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Membership

States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (on January 1, 1984)

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	—
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Barbados	October 5, 1979	—	B
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	—
Byelorussian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	—	—
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	—	B
China (b) ²	June 3, 1980	—	—
Colombia (c) ²	May 4, 1980	—	—
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	—	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	—
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	—
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador (c) ²	September 18, 1979	—	—
Fiji	March 11, 1972	—	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia (c) ²	December 10, 1980	—	—
German Democratic Republic	April 26, 1970	P	B
Germany, Federal Republic of	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	—
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala (c) ²	April 30, 1983	—	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	—
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras (c) ²	November 15, 1983	—	—
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	—	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	—
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	—
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Ivory Coast	May 1, 1974	P	B
Jamaica (c) ²	December 25, 1978	—	—
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	—
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	—
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	—
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	—
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia (c) ²	February 28, 1979	—	—
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	—	B
Panama (c) ²	September 17, 1983	—	—
Peru (c) ²	September 4, 1980	—	—
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	—
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar (b) ²	September 3, 1976	—	—
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	—
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saudi Arabia (a) ²	May 22, 1982	—	—
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Somalia (c) ²	November 18, 1982	—	—
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Soviet Union	April 26, 1970	P	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan (c) ²	February 15, 1974	—	—
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	—
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	—
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	—
Ukrainian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	—	—
United Arab Emirates (b) ²	September 24, 1974	—	—
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	—
Upper Volta	August 23, 1975	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	—
Yemen (c) ²	March 29, 1979	—	—
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	—
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 106 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of that Convention.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 22 to 38) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention.

As to the date on which each State became a member of the Paris Union and/or the Berne Union, see corresponding tables.

² "(a)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class A for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(b)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class B for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(c)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

States Party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (on January 1, 1984)

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

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	VI	March 1, 1966	Stockholm, April 20, 1975 ²
Argentina	VI	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia	III	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Austria	IV	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahamas	VII	July 10, 1973	Lisbon: July 10, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Belgium	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	VII	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Brazil	IV	July 7, 1884	The Hague: October 26, 1929 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Bulgaria	VI	June 13, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970 ²
Burundi	VII	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
Cameroon	VII	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada	III	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Chad	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Congo	VII	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Cuba	VI	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
Cyprus	VI	January 17, 1966	Lisbon: January 17, 1966
Czechoslovakia	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970 ²
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	VII	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Denmark ⁴	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Dominican Republic	VI	July 11, 1890	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Egypt	VI	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
Finland	IV	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
France ⁵	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	VII	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
German Democratic Republic	III	May 1, 1903 ⁶	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	I	May 1, 1903 ⁶	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana	VII	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece	V	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976
Guinea	VII	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: February 5, 1982
Haiti	VII	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: November 3, 1983
Holy See	VII	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975
Hungary	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Iceland	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
Indonesia	VI	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
<i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i>	VI	December 16, 1959	<i>Lisbon:</i> January 4, 1962
<i>Iraq</i>	VI	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
<i>Ireland</i>	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Israel</i>	VI	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Italy</i>	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	VII	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
<i>Japan</i>	I	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
<i>Jordan</i>	VII	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
<i>Kenya</i>	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	September 1, 1924	<i>London:</i> September 30, 1947
<i>Libya</i>	VI	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	VII	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
<i>Luxembourg</i>	VII	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
<i>Madagascar</i>	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
<i>Malawi</i>	VII	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
<i>Mali</i>	VII	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
<i>Malta</i>	VII	October 20, 1967	<i>Lisbon:</i> October 20, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ²
<i>Mauritania</i>	VII	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
<i>Mauritius</i>	VII	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
<i>Mexico</i>	IV	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
<i>Monaco</i>	VII	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
<i>Morocco</i>	VI	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
<i>Netherlands</i> ⁷	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
<i>New Zealand</i>	V	July 29, 1931	<i>London:</i> July 14, 1946
<i>Niger</i>	VII	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
<i>Nigeria</i>	VI	September 2, 1963	<i>Lisbon:</i> September 2, 1963
<i>Norway</i>	IV	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
<i>Philippines</i>	VI	September 27, 1965	<i>Lisbon:</i> September 27, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
<i>Poland</i>	V	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
<i>Portugal</i>	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	VI	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
<i>Romania</i>	V	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
<i>Rwanda</i>	VII	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
<i>San Marino</i>	VI	March 4, 1960	<i>London:</i> March 4, 1960
<i>Senegal</i>	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>South Africa</i>	IV	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
<i>Soviet Union</i>	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
<i>Spain</i>	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	VII	December 29, 1952	<i>London:</i> December 29, 1952 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
<i>Suriname</i>	VII	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
<i>Sweden</i>	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Switzerland</i>	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Syria</i>	VI	September 1, 1924	<i>London:</i> September 30, 1947

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Tanzania	VII	June 16, 1963	<i>Lisbon:</i> June 16, 1963 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
Togo	VII	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	VI	August 1, 1964	<i>Lisbon:</i> August 1, 1964
Tunisia	VI	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 ²
Turkey	VI	October 10, 1925	<i>London:</i> June 27, 1957 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Uganda	VII	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
United Kingdom ⁸	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United States of America ⁹	I	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Upper Volta	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Uruguay	VII	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Viet Nam	VII	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia	VI	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	VI	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia	VII	April 6, 1965	<i>Lisbon:</i> April 6, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe	VII	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 93 States)

¹ "Stockholm" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Lisbon" means the said Convention as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958 (Lisbon Act); "London" means the said Convention as revised at London on June 2, 1934 (London Act); "The Hague" means the said Convention as revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925 (Hague Act).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2) of the Stockholm Act.

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

⁴ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Date on which the accession by the German Empire took effect.

⁷ The ratification of the Stockholm Act applies also to the Netherlands Antilles.

⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from November 16, 1977, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

⁹ The United States of America extended the application of the Stockholm Act to all territories and possessions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

States Party to the Other Industrial Property Treaties Administered by WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

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) and
Lisbon (1958), and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil	October 3, 1896	<i>The Hague: October 26, 1929</i>	—
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951	<i>The Hague: April 6, 1951</i>	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ¹	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	June 12, 1925 ²	Lisbon: January 15, 1965	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 12, 1925 ²	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	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	<i>Lisbon: May 15, 1967</i>	—
New Zealand	July 29, 1931	<i>London: May 17, 1947</i>	—
Poland	December 10, 1928	<i>The Hague: December 10, 1928</i>	—
Portugal	October 31, 1893	<i>London: November 7, 1949</i>	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	<i>London: September 25, 1960</i>	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	<i>London: December 29, 1952</i>	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	<i>London: October 4, 1942</i>	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	<i>London: June 27, 1957</i>	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Viet Nam ³			

(Total: 32 States)³

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

² Date on which the accession by the German Reich took effect.

³ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) is under examination.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Agreement (Marks) (1891), revised at
Brussels (1900), Washington (1911),
The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979
(Madrid Union)

State ¹	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium ²	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 ³
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France ⁴	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	December 1, 1922 ⁵	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Germany, Federal Republic of	December 1, 1922 ⁵	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Hungary	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Italy	October 15, 1894	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg ²	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ^{2,6}	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Portugal	October 31, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
Romania	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
San Marino	September 25, 1960	Nice: December 15, 1966
Soviet Union ⁷	July 1, 1976	Stockholm: July 1, 1976
Spain ⁸	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: June 8, 1979
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	Nice: August 28, 1967
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 25 States)

¹ All the States have declared, under Article 3bis 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 (the dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each State): Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (June 10, 1980), 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), Soviet Union (July 1, 1976), Spain (December 15, 1966), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Viet Nam (July 2, 1976) (May 15, 1973, in respect of the Republic of South Viet-Nam), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972).

² 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.

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

⁴ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ Date on which the accession by the German Reich took effect.

⁶ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

⁷ In accordance with Article 14(2)(d) and (f), the Soviet Union declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which its accession entered into force, that is, July 1, 1976.

⁸ Spain declared that it no longer wished 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), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Viet Nam (May 15, 1973).

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960),¹ supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961),² by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and by the Protocol of Geneva (1975), and amended in 1979 (Hague Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm	Date on which State became party to the Protocol of Geneva
Belgium ^{1, 3, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—	—
France ^{1, 2, 5}	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	September 27, 1975	February 18, 1980
German Democratic Republic	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁶	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic of ²	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁶	September 27, 1975	December 26, 1981
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—	—
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Liechtenstein ^{1, 2}	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	September 27, 1975	April 1, 1979
Luxembourg ^{1, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Monaco ^{1, 2}	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 27, 1975	March 5, 1981
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
Netherlands ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Spain ²	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	—	—
Suriname ^{1, 2, 3}	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	February 23, 1977	April 1, 1979
Switzerland ^{1, 2}	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	September 27, 1975	April 1, 1979
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—	—
Viet Nam ⁷				

(Total: 17 States)⁷

¹ The Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force. The following States have ratified or acceded to this Act: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (as far as the Kingdom in Europe is concerned), Suriname and Switzerland.

² The Additional Act of Monaco (1961) is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated: France (December 1, 1962), Germany (Federal Republic of) (December 1, 1962), Liechtenstein (July 9, 1966), Monaco (September 14, 1963), Netherlands (as far as the Netherlands Antilles are concerned) (September 14, 1963), Spain (August 31, 1969), Suriname (November 25, 1975) and Switzerland (December 21, 1962). See also footnote 3.

³ Belgium had withdrawn from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands had 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 and Suriname. As a result of their ratification of the Protocol of Geneva (1975) and its entry into force on April 1, 1979, Belgium and the Netherlands became, again, as from that date, members of the Hague Union.

⁴ The territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Hague Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Date on which the ratification by the German Reich took effect.

⁷ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Hague Union is under examination.

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

Nice Agreement (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977), and amended in 1979
(Nice Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Denmark ¹	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Finland	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France ²	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
German Democratic Republic	January 15, 1965	Geneva: June 23, 1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ³
Italy	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Portugal	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 32 States)

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

² Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

Lisbon Agreement (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979
(Lisbon Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Congo	November 16, 1977	Stockholm: November 16, 1977
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	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
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: 16 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979
(Locarno Union)

State	Date on which State became party to Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to Agreement
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971	Netherlands	March 30, 1977
Denmark	April 27, 1971	Norway	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972	Soviet Union	December 15, 1972
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Spain	November 17, 1973
German Democratic Republic	April 27, 1971	Sweden	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974	Switzerland	April 27, 1971
Ireland	April 27, 1971	Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973
Italy	August 12, 1975		

(Total: 15 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (Washington, 1970)
(PCT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	March 31, 1980	Liechtenstein ¹	March 19, 1980
Austria	April 23, 1979	Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Belgium	December 14, 1981	Madagascar ⁶	January 24, 1978
Brazil	April 9, 1978	Malawi	January 24, 1978
Cameroon	January 24, 1978	Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978	Monaco	June 22, 1979
Chad	January 24, 1978	Netherlands ⁷	July 10, 1979
Congo	January 24, 1978	Norway ¹	January 1, 1980
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980	Romania ³	July 23, 1979
Denmark ¹	December 1, 1978	Senegal	January 24, 1978
Finland ²	October 1, 1980	Soviet Union ³	March 29, 1978
France ^{3, 4}	February 25, 1978	Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Gabon	January 24, 1978	Sweden ²	May 17, 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 24, 1978	Switzerland ¹	January 24, 1978
Hungary ³	June 27, 1980	Togo	January 24, 1978
Japan ⁵	October 1, 1978	United Kingdom ⁸	January 24, 1978
		United States of America ^{1, 9, 10}	January 24, 1978

(Total: 33 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(1)(a).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(ii).

³ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(5).

⁴ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii).

⁶ According to information received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar concerning international applications designating Madagascar, the draft industrial property legislation, submitted to the competent authorities, provides, among other things, for the prolongation of the time limits under Articles 22 and 39 until the time at which the new patent legislation will, after its entry into force, permit the processing of patent applications in Madagascar. After the publication of the new law, the said prolonged time limits will be fixed by the competent authorities. The Government of Madagascar has expressed the desire that this information be conveyed to applicants using the PCT system and designating or electing Madagascar, or intending to do so, so that they may take cognizance of the possibility thus offered to them to validly designate or elect Madagascar and to wait with the action required to start the national phase under Articles 22 and 39 until after the new legislation has entered into force and the time limits to be observed under it have been determined.

