

# Industrial Property

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## WIPO 1992

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**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES  
(INSERT)**

Editor's Note

**CHILE**

Law No. 19.039 Establishing the Rules Applicable to Industrial Titles and the Protection of Industrial Property Rights (of January 24, 1991) ..... Text 1-001

**SWITZERLAND**Ordinance on Patents for Inventions (Patent Ordinance) (of October 19, 1977, amended on April 27 and September 14, 1983, on August 12, 1986, and on December 2, 1991) (*Replacement sheets*) ..... Text 2-002

## Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

### WIPO Convention

#### Accession

#### ALBANIA

The Government of Albania deposited, on March 31, 1992, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on October 2, 1979.

Albania will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention, as amended on October 2, 1979, will enter into force, with respect to Albania, on June 30, 1992.

*WIPO Notification No. 156, of April 1, 1992.*

### Budapest Treaty

#### Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority

COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CULTIVOS TIPO  
(CECT)  
(Spain)

The following written communication addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of Spain under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, was received on April 3, 1992, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

Pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of

Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of April 28, 1977, I have the honor, in my capacity as Secretary General of Industrial Promotion and Technology at the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, which is the competent authority on industrial matters and to which the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property is responsible, to submit the candidature of the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (Spanish Collection of Culture Specimens or CECT) for the grant of the status of international depositary authority.

This Secretariat General certifies that the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo complies, and will continue to comply in future, with the requirements set forth in Article 6(2) of the said Budapest Treaty, being structurally integrated in the University of Valencia as a research support department.

The CECT would begin to operate as an international depositary authority for microorganisms according to the provisions of the Budapest Treaty when the present official communication has been published by WIPO, which will require acceptance of its status by the Organization that you direct.

#### 1. Legal Status

The Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT) was founded in 1960, and at present forms part of the Microbiology Department of the University of Valencia (Spain). CECT belongs to the University of Valencia, but it is also financed by the Higher Council of Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education and Science of Spain and the Spanish Microbiology Society.

CECT is affiliated to the World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC), appearing under No. 412 in the World Directory of Collections of Microorganisms and in the World Data Center System. Since 1983 it has also belonged to the European Culture Collections' Organization (ECCO), and also forms part of the Microbial Information Network Europe (MINE) as the Spanish branch. The CECT has a collection of around 2,800 strains of bacteria and fungi. The CECT likewise supplies information on various microbiological subjects, and has an identification department for various classes of microorganisms.

## 2. Name and Address

Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT)

Microbiology Department

Biological Science Faculty

46100 Burjasot (Valencia)

Spain

Telephone: 34-6-3864612

Fax: 34-6-3864372

Electronic mail: EARN node EVALUN11,

Userid: belloch

Dialcom/Telecom Gold 75: DBI0596.

## 3. Premises

The work of the CECT is done in a certain number of the laboratories and offices of the Microbiology Department of the University of Valencia. The staff of the CECT has access to all the services of the Department, but in addition has facilities of its own which are necessary for the growing, testing and long-term conservation of bacteria and fungi. Cultures are routinely preserved by freeze-drying, and some strains by subculturing. It is likewise possible to preserve them at low temperatures in a freezer (-80°C). Only authorized personnel have access to the samples kept at the CECT. The CECT laboratories are equipped for work with pathogenic microorganisms of Risk Group 2 (British classification). The space taken up by the CECT within the Department is about 100 m<sup>2</sup>.

## 4. Staff

The CECT has a staff of five. Four of them have university qualifications and the other is a technician. The staff are entirely competent and sufficient for the carrying out of the scientific and administrative tasks required under the Budapest Treaty. Adequate measures are taken not only to safeguard secrecy but also to ensure the objectiveness and impartiality of the CECT. The work of the staff consists in the following:

- management and general coordination;
- conservation and control of samples;
- administrative work relating to data on samples, reception and handling of requests, etc.;
- MINE work;
- packaging and dispatch of samples.

## 5. Kinds of Microorganism that May Be Deposited

5.1 Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a Risk Group lower than 2 according to the definition of the UK Advisory

Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, *Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment* (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3).

5.2 Filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties.

For the time being, the CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except *Clostridium*); algae and cyanobacteria; plasmids; embryos; protozoa; animal cell lines; plant cell lines; mycoplasma; plant seed; viruses; bacteriophages.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.

