

Industrial Property

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INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Paris Union

Adhesion to the Lisbon Act

REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY

According to a communication received from the Swiss Federal Political Department, the following note was addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Paris Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

"In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department dated December 10, 1966, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the President of the Republic of Dahomey, in a letter of September 22, 1966, a copy of which is enclosed ¹⁾, addressed to the President of the Swiss Confederation, confirmed the membership of Dahomey of the International Union of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883. In this letter, the President of the Republic of Dahomey further notified to the Swiss Government the adhesion of his country to the Paris Convention, as last revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958.

"In conformity with Article 16 (3) of the said Convention, the adhesion of the Republic of Dahomey will take effect on January 10, 1967.

"With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the Bureau of the International Union, this State is placed, at its request, in the Sixth Class for the purposes of Article 13 (8) and (9) of the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon."

* * *

This adhesion will bring the Membership of the Paris Union to 75 countries ²⁾.

¹⁾ Omitted. (Ed.)

²⁾ Or 76 if East Germany or the German Democratic Republic is also considered as a party (see *Industrial Property*, 1964, p. 254). States disagree on this question.

Madrid Union

Invocation of Article 3^{bis} of the Nice Act

ITALY

According to a communication received from the Swiss Federal Political Department, the following notes have been addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Paris Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

"In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated December 14, 1966, the Swiss Em-

bassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, in a note of November 25, 1966, addressed to the Swiss Embassy in Rome, informed the Swiss Government that the Italian Republic invokes the benefits of Article 3^{bis} of the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Trademarks of April 14, 1891, as last revised at Nice on June 15, 1957."

RUMANIA

(Translation)

"In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated December 10, 1966, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that in a note of November 24, 1966, the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania at Berne informed the Federal Political Department that its Government invokes the benefits of Article 3^{bis} of the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Trademarks of April 14, 1891, as last revised at Nice on June 15, 1957."

Withdrawal by Czechoslovakia of the reservation made in respect of Article 3^{bis} of the Nice Act

According to a communication received from the Swiss Federal Political Department, the following note has been addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Madrid Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

"In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated December 12, 1966, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the following:

"In a note of, 1964¹⁾, the Embassy informed the Ministry that, according to a communication received from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the instrument of ratification of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Trademarks of April 14, 1891, as last revised at Nice on June 15, 1957, was accompanied by a declaration invoking the benefits of Article 3^{bis} of the said Agreement.

"Following the above-mentioned communication, the Embassy informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that, in a note of December 5, 1966, a copy of which is attached ²⁾, the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Berne has informed the Political Department of the withdrawal by Czechoslovakia of the reservation made in respect of Article 3^{bis} of the above-mentioned Agreement."

¹⁾ Date on which the different Embassies sent their respective notes. (Ed.)

²⁾ Omitted. (Ed.)

Entry into force of the Nice Act

The Nice Act of the Madrid Agreement entered into force on December 15, 1966, among the following fifteen countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

As to the German Democratic Republic or East Germany, see *Industrial Property*, 1964, page 254.

Article 3^{bis} of the Nice Act provides that any country may, at any time, notify the Government of the Swiss Confederation in writing that the protection resulting from the international registration shall not extend to that country unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requests it. The following nine countries have so far made such a notification (the dates in parentheses indicate the dates on which such notifications have or will become effective): Belgium (December 15, 1966), Italy (June 14, 1967), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Rumania (June 10, 1967), Spain (December 15, 1966), United Arab Republic (March 1, 1967).

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

On December 15, 1966, the following six countries were bound only by the London Act of 1934 (and were not yet bound by the Nice Act of 1957): Austria, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Tunisia, Viet Nam.

BIRPI East-West Industrial Property Symposium

(Budapest, 1966)

Note

Under the title, "BIRPI East-West Industrial Property Symposium," a meeting was organized by BIRPI, in cooperation with the Hungarian Authorities, in Budapest from October 30 to November 4, 1966.

The Symposium consisted of twenty-four lectures and the general discussion which followed each lecture. The discussions mostly took the form of questions by individual participants and answers from the lecturers concerned.

The lecturers dealt with the practical aspects of patent and trademark protection, including in particular the questions of securing protection, exploiting it through assignment and licensing, and defending it when infringed. The lecturers were well-known specialists in the subject matter. They were equal in number from Western countries and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The text of the lectures will be published by BIRPI, and the volume containing them will become available in the spring of 1967.

The lectures were spread over six half-day sessions, each of which was chaired by a different moderator. They were the following: Professor G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN, Director of BIRPI; Mr. Yuri MAKSAREV, Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Soviet Union; Mr. Edward J. BRENNER, Commissioner of Patents of the

United States of America; Mr. Ignaczy CZERWINSKI, President of the Patent Office of Poland; Dr. Kurt HAERTEL, President of the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Emil TASNÁDI, President of the National Office for Inventions of Hungary.

The lecturers, in the order in which they lectured, were the following:

Professor M. M. BOGUSLAWSKII, Moscow; Professor Rudolf BYSTRICKY, Prague; Dr. Richard MOSER VON FILSECK, Attorney-at-Law, Düsseldorf; Mr. Christopher ROBINSON, Q. C., Attorney-at-Law, Ottawa; Mr. N. A. CHIKHACHEV, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. C. M. R. DAVIDSON, Engineer and Patent Agent, The Hague; Mr. S. Iljich KOMOV, Director, USSR Institute for Priority Searches for Inventions, Moscow; Mr. J. LAVOIX, Engineer and Patent Agent, Paris; Mr. Jan DALEWSKY, Chief of Section, Polish Patent Office, Warsaw; Mr. Martin KALIKOW, Patent Counsel, General Electric Company, New York; Dr. Péter KATONA, Chief of the Legal Department, Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Budapest; Mr. Jean MONNET, Director, Société des Usines chimiques Rhône-Poulenc, Paris; Mr. Yuri Ivan SVYADOSTS, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. Francis C. BROWNE, Attorney-at-Law, Washington; Mr. L. A. INOZEMTSEV, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. Mario G. E. LUZZATI, Attorney-at-Law, Milan; Dr. K. NEUMANN, Attorney-at-Law, Prague; Dr. Rudolf E. BLUM, Attorney-at-Law, Zurich; Mr. Alberto DE ELZABURU M., Patent Agent, Madrid; Dr. Miloslav SPUNDA, Chief of the Trademarks Department, Czechoslovak Office for Patents and Inventions, Prague; Professor Ernesto D. ARACAMA-ZORRAQUIN, Attorney-at-Law, Buenos Aires; Dr. Jenő DÁN, Chief, Legal Department, "NIKEX," Budapest; Mr. L. A. ELLWOOD, Solicitor, London; Dr. Nenad JANKOVIC, Legal Advisor, Yugoslav Patent Office, Belgrade.

Participation in the Symposium was open to anyone. Unfortunately, however, applications for registration arriving in the last few weeks preceding the Symposium had to be refused because the number of applications exceeded the capacity of the conference hall.

Altogether there were 469 participants distributed as follows: Algeria 2, Argentina 3, Austria 10, Belgium 17, Bulgaria 11, Canada 3, Czechoslovakia 15, Denmark 5, Finland 2, France 48, German Democratic Republic (or East Germany) 11, Federal Republic of Germany 52, Hungary 122, Israel 3, Italy 13, Netherlands 9, Norway 1, Peru 1, Poland 7, Rumania 4, Spain 3, Sweden 9, Switzerland 25, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 10, United Kingdom 39, United States of America 26, Yugoslavia 10, the International Patent Institute 3, BIRPI 5. More than one hundred participants coming from outside Hungary were accompanied by their wives or other members of their families.

The Symposium was opened in the Grand Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by Professor G. H. C. Bodenhause, Director of BIRPI, and Dr. Jenő Szilbereky, Deputy Minister of Justice of Hungary. The opening remarks of the Director of BIRPI were as follows:

"It is an honor and a great pleasure for me to be able to participate, on behalf of the International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, in this opening ceremony of the East-West Industrial Property Symposium, sponsored by our Bureaux at the request of, and in collaboration with, the Hungarian authorities. It gives me great satisfaction to see here not only a strong delegation of these authorities, headed by His Excellency Dr. Szilbereky, Deputy Minister of Justice, seconded by Mr. Tasnádi, President of the National Office for Inventions of Hungary, but also the heads of Patent Offices and other prominent officials of other countries and of international organizations. I also greet here with great pleasure the presence of what we may consider as the cream of industrial property specialists from various parts of the world. We can only regret that we have had to turn down a number of applications for participation because the maximum number of participants which the conference room will hold had been reached.

"The interest thus shown in the Symposium augurs well for its success. The Symposium would seem to deserve such success in view of its purpose, which is the exchange of information on the protection of industrial property in regions which are now, wrongly but commonly, called East and West.

"The countries of these regions adhere to different economic and social systems. We, in our Bureaux, BIRPI, are strongly convinced that, in all these systems, the protection of industrial property, in whatever way or manner, is beneficial to the economy and is a matter of justice for the creative mind. In recent years, we have devoted much attention to the relationship between East and West in this field and we have done our best to improve this relationship. We could never, however, have succeeded to any appreciable extent if the circumstances had not been favorable and particularly if many governments, in both East and West, had not worked towards the same objective.

"One of these governmental efforts has been the Hungarian initiative to organize this Symposium. This is not the first meeting of its kind, but it is the first to be held in one of the countries of Eastern Europe and with the active collaboration of a government. It is a pleasure for me to congratulate the Hungarian Government on this initiative and to express my heartfelt thanks for the magnificent hospitality it is offering to the Symposium.

"In the performance of our duties in BIRPI, which I have mentioned above, we have found it possible to deal objectively with problems of industrial property which are of a legal or administrative nature and do not involve political aspects. We hope and trust that the Symposium will again prove and illustrate this feature and that it will contribute to a better understanding of the systems of protection of industrial property followed in different countries. The Symposium should also help to establish valuable personal relationships. Only with this understanding and these relationships can the protection of industrial property develop further, internationally, and be one of the important factors in bringing countries together.

"With this in mind, I express my sincere good wishes for the success of this Symposium."

The Hungarian hosts organized a rich program of social and touristic events.

On the evening preceding the opening, Dr. Szilbereky gave a reception to all the participants in the Hotel Gellért. On November 2, a whole-day excursion, by special train, took the participants to the City of Debrecen and to Hortobágy, a characteristic spot on the Hungarian Plain. On November 3, a special performance was held for the participants of the Symposium in the Hungarian State Opera House with a program consisting entirely of works by Béla Bartók. There was also sight-seeing in Budapest, particularly for the ladies for whose benefit a ladies' program was offered. The Symposium ended with a banquet for some five hundred persons offered by the Presidents of the Hungarian Office for Inventions and the Chamber of Commerce of Hungary.

The Symposium was generally considered by the participants to have been entirely successful. Much of the credit for this success is due to the Hungarian hosts, particularly Mr. Emil Tasnádi, President of the Hungarian Office of Inventions, and his devoted staff. It is a pleasant duty for BIRPI to renew in this Note its sincere thanks for the excellent work which the Hungarian hosts performed and for all that was done to make the stay of the participants both profitable and pleasant.

List of Participants

ALGÉRIE / ALGERIA

Azzedine BENDIAB, Farida BOUZID (M^{lle}).

ALLEMAGNE / GERMANY

(République fédérale d'Allemagne / Federal Republic of Germany)

Heinz BARDEHLE, Friedrich-Karl BEIER, Horst BEZZENBERGER, Volker BRAUN, Karl A. BROSE, Max H. BUNKE, George N. CADE, Gerda E.M. DANNEBERG (M^{me}), Joseph DELLIAN, Ernst DIETZE, Hans DORRIES, Hans-Günther EGGERT, Werner EITL, Adolf H. FISCHER, Ernst FISCHER, A. von FÜNER, Helmut GÖRTZ, Hans W. GROENING, Kurt HAERTEL, Günther HOEPFFNER, Klaus HOFFMANN, C.-H. HUSS, Hanno JÜHE, Elisabeth JUNG (M^{me}), Erich KNOPF, H. J. KRIEGER, Heidrun KRIEGER (M^{me}), Hermann LEINWEBER, Erich LICHTENSTEIN, MEURER-INFFELD, Richard MOSER VON FİLSECK, Rudolf MÜLLER, Richard MÜLLER-BÖRNER, Erich NEUGEBAUER, Walter OPPENHOFF, Eckehart Freiherr von PECHMANN, Wolfgang PISTORIUS, Bruno REITZNER, Anita RONSdorff (M^{me}), Martin RÖTTGER, Volker SCHMIED-KOWARZIK, Dieter SCHNEIDER, Hans-Otto SCHOLL, Gerhard SCHRICKER, Peter SCHÜTTERLE, Heinz-Peter TELTZ, J.-Detlev Freiherr von UEKKÜLL, Volker VOSSIUS, Gisela WEHLMANN (M^{me}), Erich WETZEL, Hans-Heinrich WEY, Herbert WIESSNER.

(République démocratique allemande / German Democratic Republic)

Helmut EXNER, Harry FELLHAUER, Joachim HEMMERLING, Franz JONKISCH, Wolfgang KRETSCHMER, Günter MÜHLKE, Hans NATHAN, Wolfgang SEIFFERT, Günter STILLER, Ernst WINKLBAUER, Udo WOLF.

ARGENTINE / ARGENTINA

Ernesto D. ARACAMA-ZORRAQUIN, Martin GUERRICO, Alfredo Domingo O'FARRELL.

AUTRICHE / AUSTRIA

Erich DUDESCHEK, Walter HAMBURGER, Walter A. HAMBURGER, Gerhard KARSCH, Heinrich PRETTENHOFER, Georg PUCHBERGER, Karl-Otto REGIUS, Alexander SONN, Gottfried THALER, Erich ZEINER.

BELGIQUE / BELGIUM

A. van der AUWERAER, Michel BEDE, Daniel BOCKSTAEL, Mario BOCKSTAEL, Jurgen BORNHOVD, J. de CLERCK, Raymond DUSSELDORP, Florent GEVERS, R. GRAND'RY, Larissa GRUSZOW (Mme), Bartholomew J. KISH, Jules LECOMTE, Camille MASSART, Fred S. SCHEUERMANN, Hans Rudolf STOCKLI, Henri VANDERBORCHT, Maurice VANDER HAEGHEN.

BULGARIE / BULGARIA

ANGELOV, Elena Dimitrova BANKOVA (Mme), Elena DIMITROVA (Mme), Simeon DJELEPON, Bonka GUENEVA (Mme), IBRISZIMOV, IVANCSEV, Grigorova Nadejda LAZAROVA (Mme), OSZIKOVSKIJ, TALEV, Dimitar Ivanov TOCHEV.

CANADA

Jean-Marc ROBIC Jr., Christopher ROBINSON, Alan SWABEY.

DANEMARK / DENMARK

Sigmund BØGET, John HOFMAN-BANG, K. HOST-MADSEN, Else JENSEN (Mme), Niels-Aage JENSEN.

ESPAGNE / SPAIN

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FINLANDE / FINLAND

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John E. BALTAY, BARNAY, Joseph BASS, R. BAUDIN, Gilbert BEAU DE LOMENIE, Jean-François BOISSEL, Jacques-René BOSSARD, Gérard BULTEAU, Gaëtan de Croy de CASTELET, R. CHAUCHARD, Pierre CHEREAU, Jean-Claude COMBALDIEU, Lucien CONVERT, Jacques CORRE, COUPRY, André CUER, Pierre DEVANT, Henri DURY, Georges FOLDES, Alexandre FRIDENSON, GAJAC, Renée GARITAINE (Mlle), Philippe GUILGUET, Alain GUYARD, Sophocles A. HERO, Anne HOSXE (Mme), Georges HOUSSARD, Guy KANN, Jacques KESSLER, J. LAVOIX, Jean LECAS, LECLERCQ, Jean LEMOINE, Jean-Charles MAGNIN, Casimir MASSALSKI, Paul MATHÉLY, Jean MONNET, Pierre MOREAU, Bernard de PASSEMAR, Yves PLASERAUD, Jean PROST, Serge RADMILOVITCH, Léonard SOEP, Jean-Pierre STENGER, Nicolas TCHERNILOVSKY-SOKOL, Philippe VEILLON, Andrée VUILLERMOZ (Mme), Zinovi WEINSTEIN.

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PÉROU / PERU

José VALENCIA.

POLOGNE / POLAND

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ROUMANIE / RUMANIA

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BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN, Director.
Dr. Arpad BOGSCH, Deputy Director, Secretary General of the Symposium
Mr. Vladimir DOLEZIL, Counsellor.
Mr. Albert Henri JACCARD, Head, Financial Services.
Mr. Henry ROSSIER, Head, Chancellery.

Committee of Experts to study a Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks, Trade Names, Indications of Source, and Unfair Competition

(Geneva, November 7 to 11, 1966)

Note

The Committee of Experts for the study of a model law for developing countries on inventions and technical know-how, which met in Geneva from October 19 to 23, 1964, had, in its final Recommendation noted "with satisfaction that BIRPI plans to establish draft model laws for developing countries on the protection of trademarks and other forms of industrial property and to submit for advice and review such drafts to committees of experts of developing countries to be called in 1965 on trademarks and in 1966 on other forms of industrial property" (Recommendation of the Committee of Experts, published in *Industrial Property*, 1964, pp. 235-238).

With the authorization of the competent organs of BIRPI, a single draft model law and an accompanying commentary were prepared covering trademarks and related subjects, i.e., trade names, indications of source and unfair competition, as these subjects relate to competition between enterprises in fields which cannot easily be dissociated.

These texts were communicated to the seventy-six developing countries invited to participate in the work of the Committee

of Experts and, for possible observations, to those States members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) which are not regarded as "developing countries" according to the criteria used in the United Nations circles, and which were not invited to the Committee. The Governments of certain of these countries took this opportunity and submitted their proposals regarding the draft. The same texts were also communicated for observations to the United Nations and to seven other international organizations which were all represented as observers at the meeting of the Committee and took an active part in the discussions of the Committee. The names of these organizations are included in the list of participants.

The Committee of Experts met in Geneva at the Headquarters of BIRPI, from November 7 to 11, 1966.

The following 32 countries were represented: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

The Committee worked under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Jogarao (India). The two elected Vice-Chairmen were: Mr. A. A. Habtu (Ethiopia) and Dr. O. Holguin Nuñez del Prado (Peru).

The Committee examined, article by article, the draft model law. It expressed its views on the possible improvements in both the draft law and the commentary; on the basis of this advice, BIRPI is now reviewing both texts. The new texts will probably be published in the course of 1967.

At the conclusion of its work, the Committee unanimously adopted a recommendation, the text of which is reproduced below:

Recommendation

of the Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks, Trade Names, Indications of Source, and Unfair Competition

The Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks, Trade Names, Indications of Source, and Unfair Competition, convened by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and composed exclusively of representatives of Governments of developing countries¹⁾,

Having met at Geneva from November 7 to 11, 1966,

After having examined, together with the observers of international intergovernmental²⁾ and non-governmental³⁾ organizations, the draft model law and the explanatory state-

¹⁾ Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Uruguay.

²⁾ United Nations, African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property (OAMPI), Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty of Central-American Economic Integration (SIECA).

³⁾ Inter-American Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IASPI), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Patent Agents, International League against Unfair Competition.

ment accompanying it (documents PJ/51/2 and 3) prepared by BIRPI and communicated to the invited Governments and organizations,

Expresses the view that the draft reflects the special needs of developing countries and represents a useful model for legislation in these countries;

Recommends that the model law and the explanatory statement, as revised on the basis of the discussions of the Committee, be transmitted to the Governments of developing countries, to the Governments of the States members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (if not already falling into the preceding category), to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the other international organizations invited to the meeting;

Recommends that BIRPI should continue to keep in touch with the Governments of developing countries and with all international organizations, conferences or other bodies which deal with the problems of developing countries, and to offer to them its assistance in connection with the adaptation or adoption of legislation in the field of marks, trade names, indications of source, and unfair competition, in the training of officials, and, more generally, in the evaluation of the role that industrial property and its protection play in the fostering of commerce and industry in developing countries;

And, in view of the important role which the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Union established by it and its International Office (BIRPI) can play in the commercial development and industrialization of developing countries,

And in view of the desirability of aiming at greater uniformity in the laws relating to industrial property,

Recommends that the developing countries which are not yet parties to the Paris Convention consider acceding thereto.

List of Participants

I. Countries

Algeria

Mrs. Ghaoutia Sellali, Director p. i., Industrial Property Office, Algiers.
Mr. Salah Bouzidi, Head of the Trademark Office, Industrial Property Office, Algiers.

Argentina

Mr. Luis Darío Vera, Head of Division, Secretariat of Industry, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia

Mr. René Ascarrunz Duran, Director-General of Industrial Property, Ministry of National Economy, La Paz.

Brazil

Mr. Jorge Carlos Ribeiro (Observer), Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Delegation of Brazil, Geneva.

Ceylon

Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, Acting Registrar of Companies, Colombo.

Chile

Mr. Gaston Illanes F., Attorney, Central Bank of Chile, Santiago.

Congo (Kinshasa)

Mr. Gustave Mulenda, First Secretary of Embassy, Embassy of Congo, Berne.

Ethiopia

Mr. Ato Assefa Habtu, Director-General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Addis-Abeba.

Ghana

Mr. Moses Abakah, Assistant Registrar-General, Accra.

India

Mr. A. Jogarao, D. Sc., Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Bombay.

Indonesia

Mr. Hartono Prodjomardojo, Director, Patent Office, Djakarta.

Iran

Mr. Mehdi Naraghi, Director of the Office for the Registration of Companies and Industrial Property, Teheran.

Iraq

Mr. Abdul Amir Mohamed Ali, Director, Industrial Property Division, Ministry of Economy, Baghdad.

Jordan

Mr. Ali Hindawi, Director, Trade and Companies Department, Ministry of National Economy, Amman.

Kenya

Mr. David Coward, Registrar-General, Nairobi.

Lebanon

Mr. Ruby Homsy, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Lebanon, Geneva.

Liberia

Mr. Augustine D. Jallah, Director of Archives, Patents, Trademarks and Copyright, Department of State, Monrovia.