⁷ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the PCT to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from April 15, 1981, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

⁹ With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

¹⁰ Extends to all areas for which the United States of America has international responsibility.

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979
(IPC Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Czechoslovakia	August 3, 1978	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Soviet Union	October 3, 1976
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
France ²	October 7, 1975	Suriname	November 25, 1975
German Democratic Republic	August 24, 1977	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975	United States of America	October 7, 1975
Italy ²	March 30, 1980		

(Total: 27 States)

¹ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

Trademark Registration Treaty (Vienna, 1973)

(TRT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Congo	August 7, 1980	Togo	August 7, 1980
Gabon	August 7, 1980	Upper Volta	August 7, 1980
Soviet Union ¹	August 7, 1980		

(Total: 5 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 46(2).

**Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms
for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (1977)
(Budapest Union)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Belgium	December 15, 1983	Philippines	October 21, 1981
Bulgaria	August 19, 1980	Soviet Union	April 22, 1981
France	August 19, 1980	Spain	March 19, 1981
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 20, 1981	Sweden	October 1, 1983
Hungary	August 19, 1980	Switzerland	August 19, 1981
Japan	August 19, 1980	United Kingdom	December 29, 1980
Liechtenstein	August 19, 1981	United States of America	August 19, 1980

(Total: 14 States)

**DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE FILED UNDER ARTICLE 9(1)(a) OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY
BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATIONS**

Organization	Effective date
European Patent Organisation	November 26, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY

Institution	Date Status Acquired
Agricultural Research Culture Collection (United States of America)	January 31, 1981
American Type Culture Collection (United States of America)	January 31, 1981
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (Netherlands)	October 1, 1981
Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa (United Kingdom)	September 30, 1982
Culture Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute (United Kingdom)	March 31, 1983
Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (Federal Republic of Germany)	October 1, 1981
Fermentation Research Institute (Japan)	May 1, 1981
In Vitro International, Inc. (United States of America)	November 30, 1983
National Collection of Industrial Bacteria (United Kingdom)	March 31, 1982
National Collection of Type Cultures (United Kingdom)	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (United Kingdom)	January 31, 1982

(Total: 11 Authorities)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, the following is a list of international depositary authorities as on January 1, 1984, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

Agricultural Research Culture Collection (NRRL)¹

1815 North University Street
Peoria, Illinois 61604
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Progeny of strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria, yeast, molds, and *Actinomycetales*, EXCEPT:

- (a) *Actinobacillus* (all species); *Actinomyces* (anaerobic/microaerophilic—all species); *Arizona* (all species); *Bacillus anthracis*; *Bartonella* (all species); *Bordetella* (all species); *Borrelia* (all species); *Brucella* (all species); *Clostridium botulinum*; *Clostridium chauvoei*; *Clostridium haemolyticum*; *Clostridium histolyticum*; *Clostridium novyi*; *Clostridium septicum*; *Clostridium tetani*; *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*; *Corynebacterium equi*; *Corynebacterium haemolyticum*; *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*; *Corynebacterium pyogenes*; *Corynebacterium renale*; *Diplococcus* (all species); *Erysipelothrix* (all species); *Escherichia coli* (all enteropathogenic types); *Francisella* (all species); *Haemophilus* (all species); *Herellea* (all species); *Klebsiella* (all species); *Leptospira* (all species); *Listeria* (all species); *Mima* (all species); *Moraxella* (all species); *Mycobacterium avium*; *Mycobacterium bovis*; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; *Mycoplasma* (all species); *Neisseria* (all species); *Pasteurella* (all species); *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*; *Salmonella* (all species); *Shigella* (all species); *Sphaerophorus* (all species); *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Streptobacillus* (all species); *Streptococcus* (all pathogenic species); *Treponema* (all species); *Vibrio* (all species); *Yersinia* (all species).
- (b) *Blastomyces* (all species); *Coccidioides* (all species); *Cryptococcus* (all species); *Histoplasma* (all species); *Paracoccidioides* (all species).
- (c) Basidiomycetes or other molds that cannot successfully be preserved by lyophilization (freeze-drying).
- (d) All viral, Rickettsial, and Chlamydial agents.

FEES

The fee schedule applies to all patent cultures deposited after October 30, 1983.

A fee of US\$ 500 is charged for each strain, payable at the time of deposit. A fee of US\$ 20 is charged for the distribution of all released patent cultures that have been deposited after October 30, 1983.

There is no charge for distribution of patent cultures already on deposit or for others received before that date.

Checks, in US dollars, should be made payable to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture laboratories and designated cooperators will be exempt from fee assessment.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 22, 23 and t21; 1983, p. 248.

- (e) Agents which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, humans, or poultry and which would require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.
- (f) Agents which are classified as Plant Pests and which would require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.
- (g) Mixtures of microorganisms.
- (h) Fastidious microorganisms which would require (in the view of the Curator) more than reasonable attention in handling and preparation of lyophilized material.
- (i) Phages of any kind.
- (j) Plasmids and like materials.

American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)²

12301 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20852
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Algae, bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids (with the limitations noted below), bacteriophages, cell cultures (including hybridoma lines), fungi (including yeasts), protozoa and animal and plant viruses (with the limitations noted below).

The American Type Culture Collection must be informed, in advance of accepting a deposit for a bacterium containing a plasmid, of the physical containment level required for experiments using the host vector system, as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research involving Recombinant DNA Molecules (i.e., P1, P2, P3 or P4 facility). The American Type Culture Collection, for the time being, will accept only those hosts containing plasmids which can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility.

Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the American Type Culture Collection may be unable to provide. In a case where it cannot provide viability testing, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.

FEES

The fee for storage is US\$ 870 or, if the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples is waived, US\$ 570.

The fee for the issuance of a viability statement is:

— bacteria (without plasmids)	US\$ 100.00
— fungi (including yeast)	100.00
— protozoa	100.00
— algae	100.00
— animal cell cultures (including hybridoma lines)	fee must be decided on
— animal and plant viruses	an individual
— bacteria (with plasmids)	basis*

The fee for the furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 is:

— selected samples furnished to high schools	US\$ 10.00** (per sample)
— United States and Canadian non-profit institutions:	
— selected samples for educational use	21.50** (per sample)
— other samples	37.00** (per sample)
— samples furnished to other United States and foreign institutions	59.50** (per sample)
— ATCC PRECEPTROL samples furnished to United States and foreign institutions	12.00** (per sample)

² See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220.

* The testing of some of these items may require testing in animals (i.e., horse) or other expensive procedures, and the fee cannot be determined until the exact nature of the material is known.

** Shipping charges are to be added to the fee itself.

Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS)³

Oosterstraat 1
Postbus 273
NL-3740 AG Baarn
Netherlands

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEEs	hfl
Fungi, including yeasts; actinomycetes.	(a) Storage	2,000
	(b) Storage, if the depositor waives the right to be notified, under Rule 11.4(g) of the Regulations under the Treaty, of the furnishing of samples	1,500
	Issuance of a viability statement	150
	Furnishing of a sample	
	(a) to a scientific institution	40
	(b) in other cases	85
	Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Regulations under the Treaty	25
	Delivering of the attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty	25

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 219 and 221.

Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa⁴

36, Storey's Way
Cambridge CB3 0DT
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEEs	£
Algae, other than large seaweeds; free living protozoa; parasitic protozoa not pathogenic to man or domestic animals, which can be maintained by <i>in vitro</i> culture.	For storage of each microorganism in accordance with the Treaty	275*
	For issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged	50*
	For furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3	10*plus the actual cost of carriage
	For delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2	10*

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, p. 239.

* Plus Value Added Tax, where applicable.

Culture Collection of the
Commonwealth Mycological Institute (CMI CC)⁵
Ferry Lane
Kew
Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AF
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES	£
Fungal isolates, other than known human and animal pathogens and yeasts, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use.	For storage of each isolate of micro-organism in accordance with the Treaty	400
	for issue of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged	50
	for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3	35
	for delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2	10
	All charges paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.	

⁵ See *Industrial Property*, 1983, p. 83.

Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (DSM)⁶
Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung mbH
Grisebachstr. 8
3400 Göttingen
Federal Republic of Germany

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES	DM
Bacteria, including actinomycetes, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, except any kinds pathogenic to humans or animals. Phytopathogenic kinds are accepted with the exception of:	Storage	950
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> ; <i>Coniothyrium fagacearum</i> ; <i>Endothia parasitica</i> ; <i>Gloeosporium ampelophagum</i> ; <i>Septoria musiva</i> ; <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> .	Issuance of a viability statement: (a) if the depositor seeking a viability statement has also requested a viability test	80
	(b) in other cases	30
	Furnishing of a sample	60
	Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Regulations under the Treaty	30
	The above charges are expressed net of value-added tax payable under the provisions in force in the Federal Republic of Germany.	
	Extra charges are payable for despatch by air.	

⁶ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 220 and 222.

Fermentation Research Institute (FRI)⁷

1-3, Higashi 1-chome
Yatabe-machi
Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305
Japan

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Fungi, yeast, bacteria and actinomycetes,
EXCEPT:
(a) microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to health or the environment;
(b) microorganisms which need the physical containment level P2, P3 or P4 required for experiments, as described in the 1979 Prime Minister's Guideline for Research involving Recombinant DNA Molecules.

FEES

	Yen
Storage	
(a) original deposit	158,400
(b) new deposit	9,400
Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2	1,200
Viability statement	
(a) if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requested a viability test	5,100
(b) in other cases	1,200
Furnishing of a sample	6,600
Communication of information under Rule 7.6	1,200

⁷ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 120 and 122.

In Vitro International, Inc. (IVI)⁸

7885 Jackson Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Algae, bacteria, bacteria with plasmids, bacteriophages, cell cultures, fungi, protozoa and animal and plant viruses. Recombinant strains of microorganisms will also be accepted, but the depositary must be notified in advance of accepting the deposit of the physical containment level required for the host vector system, as prescribed by the National Institutes of Health Guidelines. At present, In Vitro International, Inc. will accept only hosts containing recombinant plasmids that can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility.

FEES

Number of cultures deposited during a 12-month period: 1 to 5: \$610 each; 6 to 10: \$550 each; 11 to 15: \$480 each.
Number of samples of cultures furnished (price of samples of cultures furnished to public): 1 to 5: \$30.00 each; 6 to 10: \$27.50 each; 11 to 15: \$25.00 each.
Viability test: \$60.00.

⁸ See *Industrial Property*, 1983, p. 306.

National Collection of Industrial Bacteria (NCIB)⁹

Torry Research Station
P.O. Box 31
135 Abbey Road
Aberdeen AB9 8DG
Scotland
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

FEES

Non-pathogenic bacteria (including actinomycetes) and bacteriophages which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freezing or freeze-drying.

In exceptional circumstances the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria may accept deposits which can only be maintained in active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and the fees attributable to them, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.

For storage of a microorganism in accordance with the Treaty: £180.00;

for the issue of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged: £20.00;

for the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3: £15.00 plus the actual cost of carriage.

All charges paid by individuals or organisations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.

⁹ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275.

National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC)¹⁰

Central Public Health Laboratory
175 Colindale Avenue
London NW9 5HT
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

FEES

£

Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.

For storage of the microorganisms in accordance with the Treaty 250.00

for the issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 25.00

for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40.00

All charges paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.

¹⁰ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 219 and 220.

National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC)¹¹

Food Research Institute
Colney Lane
Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7UA
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.

FEES

For storage of the microorganisms in accordance with the Treaty: £240;

for issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged: £25;

for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3: £10 plus the actual cost of carriage.

All charges paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.