## 6. Technical Requirements and Procedures

### 6.1 Form and Quantity

Bacteria and fungi (including those containing plasmids) are accepted in freeze-dried form in ampoules or in the form of active cultures in agar solution. The depositor should send the CECT five ampoules or agar samples of each strain.

### 6.2 Time Required for Viability Testing

On average, the time required for testing the viability of bacterial samples is three days (or up to 14 days), and for fungus strains six days (or up to 30 days). The depositor has to take into account that, in certain cases, viability testing can take a great deal of time, as indicated by the bracketed figures.

### 6.3 Depositor Checks and Renewal of Stocks

The CECT prepares its frozen or freeze-dried batches by subculturing the materials supplied by the depositor. While the batches are being completed, further batches are prepared on the basis of frozen or freeze-dried samples from the first batch prepared. Whatever the method used for the preparation of batches or samples for distribution, the CECT freeze-dries, freezes and retains a portion of the original material supplied by the depositor. The depositor is requested to prove the authenticity of all the freeze-dried and frozen samples prepared by the CECT.

## 7. Administrative Requirements and Procedure

### 7.1 Language

The official languages of the CECT are Spanish and English.

### 7.2 Contract

The application to the CECT that the depositor has to complete is a contract under which the depositor undertakes:

- to supply all the necessary information requested by the CECT;
- to pay all the necessary fees;
- to indemnify the CECT against any claim that may be made on it as a result of the sending of samples, except where the claims are due to negligence on the part of the CECT;
- not to withdraw the deposit during the time required for its period of storage;
- to authorize the CECT to supply samples in accordance with the requirements of the patent procedure applicable at the time.

### 7.3 Importation and/or Quarantine Regulations

The packaging and dispatch of CECT cultures is done in accordance with the laws of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union. Depositors from abroad apply to the CECT in advance for information on the correct procedure for the dispatch of samples. Spain does not allow infectious substances to be sent by air mail, with the exception of samples originating in the United Kingdom and sent direct to the CECT. The samples may be sent direct to the CECT from other countries as freight in accordance with IATA rules.

### 7.4 Making the Original Deposit

Depositors have to complete the application and accession forms used by the CECT for deposits under the Budapest Treaty, which are equivalent to model form BP/1.

### 7.5 Official Notice of Deposit

The receipt and viability statement are issued on mandatory "international forms" BP/4 and BP/9, respectively. Attestation of receipt of a later indication or amendment of the scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation is issued on model form BP/8. Notification of the furnishing of samples to third parties is issued on model form BP/14. Individual correspondence is used rather than standard forms for other official notifications.

### 7.6 Unofficial Notifications to the Depositor

If requested, the CECT communicates the date of deposit and the accession number by telephone after the microorganism has been received but before the official receipt is issued. In that case, however, the depositor is informed that the information is provisional and subject to the outcome of the viability tests. The CECT likewise communicates the finding of the viability test before the viability statement is issued.

### 7.7 Supply of Information to Patent Agent

The CECT routinely asks the depositor for the name and address of his patent agent and, if so requested, supplies copies of the receipt, the viability statement and any other information to both the depositor and his patent agent.

### 7.8 Converting a Previous Deposit

Deposits made outside the provisions of the Budapest Treaty may be converted by the original depositor to deposits under the Budapest Treaty, whether or not they were originally made for patent purposes. Any deposit previously made free of charge is subject, on conversion, to the payment of the storage fee specified in this technical memorandum, and also to whatever fees may be payable for successive updating. With the above exceptions, the administrative requirements for conversion are the same as those to be met for an original deposit effected under the Treaty. The date of deposit for such samples will then be that of the conversion.

### 7.9 Making a New Deposit

The depositor will be required to complete model form BP/2 when making a new deposit, and to supply copies of the relevant documents required by Article 12. The receipt and the viability statement for a new deposit are issued on mandatory "international forms" BP/5 and BP/9.

## 8. Furnishing of Samples

### 8.1 Requests for Samples

The CECT advises third parties of the correct procedures to be followed in making a valid request. In the case of requests requiring proof of entitlement, the CECT provides requesters with copies of model request form BP/12.

When requests are received from abroad, the CECT presumes that the individual concerned is familiar with his country's import requirements.

All samples of bacteria and fungi furnished by the CECT are taken from batches prepared by itself.

