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World Intellectual Property Organization

Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization as on January 1, 1977

State			Date on which membership in WIPO took effect
Algeria	P ¹		April 16, 1975
Australia	P	B ²	August 10, 1972
Austria	P	B	August 11, 1973
Bahamas	P	B	January 4, 1977
Belgium	P	B	January 31, 1975
Benin	P	B	March 9, 1975
Brazil	P	B	March 20, 1975
Bulgaria	P	B	May 19, 1970
Burundi			March 30, 1977
Byelorussian SSR			April 26, 1970
Cameroon	P	B	November 3, 1973
Canada	P	B	June 26, 1970
Chad	P	B	September 26, 1970
Chile		B	June 25, 1975
Congo	P	B	December 2, 1975
Cuba	P		March 27, 1975
Czechoslovakia	P		December 22, 1970
Democratic People's Republic of Korea			August 17, 1974
Denmark	P	B	April 26, 1970
Egypt	P		April 21, 1975
Fiji		B	March 11, 1972
Finland	P	B	September 8, 1970
France	P	B	October 18, 1974
Gabon	P	B	June 6, 1975
German Democratic Republic	P	B	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	P	B	September 19, 1970
Ghana	P		June 12, 1976
Greece	P	B	March 4, 1976
Holy See	P	B	April 20, 1975
Hungary	P	B	April 26, 1970
India		B	May 1, 1975
Iraq	P		January 21, 1976
Ireland	P	B	April 26, 1970
Israel	P	B	April 26, 1970
Ivory Coast	P	B	May 1, 1974
Japan	P	B	April 20, 1975
Jordan	P		July 12, 1972
Kenya	P		October 5, 1971
Libyan Arab Republic	P	B	September 28, 1976
Liechtenstein	P	B	May 21, 1972
Luxembourg	P	B	March 19, 1975
Malawi	P		June 11, 1970
Mauritania	P	B	September 17, 1976
Mauritius	P		September 21, 1976

State			Date on which membership in WIPO took effect
Mexico	P	B	June 14, 1975
Monaco	P	B	March 3, 1975
Morocco	P	B	July 27, 1971
Netherlands	P	B	January 9, 1975
Niger	P	B	May 18, 1975
Norway	P	B	June 8, 1974
Poland	P		March 23, 1975
Portugal	P		April 27, 1975
Qatar			September 3, 1976
Romania	P	B	April 26, 1970
Senegal	P	B	April 26, 1970
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ³	P		April 30, 1975
South Africa	P	B	March 23, 1975
Soviet Union	P		April 26, 1970
Spain	P	B	April 26, 1970
Sudan			February 15, 1974
Surinam	P	B	November 25, 1975
Sweden	P	B	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	P	B	April 26, 1970
Togo	P	B	April 28, 1975
Tunisia	P	B	November 28, 1975
Turkey	P		May 12, 1976
Uganda	P		October 18, 1973
Ukrainian SSR			April 26, 1970
United Arab Emirates			September 24, 1974
United Kingdom	P	B	April 26, 1970
United States of America	P		August 25, 1970
Upper Volta	P	B	August 23, 1975
Yugoslavia	P	B	October 11, 1973
Zaire	P	B	January 28, 1975

(Total: 74 States)³

¹ "P" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the *Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property*.

² "B" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the *Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*.

³ The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Convention establishing WIPO is under examination.

Membership of the Governing Bodies and Other Organs of WIPO

On January 1, 1977, the membership of the Governing Bodies and other Organs of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

General Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas (as from January 4, 1977), Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana,

Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaŵi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Surinam, Sweden,

* The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Convention establishing WIPO is under examination.

Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire (67).

Conference: The same States as above, with Burundi (as from March 30, 1977), Byelorussian SSR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Qatar, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates (74).

Coordination Committee: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Empire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia (39).

Budget Committee: Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (11).

WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Soviet Union, United States of America (10).

Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile,

Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire (51).

Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, India, Israel, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (24).

WIPO Convention

Accession

BURUNDI

The Government of Burundi deposited on December 30, 1976, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Burundi on March 30, 1977.

WIPO Notification No. 94, of January 21, 1977.

International Unions

Member States of the Industrial Property Unions as on January 1, 1977

I

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

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

Member State**	Class chosen	Starting date of membership	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria ¹	VI	March 1, 1966	Stockholm: April 20, 1975 •
Argentina	III	<i>February 10, 1967</i>	<i>Lisbon: February 10, 1967</i>
Australia ^{1,2}	III	October 10, 1925	Stockholm: September 27, 1975 (substance)† August 25, 1972 ³ (administration)††
Austria	IV	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahamas ¹	VII	<i>July 10, 1973</i>	<i>Lisbon: July 10, 1973</i> <i>Stockholm: March 10, 1977</i> ³ (administration)††
Belgium	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin ¹	VII	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
BRAZIL	III	<i>JULY 7, 1884</i>	<i>THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929</i> <i>STOCKHOLM: MARCH 24, 1975</i> ³ (administration)†† •
Bulgaria	VI	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: May 19 or 27, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† May 27, 1970 (administration)†† •
Cameroon ¹	VII	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada ¹	II	<i>June 12, 1925</i>	<i>London: July 30, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm: July 7, 1970</i> ³ (administration)††
Central African Empire ¹	VI	<i>November 19, 1963</i>	<i>Lisbon: November 19, 1963</i>
Chad ¹	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Congo ¹	VII	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Cuba	VI	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 •
Cyprus	VI	<i>January 17, 1966</i>	<i>Lisbon: January 17, 1966</i>
Czechoslovakia	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970 •
Denmark ⁵	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ^{4,5} (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	VI	<i>JULY 11, 1890</i>	<i>THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951</i>
Egypt	VI	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 •
Finland	IV	September 20, 1921	Stockholm: October 21, 1975 (substance)† September 15, 1970 ³ (administration)††
France ⁶	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975 ⁶
Gabon ¹	VII	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
German Democratic Republic	III	May 1, 1903 ⁷	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
Germany, Federal Republic of	I	May 1, 1903 ⁷	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana	VII	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece	V	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976
Haiti	VI	<i>July 1, 1958</i>	<i>Lisbon: January 4, 1962</i>
Holy See	VI	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975
Hungary	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)†† •

Member State **	Class chosen	Starting date of membership	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
Iceland	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
Indonesia ¹	IV	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950
Iran	IV	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Iraq	VI	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 •
Ireland	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
Israel ¹	VI	March 24, 1950	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
Italy	III	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
Ivory Coast ¹	VII	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Japan	I	July 15, 1899	Stockholm: October 1, 1975 (substance)† April 24, 1975 ³ (administration)††
Jordan ¹	VII	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kenya	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Lebanon	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Libyan Arab Republic ¹	VI	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 •
Liechtenstein	VII	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	VII	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar ¹	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi ⁸	VII	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malta	VI	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967
Mauritania ¹	VI	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	VII	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mexico	IV	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Monaco	VII	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Morocco	VI	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands ⁹	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975 ⁹
New Zealand ¹	V	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946
Niger ¹	VII	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Nigeria	VI	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway	IV	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Philippines	VI	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965
Poland	III	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 •
Portugal ¹⁰	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975 ¹⁰
Romania	IV	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)†† •
San Marino	VI	March 4, 1960	London: March 4, 1960
Senegal ¹	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ^{1, 12}	VI	December 8, 1956	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
South Africa	IV	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 •
Southern Rhodesia ⁸	VI	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
Soviet Union	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)†† •
Spain	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka ¹	VI	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
Surinam ¹	VII	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
Sweden	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: October 9, 1970 (substance)† April 26, 1970 ³ (administration)††
Switzerland	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
Syrian Arab Republic	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Togo ¹	VII	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975

Member State **	Class chosen	Starting date of membership	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i> ¹	VI	<i>August 1, 1964</i>	<i>Lisbon: August 1, 1964</i>
Tunisia	VI	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 •
Turkey	VI	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957 Stockholm: May 16, 1976 ³ (administration)††
Uganda	VII	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
United Kingdom	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970⁴ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration)††
<i>United Republic of Tanzania</i> ¹ ..	VI	<i>June 16, 1963</i>	<i>Lisbon: June 16, 1963</i>
United States of America ¹¹	I	May 30, 1887	Stockholm: August 25, 1973¹¹ (substance)† September 5, 1970³ (administration)††
Upper Volta ¹	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
<i>Uruguay</i>	VI	<i>March 18, 1967</i>	<i>Lisbon: March 18, 1967</i>
Yugoslavia	IV	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	VI	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
<i>Zambia</i> ⁸	VI	<i>April 6, 1965</i>	<i>Lisbon: April 6, 1965</i>

(Total: 87 States)¹²

* This list includes all the entities to which the Paris 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: States which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety.