¹¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 24 and 26.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Chile	December 14, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983
Egypt	October 1, 1982
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982
Greece	August 29, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983
India	October 19, 1983
Kenya	September 25, 1982
Qatar	July 23, 1983
Togo	December 8, 1983
Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Uganda	October 21, 1983

(Total: 13 States)

Member States of the Governing Bodies and Other Organs of WIPO and the Industrial Property Unions Administered by WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

WIPO

General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (88).

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (106).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala,² Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,³ Senegal, Soviet Union, Sudan, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (48).

Budget Committee: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Iraq, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (14).

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

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (79).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen (61).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal,

¹ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

² With effect from the date on which the number of members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, becomes 20.

³ With effect from the date on which the number of members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, becomes 24.

Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, European Patent Organisation (61).

Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Cbad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,⁴ Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (83).

Conference of Representatives: Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, San Marino, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago (10).

Executive Committee: Ordinary Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Congo, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Associate Members: Lebanon, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago (24).

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France,

German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (22).

Committee of Directors: Portugal, San Marino, Tunisia (3).

Hague Union (Industrial Designs)

Assembly: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Suriname, Switzerland (9).

Conference of Representatives: Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Viet Nam⁵ (8).

Nice Union (Classification/Marks)

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (29).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Portugal, Tunisia (3).

Lisbon Union (Appellations of Origin)

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta (13).

Council: Haiti, Mexico, Portugal (3).

Locarno Union (Classification/Industrial Designs)

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (15).

⁴ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

⁵ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of this Union is under examination.

PCT Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gahon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America (33).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain,

Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (27).

TRT Union

Assembly: Congo, Gahon, Togo, Soviet Union, Upper Volta (5).

Budapest Union (Microorganisms)

Assembly: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Philippines, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (14).

Plant Varieties

States Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (on January 1, 1984)
UPOV Convention (1961), as revised at Geneva (1972 and 1978)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	No. of contribution units chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention of 1961	Date on which State became party to the 1978 Act
Belgium ^{1, 2}	December 5, 1976	1.5	December 5, 1976	—
Denmark ^{1, 3}	October 6, 1968	1.5	October 6, 1968	November 8, 1981
France ^{1, 2, 4}	October 3, 1971	5.0	October 3, 1971	March 17, 1983
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	—
Hungary	April 16, 1983	0.5	—	April 16, 1983
Ireland	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Israel ¹	December 12, 1979	0.5	December 12, 1979	—
Italy ¹	July 1, 1977	2.0	July 1, 1977	—
Japan	September 3, 1982	5.0	—	September 3, 1982
Netherlands ¹	August 10, 1968	3.0	August 10, 1968	—
New Zealand	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
South Africa ¹	November 6, 1977	1.0	November 6, 1977	November 8, 1981
Spain ^{1, 5}	May 18, 1980	1.0	May 18, 1980	—
Sweden ¹	December 17, 1971	1.5	December 17, 1971	January 1, 1983
Switzerland ¹	July 10, 1977	1.5	July 10, 1977	November 8, 1981
United Kingdom ¹	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	September 24, 1983
United States of America ⁶	November 8, 1981	5.0	—	November 8, 1981

(Total: 17 States)

¹ The Additional Act of 1972 is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated hereafter: Belgium (February 11, 1977); Denmark (February 11, 1977); France (February 11, 1977); Germany (Federal Republic of) (February 11, 1977); Israel (December 12, 1979); Italy (July 1, 1977); Netherlands (February 11, 1977); South Africa (November 6, 1977); Spain (May 18, 1980); Sweden (February 11, 1977); Switzerland (July 10, 1977); United Kingdom (July 31, 1980).

² With a notification under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act.

³ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972 and the 1978 Act do not bind Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

⁴ With a declaration that the 1978 Act applies to the territory of the French Republic, including the Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961 and the Additional Act of 1972 apply to the entire territory of Spain.

⁶ With a notification under Article 37(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act.

States Party to Industrial Property Treaties Administered by International, Organizations Other than WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)

Libreville Agreement (1962), as revised
at Bangui (1977)

State	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Benin	Bangui, March 19, 1983
Cameroon	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Central African Republic	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Chad	Libreville, March 9, 1963
Congo	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Gabon	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Ivory Coast	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Mauritania	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Niger	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Senegal	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Togo	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Upper Volta	Bangui, June 1, 1983

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

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
France	August 1, 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of	August 1, 1980
Ireland	August 1, 1980
Italy	May 18, 1981
Liechtenstein	August 1, 1980
Luxembourg	August 1, 1980
Sweden	August 1, 1980
Switzerland	August 1, 1980
United Kingdom	August 1, 1980

European Patent Organisation (EPO)

Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)
(European Patent Convention)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	May 1, 1979
Belgium	October 7, 1977
France	October 7, 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1977
Italy	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg	October 7, 1977
Netherlands	October 7, 1977
Sweden	May 1, 1978
Switzerland	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom	October 7, 1977

Council of Europe

European Convention relating to the Formalities
required for Patent Applications (1953)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Iceland	April 1, 1966
Israel*	May 1, 1966
South Africa*	December 1, 1957
Spain	July 1, 1967
Turkey	November 1, 1956

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

**Industrial Property Organization
for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)**

**Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial
Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa
(1976)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Gambia	February 15, 1978
Ghana	February 15, 1978
Kenya	February 15, 1978
Malawi	February 15, 1978
Sierra Leone	December 5, 1980
Somalia	March 10, 1981
Sudan	May 2, 1978
Tanzania	October 12, 1983
Uganda	August 8, 1978
Zambia	February 15, 1978
Zimbabwe	November 11, 1980

Notifications

Paris Convention

Accession to the Stockholm Act (1967)

CYPRUS

The Government of Cyprus deposited, on December 21, 1983, its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act of July 14, 1967, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883. Cyprus has been a member of the Paris Union since January 17, 1966.

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Cyprus, on April 3, 1984.

Cyprus will, from January 1, 1985, belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 108, of January 3, 1984.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Amendments to the Agreement

The following amendments to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, entered into force on October 23, 1983:

- Article 10(2)(a)(v), "triennial" is replaced by "biennial"; and
- Article 10(4)(a), "third" is replaced by "second."

Those amendments affect the periodicity of the program and budget as well as of the sessions of the Assembly of the Madrid Union.

The said amendments were unanimously adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union on October 2, 1979. Their entry into force was brought about upon the receipt by the Director General of WIPO of notifications of acceptance of those amendments by the required number of the States members of the Assembly of the Madrid Union at the time the said Assembly adopted those amendments. The said notifications of

acceptance were received, in chronological order, from the following 16 States, the date of receipt being indicated after each State: Liechtenstein (November 16, 1979); Germany (Federal Republic of) (December 11, 1979); Spain (January 17, 1980); Monaco (January 23, 1980); France (January 31, 1980); Italy (February 26, 1980); Czechoslovakia (April 15, 1980); Romania (June 11, 1980); Switzerland (July 3, 1980); Luxembourg (October 3, 1980); Hungary (February 19, 1981); Soviet Union (October 30, 1981); Egypt (January 25, 1982); German Democratic Republic (August 6, 1982); Algeria (September 1, 1983); Viet Nam (September 23, 1983).

The said amendments bind all the States members of the said Assembly at the time those amendments entered into force and will bind all other States that became or become members of that Assembly subsequent to their date of entry into force.

Madrid Notification No. 33, of December 1, 1983.

Lisbon Agreement

Amendments to the Agreement

The following amendments to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, entered into force on November 5, 1983:

- Article 9(2)(a)(v), “triennial” is replaced by “biennial”; and
- Article 9(4)(a), “third” is replaced by “second.”

Those amendments affect the periodicity of the program and budget as well as of the sessions of the Assembly of the Lisbon Union.

The said amendments were unanimously adopted by the Assembly of the Lisbon Union on October 2, 1979. Their entry into force was brought about upon the receipt by the Director General of WIPO of notifications of acceptance of those amendments by the required number of the States members of the Assembly

of the Lisbon Union at the time the said Assembly adopted those amendments. The said notifications of acceptance were received, in chronological order, from the following ten States: Tunisia (January 3, 1980); Upper Volta (January 14, 1980); France (January 31, 1980); Italy (February 26, 1980); Czechoslovakia (April 15, 1980); Bulgaria (January 5, 1981); Hungary (February 19, 1981); Israel (November 25, 1981); Algeria (September 1, 1983); Congo (October 5, 1983).

The said amendments bind all the States members of the said Assembly at the time those amendments entered into force and will bind all other States that became or become members of that Assembly subsequent to their date of entry into force.

Lisbon Notification No. 18, of December 1, 1983.

WIPO Meetings

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

Committee of Experts

Twelfth Session
(Geneva, September 12 to 20, 1983)

NOTE*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twelfth session in Geneva from September 12 to 20, 1983. Fourteen member States were represented at the session and one non-member State as well as the European Patent Office (EPO) were also represented. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Committee of Experts approved amendments (in both the English and the French versions) relating to 13 classes and 191 subclasses of the IPC, submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI). With these amendments, the total number of subgroups of the IPC has risen from some 55,000 to some 58,000. The said amendments complete the revision of the third edition of the IPC. This will be reflected in the fourth edition of the IPC, which will be published on June 1, 1984. The fourth edition will enter into force on January 1, 1985. The amendments affect each of the eight sections of the IPC as follows:

- Section A: the amendments affect one class and 21 subclasses. They include, in particular, the substantive revision of class A 23 (preparation or preservation of foods or food-stuffs) and A 61 (medical or veterinary science);
- Section B: the amendments affect four classes and 61 subclasses, among them the creation of

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

subclasses B 23 H (working of metal by high concentration of electric current) and B 27 N (manufacture by dry processes of articles made from wood particles or fibres), the complete revision of class B 29 (working of plastics or substances in a plastic state) with introduction therein of hybrid systems, as well as the substantive revision of subclasses B 60 C (vehicle tyres), B 60 R (protection or security in vehicles), B 65 H (handling thin or filamentary material) and B 66 B (elevators, escalators or moving walkways);

Section C: the amendments affect four classes and 31 subclasses. They create subclass C 07 K (peptides, proteins) with introduction therein of hybrid systems, complete revision of class C 04 (cements, ceramics, etc.), C 10 M (lubricants) with introduction therein of hybrid systems and C 23 (surface treatment of metals) and they include the substantive revision of subclass C 03 C (chemical composition of glass);

Section D: the amendments affect four subclasses, among them the substantive revision of subclass D 06 M (treatment of fibres, threads, etc.);

Section E: the amendments affect five subclasses, among them the substantive revision of class E 05 (locks, keys, window or door fittings, safes);

Section F: the amendments affect one class and 22 subclasses, among them the substantive revision of subclass F 24 J in the area relating to the use of solar heat;

Section G: the amendments affect two classes and 27 subclasses, among them the substantive revision of class G 11 (information storage);

Section H: the amendments affect one class and 20 subclasses, among them the creation of subclass H 03 M (coding, decoding or code conversion) and the substantive revision of subclasses H 01 T (spark gaps), H 02 M (conversion of electric power, etc.), H 02 P (control or regulation of electric motors) and H 04 N (pictorial communication).

Furthermore, the Committee of Experts approved the revised text of the Guide to the IPC submitted to it by the PCPI ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC. The revised text covers, in a new chapter, the information necessary to use the indexing schemes which now have been introduced in some areas of the IPC.

The Committee of Experts also noted and approved the report on the IPC activities of the PCPI and its Working Groups in 1983, drawing the attention of the

Committee to the fact that if the texts "Advice to Classifiers" and "Advice to Searchers" were retained, they ought to be revised in the light of the new version of the Guide to the IPC, in particular in order to reflect how to use the hybrid systems.

The Committee of Experts noted the report by the International Bureau on the progress made in the preparation of the fourth edition of the IPC, its associated publications, the official English and French Catchword Indexes to the IPC, the Revision Concordance List (which gives information on the transfer of technical subject matter from places in the third edition to places in the fourth edition of the IPC) and the Synopsis of the IPC Classes and Subclasses (which gives the titles of the classes and subclasses in the IPC as well as statistical information on the number of groups under each class or subclass) and the magnetic tapes containing the complete text of the IPC and the magnetic tape of valid classification symbols in IPC.