Libya

Mr. Salem Errabti, Protection of Industrial and Commercial Property Office, Ministry of National Economy, Tripoli.
Mr. Munir Hawisa, Ministry of Industry, Tripoli.

Malaysia

Mr. Noor Naim Bin Dadameah, Registrar of Trade Marks, Kuala Lumpur.

Malta

Mr. Oliver Gulia, Senior Crown Counsel, Crown Advocate General's Chambers, Valletta.

Morocco

Mr. Abdeljalil Kabbaj, Director, Industrial Property Office, Casablanca.

Nicaragua

Mr. Julian Bendaña Silva, Coordination Office for Technical Assistance, Ministry of Economy, Managua.

Pakistan

Mr. S. M. Nasrullah, Registrar of Trade Marks, Karachi.

Peru

Mr. Oscar Holguín Nuñez del Prado, Head, Industrial Property Division, Ministerio de Fomento, Lima.

Philippines

Mr. Tiburcio S. Evalle, Director, Patent Office, Manila.

Singapore

Mr. Koh Eng Tian, State Counsel, Attorney-General's Chambers, Singapore.

Thailand

Mr. Somgiat Sitthisiri, Chief of Examination Section, Trade Marks Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok.

Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Richard Alfred Crane, Legal Department, Ministry of the Attorney-General, Port-of-Spain.

Tunisia

Mr. Mongi Azabou, Head, Commercial Section, Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie nationale, Tunis.

Uganda

Mr. G. S. Lule, Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents, Kampala.

United Arab Republic

Mr. Mostafa Mohamed El Difrawy, Contrôleur du Registre du Commerce, Administration de l'enregistrement et du contrôle commercial, Cairo.

Uruguay

Mr. Rubens Hector Garrido, Ministry of Industry and Labour, Montevideo.

II. Observers**(a) International Intergovernmental Organizations****United Nations**

Mr. Henri Cornil, Business and Trade Development Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva.

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

Mr. Germain Dieng, Head of the Trademarks and Designs Section, OAMPI, Yaoundé.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central-american Economic Integration (SIECA)

Mr. Gantama Fonseca Zúñigo, Head of the Legal Section, SIECA, Guatemala.

(b) International Non-Governmental Organizations**Inter-American Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASIPI)**

Dr. Ernesto D. Aracama Zorraquín, President, Buenos Aires.

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)

Dr. Stephen P. Ladas, Treasurer, New York.

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Dr. Stephen P. Ladas, Chairman, Commission for Industrial Property, New York.

Professor Pierre-Jean Pointet, Vice-President of the Commission for Industrial Property, Zurich.

Mr. Leslie A. Ellwood, Rapporteur of the Commission for Industrial Property, London.

International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI)

Mr. R. Jourdain, President of FICPI, Paris.

Mr. Eric H. Waters, New York.

International League against Unfair Competition

Professor H. Desbois, President, Paris.

Mr. J. Guyet, Attorney, Geneva.

III. Officers of the Meeting

Chairman: Dr. A. Jogarao (India).

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ato Assefa Habtu (Ethiopia).

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Oscar Holguin Nuñez del Prado (Peru).

IV. BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.

Mr. Charles-L. Magnin, Deputy Director.

Mr. G. R. Wipf, Counsellor.

Miss G. Davies, Legal Assistant.

LEGISLATION**ALGERIA****Circular****relating to the Legislation on Designs¹⁾**

Applicants and authorized agents are informed that by reason of the belated publication of the fees applicable for designs, applications for the maintenance in force of deposits valid as on July 3, 1962, may be filed with the National Office of Industrial Property (ONPI) up to February 28, 1967, at the latest.

In order to ensure continuity of protection, it is stipulated that the maintenance in force will be effective from July 3, 1962, to July 3, 1972, in application of Articles 13 (paragraph 1) and 29 of Ordinance No. 66-86, of April 28, 1966²⁾.

Applications shall include the following documents:

- an application for the maintenance in force;
- a certificate of identity of the design;
- a declaration of non-cessation of utilization of the design;
- a power of attorney under seal if the applicant is represented by an agent;
- a receipt for payment of the required fees.

¹⁾ Communication received from the Algerian National Office of Industrial Property. — BIRPI translation.

²⁾ See *Industrial Property*, 1966, p. 251.

AUSTRALIA**Trade Marks Act 1955-1958¹⁾**

An Act relating to Trade Marks

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:

PART I**Preliminary****Short title**

1. — This Act may be cited as the *Trade Marks Act 1955-1958*¹⁾.

¹⁾ The *Trade Marks Act 1955-1958* comprises the *Trade Marks Act 1955*, as amended. Particulars of the Principal Act and of the amending Act are set out in the following Table:

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement
Trade Marks Act 1955 . . .	No. 20, 1955	15th June, 1955	1st August 1958
Trade Marks Act 1958 . . .	No. 42, 1958	23rd September, 1958	23rd September, 1958

Commencement

2. — This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation²).

Parts

3. — This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:

Part I	Preliminary (Sections 1-9)
Part II	Administration (Sections 10-13)
Part III	The Register of Trade Marks (Sections 14-23)
Part IV	Registrable Trade Marks (Sections 24-39)
Part V	Applications for Registration (Sections 40-48)
Part VI	Opposition to Registration (Sections 49-52)
Part VII	Registration and Effect of Registration (Sections 53-68)
Part VIII	Renewal of Registration (Sections 69-72)
Part IX	Registered Users (Sections 73-81)
Part X	Assignment of Trade Marks (Section 82)
Part XI	Certification Trade Marks (Sections 83-92)
Part XII	Defensive Trade Marks (Sections 93-97)
Part XIII	Protection of Trade Marks (Sections 98-107)
Part XIV	International Arrangements (Sections 108-110)
Part XV	The Appeal Tribunal (Sections 111-116)
Part XVI	Miscellaneous (Sections 117-147)

Repeal

4. — The Acts specified in the first column of the Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent respectively specified in the second column of that Schedule.

Application of Act

5. — (1) This Act applies to and in relation to applications for the registration of trade marks made after the commencement of this Act and to and in relation to trade marks registered on those applications.

(2) Subject to section ninety of this Act, this Act also applies to and in relation to trade marks registered under the repealed Acts and those trade marks shall, subject to the next succeeding sub-section, be deemed to be registered in Part A of the Register.

(3) The Registrar may, on the application of the registered proprietor of a trade mark referred to in the last preceding sub-section, transfer the trade mark from Part A to Part B of the Register.

(4) Subject to section ninety of this Act, the repealed Acts apply, notwithstanding their repeal, to and in relation to applications for the registration of trade marks made before the commencement of this Act and to and in relation to the registration of trade marks on those applications, but this Act applies to and in relation to trade marks so registered and those trade marks shall, subject to the next succeeding sub-section, be deemed to be registered in Part A of the Register.

(5) Before the acceptance of an application for the registration of a trade mark made before the commencement of this Act, the Registrar may, upon the request of the applicant, treat the application as an application for registration in Part B of the Register and deal with the application accordingly.

(6) The repealed Acts apply, notwithstanding their repeal, to and in relation to applications for the registration of a person as the registered user of a trade mark made before the commencement of this Act and to and in relation to the registration of persons as registered users on those applications, but this Act applies to and in relation to persons so registered.

Definitions

6. — (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears —

“assignment” means assignment by act of the parties concerned;

“Australia” includes the Territories of the Commonwealth to which this Act extends;

“Convention country” means a country in respect of which there is in force for the time being a Proclamation declaring that country to be a Convention country for the purposes of this Act;

“legal practitioner” means a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth;

“limitations” means limitations of the right to the exclusive use of a trade mark given by the registration of the trade mark, including limitations of that right as to —

(a) mode of use;

(b) use within a territorial area within Australia; or

(c) use in relation to goods to be exported to a market outside Australia;

“mark” includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral, or any combination thereof;

“permitted use”, in relation to a registered trade mark, means the use of the trade mark —

(a) by a registered user of the trade mark in relation to goods —

(i) with which he is connected in the course of trade;

(ii) in respect of which the trade mark remains registered; and

(iii) for which he is registered as a registered user; and

(b) which complies with any conditions or restrictions to which his registration is subject;

“person” includes a body politic and a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate;

“registered proprietor”, in relation to a trade mark, means the person for the time being entered in the Register as proprietor of the trade mark;

“registered trade mark” means a trade mark which is registered under this Act;

“registered user” means a person who is registered as such under section seventy-four of this Act;

“the Deputy Registrar” means the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks holding office under this Act;

“the expiration of the last registration”, in relation to a registered trade mark, means the date of the expiration of the original registration of the trade mark or of the last renewal of registration, as the case may be;

² The date fixed was 1st August, 1958; see *Gazette*, 1958, p. 2115.

"the *Official Journal*" means the Official Journal referred to in section one hundred and seventy-five of the *Patents Act* 1952-1955;

"the Register" means the Register of Trade Marks under this Act;

"the Registrar" means the Registrar of Trade Marks holding office under this Act;

"the repealed Acts" means the Acts repealed by this Act;

"this Act" includes the regulations;

"trade mark" means —

(a) except in relation to Part XI, a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating, or so as to indicate, a connection in the course of trade between the goods and a person who has the right, either as proprietor or as registered user, to use the mark, whether with or without an indication of the identity of that person; and

(b) in relation to Part XI, a mark registrable, or registered in Part C of the Register;

"transmission" means transmission by operation of law, devolution on the personal representative of a deceased person and any other mode of transfer not being assignment;

"word" includes an abbreviation of a word.

(2) In this Act —

(a) references to the use of a mark shall be construed as references to the use of a printed or other visual representation of the mark; and

(b) references to the use of a mark in relation to goods shall be construed as references to the use of the mark upon, or in physical or other relation to, goods.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, a trade mark shall be deemed to be deceptively similar to another trade mark if it so nearly resembles that other trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion.

Crown to be bound

7. — This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth and of the several States.

Extension to Territories

8. — This Act extends to Norfolk Island, the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, as if each of those Territories were part of the Commonwealth, and no application for the registration of a trade mark is receivable under a law (other than this Act) in force in any of those Territories.

No new application to be made under State Acts

9. — An application for the registration of a trade mark under a State Act relating to the registration of trade marks is not receivable.

PART II

Administration

Registrar and other officers

10. — (1) There shall be a Registrar of Trade Marks, who shall under the Attorney-General, have the chief control of the Trade Marks Office.

(2) Until the Governor-General otherwise determines, the Commissioner of Patents shall be the Registrar of Trade Marks.

(3) There shall be a Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks, who shall, subject to the control of the Registrar of Trade Marks, have all the powers and functions of the Registrar of Trade Marks under this Act, other than the powers of the Registrar under the next succeeding section.

(3A) Until the Governor-General otherwise determines, the Deputy Commissioner of Patents shall be the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks.

(4) Where, under this Act, the exercise of a power or function by the Registrar, or the operation of a provision of this Act, is dependent upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the Registrar in relation to a matter, that power or function may be exercised by the Deputy Registrar, or that provision may operate, as the case may be, upon the opinion, belief or state of mind of the Deputy Registrar in relation to that matter.

(5) There shall be one or more Assistant Registrars of Trade Marks.

(6) There shall be so many Examiners of Trade Marks as are necessary.

(7) Persons holding office as Examiners of Trade Marks at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold that office.

Delegation by Registrar

11. — (1) The Registrar of Trade Marks may, in relation to a particular matter or class of matters, by writing under his hand, delegate all or any of his powers or functions under this Act (except this power of delegation) to an Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks, so that the delegated powers and functions may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matter or class of matters specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2) A delegation under this section is revocable at will and does not prevent the exercise of a power or function by the Registrar of Trade Marks or by the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks.

Trade Marks Office and sub-offices

12. — (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be an office which shall be known as the Trade Marks Office.

(2) There shall be a sub-office of the Trade Marks Office in each State.

(3) A document required or permitted by this Act to be lodged at the Trade Marks Office may be lodged at a sub-office of the Trade Marks Office and a reference in this Act to lodgment at the Trade Marks Office includes a reference to lodgment at a sub-office of the Trade Marks Office.

Seal of Trade Marks Office

13. — There shall be a seal of the Trade Marks Office and impressions of the seal shall be judicially noticed.

PART III

The Register of Trade Marks

Register of Trade Marks

14. — (1) There shall be kept at the Trade Marks Office a Register of Trade Marks, in which shall be entered —

- (a) particulars of registered trade marks; and
- (b) such other matters as are prescribed.

(2) The Register shall be divided into four parts, which shall be known as Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D, respectively.

(3) Subject to the next succeeding sub-section, the Register of Trade Marks existing at the commencement of this Act shall be incorporated with and form part of Part A of the Register under this Act.

(4) The Registrar shall transfer from Part A of the Register to Part C of the Register marks registered as standardization trade marks under the repealed Acts.

Trusts not to be noticed

15. — Notice of a trust, expressed, implied or constructive, shall not be entered in the Register or be received by the Registrar.

Inspection of Register

16. — The Register shall be open to the inspection of the public at all convenient times.

Register and certified copies to be evidence

17. — (1) The Register is evidence of all matters required or authorized by this Act to be entered in the Register.

(2) The Registrar may, subject to this Act, supply copies of or extracts from the Register, or of or from a document or publication in the Trade Marks Office, certified by writing under his hand and the seal of the Trade Marks Office and a copy or extract so certified and sealed is admissible in evidence in all courts and proceedings without further proof or production of the original.

(3) The Registrar may, subject to this Act, certify, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Trade Marks Office —

- (a) that an entry, matter or thing required by or under this Act or the repealed Acts to be made or done, or not to be made or done, has, or has not, as the case may be, been made or done; or
- (b) that a book, document or publication in the Trade Marks Office was made available for public inspection in the Trade Marks Office on the date specified in the certificate,

and such a certificate is evidence of the statements contained in the certificate.

False entries in Register

18. — A person shall not wilfully —

- (a) make or cause to be made a false entry in the Register; or
- (b) produce or tender in evidence a document falsely purporting to be a copy of or extract from an entry in the Register or of or from a document in the Trade Marks Office.

Penalty: Imprisonment for three years.

Correction of Register

19. — (1) The Registrar may, on application by the registered proprietor of a trade mark, amend or alter the Register by —

- (a) correcting an error in the entry of a trade mark in the Register;
- (b) entering a change in the name, address or description of the registered proprietor;
- (c) cancelling the entry of a trade mark in the Register;
- (d) amending the specification of the goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered but so that the amendment does not in any way extend the rights given by the registration of the trade mark; or
- (e) entering a disclaimer or memorandum relating to the trade mark which does not in any way extend the rights given by the registration of the trade mark,

and may make any consequential amendment or alteration in the certificate of registration, and for that purpose may require the certificate of registration to be produced to him.

(2) The Registrar may, on request made by a registered user of a trade mark, correct an error, or enter a change, in the name, address or description of the registered user.

(3) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under sub-section (1) of this section.

Registration of assignment

20. — (1) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment or transmission to a registered trade mark, he shall make application to the Registrar to register his title, and the Registrar shall, on receipt of the application and of proof of title to his satisfaction, register that person as the proprietor of the trade mark in respect of the goods in respect of which the assignment or transmission has effect and cause particulars of the assignment or transmission to be entered in the Register.

(2) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under the last preceding sub-section.

(3) Except in the case of an appeal under this section or of an application under section twenty-two of this Act, a document or instrument in respect of which no entry has been made in the Register in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section is not, unless the court otherwise directs, admissible in evidence in a court in proof of a title to a registered trade mark.

Alteration of registered trade mark

21. — (1) The registered proprietor of a trade mark may apply to the Registrar for leave to alter the trade mark in a manner not substantially affecting its identity and the Registrar may refuse the leave or grant it on such terms and subject to such conditions and limitations as he thinks fit.

(2) The Registrar may cause an application under this section to be advertised in the *Official Journal* where it appears to him that it is desirable to do so.

(3) A person may, within the prescribed time, give notice to the Registrar of opposition to the application and shall serve a copy of the notice on the applicant.

(4) The Registrar shall, after hearing the parties, if desirous of being heard, decide the matter.

(5) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under the last preceding sub-section.

(6) Where leave is granted, notice of leave having been granted shall be advertised in the *Official Journal* and the advertisement shall include the trade mark as altered unless the trade mark has already been advertised in the form to which it has been altered in an advertisement under sub-section (2) of this section.

Rectification of Register

22. — (1) Subject to this Act, the High Court may, on the application of a person aggrieved or of the Registrar, order the rectification of the Register —

- (a) by the making of an entry wrongly omitted to be made in the Register;
- (b) by the expunging or amendment of an entry wrongly made in or remaining in the Register;
- (c) by the insertion in the Register of a condition or limitation affecting the registration of a trade mark which ought to be inserted; or
- (d) by the correction of an error or defect in the Register.

(2) On application to the High Court by a person aggrieved or by the Registrar, the High Court may make such order as it thinks fit for expunging or varying the registration of a trade mark, on the ground of a contravention of, or failure to observe, a condition or limitation entered in the Register in relation to the trade mark.

(3) The power to order the rectification of the Register conferred by this section includes power to order the removal of a registration in Part A of the Register to Part B of the Register.

(4) The Registrar shall not make application to the High Court under this section unless he considers the application desirable in the public interest.

(5) Notice of an application to the High Court under this section (other than an application by the Registrar) shall be given to the Registrar, who may appear and be heard and shall appear if so directed by the High Court.

(6) An office copy of an order under this section shall be served on the Registrar, who shall, upon receipt of the order, take such steps as are necessary to give effect to the order.

Provisions as to non-use of trade mark

23. — (1) Subject to this section and to section ninety-three of this Act, the High Court or the Registrar may, on application by a person aggrieved, order a trade mark to be removed from the Register in respect of any of the goods in respect of which it is registered, on the ground —

- (a) that the trade mark was registered without an intention in good faith on the part of the applicant for registration that it should be used in relation to those goods by him or, if it was registered under sub-section (1) of section forty-five of this Act, by the body corporate or registered user concerned, and that there has, in fact, been no use

in good faith of the trade mark in relation to those goods by the registered proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark for the time being earlier than one month before the application; or

- (b) that, up to one month before the date of the application, a continuous period of not less than three years had elapsed during which the trade mark was a registered trade mark and during which there was no use in good faith of the trade mark in relation to those goods by the registered proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark for the time being.

(2) Except where an applicant has been permitted under section thirty-four of this Act to register a substantially identical or deceptively similar trade mark in respect of the goods to which the application relates, or the High Court or the Registrar is of opinion that the applicant can properly be permitted to register such a trade mark, the High Court or the Registrar may refuse an application made under the last preceding sub-section in relation to any goods if there has been, before the relevant date or during the relevant period, as the case may be, use in good faith of the trade mark by the registered proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark for the time being in relation to goods of the same description, being goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered.

(3) Where, in relation to goods in respect of which a trade mark is registered —

- (a) the matters referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of this section are shown as far as regards failure to use the trade mark in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in a particular place in Australia (otherwise than for export from Australia), or in relation to goods to be exported to a particular market outside Australia; and
- (b) a person has been permitted under section thirty-four of this Act to register a substantially identical or deceptively similar trade mark in respect of those goods under a registration extending to use in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in that place (otherwise than for export from Australia), or in relation to goods to be exported to that market, or the High Court or the Registrar is of opinion that that person might properly be permitted to register such a trade mark,

the High Court or the Registrar may, on application by that person, direct that the registration of the first-mentioned trade mark shall be subject to such conditions or limitations as the High Court or the Registrar thinks proper for securing that that registration shall cease to extend to use of the trade mark in relation to goods to be sold, or otherwise traded in, in that place (otherwise than for export from Australia), or in relation to goods to be exported to that market.

(4) An applicant is not entitled to rely, for the purposes of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1), or for the purposes of sub-section (3), of this section, on failure to use a trade mark if the failure is shown to have been due to special circumstances in the trade and not to an intention not to use or to abandon the trade mark in relation to the goods to which the application relates.

(5) Where proceedings concerning a trade mark are pending in a court, an application under this section shall not be made except to the High Court.

(6) If the Registrar considers that an application made to him under this section ought to be decided by the High Court, he may refer the application to the High Court and the High Court may hear and determine the application as though it had been made to the High Court in the first instance.

(7) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from an order or direction of the Registrar under this section.

(8) An application to the High Court under this section shall be made as prescribed by Rules of Court and an application to the Registrar shall be made as prescribed by the regulations.

(9) An office copy of an order of the High Court under this section shall be served on the Registrar who shall take such steps as are necessary to give effect to the order.

PART IV

Registrable Trade Marks

Registrable trade marks - Part A

24. — (1) A trade mark is registrable in Part A of the Register if it contains or consists of —

- (a) the name of a person represented in a special or particular manner;
- (b) the signature of the applicant for registration or of some predecessor in his business;
- (c) an invented word;
- (d) a word not having direct reference to the character or quality of the goods in respect of which registration is sought and not being, according to its ordinary meaning, a geographical name or a surname; or
- (e) any other distinctive mark.

(2) A name, signature or word (not being a name, signature or word described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the last preceding sub-section) is not registrable in Part A of the Register unless it is, by evidence, shown to be distinctive.

(3) A trade mark may be registered in Part A of the Register in respect of any goods notwithstanding the registration of the trade mark or of a part or parts of the trade mark in Part B of the Register, in the name of the same person, in respect of the same or different goods.

Registrable trade marks - Part B

25. — (1) A trade mark is registrable in Part B of the Register if it is distinctive, or is not distinctive but is capable of becoming distinctive, of goods in respect of which registration of the trade mark is sought and with which the applicant for registration is or may be connected in the course of trade.

(2) A trade mark may be registered in Part B of the Register in respect of any goods notwithstanding the registration of the trade mark or of a part or parts of the trade mark in Part A of the Register, in the name of the same person, in respect of the same or different goods.

Distinctiveness

26. — (1) For the purposes of this Act, a trade mark is not distinctive of the goods of a person unless it is adapted to distinguish goods with which that person is or may be connected in the course of trade from goods in respect of which no such connection subsists, either generally or, where the trade mark is sought to be registered, or is registered, subject to conditions or limitations, in relation to use subject to those conditions or limitations.