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

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

CAPITAL LETTERS: States which have accepted the Hague Act (1925) and States which have accepted the Hague Act and the Stockholm Act (1967) except Articles 1 to 12 of the latter.

† "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.

• With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2).

¹ The Paris Convention was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following States: Australia (August 5, 1907), Bahamas (October 20, 1967), Canada (September 1, 1923), Indonesia (October 1, 1888), Israel (September 12, 1933), Jordan (Cis-Jordan only, September 12, 1933), Libyan Arab Republic (January 19, 1932), New Zealand (September 7, 1891), Sri Lanka (June 10, 1905), Surinam (July 1, 1890), Trinidad and Tobago (May 14, 1908), U.R. of Tanzania (Tanganyika only, January 1, 1938). The Paris Convention was previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now the following States: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam¹², Togo, Upper Volta.

² Australia extended the application of the Hague Act (1925) to Norfolk Island and Nauru with effect from July 29, 1936. Australia extended the application of the London Act (1934) to Norfolk Island with effect from February 5, 1960.

³ Acceptance excluding Articles 1 to 12.

⁴ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁵ The accession of Denmark to the Paris Convention (1883) includes the Faroe Islands. Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

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

⁷ Date on which the accession by the German Empire took effect.

⁸ The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a semi-autonomous member of the Commonwealth, acceded to the London Act (1934) as from April 1, 1958. The Convention continued to be applied to Malaŵi (Nyasaland) and to Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) as a result of declarations of continuity and instruments of accession deposited with the Swiss Confederation, the depositary of the Lisbon Act (1958). Through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom, a declaration of continuity and an instrument of accession were deposited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the Swiss Confederation, which on March 6, 1965, notified this deposit and that the accession would take effect on April 6, 1965. This notification gave rise to a communication of March 30, 1965, from the Government of Cameroon. By its communication of December 6, 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the International Bureau to transmit in the future all communications intended for the Southern Rhodesian authorities to the Government of the United Kingdom.

⁹ The Netherlands extended to Curaçao the application of the Convention with effect from July 1, 1890, and of the London Act (1934) with effect from August 5, 1948. The ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) applies also to the Netherlands Antilles.

¹⁰ Including the Azores and Madeira.

¹¹ The United States of America extended the application of the Lisbon Act (1958) to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands with effect from July 7, 1963, and has extended the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) to all territories and possessions of the United States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

¹² The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Paris Union is under examination.

II

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

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

Contracting State **	Original date on which the State became bound by the Agreement	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Additional Act of Stockholm and date from which the State is bound by it
Algeria ¹	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
BRAZIL	OCTOBER 3, 1896	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929	—
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
<i>Cuba</i>	<i>January 1, 1905</i>	<i>Lisbon: October 11, 1964</i>	—
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	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ²	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	June 12, 1925 ³	Lisbon: January 15, 1965	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 12, 1925 ³	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
<i>Italy</i>	<i>March 5, 1951</i>	<i>Lisbon: December 29, 1968</i>	—
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
<i>Morocco</i>	<i>July 30, 1917</i>	<i>Lisbon: May 15, 1967</i>	—
New Zealand ¹	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	—
POLAND	DECEMBER 10, 1928	THE HAGUE: DECEMBER 10, 1928	—
Portugal ⁴	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25, 1960	—
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ^{1, 5}	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka ¹	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syrian Arab Republic	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: 32 States) ⁵			

* This list includes all the entities to which the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) 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: States which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

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

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

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

¹ The Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following States: Israel (September 12, 1933), New Zealand (June 20, 1913), Sri Lanka (September 1, 1913). The said Agreement was previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam⁵.

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

³ Date on which the accession by Germany took effect.

⁴ Including the Azores and Madeira.

⁵ The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) is under examination.

III

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

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

Member State **	Starting date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria ^{1, 2}	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria ¹	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium ^{1, 3}	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia ¹	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970⁴
Egypt ^{1, 5}	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France ^{1, 6}	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic ¹	December 1, 1922^{7, 8}	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970⁴
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	December 1, 1922⁷	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970⁴
Hungary ¹	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970⁴
Italy ¹	<i>October 15, 1894</i>	<i>Nice: December 15, 1966</i>
Liechtenstein ¹	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg ^{1, 3}	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco ^{1, 5}	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Morocco ¹	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ^{1, 3}	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975⁹
Portugal ^{1, 10}	<i>October 31, 1893</i>	<i>Nice: December 15, 1966</i>
Romania ¹	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970⁴
San Marino ¹	<i>September 25, 1960</i>	<i>Nice: December 15, 1966</i>
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ^{1, 2, 13}	December 8, 1956	Stockholm: May 15, 1973
Soviet Union ^{1, 11}	July 1, 1976	Stockholm: July 1, 1976
Spain ^{1, 12}	<i>July 15, 1892</i>	<i>Nice: December 15, 1966</i>
Switzerland ¹	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970⁴
Tunisia ¹	<i>July 15, 1892</i>	<i>Nice: August 28, 1967</i>
Yugoslavia ¹	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
(Total: 24 States)¹³		

* This list includes all the entities to which the Madrid Agreement (Marks) 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: States which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

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

¹ All the States have declared, under Article 3^{bis} of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests: Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), German Democratic Republic (October 25, 1967), Germany (Federal Republic of) (July 1, 1973), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), 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), Socialist Republic of Viet Nam¹³ (May 15, 1973), Soviet Union (July 1, 1976), Spain (December 15, 1966), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972). The dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each State.

² The Madrid Agreement (Marks) previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam¹³.

³ As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Madrid Agreement (Marks), to be deemed a single country.

⁴ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁵ Egypt and Monaco only recognize trademarks registered under the Madrid Agreement (Marks) *after* the date of their adhesion to the Union.

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

⁷ Date on which the accession by Germany took effect.

⁸ The German Democratic Republic declared that it considered the Madrid Agreement (Marks) revised at London (1934) as again applicable on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. As such, in the German Democratic Republic, protection is not accorded to marks deposited within the international framework during the period between May 8, 1945, and the date its declaration was sent by the depositary to the States concerned, that is January 16, 1956.

⁹ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁰ Including the Azores and Madeira.

¹¹ In accordance with Article 14(2)(d) and (f), the Soviet Union declared that the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) is limited to marks registered from the date on which its accession enters into force, that is, July 1, 1976.

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. The Madrid Agreement (Marks) was thus not applicable between Spain and the following States between December 15, 1966, and the date indicated for each State: Austria (February 8, 1970), Hungary (March 23, 1967), Liechtenstein (May 29, 1967), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Socialist Republic of Viet Nam¹³ (May 15, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967).

¹³ The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Madrid Union is under examination.

IV

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

founded by the Hague Agreement for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960)¹, and supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961), by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and by the Protocol of Geneva (1975)²

Member State**	Starting date of membership in the Union	London Act and date from which the State is bound	Additional Act of Monaco and date from which the State is bound	Complementary Act of Stockholm and date from which the State is bound
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—	—
France ^{3, 4}	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	December 1, 1962	September 27, 1975
German Democratic Republic	June 1, 1928 ⁵	June 13, 1939 ^{5, 6}	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 1, 1928⁵	June 13, 1939⁵	December 1, 1962	September 27, 1975
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—	—
Indonesia ⁷	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Liechtenstein ³	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	July 9, 1966	September 27, 1975
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 14, 1963	September 27, 1975
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
<i>Netherlands as far as the Netherlands Antilles are concerned</i> ⁸	<i>June 1, 1928</i>	<i>August 5, 1948</i>	<i>September 14, 1963</i>	—
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam ^{7, 9}	December 8, 1956	December 8, 1956	—	—
<i>Spain</i>	<i>June 1, 1928</i>	<i>March 2, 1956</i>	<i>August 31, 1969</i>	—
Surinam ^{3, 7}	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	February 23, 1977
Switzerland ³	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	December 21, 1962	September 27, 1975
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—	—

(Total: 15 States)^{8, 9}

* This list includes all the entities to which the Hague 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: States which have accepted the London Act (1934), the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) and the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967).

