-five of the 36 members were represented at the second session. They are listed at the end of this Note.

Four intergovernmental organizations and seven non-governmental organizations were also represented. Their names appear in the list of participants at the end of this Note.

The Committee considered two questions: options for national legislations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty; model provisions for implementing the Patent Cooperation Treaty, particularly as far as the BIRPI Model Law for Developing Countries on inventions is concerned.

Options. In several respects the PCT allows Contracting States to choose between two or more solutions. This is intended to permit States to accede to the Treaty with a minimum of change in their national legislations. In preparation for the second session of the Committee, the International Bureau had prepared a working paper consisting of a list of those

instances in which the PCT allows various options and made comments on the consequences of choosing one or other of such possibilities.

The Committee discussed in detail the working paper in question, made a number of suggestions for additions and other changes, and invited the International Bureau to prepare a second revised edition.

Model Law. As far as the second item of the agenda was concerned, it is recalled that in 1965 BIRPI published a Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions. The Patent Cooperation Treaty offers developing countries possibilities for deriving special benefits from it for their patent systems. It is the intention of the International Bureau to have the Model Law revised in order to incorporate in it the said possibilities and other changes which, with the passage of time since 1965, have appeared to be desirable. The revision of the Model Law will be undertaken on the basis of advice by a committee of experts composed of representatives of developing countries and certain international organizations. However, before convening such a committee, it was believed useful to consult the PCT Interim Advisory Committee, which is specially competent to deal with questions concerning the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

This consultation took place in the Committee's second session and yielded valuable material for the preparation of the revision of the Model Law.

List of Participants *

I. Member States

Argentina: L. M. Laurelli. Austria: T. Lorenz. Belgium: J. Verlinden. Brazil: T. Thedim Lobo; L. A. de Araujo Castro. Canada: G. A. Asher. Denmark: E. Tuxen; D. Simonsen (Mrs.); E. Mølgaard. Egypt: Y. Rizk. Finland: B. Norring. France: R. Labry; P. Guérin. Germany (Federal Republic): H. Mast; R. Singer; U. C. Hallmann. Hungary: E. Tasnádi; J. Bobrovsky. Italy: R. Messerotti-Benvenuti. Japan: K. Otani; M. Kuroda; K. Takami. Luxembourg: J. P. Hoffmann. Monaco: J. M. Notari. Netherlands: J. Dekker; M. van Dam. Norway: L. Nordstrand; A. G. Modal. Philippines: M. S. Aguillon. Senegal: B. Niang. Soviet Union: L. Komarov; I. Tcherviakov; T. Nemanova (Mrs.); V. Kalinin. Sweden: S. Lewin; B. Hansson. Switzerland: R. Kämpf; M. Leuthold. United Kingdom: R. Bowen; A. F. C. Miller. United States of America: H. D. Hoinkes; E. G. Mises. Yugoslavia: S. Pretnar.

II. Observer States

Greece: G. Helmis; A. Galatopoulos. Mexico: A. Muñoz-Ledo.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations: H. Cornil. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): H. Stordel. International Patent Institute (IIB): G. Finniss; P. van Waasbergen; L. F. W. Knight. Intergovernmental Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents: D. Thompson.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): W. Kuster. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): G. E. Kirker. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): D. A. Was. International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA): H. Romanus;

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

A. L. T. Cotterell. International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI): A. Braun; K. Høst-Madsen. National Association of Manufacturers: E. W. Adams Jr. Union of European Patent Agents: G. E. Kirker.

V. WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division*); I. Morozov (*Counsellor, Head, PCT Section, Industrial Property Division*); G. A. Ledakis (*Counsellor, attached to the External and Public Relations Division*); L. Baeumer (*Counsellor, Head, Legislation and Patent Classification Section, Industrial Property Division*).

VI. Officers

Chairman: H. Mast (Germany (Federal Republic)); *Vice-Chairmen*: K. Otani (Japan); B. Niang (Senegal); *Secretary*: K. Pfanner (WIPO).

