

Industrial Property

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INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

The Industrial Property Unions in 1964

The Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union)

State of the Union

New Members. The following countries became members of the Paris Union and are bound by the Lisbon text of the Paris Convention with effect from the dates appearing after their names:

Cameroon	May 10, 1964 (p. 66) ¹⁾
Gabon	February 29, 1964 (p. 23)
Niger	July 5, 1964 (p. 118)
Trinidad and Tobago	August 1, 1964 (p. 139)

These new adhesions brought to a total of 64 the membership of the Union as at *December 31, 1964*. Following its dissolution on December 31, 1963, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is no longer listed as a State Member of the Union, but steps are already in progress by which its former component parts will adhere to the Union as independent States.

Adhesions to Lisbon Text. Mexico and Norway adhered to the Lisbon text of the Paris Convention with effect from May 10, 1964 (p. 66).

Texts now in Force. Of the 64 Member States of the Paris Union, 27 are bound by the 1958 Lisbon text, 32 by the 1934 London text, 4 by the 1925 Hague text, and 1 by the 1911 Washington text (see list of Member States at page 5 below).

BIRPI Meetings

Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union. The first session of this Conference was held at Geneva from September 30 to October 2, 1964. All States Members of the Paris Union were invited to attend. The Conference formally took note of the fact that, as a consequence of its own establishment, the Consultative Committee of the Paris Union (set up by a Resolution adopted at the Lisbon Conference in 1958) had ceased to exist. The Conference adopted its Rules of Procedure, elected the members of its Executive Committee and examined the program and budget of BIRPI on account of the Paris Union for the triennial period 1965-1967 (p. 233).

Interunion Coordination Committee. The Second Ordinary Session of the Committee met at Geneva from September 28 to October 2, 1964. All the States Members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) and of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) which are not members of the Committee were invited to be represented by

observers. Questions of common concern to both Unions were discussed such as new financial rules, staff matters, the program and budget of BIRPI for 1965. In view of the fact that the Permanent Bureau of the Consultative Committee of the Paris Union has now been replaced by the Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, the Interunion Coordination Committee will henceforth consist of the Member States of the Executive Committee (and not the former Permanent Bureau) of the Paris Union and of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union (p. 231).

Working Party for an "Administrative Convention". Following a decision of the Permanent Bureau (Paris Union) and the Permanent Committee (Berne Union) taken at their joint meeting held in October 1962, the Working Party to revise some of the administrative clauses of the existing Conventions and other Agreements administered by BIRPI and to draw up an "administrative convention" met in Geneva at the Headquarters of BIRPI from May 20 to 26, 1964. The Working Party prepared a draft instrument entitled "Draft Convention of the World Intellectual Property Organization". The draft will be examined by a committee of experts in 1965 (p. 139).

Study Group on Inventors' Certificates. At the instance of the Director of BIRPI, a Study Group to examine the question of inventors' certificates in relation to the Paris Convention met at the headquarters of BIRPI from January 27 to 30, 1964. The Study Group was composed of experts appointed by the Governments of ten countries, members of the Paris Union, and observers from the Soviet Union. The question will be further examined in 1965 by a Committee of Experts (p. 67).

Industrial Property Congress at Bogota for Latin America. This Congress, convened and organised by the Government of Colombia, and sponsored by BIRPI, met from July 6 to 11, 1964. The Congress discussed questions of industrial property, of special interest to Latin-American countries, in connection with their national legislations and the Paris Convention. Delegates from nineteen Latin-American countries participated; observers included representatives from six non-Latin-American Member States of the Paris Union, of the United Nations, and six other international organizations (p. 164).

International Committee of Novelty-Examining Patent Offices. The first session of this Committee was held at the headquarters of BIRPI on October 5 and 6, 1964. Nineteen States Members of the Paris Union were represented; observers from four States not members of the Paris Union and from five international organisations also attended. The following points were discussed: abandonment of inventions to the public by an international publication of patent applications where the grant of a patent is no longer required, industrial property statistics, certain questions in regard to patent office practices, index of corresponding patent applications and corresponding patents (p. 208).