### 8.2 Notification of the Depositor

The depositor is informed on model form BP/14 when samples of his microorganisms have been sent to third parties.

### 8.3 Cataloguing of Budapest Treaty Deposits

The CECT issues lists of deposits under the Budapest Treaty in its catalogs only with the express written consent of the depositor.

9. *Schedule of Fees*

	<i>Ptas</i>
9.1 Storage of:	
(a) original deposits	70,000
(b) new deposits	10,000
9.2 Issue of viability statement	10,000
9.3 Furnishing of samples	6,000
9.4 Communication of information (Rule 7.6)	6,000

10. *Guidance for Depositors*

For the moment the CECT does not publish specific information for the guidance of prospec-

tive depositors, but is always willing to provide information by telephone or correspondence.

*(Translation)*

[End of the text of the communication of the Government of Spain]

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT) acquires the status of international depositary authority as from May 31, 1992.

*Budapest Communication No. 77 (this communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 106, of April 27, 1992).*

## Notifications Concerning the UPOV Convention

### International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

#### Signatory States of the 1991 Act

During the period during which it was open for signature (that is, until March 31, 1992), the following States had signed the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991 (the 1991 Act):

- Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, on March 19, 1991;
- Israel, on October 23, 1991; United States of America, on October 25, 1991; Sweden, on December 17, 1991; New Zealand, on

December 19, 1991; Ireland, on February 21, 1992; Canada, on March 9, 1992.

(Total: 16 States)

According to Article 34(2) of the 1991 Act, any State that has signed it may become party to that Act if that State deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the said Act. Any State which has not signed the 1991 Act, and any inter-governmental organization that meets the requirements set forth in Article 34(1)(b) of that Act, may, subject to Article 34(3) of the 1991 Act, become party to it if it deposits an instrument of accession to the said Act.

Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be deposited with the Secretary-General of UPOV.

*UPOV Notification No. 39, of April 6, 1992.*

## Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

In February 1992, two WIPO officials gave lectures at a seminar on the PCT, organized in Frankfurt (Germany) by Forum Institut für Management (Heidelberg), a private company, for some 30 participants, mainly from German industry, and also the Swiss chemical industry and two Swiss patent attorneys.

In February 1992, a WIPO official gave lectures at a seminar on the PCT in Madrid, organized by the Registry of Industrial Property in cooperation with the Centre d'Estudis de Documentació de Patents (CEDP) of the University of Barcelona and the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) for some 30 participants from patent departments of private enterprises and patent agents.

In February 1992, a professor of law from George Washington University, Washington, D.C., visited

WIPO in order to discuss questions relating to the PCT.

Also in February, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting held in Tokyo at the Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan (IIP) for senior managers of the intellectual property departments of 12 major Japanese industrial enterprises, to discuss, *inter alia*, the usefulness of the PCT and of the strategies under the PCT. One of the WIPO officials gave a brief introduction to the international preliminary examination procedure and both WIPO officials exchanged views on the PCT with examiners from the Japanese Patent Office. They also visited a number of Japanese enterprises where they discussed, in particular, the advantages for Japanese industry of the PCT and of its Chapter II.

### Madrid Agreement (Marks)

The archiving and publishing system, using digital optical discs, known as MINOS (*Marks Information Optically Stored*) which was set up by the International Bureau in order to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication has been fully operational since February 1992.

In February 1992, a WIPO official visited a computer equipment company in France to participate in the preparation of the first prototype of the

ROMARIN CD-ROM maquette. One disc will contain some 4,500 trademarks, of which some 20% have figurative elements.

Also in February, three officials from the National Institute of Industrial Property (France) visited WIPO to gather information on the organization of international trademark registrations as well as on the SEMIRA (*System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) computer data base and on the MINOS archiving and publishing system used at WIPO.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Developing Countries

### Africa

#### Study Visits Organized by WIPO

*Namibia.* In February 1992, WIPO organized a study visit for the head of the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs to the United Kingdom Patent Office, the German Patent Office and WIPO. During his visit to WIPO, he held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on strengthening cooperation between WIPO and Namibia.

*Zimbabwe.* In February 1992, WIPO organized a study visit at its headquarters for a computer consultant of the Government of Zimbabwe to discuss proposals for a possible UNDP-financed country project for the computerization of trademark operations.