(2) In determining whether a trade mark is distinctive, regard may be had to the extent to which —

- (a) the trade mark is inherently adapted so to distinguish; and
- (b) by reason of the use of the trade mark or of any other circumstances, the trade mark does so distinguish.

(3) Where —

- (a) an application for registration of a trade mark has been made by a person;
- (b) before the date of the application, the trade mark was used by a person other than the applicant under the control of, and with the consent and authority of, the applicant;
- (c) an application has been made by the applicant and that other person for the registration of that other person as a registered user of the trade mark; and
- (d) the Registrar is satisfied that that other person is entitled to be registered as a registered user of the trade mark immediately after the registration of the trade mark,

the Registrar may, for the purpose of determining whether the trade mark is distinctive of the goods of the applicant, treat use of the trade mark by that other person as equivalent to use of the trade mark by the applicant and may make an order that the trade mark is so distinctive.

(4) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from an order of the Registrar under the last preceding sub-section.

(5) Where an order is made under sub-section (3) of this section that the trade mark is distinctive of the goods of the applicant, the registration of the trade mark shall cease to have effect if, at the expiration of the prescribed period or such further period, not exceeding six months, as the Registrar allows, that other person has not become registered as the registered user of the trade mark.

Trade marks in colour

27. — (1) A trade mark may be limited in whole or in part to one or more colours and, in that case, the fact that the trade mark is so limited shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining whether the trade mark is distinctive.

(2) In so far as a trade mark is registered without limitation as to colour it shall be deemed to be registered for all colours.

Scandalous and improper marks

28. — A mark —

- (a) the use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion;
- (b) the use of which would be contrary to law;

- (c) which comprises or contains scandalous matter; or
 - (d) which would otherwise be not entitled to protection in a court of justice,
- shall not be registered as a trade mark.

*Registration may be refused of certain words, etc.,
in trade marks*

29. — (1) The Registrar may refuse to accept an application for the registration of a trade mark which contains or consists of any of the following marks or a mark so nearly resembling any of those marks as to be likely to be taken for that mark:

- (a) the word or words "Patent", "Patented", "By Royal Letters Patent", "Registered", "Registered Design", "Copyright", "To counterfeit this is a forgery", or a word or words to the like effect;
- (b) a representation of the Sovereign or of a member of the Royal Family;
- (c) a representation of —
 - (i) the Royal Arms, crests, armorial bearings, insignia or devices;
 - (ii) any of the Royal crowns; or
 - (iii) the national flag of a part of the Queen's dominions;
- (d) the word "Royal" or any other word, or any letters or device, likely to lead persons to think that the applicant has or has had Royal or Government patronage or authority;
- (e) a representation of the Arms, or of any flag or seal, of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth;
- (f) a representation of the Arms or emblem of a city or town in Australia or of a public authority or public institution in Australia;
- (g) a representation of a mark notified by the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property as not entitled to registration under international arrangements; or
- (h) a mark which is specified in the regulations as being, for the purposes of this section, a prohibited mark.

(2) The regulations may provide that a mark in relation to which the last preceding sub-section applies (not being a registered trade mark or a mark in use in good faith as a trade mark) shall not be used as a trade mark or as part of a trade mark, either at all or after a date specified in the regulations.

Names, etc., of living persons

30. — (1) Where a person makes an application for registration of a trade mark which consists of or includes the name or a representation of a living person or of a person believed by the Registrar to be living, the Registrar may require the applicant to furnish him with the consent of that person to the name or representation appearing on the trade mark before he proceeds with the registration of the trade mark.

(2) Where a person makes an application for registration of a trade mark which consists of or includes the name or a representation of a person recently dead, or of a person believed by the Registrar to be recently dead, the Registrar may

require the applicant to furnish him with the consent of the legal representative of the deceased person to the name or representation appearing on the trade mark before he proceeds with the registration of the trade mark.

(3) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under either of the last two preceding sub-sections.

Trade marks to be registered for particular goods

31. — (1) A trade mark shall be registered in respect of any or all of the goods comprised in a prescribed class of goods.

(2) If a question arises as to the class in which goods are comprised, that question shall be decided by the Registrar and the decision of the Registrar is not subject to appeal and shall not be called in question in an appeal or other proceedings under this Act.

Disclaimers

32. — (1) If a trade mark —

- (a) contains parts —
 - (i) which are not the subject of separate applications by the proprietor for registration as trade marks; or
 - (ii) which are not separately registered by the proprietor as trade marks; or
- (b) contains matter which is common to the trade or is otherwise not distinctive,

the Registrar, the Appeal Tribunal or the High Court, in deciding whether the trade mark shall be registered or shall remain upon the Register, may, in his or its discretion, require as a condition that the proprietor shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use of any of those parts, or of that matter, to the exclusive use of which the Registrar, the Appeal Tribunal or the High Court holds the proprietor not to be entitled or that the proprietor shall make such other disclaimer as the Registrar, the Appeal Tribunal or the High Court considers to be proper for the purpose of defining the rights of the proprietor under the registration.

(2) No such disclaimer affects the rights of the proprietor of the trade mark which do not arise out of the registration of the trade mark.

Identical marks

33. — (1) Subject to this Act, a trade mark is not capable of registration by a person in respect of goods if it is substantially identical with or deceptively similar to a trade mark which is registered, or is the subject of an application for registration, by another person in respect of the same goods or of goods of the same description, unless the date of registration of the first-mentioned trade mark is, or will be, earlier than the date of registration of the second-mentioned trade mark.

(2) The Registrar may defer acceptance of the application for registration of the first-mentioned trade mark until the second-mentioned trade mark has been registered.

Concurrent use

34. — (1) In case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Registrar,

make it proper so to do, the Registrar may permit the registration of trade marks which are substantially identical or deceptively similar, or, but for the honest concurrent use or other special circumstances would be deceptively similar, for the same or different goods, by more than one proprietor subject to such conditions and limitations (if any) as the Registrar imposes.

(2) Where a person has, by himself or his predecessors in business, continuously used a trade mark before the use, or before the date of registration, whichever is the earlier, of another registered trade mark by the registered proprietor of that other trade mark, by his predecessors in business or by a registered user of that other trade mark, the Registrar shall not refuse to register the first-mentioned trade mark by reason of the registration of that other trade mark.

Jointly owned trade marks

35. — (1) Where the relations between two or more persons interested in a trade mark are such that no one of them is entitled as between himself and the other or others to use the trade mark except —

- (a) on behalf of both or all of them; or
- (b) in relation to goods with which both or all of them are connected in the course of trade,

those persons may be registered as joint proprietors of the trade mark, and this Act has effect in relation to any rights of those persons to the use of the trade mark as if those rights were rights of a single person.

(2) Subject to the last preceding sub-section, nothing in this Act authorizes the registration of two or more persons who use a trade mark independently, or propose so to use it, as joint proprietors of the trade mark.

Association of trade marks

36. — (1) Where a trade mark which is registered, or is the subject of an application for registration, in respect of any goods —

- (a) is substantially identical with another trade mark which is registered, or is the subject of an application for registration, in the name of the same proprietor in respect of the same goods or goods of the same description; or
- (b) so nearly resembles such a trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion if used by a person other than the proprietor,

the Registrar may, at any time, require that the trade marks shall be entered in the Register as associated trade marks.

(2) On application made by the registered proprietor of two or more associated trade marks, the Registrar may, if he is satisfied that there would be no likelihood of deception or confusion being caused, dissolve the association with respect to one or more of those trade marks and amend the Register accordingly.

(3) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under either of the last two preceding sub-sections.

Assignment of associated trade marks

37. — Associated trade marks are assignable or transmissible only as a whole and not separately, but, subject to this Act, they shall for all other purposes be deemed to have been registered as separate trade marks.

Use of trade marks whether associated or otherwise

38. — (1) Where, under this Act, use of a trade mark is required to be proved for any purpose, the Registrar, the Appeal Tribunal or the High Court may, if and so far as he or it thinks right, accept use of an associated registered trade mark or of the trade mark with additions or alterations not substantially affecting the identity of the trade mark, as an equivalent for the use required to be proved.

(2) The use of the whole of a registered trade mark shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be also a use of any registered trade mark, being a part thereof, registered in the name of the same proprietor.

Series of trade marks

39. — (1) Where a person who claims to be the proprietor of several trade marks for the same goods or for goods of the same description within a single class seeks to register those trade marks and the trade marks, although they resemble each other in material particulars, differ in respect of —

- (a) statements or representations as to the goods in respect of which the trade marks are used or proposed to be used;
- (b) statements or representations as to number, price, quality or names of places;
- (c) other matter which is not distinctive and does not substantially affect the identity of the trade marks; or
- (d) colour,

or in respect of any two or more of those matters, the trade marks may be registered as a series in one registration.

(2) All the trade marks in a series of trade marks so registered shall be deemed to be, and shall be registered as, associated trade marks.

PART V

Applications for Registration

Application for registration

40. — (1) A person who claims to be the proprietor of a trade mark may make application to the Registrar for the registration of that trade mark in Part A or Part B of the Register.

(2) The application —

- (a) shall specify the goods in respect of which registration is sought; and
- (b) shall be lodged by being left at, or delivered by post to, the Trade Marks Office.

(3) An application shall not be made in respect of goods comprised in more than one class.

Application to be examined

41. — An Examiner shall, in respect of each application, ascertain and report whether —

- (a) the application is as prescribed; and
- (b) the trade mark is capable of registration under this Act.

Action on Examiner's report

42. — (1) If the Examiner reports adversely to an application under the last preceding section, the applicant may amend the application so as to remove the grounds of objection and the amended application shall be again reported on in like manner as the original application.

(2) If the applicant does not amend the application to the satisfaction of the Registrar, the Registrar may direct that the application be amended to his satisfaction within such time as the Registrar allows.

(3) An amendment shall not be made or directed under either of the last two preceding sub-sections if the amendment would substantially affect the identity of the trade mark before amendment.

(4) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a direction of the Registrar under sub-section (2) of this section.

Division of application

43. — (1) Where a part of a trade mark which is the subject of an application for registration is separately registrable as a trade mark, the applicant may, before the application has been accepted or refused, make a further application for the registration of that part in respect of goods in relation to which the first-mentioned application was made.

(2) A further application so made shall, if the Registrar so directs, be deemed to have been lodged on the date on which the first-mentioned application was lodged.

(3) Where an application has been made for registration of a trade mark in respect of certain goods and, before the application has been accepted or refused, the applicant has made a further application for the registration of that trade mark in respect of goods included in the description of goods in respect of which the first-mentioned application was made, the Registrar may direct that the further application shall be deemed to have been lodged on the date on which the first-mentioned application was lodged.

(4) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a direction of the Registrar under either of the last two preceding sub-sections.

Acceptance of application

44. — (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that there is no lawful ground of objection to an application, or that the grounds of objection to an application have been removed, the Registrar shall accept the application without conditions or limitations or subject to such conditions or limitations as he thinks fit; if he is not so satisfied, he may refuse to accept the application.

(2) In the case of an application for registration of a trade mark in Part A of the Register, the Registrar may, with the consent of the applicant, instead of refusing to accept the application, treat the application as an application for registration in Part B of the Register and deal with the application accordingly.

(3) Where, after the acceptance of an application for registration of a trade mark but before the registration of the trade mark, the Registrar is satisfied —

- (a) that the application has been accepted in error; or
- (b) that, in the special circumstances of the case, the trade mark should not be registered, or should be registered subject to conditions or limitations, or to additional or different conditions or limitations,

the Registrar may withdraw the acceptance and proceed as if the application had not been accepted.

Application may be accepted where trade mark is to be used by assignee or registered user

45. — (1) An application for the registration of a trade mark may be accepted, and the trade mark may be registered, notwithstanding that the applicant does not use or propose to use the trade mark —

- (a) if the Registrar is satisfied that a body corporate is about to be constituted and that the applicant intends to assign the trade mark to the body corporate with a view to the use by the body corporate of the trade mark in relation to the goods in respect of which registration is sought; or
- (b) if an application has been made for the registration of a person as a registered user of the trade mark and the Registrar is satisfied that the proprietor intends the trade mark to be used by that person in relation to those goods and is also satisfied that that person will be registered as a registered user of the trade mark immediately after registration of the trade mark.

(2) Where a trade mark is registered under the last preceding sub-section in the name of an applicant who relies on an intention to assign to a body corporate, then, unless within such period as is prescribed or within such further period, not exceeding six months, as the Registrar allows, the body corporate has been registered as the proprietor of the trade mark in respect of the goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered, the registration shall cease to have effect at the expiration of that period and the Registrar shall amend the Register accordingly.

Appeals

46. — (1) An appeal lies to the Appeal Tribunal from a refusal by the Registrar to accept an application or from the acceptance by the Registrar of an application subject to conditions or limitations.

(2) The Registrar is entitled to appear and be heard upon the hearing of the appeal and shall appear if so directed by the Appeal Tribunal.

Advertisement of acceptance

47. — Where an application has been accepted, the Registrar shall give notice in writing of the acceptance to the applicant and shall advertise the acceptance in the *Official Journal*.

Limit of time for proceeding with application

48. — (1) Subject to this section, where an application has not been accepted within twelve months after the date on which the first report of the Examiner was sent to the applicant, the Registrar shall give notice of the non-acceptance to the applicant and if, at the expiration of one month from the date of the notice or at the expiration of such further time as

the Registrar allows, the application has not been accepted, the application shall lapse.

(2) Where an appeal under any of the provisions of this Act has been instituted in respect of an application, the Registrar shall not give notice of the non-acceptance of the application until the expiration of three months after the determination of the appeal or until the expiration of such further time as the Appeal Tribunal allows.

(3) Where —

(a) the time within which an appeal mentioned in the last preceding sub-section may be instituted has not expired; or

(b) the applicant has died, the Registrar shall not give notice of the non-acceptance of the application until such time as he determines.

(4) Where acceptance of an application has been deferred under sub-section (2) of section thirty-three of this Act, the Registrar shall not give notice of the non-acceptance of the application until the expiration of three months after the registration of the second-mentioned trade mark referred to in that sub-section.

PART VI

Opposition to Registration

Notice of opposition

49. — (1) A person may, within three months after the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of an application, or within such further period, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar, on application made to him within the first-mentioned period, allows, by notice in writing specifying the grounds of opposition and lodged at the Trade Marks Office, oppose the registration of the trade mark.

(2) The opponent shall serve a copy of the notice on the applicant.

Hearing of opposition

50. — (1) The Registrar shall, after giving to the applicant and the opponent an opportunity of being heard, decide —

- (a) to refuse to register the trade mark;
- (b) to register the trade mark subject to such conditions or limitations as he thinks fit; or
- (c) to register the trade mark without conditions or limitations.

(2) In determining the opposition the Registrar may take into account a ground of objection whether relied upon by the opponent or not.

Appeal to the Appeal Tribunal

51. — The applicant or an opponent may appeal to the Appeal Tribunal from a decision of the Registrar under the last preceding section.

Security for costs

52. — If a person giving notice of opposition neither resides nor carries on business in Australia, the Registrar may order him to give security for costs within a specified time and, if the order is not complied with, the opposition shall lapse.

PART VII

Registration and Effect of Registration

Registration of trade mark

53. — (1) If there is no opposition to the registration of a trade mark, or, in the case of opposition, if the Registrar's decision, or the decision on appeal from that decision, is that the trade mark should be registered, the Registrar shall register the trade mark, in the name of the proprietor, in the appropriate part of the Register.

(2) Subject to this Act, a trade mark shall be registered as of the date of the lodging of the application for registration and that date shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the date of registration.

Time for registration

54. — (1) Subject to this section, a trade mark shall not be registered after twelve months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of the application.

(2) Where the Registrar has allowed an extension of time within which notice of opposition to the registration of a trade mark may be given and notice of opposition has not been given, an extension of time for the same period, or the aggregate of the periods, if more than one, after the period of twelve months referred to in the last preceding sub-section shall be allowed for the registration of the trade mark.

(3) Where the registration of a trade mark is delayed by —

- (a) opposition to the registration of the trade mark; or
- (b) an appeal to the Appeal Tribunal,

that trade mark may be registered within such time as —

- (c) in a case to which paragraph (a) of this sub-section applies — the Registrar directs; or
- (d) in a case to which paragraph (b) of this sub-section applies — the Appeal Tribunal directs.

(4) Where the applicant dies before the expiration of the time which would otherwise be allowed for registering a trade mark, the trade mark may be registered at any time within twelve months after his death or within such further period as the Registrar directs.

(5) Where a trade mark cannot be registered within the time allowed by or under this section, that time may, on application made to the Registrar within the prescribed time, but subject to the regulations, be extended for such further time as is prescribed.

(6) Where a trade mark has not been registered within the time which is applicable to it under this section the application shall lapse.

Duration of registration

55. — (1) Subject to the next succeeding sub-section, the registration of a trade mark as of a date after the commencement of this Act shall be for a period of seven years.

(2) The registration of a trade mark as of a date before the commencement of this Act shall be for a period of fourteen years.

(3) The registration of a trade mark may be renewed from time to time in accordance with Part VIII of this Act.

Words used as name or description of an article or substance

56. — (1) Subject to this section, the registration of a trade mark does not become invalid by reason only of the use, after the date of the registration, of a word or words which the trade mark contains or of which it consists, as the name or description of an article or substance.

(2) The succeeding sub-sections of this section have effect where —

- (a) there is a well-known and established use of a word as the name or description of an article or substance by a person or persons carrying on a trade in that article or substance, not being use in relation to goods connected in the course of trade with the proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark or, in the case of a certification trade mark, in relation to goods certified by the proprietor; or
- (b) the article or substance was formerly manufactured under a patent, a period of two years or more after the patent has ceased has elapsed, and the word is the only practicable name or description of the article or substance.

(3) If the trade mark consists solely of that word, the registration of the trade mark, so far as regards registration in respect of the article or substance or of any goods of the same description, shall be deemed for the purposes of section twenty-two of this Act to be an entry wrongly remaining in the Register.

(4) If the trade mark contains that word and other matter, the High Court, in deciding whether the trade mark shall remain in the Register, so far as regards registration in respect of the article or substance or of any goods of the same description, may, in the case of a decision in favour of the trade mark remaining in the Register, require as a condition that the proprietor shall disclaim any right to the exclusive use of that word in relation to that article or substance or to any goods of the same description, but no such disclaimer affects any rights of the proprietor of the trade mark except such as arise out of the registration of the trade mark in respect of which the disclaimer is made.

(5) For the purposes of any other legal proceedings relating to the trade mark —

- (a) if the trade mark consists solely of that word, all rights of the registered proprietor to the exclusive use of the trade mark; or
- (b) if the trade mark contains that word and other matter, all rights of the registered proprietor to the exclusive use of that word,

in relation to the article or substance or to any goods of the same description, shall be deemed to have ceased on the date at which the use mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of this section, first became well-known and established, or at the expiration of the period of two years mentioned in paragraph (b) of that sub-section.

Powers of registered proprietor

57. — (1) Subject to this Act, the registered proprietor of a trade mark has, subject to any rights appearing from the Register to be vested in some other person, power to assign

the trade mark and to give good discharges for any consideration for the assignment.

(2) Equities in respect of a trade mark may be enforced in like manner as in respect of other personal property.

Rights given by registration

58. — (1) Subject to this Act, the registration of a trade mark in Part A or Part B of the Register, if valid, gives to the registered proprietor of the trade mark the right to the exclusive use of the trade mark in relation to the goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered and to obtain relief in respect of infringement of the trade mark in the manner provided by this Act.

(2) The rights acquired by the registration of a trade mark are subject to any conditions or limitations to which the registration is subject.

(3) Where two or more persons are proprietors of registered trade marks which are substantially identical or deceptively similar, whether for the same or different goods, rights of exclusive use of either of those trade marks are not (except so far as their respective rights have been defined by the Registrar, the Appeal Tribunal or a court) acquired by any one of those persons as against any other of those persons by registration of the trade marks but each of those persons has otherwise the same rights as against other persons (not being registered users) as he would have if he were the sole registered proprietor.

Registration evidence of validity

59. — In legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark (including applications under section twenty-two of this Act), the original registration of the trade mark and the registration of any assignment or transmission of the trade mark shall be deemed to be valid unless the contrary is shown.

Limitation on removal of trade mark after three years

60. — In legal proceedings relating to a trade mark registered in Part A of the Register (including applications under section twenty-two of this Act) instituted after the expiration of three years from the date of registration, the trade mark shall not be removed from the Register or be held invalid on the ground that it was not a registrable trade mark under section twenty-four of this Act, unless it is proved that it was not, at the commencement of the proceedings distinctive of the goods of the registered proprietor.

Registration conclusive after seven years

61. — (1) In legal proceedings relating to a trade mark registered in Part A of the Register (including applications under section twenty-two of this Act), the original registration of the trade mark under this Act shall, after the expiration of seven years from the date of the original registration, be taken to be valid in all respects, unless it is shown —

- (a) that the original registration was obtained by fraud;
- (b) that the trade mark offends against the provisions of section twenty-eight of this Act; or
- (c) that the trade mark was not, at the commencement of the proceedings, distinctive of the goods of the registered proprietor.

(2) Paragraph (c) of the last preceding sub-section does not apply to a trade mark registered before the commencement of this Act until after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Act.

Infringement of trade marks

62. — (1) A registered trade mark is infringed by a person who, not being the registered proprietor of the trade mark or a registered user of the trade mark using by way of permitted use, uses a mark which is substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to, the trade mark, in the course of trade, in relation to goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered.

(2) In an action for infringement of a trade mark registered in Part B of the Register (not being an infringement occurring by reason of an act referred to in the next succeeding section), an injunction or other relief shall not be granted to the plaintiff if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the use of the mark of which the plaintiff complains is not likely to deceive or cause confusion or to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered and a person having the right, either as registered proprietor or as registered user, to use the trade mark.

Infringement of trade mark by breach of certain restrictions

63. — (1) Where, by notice upon goods or upon the container of goods, the registered proprietor or a registered user of a trade mark registered in Part A or Part B of the Register makes a statement prohibiting the doing of an act to which this section applies, a person who, being the owner for the time being of the goods, does that act, or authorizes it to be done in relation to the goods in the course of trade or with a view to a dealing with the goods in the course of trade, infringes the trade mark unless —

- (a) at the time when that person agreed to buy the goods he acted in good faith without notice that the statement appeared on the goods; or
- (b) he became the owner of the goods by virtue of a title derived from another person who had so agreed to buy the goods.