Finally, the Committee of Experts approved, with minor changes, the recommended PCPI program for 1984/1985 relating to the IPC. That program covers 26 projects carried over from 1983 and introduces 79 new revision projects into the program.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. Member States

Austria: H. Marchart. Denmark: S.T. Simonsen. Finland: H.I. Lommi. France: A. de Pastors; M. Lyon. Germany (Federal Republic of): H. Höper. Japan: K. Shibata; S. Ono. Netherlands: S. de Vries. Norway: P.E. Lillejordet. Soviet Union: M. Makarov. Spain: J.D. Vila Robert. Sweden: J. von Döbeln. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: V.S. Dodd. United States of America: T.F. Lomont.

II. Observer State

Republic of Korea: Dong Hoon Lee; Man Kyu Suh.

III. International Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): R. Baré; E. de Bundel.

IV. Officers

Chairman: E. Caussignac (Switzerland). Vice-Chairman: S.T. Simonsen (Denmark). Secretary: B. Hansson (WIPO).

V. International Bureau of WIPO

L.E. Kostikov (Deputy Director General); P. Claus (Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division); B. Hansson (Head, IPC Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division); A. Sagarminaga (Senior Patent Classification Officer, IPC Section); A. Nakamura (Senior Patent Classification Officer, IPC Section).

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

General Studies

Inventive Activity and the Protection of Industrial Property in Czechoslovakia

M. BĚLOHLÁVEK*

The development of Czechoslovakia's national economy, which constitutes the basis for the continuous growth in the standard of living and the social security of the workers, is indissociably linked with the exploitation of scientific and technical progress and with the extension of education, the spirit of initiative and the cultural maturity of the working people. The development of the forces of production, of work, and also of the life of the Czechoslovak people, is reflected in the increase in national revenue; compared with the prewar level, this has grown more than sixfold during the years of socialist construction. All efforts deployed by the national economy are devoted to the concern for man and his well-being.

The present stage in Czechoslovakia's evolution is essentially characterized by the ideas expressed in the program of socio-economic development of the country formulated by the XVIth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; this program puts particular emphasis on the subsequent development of creative work in all fields of the life of the Czechoslovak people since such development is a most important factor of scientific, technical, economic and social progress.

The Czechoslovak system of protection of industrial property is based on the common ownership of the means of production, on planning and on the application of the principle of remuneration in accordance with the work accomplished. A large place in the economic development of Czechoslovakia is occupied by scientific, technical and economic cooperation with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and by collaboration with the developing countries and the countries characterized by a differing social system.

Creative Work—the Major Source of Development

The development of science and technology and their extensive application to the national economy, the

general development of inventive activity, the implementation of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals and new designs, and the use of appellations of origin and of trademarks are all important factors in the development of the forces of production even within international scientific and technical cooperation, in the field of licensing and trade relations. The technical work and the creative spirit of initiative of the workers enjoy the full support in Czechoslovakia of all State authorities and organizations, both economic and social.

Article 16 of the Czechoslovak Constitution reads:

"The State, together with the people's organizations, shall give all possible support to creative activity in science and art, shall endeavor to achieve an increasingly high educational level of the working people and their active participation in scientific and artistic work and shall see to it that the results of this work serve all the people."

And it is indeed the results that have been obtained that bear witness to the general development of creative work and inventive activity linked to the protection of rights in the field of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs. These represent an annual social profit of more than 8,500 million crowns deriving from the inventions and rationalization proposals exploited within the national economy.

Activity involving discoveries and inventions has a long history in Czechoslovakia. Indeed, there have been many remarkable representatives of Czechoslovak and worldwide science, such as J.E. Purkyně (1787-1869), Professor at the Charles University of Prague, who in 1839 formulated the cell theory, or J. Mendel (1822-1884), Professor at Brno, founder of the doctrine of heredity, who defined the general rules governing the transmission of hereditary gifts during plant hybridization, J. Janský (1873-1921), who discovered and demonstrated the four groups that compose human blood. Among the other inventors who have played an important part in technical progress and the development of the forces of production both in our own country and abroad, I may cite P. Diviš (1696-1765), J. Božek (1782-1835), the cousins F. and V. Veverka (1779-1849, 1790-1848), J. Ressel (1793-1857), F. Křížik (1847-1941), J. Murgaš (1864-1929) and Š. Banič (1870-1941).

These progressive traditions in socialist Czechoslovakia have been enriched by the important discovery made by J. Heyrovský (1890-1967), founder of a new branch of science, polarography. Heyrovský completed the most important part of his work during the years of socialist construction and enriched our science and that of the whole world by his studies on the control of

* President of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This article was submitted for publication in 1982 and analyzes the industrial property situation in Czechoslovakia up to that date.

electrochemical processes used in numerous branches of production and in health establishments. Heyrovský's scientific work brought him a number of Czechoslovak and foreign decorations and he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1959.

Among the contemporary representatives of science and technology, numbering several thousands of creators of important scientific and technical solutions, I may cite the following: A. Kocková-Kratochvílová *et al.*, whose discoveries of new species of microorganisms assume capital importance for the national economy and for the improvement of the environment; J. Gašperik, who discovered an accelerated process for distinguishing between carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic substances; V. Rohlena *et al.* whose inventions taken together constitute the basis for a new loose-end spinning technology; V. Svatý, who invented the jet loom; J. Zmátlik, the inventor of the new technology of end knitting. Among the inventors and innovators of our times, we may note F. Hamr, B. Hynová, K. Kyzlink, L. Lakatoš and F. Zýka, who found the basic solutions for numerous new machines and equipment and have contributed to the development of electronics and mechanical technology, V. Macho, V. Lacko, J. Mostecký and J. Fuska, inventors of technologies and modern substances in the fields of chemistry and medicine.

Czechoslovakia is one of those countries in which a high level of creative activity has developed in respect of inventions.

In 1975, 42.9 applications for protection of inventions by Czechoslovak inventors were filed for 100,000 inhabitants; this proportion grew to 49.77 in 1980. As far as its creative activity is concerned, Czechoslovakia is numbered among the leading countries in the world and as far as the absolute number of applications for protection of inventions filed by Czechoslovak inventors, which was 7,606 in 1980, it occupies the seventh place among all the countries of the world.¹

Creative work has developed most particularly during the period of socialist construction. Between 1945 and 1981, 257,305 applications for the protection of inventions have been filed altogether in Czechoslovakia, of which 191,000 were by Czechoslovak inventors and 66,305 by foreign inventors. During that same period, 6.5 million rationalization proposals were filed. The social profit deriving from exploitation of those inventions and rationalization proposals has exceeded the figure of 170,000 million crowns.

There currently exists in Czechoslovakia 29 important discoveries registered in the essential fields of natural science and technology; it should further be noted that the rate of annual growth of filed discoveries is between three and five important scientific solutions. As regards inventions, 106,456 titles of protection for

Czechoslovak inventors were entered in the national register between 1945 and 1981, the annual growth being 5,000 Czechoslovak inventions. Within the context of innovation, 300,000 rationalization proposals have been submitted each year. There has also been great progress in the field of industrial designs where 18,000 solutions have been registered, this number increasing by 1,200 each year. An important sector of intellectual property is constituted by the 139 appellations of origin and 7,760 marks registered by Czechoslovak applicants.

These achievements are due to large-scale creative activity on the part of workers' collectives and individual workers and to the attention paid to this field by the State. They also express the link between scientific and technical progress and the needs of the national economy and of society. They bear witness to the creative spirit of invention and to the organizational and management capabilities of the State's economic authorities and organizations. They likewise show the advantage of legislation which governs, in accordance with the Czechoslovak Constitution, the field of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial designs, appellations of origin and marks, and also the procedure related thereto.

Basic Principles Governing the Legislation on the Protection of Industrial Property in Czechoslovakia

The creation of the social climate and of legal certainty in the field of rights deriving from industrial property is guaranteed and implemented in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the Czechoslovak Constitution and of Law No. 84/1972 on Discoveries, Inventions, Rationalization Proposals and Industrial Designs.² The Law sets out the duties, the rights and the whole system of management of the corresponding authorities and organizations, including the tasks and functions of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries as the competent central authority of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for national and international relations in this field.

Trademarks are governed by the provisions of Law No. 8/1952.³ The protection of appellations of origin of products is provided by Law No. 159/1973.⁴

The applicable legislative rules as regards the rights of industrial property are constituted by Law No. 84/1972, adopted by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly in 1972.

The intention of this new Law was to place the administration of this field on a scientific basis, in harmony with the needs of practice. Already, the

¹ Figures taken from the WIPO statistics for the years 1975 to 1980.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1973, p. 331.

³ See *La Propriété industrielle*, 1952, p. 182.

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 88.

preceding Laws of 1952 and 1957 laid down the endeavors to be deployed by the State and the economic authorities in respect of developing the creative spirit of initiative of inventors and innovators and protecting the rights and interests of inventors. Conditions were established for the systematic application of the results of their work in the national economy.

The objective development which occurred during the 1960s showed that, despite all the qualitative changes, the role and function of the patent no longer corresponded to the demands and needs of inventors and of society. During that stage, Czechoslovak inventors for the most part made their inventions available to the State. The new needs of society made it increasingly evident that the role of the socialist State and of the economic authorities and organizations had to be strengthened in the development of the creation and the planned utilization of discoveries, inventions and industrial designs within the national economy. Two forms of protection for inventions have been provided by Law No. 84/1972, that is to say, the inventor's certificate and the patent. In conformity with the developmental needs of international collaboration in science and technology, production and trade, Czechoslovak legislation fully complies with the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

In dealing with the basic matters of administering inventive activity, Law No. 84/1972 is based on many years of experience acquired by Czechoslovakia, the member countries of the CMEA and the signatory countries of the Paris Convention. For Czechoslovakia, the experience acquired during the construction of the socialist system of protection of industrial property in accordance with the Paris Convention takes on a special importance. The experience gained during the construction of the socialist system of legal protection in the Soviet Union, based on the fundamental concepts formulated in the Decree on Inventions of June 30, 1919, signed by Lenin, which instituted, for the first time in history, the protection of inventions with a qualitatively new content and form, that is to say, the inventor's certificate which underscores the importance of the role of the creator, of authors of discoveries and inventions, and the responsibility assumed by the State as regards its obligations towards creation and the exploitation of new solutions in the interests of the whole of society, takes on a most special importance for Czechoslovakia.

Law No. 84/1972 has clearly demonstrated its advantages over its first ten years of application. It has considerably strengthened the economic stimulus to creative work and the economic interest of all managerial elements in exploiting new technologies based on new inventions. Compared with the preceding period, the more than threefold increase in the social profit deriving from inventions and rationalization proposals exploited under Law No. 84/1972 during the last ten years clearly confirms the international impor-

tance of the advantage offered by inventors' certificates as an expression of the endeavors deployed by the Czechoslovak State for the development of creative work. The provisions of the Law contribute to a large extent to these results since they strongly stimulate not only creative work but also the interest of the enterprises and research organizations in acquiring modern products, machines, equipment and technology, which is reflected in an increase in the remuneration paid to inventors and to those proposing rationalizations. During the above-mentioned period, the amount paid as remuneration grew from 122 million crowns in 1973 to 560 million crowns in 1981. What is particularly important, however, is not only the economic stimulus but also the social rewards for the work of those who make important discoveries, inventions and rationalization proposals, to whom the State awards each year high decorations and the title of "hero of socialist work." Since the time the Law entered into force, the State has awarded more than 850 titles of "meritorious inventor" and "meritorious innovator" to persons having made important inventions and rationalization proposals that have been put into effect.

In order to demonstrate the advantages for Czechoslovakia of the author's certificate, we may note, above all, that 99.3% of Czechoslovak inventors have opted for this type of protection which guarantees both their own interests and those of society. Between 1973 and 1981, 49,850 inventors' certificates were granted, including 46,677 to Czechoslovak inventors and 3,183 to inventors from socialist countries, developing countries and developed western countries. During that same period, 15,440 patents were granted in Czechoslovakia, including 86 to Czechoslovak inventors and 15,354 to applicants from other countries, whereby 1,657 patents were granted to applicants from member countries of the CMEA and 13,697 to applicants from western countries.