Italics: States which have accepted the London Act (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

Ordinary type: States which have accepted the London Act (1934) but not the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

¹ The Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force.

² The Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975, has not yet entered into force. It has been signed but not yet ratified by Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Netherlands and Switzerland. It has been acceded to by Surinam.

³ This State has ratified or 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 Date on which the ratification by Germany took effect.

⁶ The German Democratic Republic declared that it considered the Hague Agreement revised at London (1934) as again applicable on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. As such, in the German Democratic Republic, protection is not accorded to designs deposited within the international framework during the period between May 8, 1945, and the date its declaration was sent by the depositary to the States concerned, that is January 16, 1956.

⁷ The Hague Agreement was previously applied on the territories of what are now Indonesia (June 1, 1928), the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam⁹ (October 20, 1930) and Surinam (June 1, 1928).

⁸ Belgium withdrew from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts — London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961) — would remain in force in respect of the Netherlands Antilles. International designs deposited before January 1, 1975, continue, during the term of international protection, to enjoy protection in Belgium and in the Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe) as well as in the other States of the Union.

⁹ The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Hague Union is under examination.

V

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

founded by the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes
of the Registration of Marks (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member State **	Starting date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: August 25, 1972
Austria	November 30, 1969	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
Denmark	November 30, 1961	Stockholm: May 4, 1970¹
Finland	August 18, 1973	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
France²	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	January 15, 1965	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970³
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 29, 1962	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: March 18, or April 19, 1970³
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970³
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970³
Italy	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Morocco	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: March 6, 1975⁴
Norway	July 28, 1961	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Poland	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Portugal	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970³
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, 1970³
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 31 States)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Nice 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: States which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

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

¹ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

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

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

VI

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

founded by the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member State **	Starting date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the State is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Cuba	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czechoslovakia	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
France ¹	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	June 10, 1975	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Haiti	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy	December 29, 1968	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
Mexico	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Togo	April 30, 1975	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Tunisia	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Upper Volta	September 2, 1975	Stockholm: September 2, 1975

(Total: 15 States)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Lisbon 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: States which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

Ordinary type: States which have not accepted an Act later than Lisbon (1958).

¹ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

VII

Union for the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Union)*

founded by the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (1968)

Member State	Starting date of membership in the Union
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971
Denmark	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972
France ¹	September 13, 1975
German Democratic Republic	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974
Ireland	April 27, 1971
Italy	August 12, 1975
Netherlands	March 30, 1977
Norway	April 27, 1971

Member State	Starting date of membership in the Union
Soviet Union	December 15, 1972
Spain	November 17, 1973
Sweden	April 27, 1971
Switzerland	April 27, 1971
United States of America	May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973
(Total: 16 States)	

* This list includes all the entities to which the Locarno 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 Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and the Overseas Territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, St-Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna and the French Austral and Antarctic Territories.

VIII

Union for the International Patent Classification (Strasbourg (IPC) Union) *
founded by the Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement for the International Patent Classification (1971)

Member State	Starting date of membership in the Union	Member State	Starting date of membership in the Union
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Israel	October 7, 1975
Austria	October 7, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Soviet Union	October 3, 1976
France ²	October 7, 1975	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
German Democratic Republic	August 24, 1977	Surinam ⁴	November 25, 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1975	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
		United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
		United States of America ...	October 7, 1975
(Total: 24 States)			

* 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 With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i) of the Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement.

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii) of the Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement.

³ The ratification applies also to the Netherlands Antilles.

⁴ The Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement was previously applied, as from October 7, 1975, to the territory of Surinam.

IX

Patent Cooperation Treaty (1970)¹*Signatory States*

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

(Total: 35 States)

Ratifications

Germany, Federal	Togo
Republic of	United States
Madagascar	of America
Senegal	

(Total: 5 States)

Accessions

Cameroon	Chad
Central African	Gabon
Empire	Malawi

(Total: 5 States)

X

Trademark Registration Treaty (1973)¹*Signatory States*

Austria	Hungary	Romania
Denmark	Italy	San Marino
Finland	Monaco	Sweden
Germany, Federal	Norway	United Kingdom
Republic of	Portugal	United States of America

(Total: 14 States)

Accessions

Gabon
Togo
Upper Volta

(Total: 3 States)

XI

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (1973)¹*Signatory States*

Austria	German Democratic	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Republic	Luxembourg	Romania
Brazil	Germany, Federal	Monaco	San Marino
Denmark	Republic of	Netherlands	Sweden
France	Hungary	Norway	Switzerland

(Total: 19 States)

Yugoslavia

Ratifications

France
Netherlands

(Total: 2 States)

¹ These instruments are not yet in force.

XII

Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit and the Protocol to that Agreement (1973)¹

Signatory States of the Vienna Agreement (Type Faces)

France	Luxembourg
Germany, Federal	Netherlands
Republic of	San Marino
Hungary	Switzerland
Italy	United Kingdom
Liechtenstein	Yugoslavia
(Total: 11 States)	

Ratification

France
(Total: 1 State)

Signatory States of the Protocol

France	Netherlands
Hungary	San Marino
Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Luxembourg	
(Total: 7 States)	

Ratification

France
(Total: 1 State)

¹ These instruments are not yet in force.

Membership of the Governing Bodies of the Industrial Property Unions and ICIREPAT

On January 1, 1977, the membership of the Governing Bodies and ICIREPAT was as follows:

Paris Union

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas (as from March 10, 1977), Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire (65).

Conference of Representatives: Argentina, Central African Empire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, San Marino, Southern Rhodesia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia (22).

Executive Committee: Ordinary Members: Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic,

Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America; Associate Members: Central African Empire, Nigeria, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia (22).

Madrid Union

Assembly: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*, Soviet Union, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (19).

Committee of Directors: Italy, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia (5).

Hague Union

Assembly: France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Monaco, Surinam (as from February 23, 1977), Switzerland (6).

Conference of Representatives: Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Netherlands as far as the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*, Spain, Tunisia (9).

* The situation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in respect of the Paris Convention (Stockholm Act, 1967), the Madrid Agreement (Stockholm Act, 1967) and membership in the Hague Union is under examination.

Nice Union

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (25).

Conference of Representatives: Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia (6).

Lisbon Union

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta (11).

Council: Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Portugal (4).

Locarno Union

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (as from March 30, 1977), Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia (16).

Strasbourg (IPC) Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic (as from August 24, 1977), Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan (as from August 18, 1977), Luxembourg (as from April 9, 1977), Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (24).

ICIREPAT

(Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices)

Participating countries: Austria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary,

Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (22).

Intergovernmental Organization: International Patent Institute (IIB).

Locarno Agreement

Ratification

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands deposited on December 23, 1976, its instrument of ratification of the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs of October 8, 1968.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 (3) (b), the Locarno Agreement will enter into force with respect to the Netherlands on March 30, 1977.

Locarno Notification No. 18, of December 30, 1976.

Vienna Agreement (Classification)

Ratification

NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands deposited on December 23, 1976, its instrument of ratification of the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks of June 12, 1973.

A separate notification will be made of the entry into force of the Vienna Agreement when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Vienna (Classification) Notification No. 3, of December 30, 1976.

Conventions Not Administered by WIPO

Contracting States on January 1, 1977

International Patent Institute (IIB)

Hague Agreement of June 6, 1947, establishing
the International Patent Institute,
revised at The Hague on February 16, 1961

State	Date on which the State became party to the 1947 Agreement	Date on which the State became party to the 1961 Act
Belgium	June 10, 1949	Dec. 30, 1971
France	June 10, 1949	Dec. 30, 1971
Italy		Dec. 15, 1974
Luxembourg	June 10, 1949	Dec. 30, 1971
Monaco	August 2, 1956	Dec. 30, 1971
Netherlands	June 10, 1949	Dec. 30, 1971
Switzerland	January 1, 1960	Dec. 30, 1971
Turkey	September 28, 1955	Dec. 30, 1971
United Kingdom	August 2, 1965	

Council of Europe

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

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Austria	March 3, 1971
Belgium*	March 12, 1965
Denmark*	September 3, 1956
Finland**	February 1, 1973
France*	January 18, 1962
Germany, Federal Republic of*	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

* These States have notified their denunciation of the Convention.