(2) The acts to which this section applies are —

- (a) the application of the trade mark upon goods after they have suffered alteration to their state, condition, get-up or packing;
- (b) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the alteration, partial removal or partial obliteration of the trade mark;
- (c) in the case in which the trade mark is upon the goods and there is also other matter upon the goods, being matter indicating a connection in the course of trade between the proprietor or registered user and the goods, the removal or obliteration, whether wholly or partially, of the trade mark unless that other matter is wholly removed or obliterated;
- (d) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the application of some other trade mark to the goods; and

(e) in a case in which the trade mark is upon the goods, the addition to the goods of other matter, in writing or otherwise, that is likely to injure the reputation of the trade mark.

(3) In this section, references, in relation to goods, to the registered proprietor, to a registered user and to the registration of a trade mark shall be construed, respectively, as references to the registered proprietor of the trade mark, to a registered user of the trade mark and to the registration of the trade mark, in respect of those goods, and the expression “upon” includes, in relation to goods, a reference to physical relation to the goods.

Acts not constituting infringement

64. — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the following acts do not constitute an infringement of a trade mark:

- (a) the use in good faith by a person of his own name or the name of his place of business or the name, or the name of the place of business, of any of his predecessors in business;
- (b) the use in good faith by a person of a description of the character or quality of his goods;
- (c) the use by a person of a trade mark in relation to goods in relation to which that person has, by himself or his predecessors in business, continuously used the trade mark from a date before —
 - (i) the use of the registered trade mark by the registered proprietor, by his predecessors in business or by a registered user of the trade mark; or
 - (ii) the registration of the trade mark,
 whichever is the earlier;
- (d) the use of the trade mark by a person in relation to goods adapted to form part of, or to be accessory to, other goods in relation to which the trade mark has been used without infringement or might for the time being be so used, if the use of the trade mark is reasonably necessary in order to indicate that the goods are so adapted, and neither the purpose nor the effect of the use of the trade mark is to indicate, otherwise than in accordance with the facts, a connection in the course of trade between any person and the goods; and
- (e) the use of a trade mark, being one of two or more registered trade marks which are substantially identical, in exercise of the right to the use of that trade mark given by registration as provided by this Act.

(2) Where a trade mark is registered subject to conditions or limitations, the trade mark is not infringed by the use of the trade mark in any manner in relation to goods to be sold or otherwise traded in in a place, in relation to goods to be exported to a market, or in any other circumstances, to which having regard to those conditions or limitations, the registration does not extend.

Relief in infringement actions

65. — The relief which a court may grant in an action or proceeding for infringement of a registered trade mark in-

cludes an injunction (subject to such terms, if any, as the court thinks fit) and, except in the case of a trade mark registered in Part C of the Register, at the option of the plaintiff, either damages or an account of profits.

Evidence of trade usage

66. — In an action or proceeding relating to a trade mark, evidence is admissible of the usages of the trade concerned and of any relevant trade mark, trade name or get-up legitimately used by other persons.

High Court to have jurisdiction in infringement actions

67. — Jurisdiction is, by this section, conferred on the High Court to hear and determine an action or proceeding for the infringement of a trade mark, but this section does not deprive another court of jurisdiction which it possesses to hear and determine such an action or proceeding.

Passing off actions

68. — In an action for passing off arising out of the use by the defendant of a registered trade mark of which he is the registered proprietor or a registered user, being a trade mark substantially identical with, or deceptively similar to, the trade mark of the plaintiff, damages shall not be awarded against the defendant if he satisfies the court —

- (a) that at the time he commenced to use the trade mark he was unaware and had no reasonable means of ascertaining that the trade mark of the plaintiff was in use; and
- (b) that when he became aware of the existence and nature of the plaintiff's trade mark he forthwith ceased to use the trade mark in relation to goods in relation to which it was used by the plaintiff.

(To be continued)

GENERAL STUDIES

The Protection of Industrial Property in Africa and Madagascar *)

By Mr. Denis EKANI, Director-General of the African and Malagasy
Industrial Property Office, Yaoundé

Corrigendum

To the article by Claës Uggla on "The Swedish Names Act of 1963" in the November 1966 issue of "Industrial Property"

CONGRESSES AND MEETINGS

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

(Paris, November 15 and 16, 1966)

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce at its 108th Session, on November 15 and 16, 1966:

Licensing of Industrial Property

Resolution

1. The ideal guiding principle, for industrial property licenses as well as for other forms of economic relationships, is freedom of contract. This ideal, however, is subject to the exigencies of relations between states and between public and private interests.

2. The ICC recalls its past efforts aimed at facilitating the granting of industrial property licenses, making due allowance for the vital interests affected and without sacrificing the principle of freedom of contract. Following a new study of the problem, the ICC puts forward the following views:

(a) The licensing of patents, trademarks, designs and know-how is an excellent means for disseminating technical and commercial advances. Such licensing is essentially a commercial transaction between the parties, who should be free to strike a bargain without greater interference by governmental authorities than is encountered in other commercial transactions between nationals of different states.

(b) Governments can contribute to the flow of technology across national frontiers by providing fiscal and other inducements for industrial property licenses and by refraining from applying restrictive and discriminatory measures to such licenses, so as not to distort artificially the bargain between the parties. In particular, uniform treatment in the taxation of royalties, in accordance with the statement of the Council of the ICC in March 1966, treatment for tax purposes on at least

equal terms with other forms of income and the absence of excessive limits on royalties and retroactive changes in these limits are important factors in developing a favorable climate for licensing.

(c) The subjects of license agreements, including know-how, trade-secrets and technical improvements, should enjoy adequate legal protection. Appropriate legal means should exist for the effective interpretation and enforcement of licence agreements.

(d) Compulsory licenses should only be granted as a last resort. Any form of compulsory license or requisition of patents should be by due process of law, with adequate provision for fair compensation, and subject to judicial review. Compulsory licensing provisions should be administered so as to give patentees and potential licensees ample opportunity to negotiate freely.

(e) When recordal of an industrial property license is required by law, the formalities of such recordal should be kept to a minimum.

(f) The granting of trademark licenses, whether on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis should be permitted, subject to adequate safeguards preventing deception to the public.

Comments

The last statement by the International Chamber of Commerce on the subject of industrial property licensing is Resolution No. 23 C¹⁾, adopted by the Lisbon Congress in 1951 under the title "Means for Promoting the Granting of Patent Licenses on the International Plane." The basic philosophy underlying this resolution is as sound now as it was then, but a number of developments have occurred in the interim which make it desirable for the ICC to re-assess the position. Among these developments are the following:

1) The relationship between technically advanced and technically retarded countries has become one of the central political problems of our time. The desirability of increasing the flow of technical knowledge from the former group of countries to the latter has been recognized as an important aspect of this problem.

2) Trademarks and the relatively new and as yet incompletely defined form of "property" known as "know-how" have come of age as subjects of license agreements no less important than patents²⁾.

3) Antitrust concepts and practices of a kind hitherto confined largely to the United States have made their appearance in Europe and elsewhere and have created legal uncertainties concerning license agreements where none existed before.

4) The international tax structure has become more complex and sophisticated, with attendant effects upon licensing royalties³⁾.

5) International organizations have considered the problem of the flow of technology across national boundaries and have produced helpful statements bearing directly or indirectly on the flow of industrial property. These include:

1) ICC Brochure No. 143.

2) See 1961 ICC Resolution "Protection of Know-How".

3) See ICC Brochure 208, "Taxation of Royalties."

- (a) the 1964 Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on "The Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries"⁴;
- (b) the Resolution on "Transfer of Technology" adopted in 1964 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁵;
- (c) the "Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions" issued in 1965 and the "Draft Model Trade-Mark Law for Developing Countries" proposed in 1966 by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property⁶.

These statements, as well as the recent creation of UNIDO (United Nations Organization for Industrial Development), one of whose declared purposes is to improve the international system of industrial property and accelerate the transfer of know-how to developing countries, provide an added urgency for this review.

The problem of development has occupied an ever increasing portion of the attention of the international economic community in recent years, as exemplified by the themes of the two last ICC Congresses in Mexico and New Delhi⁷. The resolution reproduced above, however, is by no means intended to deal with licensing in relation to this problem only. Developed countries have, in the past decade, contributed their share of complexities to the subject.

The guiding principle of the ICC, in licensing as in other forms of economic intercourse, remains that of freedom of contract. However, we live in a world groping for interdependence: between countries, between public and private interests, between different economic sectors. Only by reconciling conflicting claims can such interdependence be achieved.

Use of a Trademark by Others in Connection with the Sale of Components, Spare Parts and on Altered Goods

Resolution

The International Chamber of Commerce considers that a uniform regulation of the problem of the use of another's trademark in connection with spare parts or altered or modified goods is of the utmost importance. It suggests the adoption of provisions such as the following ones and the insertion of the same in the Union Convention.

(a) The unauthorized use of a trademark belonging to another, as a reference to the original product, in connection with the sale of components, spare parts, or accessories, shall be regarded as unlawful if it is likely to create confusion as to the origin of the goods or the impression that the proprietor of the trademark consented to its use.

(b) It shall be likewise regarded as unlawful to keep another's trademark on altered or modified goods offered again for sale, except when the alteration is manifest because of the circumstances or is specifically stated, or there was an authorization of the owner of the original trademark, the rules of unfair competition being reserved.

⁴ UN doc. E/3861/Rev.1 (Sales No. 65.II.B.1).

⁵ UNCTAD Recommendation A.IV.26 (UN Sales No. 64.II.B.11).

⁶ BIRPI publications No. 801 and BIRPI Document PJ/51/2.

⁷ See Resolution No. 7 (Law & Patents) of the New Delhi Congress of the ICC, 1965, published in *Industrial Property*, 1965, p. 70.

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OBITUARY

Henry Puget

A high official of the French Government is no more, and his death brings sorrow to all those — and they are many all over the world — whose respect and admiration he had won. Henry Puget, Honorary Counsellor of State, passed away at his Paris home on November 18, 1966, in his seventy-third year.

In intellectual property circles, this man of sterling character who often dominated the diplomatic, governmental and other meetings will not be forgotten so soon. Called upon on several occasions to act as a spokesman of France, Chairman Puget knew, by his authority and his clear vision, how to safeguard the interests which had been confided to his care or the positions which it was his mission to defend. His elocution, the concision of his style, his manner of self-expression admirably bore out the famous dictum of Boileau:

"What is well conceived is clearly expressed,
And the right words come happily after."

His flair for writing led him to play a prominent rôle in the drafting of reports, conventions and other international agreements, and in our own particular field he took an important part, at the Diplomatic Conferences of Brussels in 1948 and of Rome in 1961, in the formulation not only of the last revised text of the Berne Convention but of the Rome Convention on neighbouring rights.

These activities, however, were only a modest facet of a career which was brilliant both at the national and international level and which it is difficult to recall without being reminded of Victor Hugo's admirable remark: "Glory, that tardy orb, that serene and somber moon which rises over graves."

Born in 1894 at Toulouse, in Languedoc, from where so many illustrious men have come, Henry Puget finished his university studies as *Agrégé* at the Faculty of Law, Master of Arts, and obtained a diploma from the *Ecole libre des sciences politiques*. In 1921, he entered the Council of State, where he rose through the ranks to the top position of Counsellor of State. He was notably, from 1926 to 1930, principal private secretary to the Minister of Finance and, from 1932 to 1934, permanent under-secretary to the Air Minister. Apart from his administrative career, Henry Puget, who never forgot that "to teach is to learn twice over," was Professor at the *Ecole libre des sciences politiques*, which later became the *Institut d'études politiques* of the University of Paris, where I had the privilege of being his pupil. I remember how he used to open his course of lectures with the words: "I shall certainly expound legal texts to you, but above all I shall seek to make you understand the sequence of events, the chain of facts, the march of life, to evoke persons, to present the pros and cons, to plunge you into reality." Then he would go on to say: "A knowledge of the past is indispensable because it enables us to explain and understand the present, to make out under what conditions the present was born; it also teaches us the relativity of things, it puts us on guard against a belief in per-

manence." The premises of this teaching attracted many of us students, who in later life were to discover their soundness.

In the full enthusiasm of his educative vocation, Henry Puget was appointed head of the *Centre de recherches administratives* of the National Foundation of Political Science. He was also divisional head at the *Institut de droit comparé* and member of the Executive Committee of the *Institut international des sciences administratives*, where he was chairman of the Scientific Committee.

Moreover, Henry Puget put his remarkable experience in public administrative law to the service of international organizations such as Unesco, the Executive Committee of which passed the following resolution: "Pays tribute to the memory of Mr. Henry Puget who, as Chairman of the Council of Appeal since July 1948, performed his task with exceptional authority, impartiality and humanity and thus made a signal contribution to the development of the case-law governing the international public service."

Henry Puget devoted himself also to the promotion of the arts and to the defence of intellectual property rights. At the national level, he was active as chairman of the Intellectual Property Commission and of the *Caisse des Lettres* and, at the international level, as French delegate to the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, and at the various intellectual property Conferences held since the end of the war.

He played an important part in the administrative and structural reorganization of the Literary and Artistic Property and Industrial Property Unions, which, as he had clearly grasped, were in urgent need of adjustment to contemporary developments in law and international institutions. In this connection, he often suggested ways and means of safeguarding the principles enshrined in the Berne and Paris Conventions.

He was also vice-president of the International Literary and Artistic Association.

In the sphere of urbanization and the arts in his own country, he was associated with the initial work of the Town Planning Committee for the Paris region, of which he was vice-chairman. He was also chairman of the *Comité des sites* of the Seine, member of the *Commission supérieure des sites*, vice-chairman of the *Sauvegarde de l'art français* and administrator of the Touring Club of France.

Lastly, in addition to these main activities of his to which we have devoted only a few lines, Henry Puget wrote several works on administrative law and comparative law, the most recent of which dealt with atomic law.

He was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and the holder of many foreign decorations.

It would not be presumptuous to say that the Intellectual Property Unions grouped together in BIRPI bow today before the memory of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union and pay homage to his qualities and abilities, thanks to which the cause of intellectual rights was so brilliantly championed. Counsellor of State Henry Puget will remain one of the most prominent personalities that have left their mark on the history of those International Unions to which he was so attached.

Claude MASOUYÉ
Counsellor

NEWS ITEMS

GERMANY (Federal Republic)

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Law of Patents, Copyright and Competition, Munich¹⁾

The Max Planck Society for the Promotion of the Sciences has established in Munich a Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Law of Patents, Copyright and Competition which began its activities on March 1, 1966 (*Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Urheber- und Wettbewerbsrecht in München*). Professor Eugen Ulmer has been appointed Director of this Institute. His closest collaborator is Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier.

This constitutes an important transformation in the structure of the previously existing Institute of the Munich University, which was founded by Professor Eduard Reimer and then placed under the direction of Professor Ulmer and Professor Beier following Professor Reimer's death in 1957. It will continue to function, under the same direction, as a university institute for industrial property and copyright questions relating to German law. The new Institute, however, will take over matters of foreign and international law and comparative law. Its inclusion among the ranks of the various research institutes of the Max Planck Society will not only enable the previous work to be continued on a broader basis, but also new research activities to be initiated.

The main purpose of the Institute's work consists of systematic research of international and foreign law based on the study and analysis of the legal sources, the judicial reports and the literature on the subject. Particular attention will therefore be devoted to expanding the existing stock of literature in order to form a comprehensive library. Work is already going ahead on documentation that will comprise all the relevant material and make it accessible for use in research, theory and practice.

In the field of international law, the Institute will analyze the treaty law, in particular the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the special Agreements connected therewith, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and the Universal Copyright Con-

vention. This work can only be prolific if it is combined with the study of national legislation and case law in the member countries. It is also intended to examine the questions relating to the development of treaty law on the basis of comparative law studies.

A further function will be to collaborate, in connection with the aims of the Council of Europe and more particularly of the European Economic Community, to the harmonization of legal systems within Europe. The work already done by the University Institute in this field will be continued: At the request of the Commission of the European Economic Community, the Institute elaborates a report on the law of unfair competition in the member States of the E. E. C. Of this report, the comparative study (volume I) and the country study on Italy (volume V) have already appeared, while those on Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany and France are due to be published shortly.

There are other tasks awaiting the Institute as a result of the new questions arising at the international level. These include examination and description of the legal situation in the East European countries, with particular reference to the protection of inventors, as well as the special problems of industrial property and copyright in developing countries.

In addition, both the basic aspects of industrial property and copyright and special problems will be dealt with by comparative law methods. The basic questions involved include, in particular, the relationship of patent protection to the economic system, and especially to Anti-Trust law, as well as the principle of territoriality in trademark law. Special projects on which the Institute is at present engaged include legal protection of computer programs, protection of industrial designs, and problems of film and television law.

The Institute hopes to be able to pursue and expand the contacts it has previously maintained both with international offices and organizations and with foreign experts and specialists in the field of industrial property and copyright. In 1967, the Institute will move into a new building offering better working facilities for the members as well as for guests of the Institute, particularly also for guests from abroad.

The Institute will report on the results of its work in its monthly publication, *Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht, Internationaler Teil*, and in two series of publications, one in the field of industrial property and the other in the field of copyright.

The provisional address of the Institute is: Munich 2, Zweibrückenstrasse 12.

¹⁾ BIRPI translation.

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
January 23 to 30. 1967 New Delhi	East Asian Seminar on Copyright	Discussion of general principles of special interest to East Asian countries in the field of copyright and related rights	All East Asian States Members of the United Nations or of any United Nations Specialized Agency	All other Member States of the Berne Union; United Nations; Unesco; various interested non-governmental Organizations

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
April 18 to 21, 1967 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	—
June 12 to July 14, 1967 Stockholm	Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, 1967	(a) General Revision of the Berne Convention (Copyright) (b) Revision of the Paris Convention (Industrial Property) on the question of inventors' certificates (c) Revision of the administrative and final clauses of the Berne and Paris Conventions and of the Special Agreements concluded under the latter (d) Establishment of a new Organization	For (a), (b) and (c): Member States of the various Unions For (d): States Members of the United Nations or any of the UN Specialized Agencies	States: States not members of the Unions [for (a), (b) and (c)] Intergovernmental Organizations: United Nations; International Labour Organization; World Health Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; International Olive Oil Council; International Patent Institute; International Vine and Wine Office; African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office; Council of Europe; Latin-American Free Trade Association; Organization of American States Interested Non-Governmental Organizations
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Interunion Coordination Committee (5th Session)	Program and Budget of BIRPI	Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 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
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (2nd Session)	Program and Budget for the next three-year period	All Member States of the Paris Union	—
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (3rd Session)	Program and Budget (Paris Union)	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration	Annual Meeting	All Member States of the Lisbon Union	All other Member States of the Paris Union

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Paris	January 13 to 15, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Conference of Presidents
Strasbourg	March 13 to 17, 1967, and April 3 to 7, 1967	Council of Europe	Working Group of the Committee of Experts on Patents
Basle	March 29 to April 4, 1967	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	52nd Congress
Montreal	May 13 to 20, 1967	International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	21st Congress
Helsinki	from August 27, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Executive Committee
Stockholm	September 18 to 29, 1967	Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)	7th Annual Meeting

Industrial Property

La Propriété industrielle

Monthly Review of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), Geneva
Revue mensuelle des Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle (BIRPI), Genève

5th Year / December 1966, Annex to No. 12

82^e année / Décembre 1966, Annexe au N° 12

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PATENTS

Chart Ia

PATENTS/BREVETS

BREVETS

Tableau Ia

Patent Applications Filed and Patents Granted During 1965; Patents in Force at the End of 1965

Demandes et délivrances de brevets au cours de 1965; brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1965

Countries Pays	Applications for patents filed by <i>Demandes de brevets déposées par des</i>			Grants of patents to <i>Brevets délivrés à des</i>			Patents in force at the end of 1965 ** <i>Brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1965 **</i>
	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>Etrangers *</i>	Total <i>Totaux</i>	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>Etrangers *</i>	Total <i>Totaux</i>	
Argentina/Argentine	—	—	6 344	2 589	1 538	4 127	
Australia/Australie	4 123	11 027 (9 719)	15 150	1 051	6 226 (5 280)	7 277	38 800 estimated
Austria/Autriche	2 714	9 118 (7 972)	11 832	1 183	5 760	6 943	45 223
Belgium/Belgique	1 766	15 044 (14 075)	16 810	1 749	14 971 (14 002)	16 720	108 792
Brazil/Brésil	10 003	4 364	14 367	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	14	223	237	1	59 (46)	60	—
Burundi/Burundi	1	3	4	1	3	4	7
Canada/Canada	1 854	28 239 (23 660) ¹	30 093	1 131	23 110	24 241	271 089
Ceylon/Ceylan	20	156 (74)	176	7	126 (43)	133	664
Chile/Chili	188	932	1 120	50	540	590	6 169
China (Rep. of)/Chine (Rép. de) . .	191	338	529	43	192	235	—
Colombia/Colombie	117	1 010	1 127	51	728	779	9 686 approx.
Cuba/Cuba	10	85 (37)	95	13	145 (80)	158	6 006
Cyprus/Chypre	—	34	34	—	34	34	225
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie . . .	6 426	1 460	7 886	3 539	461	4 000	36 117
Denmark/Danemark	1 153	5 560	6 713	357	2 393 (2 232)	2 750	16 642
Dominican Rep./Rép. Dominicaine ²	5	15	20	2	13	15	—
Finland/Finlande	819	2 326	3 145	297	515 (501)	812	5 379
France/France	17 509	30 284 (27 042)	47 793 ³	14 570	27 230 (24 572)	41 800 ³	300 431
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i>	38 148	28 322 (24 426)	66 470	10 011	6 769 (5 684)	16 780	124 676
Germany (Dem. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Dém.)</i>	5 356	1 160	6 516	8 362	1 476	9 838	31 573
Ghana/Ghana	—	75	75	—	75	75	758 estimated
Greece/Grèce	888	1 076	1 964	1 074	983 (863)	2 057	—
Guatemala/Guatemala	24	209	233	7	135	142	1 408
Hungary/Hongrie	1 438	920 (740)	2 358	437	333 (272)	770	6 921
India/Inde	948	5 054	6 002	352	3 232	3 584	31 212
Indonesia/Indonésie	10	115 (100)	125	—	—	—	—
Iran/Iran	76	466	542	31	419	450	—
Iraq/Irak	129	62	191	129	62	191	1 080
Ireland/Irlande	157	1 206 (960)	1 363	19	745 (580)	764	3 342
Israel/Israël	412	1 785 (1 598)	2 197	164	666 (609)	830	7 986
Italy/Italie	—	—	29 308	—	—	20 300	—
Jamaica/Jamaïque	114	13	127	103	10	113	—
Japan/Japon	60 796	21 127 (18 218)	81 923	17 797	9 108	26 905	140 291
Jordan/Jordanie	—	62	62	—	26	26	320
Kenya/Kenya	—	90	90	—	90	90	877
Korea/Corée	1 018	159 (12)	1 177	177	112 (53)	289	—
Laos/Laos	—	22	22	—	22	22	—
Lebanon/Liban	36	118 (81)	154	36	118 (81)	154	907
Libya/Libye	2	152	154	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	73	2 406 (1 926)	2 479	58	2 379 (1 896)	2 437	12 816
Malawi/Malawi	—	111 (77)	111	—	—	—	899
Malaysia/Malaisie	9	218	227	8	179	187	1 197

* The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed *Foreigners* indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention. Differentiation between nationals and foreigners is, in general, based on the residence of the applicant rather than on nationality.