¹⁾ Unless otherwise indicated, all page numbers in brackets in the present report refer to the pages of *Industrial Property*, 1964.

Committee of Experts to Examine a Draft Model Law on Patents. The Committee of Experts to Study Industrial Property Problems of Industrially Less Developed Countries, which met in Geneva in October 1963, recommended that BIRPI should prepare a draft model law for the protection of inventions and technical improvements (*Industrial Property*, 1963, p. 234). A draft model law and an explanatory statement were accordingly prepared by BIRPI and submitted to a Committee of Experts which met in Geneva, at the invitation of BIRPI, from October 19 to 23, 1964. Representatives from 22 countries — all developing — attended the meeting together with observers from the United Nations and other inter-governmental and non-governmental international organizations. The Committee examined the draft model law article by article and expressed its views on possible improvements in both the draft model law and the explanatory statement. The revised texts will be available in 1965 (p. 235).

United Nations

During 1964, BIRPI continued its collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat in the field of industrial property. Towards the end of 1963, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had published his Report on the "Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Under-Developed Countries" with the preparation of which BIRPI had been closely associated (p. 56).

In 1964, this Report was laid before various United Nations bodies and conferences before reaching its ultimate goal in the current (19th) Session of the General Assembly.

The Report was considered by the Third Preparatory Commission in New York for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and subsequently by UNCTAD itself at its meeting in Geneva from March 23 to June 16, 1964. At both these meetings BIRPI was represented by observers. At the latter, BIRPI prepared and had circulated, as a conference document, a note on the "Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Under-Developed Countries", and the Third Committee, on whose agenda this item appeared, was addressed by the Director of BIRPI. The Conference subsequently adopted without opposition a recommendation that (*inter alia*) "competent international bodies including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property should explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries..." (p. 141).

BIRPI was also invited to be represented by observers at the 37th Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva in July 1964 when the United Nations Report on Patents was again considered. The representative of BIRPI addressed the Economic Committee. The Council adopted a Resolution inviting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of information and documentation and for reciprocal representation at meetings between competent international bodies, including United Nations bodies and the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (p. 211).

This Resolution was one of the factors which led to the conclusion of a working agreement between BIRPI and the United Nations. The formal terms of this agreement are contained in an exchange of letters (dated September 28 and October 2, 1964) between the two Secretariats. The Agreement, among other things, provides for mutual representation, in an observer capacity, at meetings dealing with industrial property questions (p. 207).

Meetings of other Organizations

Among those meetings at which BIRPI was represented in 1964 were the following:

Council of Europe (Committee of Experts on Patents, May 4 to 8, and December 8 to 11); Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT, October 8 to 15); Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (Constitutive Assembly; p. 146); International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (Executive Committee; September 13 to 18); International Chamber of Commerce (Industrial Property Commission; March 20 and September 10 and 11); International Federation of Patent Agents (Congress; October 9).

Other Activities

BIRPI Training Programme. With the assistance and co-operation of various national industrial property offices BIRPI granted during 1964, within the framework of its technical assistance programme, fellowships for training to eight Government officials of developing countries who are working or expect to work in the Industrial Property Offices of their countries.

BIRPI Mission to the Soviet Union. In response to an invitation from the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Director and one of the Deputy Directors visited Moscow from June 1 to 3, 1964 (p. 162).

Publication. In the course of 1964, BIRPI published the "Manual of Industrial Property Conventions" in three languages, English, French and Spanish. Each edition contains the several texts of the Paris Convention and of the Separate Agreements. Following each text are lists indicating the countries and the dates on which they ratified or adhered to each particular text. The Manuals are bound in loose-leaf volumes, will be kept up to date, and may be ordered from BIRPI.

Madrid Agreement

for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of Source

State of the Union. No new adhesion to this Agreement was effected in 1964.