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

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention

(including Annex as amended) (1954-1967)
(Entered into force on August 1, 1955)

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Italy	January 9, 1957
Turkey	October 22, 1956

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 January 25, 1968, and has been signed but not ratified by the following States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

European Patent Organisation

Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)

This Convention, signed on October 5, 1973, is not yet in force. It has been signed by the following States: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. It was ratified by Germany (Federal Republic of).

Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market (1975)

This Convention, signed on December 15, 1975, is not yet in force. It has been signed by the following States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)

Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962

State	Date of ratification or accession ¹	State	Date of ratification or accession ¹
Benin ²	D July 5, 1963	Togo	A October 24, 1967
Cameroon ²	L June 19, 1963	Upper Volta	L May 10, 1963
	D August 23, 1963		D January 6, 1964
Central African Empire ² ..	L December 7, 1962		
Chad ²	O March 9, 1963		
Congo	L June 15, 1963		
	D July 27, 1963		
Gabon ²	L December 20, 1962		
Ivory Coast	D March 4, 1963		
Mauritania ²	L June 19, 1963		
Niger	L February 6, 1963		
Senegal	L July 3, 1963		
	D November 19, 1963		

¹ Date of the law (L), decree (D) or order (O) providing for ratification, or effective date of the accession (A).

² This State has provided for the application of Annex IV of the Libreville Agreement. Article 3(2) of the Agreement provides that applicants not domiciled in any of the member States of OAPI file their patent, trademark and design applications directly with OAPI. Annex IV enables member States of OAPI to provide for this direct filing in the case of all other applicants.

WIPO Meetings

PARIS UNION

Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

First Session
(Geneva, November 23 to 30, 1976)

Note*

The Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property held its first session in Geneva from November 23 to 30, 1976.

All member States of the Paris Union, of WIPO, of the United Nations or of the United Nations Specialized Agencies had been invited. Seventy-two States

were represented. Two United Nations bodies, five intergovernmental organizations and 14 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. A list of participants follows this Note.

In addition to the meeting of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, groups of countries held informal consultations. These groups were the Group of 77 and other developing countries in accordance with UN and WIPO practice, Group B (developed market economy countries) and other countries, and Group D (socialist countries).

The agenda of the first session, which had been adopted by the Assembly of the Paris Union at its third session in September-October 1976, included four items, all of which had already been discussed by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the revision of the Paris Convention.¹

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ Notes on the three sessions (February 1975, December 1975, and June 1976) of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts were published in *Industrial Property*, 1975, page 84, and 1976, pages 46 and 213.

The first item concerned a possible revision of Article 5A of the Paris Convention. Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau in January 1976, and a written proposal made by the Group of developing countries during the session. After examination of these proposals, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided that all questions concerning Article 5A of the Paris Convention should be considered again by it in its next (June 1977) session but after preparation in a Working Group to be convened by the Director General of WIPO. The Working Group should base its discussions on the said written proposal made by the Group of developing countries, the said memorandum prepared by the International Bureau and the report on the discussions which took place at the first session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee. The Working Group will consist of representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia and two countries to be specified by Group D. It will meet in Geneva from March 7 to 10, 1977.

The second item of the agenda concerned inventors' certificates. Discussions were based on the report on the discussions of the third session of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention, on a proposal made by the Soviet Union in December 1975 and on a proposal made by the delegations of Group B during the session. After examination of this matter, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided that it will continue to consider the matter in its next (June 1977) session on the basis of proposals to be made by a Working Group to be convened by the Director General of WIPO. The Working Group should again base its discussions on the proposal of the Soviet Union, the proposal of the Group B countries and on the report on the discussions which took place in the present session and in the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention. The Working Group will consist of representatives from Algeria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. It will meet in Geneva from February 7 to 10, 1977.

The third item of the agenda concerned preferential treatment without reciprocity in connection with fees and the priority period. The discussions were based on a memorandum by the Director General of WIPO. After examination of this question, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided to ask the Director General to prepare a document for its next session explaining in more detail one of the articles proposed in the said memorandum and to propose a draft text for a possible article which, in essence,

would allow any developing country to charge, where the owner was a national of that country, half the amount of the fees which it would charge if the owner were a national of another country.

The fourth item of the agenda, namely the question of unanimity or qualified majorities for the next diplomatic conference, was not considered due to lack of time.

As regards further procedure, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee decided that the agenda of its second session would consist of the following six substantive items: (i) Article 5A of the Paris Convention; (ii) inventors' certificates; (iii) preferential treatment without reciprocity in connection with fees and the length of the priority period; (iv) Article 5*quater* of the Paris Convention; (v) Article 4*bis* of the Paris Convention; (vi) unanimity or qualified majorities for the next diplomatic conference.

The next session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee is scheduled to take place from June 27 to July 8, 1977, in Geneva.

List of participants*

I. States

Algeria: S. Bouzidi; L. Zebdji; B. Ousmer. **Argentina:** J. R. Sanchez Muñoz; M. A. Vernengo; C. A. Passalacqua. **Australia:** J. McKenzie. **Austria:** J. Fichte; C. Lassmann. **Belgium:** J. Degavre. **Bolivia:** V. Banzer. **Brazil:** A. Bahadian; C. I. Gontijo. **Bulgaria:** D. Atanassov; N. Datzkov. **Byelorussian SSR:** N. Androssovich. **Cameroon:** D. Ekani. **Canada:** D. Bond; J. Corbeil; M. J. Moher. **Central African Republic:** P. Dimassi. **Chile:** L. Duran; P. Barros. **Colombia:** R. Alzate de Wilches; A. Morales. **Congo:** M.-A. Mackita. **Cuba:** J. Otero Solanes; C. González Izquierdo. **Czechoslovakia:** V. Vaniš; A. Ringl; E. Beranová. **Denmark:** K. Skjødtt; D. Simonsen; N. E. Jensen; J. Dam. **Ecuador:** C. Andrade. **Egypt:** I. Abd El Aziz; A. A. Ibrahim. **El Salvador:** N. R. Monge Lopez. **Finland:** E. Tuuli; S. Finne; E. Pakkala. **France:** G. Vianès; M. Hiance; J. P. Plantard. **German Democratic Republic:** J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; C. Micheel; K. Woyth. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** F. O. Gaerte; E. Steup; M. Aúz Castro; W. Pitzer. **Ghana:** J. G. Okyne. **Greece:** P. Verykios; A. Sideris; V. Kontoyannaki. **Guatemala:** F. González-Davison. **Holy See (Observer):** O. Roullet. **Honduras:** M. Carías; J. Cueva-Membreño. **Hungary:** E. Tasnádi; G. Bánrévy; G. Pusztai. **India:** V. K. Kapoor. **Ireland:** M. J. Quinn. **Israel:** M. Gabay. **Italy:** I. Papini; G. Trotta; M. Tomajuoli; R. Boros; R. Messerotti-Benvenuti. **Ivory Coast:** A. Essy; M. L. Boa; L. Ouattara. **Japan:** K. Matsue; T. Yoshida; I. Umezawa. **Jordan:** K. Bano; T. Hasan. **Kuwait:** H. Abbas. **Lesotho:** S. P. Tsoako. **Libyan Arab Republic:** A. Embark. **Liechtenstein:** A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian. **Luxembourg:** J. P. Hoffmann. **Mauritania:** H. Ahmed. **Mexico:** M. Armendariz; J. C. Barona; A. Cabrera. **Monaco:** J. M. Notari. **Morocco:** S. M. Rahhali; M. Chraïbi. **Netherlands:** W. Neervoort; H. Pieters. **Nigeria:** F. J. Osemekeh. **Norway:** L. Nordstrand; A. G. Gerhardsen; H. Brattestå. **Panama:** A. Willamonte Ramos. **Peru:** B. Kresalja. **Philippines:** C. V. Espejo. **Poland:** J. Szomański; R. Farfal; D. Januszkiewicz;