Note should also be taken of the advantages of the Law deriving from increased cooperation with the CMEA countries, particularly in the field of jointly studied tasks and joint inventions, of the acceleration of the overall procedure from creation up to implementation and, finally, the guarantee of statutory protection under the agreements that have been concluded.

The prime importance attached to Czechoslovak collaboration with developing countries should also be noted. Proof of this is to be found in the interest shown in the study of matters relating to the protection of industrial property and administration in the field of inventions by the developing countries and by the trainees sent to Czechoslovakia by the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The Law has given perfect proof of its advantages in the development of scientific, technical and economic relations, in the field of licensing and trade relations and in the protection of the results of industrial property between countries having differing social systems, as

shown by the number of inventions that have been reciprocally filed and by the high number of patents granted to foreign applicants in Czechoslovakia and vice versa. All this bears witness to the mutual confidence of the parties concerned.

As regards the general concept of matters relating to the protection of industrial property in Czechoslovakia, emphasis should be placed above all on the text of the preliminary provisions of Law No. 84/1972 under which the Law regulates the personal and property rights and the obligations of citizens, socialist organizations and the Czechoslovak State arising from the creation and exploitation for the benefit of society of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs and of thematic tasks. Czechoslovak legislation affords a predominant place to the concept of the inventor, to the attention paid to inventors in all respects throughout the cycle, from creation up to implementation, and to the lasting links between creative work, science, new technology and production. Once he has made the discovery or created the invention, the rationalization proposal or the industrial design, the creator acquires the right to be designated as such in accordance with the Law and also acquires the right to file an application for the protection of the subject matter concerned and to deal with it within the limits set by the Law and, finally, to participate in the execution, trials and implementation of his discovery, invention, rationalization proposal or industrial design.

The rights of creators under Law No. 84/1972 are attested by a diploma in the case of a discovery, by an inventor's certificate or a patent in the case of an invention, by a rationalization certificate in the case of a rationalization proposal and by a certificate or a patent in the case of an industrial design.

Inventions for which an inventor's certificate has been granted and rationalization proposals and industrial designs recognized by a certificate constitute national property. The State has the right to exploit discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs within the national economy and the obligation to ensure their widest possible utilization. The State fulfills its duties through the agency of the competent authorities and organizations. In view of the interests of the inventors and of the socialist State, it is very important that this procedure be within the competence, *ex lege*, of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries. The organization to which the Law entrusts the administration of inventions for which an inventor's certificate has been granted has the right and the obligation, *ex lege*, once an application has been filed, to take all necessary steps to ensure planned exploitation and protection of the invention, rationalization proposal or industrial design, and to protect the legitimate interests of the State and of the creator, including the payment of remuneration to creators and to the persons involved in the development of the

invention, rationalization proposal or industrial design within the national economy or under scientific and technical cooperation and licensing policy.

A very important provision in Law No. 84/1972 stipulates that foreigners enjoy the same rights and undertake the same obligations as Czechoslovak nationals. The provisions of the treaties to which Czechoslovakia is a party remain unaffected.

The program to raise the scientific and technical level of the tasks studied within the framework of research, design, setting up of projects and production constitutes the point of departure not only for the creation and planned implementation of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs within the national economy, but also for the administration of this field, entrusted by the Law to the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, to the central authorities of the Federation and the Republics, to the enterprises and to the scientific research and other organizations.

The role and function of the Office and of the federal authorities as regards administration in the field of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial designs, appellations of origin and trademarks are set out in the corresponding laws and in implementing decrees—as we shall see in a further chapter of this study.

Discoveries

The fundamental changes in the development of science and the forces of production are closely linked to new discoveries of principle. By discovery, Law No. 84/1972 means any determination of phenomena, properties or laws of the material world that were previously unknown, that exist objectively and that are proved by scientific method. The subject matter of an application is deemed previously unknown if it has not been published in Czechoslovakia or abroad before the date on which the applicant's right of priority arose. It derives from the definition of discovery that phenomena, properties and laws of the material world must be demonstrated by means of scientific method. Under proof by scientific method, the law means proof by experiment or, where the nature of the subject matter of the application does not allow this, at least proof by theoretical demonstration. The obligation to furnish proof by means of scientific method is incumbent in all cases on the applicant.

Applications to obtain a diploma are made by filing the discovery with the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, which constitutes the sole receiving office in Czechoslovakia. Applications may only be filed by the author or co-authors of the discovery or by their successors in title.

The State opinion on applications and their examination are within the competence of the Office for

Inventions and Discoveries, which cooperates, for this purpose, with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Once the opinion has been completed, the Office grants a diploma of discovery or rejects the application. Once a diploma has been granted, the subject matter of the application is recognized as being a discovery and the Office confirms to the applicant his authorship of the discovery and his right of priority. The diploma is granted in the name of the author of the discovery.

The author of the discovery is the person who has made the discovery by his own creative work; co-authors are those persons who have contributed to a discovery by means of their joint creative work. The author has the right to be designated as author of the discovery, the right to apply for protection for the discovery, the right of priority in respect of the discovery and the right to participate in its execution, trials and implementation. A decision by the Office for Inventions and Discoveries may state that the discovery shall bear the name of the author. The author acquires the right to remuneration and to the benefits prescribed by the Law.

The author's remuneration is laid down as a function of the social importance of the discovery, that is to say, as a function of the importance it assumes for the subsequent development of science, technology and the economy; account is taken, in particular, of the direct or indirect influence exerted by the discovery on the branch of science concerned, of the possibilities for applying it in social practice and the degree to which the discovery fulfills the claimed economic effect. Remuneration is set and paid by the Office for Inventions and Discoveries after having heard the opinion of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences or the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Science.

The very birth of new discoveries and the whole of the work involved in evaluating them enjoys the special care and economic interest which the socialist State, the authors and the organizations devote to the implementation of discoveries. The State is required to create the necessary conditions, in all respects, for the creation of new discoveries and to ensure that they are exploited as widely as possible. The competent authorities and organizations with whose activities the discovery is linked have an economic interest in the creation of the material conditions for an extensive implementation of discoveries in the interests of society, and they are responsible for the creation of such conditions.

Inventions

Inventions occupy a decisive place in the work of technical creation. They constitute one of the primordial factors of scientific and technical progress,

of the raising of the scientific and technical level of the tasks studied within the framework of research, during the elaboration of projects and of concepts and during manufacture. They are to be counted among the determining factors in the generation of modern products and technologies and in the high quality and efficiency of the economy. Seen from this angle, inventions represent an important criterion in the economic and social evaluation of creative activity in all fields of the national economy. In Czechoslovakia, annual creative activity results in more than 8,000 new solutions found by Czechoslovak inventors, the growth rate being between 3 and 5% a year. Over 5,000 inventors' certificates are issued each year. Within the national economy and scientific, technical and economic cooperation, new inventions are basically exploited for the benefit of enterprises, inventors, the socialist State and international trade.

The Czechoslovak Law considers an invention to be any solution to a technical problem which is new and constitutes an advance, as compared with the prior art in the world, in the form of a new or enhanced effect.

The subject matter of the application concerning an invention is deemed new where, prior to the date on which the application acquires the right of priority, it had not been made known in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic or abroad by any means generally accessible to the public. Novelty cannot be recognized where data that is identical to that of the subject matter of the application have been published, that is to say, made accessible to an unlimited number of persons, prior to the date as from which the applicant enjoys the right of priority. In addition, the subject matter of the invention—having regard to the technical solution of the problem—must represent progress constituting a new or enhanced effect.

The Law defines the effect of the invention as being the aggregate of the technical, economic or other results the application of which is beneficial to society. The effect is new where it is qualitatively different from the effect obtained through existing technical means. The effect is enhanced where in terms of quantity it exceeds the effect obtained through existing technical means for the solution of an identical technical problem.

Assuming that these conditions have been satisfied, the subject matter of the application must also be capable of industrial application. The solution to a technical problem which is contrary to the interests of society, in particular to the principles of humanity and socialist morality, is not deemed to constitute an invention under the terms of the Law.

The administration of activities in respect of inventions, starting with the orientation of creative work towards significant tasks within the national economy following the whole cycle from creation to implementation, forms an organic part of the planned administration and stimulation of scientific and technical development and of production. Under Law No. 84/1972, the

Office for Inventions and Discoveries participates in this administration; it cooperates with the central authorities by studying the development concept as well as projects for solutions to significant questions, of which an important part is the development program for inventive activities aimed at assuming the tasks of science, technology and production during a given five-year period. The basic initiative and the direct responsibility for creating the optimum conditions for the development of the creative capabilities of workers and the necessary creation of the material, technical, economic and legal conditions for the solution of tasks in respect of inventions—the testing and implementation according to plan, including the protection of inventions—is the responsibility, both in Czechoslovakia and abroad, and in agreement with the author, of the enterprises and the scientific research and other organizations.

The Legal Protection of Inventions

As already mentioned, the Czechoslovak Law provides for two titles of protection, that is to say, inventors' certificates and patents.

Inventors' certificates constitute recognition that the subject matter of an application is an invention, attest the authorship of the invention and the right of priority of the inventor and confirm the mutual rights of the State and of the inventor.

The basic rights enjoyed by the inventor to whom an inventor's certificate has been issued are the following:

- the right to be recognized as the inventor, which is generated as soon as the invention is created; the inventor's certificate that is issued simply confirms this right;
- the right to file an application for protection of the invention, which is also generated upon creation of the invention;
- a right of priority over any other applicant who files a later application in respect of identical subject matter;
- the right to remuneration for the working of the invention;
- the right to request assistance in all respects from the organization in whose field of activity the invention falls, by which the Law means primarily the inventor's right to free technical, economic, legal or other assistance during the creation of the solution, the drafting of the applications for the invention and the description thereof, the definition of the subject matter of the invention, the drawings, sketches and any other assistance in the shape of making available technical means and equipment, including representing the inventor before the Office during the procedure relating to the filing of the application;
- the right to participate in the execution, trials and

implementation of the invention and the right to remuneration in exchange for participation, due to the spirit of initiative, in the given field;

- the right to other benefits laid down by the Law, where the invention that has been developed is an important one.⁵

The inventions in respect of which the Office for Inventions and Discoveries issues an inventor's certificate constitute national property. The Law stipulates that the State has the right to work the invention and the duty to ensure the broadest possible development of national property. All socialist organizations are authorized to work the inventions for which an inventor's certificate has been issued.

Contrary to the application for the granting of a patent, the procedure for an invention application filed with the Office for Inventions and Discoveries concerning the issuance of an inventor's certificate is free of all administrative fees. The inventors' certificates that are granted are also exempt of all fees, particularly renewal fees.

The Law also provides for the protection of inventions by means of patents, except in those cases where only an inventor's certificate may be issued. The Law lays down the effects of patents by stating that a patent constitutes recognition that the subject matter of the application is an invention, confirms the inventor's capacity and his right of priority in respect of the invention. The working of a patent requires the consent of the patentee. The latter is authorized to transmit the patent either to a socialist organization or to a foreign national and is also authorized to consent to the working of the patent by the socialist organization or the foreign national. During the examination procedure, the applicant has the right to convert the application for the grant of a patent into an application for the issuance of an inventor's certificate. At the request of the patentee, on condition that the request be made within the first seven years of validity of the patent, the Office for Inventions and Discoveries will convert a granted patent into an inventor's certificate. Those authorized to make a request for the protection of an invention on which the application for the issuance of an inventor's certificate is based are the author himself (or co-authors) or his successor in title. Where the applicant requests the

⁵ The advantages enjoyed by the author of a discovery attested to by a diploma, the inventor of an important invention attested to by an inventor's certificate, the author of an important rationalization proposal or an important industrial design attested to by a certificate, provided that the discovery, invention, rationalization proposal or industrial design has been effectively exploited, concern:

- (a) enrollment for studies for the purpose of further vocational training, improvement of qualifications and the receipt of grants;
- (b) admission to employment or to competitive examinations to fill given posts;
- (c) accommodation needs;
- (d) awarding of the honorary titles of "meritorious inventor" and "meritorious innovator," these titles being accompanied by special remuneration;
- (e) identification of an important discovery or invention by means of the author's name.

granting of a patent, the application may be filed by the author (or co-authors) or his successor in title or, again, the person to whom the right has been transmitted; in any event, the author of the invention must always be stated in the request. A patent is granted to the applicant or to his successor in title. The name of the inventor is always given on the document attesting to the grant of a patent.