Cuba, which had previously been bound by the 1911 Washington text, adhered to the texts of The Hague (1925), London (1934), and Lisbon (1958), with effect from October 11, 1964 (p. 187).

At the end of 1964, this Agreement grouped 29 countries of which 7 are bound by the 1958 Lisbon text, 19 by the 1934

London text, and 3 by the 1925 Hague text (see list of parties to the Agreement at page 7 below).

Madrid Union

for the International Registration of Trademarks

State of the Union. No new adhesion to the Madrid Union was effected in 1964.

At the close of 1964, of the 21 Member States of the Madrid Union, 19 were bound by the 1934 London text and 2 by the 1925 Hague text (see list of Member States at page 8 below).

Nice Text. Luxembourg ratified the Nice text of the Madrid Agreement on February 12, 1964, invoking the benefits of Article 3^{bis} of the text (territorial limitation) (p. 187).

The ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany was notified by the Swiss Government on December 15, 1964 (p. 254). At the same time, the Swiss Government transmitted a note by the Government of the German Democratic Republic (p. 254).

The necessary number of ratifications now having been reached, the Nice text, in accordance with its Article 12 (2), will come into force on December 15, 1966, namely two years after the notification of the twelfth ratification (p. 254).

Statistics. During the year 1964, the number of international trademark registrations was 14,423, which is the highest figure thus far attained in any year.

The Hague Union

for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

State of the Union. No new adhesion to the Hague Union was effected in 1964.

The revised text of the Hague Agreement, signed on November 28, 1960, has so far been ratified by France and Switzerland and is not yet in force.

The Additional Act (which provides for increased fees), signed at Monaco on November 18, 1961, was ratified by Belgium with effect from November 13, 1964 (p. 208).

The 14 countries at present Members of the Union are all bound by the London text of 1934, while the Additional Act which first came into force on December 1, 1962, had, by the end of 1964, been ratified by 6 countries: Belgium, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland (see list of Member States at page 8 below).

Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Industrial Designs. This Committee met at the headquarters of BIRPI from October 12 to 16, 1964, and drew up a draft, including 32 main classes, for the classification of industrial designs (p. 255).

Statistics. During the year 1964, the number of international deposits was 2,113 as against 2,158 in 1963. Open deposits numbered 1,097 and sealed deposits 1,016. A total of 34,056 objects were deposited, of which 1,155 were simple deposits and 32,901 were multiple deposits. Of the 34,056 objects deposited, 20,742 were two-dimensional designs (*dessins*) and 13,314 three-dimensional (*modèles*).

Nice Union

for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied

State of the Union. No new adhesion to the Nice Union was effected in 1964.

The Nice Agreement which first came into force on April 8, 1961, grouped 18 Member States at the close of the year 1964 (see list of Member States at page 9 below).

Publication. Implementing a Resolution adopted by the Committee of Experts set up under Article 3 (1) of the Nice Agreement, BIRPI published in French the "International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied", in one bound loose-leaf volume of 295 pages. The volume is divided into two main parts: Part I lists the goods and services in alphabetical order, and Part II lists the goods and services in alphabetical order *by class*. Editions in other languages are in course of preparation.

Lisbon Union

for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

State of the Union. No new ratification was effected in 1964.

By the end of 1964, this Agreement had still been ratified by only 4 countries: France, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Israel. Since, under Article 13, this Agreement comes into force only on ratification by five countries, it is not yet in effect.

Table of Contracting States

The following table shows the situation of the texts in force at the end of 1964 (see also "Member States of the Industrial Property Unions" at page 5 *et seq.* of this issue).

Instrument	Number of Contracting States					
	Total	Bound by the text of				
		Lisbon 1958	Nice 1957	London 1934	The Hague 1925	Washington 1911
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	64	27	NA	32	4	1
Madrid Agreement for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of Source	29	7	NA	19	3	0
Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Trademarks . .	21	NA	*	19	2	0
The Hague Agreement for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	14	NA	NA	14 **	0	NA
Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied . .	18	NA	18	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

* Not yet in force.