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

A. Krezelewski. **Portugal:** R. Serrão; J. Van-Zeller Garin; J. Mota Maia; J. Cruz. **Romania:** I. Marinescu; V. Tudor; D. Stoenescu. **Senegal:** P. Crespín; R. Diatta. **South Africa:** T. Schoeman; K. N. Kisch. **Soviet Union:** I. Nayashkov; G. A. Matveev; L. Lebedeva; A. Zaitsev; S. Egorov. **Spain:** A. Villalpando Martínez; D. J. Delicado Montero-Ríos. **Sudan:** H. I. Jadkarim. **Sweden:** G. Borggård; C. Uggla; S. Norberg; M. Jacobsson; L. Körner. **Switzerland:** P. Braendli; J. M. Salamolard; H. Stingelin; P. J. Pointet. **Thailand:** C. Kannawat; S. Changkasiri; N. Snidvongs; S. Kouptaromya. **Tunisia:** M. Riahi. **Turkey:** N. Yosmaoglu; S. S. Kurt; R. Cankur. **Uganda:** J. H. Ntabgoba; P. C. Musaka-Ssali. **Ukrainian SSR:** Y. Egorov. **United Kingdom:** E. Armitage; I. J. G. Davis; T. Needs; D. H. Cecil. **United States of America:** M. C. Kirk; H. J. Winter; G. R. Clark; W. Keefauver; I. Williamson. **Venezuela:** D. L. Castellanos; H. Paradisi; A. Benni de Ruiz; T. A. Carrilo Romero. **Yemen Arab Republic:** A. Tarcici. **Yugoslavia:** D. Bosković; D. Čemalović. **Zaire:** M. N. Tshinkela.

II. United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): P. Roffe; P. Venkatasubramanian. **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):** J. Patrnogic.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities: B. Harris. **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA):** J. Bobrovsky. **European Patent Organization (EPO) (Secretariat of the Interim Committee):** J. F. Mezières. **Organization of African Unity (OAU):** D. Sehoulia. **Organization of American States (OAS):** F. E. Hurtado de Mendoza.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA): K. Ohnishi; R. G. Shelston. **Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA):** G. H. R. Watson. **Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF):** B. de Passemar; D. Maday; W. Bökel; H. P. Kunz-Hallstein. **European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP):** H. C. F. Vanderborcht. **European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA):** D. Vincent. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** P. Mathély; G. H. C. Bodenhausen; G. M. Frayne; E. M. Jucker. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** D. E. Parker; R. Hervé; N.-A. Jensen; B. J. Kish; Y. Saint-Gal. **International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA):** H. Romanus; C. P. Feldmann; J. Zachariassen; S.-E. Angert. **International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPA):** F. Steenstrup. **International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD):** Y. Saint-Gal; F. Gaspar. **Licensing Executives Society (LES):** M. North; G. Modiano. **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA):** T. Aoki; E. W. Adams, Jr. **Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives Before the European Patent Office:** F. Gaspar. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** G. Albrechtskirchinger; J. Servot; E. R. Wenman; C. G. Wickham; J. W. Schuttevaer.

V. Officers

Chairman: J. Szomański (Poland). **Vice-Chairmen:** K. Matsuie (Japan); D. Ekani (Cameroon). **Secretary:** L. Baeumer (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); F. Moussa (*Head, External Relations Section, Development Cooperation and External Relations Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*); I. Thiam (*Head, Development Cooperation Section, Development Cooperation and External Relations Division*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); D. Devlin (*Legal Officer, Special Projects Section*).

WIPO PERMANENT LEGAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAM

Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How

Fifth Session

(Geneva, November 29 to December 3, 1976)

Note*

Within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property, the Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How held its fifth session in Geneva from November 29 to December 3, 1976. A list of participants follows this Note.

At its first three sessions, held in November 1974,¹ May 1975,² and November 1975,³ the Working Group had examined draft model provisions prepared by the International Bureau for the purpose of the new Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How. The new Model Law is intended to replace the one published by BIRPI in 1965.

In the fourth session,⁴ held in June 1976, the Working Group had examined a new text of some of those provisions which had been prepared by the International Bureau in the light of the discussions of the first three sessions.

In its fifth session, which was chaired by Mr. M. Sanmuganathan (Sri Lanka), the Working Group examined a number of further provisions of the new draft. The provisions examined concern, in particular, the change in ownership and joint ownership of patent

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 49.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 230.

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 82.

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 215.

applications and patents, contractual licenses, exploitation of patented inventions without the authorization of the owner of the patent, surrender and invalidation, infringement, the patent office, and know-how.

The remainder of the redrafted provisions of the new Model Law will be considered by the Working Group at its forthcoming session in June 1977. Moreover, it is intended to submit the new Model Law with a commentary and regulations to the Working Group for a final review in 1978.

List of participants *

I. Experts

G. A. Ancarola (Argentina); H. Bouhalila (Algeria); G. R. Clark (United States of America); D. Ebongue Sone (Cameroon); E. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany); M. Gabay (Israel); D. Januszkiewicz (Poland); J. N. King'Arui (Kenya); L. Lebedeva (Soviet Union); D. O. Lewis (United Kingdom); A. A. Omar (Egypt); Y. Plasseraud (France); H. Prodjomardojo (Indonesia); M. Sanmuganathan (Sri Lanka); Z. Szilvássy (Hungary); M. N. Tshinkela (Zaire).

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

II. Persons Accompanying the Experts

V. Iliyn (Soviet Union); G. Pusztai (Hungary).

III. Observers

Intergovernmental Organization

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI): D. Ekani.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): H. Wichmann. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** G. Gansser. **Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF):** G. Gansser. **International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA):** H. Romanus. **Inter-American Bar Association (IABA):** A. Ladrón de Guevara. **Licensing Executives Society (LES):** F. Gevers. **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA):** B. J. Kish. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** G. Gansser.

IV. Chairman

M. Sanmuganathan (Sri Lanka).

V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial, Property Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*); I. Thiam (*Head, Development Cooperation Section, Development Cooperation and External Relations Division*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*).

Letters from Correspondents

Letter from Italy

Remo FRANCESCHELLI *

Legislation

Among the most important pieces of new legislation enacted during the period under consideration (1972-1975),¹ mention should be made of the Presidential Decree No. 540 of June 30, 1972,² which

* Professor of commercial law, Rome University; attorney-at-law; President of the Italian Group of the International League Against Unfair Competition.

¹ For the previous Letter from Italy, see *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 255.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 454.

simplified the administrative procedures in the field of patents, trademarks and models. The prime change brought about by the Decree (Section 1) concerns the bodies and offices, in addition to the Central Patent Office, which are authorized to receive applications for patents, models and trademarks, and for the transfer of documents concerning patents, and which are also authorized to deal with procedures relating to priority, appeals, etc. These offices (which became the *Uffici Provinciali dell'Industria, Commercio, Artigianato* of the provincial capitals on January 1, 1973) will in the future draw up the record of filing. They will transmit the applications, the documents and a copy of the record of filing to the Central Patent Office by registered post within ten days. They will examine, from the formal point of view, whether the application is admissible under Section 3 (which refers to the

documents to accompany the application; e.g., for trademarks, a copy of the statement of protection and the document evidencing payment of the fees). Finally, they will be able to make comments on formal defects which do not affect the admissibility of the application.

Nevertheless, Section 2 authorizes the direct submission of applications, documents and instruments by registered post to the Central Patent Office in Rome. In such cases, the latter Office will itself draw up the record, whose date will constitute the filing date.