The Office approves inventions by issuing inventors' certificates and patents. However, pursuant to the Law, it will grant only inventors' certificates in the case of inventions of substances resulting from the transformation of atomic nuclei and technical solutions solely relating to the obtaining or exploitation of nuclear energy as well as inventions relating to medicaments, substances obtained through chemical processes, food stuffs and microorganisms used in industrial manufacture.

All applications for the protection of inventions filed with the Office for Inventions and Discoveries are subject in Czechoslovakia to State examination without need for a special request or other formality. The purpose of the State examination is to check that the filed subject matter is indeed an invention and that it satisfies the conditions for protection. The Office publishes filed applications. Where the subject matter of an application meets the required conditions, the Office grants an inventor's certificate or a patent and announces the fact in its bulletin. It rejects the application in those cases where the required conditions have not been met. The Office revokes the inventor's certificate or patent in whole or in part if it finds that the requirements for grant had not been fulfilled. Revocation is retroactive to the date of entry into effect of the inventor's certificate or the patent.

The Duration of Rights Deriving from Inventors' Certificates and Patents

The rights deriving from inventors' certificates last from the date of filing of the application for protection of the invention or as from the date on which the application, comprising a change in a basic element of the subject matter of the application, reaches the Office for Inventions and Discoveries. The duration of such rights is unlimited.

The rights deriving from patents last for 15 years as from the filing date of the application for the invention or, where appropriate, from the date on which the document notifying an amendment to the essence of the application has been received by the Office.

The term of a patent may not be extended. Once the term has expired, the patent lapses *ex lege*. The validity of a patent also expires when the patentee surrenders his patent or when he does not pay an administrative fee which has become due.

The Planned Working of Inventions

By the working of an invention, the Law means the type of utilization of the invention by which its subject matter is manufactured or used within the framework of economic activity, by which it constitutes the basis for manufacture or provision of services and by which it constitutes an article of trade.

In the case of inventions protected by an inventor's certificate, the right of working belongs to the socialist State, that is to say, to all the socialist authorities and organizations. The latter's interest in planned, prompt and the broadest possible working of inventions is strongly stimulated not only from an economic point of view, particularly as a result of prizes, but also by the remuneration paid to inventors, implementers and managerial workers.

In order to implement the planned working of inventions, the central authorities, including the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, the medium-level management authorities and the various organizations, implement certain economic measures and exercise certain activities, among which note should be taken primarily of the planned choice of inventions and their incorporation in the corresponding planning categories and the creation of the necessary staffing, material, technical, financial and price conditions in respect of working of the inventions, etc. The basic criterion which determines the amount of remuneration paid to inventors for the working of an invention protected by an inventor's certificate is the social profit obtained by working the invention within the national economy, both within the production organizations and as concerns the user and the consumer. It is important not to lose sight of the fact that both the State and the enterprises have a considerable outlay on research, development and verification and that they guarantee financial, material and technical assistance to inventors in their creative work throughout the whole cycle, from creation up to implementation of the inventions within the national economy. Where a number of inventions are used in one and the same product, remuneration is fixed as a function of the social profit obtained by each of the inventions separately. The responsibility for fixing and paying remuneration in respect of the social profit obtained through the inventions that are worked is assumed, under the Law, by the organization that works the inventions. Persons who have shown a spirit of initiative by participating in the execution, trials and implementation of inventions have the right to remuneration for such participation.

The same methods of economic stimulus and of remuneration that are applied to inventions, pursuant to the Law, are also applied to rationalization proposals and to industrial designs.

The socialist State and the competent authorities, including the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, strictly supervise and check the necessary assessment of

social profit and remuneration of inventors. Over 500 million crowns were paid in 1981 as remuneration to authors of inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs that had been worked and to persons who had actively participated in their execution, implementation and working. It may also be noted that there is a strong economic stimulus for creative activity on the part of inventors and of managers through the system of remuneration applied to research, study, establishment of projects and manufacture in order to obtain the best possible technical and economic parameters. The competent organizations demonstrate a spirit of responsibility by paying remuneration as is shown by the total of amounts paid to inventors under Law No. 84/1972.

In compliance with the interests of the State and of the national economy, the care devoted to the general planned working and processing of inventions protected by inventors' certificates is in the hands of the competent authorities and, in particular, of the organization assuming responsibility for the administration of the invention. Together with the inventor, the administrator has a considerable economic interest in popularizing and disseminating the use of the invention and ensuring that the inventor's legitimate interests are protected. The right of exploitation of inventions protected by an inventor's certificate belongs to the socialist State, that is to say, to all the enterprises and organizations. The organization that was the first to introduce the discovery, invention, rationalization proposal or industrial design, or which has drawn up the necessary documents for working them, is entitled to require from the organization that has assumed those documents the return of a fixed share in the costs incurred by it in respect of research and development needed for implementation and verification.

The State guarantees the legal protection of the owner of inventions protected by a patent and levies corresponding fees. Pursuant to the Law, the patentee decides on the working of inventions protected by the patent.

Rationalization Proposals

The innovation movement and rationalization proposals constitute an important tool for implementing and applying technical development to the circumstances of the organization.

The vast participation on the part of workers reflects their share in improving and extending existing techniques and technologies and in solving current problems linked to production. In carrying out this activity, workers demonstrate their initiative in the work and participate in its administration. An opportunity is offered to everyone in Czechoslovakia and no one is excluded from participating in the innovation movement.

Any concrete solution of a problem in the field of manufacturing techniques, the organization of production or the economic structure of a given organization is deemed to be a rationalization proposal where the solution is new for the organization concerned and its exploitation is beneficial to society.

Among the major features of a rationalization proposal set out by the Law are therefore the solution of a given problem to be resolved within the organization, the fact of its novelty within that organization and its social usefulness.

The author of a rationalization proposal must give proof of an exceptional spirit of initiative; it is not sufficient for him simply to carry out the work that is his task and in return for which he receives his salary. The corresponding decision is the responsibility of the head of the organization with which the author has a working relationship. In the examination of social usefulness, account is to be taken in particular of the extent to which the implementation of a rationalization proposal contributes to the enhancement of the economic, technical and other effects: reduction of production costs; improvement in product quality; enhancement of the technical level of the latter and of the plant; savings made in respect of fuel, energy and labor; increase in work safety; improvement in services; progress of social and cultural benefits to the workers.

The Law has done much to promote the situation of authors by instituting protection of their authorship. It stipulates *expressis verbis* that the author of a rationalization proposal is the person who has created it by means of his own creative work and also the person who makes use of a solution borrowed from the technical literature or from the practice of another organization and has adapted that solution, making use of his creative spirit, to the circumstances of the organization concerned. A rationalization proposal may also be the result of joint work by a number of persons having participated in its creation, whereby those persons are considered co-authors.

The person that has created a rationalization proposal acquires the right to authorship and also the right to file an application for protection of the subject matter and to participate in its execution, trials and implementation. He is authorized to request free technical, economic, legal or other assistance during the actual creation of the rationalization proposal and during the drafting of the applications for proposals, including the drawings and sketches; thus, he also has the right to obtain various technical means and accessories. The right to remuneration is acquired by the author as soon as the proposal is exploited. Remuneration becomes an important stimulus to all technical activity.

The various organizations are responsible for the administration of the rationalization movement during the whole process beginning with the orientation of creation; they are also responsible for an accelerated

assessment and for implementing the rationalization proposal as promptly as possible. The central authorities of the State administration direct the activity of the subordinate organizations during the application of the Law to the given field. The Office for Inventions and Discoveries deals with all questions of a legal nature, including stimulus and economic management.

Industrial Designs

Great importance is attached in Czechoslovakia to the external aesthetic presentation of goods, crowning the technical and functional aspect of their quality, represented by industrial designs. Any solution for the external aspect of a product, in two or three dimensions, which is new and capable of industrial application is deemed an industrial design. By its function, an industrial design completes the aesthetic, technical, functional and economic quality of the product, that is to say, its practical value.

Only a solution for the external presentation of the product which can be applied in industrial manufacture may be recognized as an industrial design. Thus, unique works of art, objects found in nature, minerals and the like do not have this characteristic. An application for an industrial design may be filed by the creator or by his successor in title. An application requesting the granting of a patent may also be filed by a person to whom such right has been assigned.

The Office for Inventions and Discoveries approves industrial designs by means of certificates or patents. The applicant may therefore request in his application to the Office the issuance either of a certificate or of a patent. The name of the creator must be given in the application. During the course of the procedure relating to the application, the applicant is entitled to replace the application for the grant of a patent by an application for the grant of a certificate.

The application may contain up to a maximum of 20 external aspects of the same product, whereby those aspects may even be similar.

The Office subjects the application to a State examination in order to determine whether the subject matter fulfills the conditions laid down for the grant of an industrial design certificate or patent.

The Legal Protection of Industrial Designs

A certificate acknowledges the subject matter of the application as an industrial design, confirms authorship of the design and also the mutual rights of the State and of the creator. The duration of rights deriving from a granted certificate is unlimited.

Industrial designs attested to by a certificate constitute national property. The right to exploit that national property belongs to the State, that is to say, to

all socialist organizations. The competent economic authorities and organizations have the duty to create, in harmony with the interests of society, the general conditions for exploiting these important factors of economic development.

A certificate acknowledges the authorship of the creator of an industrial design, his right of priority, his right to remuneration for the exploitation of the industrial design, and his right to participate in the execution, trials and implementation of the industrial design and to the other benefits laid down by the Law in the case of an important industrial design that has been effectively exploited.

A patent attests to the fact that the subject matter of the application is an industrial design and confirms authorship and the right of priority in the industrial design. Any use made of an industrial design protected by the patent requires the consent of the patentee.

Appellations of Origin

Appellations of origin and marks constitute an important element of overall wealth in the field of industrial rights in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is a country in which the use of geographical indications to designate products goes back a very long way in time. Consumers, not only in Czechoslovakia but also in many other countries, are traditionally accustomed to linking a geographical indication for many products with the exceptional quality of the latter, a quality which is due to the specific conditions of the place or to historical human factors which continue to exercise an influence on the quality of those products. It is in this way that appellations of origin came into being.

In Czechoslovakia, some of the most valuable appellations of origin are those linked to products of repute such as hops from Žatec, beer from Pilsen, Budweis, Smíchov, Hurbanovo and other excellent beers; this is also the case of Bohemian malt, cucumbers from Znojmo, etc. In the case of the appellations of origin for mineral water from Carlsbad and curative mud from Picštany, their renown goes back to the Middle Ages. A worldwide reputation has been acquired by the following appellations of origin: Bohemian crystal, glass from Carlsbad, Železný Brod and Nový Bor, the decisive factors of their quality being, in addition to geographical origin, the experience acquired in manufacturing Bohemian glassware as well as the tradition involved. There also exist appellations of origin known throughout the whole world such as Carlsbad china, Vamberk lace, Modra majolica, Bohemian garnet, etc.

The growing interest afforded to these products on the national and international markets was a very strong reason for adopting in 1973 Law No. 159/1973 on the

protection of appellations of origin, based on the principle of registration.

The purpose of the Law is to:

- provide effective legal protection for Czechoslovak appellations of origin;
- create improved conditions for holders of appellations of origin to enable them to uphold their rights and defend them against any abuse;
- influence the holders in order to incite them to comply with the specific qualitative signs of the products concerned;
- obtain abroad, particularly in the member countries of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration, guaranteed protection of appellations of origin on the basis of normal registration in Czechoslovakia;
- create the prerequisites for effective protection by eliminating tendencies to substitute a generic indication for an appellation of origin.