II. Standing Subcommittee of the Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation

First Session

(Geneva, December 8 to 11, 1971)

Note*

It is recalled that, in its first session held in February 1971, the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation set up a Standing Subcommittee whose members are the prospective International Searching or Preliminary Examining Authorities (see *Industrial Property*, 1971, page 70).

The membership of the Standing Subcommittee has increased in the meantime by one and now consists of the following: Austria, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, and the International Patent Institute. Brazil is an observer member. All members were represented at the first session.

The following questions were studied and the following decisions were made.

Minimum Documentation: Patent Documents. The Standing Subcommittee examined a first list of patent documents which, according to the PCT Regulations, will be part of the PCT minimum documentation. By mid-1971 the number of such documents was estimated to be between 6.5 and 7 million and the annual future growth was estimated to be around 500,000.

The Standing Subcommittee invited the International Bureau to further perfect the inventory in question and keep it up to date.

Minimum Documentation: Non-Patent Literature. The Standing Subcommittee also examined a first list of scientific periodicals which might be considered for the purposes of selecting those to be included in the non-patent literature part of the PCT minimum documentation. Included in that list were those periodicals which are kept by at least three of the nine prospective International Searching or Preliminary Examining Authorities.

The Standing Subcommittee decided to continue the study of the question of the documents to be included in the PCT

minimum documentation as far as non-patent literature is concerned and invited the International Bureau to gather information on the principles according to which the prospective Authorities selected non-patent literature for examiners and channelled it to them, and whereby such literature was kept for recall when needed. It further invited the International Bureau to collect statistics on the frequency of citations of non-patent documents in searched applications or examined patents.

Abstracting and Translation Services. The Standing Subcommittee examined a report by the International Bureau on its survey of existing abstracting and translation services for patent documents. Such services will be useful, at least to some of the prospective Authorities, for locating documents of possible interest in connection with any international application which they have to search or, in a preliminary way, examine.

The Standing Subcommittee invited the International Bureau to continue the survey with a view to updating the information collected, to provide it with specimens of the abstracts produced by the various services, and to ascertain the subscription rates for each of the services.

The Standing Subcommittee examined a proposal by INSPEC ("Information Services in Physics, Electrotechnology, Computers and Control", operated by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London) for a system to facilitate access by prospective Authorities to selected areas of non-patent literature ("PAL" (Patent Associated Literature) System).

The INSPEC proposal envisages providing English language abstracts of articles published in periodicals, indexes and a magnetic-tape service, with application of the International Patent Classification. The documents to be abstracted would be selected by scanning roughly 500,000 scientific or technical articles per year. It is estimated that, after eliminating those articles not dealing with matters in the nature of inventions and any duplicate articles, approximately 15,000 articles per year would have to be abstracted and included in the "PAL" System. The 500,000 articles in question appear in some 2,000 periodicals. If the criteria of selection can be clearly defined by INSPEC and the interested prospective Authorities and if the abstracting can meet the standards required by such Authorities, much of the problem of selecting and storing information appearing in non-patent literature items would be solved.

The Standing Subcommittee decided to invite INSPEC and the International Bureau to study the proposal in further detail and to revert to the matter when reports on these details were available.

Patent Documents Service. Pursuant to a decision by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union in October 1971, the International Bureau invited the Government of Austria, the International Patent Institute and Derwent Publications Ltd., London, to furnish further details on the proposals which each of them had made for the establishment of an international patent documents service.

The Standing Subcommittee examined the replies of the three parties and invited the International Bureau to con-

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

tinue negotiations with them on the understanding that any such service should be operated, to the greatest possible extent in cooperation with the IIB, by an institute to be established by and under the responsibility of the Austrian Government in Vienna. The future institute should provide the following three services: identification of patent documents pertaining to the same invention ("Patent Family Service"), identification of patent documents pertaining to the same classification ("Identification by Classification Service"), and furnishing of copies of full texts of patent documents either on paper or on microforms ("Patent Copy Service"). The negotiations should also result in a draft agreement between the Austrian Government and WIPO to determine the principles of cooperation between WIPO and the future institute.