** See Chart II for additional information as to some countries. It should be noted that no fees are required to maintain patents in force in Canada and the USA.

¹ Period: April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.

² Patents of addition applied for by foreigners: 75; granted: 69.

³ This figure includes special patents for medicaments.

* Les chiffres entre parenthèses dans la colonne *Etrangers* indiquent le nombre de fois où le droit de priorité, prévu à l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, a été revendiqué. La différenciation entre nationaux et étrangers est, en général, fondée plutôt sur la résidence du déposant que sur sa nationalité.

** Voir Tableau II pour des renseignements supplémentaires pour certains pays. Il n'y a pas de taxes exigibles au Canada ni aux États-Unis d'Amérique pour le maintien en vigueur des brevets.

¹ Période: 1^{er} avril 1965 au 31 mars 1966.

² Certificats d'addition déposés par des étrangers: 75; délivrés: 69.

³ Ces chiffres comprennent les brevets spéciaux de médicaments.

PATENTS

Chart Ia (continued)

BREVETS

Tableau Ia (suite)

Countries Pays	Applications for patents filed by Demandes de brevets déposées par des			Grants of patents to Brevets délivrés à des			Patents in force at the end of 1965 ** Brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1965 **
	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners * Etrangers *	Total Totaux	Nationals Nationaux	Foreigners * Etrangers *	Total Totaux	
Malta/Malte	—	35 (13)	35	—	8	8	139
Mexico/Mexique	849	5 117	5 966	146	1 694	1 840	—
Monaco/Monaco	12	62 (41)	74	15	55	70	280
Morocco/Maroc	30	374 (344)	404	24	347 (313)	371	3 170
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	2 505	14 779 (13 697)	17 284	451	1 899 (1 757)	2 350	24 976
New Zealand/Nouvelle Zélande ¹	188	2 662 (2 235)	3 450	—	—	2 070	15 000 estimated
Norway/Norvège ⁴	870	4 029	4 899	270	2 152	2 422	15 600
Pakistan/Pakistan	70	1 231	1 301	—	—	1 029	5 997
Philippines/Philippines	31	818	849	21	503	524	1 746
Poland/Pologne	4 117	1 011	5 128	1 371	419	1 790	—
Portugal/Portugal	128	1 048	1 176	85	891	976	—
Rhodesia/Rhodesie	69	409	478	18	459	477	2 389
Rumania/Roumanie ⁵	21	401 (331)	422	518	304 (249)	822	1 549
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone	—	39	39	—	39	39	—
South Africa/Afrique du Sud	2 015	5 018 (4 100)	7 033	1 890	4 123 (3 908)	6 013	18 881
Spain/Espagne	4 089	9 541	13 630	3 400	7 404	10 804	—
Sweden/Suède	4 814	12 265	17 079	1 755	6 184	7 939	36 690
Switzerland/Suisse ⁶	5 721	12 459	18 180	5 503	13 331	18 834	61 483
Syrian Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Syrienne	4	138 (95)	142	4	138 (95)	142	—
Tanzania/Tanzanie ⁷	—	65 (29)	65	—	63 (28)	63	689
Togo/Togo	—	3 (3)	3	—	3 (3)	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago	2	129	131	2	129 (95)	131	1 258
Tunisia/Tunisie ⁴	7	221 (204)	228	8	220 (194)	230	364
Turkey/Turquie	99	640 (305)	739	45	555 (305)	600	7 351
Uganda/Ouganda	—	61 (61)	61	—	61 (61)	61	631
USSR/URSS ⁸	102 365	1 251	103 616	13 079	79	13 158	—
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie	74	696	770	30	837	867	—
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	24 274	31 233 (26 763)	55 507 ⁹	—	—	33 864	188 050
USA/Etats-Unis d'Amérique	72 317	22 312	94 629	50 332	12 525	62 857	768 246
Venezuela/Venezuela	200	1 639	1 839	57	987	1 044	—
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	759	1 434	2 193	152	498	650	3 138
Zanzibar/Zanzibar	—	14	14	—	14	14	100

⁴ Patents of addition are included in the total figures.⁵ Inventors' Certificates: Applications: Nationals (1263), Foreigners (85), Total (1348). Registrations: Nationals (792). Breakdown of foreign applications: German Democratic Republic (85).⁶ Including Liechtenstein.⁷ See also Zanzibar.⁸ Figures for the USSR include both inventors' certificates and patents.⁹ Complete specifications filed in 1965: 44 642 (of which 13 896 were filed by nationals and 30 746 by foreigners).⁴ Les brevets additionnels sont compris dans le total.⁵ Certificats d'inventeurs: Demandes: nationaux (1263), étrangers (85), total (1348). Délivrances: nationaux (792). Décompte des demandes déposées par des étrangers: République démocratique allemande (85).⁶ Y compris le Liechtenstein.⁷ Voir aussi Zanzibar.⁸ Les chiffres pour l'URSS comprennent les certificats d'inventeur et les brevets.⁹ Descriptions complètes déposées en 1965: 44 642 (dont 13 896 déposées par des nationaux et 30 746 par des étrangers).

PATENTS
Chart 1b

Patent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin → Reporting country ↓	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg
Argentina	*	8	5	44	7	32	5	8		114	147			3	1		2	40	15	2	1
Australia	2 4	*	23 21	77 33		287 140	13 6	56 29	4 4	292 222	855 452			4 6	8 4	—	17 6	118 160	202 54	22 7	9 1
Austria	2 1	6 1	*	88 92	1 1	31 33	219 122	43 43	25 9	379 222	4 051 2 712			82 50	3 —	2 —	1 3	274 220	59 29	98 68	9 5
Belgium		19 19	97 97	*		100 99	79 79	101 101	12 12	1 940 1 935	3 904 3 879		1 1	13 13	5 5	2 2	10 10	440 439	221 219	79 79	22 22
Bulgaria			3 2	5 —	*	2 1			1 —	36 2	40 15	40 3		1 5				6 9	2 —	1 2	
Canada	6 3	123 66	92 78	158 138	6 4	*	59 22	67 48	33 15	904 723	1 901 1 537		3 —	17 8	12 4	6 1	18 13	296 281	474 304	13 5	4 3
Ceylon			2 1	1 —		6 5		2 —		6 1	16 9	1 —			2 5			6 3	8 6		
Chile	15 8	5 4	— 2	9 2	2 1	64 20	1 —	2 4	1 —	32 19	153 92	1 —		1 1			2 —	20 13	22 8	3 4	
China (Rep. of)		1 3	— 1			7 4		1 2		9 12	20 2							2 9	132 61		1 —
Colombia	2 2	— 3	9 1	9 1	4 2	56 19		9 1		41 23	99 47	14 6						28 4	18 6	2 —	
Cuba		— 2	— 1	1 1		18 11	1 —	1 1		5 7	13 13	11 7						1 3	5 5	1 2	
Cyprus								1 1		2 2	4 4							1 1			
Czechoslov.		1 1	43 9	12 1		6 —	*	12 1	3 1	114 21	214 68	457 207		14 21	1 —		1 —	31 30	25 1	3 1	1 1
Denmark	— 1	7 3	42 18	72 20	2 1	27 15	52 11	*	35 11	238 100	1 200 610	87	1 —	15 6	1 —	4 1	3 5	123 79	75 21	29 5	8 3
Finland	1 —	3 —	14 2	26 6		53 4	21 —	62 13	*	94 23	436 105	26 —		6 7			— 2	34 31	13 1	21 1	2 —
France	13 15	52 69	273 250	548 470	7 12	230 170	324 212	152 150	37 30	*	7 534 7 082	455 363	13 11	61 66	11 11	26 19	34 30	1 033 957	948 894	136 94	46 38
Germany F. R.	16 3	78 20	668 178	440 101	17 2	270 70	462 91	271 87	65 11	2 954 764	*		8 1	94 32	10 3	14 1	34 5	901 237	1 300 135	180 39	43 9
Germany D. R.		— 5	36 47	3 4		8 —	69 63	32 11	2 2	82 72	487 734	*		15 51			— 1	27 92	10 2	13 16	— 2
Ghana						11 11				1 1	5 5					1 1		6 6			
Greece		2 6	11 8	25 15	— 1	19 22	12 —	3 8	3 1	88 83	148 161	24 25	*	4 7	— 1	— 1	4 5	97 135	10 14	10 12	4 2
Guatemala		— 2	— 3		— 1	— 17				— 6	— 20										
Hungary		1 —	25 8	7 1		5 —	8 —	5 1	2 —	57 21	135 51	260 81			1 1			18 20	5 4	2 1	
India	1 —	22 15	15 10	31 36	1 1	48 57	50 9	10 7	2 —	178 103	606 321			20 14	*	— 2	7 1	77 96	121 112	8 11	2 —
Indonesia ¹		1 —	1 —	1 —		6 —		1 —		8 —	13 —	2 —		1 —				2 —	10 —	1 —	
Iran		1 4		7 7	1 —	6 7	2 2	4 3		41 51	74 56	— 2			1 1		— 1	6 5	7 7	4 6	3 —
Iraq		1 1	2 2	1 1		6 6	1 1			33 33	26 26	3 3							2 2		
Ireland		8 2	5 2	18 8		29 7	1 —	25 12	1 2	40 16	102 104		1 —	— 1	— 1	*	— 1	18 59	13 1	15 5	
Israel	2 1	5 2	4 1	26 5	2 —	16 5	3 —	5 5	3 2	204 70	214 88	3 —	1 —	2 2		1 —	*	60 43	21 7	3 —	
Japan	5 4	84 20	101 45	152 50	4 1	220 74	131 16	104 32	11 1	978 399	3 425 1 631	—	3 1	27 1	10 1	3 —	27 3	328 194	*	59 15	20 8
Jordan		2 —						2 2		4 —	5 4							1 —	2 2		
Kenya ²		3 3								1 1	7 7							4 4			
Korea						1 1				7 —	22 7							1 8			
Lebanon				3 3		2 2				21 21		8 8	1 1	1 1				6 6	1 1	6 6	1 1

General Remarks: Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to patents granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1 a.

¹ Patents are only filed in Indonesia pending the coming into force of the Indonesian Patent Act.

² Patents are not originally issued in Kenya but only registered on the basis of patents previously granted in the United Kingdom.

Remarques générales: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux délivrances de brevets.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1 a.

¹ Les brevets ne peuvent être que déposés en Indonésie, la Loi sur les brevets n'étant pas encore en vigueur.

² Les brevets ne sont pas délivrés au Kenya mais seulement enregistrés sur la base de brevets déjà délivrés au Royaume-Uni.

**Demandes de brevets déposées par des étrangers et brevets délivrés
à des étrangers, en 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

BREVETS
Tableau Ib

Mexico Mexique	Monaco Monaco	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Rhodesia Rhodésie	Rumania Roumanie	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Yugoslavia Yougoslavie	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ↙ ↘ Pays de délivrance
3	—	111	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	5	18	26	88	3	103	726	—	A 13	1 538	Argentine
3 1	— 2	539 440	130 42	18 7	6 1	3 5	1 1	2 4	2 1	69 35	7 3	166 115	427 257	5 6	2 226 1 384	5 416 2 768	1 —	B 11 2	11 027 62 26	Australie
1 2	1 6	498 352	—	21 11	2 5	16 5	1 1	— 2	13 2	11 5	13 10	230 145	1 293 793	31 9	418 180	1 158 607	23 8	C 14 6	9 118 5 760	Autriche
2 2	5 5	956 954	2 2	25 25	4 4	18 18	3 3	1 1	36 36	20 20	58 58	302 300	937 934	32 32	1 419 1 419	4 161 4 129	8 8	D 10 7	15 044 14 971	Belgique
—	—	5 1	—	2 —	—	8 4	—	—	1 —	—	—	3 —	41 3	—	12 9	10 1	4 1	—	223 59	Bulgarie
22 31	2 3	495 476	12 10	45 41	—	12 2	1 2	— 4	3 —	49 51	26 17	422 304	645 618	79 18	2 357 2 000	19 844 16 274	4 2	E 29 20	28 239 23 110	Canada
—	—	3 2	—	—	1 —	—	2 —	—	2 —	—	—	1 —	46 5	1 —	16 34	32 45	1 —	F 1 2	156 126	Ceylan
2 —	—	21 22	—	7 3	4 1	1 —	1 1	— 1	—	2 1	5 3	17 6	63 42	5 —	57 38	398 243	1 —	G 3 1	932 540	Chili
—	—	3 —	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	2 —	21 2	—	9 6	126 90	—	—	338 192	Chine (Rép. de)
— 2	—	42 47	—	2 1	1 2	—	—	—	—	—	12 5	15 9	108 36	3 3	56 29	473 574	—	H 7 2	1 010 728	Colombie
— 1	—	— 2	—	1 1	—	—	—	— 1	—	—	1 2	—	15 39	—	4 6	7 38	—	—	85 145	Cuba
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	8 8	—	3 3	14 14	—	—	34 34	Chypre
—	—	37 9	—	7 —	—	47 12	1 —	—	4 1	—	3 2	38 7	164 27	—	128 18	76 22	7 —	10 —	1 460 461	Tchécoslovaquie
— 1	— 1	422 222	2 1	69 34	4 2	10 —	1 —	— 1	3 —	3 5	15 3	500 198	501 245	10 1	637 225	1 340 531	7 1	7 7	5 560 2 393	Danemark
— 1	— 1	93 36	—	47 15	2 —	6 —	2 1	— 1	— 1	3 —	6 1	453 108	205 44	31 —	191 34	473 79	—	I 1 —	2 326 515	Finlande
11 7	21 36	1 205 1 131	7 —	53 69	17 —	64 35	15 10	1 —	64 33	48 34	159 156	638 620	2 074 1 804	274 230	3 651 3 453	9 899 8 541	28 8	J 120 120	30 284 27 230	France
13 2	4 3	1 391 480	9 1	79 29	18 2	80 5	10 2	1 —	65 7	62 17	121 12	917 299	2 388 618	234 11	3 860 812	11 157 2 668	32 3	K 55 9	28 322 6 769	Allemagne R. F.
— 1	— 9	14 15	—	1 3	—	48 34	—	—	5 23	2 2	1 2	32 38	128 126	—	94 77	37 40	12 4	L 1 1	1 160 1 476	Allemagne R. D.
—	—	3 3	—	—	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	—	15 15	—	8 8	19 19	—	—	75 75	Ghana
— 2	—	65 53	— 1	3 6	— 1	2 1	1 3	—	8 2	1 4	10 13	12 15	162 146	4 5	62 96	275 263	4 —	M 3 4	1 076 983	Grèce
— 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 6	—	— 1	— 73	—	—	— 135	Guatemala
—	—	24 13	—	3 1	—	29 5	2 —	—	7 —	1 1	1 2	16 3	196 54	—	62 35	42 30	6 —	—	920 333	Hongrie
2 2	—	274 233	—	14 6	4 1	11 2	1 —	— 1	14 8	17 9	5 1	82 52	724 233	58 17	1 095 764	1 537 1 092	— 1	N 19 15	5 054 3 232	Inde
—	—	5 —	—	1 —	1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	1 —	—	15 —	5 —	2 —	36 —	—	O 1 —	115 —	Indonésie
—	—	32 28	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 3	—	—	1 1	59 45	—	54 45	156 141	1 1	—	466 419	Iran
—	—	3 3	—	2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 9	—	17 17	76 76	—	—	62 62	Irak
—	—	68 54	— 6	7 2	— 1	—	—	—	8 4	3 2	17 9	135 48	378 248	—	302 154	—	—	P 4 2	1206 745	Irlande
— 1	— 1	77 31	— 1	1 2	— 1	1 1	1 1	— —	2 —	13 4	4 1	13 7	223 86	— 1	189 56	666 236	2 —	Q 15 7	1 785 666	Israël
13 2	— 3	802 529	8 5	33 20	— 5	26 1	2 —	— 1	18 1	33 9	33 7	371 146	1 140 581	201 6	2 186 684	10 470 4 591	7 —	R 92 21	21 127 9 108	Japon
—	—	1 —	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	—	7 2	25 8	—	—	62 26	Jordanie
—	—	3 3	—	—	5 5	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	—	16 16	—	26 26	23 23	—	—	90 90	Kenya
—	—	5 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 6	—	5 4	87 85	—	—	159 112	Corée
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 19	—	8 8	39 39	1 1	1 1	118 118	Liban

A Bahamas -/2; Chile -/2; Iran -/1; Netherlands Antilles -/1; Trinidad and Tobago -/2; Turkey -/1; Uruguay -/3; Venezuela -/1. — B Bulgaria 1/-; Chile 6/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/-; Indonesia -/1; Lebanon -/1; Malaysia 1/-; Pakistan 1/-; Viet-Nam 1/-; — C Bermuda 1/-; Bulgaria 3/-; Hong-Kong 1/-; Iceland 1/-; Indonesia -/1; Iran -/1; Netherlands Antilles 8/3; Venezuela -/1. — D Algeria 1/-; Bulgaria 4/4; Chile 1/-; Jamaica 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Morocco 2/2. — E Bahamas -/1; Brunei 2/-; Ceylon 1/-; Chile 1/1; China (Nationalist Republic) 3/-; Colombia -/1; Cuba 2/-; Cyprus 1/-; Guatemala -/1; Honduras 1/-; Hong Kong 1/4; Iceland 1/-; Indonesia 1/-; Jamaica -/1; Kenya 1/-; Korea 1/-; Libya 1/-; Malaysia -/1; Maracca 3/-; Pakistan -/4; Philippines 2/-; Puerto Rico 2/2; Swaziland 1/-; Turkey 1/-; U.A.R. 1/1; Venezuela 2/3. — F Hong Kong -/1; North Borneo -/1; Tanzania 1/-; — G Bulgaria 1/-; Peru 1/-; Uruguay 1/1. — H Bahamas 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Venezuela 5/2. — I Malta 1/-; — J Algeria 6/10; Andorra 1/-; Bahamas 10/-; Bulgaria 17/13; Chile 3/-; China (People's Republic) 2/-; Colombia 1/-; Cyprus 1/-; Cuba

1/-; Haiti 9/10; Iran 1/-; Ivory Coast 4/-; Jamaica 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Lebanon 3/-; Madagascar 4/-; Morocco 17/18; Netherlands Antilles 19/-; Niger 1/-; Puerto Rica 1/-; San Marino 1/-; Saudi Arabia 1/-; Senegal 4/-; Syrian Arab Republic 2/-; Tunisia 4/5; Turkey 1/-; U.A.R. 2/-; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela 2/-; Viet-Nam 1/-; Others -/64. — K Bulgaria 25/2; Chile 4/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/-; Cuba 1/-; Iran 1/-; Iraq 1/-; Jamaica 2/-; Lebanon 2/-; Liberia 1/-; Libya 1/-; Malta 1/-; Morocco 6/2; Pakistan 1/-; Peru 1/2; Sudan -/1; Thailand 1/-; Turkey 2/-; U.A.R. 3/-; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela 2/-; — L Bulgaria -/1; U.A.R. 1/-; — M Bulgaria 1/1; Colombia -/1; Iran 1/1; U.A.R. 1/1. — N Bahamas 7/9; Bulgaria 7/-; Burma -/1; Ceylon 1/-; Jamaica 2/1; Pakistan 1/-; Singapore -/1; 5. W. Africa -/2; Tanganyika 1/-; Turkey -/1. — O Ivory Coast 1/-; — P Bahamas 4/2. — Q Ivory Coast 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Libya 12/6; Uruguay -/1. — R China (Nationalist Republic) 36/5; Kenya -/1; Lebanon -/1; Malawi -/1; Malaysia -/1; Pakistan -/1; Philippines -/1; Venezuela -/1; Others 56/9.