** Additional Act of Monaco: 6.

Member States of the Unions for the Protection of Industrial Property as on January 1, 1965

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

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

Member States *)	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest text by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such text became effective
<i>Australia</i> ^{1) 2)}	October 10, 1925	London: June 2, 1958
<i>Austria</i>	January 1, 1909	London: August 19, 1947
<i>Belgium</i>	July 7, 1884	London: November 24, 1939
<i>Brazil</i>	July 7, 1884	The Hague: October 26, 1929
<i>Bulgaria</i>	June 13, 1921	Washington: June 13, 1921
<i>Cameroon</i> ¹⁾	May 10, 1964	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
<i>Canada</i> ¹⁾	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951
<i>Central African Republic</i> ¹⁾	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Ceylon</i> ¹⁾	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
<i>Chad</i> ¹⁾	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i> ¹⁾	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
<i>Cuba</i>	November 17, 1904	Lisbon: February 17, 1963
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	October 5, 1919	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Denmark</i> ³⁾	October 1, 1894	London: August 1, 1938
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	July 11, 1890	The Hague: April 6, 1951
<i>Finland</i>	September 20, 1921	London: May 30, 1953
<i>France</i> ⁴⁾	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Gabon</i> ¹⁾	February 29, 1964	Lisbon: February 29, 1964
<i>Germany</i>	May 1, 1903	Lisbon: January 4, 1962 ⁵⁾
<i>Greece</i>	October 2, 1924	London: November 27, 1953
<i>Haiti</i>	July 1, 1958	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Holy See</i>	September 29, 1960	London: September 29, 1960
<i>Hungary</i>	January 1, 1909	London: July 14, 1962
<i>Iceland</i>	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
<i>Indonesia</i> ¹⁾	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950
<i>Iran</i>	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Ireland</i>	December 4, 1925	London: May 14, 1958
<i>Israel</i> ¹⁾	March 24, 1950	London: March 24, 1950
<i>Italy</i>	July 7, 1884	London: July 15, 1955
<i>Ivory Coast</i> ¹⁾	October 23, 1963	Lisbon: October 23, 1963
<i>Japan</i>	July 15, 1899	London: August 1, 1938
<i>Laos</i> ¹⁾	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Lebanon</i>	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	July 14, 1933	London: January 28, 1951
<i>Luxembourg</i>	June 30, 1922	London: December 30, 1945
<i>Madagascar</i> ¹⁾	December 21, 1963	Lisbon: December 21, 1963
<i>Mexico</i>	September 7, 1903	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
<i>Monaco</i>	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Morocco</i>	July 30, 1917	London: January 21, 1941
<i>Netherlands</i> ⁶⁾	July 7, 1884	London: August 5, 1948
<i>New Zealand</i> ¹⁾	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946
<i>Niger</i> ¹⁾	July 5, 1964	Lisbon: July 5, 1964
<i>Nigeria</i>	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
<i>Norway</i>	July 1, 1885	Lisbon: May 10, 1964

Member States *)	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest text by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such text became effective
Poland	November 10, 1919	The Hague: November 22, 1931
Portugal ⁷⁾	July 7, 1884	London: November 7, 1949
Rumania	October 6, 1920	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
San Marino	March 4, 1960	London: March 4, 1960
Senegal ¹⁾	December 21, 1963	Lisbon: December 21, 1963
South Africa	December 1, 1947	London: December 1, 1947
Spain	July 7, 1884	London: March 2, 1956
Sweden	July 1, 1885	London: July 1, 1953
Switzerland	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: February 17, 1963
Syrian Arab Republic	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Tanzania ¹⁾	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
Trinidad and Tobago ¹⁾	August 1, 1964	Lisbon: August 1, 1964
Tunisia	July 7, 1884	London: October 4, 1942
Turkey	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957
United Arab Republic	July 1, 1951	London: July 1, 1951
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
United States of America ⁸⁾	May 30, 1887	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Upper Volta ¹⁾	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
Viet Nam ¹⁾	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	The Hague: October 29, 1928
(Total: 64 States)		

*) Explanation of type:

Heavy type: States bound by the Lisbon text (1958).*Italics:* States bound by the London text (1934).