List of Participants *

I. Full Members of the Standing Subcommittee

Austria: T. Lorenz; O. Simmler; W. W. Taharelli; G. Gall. Germany (Federal Republic): R. Singer; A. Wittmann; R. von Schleussner (Mrs.).

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

Japan: K. Otani; M. Kuroda; K. Takami. Netherlands: J. Dekker. Soviet Union: L. Komarov; I. Tcherviakov; T. Nemanova (Mrs.); V. Kalinin. Sweden: S. Lewin; B. Hansson. United Kingdom: D. G. Gay. United States of America: R. A. Wahl; R. A. Spencer; H. D. Hoinkes; E. G. Misy. International Patent Institute: G. Finniss; P. van Waasbergen; L. F. W. Knight; G. Putz.

II. Observer Member

Brazil: T. Thedim Lobo; L. A. de Araujo Castro.

III. WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division*); I. Morozov (*Counsellor, Head, PCT Section, Industrial Property Division*); P. Claus (*Technical Counsellor, Head, ICIREPAT Section, Industrial Property Division*); C. Werkman (*Project Officer, PCT Section, Industrial Property Division*); N. Scherrer (*Project Officer, PCT Section, Industrial Property Division*); P. M. McDonnell (*Miss*) (*US Patent Office*).

IV. Officers

Chairman: R. A. Wahl (United States of America); *Vice-Chairmen*: L. Komarov (Soviet Union); D. G. Gay (United Kingdom); *Secretary*: K. Pfanner (WIPO).

IPC PROGRESS REPORT

International Patent Classification

Joint ad hoc Committee

Fifth Session

(Geneva, November 15 to 18, 1971)

Note *

The fifth session of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and the World Intellectual Property Organization on the International Patent Classification (IPC) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") was held in Geneva from November 15 to 18, 1971. The session was chaired by Mr. R. A. Wahl, Assistant Commissioner, United States Patent Office.

The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

Past and Current IPC Activities. The Committee approved the amended Procedure for Revision of the International Patent Classification and amendments to the Foreword and the Guide

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the official documents of the session.

to the classification system as adopted by the Bureau of the Joint ad hoc Committee; the latter amendments were a consequence of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification.

A number of amendments to various subclasses of the IPC, as elaborated by the Working Groups and subsequently adopted by the Bureau, were approved by the Committee.

The Committee discussed and approved several decisions of the Bureau regarding the use of adopted amendments to the IPC, the amendment of notes on scope, classification of additional information and advice on the use of the IPC for searching.

Survey on the State of Reclassification of Search Files. The Committee discussed the general usefulness of cooperation by a sharing of labor in the reclassification of search files according to the IPC, on the basis of the Recommendation Concerning the Exchange of Lists of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the International Patent Classification, adopted by the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference in March 1971. By means of a questionnaire approved by the Committee, the International Bureau will approach the national Offices for relevant information in this context and undertake a study

on the structure and feasibility of such a system of reclassification.

Translation of the IPC into Further Languages. The Committee noted that, besides the already existing Czech, German and Russian language versions of the IPC, a Japanese translation has been completed (the last two Sections will be published in March 1972), that a Spanish translation has almost been completed (the last two Sections are expected to be available by the end of 1972) and that a translation into Portuguese is being prepared.

Composition and Sessions of the Working Groups. The Committee decided upon the following composition of the Working Groups (the States printed in italics taking the chair):

Working Group I: France, Germany (Federal Republic), Soviet Union, United Kingdom, *United States of America*, IIB.

Working Group II: Czechoslovakia, France, *Germany (Federal Republic)*, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, IIB.

Working Group III: *Czechoslovakia*, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, United Kingdom (without undertaking to send a representative to sessions), United States of America, IIB.

Working Group IV: Germany (Federal Republic), *Netherlands*, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United Kingdom (without undertaking to send a representative to sessions), United States of America, IIB.