PATENTS
Chart 1b (continued)Patent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners
During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	Germany R. F.	Germany D. R.	Greece	Hungary	India	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Libya				1		2				9	9					2			8	2		
Luxembourg		1	16	263		4	2	7	3	749	413	1	1	1	1			2	55	12	12	*
Malawi				3		5				3	7											
Malaysia		7	2			2		5		3	2			1					1	4	1	1
Malta		1									6								1			
Mexico	5		17	23		83	5	42	3	312	366				3			9	170	74		5
Monaco	2		6	9		26	2	13	1	93	114				1			3	50	20		2
Morocco										29	5								6	1	4	
Netherlands		1		7		5		1	1	185	27	8			1				12	2	6	1
New Zealand	1	265	5	20		84	3	14		49	239			1		2	1		25	33	8	1
Norway	1	8	21	64	1	65	13	136	59	206	691			1	5	1	3	1	77	53	18	3
Pakistan		8		6	2	14	3	6		122	140				2	1	6		21	55		1
Philippines		17	1	1		19		3		20	51						1		20	45		
Poland		1	27	11		6	20	7	2	103	161	247			15		1		20	8	5	2
Portugal	1	4	4	33		14	3	6	7	136	163				1		1		61	10	11	1
Rhodesia		6	1	7		11		3	1	18	8			1		1			44	25	10	
Rumania		1	18	13		4		3	1	55	84	41			4				22	8	1	1
Sierra Leone						2				44	35	34			6				55	13		
South Africa		68	56	51		76	4	18		255	537			6		5		5	65	47		6
Sweden	1	25	125	125	2	146	173	235	117	701	2 816	243		2	36	5	2	11	213	146	54	15
Switzerland	4	11	258	139	1	61	174	79	17	1 139	4 423			3	25	6	4	18	461	257	186	13
Syrian Arab R.	8	24	287	150	3	79	169	88	13	1 213	5 250			2	43	3	6	14	567	199	162	25
Tanzania				2			5	1		15	14	4							2		5	1
Trinidad and Tobago						12				1	1											
Tunisia		1	1	3		3		2		107	9	6							10	2	5	
Turkey			14	11		17	9	1	1	53	117			1	1			3	22	7	7	
Uganda		1								1	6								3			
U.S.S.R.		6	15	7		17		3	6	200	15	171			4		1	2	32	75	3	1
United Arab R.		1	1	5		13	16	2		45	78	51		2	5	3	1		23	8	4	1
United Kingd. ⁴	17	240	248	435	9	600	373	262	53	2 402	6 930			6	79	32	67	73	737	1 280	114	35
U.S.A.	53	224	229	286	33	1 695	186	165	44	2 238	5 728			14	37	10	5	94	811	2 263	24	7
Venezuela	18	110	143	184	11	853	52	88	22	1 372	3 338			5	20	8		33	414	919	14	3
Yugoslavia	5	2	4	14	2	70	2	4		68	103			1					29	13	1	
Zanzibar	1			6	1	28		6		55	61				24				96	19	6	1
			36	4		4	69	11	2	181	227	214			14			1	42	8	1	2
										1	1											

³ Period: April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.⁴ Figures for the United Kingdom in heavy type relate to complete specifications filed and not to patents granted.³Période: 1^{er} avril 1965 au 31 mars 1966.⁴ Les chiffres en gras pour le Royaume-Uni s'appliquent aux descriptions complètes déposées et non aux brevets délivrés.

**Demandes de brevets déposées par des étrangers et brevets délivrés
à des étrangers, en 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

BREVETS
Tableau 1b (suite)

Mexico Mexique	Monaco Monaco	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Rhodesia Rhodésie	Rumania Roumanie	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Yugoslavia Yougoslavie	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ←	Pays de délivrance ↓
		17				1							9		5	87			152	Libye	
	2	61		3	1					1	8	8	98	2	164	516		2	2 406	Luxembourg	
		58		1	1			3		5			96		184	515		1	2 379	Malawi	
		2	1										16		43	23			111	Malaisie	
		1	1										15		9	8		1	218	Malte	
		12											23		48	51			179	Mexique	
													13		8	5		1	35	Monaco	
*		172		5		3					16	48	256		230	3 630	3	S	5 117	Maroc	
		54		2		1					5	15	79		87	1 105	1	9	1 694	Nile-Zélande	
													9		3	4		1	62	Norvège	
	2	4		1		1					9		26		15	54		T	374	Pakistan	
3	2	6		1		1				1	11		19		8	67	1	4	347	Philippines	
4	3	*	8	34	16	30	2	1	8	29	41	351	937	21	1 616	4 537	8	U	14 779	Pologne	
4	2			3		1				2	1	54	163		203	577		10	1 899	Portugal	
6		123	*	8	2	1		1		7	1	49	147		741	819		V	2 662	Rhodesie	
1		235		*	3	6	1			5	9	555	292	11	457	1 022	1	W	4 029	Roumanie	
1	1	148			2	2			1	1	2	288	143	4	225	584		1	2 152	Sierra Leone	
		88		2	2		2		7	2	2	21	148		271	291	2	5	1 231	Suède	
4		22		2						1	1	5	51		36	516		2	818	Suisse	
1		20		3	1	1					1	1	13		10	372		1	503	Tanzanie	
		38		5		*	1		4	2	3	35	122		103	55	8		1 011	Trinité et Tobago	
		22		1					2	1	3	18	27		40	17	2		419	Tunisie	
3		49		8			*	1		10	51	19	165	4	104	177	X	8	1 048	Turquie	
		36		7	3					12	38	26	125		110	189		8	891	U.R.S.S.	
		14	2	1		1	1	*		69		2	27		160	66	Y	8	409	Uganda	
		11							*	54		1	29		173	96		7	459	Ukraine	
		6		2		19		1		1		13	39		28	32	3	1	401	Ukraine	
		10		2		9						5	12		38	22	2		304	Ukraine	
		10										1	9		4	12			39	Ukraine	
		182	21	15				30		*	5	42	329		1 453	1 735			5 018	Ukraine	
		162	14	11				23			3	37	271		1 262	1 403			4 123	Ukraine	
6	1	674	1	111	3	24	2	1	3	13	24	*	901	97	1 511	3 646	5	Z	12 265	Ukraine	
1	4	392		87	1	2	2		3	13	3		503	11	731	1 781		57	6 184	Ukraine	
6	4	583	3	15	17	19	6		11	12	55	304	*	48	1 095	2 965	12	A'	12 459	Ukraine	
9	9	714		43	8	5	1		5	12	40	372		12	1 019	2 754	11	9	13 331	Ukraine	
						1							21	3	9	52		1	138	Ukraine	
						1							21	3	9	52		1	138	Ukraine	
		2			4						1		14		15	16		1	65	Ukraine	
		2			4						1		13		14	16			63	Ukraine	
		26								1	1		11		17	56		3	129	Ukraine	
		26								1	1		11		17	56		3	129	Ukraine	
		3		1		1					2	3	21	3	10	30	1		221	Ukraine	
		6		1		1					3	2	17	4	15	45			220	Ukraine	
													57		53	227			640	Ukraine	
		20							1	4	4	10	51		46	202			555	Ukraine	
		18							1	4	4	10	51		46	202			555	Ukraine	
		2			4								11		17	16			61	Ukraine	
		2			4								11		17	16			61	Ukraine	
		34		6		1	1			4	4	86	95		117	87			992	Ukraine	
		2										1	4		10	2			51	Ukraine	
2		24		5		7			17	5	5	7	84	41	52	190	4	2	696	Répub. Arabe Unie	
9	5	879	55	81	22	76	11	5	44	129	98	815	1 615	254	*	12 876	18	B'	31 232	Royaume-Uni	
9	4	852	45	79	20	76	9	3	44	105	103	796	1 548	275		12 864	18	225	30 746	Etats-Unis Am.	
83	3	690	27	96	1	27	18	1	15	99	93	833	1 377	215	4 479	*	10	C'	22 312	Venezuela	
87	2	519	17	52	1	9	2	1	2	69	49	562	862	28	2 574		3	69	12 525	Yugoslavie	
		111		2	5	1	3				12	12	142		69	963		3	1 639	Zanzibar	
2		40			2			1			11	12	58		76	580			987		
		46		8		28	1		8		2	37	210		61	117			1 434		
	1	16		2		7			3	2	1	9	54		23	32			498		
													2			10			14		
													2			10			14		

S China (Nationalist Republic) 3/1; Uruguay 3/1. — T Colombia 1/-; Ivory Coast 1/1; Lebanon 1/-; Tunisia 1/-; U Bahamas 15/2; Bulgaria 4/-; Chile 2/-; Jamaica 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Malaysia 1/1; Netherlands Antilles 52/7; Peru 1/-; Turkey 1/-; V Bahamas 4/-; Jamaica 1/-; Nigeria 1/-; W Cyprus 1/-; Iceland 3/-; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela -/1. — X Bahamas 3/2; Bermuda 1/2; Guatemala -/1; guay 1/-; Venezuela -/1. — Y Bahamas 3/2; Bermuda 1/2; Mauritius -/1; Zambia 3/-; zuela -/1. — Z Antilles 1/3; Bermuda 1/1; Bulgaria 10/1; Chile 6/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/-; Colombia -/1; Iceland 2/-; Liberia -/1; Morocco 3/2; Nigeria 2/-; Pakistan -/1; S. W. Africa 4/-; Tunisia 1/-; Venezuela 1/-; A' Bulgaria 8/5; Chile 1/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 3/-; Colombia 2/-; Iran 1/-; Kenya 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Morocco 4/2; San Marino 1/-; Turkey 1/-; Venezuela 1/-; Aden 1/-; Bahamas 25/2; Bermuda 3/4; Bulgaria 20/20; Ceylon 2/2;

Chile 2/2; China (People's Republic) 3/2; Colombia 1/-; Cuba 2/2; Cyprus 5/3; Ecuador 1/1; Ethiopia 1/-; Ghana 2/-; Hong Kong 56/57; Iceland 7/4; Ivory Coast 1/1; Jamaica 3/1; Kenya 7/5; Lebanon 1/1; Liberia 1/2; Malaysia 19/17; Malta 5/1; Mauritius 1/-; Morocco 3/3; Nigeria 1/1; Pakistan 1/1; Peru 1/1; Portuguese East Africa 1/-; Puerto Rico 1/1; Swaziland -/1; Tanzania -/2; Turkey 2/2; Uganda 1/-; U.A.R. 5/4; Uruguay 4/4; Venezuela 3/4; Zambia 2/1. — C' Algeria -/2; Bermuda 2/3; Bolivia 1/-; British West Indies 2/3; Bulgaria 7/1; Central America 2/-; Chile 5/3; China (Nationalist Republic) 8/4; Colombia 5/5; Costa Rica 1/2; Cyprus 1/-; Dominican Republic -/1; El Salvador -/1; Guatemala 5/-; Hong Kong 9/6; Iceland 1/3; Indonesia 1/-; Iran -/1; Jordan 1/-; Korea 1/2; Liberia 1/-; Libya -/1; Malaysia -/2; Morocco 5/6; Nicaragua 2/-; Nigeria 1/-; Pakistan 2/1; Peru 16/5; Philippines 2/2; Sudan 1/-; Tunisia -/1; Turkey 5/-; U.A.R. 2/1; Uruguay 1/3; Venezuela 12/11; Viet-Nam 1/-; Zambia -/3.

PATENTS

Chart II

Patents Kept in Force During 1965 by the Payment of Renewal Fees

Brevets maintenus en vigueur au cours de 1965 par le paiement des taxes de renouvellement

BREVETS

Tableau II

Number of patents kept in force at the end of the Nombre de brevets maintenus en vigueur à la fin de la	First year after time of application 1 ^{re} année à compter de la demande	2nd year after time of application 2 ^e année à compter de la demande	3rd year after time of application 3 ^e année à compter de la demande	4th year after time of application 4 ^e année à compter de la demande	5th year after time of application 5 ^e année à compter de la demande	6th year after time of application 6 ^e année à compter de la demande	7th year after time of application 7 ^e année à compter de la demande	8th year after time of application 8 ^e année à compter de la demande	9th year after time of application 9 ^e année à compter de la demande	10th year after time of application 10 ^e année à compter de la demande	11th year after time of application 11 ^e année à compter de la demande	12th year after time of application 12 ^e année à compter de la demande	13th year after time of application 13 ^e année à compter de la demande	14th year after time of application 14 ^e année à compter de la demande	15th year after time of application 15 ^e année à compter de la demande	16th year after time of application 16 ^e année à compter de la demande	17th year after time of application 17 ^e année à compter de la demande	18th year after time of application 18 ^e année à compter de la demande	19th year after time of application 19 ^e année à compter de la demande	20th year after time of application 20 ^e année à compter de la demande	Beyond 20th year after time of application Au-delà de la 20 ^e année à compter de la demande	Total Total
Reporting countries Pays																						
Austria/Autriche ¹ . . .	6 555	6 111	5 237	4 733	4 242	3 639	3 208	2 847	2 630	1 610	1 338	909	791	573	342	238	173	47	—	—	—	45 223
Belgium/Belgique . . .	16 720	14 645	13 228	11 467	9 827	8 103	6 578	5 255	4 334	3 798	3 087	2 687	2 122	1 782	1 374	1 101	797	669	706	510	—	108 792
Ceylon/Ceylan . . .	—	—	—	—	80	88	91	82	80	66	69	50	41	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	664
Denmark/Danemark . . .	—	53	426	1 364	1 818	2 043	1 874	1 693	1 547	1 352	1 119	900	734	633	502	362	222	—	—	—	—	16 642
Finland/Finlande . . .	737	737	725	683	648	644	736	646	586	492	446	360	254	200	157	116	76	—	—	—	—	5 379
France/France ² . . .	45 189	39 435	34 809	29 803	26 077	22 389	18 890	14 637	12 680	11 044	9 497	7 937	6 345	5 186	4 359	3 542	2 628	2 046	2 556	1 382	—	300 431
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)	—	343	2 618	6 284	9 820	12 483	13 656	13 158	11 826	10 658	9 115	8 038	6 626	5 444	4 994	4 715	2 480	1 160	—	—	1 258 ³	124 676
India/Inde	—	—	—	—	3 226	2 717	2 143	1 638	1 400	1 221	919	806	641	506	396	285	—	—	—	—	—	15 898
Iraq/Irak	191	142	193	30	64	82	78	53	52	53	38	32	22	20	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 080
Ireland/Irlande	—	—	—	—	635	586	513	377	308	237	209	147	126	110	86	71	—	—	—	—	—	3 405
Korea/Corée	+	+	725	58	104	61	60	18	6	11	7	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 057
Lebanon/Liban	154	141	129	77	96	64	60	41	31	31	25	14	15	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	907
Luxembourg/Luxembg .	2 398	2 337	1 848	1 395	1 039	946	778	529	340	257	209	147	111	133	92	97	50	45	37	28	—	12 816
Malta/Malte	—	—	—	—	12	6	10	9	11	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Monaco/Monaco	41	32	25	27	25	27	9	3	4	7	2	2	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
Netherlands/Pays-Bas ⁴	2 272	2 962	2 936	2 527	2 350	2 173	1 683	1 239	1 370	1 356	1 008	893	579	499	348	360	238	183	—	—	—	24 976
Norway/Norvège	—	2 100	1 800	1 700	1 550	1 350	1 200	1 050	950	750	700	650	570	430	350	250	200	—	—	—	—	15 600
Philippines/Philippines	524	364	274	182	128	73	61	65	28	13	6	2	3	7	5	9	2	—	—	—	—	1 746
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . . .	—	—	—	425	387	346	310	246	237	150	82	71	72	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 389
Rumania/Roumanie . . .	191	278	287	257	117	129	101	69	46	25	19	8	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 549
South Africa Afrique du Sud	—	—	—	2 401	2 229	1 904	1 895	1 761	1 507	1 391	1 338	1 143	1 031	825	801	649	6	6	6	6	—	18 881
Switzerland/Suisse . . .	42	485	3 311	5 601	7 073	7 363	7 046	5 705	5 036	4 239	3 757	3 076	2 525	1 974	1 682	1 146	892	530	—	—	—	61 483
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne . .	142	113	119	109	120	96	62	33	37	59	44	29	28	41	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 054
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni ⁵	—	—	41 729	—	26 170	23 021	19 438	15 541	13 625	11 547	9 860	8 104	6 286	5 028	4 339	3 126	—	—	236 ⁶	—	—	188 050
Viet-Nam/Viet-Nam . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Patents kept in force after publication, not application. Figures are valid for period ending September 30, 1965 and include 1687 patents of addition.

² Figures include special patents for medicaments but not certificates of addition.

³ Prolongation due to special laws relating to certain applications filed up to and including 1947.

⁴ Patents kept in force to the end of 1965 after the first to the 18th year of granting.

⁵ Renewal fees are not payable until the commencement of the 5th year. Figures exclude approximately 400 patents of addition on which no renewal fees are payable but include 2600 fees paid in advance of the current year.

⁶ Figures relating to patents extended beyond their normal term due to special circumstances.

¹ Brevets maintenus en vigueur après la publication, et non après le dépôt de la demande. Les chiffres sont valables pour la période se terminant le 30 septembre 1965 et comprennent 1687 brevets additionnels.

² Les chiffres comprennent les brevets spéciaux de médicaments, mais non les certificats d'addition.

³ Prolongations dues à des lois spéciales relatives à certaines demandes déposées jusqu'en 1947 y compris.

⁴ Brevets maintenus en vigueur à la fin de 1965 de la première à la dix-huitième année, après délivrance.

⁵ Les taxes de renouvellement ne sont pas exigées avant le commencement de la cinquième année. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas environ 400 brevets additionnels sur lesquels aucune taxe de renouvellement n'est exigible, mais comprennent 2600 taxes payées à l'avance au cours de l'année 1965.

⁶ Ces chiffres s'appliquent aux brevets prolongés au-delà de leur terme normal pour des raisons spéciales.

PATENTS
Chart III

Patents Granted During 1965, Broken Down According to the International Classification

Brevets délivrés au cours de 1965 répartis selon la Classification internationale

BREVETS
Tableau III

Countries ↓	Classes →																				Totals Totaux
Pays	A. Human Necessities, 1. Agriculture A. Nécessités humaines, 1. Agriculture	2. Foodstuffs 2. Alimentation	3. Apparel 3. Habillement	4. Medicine and Hygiene 4. Médecine et hygiène	B. Performing Operations, 5. Separating and Mixing B. Opérations diverses, 5. Séparation et mélange	6. Shaping 6. Façonnage	7. Printing 7. Imprimerie	8. Transporting 8. Transports	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy, 9. Chemistry C. Chimie et Métallurgie, 9. Chimie	10. Metallurgy 10. Métallurgie	D. Textiles and Paper, 11. Textiles D. Textiles et Papier, 11. Textiles	12. Paper 12. Papier	E. Fixed Constructions, 13. Building E. Constructions fixes, 13. Bâtiment	14. Mining 14. Exploitation minière	F. Mechanics, Lighting and Heating, 15. Engines F. Mécanique, Éclairage et Chauffage, 15. Moteurs	16. Lighting and Heating 16. Éclairage et chauffage	G. Physics, 17. Instruments G. Physique, 17. Instruments	18. Nuclear 18. Physique nucléaire	H. Electricity, 19. Electricity H. Électricité, 19. Électricité	I. Plants, 20. Plants I. Plantes, 20. Plantes	
Australia/Australie . . .	148	71	236	277	237	389	164	683	1 747	230	301	24	296	57	589	279	520	31	998	—	7 277
Austria/Autriche . . .	236	116	241	272	146	484	107	750	1 336	222	344	52	471	24	393	177	707	41	824	—	6 943
Bulgaria/Bulgarie . . .	1	2	3	1	2	—	—	10	26	2	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	60
Burundi/Burundi . . .	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Canada/Canada . . .	613	300	608	550	1 086	2 626	201	2 759	5 789	356	1 527	165	682	262	1 338	698	2 019	73	2 589	—	24 241
Ceylon/Ceylan . . .	6	1	7	26	5	9	—	2	50	5	2	—	1	1	7	3	3	—	5	—	133
Chile/Chili . . .	43	17	7	154	33	49	10	24	57	27	29	2	28	1	42	18	15	—	34	—	590
Cuba/Cuba . . .	20	4	10	53	—	—	—	2	37	3	4	3	5	11	—	1	1	—	4	—	158
Cyprus/Chypre . . .	1	1	—	4	3	2	—	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie . . .	116	33	62	118	45	573	61	276	480	153	210	16	114	43	308	127	532	144	589	—	4 000
Denmark/Danemark . .	226	65	82	113	56	233	40	228	858	39	122	28	116	2	102	88	101	8	243	—	2 750
Finland/Finlande . . .	45	6	41	27	14	71	8	78	188	2	15	39	52	4	37	62	27	3	93	—	812
France/France ¹ . . .	1 543	663	2 241	1 732	1 663	4 528	1 003	6 178	7 332	1 137	2 278	306	2 512	443	4 766	1 912	5 942	572	6 218	54	53 023
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)	492	246	393	412	547	1 280	371	2 034	2 500	519	400	79	490	342	1 506	399	1 772	See H	2 998	See A	16 780
Hungary/Hongrie . . .	25	8	5	54	18	70	4	42	215	14	27	2	36	11	30	23	75	—	111	—	770
India/Inde . . .	22	7	59	52	259	384	41	225	1 124	85	166	14	95	23	219	194	252	3	360	—	3 584
Ireland/Irlande . . .	55	31	42	38	28	58	14	60	211	4	45	2	16	3	20	13	60	1	63	—	764
Israel/Israël . . .	124	20	31	40	41	35	11	35	271	5	43	4	36	2	49	13	13	25	32	—	830
Jordan/Jordanie ² . .	—	—	—	9	1	3	3	1	32	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	3	—	—	62
Kenya/Kenya . . .	11	2	2	5	2	7	—	5	44	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	4	—	90
Malaysia/Malaisie . . .	9	2	15	34	7	19	1	5	38	17	1	1	7	1	5	8	13	2	2	—	187
Malta/Malte . . .	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Monaco/Monaco . . .	6	4	2	4	1	5	—	7	16	—	1	—	3	—	10	1	5	—	3	—	70
Morocco/Maroc . . .	42	9	12	56	6	19	4	61	51	16	5	4	13	6	18	7	22	—	13	7	371
Netherlands/Pays-Bas .	94	45	55	68	90	121	41	161	731	54	83	6	50	21	169	75	148	23	315	—	2 350
Philippines/Philippines	13	26	14	50	75	66	7	22	136	10	18	3	4	—	20	20	15	—	21	—	524
Portugal/Portugal . . .	63	—	15	72	—	89	11	65	350	67	47	12	78	S.N°10	40	19	35	—	S.N°4	S.N°1	976
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . .	54	28	9	68	38	34	15	41	89	10	1	1	26	5	14	9	14	—	21	—	477
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone	—	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	39
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Afrique du Sud . . .	356	378	239	507	253	406	308	452	464	12	347	351	416	14	267	226	435	2	576	4	6 013
Sweden/Suède . . .	169	122	297	177	79	950	209	793	1 037	378	319	164	399	46	677	264	558	85	1 216	—	7 939
Switzerland/Suisse . .	442	154	906	515	2 189	1 690	475	1 512	921	271	1 302	220	994	31	1 391	539	2 095	160	3 027	—	18 834
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne . .	17	1	27	—	1	—	—	—	53	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	28	1	4	—	142
Tanzania/Tanzanie . .	—	3	5	14	—	—	—	3	33	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	63
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago . . .	5	2	—	6	22	1	—	2	59	2	—	—	6	15	1	2	6	—	2	1	131
Tunisia/Tunisie . . .	1	—	—	2	50	69	—	6	61	1	2	1	3	3	1	7	15	1	7	—	230
Uganda/Ouganda . . .	11	2	—	4	1	11	—	—	26	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	61
United Kingdom Royaume-Uni ³ . . .	434	378	1 231	774	1 386	2 922	674	2 929	7 445	939	1 407	132	1 528	3 818	1 286	3 733	267	5 046	—	—	36 329
Venezuela/Venezuela . .	37	36	74	43	19	50	1	38	508	37	25	15	50	12	31	13	28	—	27	—	1 044
Zanzibar/Zanzibar . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

¹ One patent may appear in more than one class. Figures include certificates of addition and special patents for medicaments.