#### Assistance With Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Libya.* In February 1992, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General, as well as WIPO officials, regarding a draft industrial property law for that country.

Also in February 1992, a WIPO official visited Tripoli to participate in a colloquium on industrial property which was held in conjunction with an international exhibition on inventions and innovation organized by the Government of Libya.

*Morocco.* In February 1992, a WIPO official visited Casablanca and Rabat and held discussions with government officials, as well as staff from the UNDP office in Rabat, concerning the progress of the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the industrial property system of Morocco.

### Asia and the Pacific

#### Seminars, Training Courses and Workshops

*WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry (Beijing).* A Workshop on the above subject was organized in Beijing by WIPO in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), from February 24 to 28, 1992. The objectives of the Workshop were to promote, in the developing countries of the Asian region, the use of industrial property and to facilitate the transfer of technology in the electronics industry. The Workshop was attended by 26 government officials and representatives of the private sector from 12 Asian countries and one territory, namely, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Hong Kong, as well as 60 local participants from various Chinese government departments and industrial enterprises. Eleven WIPO consultants from Germany, India, Japan, the

Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, three experts from China and two WIPO officials presented papers at the Workshop.

*WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation (New Delhi).* A Symposium on the above subject was organized in New Delhi from February 5 to 7, 1992, by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office. The Symposium was attended by 23 participants from the following 13 Asian countries: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and by 31 local participants from India. Eleven WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and a WIPO official presented papers at the Symposium.



### Study Visit Organized by WIPO

*China.* In February 1992, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office, a study visit for two officials of the Chinese Patent Office to the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo, where they received further training in patent examination.

### Assistance With Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Joint WIPO/CEC/EPO Mission.* In February 1992, a WIPO official undertook a fact-finding mission, together with officials from the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the European Patent Office (EPO) to five ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. The program of the visit had been established during a tripartite meeting previously held at WIPO in Geneva. The main purpose of the mission was to explore the feasibility of a regional project for ASEAN countries for the strengthening of intellectual property, with the financial support of the European Communities.

*Intercountry.* In February 1992, the WIPO official who undertook the joint WIPO/CEC/EPO mission used the occasion of his visit in the above-mentioned ASEAN countries to review with government authorities and UNDP officials in those countries, as well as officials of the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta, progress on other on-going and future activities organized by WIPO for the strengthening of intellectual property systems of those countries.

*China.* In February 1992, WIPO organized in Beijing, with the financial assistance of the Japanese

Patent Office, a mission of two WIPO consultants from Japan and a WIPO official in order to advise the Chinese Patent Office on patent classification, examination and search based on the International Patent Classification (IPC).

*India.* In February 1992, two government officials visited WIPO to undertake consultations on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of trademark administration in that country.

Also in February, a WIPO official held discussions in New Delhi with government authorities on matters of mutual interest.

*Laos.* In February 1992, a WIPO official visited Vientiane to discuss with government authorities the possible accession of Laos to the WIPO Convention, the establishment of an industrial property system and other matters relating to cooperation between WIPO and Laos. The WIPO official also had discussions with UNDP officials there.

*Viet Nam.* In February 1992, a WIPO official and two consultants from the Japanese Patent Office visited Hanoi to provide the staff of the National Office on Inventions with guidance and assistance on patent searching and examination procedures. The consultants from Japan also provided guidance in search work to the staff of the Science and Technology Information Center in Ho Chi Minh City. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on industrial property cooperation between WIPO and Viet Nam. The consultants' mission was organized with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan.

*Hong Kong.* In February 1992, an official of the Intellectual Property Department visited WIPO to discuss questions of mutual interest.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Seminar

*Mexico.* In February 1992, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Portugal participated as speakers in an information seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid System (the Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks and its related Protocol), organized by the Government of Mexico. The seminar was attended by 60 participants, including government officials, patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and engineers of industrial and commercial enterprises and the staff of research centers.

### Assistance With Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Argentina.* In February 1992, the President of the Foundation of the Inventors' Fair (Buenos Aires) visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials possible cooperation in the promotion of innovation.

*Cuba.* In February 1992, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana to discuss with government officials the possible accession of Cuba to conventions administered by WIPO.

*Mexico.* The two WIPO officials present on the occasion of the above-mentioned information seminar, held in February 1992, held discussions with government officials on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and Mexico in the establishment of an independent industrial property institute.