Working Group V: France (without undertaking to send a representative to sessions), Germany (Federal Republic), Netherlands, Soviet Union, *United Kingdom*, United States of America, IIB.

List of Participants *

I. States

France: O. Kavyrchine (Mrs.); G. Beneut. Germany (Federal Republic): A. Wittmann; W. Weiss. Japan: N. Takeuchi; K. Takami. Netherlands: G. J. Koelewijn. Soviet Union: V. Kalinin. Spain: J. Delicado Montero-Rios; A. Sagaruinaga. Switzerland: E. Lips; R. Junod. United Kingdom: D. G. Gay; J. H. Callow. United States of America: R. A. Wahl; J. J. Sheehan.

II. Organization

International Patent Institute: L. F. W. Knight; A. Vandecasteele.

III. Officers of the Working Groups (GTs)

Chairman of GT. II: A. Wittmann (Germany (Fed. Rep.)); *Chairman of GT. IV:* G. J. Koelewijn (Netherlands); *Chairman of GT. V:* J. H. Callow (United Kingdom).

IV. Officers of the Session

Chairman: R. A. Wahl (United States of America); *First Vice-Chairman:* E. Lips (Switzerland); *Second Vice-Chairman:* N. Takeuchi (Japan); *Third Vice-Chairman:* O. Kavyrchine (Mrs.) (France).

V. Secretariat

Council of Europe

R. Muller (*Deputy Director of Legal Affairs*); P. von Holstein (*Principal Administrative Officer*); W. L. J. Ennerst (*Consultant Expert*).

WIPO

J. Voyame (*Second Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division*); I. Morozov (*Counsellor, Head, PCT Section, Industrial Property Division*); L. Baeumer (*Counsellor, Head, Legislation and Patent Classification Section, Industrial Property Division*); K. Sölla (*Technical Consultant (German Patent Office)*).

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

LEGISLATION

ITALY

Decrees Concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at Exhibitions

(of December 21, 1971) *

Sole Section

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

Mostra nazionale dell'oreficeria gioielleria argenteria (Vicenza, January 23 to 30, 1972);

X Salone internazionale del giocattolo (Milan, January 28 to February 3, 1972);

XI Salone nautico internazionale (Genoa, January 29 to February 7, 1972);

Salone mercato internazionale dell'abbigliamento "SAMIA" e di "MODASELEZIONE" (Turin, February 4 to 7, 1972)

shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Laws No. 1127 of June 29, 1939¹, No. 1411 of August 25, 1940², No. 929 of June 21, 1942³, and No. 514 of July 1, 1959⁴.

¹ See *La Propriété industrielle*, 1939, p. 124; 1940, p. 84.

² *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 196.

³ *Ibid.*, 1942, p. 168.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1960, p. 23.

* Official communications from the Italian Administration.

NEWS FROM PATENT OFFICES

AUSTRALIA

Activities in the Patent Office

During June and July 1971, the Australian Patent Office moved from King's Avenue, Barton, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, where it had operated for the past thirty years to a modern and spacious fifteen-storey building situated at Phillip, the rapidly growing town centre in Canberra's Woden Valley. Scarborough House, as the building in which the Patent Office is now housed is known, is the tallest building in a complex of new offices built to accommodate various Government Departments of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Patent Office occupies all but four of the fifteen floors at Scarborough House, which are presently occupied by other Government Departments. The additional four floors should provide adequate expansion for the Patent Office in the foreseeable future. A huge basement area in the building has enabled the vast holdings of current patent, trade mark and design records to be housed in the one area.

Legislation

It will be recalled that the Patents Act 1969, which came into force on 1st January 1970, introduced some important changes in the then existing legislation. These were referred to in *Industrial Property* 1970, pages 60 to 65.