² Figures relate to patent applications filed.

³ Figures relate to complete specifications accepted in 1965. Figures are not available for patents granted broken down according to the above headings; of the above total, no more than approximately 600 are not eventually granted as patents.

¹ Un brevet peut être classé dans une ou plusieurs classes. Ces chiffres comprennent les certificats d'addition et les brevets spéciaux de médicaments.

² Ces chiffres s'appliquent aux demandes déposées.

³ Ces chiffres concernent des descriptions complètes acceptées en 1965. Les chiffres pour les brevets délivrés, selon la classification ci-dessus ne sont pas disponibles; du nombre des descriptions complètes, 600 environ n'aboutissent pas à la délivrance de brevets.

UTILITY MODELS / *MODÈLES D'UTILITÉ*UTILITY
MODELS
Chart IaApplications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1965
*Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965**MODÈLES
D'UTILITÉ
Tableau Ia*

Countries	Applications for registrations filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements par</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés à</i>			Pays
	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . .	40 202	9 679 (7 238)	49 881	20 399	2 156 (1 796)	22 555	<i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i>
Italy	5 082	—	5 082	7 500	—	7 500	<i>Italie</i>
Japan	106 435	2 118 (1 543)	108 553	34 315	725	35 040	<i>Japon</i>
Philippines	106	4	110	53	3	56	<i>Philippines</i>
Poland	1 230	21	1 251	603	20	623	<i>Pologne</i>
Portugal	120	22	142	95	11	106	<i>Portugal</i>
Spain	7 844	200	8 044	6 703	150	6 853	<i>Espagne</i>

UTILITY
MODELS
Chart 1bApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners
During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin
*Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés à des
étrangers, au cours de 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine*MODÈLES
D'UTILITÉ
Tableau 1b

Country of origin Pays d'origine Reporting country Pays de délivrance	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Chile Chili	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany (F. R.) Allemagne (R. F.)	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde
Germany (F. R.)/Allemagne (R. F.)	9 2	23 4	512 205	168 51	7 3	1	74 6	2	— 3	12 3	179 55	25 5	1 179 287	*	6 1	11 4	2 1
Japan/Japon		11 3	6	7 1			18 14			6	12 1		73 27	615 244		1	1
Philippines/Philippines											2						
Poland/Pologne			3 1	1						1			1	4 6			
Portugal/Portugal													2	5 6			

	Iraq Irak	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque	Japan Japon	Lebanon Liban	Libya Libye	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Malaysia Malaisie	Malta Malte	Mexico Mexique	Monaco Monaco	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège
Germany (F. R.)/Allemagne (R. F.)	1	14 1	8 2	507 216	1	180 27	1	2	144 30	27 6	— 1	1	5	3	695 180	1 1	50 15
Japan/Japon			1	17 11		*			2 2	— 1			— 2	— 1	42 14	1 2	3
Philippines/Philippines						4											
Poland/Pologne				1													
Portugal/Portugal				3											1		

	Panama Panama	Peru Pérou	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Rumania Roumanie	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	Tanzania Tanzanie	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Uruguay Uruguay	Yugoslavia Yougoslavie	Singapore Singapour	Others Autres	Total
Germany (F. R.)/Allemagne (R. F.)	2	1	2	4 1	3	34 6	43 5	328 60	1 333 359	1	1 507 312	2 560 299	2	8 2	1		9 679 2 156
Japan/Japon	— 1			2	1	7 3	4 1	46 27	57 36		193 49	919 281				73 4	2 118 725
Philippines/Philippines											1	—					4 3
Poland/Pologne								1	2 1		2 1	— 1				5 10	21 20
Portugal/Portugal	— 1			*			3 4	1			4	— 2				1	22 11

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1 a.

Remarques générales : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1 a.

UTILITY
MODELS
Chart II

Registrations in Force at the End of 1965
Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965

MODÈLES
D'UTILITÉ
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Utility model registrations in force at the end of 1964 <i>Modèles d'utilité enregistrés en vigueur à la fin de 1964</i>	Minus utility model registrations lapsed during 1965 <i>Moins les modèles d'utilité enregistrés tombés en déchéance en 1965</i>	Utility model registrations effected in 1965 <i>Modèles d'utilité enregistrés en 1965</i>	Total utility model registrations in force at the end of 1965 <i>Total des modèles d'utilité enregistrés en vigueur à la fin de 1965</i>
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/ <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i>	85 902	20 589	22 555	87 868
Japan/ <i>Japon</i>	156 817	21 977	35 040	169 880
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i>	267	26	56	297

Registrations Granted in 1965, Broken Down According to
the International Classification

*Enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965, répartis selon
la Classification internationale*

UTILITY
MODELS
Chart III

MODÈLES
D'UTILITÉ
Tableau III

Reporting countries Pays	A. Human Necessities. 1. Agriculture <i>A. Nécessités Humaines. 1. Agriculture</i>	2. Foodstuffs <i>2. Alimentation</i>	3. Apparel <i>3. Habillement</i>	4. Medicine and Hygiene <i>4. Médecine et hygiène</i>	B. Performing Operations. 5. Separating and Mixing <i>B. Opérations diverses. 5. Séparation et Mélange</i>	6. Shaping <i>6. Façonnage</i>	7. Printing <i>7. Imprimerie</i>	8. Transporting <i>8. Transports</i>	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy. 9. Chemistry <i>C. Chimie et Métallurgie. 9. Chimie</i>	10. Metallurgy <i>10. Métallurgie</i>	D. Textiles and Paper. 11. Textiles <i>D. Textiles et Papier. 11. Textiles</i>	12. Paper <i>12. Papier</i>	E. Fixed Constructions. 13. Building <i>E. Constructions fixes. 13. Bâtiment</i>	14. Mining <i>14. Exploitation minière</i>	F. Mechanics, Lighting and Heating. 15. Engines <i>F. Mécanique, Éclairage et Chauffage. 15. Moteurs</i>	16. Lighting and Heating <i>16. Éclairage et Chauffage</i>	G. Physics. 17. Instruments <i>G. Physique. 17. Instruments</i>	18. Nucleonics <i>18. Physique nucléaire</i>	H. Electricity. 19. Electricity <i>H. Électricité. 19. Électricité</i>	Total Total
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/ <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i>	760	168	3 138	998	380	1 422	712	3 584	492	99	713	29	2 403	247	1 947	1 053	1 976	S.No. 19 V.No. 19	2 434	22 555
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i>	6	1	4	4	1	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	2	7	3	—	4	54
Portugal/ <i>Portugal</i>	—	—	3	6	— ¹	29	—	—	—	—	S.No.3 V.No.3	8	46	—	10	1	See No. 15 Voir No 15	—	—	106

¹ Glass and Ceramics : 3

¹ Verre et céramique : 3

INVENTORS' CERTIFICATES / CERTIFICATS D'INVENTEURS

No separate charts published. See footnotes 5 and 8, under Patents, Chart Ia

Pas de tableaux. Voir notes 5 et 8 sous Brevets, Tableau Ia

PLANT
VARIETIES
Chart 1a

VARIETIES OF PLANTS / OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

OBTENTIONS
VÉGÉTALES
Tableau 1a

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1965
Registrations in Force at the End of 1965

Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965
Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965

Countries Pays	Applications filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrement par</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés à</i>			Registrations in force at the end 1965
	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>des nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>des étrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	<i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965</i>
Denmark/Danemark	11	23	34	—	4	4	4
Germany (Fed. Rep.)/Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	335	44	379	62	—	62	936
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	135	65	200	58	53	111	781
U. S. A.	94	14	108	106	14	120	1 767

PLANT
VARIETIES
Chart 1b

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners
During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

OBTENTIONS
VÉGÉTALES
Tableau 1b

*Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés
à des étrangers au cours de 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine*

Country of origin Pays d'origine Reporting country Pays de délivrance	Australia <i>Australie</i>	Belgium <i>Belgique</i>	Denmark <i>Danemark</i>	France <i>France</i>	Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i>	Hungary <i>Hongrie</i>	Ireland <i>Irlande</i>	Israel <i>Israël</i>	Italy <i>Italie</i>	Japan <i>Japon</i>	Liechtenstein <i>Liechtenstein</i>	Netherlands <i>Pays-Bas</i>	New-Zealand <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	South Africa <i>Afrique du Sud</i>	Sweden <i>Suède</i>	United Kingdom <i>Royaume-Uni</i>	U. S. A.	Total <i>Total</i>
Denmark/ <i>Danemark</i> . .			* —	4 2	10 —							4 2			4 —	1 —		23 4
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. féd.)</i>			5 —	5 —	* —	1 —					1 —	27 —			5 —			44 —
Netherlands/ <i>Pays-Bas</i> .		7 6	2 —	14 8	18 19			1 —	1 —			* —		1 —	2 —	15 11	5 9	65 53
U. S. A.	1 —	— 1		8 2	3 2				— 1	— 1		— 3	— 2			2 2	* —	14 14

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

Remarque générale : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes déposées, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1a.

TRADEMARKS

Chart Ia

TRADEMARKS / MARQUES

MARQUES

Tableau Ia

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1965
Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965

Countries Pays	Applications for registrations filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements effectués en faveur de</i>		
	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Argentina/Argentine	—	—	28 225	16 905	3 751	20 656
Australia/Australie	—	—	6 583	—	—	3 256
Austria/Autriche	1 758	1 115	2 873	1 515	973	2 488
Belgium/Belgique	1 827	1 662	3 489	1 827	1 662	3 489
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	79	314	393	76	307	383
Burundi/Burundi	4	260	264	4	260	264
Canada/Canada ¹	4 470	3 480	7 950	2 648	2 449	5 097
Ceylon/Ceylan	652	532	1 184	216	347	563
Chile/Chili	7 254	1 709	8 963	5 624	1 642	7 266
China (Rep. of)/Chine (Rép. de)	191	338	529	43	192	235
Colombia/Colombie	1 273	836	2 109	1 297	1 786	3 083
Cuba/Cuba	18	287	305	169	385	554
Cyprus/Chypre	108	519	627	65	500	565
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	433	206	639	304	98	402
Denmark/Danemark ²	2 294	2 503	4 797	1 422	2 147	3 569
Dominican Republic/Rép. Dominicaine	135	491	626	130	482	612
Finland/Finlande	927	1 911	2 838	543	1 389	1 932
France/France	36 114	4 007	40 121	32 543	3 602	36 145
Germany (F. R.)/Allemagne (R. F.)	21 705	3 184	24 889	13 693	2 236	15 929
Germany (D. R.)/Allemagne (R. D.)	648	381	1 029	544	324	868
Ghana/Ghana	85	567	652	112	614	726
Greece/Grèce	1 751	1 963	3 714	—	—	—
Guatemala/Guatemala	—	—	1 312	198	656	854
Hungary/Hongrie	257	401	658	257	398	655
India/Inde	5 318	1 336	6 654	2 217	1 010	3 227
Indonesia/Indonésie	2 187	261	2 448	1 661	236	1 897
Iran/Iran	1 608	685	2 293	520	661	1 181
Iraq/Irak	280	503	783	147	469	616
Ireland/Irlande	371	1 577	1 948	197	1 101	1 298
Israel/Israël	369	1 070	1 439	218	964	1 182
Italy/Italie	9 416	—	9 416	6 970	—	6 970
Japan/Japon	57 096	5 027	62 123	28 403	2 814	31 217
Jordan/Jordanie	118	550	668	68	330	398
Kenya/Kenya	125	767	892	87	438	525
Laos/Laos	15	242	257	15	242	257
Lebanon/Liban	281	1 182	1 463	281	1 182	1 463
Libya/Libye	28	346	374	27	407	434
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein	152	56	208	152	56	208
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	118	1 092	1 210	118	1 089	1 207
Malawi/Malawi	18	439	457	—	—	—
Malaysia/Malaisie	1 007	1 019	2 026	385	761	1 146
Malta/Malte	33	293	326	30	209	239
Mexico/Mexique	—	—	7 495	2 847	3 266	6 113

¹ Fiscal year April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.² Including association marks.¹ Année fiscale: 1^{er} avril 1965 au 31 mars 1966.² Y compris les marques collectives.

TRADEMARKS

Chart Ia (continued)

MARQUES

Tableau Ia (suite)

Countries Pays	Applications for registrations filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements effectués en faveur de</i>		
	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>Nationaux</i>	Foreigners <i>Etrangers</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Monaco/Monaco	386	99	485	386	99	485
Morocco/Maroc	259	295	554	259	295	554
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	3 537	2 233	5 770	2 285	1 567	3 852
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	868	1 790	2 658	505	1 181	1 686
Norway/Norvège	968	2 391	3 359	543	1 710	2 253
Pakistan/Pakistan	1 319	741	2 060	327	469	796
Philippines/Philippines	486	507	993	245	309	554
Poland/Pologne	329	394	723	244	316	560
Portugal/Portugal	1 746	579	2 325	871	459	1 330
Rhodesia/Rhodésie	190	854	1 044	—	—	1 000
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone	50	309	359	37	292	329
South Africa/Afrique du Sud	3 812	1 542	5 354	—	—	4 189
Spain/Espagne	20 416	8 749	29 165	10 631	4 556	15 187
Sudan/Soudan	111	432	543	102	324	426
Sweden/Suède	2 588	2 987	5 575	1 208	1 844	3 052
Switzerland/Suisse ³	—	—	—	5 376	1 745	7 121
Syrian Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Syrienne	184	498	682	184	498	682
Tanzania/Tanzanie ⁴	73	540	613	26	474	500
Thailand/Thaïlande ⁵	1 116	1 670	2 786	752	1 601	2 353
Togo/Togo	4	626	630	4	626	630
Trinidad and Tobago/Trinité et Tobago	44	456	500	39	449	488
Tunisia/Tunisie	51	253	304	51	253	304
Turkey/Turquie	1 031	1 111	2 142	778	1 073	1 851
Uganda/Ouganda	53	590	643	17	273	290
U.S.S.R./U.R.S.S.	4 356	664	5 020	2 219	292	2 511
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie	363	411	774	178	575	753
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	9 884	5 111	14 995	—	—	9 814
U.S.A./Etats-Unis d'Amérique	24 557	1 843	26 400 ⁶	17 109	1 396	18 505
Venezuela/Venezuela	3 143	1 854	4 997	1 381	1 110	2 491
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	118	214	332	99	162	261
Zanzibar/Zanzibar	4	285	289	1	200	201

³ Figures include new registrations as well as renewals.⁴ See also Zanzibar.⁵ Figures are based on nationality, irrespective of residence.⁶ The total indicated is the total applications filed; many of these applications filed may be for registration in multiple classes. Total applications including filings in multiple classes is 27 744.³ Les chiffres comprennent les enregistrements nouveaux et les renouvellements.⁴ Voir aussi Zanzibar.⁵ Les chiffres sont indiqués sur la base de la nationalité, et non pas sur la résidence.⁶ Le total indiqué représente le total des demandes déposées; un certain nombre de ces demandes déposées peuvent avoir été enregistrées dans des classes multiples. Le total des demandes déposées y compris celles dans de multiples classes est de 27 744.

TRADEMARKS
Chart IbApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners
During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque
Argentina			11	10	33	48	1	15	14	4	248	435		1	11		3		121	1
Austria		3	*	3	1	12			24	13	5	156	127	1		2	1		2	1
Belgium		7	2	*	1	19	2		23	5	42	30	48					1	4	
Bulgaria			2	2		1	1	20	1		10	54	40		1			1	2	
Burundi				28		1					13	46	3				1		1	
Canada	2	13	12	16	2	*		5	12	3	178	180		1			1	2	65	1
Ceylon		2	2	2		2			4		4	46	62			1			11	1
Chile	80		5	7	20	32		19	1		80	305	10						60	
Colombia	15		10	9	14	15			3		42	60	26		1				17	
Cuba	3	1		2		1	*	17	2		29	19	32					1	8	
Cyprus	1	3	1	1		1		2	3		5	53	79	6		7	2		2	1
Czechoslov.			4					*	2			1	1					1		
Denmark		1	18	31		6	1	8		19	156	459	31				2		45	1
Finland	1	1	14	19		6	2	7	103	*	132	347	35	1	1		8		19	1
France	7	5	3	46	4	26	1		51	6	*	553		3		1	18	1	13	
Germany F. R.	12	17	23	95	4	22		2	94	20	69	*		7		1	17	5	49	1
Germany D. R.	7	5	27	24	6	36	2		69	4	53			11			6	4	30	
Ghana	1	2		1		1	2	26	5	1	34	48	43			9	2		6	1
Greece		3	26	45		24		5	20	146		271	30	*	3		4			
Guatemala	1	12		1	1	3		1			27	100						1	15	
Hungary			2			1	1	5	5		1	92	51	1	*	2		1		
India		5	3	5	1	8		4	21		50	191	21	1	6	*			29	
Indonesia		8	2			1		10	6		10	23	19		1				1	
Iran		1	3	6		7		4	11		58	119		2	1	4	2		12	1
Iraq		2	4	5		2	1	5	4		2	70	62	2	4				8	2
Ireland		5	3	28		9	1	1	14		80	226	8	1				1	20	
Israel		2	4	1	1		2		12	1	110	173	2	1	2		2	*	19	1
Japan		36	28	19		26		9	32		249	530		2		5	4		57	
Jordan		2	5	21		5		2	5		44	78	4			1			10	1
Kenya		6	1			10		13	14	2	12	95	13		1	17	3		16	1
Korea			3	1		4			10		10	64							6	
Laos						1					28	16								1
Lebanon	2	1	6	7	1	7		11	8		184		116	2	2		5		22	
Libya			1	2		6		6	1		7	50	33			2			9	

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart I a.

Remarque générale: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau I a.