*Peru.* In February 1992, the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and Peru, the possible accession of Peru to treaties administered by WIPO and the intellectual property situation in the countries party to the Cartagena Agreement.

### Development Cooperation (in General)

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended a UNDP/interagency meeting on special program resources orientation on technology transfer and adaptation in New York.

In February 1992, a WIPO official attended the UNDP Governing Council's organizational meeting for 1992 and the special session of the Governing Council in New York.

*France.* In February 1992, a WIPO official visited Paris for discussions with officials of the National Industrial Property Institute of France on activities to be financed in 1992 by a special contribution from the Government of France to development cooperation activities of WIPO in the field of industrial property.

## Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for European Countries in Transition to Market Economy

### National Activities

*Albania.* In February 1992, the Chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology of Albania visited WIPO and met with the Director General and several WIPO officials. Discussions concerned the possible accession of Albania to the WIPO Convention and to other treaties administered by WIPO, as well as possible assistance by WIPO in the preparation of national legislation on patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

*Hungary.* In February 1992, the Director General received the President of the Supreme Court of

Hungary and discussed with him, *inter alia*, the status and recent developments of the intellectual property laws of the country.

*Russian Federation.* In February 1992, a senior official from the Russian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs visited WIPO to gather further information on industrial property. A cooperation agreement between WIPO and the League was signed.

Also in February, the Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation visited WIPO to discuss cooperation with WIPO with the Director General and WIPO officials.

## Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Industrial Property

### United Nations

*United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Organizational Committee of ACC held in New York.

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended the Eighth Session of UNCTAD held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

### Regional Organizations

*European Communities.* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended a hearing in Brussels organized by the Commission of the European Communities on the plan to set up a system of Community design protection and a proposed Directive on the harmonization of industrial design laws in the European Communities. In his intervention, the WIPO official underlined the need for establishing a link between the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement and the future Community system, drawing particular attention to the plan for a new treaty for the international registration of industrial designs to be discussed by WIPO in April 1992.

Also in February, a WIPO official participated in a Patent Information Users' Meeting organized in Hamburg (Germany) by the Commission of the European Communities.

*European Parliament.* In February 1992, a WIPO official received the visit of two members of the European Parliament who came to hold general discussions on the worldwide protection of intellectual property.

*European Patent Organisation (EPO).* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended a meeting

in Munich of the Working Party on Harmonization of the EPO in which questions concerning biotechnological inventions were discussed.

### Other Organizations

*Association of Toy Manufacturers of Europe (TME).* In February 1992, the Secretary of the newly created TME visited WIPO to inform the International Bureau on the activities of TME and on a conference organized by the Association in Brussels on March 19, 1992.

*International Federation of Wines and Spirits (FIVS).* In February 1992, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Brussels of the Intellectual Property Working Group of FIVS on the international protection of geographical indications.

*Japan Trademark Association (JTA) and Customs Intellectual Property Information Centre (CIPIC), Japan Tariff Association.* In February 1992, a representative of JTA and a representative of CIPIC, Japan Tariff Association, visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials concerning the activities of WIPO with respect to trademark law harmonization, the Madrid Protocol and protection against counterfeiting and piracy.

*United States Trademark Association (USTA).* In February 1992, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the World Trademark Symposium organized by USTA in Cannes. The Director General made a presentation entitled "A View to the Future."

### National Contacts

*Germany.* In February 1992, the head of the Copyright Section of the Federal Ministry of Justice visited WIPO to discuss patent and copyright protection of computer programs with a WIPO official.

## Miscellaneous News

### Regional News

*European Communities.* Council Directive (90/220/EEC) of 23 April 1990 on the Deliberate Release into the Environment of Genetically Modified Organisms was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L 117/15 of May 8, 1990. Its Article 23 provides: "1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive before 23 October 1991...."

Council Directive (90/219/EEC) of 23 April 1990 on the Contained Use of Genetically Modified Micro-organisms was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L 117/1 of May 8, 1990. Its Article 22 provides: "Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this directive not later than 23 October 1991...."

### National News

*Australia.* The Patents Regulations 1991 were amended by Statutory Rules 1991 No. 456, the Designs Regulations by Statutory Rules 1991 No. 455 and the Trade Marks Regulations by Statutory Rules 1991 No. 454.