Patent Applications

The total number of patent applications lodged in 1970 was just over 1,000 less than the total number lodged in 1969. The total number of applications lodged since 1960 showed a fairly steady increase each year up until 1966. The number fell in 1967, rose again in 1968 and 1969 and fell again in 1970 to a total less than the total for 1968. The table set out below shows a breakdown in applications lodged between 1960 and 1970. It is interesting to note that the number of applications originating in Australia during this period fluctuated relatively slightly between 3,972 and 4,445 whereas the number of applications originating from overseas increased steadily each year from 7,802 in 1960 to 12,459 in 1970.

Table of Patent Applications Lodged Between 1960 and 1970

Year	With Provisional Specifications	With Complete Specifications		Number of Applications originating in Australia	Number of Applications originating Overseas	Total Number of Applications lodged
		Convention	Non Convention			
1960	3,772	6,501	1,555	4,026	7,802	11,828
1961	3,918	7,402	1,578	4,312	8,586	12,898
1962	3,708	7,845	1,476	4,096	8,933	13,029
1963	3,563	8,495	1,390	3,978	9,470	13,448
1964	3,603	9,013	1,518	3,972	10,162	14,134
1965	3,783	9,719	1,648	4,123	11,027	15,150
1966	3,853	10,216	1,938	4,445	11,562	16,007
1967	3,708	10,823	1,202	4,058	11,675	15,733
1968	3,899	11,194	1,619	4,201	12,511	16,712
1969	3,637	12,061	1,748	4,070	13,376	17,446
1970	3,628	12,815	1,534	3,984	12,459	16,443

Examination Procedures

The introduction, by the Patents Act 1969, of the system of examination by request meant that at 1st January 1970, there were, in effect, no arrears of unexamined patent applications. However, there were, in fact, some 51,000 patent applications which had been lodged in the Office which had not been examined and which were "potential" arrears. In these circumstances it was essential to establish, as quickly as possible, a pool of applications on which requests for examination had been made so that the capacity of examiners to carry out initial examination of applications could be fully utilized. To this end, some 10,000 notices directing applicants to request examination were sent by the Commissioner in January 1970. These notices resulted in 189 requests for examination being made in the same month. In addition, 86 voluntary requests for examination were made in January 1970. Consequently, there was only a very short period of time during which there was no demand on examiners for initial examinations. In the ultimate, the 10,000 notices sent in January 1970 yielded 7,623 requests for examination and 2,133 lapsings as a result of failure to request examination within the prescribed time of six months from the date of direction. The remaining applications of that 10,000 were either withdrawn or had requests for deferment of examination lodged in respect of them. Of the 7,623 requests for examination made, 5,504 were for normal full examination and 2,119 for modified examination.

As at 31st December 1970, 20,242 notices directing applicants to request examination had been sent and 4,820 of the applications concerned had lapsed because of failure to request examination within the time allowed. At the same date, the stockpile of applications on which a request for examination had been made but on which examination had not commenced was the approximate equivalent of six months' work for the staff of examiners employed at that date. This was regarded as a satisfactory situation and since then steps have been taken to maintain that situation by regulating the number of notices sent directing applicants to request examination, having regard to the number of applications examined and the number of voluntary requests for examination made. During 1970, 12,971 requests for examination were made following directions by the Commissioner and 1,960 voluntary requests for examination were made.

Trade Marks

The number of trade mark applications lodged in 1960 was 6,083 compared with 9,117 in 1970, representing an increase of about 50%. Difficulties have been experienced in recruiting and retaining expert staff for trade mark examination purposes and, at present, the time which elapses between lodgment of an application and examination of that application is approximately ten months.

Designs

The number of design applications lodged in 1970 (2,007) was more than 50% higher than the number of design applications lodged in 1960 (1,283).

The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia has appointed a Committee with the following terms of reference:

- (a) to examine the Australian law relating to designs and to recommend any alterations of the law that may be thought desirable;
- (b) to consider and to recommend whether separate legislative provisions should be made in Australia with respect to utility models and, if such a recommendation is made, the provisions that it is thought should be included in the legislation.

The Committee has met on a number of occasions but has not, as yet, reported to the Attorney-General.