Ordinary type: States bound by the Hague text (1925).

Bulgaria only is bound by the Washington text (1911).

1) The Convention has been applied, by virtue of Article 16^{bis} of the Convention, on the territories of the following States before their accession to full independence as from the dates indicated: Australia (August 5, 1907), Canada (September 1, 1923), Ceylon (June 10, 1905), Indonesia (October 1, 1888), Israel (Palestine, except Transjordan, September 12, 1933 to May 15, 1948), New Zealand (September 7, 1891), Tanzania (except Zanzibar, January 1, 1938), Trinidad and Tobago (May 14, 1908). For the following, the dates are under verification: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Ivory Coast, Laos, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta, Viet Nam.

2) The Convention has been applied to Papua and New Guinea since February 12, 1933, and to Norfolk Island, since July 29, 1936 (the London text has applied since February 5, 1960); The Hague text has been applied to Nauru since July 29, 1936.

3) Including the Faroe Islands.

4) Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; also applied to Overseas Territories.

5) Effective date of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany.

6) The Convention has been applied to Curaçao and Surinam since July 1, 1890 (the London text has applied since August 5, 1948).

7) Including the Azores and Madeira.

8) The Lisbon text has been applied to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Samoa and Guam since July 7, 1963.

Separate Agreement for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of Source (Madrid Agreement)

founded by the Madrid Agreement (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934) and Lisbon (1958)

Member States *)	Original date on which the State became bound by the Agreement	Latest text by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such text became effective
Brazil	October 3, 1896	The Hague: October 26. 1929
Ceylon ¹⁾	December 29, 1952	London: December 29. 1952
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11. 1964
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1. 1963
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951	The Hague: April 6. 1951
France ²⁾	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1. 1963
Germany	June 12, 1925	Lisbon: June 1. 1963 ³⁾
Hungary	June 5, 1934	London: July 14. 1962
Ireland	December 4, 1925	London: May 14. 1958
Israel ¹⁾	March 24, 1950	London: March 24. 1950
Italy	March 5, 1951	London: March 5. 1951
Japan	July 8, 1953	London: July 8. 1953
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30. 1947
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	London: January 28. 1951
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1. 1963
Morocco	July 30, 1917	London: January 21. 1941
New Zealand ¹⁾	July 29, 1931	London: May 17. 1947
Poland	December 10, 1928	The Hague: December 10. 1928
Portugal ⁴⁾	October 31, 1893	London: November 7. 1949
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25. 1960
Spain	July 15, 1892	London: March 2. 1956
Sweden	January 1, 1934	London: July 1. 1953
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic	September 1, 1924	London: September 30. 1947
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4. 1942
Turkey	August 21, 1930	London: June 27. 1957
United Arab Republic	July 1, 1952	London: July 1. 1952
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1. 1963
Viet Nam ¹⁾	December 8, 1956	London: December 8. 1956
(Total: 29 States)		

*) Explanation of type:

Heavy type: States bound by the Lisbon text (1958).

Italics: States bound by the London text (1934).

Ordinary type: States bound by the Hague text (1925).

¹⁾ The Agreement has been applied, by virtue of Article 5 of the Agreement, on the territories of the following States before their accession to full independence as from the dates indicated: Ceylon (September 1, 1913), Israel (Palestine, except Transjordan, September 12, 1933, to May 15, 1948), New Zealand (June 20, 1913), Viet Nam (date under verification).

²⁾ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; also applied to Overseas Territories.

³⁾ Effective date of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany.

⁴⁾ Including the Azores and Madeira.