The Circuit Layouts Act 1989 was amended by the Law and Justice Legislation Amendment Act of December 21, 1990 (No. 115).

*Czechoslovakia.* The new Law on Patent Agents (No. 237 of May 17, 1991) entered into force on July 1, 1991.

The Order of the Federal Office for Inventions on the Procedure Relating to Inventions and Industrial Designs (No. 550 of December 11, 1990) entered into force on January 1, 1991. For the Law on Inventions, Industrial Designs and Rationalization Proposals (No. 527 of November 27, 1990), see

*Industrial Property Laws and Treaties (IPLT), CZECHOSLOVAKIA* – Text 1-002.

*Denmark.* The Executive Order Concerning Applications for the Protection of the Topographies of Semiconductor Products (Danish Patent Office Executive Order No. 264 of April 11, 1988) (see *IPLT, DENMARK* – Text 1-002) was amended by Order No. 672 of October 7, 1991, which entered into force on January 1, 1992.

The Order Concerning Applications for the Registration of Trademarks and Collective Marks (No. 799 of December 6, 1991) entered into force on January 1, 1992.

*France.* Decree No. 91-1180 of November 19, 1991, on the implementation of Law No. 90-510 of June 25, 1990, harmonizing the effective length of protection provided by patents for medicines and other products was published in the *Journal officiel de la République française* of November 21, 1991, pp. 15167, and entered into force on December 28, 1991.

Decree No. 92-100 of January 30, 1992, on Trademarks and Service Marks was published in the *Journal officiel de la République française* of January 31, 1992, pp. 1542, and entered into force on December 28, 1991.

*Monaco.* Sovereign Ordinance No. 10,427 of January 9, 1992, on the European patent was published in the *Journal de Monaco* of January 17, 1992, pp. 55.

*New Zealand.* The Patents Regulations 1954 (as last amended by S.R. 1990/187) were further amended by S.R. 1991/270.

The Trade Marks Regulations 1954 (as last amended by S.R. 1988/279) were further amended by S.R. 1991/269.

The Designs Regulations 1954 (as last amended by S.R. 1988/280) were further amended by S.R. 1991/271.

## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1992

**June 1 to 5 (Geneva)**

**Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third Session)**

The Committee will continue to examine a draft trademark law treaty with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures.

*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

**June 15 to 19 (Geneva)**

**Committee of Experts on a Model Law on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of Producers of Sound Recordings**

The Committee will consider a draft Model Law dealing with the protection of the rights of producers of sound recordings, which could be used by legislators at the national or regional levels.

*Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union or WIPO, or party to the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention, and, as observers, certain organizations.

**September 21 to 29 (Geneva)**

**Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Third Series of Meetings)**

Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.

*Invitations:* As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.

**October 12 to 16 (Geneva)**

**Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Fifth Session)**

The Working Group will continue to review joint Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms to be established under those Regulations.

*Invitations:* States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.

**November 2 to 6 (Geneva)**

**WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Tenth Session)**

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (April 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.

**November 9 to 13 (Geneva)**

**WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Fifteenth Session)**

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (July 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.

**November 30 to December 4 (Geneva) Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session)**

The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

*Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.

## UPOV Meetings

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

### 1992

**October 26 and 27 (Geneva)**

**Administrative and Legal Committee**

*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.

**October 28 (Geneva)**

**Consultative Committee (Forty-Fifth Session)**

*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.

**October 29 (Geneva)**

**Council (Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session)**

*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

**October 30 (Geneva)**

**Meeting with International Organizations**

*Invitations:* International non-governmental organizations, member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

## Other Meetings

### 1992

**September 24 and 25 (Helsinki)**

**International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO): Annual General Meeting**

**October 5 to 7 (Sitges)**

**International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Study Days**

**October 7 to 10 (Amsterdam)**

**International League of Competition Law (LIDC): Congress**

**October 18 to 24 (Maastricht/Liège)**

**International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Congress**

**November 15 to 21 (Buenos Aires)**

**International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee**

### 1993

**June 7 to 11 (Vejde)**

**International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee**

**June 26 to July 1 (Berlin)**

**Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES): Annual Meeting**

**September 27 to 29 (Helsinki)**

**International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) (Finnish Group): Symposium**

### 1994

**June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen)**

**International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee**

**June 20 to 24 (Vienna)**

**International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress**

*N. B. New dates*