Section 3 sets out which documents are to accompany the application. Section 4 deals with the possible interruption of postal services, such as that which results from the strikes that have been so frequent and so lengthy during the period under consideration. Basically, Section 4 stipulates that where the periods of time laid down for filing applications, instruments and documents or for the payment of fees expire on a Saturday, a Sunday or any other day which is a holiday throughout the country, or on a day on which the offices competent to receive the filing are closed for any reason, the period of time is extended to the first day on which the offices concerned are open. Likewise, the time limits are considered to have been respected if they could not have been complied with due to an interruption in postal services, even if such interruption occurs abroad (the latter applies only in cases where the registered letter has been dispatched at least five days before the date on which the time limit expires and is addressed directly to the Central Patent Office; if the registered letter is addressed to one of the *Uffici Provinciali*, filing or payment should be made within ten days following the date on which the interruption ends). Responsibility for stating and proving the reason which has led to the prescribed limits not having been respected lies with the person concerned.

Sections 9 and 10 of the Decree stipulate that the comments resulting from the examination of patent applications are to be communicated to the person concerned and that he shall be given a period of time to reply which, if justified reasons are given, may be extended up to six months. These Sections also stipulate that when the application is accepted, the Central Patent Office will issue a patent (one original and two certified copies) bearing a consecutive number according to the date of grant, there being a separate series of numbers for patents, models and trademarks. The originals are kept in separate collections, which replace in all respects the patent registers which will no longer exist. One of the certified copies is sent to the person concerned and the other is kept in the relevant application file.

Section 11 provides that printing of the descriptions and drawings of patents may be carried out by any means of graphic reproduction. Section 12 lays

down that the file (instruments and documents) is to be kept by the Central Patent Office for ten years as from the date of expiry of the patent. Once this period has expired, the Office may destroy the files but is required to microfilm the originals of the applications, the descriptions and the drawings.

The regulations for the implementation of the Decree of June 30, 1972, on the simplification of administrative procedures were approved by the Ministerial Decree of February 22, 1973. These regulations contain 13 sections, which amend considerably the regulations of previous laws. It is not possible to analyze them here.

Other laws directly concerning industrial property are as follows:

Law No. 96 of February 12, 1974 — Italy ratified the Agreement, signed in Paris on September 21, 1960, for the mutual safeguard of secrecy of inventions relating to defense for which patent applications have been made;

Law No. 348 of May 22, 1974 — Italy ratified the Locarno Agreement of October 8, 1968, Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs;

Law No. 446 of July 16, 1974 — Italy acceded to the Agreement of The Hague of June 6, 1947 (revised on February 16, 1961), setting up the International Patent Institute;³

Presidential Decree No. 974 of August 12, 1975⁴ — Italy gave implementation to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants adopted in Paris on December 2, 1961, and amended in Geneva on November 10, 1972.

Thus, as the reader has seen, the period reported on has covered three important legislative acts concerning the restructuring of the Patent Office, accession by Italy to the Hague Agreement and the introduction of protection for new plant varieties.

Mention should also be made, in respect of pharmaceutical products, of the Ordinance of October 4, 1975,⁵ of the *Commissione dei Ricorsi*, although this is not in fact a legislative act but an act which may lead to a decision of the Italian Constitutional Court cancelling the prohibition of patents for pharmaceutical products in view of its incompatibility with the Constitution. Section 14 of the Law on Patents has been declared constitutionally illegal by the *Commissione dei Ricorsi* and if this view is upheld by the Constitutional Court, Italy (which is the penultimate country not as yet to have adopted the possibility of patenting medicines or the related

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 466.

⁴ See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, Italy—Text 1-002 (*Industrial Property*, June 1976).

⁵ Published in *Rivista di diritti industriali (Riv. dir. ind.)*, 1975, II, p. 438.

manufacturing processes) would thus fall into line with other countries.

Observations on the Operation of the Patent Administration in Italy and on the Use Made of it by Foreigners

In order to obtain replies to the questions contained in this chapter, I approached the Director of the Central Patent Office and the major Italian patent agents enjoying regular contacts with foreigners. These are the results of my inquiry.

The time which elapses between the date of filing of an application and the date on which a patent is granted is 24 months for inventions, 20 months for models and 28 months for trademarks. The time required by the Central Patent Office to compile the files required for the *Official Bulletin (Bolletino Ufficiale)* and to send them to the State Printing Office (*Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato*), which reproduces them, is approximately 18 months. However, printing and distributing the *Bolletino* is in the hands of the *Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato*, a body responsible for printing and distributing all official acts of the State. I was told that the office has recently been experiencing technical and organizational difficulties. As a rule, it can be said that the delay in publishing the *Bolletino* has been tending to grow.

The longest time needed is for inventions which require an opinion from the Ministry of Health (e.g., where doubts arise as to the noxious nature of the product or its pharmaceutical nature).

The granting of a patent involves an exchange between the Office and the applicant since the former examines the applications, although the system of prior examination to consider the applications from the point of view of their formal regularity and even from that of their content is not utilized in Italy. The task carried out by the Office is therefore quite considerable, but it has not yet been possible to provide it with the necessary staff and with all the facilities which it requires to exercise its functions. As an example, I may mention to the readers (to induce them to be patient) that the third part of the *Bolletino*, covering trademarks granted up to 1966, was not published until 1974.

As far as the proportion of foreign applications is concerned, the table below presents the figures provided to me by the Director of the Central Patent Office. These statistics stop at 1974. The general trend was a reduction in the overall number of applications but no significant decline in the number of applications from abroad—which has increased for models and trademarks and declined for patents. The figures are as follows:

YEAR	Applications for patents of invention	Applicants residing in Italy	Applicants residing abroad
1971	30,826	7,196	23,630
1972	31,125	7,042	24,083
1973	28,391	5,779	22,612

YEAR	Applications for model patents	Applicants residing in Italy	Applicants residing abroad
1971	8,733	7,331	1,402
1972	9,294	7,603	1,691
1973	6,960	5,412	1,548

YEAR	Applications for trademark patents	Applicants residing in Italy	Applicants residing abroad
1971	11,192	8,213	2,979
1972	12,846	9,466	3,380
1973	11,421	7,666	3,755

A patent agency has calculated the percentage of Italian and foreign filings during the period 1973-1974 as follows:

Patent applications:

Italian: 23%

Foreign: 77%

Model applications:

Italian: 80%

Foreign: 20%

Trademark applications:

Italian: 73%

Foreign: 27%

Court Decisions

Patents

As regards patents, mention should be made of Decision No. 2279 of August 9, 1973,⁶ confirming that the London text of the Paris Convention, ratified by Italy on December 15, 1954 (Law No. 1322), had not automatically rendered inapplicable Section 54 of the Italian Law on Inventions, which concerns forfeiture for failure to work within three years. Section 54 was not repealed until the entry into force of Presidential Decree No. 849 of February 26, 1968.⁷ This decision sets out important principles

⁶ *Letraset v. Meccanorma*. The court's decision was mentioned in *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 255, footnote 5, and in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1974, p. 345.

⁷ See *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 255.

concerning application of Sections 52, 53 and 54 of the Law on Inventions, to wit:

(1) that forfeiture is automatic on expiry of three years from the granting of the patent without it being necessary for a court to declare the forfeiture;

(2) for an invention to be deemed realized, it is not sufficient for a part of the invention covered by the patent to be realized; the invention must be entirely realized;

(3) forfeiture of the patent has effect only as regards the future; action for damages against infringers can be taken in respect of the period prior to forfeiture.

Of equal importance is Decision No. 3509 taken by the Court of Appeal (*Corte di Cassazione*) on December 5, 1972,⁸ concerning employees' inventions and the distinction between enterprise inventions and inventions made under an employment contract (Sections 23 and 24 of the Law on Inventions). A further group of important decisions taken by the Court of Appeal refers to questions of competence determined by a foreigner electing domicile with a patent agent. These three important decisions are the following:⁹

- Decision No. 3998 of December 3, 1975;
- Decision No. 3238 of October 10, 1975;
- Decision No. 4343 of December 18, 1974.

All three decisions establish that the statement of domicile contained in the "INCARIO" letter (power to file a patent or trademark and to communicate, if necessary, with the patent agent) is valid for determining the competent court proceedings for annulment of the patent in question. This means that foreigners who have filed a patent in Italy and who are neither domiciled nor resident in Italy are considered to have elected domicile at the office of their patent agent and may be called upon to appear before the court of the agent's domicile stated in the "INCARIO" letter and recorded in the patent register.