Czechoslovakia is a party to the Lisbon Agreement. It currently protects on its territory 575 appellations of origin coming from other member countries of that Agreement in addition to 106 appellations of origin registered by Czechoslovak holders under the above-mentioned Agreement.

Under Law No. 159/1973 mentioned above, 139 Czechoslovak appellations of origin have been registered nationally in Czechoslovakia and therefore enjoy protection. Special importance is attached in Czechoslovakia to the study of a draft multilateral agreement on the reciprocal protection of indications of source and appellations of origin between the member countries of the CMEA. In this field, Czechoslovakia has also concluded two bilateral agreements on the protection of indications of source, appellations of origin and other geographical indications with Switzerland⁶ and with Austria.⁷ In view of the ever-increasing importance of appellations of origins in foreign trade, similar draft agreements, based on the principle of reciprocal benefits and common interests, are currently being studied with other countries.

In carrying out its activities, the Office for Inventions and Discoveries, together with the other central authorities, systematically ensures, in the interests of consumers and of manufacturers, that the use of geographical indications complies fully with the principle that the right to indications of source and to appellations of origin belongs to the natural or legal persons effectively exercising, at the geographical place or within the region concerned, the economic activity to which those indications are inseparably bound.

Trademarks

Trademarks have a particularly important mission to carry out in Czechoslovakia as a result of the quality of its products that have been renowned for many years on the national and the international markets. It may be remembered that the first trademark registered—Pilsner Bier—on the territory of what is now Czechoslovakia was effected in 1859 and that, as of 1919, Czechoslovakia became a party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

In view of the high quality and long tradition of a whole number of Czechoslovak products and enterprises and the protection enjoyed by Czechoslovak trademarks on both the domestic and foreign markets, a number of those trademarks are now so well known that they have become synonyms for quality and repute. I may refer, for instance, to Skoda, Ckd, Tatra, Poldi, Vitkovice, Moser, Pilsner, Urquell, Barum, Spofa, etc.

A few figures will show the importance attached by Czechoslovakia to the protection of rights. The total number of trademarks currently in force in Czechoslovakia is 174,000, of which 7,760 have been filed by Czechoslovak nationals and 166,242 by foreigners.

The number of Czechoslovak trademarks in force abroad is 4,351, of which 2,683 have been registered through the Madrid Agreement and 1,668 by the national procedure. On average, each Czechoslovak trademark is filed in seven countries. Trademark protection in Czechoslovakia is governed by Law No. 8/1952, based on the fundamental principles of the Paris Convention. The Law places its focus on the distinctive nature of the mark as an essential condition for guiding the consumer. It underscores, in particular, the responsibility taken by the manufacturer as regards the quality of the product he wishes to have protected by means of a trademark; it also stresses the exclusive right of the holder of the trademark to use the registered mark and to defend himself against identical marks or those that lead to confusion.

The major activities as regards examination and registration are carried out by the Office for Inventions and Discoveries in compliance with the applicable legislation and in cooperation with the national authorities and organizations and, together with WIPO, in compliance with the Madrid Agreement, an important tool for international economic and commercial collaboration.

Administration and Responsibility under the Law

In any system for the development of creative work, the administration of inventions and inventive activity and the solution to problems linked to the protection of

⁶ See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, BILATERAL TREATIES — Text 5-006.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Text 5-010.

industrial property fall within the initiative of the authors and organizations, as a function of the interests and needs of society and also of the elements of economic and technical policy. The development of the whole process of creation and that of the State examination and assessment of technical solutions, discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial designs, appellations of origin and trademarks, including the assessment and exploitation of the latter within the national economy, are very strongly stimulated, from the economic, moral and legal points of view, by Czechoslovak legislation and by the economic interests of the enterprises and of the authors.

In order to administer this process, use is made, in compliance with Laws Nos. 84/1972, 159/1973 and 8/1952, of a system of rights and obligations of authors, authorities and organizations together with other instruments, such as the plan and the pricing, financing and credit policy, as well as economic and moral incentives.

The regulation of basic matters connected with discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial designs, appellations of origin and trademarks is primarily the task of the central authorities of the Federation and of the Republics and, at middle management level, of each enterprise and organization. The rights and obligations in relation to the creation of economic, technical and legal development conditions in this field, and also the exploitation of the results of creative work, appellations of origin and trademarks that are related to industrial rights within the national economy, are established by the corresponding laws.

The Office for Inventions and Discoveries

The central federal organ of the State administration in the field of discoveries, inventions, rationalization proposals, industrial designs, thematic planning, as well as of trademarks and appellations of origin, is the Office for Inventions and Discoveries. In collaboration with the other central authorities and the ministries, the Office is answerable to the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the development concept and the efficient administration of this field. Above all, it takes an active part in the shaping of State policy. In cooperation with other central authorities, it draws up the program of planned development for the creation and execution of inventions and rationalization proposals for the purposes of ensuring scientific and technical development and production in Czechoslovakia as an organic part of the five-year plan for development of the national economy. In collaboration with the economic and social authorities and organizations, the Office draws up the plans of thematic tasks aiming to solve important technical and economic problems defined by the economic plans. In accordance with this basic orientation of creative work, the Office

studies technical, economic and legal questions linked to the development of this field as a whole.

The Office ensures the application of the legislation on inventions and rationalization proposals that are within the competence of the Federation and prepares, in agreement with the competent central authorities of the State administration, draft laws for submission to the Federal Assembly and texts of Czechoslovak Government ordinances in the field of inventions, rationalization proposals, appellations of origin and trademarks.

The Office actively participates in developing socialist integration in the field of inventions and rationalization proposals since this development constitutes a factor of primordial importance for scientific, technical and economic cooperation among the member countries of CMEA. In cooperation with the other central authorities, the Office assumes the tasks deriving from the fact that Czechoslovakia is a member of WIPO. It also participates actively in the preparation of international conventions in the field of inventions and assumes, in collaboration with the central authorities, the fulfillment of the obligations deriving for Czechoslovakia from such conventions.

State Examination

An important task of the Office is to carry out the State examination of novelty, the progressive nature and the possibility of working the subject matter of applications for the protection of inventions, discoveries, industrial designs, appellations of origin and trademarks. Basing itself on the results of the State examination of applications filed for the protection of inventions, discoveries and industrial designs, the Office decides on the grant of diplomas attesting to discoveries, inventors' certificates or patents and also certificates or patents attesting to industrial designs.

The purpose of the State examination as regards inventions is to determine whether the filed subject matter effectively constitutes an invention and fulfills the necessary conditions for it to be protected as such. The first phase of State examination consists in correcting the mistakes in the application. Particular attention has to be paid to whether the application, the description of the invention and any drawings comprise all the elements required by the Law, the Implementing Decree and the international agreements. Where the applicant fails to carry out the necessary corrections after having been invited to do so, the Office is authorized to suspend the procedure.

The second phase of State examination is that of substance; this consists in checking in depth whether the application is not excluded from protection by the Law. If such is not the case, it is determined, particularly in the case of a solution to a technical problem, whether the subject matter of the application constitutes, in

comparison with the current worldwide state of the art, progress characterized by a new or enhanced effect. Where there are doubts as to execution or the effect of the subject matter of the application for protection, the Office may invite the applicant to demonstrate the facts either by carrying out a demonstration of his invention or by using some other appropriate technical method.

During this phase, the Office publishes the applications in respect of inventions and, where no reasoned technical or legal objection has been submitted to it and no other obstacle exists, it issues an inventor's certificate or a patent.

In accordance with the Law, the Office revokes an inventor's certificate or a patent in whole or in part if it finds that the requirements for its grant laid down by the Law have not been fulfilled. Revocation is retroactive to the date of entry into force of the inventor's certificate or the patent.

The Law affords to the Office the important role of deciding on request whether the described subject matter is covered or not by a given inventor's certificate or patent, on requests for information as to the dependency of the invention and on proposals for revocation of inventors' certificates or patents. The decisions taken by the Office as part of the State examination and the other matters referred to are binding on all authorities.

The Office acts in a similar way in respect of discoveries and industrial designs and adopts a similar procedure for appellations of origin and trademarks.

The Office maintains the State registers of discoveries, inventions, industrial designs, appellations of origin and trademarks, ensures the execution of decisions that have been taken and publishes a bulletin in which all the necessary data and important communications are contained.

Information System in Respect of Inventions

Among the other economic activities of the Office, reference may be made to the responsibility it has taken on for the establishment and development of an information system in respect of inventions and for the use of this system within the national economy. In accordance with Law No. 84/1972, the Office is responsible for the setting up of a central pool of world patent literature, for the establishment, renewal and availability of the pool, and for the direction and orientation of the activities of a network of specialized information centers in the field concerned. The information system in Czechoslovakia comprises the information center, including the Central Library of Patent Literature and also the sectoral information centers whose activity concerns all levels of management, particularly the various sectors and enterprises. The information center on inventions in Czechoslovakia constitutes an integral element of the international information system on inventions set up

within the framework of CMEA, and its activities are deployed in close cooperation at international level and in the work carried out in this field by WIPO.

The main objective of setting up and developing the activities of the Czechoslovak system, whose basic holdings now contain more than 16 million documents, increased each year by 800,000 documents, consists in rapidly informing the national economy of the state of the art in the country and throughout the world. By promptly and selectively transmitting specific information to the various categories of users, the Office for Inventions and Discoveries informs all authorities and organizations about the standard of new technology and rights in inventions throughout the whole world. It also makes possible the State examination of the quality of the applications for discoveries, inventions and industrial designs by permitting objective decisions to be taken on the granting of diplomas, inventors' certificates and patents. The establishment and the development of this information system constitute an important factor for the authorities and organizations that decide on the classification and evaluation of the results of tasks studied in research, in conceptual studies, and in the establishment of projects and production, or that carry out an objective assessment of the technical and economic levels of scientific research work, projects and construction and of the quality of products from the point of view of novelty and progress at world level.

The use of the information system is an important factor which enables a systematic evaluation of whether given technical solutions do not infringe patent rights afforded to third parties. The system is of great utility not only for foreign trade, in the case of export and licensing contracts, but also facilitates forecasts of scientific and technical development in the various branches of the national economy and the determination of the latter's major trends.

The system of information on inventions in Czechoslovakia gives users a number of services which, in particular, encompass descriptions of inventions and discoveries as well as the official bulletins. The information on the state of inventions and their growth in various countries and various classes, sets of bibliographic data recorded on magnetic tape and published documents showing overall growth, together with copies of documents relating to inventions, either in conventional form or on microfiches, should also be noted. There exists a further operational processing factor which enables development tasks in science, technology and production to be executed in the form of information on inventions; this is ASVA, the automated bibliographic data processing service, offering a synoptic plan of bibliographic data in respect of newly published documents on inventions in 48 countries. This service is in the process of becoming an integral part of the information system required for the needs of the national economy.

The Office takes particular care that information on inventions is communicated as rapidly as possible to the authorities that create and exploit new technology. The importance assumed in the development of the national economy by the creation of a specific technical basis and the application of the calculation and reproduction mode throughout the systems of development and application of the information pool on inventions should be pointed out in this respect.

In assuming the management and orientation of the whole information system on inventions within the national economy, including the activities of the sectoral information centers, the Office cooperates with the central authorities.

Staff Training

The administration of inventive activities and of all the other questions relating to the development of the protection of industrial property in Czechoslovakia requires, above all, the training of staff. For this reason the Law places upon the Office the duty of providing for and implementing, in cooperation with the appropriate central authorities of the State administration, the training of experts in this field.

The system of training and teaching in the field of inventions and innovations comprises not only the training of specialists assuming functions or working in organizations concerned with inventions, rationalization proposals and the protection of industrial property in general; this system also concerns a large group of managers and other workers and those receiving secondary or higher education or education in vocational training centers.