Separate Union for the International Registration of Trademarks (Madrid Union)

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

Member States *)	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest text by which the State is bound and date on which the ratification of or accession to such text became effective **)
Austria	January 1, 1909	London: August 19, 1947
Belgium	July 15, 1892	London: November 24, 1939
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919	The Hague: March 3, 1933
France ¹⁾	July 15, 1892	London: June 25, 1939
Germany	December 1, 1922	London: June 13, 1939
Hungary	January 1, 1909	London: July 14, 1962
Italy	October 15, 1894	London: July 15, 1955
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	London: January 28, 1951
Luxembourg	September 1, 1924	London: March 1, 1946
Monaco ²⁾	April 29, 1956	London: April 29, 1956
Morocco	July 30, 1917	London: January 21, 1941
Netherlands	March 1, 1893	London: August 5, 1948
Portugal ³⁾	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949
Rumania	October 6, 1920	London: November 19, 1963
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25, 1960
Spain	July 15, 1892	London: March 2, 1956
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	London: November 24, 1939
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942
United Arab Republic ²⁾	July 1, 1952	London: July 1, 1952
Viet Nam ⁴⁾	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	The Hague: October 29, 1928
(Total: 21 States) ⁵⁾		

*) Explanation of type:

Heavy type: States bound by the London text (1934).

Italics: States bound by the Hague text (1925).

**) The Nice text (1957) will come into force on December 15, 1966, among those countries which have ratified or adhered to it before that date.

¹⁾ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; also applied to Overseas Territories.

²⁾ Monaco and the United Arab Republic only recognise trademarks registered under the Agreement after the date of their adhesion to the Union.

³⁾ Including the Azores and Madeira.

⁴⁾ This Agreement has been applied, by virtue of Article 11 of the Agreement, on the territory of Viet Nam before its accession to full independence since July 15, 1892 (date under verification).

⁵⁾ Turkey withdrew from the Union with effect from September 10, 1956. International registrations in effect on that date continue to be recognised by Turkey until they expire.

Separate Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (The Hague Union)

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

Member States *)	Date of Adhesion to the Union	Date on which the State became bound by the London text of the Agreement	Date on which the State became bound by the Additional Act of Monaco
Belgium	July 27, 1929	November 24, 1939	November 13, 1964
France ²⁾	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	December 1, 1962
Germany	June 1, 1928	June 13, 1939	December 1, 1962 ³⁾
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—
Indonesia ⁴⁾	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	—

Member States *)	Date of Adhesion to the Union	Date on which the State became bound by the London text of the Agreement	Date on which the State became bound by the Additional Act of Monaco
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 14, 1963
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—
Netherlands ⁵⁾	June 1, 1928	August 5, 1948	September 14, 1963
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	—
Switzerland	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	December 21, 1962
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—
United Arab Republic	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—
Viet Nam ⁴⁾	December 8, 1956	December 8, 1956	—
(Total: 14 States)			

*) Explanation of type:

Heavy type: States bound by the London text (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

Italics: States bound by the London text (1934).

1) The text revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960, has been signed by Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. *This text is not yet in force.*

2) Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; also applied to Overseas Territories.

3) Effective date of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany.

4) The Agreement has been applied, by virtue of Article 22 of the Agreement, on the territories of Indonesia and Viet Nam before their accession to full independence since June 1, 1928.

5) Including Curaçao and Surinam.

Separate Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied

founded by the Nice Agreement (1957)

Member States	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect
Australia	April 8, 1961
Belgium	June 6, 1962
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961
Denmark	November 30, 1961
France ¹⁾	April 8, 1961
Germany (Federal Republic of)	January 29, 1962
Israel	April 8, 1961
Italy	April 8, 1961
Lebanon	April 8, 1961
Monaco	April 8, 1961
Netherlands	August 20, 1962
Norway	July 28, 1961
Poland	April 8, 1961
Portugal	April 8, 1961
Spain	April 8, 1961
Sweden	July 28, 1961
Switzerland	August 20, 1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	April 15, 1963
(Total: 18 States)	

1) Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; also applied to Overseas Territories.