A further interesting decision by the Court of Appeal is No. 4097 of December 9, 1974,¹⁰ dealing with the interpretation of a patent and establishing that such interpretation amounts to a *de facto* judgment whose legitimacy cannot be checked by the Court of Appeal.

Trademarks

In the field of trademarks, it is worth mentioning Decision No. 348 of February 8, 1974,¹¹ of the Court of Appeal, which applies the distinction between a trademark and a mark which is a personal possession to *de facto* marks. Mention should also be made of

Decision No. 176 of January 22, 1974,¹² which lays down that, in cases where an international mark is used on the territory of Italy in a form slightly different from that of the registered sign and in such a way that it constitutes use of the latter within the meaning of Article 5, Section C(2) of the Paris Convention, the mark to be protected is not that actually used on Italian territory but that which results from the patent. In view of the conflicting requirements for adaptation of the original mark to the often divergent necessities of the various markets in which it is used, the aim of Article 5, Section C(2) is to prevent protection being refused for a mark used in a form which is not exactly identical with the form as registered, but not to afford protection to a different mark which is not registered.

Decision No. 1233 of April 5, 1975, of the Court of Appeal¹³ confirmed the validity of three-dimensional marks in which the distinguishing function is assumed by the form of the product or of its container. This form may not, however, be constituted by a usual shape but should be arbitrary or a product of fantasy and be devoid of any aesthetic or functional aspects or of any particular utility. Thus a container which may be patentable as a design or a utility model may not be protected as a three-dimensional mark. A large part was played in this decision by the frequently contested assertion that where a container having a special shape, adopted by a manufacturer as a mark, is used by others with the addition of a name or symbol, the latter use can be prohibited as constituting an infringement of the form mark and as unfair competition. The importance of this latter assertion resides in the fact that in many cases the judgment of substance has been that the distinctive shape of the product may be imitated if a name or a distinctive sign is added.

A further decision of the Court of Appeal which is worthy of note is No. 3085 of November 19, 1973, which defines strong marks as those which possess a typical distinctive quality and in which the words, figures and other signs bear no conceptual relationship to the product.¹⁴ In the case of a strong mark, all variations or modifications, even if original and extensive, are to be considered illegal if they permit the conceptual and substantial identity of the strong mark to persist. This decision also holds that Schedule "C" accompanying the Law on Trademarks is not important in defining the affinity of products and that such affinity may exist between raw materials and the finished product. This decision also confirms the decision of February 18, 1972.¹⁵

¹² *Bayer v. I.C.B.*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1976, II, p. 55.

¹³ *Pagani v. San Pellegrino S.p.A.*, in *Giurisprudenza Italiana (Giur. It.)*, 1976, I, 1, p. 286.

¹⁴ In the proceedings *Manuffattura Gatti Noe v. Tessitura di Tollegno S.p.A.*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1973, II, p. 253.

¹⁵ *Filatura Tessitura di Tollegno v. Ditta Felmat*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1972, II, p. 38.

⁸ *Menchi v. Italbed*. Decision published in *Foro Italiano (Foro It.)*, 1973, I, p. 2898.

⁹ Published in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1976, II, p. 38.

¹⁰ Decision given in the proceedings *Fama v. Ditta Cicognani* and published in *Repertorio del Foro It.*, 1974, p. 230, footnote 27.

¹¹ *Tigullo v. Stadella*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1974, II, p. 150.

Unfair Competition

On April 10, 1975, the Court of Appeal held in Decision No. 1329¹⁶ that, as regards unfair competition, judgment as to confusion of manufactured products should be given from the point of view not of the general public but of the consuming public, i.e., the special category of persons for whom the products are intended, having regard to their general culture, their education and their experience in the specific field (since in this case it was a question of possible confusion between the letter headings of pharmaceutical firms, the judge held that the public comprised doctors, chemists, and representatives of hospitals and clinics, all of whom were educated persons possessing specific prior knowledge in the field and, therefore, capable of distinguishing one firm from another).

A further very important decision of the Court of Appeal was No. 2578 of June 25, 1975,¹⁷ in which the principle was set out for the first time that in scientific congresses the objective criticism of a product based on technical reasons and its comparison (even if this results in a negative outcome) with the product of a competitor (even if the criticism is made by an expert in the employ of a competing undertaking) may not be regarded as an act of unfair competition on condition that the criticism is not made for commercial reasons but that its aim is to bring up to date the knowledge of the experts on the products of technology and the development of productive systems.

The same Court of Appeal held in Decision No. 3084 of October 1, 1975,¹⁸ that slavish imitation relates to the external form of the object and not its functional characteristics or its price. Where confusion between products existed, not only was slavish imitation not excluded but was aggravated by the fact that the imitator's product was sold at a lower price and that the imitated product was the subject of persuasive publicity.

The Court of Appeal's Decision No. 1829 of

June 26, 1973,¹⁹ is also of considerable interest since it holds that wholesalers in pharmaceutical products who conclude an agreement with the manufacturers' association under which the latter agrees not to supply its products to wholesalers who refuse to join the association, or who have been excluded from it, is to be regarded as a boycott which, as such, is prohibited by Article 2043 of the Civil Code, i.e., as an illegal act.

Another interesting decision by the Court of Appeal is No. 1941 of July 6, 1973, concerning refusal to sell.²⁰ The Court found that no competitive relationship existed between manufacturers and sellers since they did not operate at the same level. Consequently, an agreement between a producer and a seller which prohibits the latter from selling the former's products to nonauthorized retailers or from selling them at a price below the fixed price is subject to Article 1379 of the Civil Code (which states that a prohibition to sell, established by the terms of a contract, refers only to the parties to that contract and is not valid if not confined to a reasonable period of time and if it does not correspond to an appreciable interest of one of the parties).

On February 24, 1972, the Court of Appeal held in Decision No. 528²¹ that unfair competition could be constituted by acts relating to the organization of activities of an undertaking in competition with another undertaking. In the case in point, the director of REF CONCONI had relinquished his participation in that firm but had, at the same time, set up a second firm for which he had used the name CONCONI, characteristic of the firm in which he had previously had a share.

As regards recruiting employees from competitors, the Court of Appeal held in Decision No. 125 of January 17, 1974, that before the recruitment of employees from competing undertakings can be qualified as an act of unfair competition, it is not enough for the recruiter to be aware of the fact that his action may damage his competitor; he must also intend to achieve such a result.²²

¹⁶ *Bracco Industria Chimica S.p.A. v. Officina Farmaceutica Fiorentina* in *Giur. It.*, 1976, I, 1.

¹⁷ *Rapanelli v. Jesina Macchine Agrarie*, in *Foro Padano*, 1975, I, p. 217.

¹⁸ *Ballograf Bic A.B. v. Universal S.p.A.*, in *Foro Padano*, 1975, I, col. 376.

¹⁹ *Anadisme v. Bellino et al.*, in *Giur. It.*, 1973, I, 1, col. 1412.

²⁰ *Gruppo Finanziario Tessile F.lli Rivetti s.a.s. v. Ditta Petronius Sassari*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1974, II, p. 3.

²¹ *Panchimica v. REF CONCONI*, in *Riv. dir. ind.*, 1973, II, p. 32.

²² *Lux Gianca v. Arte Luce*, in *Foro It.*, 1974, I, p. 1086.

Book Reviews

Die geographische Herkunftsangabe, by Winfried Tilmann. Verlag C.H. Beck, München, 1976. — 474 pages.

This impressive work on geographical indications of source is divided into three large sections. The first section relates to legal facts (*Rechtsstatsachen*), the second to the protection afforded in the Federal Republic of Germany and the third to international protection.

In the first section, the author aptly recalls the necessary definitions ("direct" and "indirect" indications of source, the difference between the notion of an "indication of source" and an "appellation of origin," etc.) and thoroughly analyzes the problems of the various interested parties (e.g., local users, consumers, "usurpers"). Moreover, he points out the various ways in which one may conceive protection (notably the interest of producers and the protection of consumers, which poses the question of the participation in a system of protection by countries which are "producers" of indications of source as well as by countries which are "importers" thereof). These analyses above all permit one to understand that it is difficult for countries who put their emphasis on consumer protection to fully accept the distinction in French law (and its incorporation into the Lisbon Agreement) between simple indications of source and appellations of origin. For consumers, indications of source sometimes signify quality and sometimes do not, regardless of their usual significance in the country of source.