NEWS ITEMS

SINGAPORE

Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents

We have been informed that Mr. N. A. D'Rozario has been appointed Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents. We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. D'Rozario on his appointment.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

New Commissioner of Patents

We have been informed that Mr. Robert Gottschalk has been appointed Commissioner of Patents. He succeeds Mr. William E. Schuyler, Jr.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Gottschalk on his appointment.

December 13 to 15, 1972 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee

May 7 to June 2, 1973 (Vienna) — Diplomatic Conference on: (a) the International Registration of Marks, (b) the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, (c) the Protection of Type Faces

September 24 to October 2, 1973 (Geneva) — Administrative Bodies of WIPO (General Assembly, Conference, Coordination Committee) and of the Paris, Berne, Nice and Lisbon Unions (Assemblies, Conferences of Representatives, Executive Committees)

UPOV Meetings

April 11 and 12, 1972 (Geneva) — Working Group for Variety Denominations

April 13 and 14, 1972 (Geneva) — Consultative Working Committees

May 23 and 24, 1972 (Cambridge) — Technical Working Party for Cross-fertilized Agricultural Crops

May 25 and 26, 1972 (Antibes) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants

November 7 and 10, 1972 (Geneva) — Diplomatic Conference

Object: Amendment of the Convention

November 8 and 9, 1972 (Geneva) — Council

July 2 to 6, 1973 (London/Cambridge) — Symposium on Plant Breeders' Rights

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

February 28 and 29, 1972 (Rome) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal and Legislative Commission

March 27 to 29, 1972 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council

April 24 to 28, 1972 (Cannes) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Council of Presidents

April 25 to 27, 1972 (Helsinki) — International Writers Guild — Executive Council

May 21 to 25, 1972 (Geneva) — International League Against Unfair Competition — Congress

July 4 to 6, 1972 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council

October 16 to 21, 1972 (Mexico) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Congress

October 23 to 26, 1972 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council

November 12 to 18, 1972 (Mexico) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

December 11 to 15, 1972 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council

May 20 to 26, 1973 (Rio de Janeiro) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress

Intergovernmental Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents (Luxembourg):

February 22 to 25, 1972 — Working Party IV

February 28 to March 3, 1972 — Working Party I

April 24 to 28, 1972 — Working Party II

April 24 to 28, 1972 — Working Party III

May 15 to 19, 1972 — Coordination Committee

June 19 to 30, 1972 — Intergovernmental Conference

VACANCY IN WIPO

*Competition No. 175**Head, IPC Section*
(Industrial Property Division)

Applications are invited for the following post:

Category and grade: P. 4

Principal duties:

Under the supervision of the Head of the Industrial Property Division, the incumbent will be responsible for the implementation of WIPO's program in the field of International Patent Classification (IPC).

His duties in particular will be the following:

- (a) preparation of long range and short range draft programs for the IPC;
- (b) preparation of reports on the work performed and plans concerning the IPC;
- (c) preparatory work and assistance in the Secretariat for meetings of the IPC Interim Committee and its subsidiary bodies and, after the entry into force of the Strashourg Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification, of the bodies and technical committees to be set up under that Agreement;
- (d) execution of those parts of the IPC program which are within the competence of the International Bureau of WIPO;
- (e) assistance in coordinating the work of the Offices of the participating countries and the International Patent Institute in execution of the IPC program;
- (f) contacts with industry and private organizations to ensure harmonization of efforts in patent classification;
- (g) participation in meetings of other international organizations having an interest in patent classification.

Qualifications:

- (a) university degree in a relevant field of science or technology or qualifications equivalent to such degree;
- (b) wide knowledge and experience in the field of patent classification;
- (c) excellent knowledge of English and at least a good knowledge of French.

Nationality:

Candidates must be nationals of one of the member States of WIPO or 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 WIPO.

Age limit:

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

Date of entry on duty:

To be agreed.

Applications:

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

Closing date:

April 14, 1972.