**Separate Union
for the Protection of Appellations of Origin
and their International Registration**

founded by the Lisbon Agreement (1958)

This Agreement was signed by Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Turkey. Thus far instruments of ratification have been deposited by Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France and Israel. Five ratifications are needed for entry into force. *Consequently, this Agreement is not yet in force.*

Paris Union

Change of Class — Netherlands

We have been informed that the Royal Dutch Embassy in Berne has notified the Swiss Federal Political Department that the Netherlands Government wishes to be placed, as from 1965, in Class III instead of Class IV for the purposes of its annual contribution towards the expenses of the International Bureau of the Paris Union.

The Embassy added in its note to the Federal Political Department that the decision of the Dutch Government was prompted by its complete satisfaction with the recent activities of the Bureau.

GENERAL STUDIES

The Scandinavian Patent Community

By Professor Berndt GODENHJELM, Helsinki

**Exclusive Distribution Agreements
and the Common Market Antitrust Law**

By Stephen P. LADAS

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
March 11 and 12, 1965 Geneva	Advisory Group of the International Committee of Novelty-Examining Patent Offices	Industrial property statistics; index of parallel patents	Austria, Canada, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Japan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	International Patent Institute, Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)
March 15 to 19, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Experts on Inventors' Certificates	To study the problem of inventors' certificates in relation to the Paris Convention	All Member States of the Paris Union	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Nations, Council of Europe, International Patent Institute, Organization of American States, Inter-American Association of Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Patent Agents
March 22 to April 2, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Experts on the Administrative Structure of International Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	To study a draft Convention on administrative structure	All Member States of the Paris and Berne Unions	United Nations, International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Council of Europe, International Patent Institute, Organization of American States, Inter-American Association of Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Bureau for Mechanical Reproduction, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, International Federation of Patent Agents, International Literary and Artistic Association
May 4 to 7, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Experts for the Classification of Goods and Services	To bring up to date the international classification	All Member States of the Nice Union	
July 5 to 14, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Governmental Experts preparatory to the Revision Conference of Stockholm (Copyright)	Examination of the amendments proposed by the Swedish/BIRPI Study Group for the revision of the Berne Convention	All Member States of the Berne Union	Certain Non-Member States of the Berne Union, Interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
September 28 to October 1, 1965 Geneva	Interunion Coordination Committee (3 rd Session)	Program and budget of BIRPI	Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union; United Nations

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
September 29 to October 1, 1965 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (1st Session)	Program and activities of the International Bureau of the Paris Union	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union; United Nations

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Tel Aviv	January 31 to February 2, 1965	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Conference of Presidents
New Delhi	February 6 to 12, 1965	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Congress
Paris	February 19, 1965	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Executive Committee and Annual General Assembly
Paris	March 1 to 6, 1965	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)	Federal Bureaux, Legislative Committee and Confederal Council
Namur	May 23 to 27, 1965	International League Against Unfair Competition	Congress
Stockholm	August 23 to 28, 1965	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Congress
Tokyo	April 11 to 16, 1966	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Congress

NEWS ITEMS

Changes in Heads of Patent Offices

AUSTRIA

We have been informed that *Hofrat* Richard Psenicka has retired as President of the Austrian Patent Office and has been succeeded by Dr. Gottfried Thaler.

We take this opportunity of congratulating the new President and wishing Mr. Psenicka a happy retirement.

NORWAY

We have been informed that Mr. Johan Helgeland has retired as Director of the Norwegian Patent Office and has been succeeded by Mr. Laef Nordstrand.

We take this opportunity of congratulating the new Director and wishing Mr. Helgeland a happy retirement.

Mr. Helgeland has asked BIRPI to convey, through *Industrial Property*, his thanks to the Heads of the various Patent Offices for their co-operation during his tenure of Office.