In view of the large number of participants in the training processes, education and instruction take on a number of forms. To begin with, the specialized studies which may be followed at the Educational Institute of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries should be noted. In agreement with the central authorities, the Office organizes in this Institute a three-year course of specialized postgraduate study by correspondence aimed at specialists and workers in sectors dealing with inventions and rationalization proposals, particularly within the framework of economic organizations. The training covers technical, legal and economic subjects relating to understanding the problems posed in respect of inventions and the protection of industrial property in Czechoslovakia and under international relations.

We may also refer to a further form of staff education and instruction in the field of inventions and innovations: the studies followed by Czechoslovak specialists at the Central Institute for the Development of Qualifications in Inventive Activities, which forms a part of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries in Moscow. The graduates acquire the highest

specialized qualification in the field of inventions and the protection of industrial property.

A further important form of training is the short-duration State courses for training technical and economic managers and workers.

Special attention is paid to the development of the whole system of creative work within the school system and within the various branches of the national economy. In cooperation with the Ministries of Education of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Office supervises the orientation of teaching of basic matters relating to inventions and rationalization proposals provided by secondary and higher schools and by vocational training centers. Note should also be taken of the important part played by inventors' schools, which are an essential factor in the development of technical creative work within a number of basic scientific research enterprises and organizations.

Central Authorities and Organizations

Within the system of administration, the Law lays down the duties placed upon other central authorities, particularly the ministries, and, at middle management level, the groups of enterprises of all kinds and the sectoral enterprises. The State authorities and the economic authorities assume the entire administration of inventions and innovations, in cooperation with the trade union authorities and other people's organizations.

The central authorities direct the activity of their subordinate organizations by fulfilling the duties laid down by Law No. 84/1972 and by supervising the execution of those activities. It is above all the enterprises that take responsibility for the general development of creative work, for the application of the results of such work to all economic activities and for the protection of industrial property.

The enterprises are responsible for the technical, economic and legal means for ensuring the general development of creative work laid down by Law No. 84/1972; they are also answerable for the inventive activity development programs intended to ensure scientific and technical development as well as the development of production, which is an integral part of the technical and economic policy of all organizations.

Inventions and rationalization proposals originate, in most cases, within the organizations, that is to say, enterprises, scientific research institutes, organizations drawing up projects and cooperatives, and it is in such organizations that they are also exploited. The organizations have a direct economic interest in creating optimum conditions for the development of technical creative work and for promoting the spirit of initiative of inventors and innovators. As appropriate for the needs of their own development, the organizations

introduce into the programs for the development of inventive activity and the protection of industrial property measures to ensure scrupulous application of Law No. 84/1972 and the corresponding implementing regulations; they devote special attention to the material and moral stimulation of authors of inventions and rationalization proposals and of other workers participating actively in the execution, trials and rapid implementation of inventions and rationalization proposals; similar attention is devoted to workers who create the necessary conditions for the development of creation and the execution of inventions, rationalization proposals and industrial designs.

The organizations are required to give their assistance in all respects to authors of inventions whose right of exploitation belongs to the State and to the authors of rationalization proposals. This covers the technical, economic and legal assistance required by authors in order to find the necessary solutions and to claim their legitimate rights defined by the Law. This assistance concerns, primarily, drafting applications for the protection of inventions and rationalization proposals and drafting descriptions, including the definition of the subject matter of the invention, drawings and sketches; it also applies to the various technical means and accessories, the filing of the application for the protection of an invention or a rationalization proposal and the representation of the author of the invention before the Office. In order to fulfill these tasks, the organizations set up the bases of practical assistance and of technical, legal and economic assistance to benefit authors of inventions and rationalization proposals.

Once attested to by an inventor's certificate, inventions and rationalization proposals are administered by specific State organizations which, on behalf of the State, protect the legitimate interests of the authors both within the country and abroad, and supervise the broadest possible planned exploitation of the inventions and rationalization proposals within the national economy, in conformity with the interests of society as a whole. Those organizations ensure, above all, that inventions and rationalization proposals are used in an optimum manner within the national economy. They ensure the dissemination of information on inventions and rationalization proposals to enable them to be exploited within other organizations; they also attend to the exploitation of inventions and rationalization proposals abroad as well as their legal protection.

Among the factors of economic incentive to the organizations, those provisions of the Law may be cited under which the organization which has been first to apply an invention or a rationalization proposal or which has drawn up the necessary documents for its exploitation is authorized to request the organization that has taken over those documents to refund a proportion of the expenditure of research and development necessary for the execution and trials. The organizations fulfill an important function during the estab-

lishment and development of the information system on discoveries and inventions, which may operate at the level of planning, resolving problems linked to technical trends in research, development, elaboration of concepts, projects and manufacture. They carry out searches of the data on discoveries and inventions in order to determine the global state of the art at all stages of utilization.

In view of the need to develop inventive activity and protect industrial property, the organizations ensure the furtherance of qualifications in the field of inventions and innovations by means of specialized three-year courses given at the Educational Institute of the Office for Inventions and Discoveries to specialists and a State course of short duration for managers and workers at the inventors' and innovators' schools.

International Cooperation

The development of creative work in Czechoslovakia and matters of protection of industrial property are inseparably linked to the development of international economic, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation. As a result of active participation by the Office and by other central authorities, it has been possible to create and develop in Czechoslovakia a modern and efficient system of administration of inventive activity and protection of industrial property, striking a balance between the interests of authors, of society and of the enterprises, and ensuring international scientific, technical, economic and commercial cooperation. This system takes into account the interests and needs of Czechoslovakia and of international cooperation to comply with the basic concepts of the Paris Convention, and is based on the principle of reciprocity in relations, both bilateral and multilateral.

In this connection, note may be taken of the capital importance attached to the active participation of Czechoslovakia in the general development of cooperation among the member countries of CMEA in the field of inventions and the protection of industrial property. The joint efforts deployed in the field of legal protection and development of the great riches represented by joint inventions are clearly demonstrated by the strengthening of scientific, technical and economic cooperation. In this respect, emphasis should be placed on the role of collaboration, cooperation and scientific and technical specialization existing between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which has opened up the way towards the solution of vital fundamental questions of development in important fields such as energy, food and the application of electronics to the automation of manufacturing processes in decisive branches of the national economy. The practical tasks, specified in detail in the joint cooperation plans, encompass collaboration between creative collectivities and, in

particular, the solution of problems at the level of joint inventions. Mention should also be made of the important part played by reciprocal information and the exploitation of important inventions in the national economy in compliance with the interests of the social and economic development of the two countries.

As a long-standing member of WIPO, Czechoslovakia, as other members of that Organization, shows great respect for the basic principles of the Paris Convention, most particularly for the principle of national treatment, for priority under the Convention and for others of its principles. In conformity with those principles, each country is entitled to stipulate in its legislation the various areas of subject matter protection and to choose at the same time those forms of protection for inventions which best correspond to its needs and the interests of international cooperation. Those principles, set out in various articles of the Paris Convention, constitute an important factor in WIPO's activities since they create a solid basis for the future development of the Organization.

That is why, in discussions on the revision of the Paris Convention, Czechoslovakia has always been in favor of as broad an application as possible of those principles when the newly posed questions of international cooperation are studied. There is particular concern, in this context, for the demands formulated by the developing countries to ensure that the Paris Convention facilitates their access to new techniques and technologies and contributes more efficiently to their social and economic development.

As regards the future development of international cooperation, great importance must be afforded to the legal equivalence of inventors' certificates and patents within the Paris Convention. As present day international relations show us—Czechoslovakia's experience is a proof—the two systems, that is to say, the inventor's certificate and the patent, exist objectively in the world and they represent an important factor in the development of scientific, technical and economic relations. It is known that at the present time more than 85,000 inventions throughout the world are protected each year by inventors' certificates. The Soviet Union, in particular, participates in these results, not only from the point of view of quantity but above all from that of quality.

The results of international cooperation, not only in the field of the protection of industrial property, but also in the fields of cooperation, specialization, growing activities in cooperation related to inventions, licenses and trade, show that a different concept of legal protection hardly prevents the development of international relations. Quite the contrary, we are witness to a

vast development in creative work for which a great deal of the credit goes to WIPO. This being the case, it should be noted that the two systems of protection correspond to the social and economic nature and to the needs of countries. We should point out, however, and this is decisive from the international point of view, that at the same time the two systems permit and promote the development of international relations, the filing of applications for protection by nationals of countries belonging to one or the other of the systems, the recognition of rights, the exchange of information and a vast exploitation of inventions within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation and of international trade.

* * *

The legislation on the protection and administration of industrial property in Czechoslovakia, in compliance with the Paris Convention, is based on the principle of mutual respect for national legislation. It is in this spirit that the Office for Inventions and Discoveries pursues its activities in its various fields. The point of departure for the whole administrative system is equality in law of national and foreign applicants and compliance with priority rights provided for by the Convention. The scope of the rights that are mutually afforded and maintained in force by Czechoslovakia and the other member countries of the Paris Convention bears witness to this. This approach has altogether proved itself and has created the conditions for the future development of international relations in this field.

Czechoslovakia is full of admiration for the meritorious activities of WIPO in the field of scientific and technical cooperation and in that of the protection of industrial property. By developing its system of administration of inventive activity and protection of industrial property, Czechoslovakia takes into account the advantages of cooperation between the countries party to the Paris Convention; such cooperation is important to develop under the terms of the Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed at Helsinki in 1975. In this respect, Czechoslovakia fully supports the program of WIPO as an important specialized agency within the United Nations system and joins the other countries in actively assisting in the implementation of this noble aim of placing the results of science and technology fully in the service of peace and of social progress.

News from Industrial Property Offices

INDIA

*Controller-General of Patents, Designs
and Trade Marks*

We have been informed that Mr. Shanti Kumar has been appointed
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Calendar of Meetings

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1984

- January 30 to February 4 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
- February 27 to March 24 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property — Diplomatic Conference, Fourth Session
- April 2 to 6 (Paris) — Joint International Unesco-WIPO Service for Facilitating the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright — Working Group on Model Contracts Concerning Co-Publishing and Commissioned Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- April 9 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- May 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Planning and on Special Questions
- May 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Aspects of Patent Law
- May 14 to 25 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information
- May 21 to 24 (Geneva) — Conference on Inventors (convened jointly with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations)
- June 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Private Copying of Works Protected by Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Group of Consultants on Legislative Provisions for Publishing Contracts (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 17 and 19 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Developing Countries
- September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property
- September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
- September 24 to 27 (Geneva) — Ordinary Sessions of the Coordination Committee of WIPO and the Executive Committee of the Paris and Berne Unions
- October 15 to 19 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group
- October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Question of Copyright Ownership and its Consequences for the Relations between Employers and Employed or Salaried Authors (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions
- November 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
- November 26 to 29 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on Copyright Problems Related to the Rental of Material Supports of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 26 to 30 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union — Committee of Experts
- December 3 to 7 (?) (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- December 10 to 14 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Folklore at the International Level (convened jointly with Unesco)

1985

September 23 to October 1 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, Budapest, TRT 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**1984**

April 4 and 5 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

April 6 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

May 15 to 17 (La Minière) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs

June 11 to 15 (Bet Dagan) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables

June 26 to 29 (Lund) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroups

August 6 to 10 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroups

October 8 to 11 (Valencia) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroups

October 16 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council

November 6 and 7 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

November 8 and 9 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property**1984**

European Patent Organisation: June 5 to 8 and December 4 to 7 (Munich) — Administrative Council

Inter-American Association of Industrial Property: May 16 to 19 (Montreal) — VIII Congress

International Vine and Wine Office: April 9 to 29 (Montpellier) — Séminaire international supérieur de viticulture

Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group: March 8 and 9 (Jersey) — 28th Conference — "Who?, What?, Whither?, Why? The Present and Future Role and Organisation of the Trade Marks Department in Industry"

Royal Patent and Registration Office: June 13 to 15 (Stockholm) — Symposium on the Centenary of the Swedish Patent System

Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property: June 5 to 8 (Dijon) — "Congrès de Bourgogne"

1985

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: June 3 to 7 (Augsburg) — World Congress

1986

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: June 8 to 13 (London) — XXXIII Congress