The second section, which constitutes an extremely well-researched study of almost 300 pages, is of special value to jurists interested in the study of the solutions adopted in the Federal Republic of Germany. The author ends this section by presenting very interesting conclusions with regard to the protection of geographical indications in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The third section, which concerns international protection, merits very special attention. After explaining the existing solutions with regard to the protection of foreign indications of source in accordance with the legislative systems of importing countries (the possibility offered to the United States of America by the system of certification marks is one example in this regard), the author then deals with multilateral treaties (especially the Lisbon Agreement) and the "new style" of bilateral treaties (a great number of which have been reproduced in this review in September 1974). He concludes this section with pages rich in information on the future orientation of international protection, notably by making proposals with regard to the revision of the Lisbon Agreement based, in particular, on the analysis of three fundamental problems: the conditions concerning international registration in the country of origin; the effects of this registration on the importing country; and the possibilities for the importing countries to reject the effects of this registration. The author formulates and proposes solutions to these problems, which are of great interest for the current international discussions.

GRW

Das Recht der Arbeitnehmererfindung, by H. Schade and H. Schippel. Erich Schmidt Verlag, Berlin, 1975. — 705 pages.

This is the fifth edition of the work originally created by Professor Eduard Reimer concerning the law of employees' inventions. As its subtitle (*Kommentar zu dem Gesetz über Arbeitnehmererfindungen vom 25. Juli 1957 und deren Vergütungsrichtlinien*) indicates, and as was the case with the fourth edition, published in 1963, the fifth edition deals in particular with the German Law on Employees' Inventions of July 25, 1957. However, since 1963, this Law has given rise to a full body of case law, abundant commentary and a whole series of enforcing regulations. Accordingly, the fifth edition systematically analyzes the domain of the above-mentioned Law in the light of the case law (which is examined in an in-depth and critical manner) and commentary. It also contains in an annex all of the texts which interest, either directly or indirectly, the vast sphere of employees' inventions.

GRW

I Diritti sulle invenzioni e sui modelli industriali, by Giuseppe Sena. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano, 1976. — 574 pages.

This work constitutes a treatise on the law of inventions. Accordingly, it explains and analyzes its material on a theoretical level but also informs the reader about Italian procedures. Moreover, it extends beyond the field of inventions alone in order to deal with the independent rights of patentability, such as know-how, scientific and trade secrets, unfair competition, etc.

The author analyzes, *inter alia*, the most recent trends in the sphere of the law of inventions, including the problems of developing countries, new plant varieties, microorganisms, computer programs, etc.

This work ends with a well-conceived analytical index, which permits the reader to easily find the relevant information concerning the topics which particularly interest him.

GRW

Kort begrip van het recht, betreffende de industriële en intellectuele eigendom, by W.H. Drucker and G.H.C. Bodenhause. Tjeenk Willink, Zwolle, 1976. — 289 pages.

This work constitutes the fifth edition of the well-known manual by W.H. Drucker and G.H.C. Bodenhause on intellectual and industrial property. The last edition was published in 1966. During the ten years which separate the two editions numerous new laws were enacted (industrial designs and models, trademarks, copyright, new plant varieties) both in the Netherlands and for all the Benelux countries, not to mention the legislative activities at the level of multinational treaties (Conferences of Stockholm, Washington, Vienna, etc.). Consequently, the fifth edition constitutes an entirely new work, which is indispensable both to students and to practitioners of industrial property and copyright in the Netherlands.

GRW

The Law and Business of Licensing, edited by Marcus B. Finnegan and Robert Goldscheider. Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., New York, 1975. Two looseleaf volumes comprising more than 1,600 pages.

This monumental work, published in cooperation with the Licensing Executives Society, presents an integrated collection of legal and business-oriented writing on the subject of the legal and practical aspects of licensing transactions. It is composed of 110 articles selected from *Les Nouvelles*, the LES journal, and includes the most worthwhile and enduring material which has appeared therein during the last ten years.

The Law and Business of Licensing covers the entire spectrum of legal and business considerations involved in licensing. The articles presented are divided into five main subject headings: antitrust problems; universal licensing concerns (subdivided into developments of licensable ideas, the licensing process, alternatives to licensing, government rights in technology, trademark licensing, and trade services); international topics; developing countries; and recent developments in the law relating to licensing (consisting of an analysis of 133 recent decisions). Each heading is complete in itself and would be worthy of separate publication. Furthermore, to ensure that the work remains up to date, plans have been made to supplement it annually.

The Law and Business of Licensing is, without doubt, an extremely valuable reference for all those involved in the licensing field.

JAE

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

1977

February 7 to 9 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

February 14 to 25 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

February 16 to 18 (Colombo) — Development Cooperation — Regional Seminar on Industrial Property

February 21 to 24 (Colombo) — Development Cooperation — World Symposium on the Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries

February 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on Videocassettes

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

March 5 to 10 (Baghdad) — Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States

Note: Meeting convened jointly with UNIDO, IDCAS and the Government of Iraq

March 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Working Group on Technological Information derived from Patent Documentation

March 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

March 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

March 21 to 28 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee

March 29 to April 1 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the IPC Guide

March 29 to April 1 (Bangkok) — Development Cooperation — Asian/Pacific Seminar on the Protection of Performers, Producers of

Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

Note: Meeting convened jointly with ILO and Unesco

April 14 to 28 (Budapest) — Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

April 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services

April 25 to 29 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V

April 25 to 29 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

May 2 to 6 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

May 4 to 13 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

May 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Ad hoc Coordinating Committee for Technical Activities

May 16 to 27 (Moscow) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV

May 23 to 27 (Rabat) — Development Cooperation — Seminar on Copyright intended for Arab Countries

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

June 1 to 3 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Advisory Group on Computer Software

June 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How

June 6 to 17 (Paris) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I

June 13 to 17 (Paris) — Berne Union — Working Group on Cable Television

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

June 20 to July 1 (Washington) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II

June 27 to July 1 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services

June 27 to July 8 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

September 21 to 23 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Assemblies of the Madrid and Hague Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union

October 10 to 18 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees

October 17 to 28 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

October 19 to 22 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Committee

October 24 to 28 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

October 24 to November 2 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services

October 31 to November 4 (Geneva) — Lisbon Union — Committee of Experts on the Revision of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin

November 2 to 18 (?) (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

November 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Trademarks

November 7 to 11 (Paris) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

November 14 to 21 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee

November 14 to 25 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

November 22 to 25 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

November 28 to December 5 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session

December 6 to 8 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 9 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on the Rationalization of the Publication of Laws and Treaties in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

1978

September 25 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions

1979

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union

UPOV Meetings in 1977

Council: October 26 to 28

Consultative Committee: March 11; October 25 and 28

Technical Steering Committee: May 16 to 18; November 15 to 17

Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: March 8 to 10; September 20 to 23

Working Group on Variety Denominations: in the time between September 20 to 23

Note: All these meetings will take place in Geneva at the headquarters of UPOV

Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops: May 10 to 12 (Madrid - Spain)

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops: May 24 to 26 (Hanover - Federal Republic of Germany)

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants: June 7 to 9 (Wageningen - Netherlands)

Technical Working Party for Forest Trees: June 14 to 16 (Orleans - France)

Technical Working Party for Vegetables: September 6 to 8 (Aarslev - Denmark)

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

1977

February 1 to 4 (Zurich) — International Federation of Musicians — Executive Committee

February 9 to 11 (Monte Carlo) — International Institute of Communications — Symposium

May 1 to 4 (Amsterdam) — Union of European Patent Attorneys — Congress and General Assembly

May 5 and 6 (New York) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal and Legislation Committee

May 16 to 18 (Munich) — Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation — International Symposium on Patent Information and Documentation (organized in cooperation with WIPO and the German Patent Office)

May 23 to 25 (Dublin) — European Space Agency/European Broadcasting Union — Symposium on Direct Satellite Broadcasting

May 23 to 27 (Rio de Janeiro) — Inter-American Association of Industrial Property — Congress

November 28 to December 5 (Paris) — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) — Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised at Paris in 1971)