Demandes déposées par des étrangers, et enregistrements accordés
à des étrangers au cours de 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine

MARQUES
Tableau 1b

Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Uruguay Uruguay	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
59	10		9	71		41		1	9	67	46	211		475	1 557	138	A 30	3 751	Argentine
22	1	1		2	9		1	—	7	1	48	21		256	522		B 3	1 115	Autriche
16	—	1		1	7		1	3	6	—	55	14		229	464		C 4	1 662	Belgique
43	6	1	2	30	7	90	1		20		45	14		373	842		C 4	1 662	Belgique
10				5							3	37		67	57			314	Bulgarie
10				5							3	36		63	57			307	Bulgarie
2	13								5			56		40	32			260	Burundi
2	13								5			56		40	32			260	Burundi
110	3		1	55	10	1	—	2	35	8	30	57	1	307	2 340		D 23	3 480	Canada
51	4		1	36	7	—	1	3	13	8	24	53	2	125	1 766		D 9	2 449	Canada
40	3			1	—	1	—	—	1		14	39		193	97		E 7	532	Ceylan
32	3			10	—	—	—	—	—		1	12		109	86		E 4	347	Ceylan
80			2							20	30	120		200	1 020	28	F 9	1 709	Chili
65			2							15	21	95		150	703	23	F 9	1 642	Chili
24	6		8	14		7		4	—	9	7	61		84	389	3	G 19	837	Colombie
42	9		23	16		46		3	1	33	41	66		351	659	1	G 37	1 786	Colombie
18	5			8	3	1	—	1	1	25	4	25	3	32	45		H 2	287	Cuba
21	1			11	—	—	1	—	—	12	11	27	—	40	106		H 5	385	Cuba
39				6					4	2	1	54	—	158	97		I 7	519	Chypre
21				28					—	—	2	30	3	165	78		I 11	500	Chypre
—					1				2			3		38	43			206	Tchécoslovaquie
1																		98	Tchécoslovaquie
30	5	1		82	43		1	2	13	6	181	174	1	261	567		J 0	2 503	Danemark
30	7		1	63	26	1	—	—	26	9	210	153		230	459		K 1	2 147	Danemark
41	8			57	23	—	2	1	3	11	151	122		148	281		K 1	1 911	Finlande
62	7		8	27	17	25		13	9	6	81	90	2	1 102	1 771	1	L 48	4 007	France
—				—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	L 48	3 602	France
101	12	1	2	61	29	1	3	4	36	13	116	154		566	1 626		M 21	3 184	Allemagne R. F.
63	6	1	9	31	25	—	3	2	14	11	115	98		453	1 111		M 10	2 236	Allemagne R. F.
10				1	1					4	4	3	1	54	52		N 1	381	Allemagne R. D.
7				1	1					1	2	3	2	52	34		N 1	324	Allemagne R. D.
14				5			—		—	2	27	36	—	222	115		O 3	567	Ghana
57				16			1		3	9	1	36	1	261	71		O 7	614	Ghana
—			3	195	1					32	17	240	8	178	467		P 10	1 963	Grèce
—				—	—					—	—	—	—	—	—		P 10	—	Grèce
10	5		27	11					16	1	24	—		54	288		Q 58	656	Guatemala
6				3	3				1		10	10	1	124	84		R 3	401	Hangrie
6				3	3				1		10	10	1	124	84		R 3	398	Hangrie
59	4			6	1	3			3	1	23	123	—	322	443		S 3	1 336	Inde
46	4			17	—	2			1	2	17	83	3	216	324		S 8	1 010	Inde
53				6		1				2	2	21		39	63		T 2	261	Indonésie
35	5			4		1				1	4	17		24	65		T 1	236	Indonésie
19		5		25		5				4	6	47	1	138	194		U 12	685	Iran
21		3		16		8				1	4	81	—	150	162		U 4	661	Iran
15	7			9		3	1		2	1	3	34		108	128		V 6	503	Irak
6	11			10		5	—		2	—	3	41		90	124		V 7	469	Irak
25	4			31	2			3	17	7	31	129		487	441		W 4	1 577	Irlande
33	6			31	4			1	12	6	21	45		411	234		W 3	1 101	Irlande
35	11			20	4	2	1		3	1	28	112		164	355		X 2	1 070	Israël
42	7			30	2	3	—		4	10	24	95		121	324		X 5	964	Israël
*	12		9	63	16	—	1		40	5	47	378	1	712	2 607		Y 139	5 027	Japan
	10		10	34	8	2	—		4	12	55	176	5	275	1 618		Y 28	2 814	Japan
15	7			24		4			1			42		136	136		Z 10	550	Jordanie
36	2			10		—			3		1	30		87	74		Z 5	330	Jordanie
74	2			14	2				1	1	1	35		247	150		a 37	767	Kenya
38	—			8	1				1	1	1	28		155	94		a 25	438	Kenya
				7	4	4					4	40		58	266		b 15	496	Corée
				6	—	—					3	40		56	203		b 18	412	Corée
10	2			13								16		30	29		c 96	242	Laos
10	—			13								16		30	29		c 96	242	Laos
	4			23		4			12	12	125	125		230	302		d 22	1 182	Liban
	4			23		4			12	12	125	125		230	302		d 22	1 182	Liban
19				16			—				—	21		109	62			346	Libye
9				14			2				7	31		82	110			407	Libye

A Bahamas -/14; Bermudes -/3; Chile -/9; Venezuela -/4. — B Bahamas 1/1; Chile -/1; Rhodesia 2/-; Thailand -/1. — C Calambria 1/1; Iran 1/1; Rhodesia 2/2. — D Bahamas 2/1; Bermuda -/1; Canary Islands -/1; Central African Rep. 1/-; China (Nat. Rep.) 2/1; China (People's Rep.) 2/-; Malaysia 1/-; Manaca 2/1; New Zealand 5/2; Nigeria 1/-; Puerto Rico 2/-; Tanzania 1/-; Trinidad & Tabago 1/1; U.A.R. 2/1; Zambia 1/-; — E Bahrain 3/-; China (People's Rep.) 2/-; Iraq -/2; Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia 1/1; Syrian Arab Rep. -/1. — F Paraguay 4/4; Peru 1/1; Venezuela 4/4. — G Bahamas 2/10; Chile 4/10; Ecuador 5/7; Guatemala 1/-; Venezuela 6/10; Puerto Rico 1/-; — H Guatemala 1/-; Rumania -/2; Singapore -/3; Venezuela 1/-; — I Hong Kong -/1; Rhodesia -/1; Rumania -/2; U.A.R. 7/7. — J Malaysia -/1; U.A.R. -/1. — K Malta 1/-; — L Algeria 4/-; Andorra 1/-; China (Nat. Rep.) 6/-; Congo (Brazzaville) 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia 1/-; Mauritania 1/-; Manaca 17/-; Maracca 8/-; New Zealand 1/-; Nigeria 1/-; Rhodesia 1/-; Senegal 4/-; Tunisia 1/-; — M Bulgaria -/2; Chile 3/1; China (Nat. Rep.) 1/-; Calambria 1/1; Ecuador 1/-; Iceland 1/-; Iran 3/-; Malaysia 1/-; Manaca 2/2; Maracca -/1; New Zealand 1/-; Nigeria 1/-; Rhodesia 2/-; Singapore 1/-; Turkey 1/-; Yugoslavia 2/1; Venezuela -/2. — N Chile -/1; Nigeria 1/-; — O Bulgaria -/1; China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; Maracca -/1; Nigeria 1/1;

Rumania 1/-; U.A.R. -/1; West Indies 1/2. — P Bulgaria 2/-; Cyprus 1/-; Manaca 5/-; S. Africa 2/-; — Q Calambria -/6; Costa Rica -/18; El Salvador -/17; Honduras -/4; Nicaragua -/9; Paraguay -/2; Peru -/1; Venezuela -/1. — R Bulgaria 1/1; Iceland 1/1; Nigeria 1/1. — S Bahamas -/2; East Africa -/1; Nepal 3/-; Singapore -/1; Yugoslavia -/4. — T China (People's Rep.) -/1; New Zealand 2/-; — U China (Nat. Rep.) 7/-; Liberia 1/-; New Zealand 3/4; Saudi Arabia 1/-; — V China (People's Rep.) -/1; Hong Kong 1/-; Jordan 1/1; Lebanon 1/3; Syrian Arab Rep. -/2; U.A.R. 3/-; — W Bahamas 1/3; Channel Islands 1/-; Isle of Man 1/-; Rhodesia 1/-; Rhodesia 1/-; — Y Bahamas -/1; China (Nat. Rep.) 21/10; Hong Kong -/2; Iceland -/4; Malaysia -/6; Pakistan -/2; Thailand -/1; Venezuela -/2; Others 118/-; — Z China (Nat. Rep.) 3/-; China (People's Rep.) 1/-; Iraq 5/-; Lebanon 1/1; Syrian Arab Rep. -/4. — a Hong Kong 1/-; Pakistan 4/1; Tanzania 25/19; Uganda 6/4; Zambia 1/1. — b China (Nat. Rep.) 15/18. — c China (Nat. Rep.) 30/30; Hong Kong 2/2; Malaysia 1/1; Thailand 61/61; Viet Nam 2/2. — d Canary Islands 2/2; Hong Kong 1/1; Iraq 6/6; Rhodesia 1/1; Syrian Arab Rep. 4/4; U.A.R. 7/7; Yugoslavia 1/1.

TRADEMARKS
Chart 1b (continued)

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners
During 1965, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany F. R. Allemagne R. F.	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Greece Grèce	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Jamaica Jamaïque
Liechtenstein			3	1		1						2					1	1		
Luxembourg		5	1	172		5	1		11		6	12	3			1	9		3	1
Malawi		2		1		1					7	25	24	1			3		1	1
Malaysia		111 64	3	6	1	8		1	4		22	69	1	1		2	8	1	8	1
Malta		2	2			1		2			6	38	5					2	1	1
Mexico	35	7	8	15	30	44		5	4	166			242			1			86	2
Monaco						1					35	2								1
Morocco				1		1		2	4		37	2		2		1			1	1
Netherlands	4	11	6	76	1	26	4	2	46	4	57	152	22	7	1	2	10	3	52	2
New Zealand	1	133 94	1	34	2	13	5	7	32	2	21	132	137	8	1	1	3		15	2
Norway	1	6	12	27		12		3	149	30	213	414	12	1	1		7	1	15	1
Pakistan		1	6	4		4		4	10		27	108		1		3			18	
Philippines		20	1	1		1			5		21	21		1				7	3	
Poland			2	2		2	1	14	2		23	70	56		2			1	5	
Portugal		2	2	2	4	7			7	2	11	4	20				1	1	1	
Rhodesia		11		1	5	20		5	1		14	54		1			4		8	1
Sierra Leone				1				3	3		16	29				2			1	1
South Africa		30	6	25	5	9		1	13		115	255		2			7		63	2
Sudan				1			1	8	2		15	64	21		1				9	
Sweden	2	12	22	39		14		9	163	50	226	509	44	1	1		6	1	33	1
Switzerland	5	5	15	5	4	22	1	4	13	17	48	141	19	7			10	8	35	1
Syrian Arab R.			4	3	1	2		4	13		68	70	36		9		1		11	1
Tanzania		6						4	1		10	67	14			19	2		5	2
Thailand		29	3	5	1	1		1	28		27	128		8		28			24	
Togo				1				3	1		452	92							25	
Trinidad and Tobago		2				33			1		2	17							4	1
Tunisia				1		2			2		29	6		2		1			1	1
Turkey			16	13		5		5	4		122	214		1	3			4	19	
Uganda		11				1		4	2		11	63				1	5		2	1
U.S.S.R.						3	1	16	2	3	24	137	56		1				11	1
United Arab R.	1	1	21	3		1		1	2		12	27		6	1		2		5	
United Kingd.	12	55	33	41	3	116	1	17	72	10	558	699	22	3	2	13	53	3	147	9
U.S.A.	9	18	18	22	13	204		6	30	6	241	295		1		1	12		128	
Venezuela	24	4	5	8	13	31	1	6	20	1	73	180			1			1	66	1
Yugoslavia			2			2		1	4			6	2	1					52	
Zanzibar		1				1					2	11	8				2		2	1

Demandes déposées par des étrangers, et enregistrements accordés
à des étrangers au cours de 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine

MARQUES
Tableau 1b (suite)

Japan Japon	Kenya Kenya	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ←	Pays de délivrance ↓
3 3		*								2 2		1 1	8 8		16 16	21 21		56 56		Liechtenstein
24 24		5 5	*		10 10	7 7				28 28		18 18	8 8		219 219	542 540		1 092 1 089		Luxembourg
14 —		5 —			13 —					42 —	1 —	1 —	9 —		178 —	65 —	e 45 —	439 —		Malawi
22 71		10 4			22 19	2 —				2 12	1 —	1 5	23 30		314 233	226 170	f 54 24	1 019 761		Malaisie
12 7					7 15	2 2			1 —	— 1		1 1	21 9		136 96	58 35	g 4 1	293 209		Malte
102 2		7 —		*	36 —	2 —	24 —		5 —	1 —	89 —	10 —	109 —		221 —	1 500 —	h 13 —	3 266 —		Mexique
2 2												2 2	6 6		21 21	28 28	i 1 1	99 99		Monaco
16 16		3 3				1 1				1 1	4 4	4 4	4 4		59 59	151 151	j 1 —	295 295		Maroc
56 56		7 2	2 2	2 3	* —	12 9	63 48	1 1	6 1	36 15	4 4	95 78	57 33		428 307	957 711	k 20 9	2 233 1 567		Pays-Bas
76 56	3 —			1 —	24 15	6 3	1 1	— 1		29 12	1 12	24 15	82 72	5 —	516 292	610 403	l 4 —	1 790 1 181		Nlle-Zélande
38 42	— 1	9 10	— 1	2 —	94 72	* —	2 —	1 1	4 2	31 12	19 14	234 174	180 109	— 3	288 199	579 463	m 7 3	2 391 1 710		Norvège
46 45					7 2			1 —			1 18	9 3	34 10		210 136	247 134		741 469		Pakistan
81 23					2 4					6 —		4 1	13 10		38 29	285 207	n 5 6	507 309		Philippines
15 15					7 5	2 2				1 —	1 1	3 4	51 46		69 36	65 50	o 1 1	394 316		Pologne
49 22				4 1	2 2	3 2				13 7	22 23	15 13	9 40		162 103	232 160	p 6 1	579 459		Portugal
37 —		1 —			12 —	2 —			8 —	137 —	1 —	3 —	20 —		298 —	198 —	q 12 —	854 —		Rhodésie
38 37		4 3			5 5						1 1		9 7		137 128	58 58	r 1 1	309 292		Sierra Leone
96 —		2 —			62 —	10 —	1 —		11 —		2 —	31 —	120 —		608 —	988 —	s 66 —	1 542 —		Afrique du Sud
60 45					7 7	3 3		5 5					42 30		91 66	98 68	t 4 2	432 324		Soudan
52 40		12 1	1 1	3 1	128 60	83 35	2 1	2 —	7 1	31 12	14 10	* —	260 145		374 243	871 580	u 16 7	1 208 1 844		Suède
43 —		10 —	1 —	3 —	6 —	17 —		2 —		27 —	3 —	89 —	*		433 —	715 —	v 31 —	1 745 —		Suisse
14 14		6 6			6 6		1 1	1 1			3 3	4 4	27 27		124 124	78 78	10 10	498 498		Rép. Arabe Syrienne
34 26	44 34	1 2			7 34	2 —				3 7		1 2	16 46		199 150	96 77	w 6 4	540 474		Tanzanie
235 168	— 1	1 6			36 70	1 —	7 3		1 1	— 2	1 1	7 13	105 115		267 202	332 348	x 394 336	1 670 1 601		Thaïlande
1 1					4 4							1 1	29 29	3 3	14 14	16 16	y 9 9	626 626		Togo
44 44		6 6			4 4								6 6		164 163	173 168	3 2	456 449		Trinité et Tobago
10 10		4 4				2 2						5 5	5 5		47 47	133 133	z 2 2	253 253		Tunisie
14 13		1 1		4 4	32 31	9 9					10 9	16 15	139 137		164 156	313 292	Aa 3 3	1 111 1 073		Turquie
54 28	59 17	4 3			5 3	2 2				5 —		1 1	20 11		185 115	114 47	Bb 39 2	590 273		Ouganda
40 27					19 4	5 —				2 2		6 4	95 20		165 46	83 56	Cc 1 —	668 292		U.R.S.S.
24 24		3 8			3 11	2 2		— 1	— 2	— 2	6 4	18 15	32 32	— 1	64 104	173 154	Dd 13 7	411 575		Rép. Arabe Unie
176 —	11 —	30 —	3 —	3 —	189 —	33 —	8 —	5 —	24 —	48 —	69 —	156 —	407 —		*	1 962 —	Ee 118 —	5 111 —		Royaume-Uni
146 126		12 9	1 1	15 4	58 43	13 5	1 —	— 1	11 4	21 10	36 22	39 39	126 109	1 —	334 239	*	Ff 23 19	1 843 1 396		U.S.A.
38 48		12 —		24 3	28 —	— 4	15 12	— 1	4 —	— 3	15 13	17 5	97 49		193 91	945 615	Gg 33 2	1 854 1 110		Venezuela
13 8					2 1			1 1			1 —	7 6	1 4		63 39	109 85	Hh 2 1	214 162		Yougoslavie
22 24	19 10	5 2			6 8					— 2	1 —		12 9		142 87	57 28	Ii 5 6	285 200		Zanzibar

e Bahamas 11/-; Mozambique 1/-; Rhodesia 32/-; Tanzania 1/-; — f Bahamas 2/2; China (Nat. Rep.) -/2; China (People's Rep.) 13/-; Hong Kong 26/17; Macau -/1; New Zealand 3/-; Thailand 8/1; Trinidad & Tobago 2/-; Viet Nam -/1. — g Channel Islands 1/-; Puerto Rico 2/-; Trinidad & Tobago 1/1. — h Chile -/8; Monaco -/1; Philippines -/1; Uruguay -/3. — i Liberia 1/1. — j -/-; — k Bahamas 1/1; Chile -/1; China (People's Rep.) 11/6; Monaco 1/-; Morocco 1/-; Netherlands Antilles 2/-; Rhodesia 2/1; Saudi Arabia 2/-; — l Iraq 1/-; Monaco 3/-; — m Bulgaria -/1; China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; China (People's Rep.) 2/-; Hong Kong 1/-; Nigeria 1/-; Rhodesia 1/-; U.A.R. 2/2. — n Pakistan -/1; Singapore 5/5. — o Bulgaria -/1; Nigeria 1/-; — p Bahamas 1/-; Cuba 1/-; Malta 1/-; Puerto Rico -/1; Rhodesia 1/-; Singapore 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago 1/-; — q Bahamas 7/-; Zambia 5/-; — r Bahamas 1/1. — s Bahamas 5/-; Canary Islands 1/-; Hong Kong 4/-; New Zealand 3/-; Rhodesia 52/-; Singapore 1/-; — t China (People's Rep.) 4/2. — u Bahamas 3/1; China (People's Rep.) 5/1; Hong Kong -/1; Monaco 1/-; New Zealand 2/-; Puerto Rico 2/-; San Marino -/1; Thailand 1/1; U.A.R. 2/2. — v Bahamas -/4; Bermuda -/1; Bulgaria -/1; Chile -/2; China (Nat. Rep.) -/1; China (People's Rep.) -/1; Gibraltar -/1; Hong Kong -/1; Iran -/4; Lebanon -/7; Netherlands Antilles -/1;

New Zealand -/1; Pakistan -/1; Peru -/3; Thailand -/2; Uruguay -/1. — w Bahamas 5/2; Hong Kong -/1; Uganda 1/1. — x Burma -/2; China (Nat. Rep.) 381/322; Indonesia -/1; Malaysia 11/8; Monaco 1/-; Pakistan -/2; Rhodesia 1/1. — y Ivory Coast 5/5; Senegal 4/4. — z China (Nat. Rep.) 1/1; Rhodesia 1/1. — Aa Bahrain 1/1; Lebanon 1/1; Rumania 1/1. — Bb Nassau Bahamas 7/2; Tanzania 31/-; Zambia 1/-; — Cc Bulgaria -/1. — Dd Bulgaria -/1; China (People's Rep.) 1/1; Iraq 8/1; Lebanon 3/1; Pakistan -/3; Rhodesia 1/-; — Ee Aden 1/-; Bahamas 5/-; Bermuda 1/-; Bulgaria 4/-; Canary Islands 1/-; Ceylon 2/-; Chile 1/-; China (People's Rep.) 10/-; Cyprus 5/-; Gibraltar 1/-; Hong Kong 13/-; Iran 4/-; Iraq 1/-; Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia 20/-; Malta 3/-; Monaco 3/-; Mozambique 1/-; New Zealand 6/-; Nigeria 14/-; Pakistan 2/-; Paraguay 1/-; Philippines 1/-; Puerto Rico 4/-; Rhodesia 2/-; Swaziland 2/-; Tanzania 9/-; — Ff Bahamas 4/-; Bermuda 3/-; Canary Islands 1/2; Chile 2/1; Colombia -/3; Guatemala -/1; Hong Kong -/3; Kuwait -/1; Monaco -/1; New Zealand 3/4; Philippines 3/2; Rhodesia 1/-; Tanzania 2/-; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela 2/1; West Indies 1/-; — Gg Bermuda 2/-; Chile 4/2; Colombia 17/-; Curacao 1/-; Ecuador 5/-; Monaco 3/-; Uruguay 1/-; — Hh Bulgaria 1/1; Nigeria 1/-; — Ii Bahamas 1/1; Tanzania 4/1; Uganda -/4.

TRADEMARKS

Chart II

Registrations in Force at the End of 1965

Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965

MARQUES

Tableau II

Countries Pays	Registrations in force at the end of 1964 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1964</i>	Minus registrations cancelled in 1965 <i>Moins les enregistrements annulés en 1965</i>	Minus registrations whose term expired <i>Moins les enregistrements ayant pris fin</i>	Plus new registra- tions effected in 1965 <i>Plus les nouveaux enregistrements effectués en 1965</i>	Plus renewals registered in 1965 <i>Plus les renouvellements effectués en 1965</i>	Registrations in force at the end of 1965 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965</i>
Australia/Australie	—	—	—	3 256	4 285	76 250 ¹
Austria/Autriche	38 763	13	2 934	2 488	1 825	40 129
Belgium/Belgique	—	81	—	3 489	—	—
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	290	—	43	383	247	383
Burundi/Burundi	52	1	—	—	—	314
Ceylon/Ceylan	13 239	4	679	563	508	13 627
Chile/Chili	55 202	12	3 328	4 466	2 800	59 128
Colombia/Colombie	40 988	10	3 500	3 083	1 914	42 475
Cuba/Cuba	36 665	2 308	3 551	554	573	31 933
Cyprus/Chypre	4 132	1	626	565	509	4 579
Denmark/Danemark	52 773	1 119	—	3 569	—	55 223
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	28 823	82	291	402	801	29 653
Finland/Finlande	23 879	—	1 716	1 932	1 116	25 211
France/France	300 220	—	20 645	—	40 121	319 696
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <i>Allemagne (Rép. Féd.)</i>	241 044	1 119	21 321	15 930	16 897	251 431
Ghana/Ghana	—	—	—	726	144	—
Guatemala/Guatemala	—	—	—	854	568	—
Hungary/Hongrie	5 523	124	390	265	390	5 664
India/Inde	126 653	32	55 930	3 227	6 333	80 251
Iran/Iran	—	—	—	1 181	624	—
Iraq/Irak	13 257	157	278	616	162	13 600
Ireland/Irlande	27 899	21	1 977	1 298	1 417	28 616
Israel/Israël	11 298	141	697	1 182	697	12 339
Japan/Japon	346 709	—	463	30 534	683	377 463
Jordan/Jordanie	6 600	18	65	398	281	7 196
Kenya/Kenya	9 619	22	2 764	525	1 421	12 345
Lebanon/Liban	12 940	493	611	1 463	355	13 654
Luxembourg/Luxembourg	7 657	7	389	926	281	8 468
Malawi/Malawi	704	—	—	—	1 571	2 275
Malaysia/Malaisie	11 718	630	2 305	1 146	1 528	11 457
Malta/Malte	4 905	—	—	239	148	5 292
Mexico/Mexique	92 296	24	—	6 113	3 710	102 195
Monaco/Monaco	2 745	1	—	485	—	3 229
Morocco/Maroc	—	—	—	507	47	—
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	—	270	777	3 852	944	—
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	33 722	7	2 914	1 686	1 993	34 480
Norway/Norvège	37 394	—	—	2 553	2 027	41 674
Pakistan/Pakistan	23 205	70	916	796	770	23 015
Philippines/Philippines	9 198	333	—	535	19	9 419
Portugal/Portugal	—	10	2 288	1 330	1 679	—
Rhodesia/Rhodésie	18 703	35	2 269	1 000	2 027	19 426
Sierra Leone/Sierra Leone	288	7	170	329	160	600
South Africa/Afrique du Sud	—	729	1 666	4 189	2 465	—
Spain/Espagne	—	—	—	15 187	3 819	—
Sudan/Soudan	9 236	1	—	—	11	9 780
Sweden/Suède	54 159	11	5 882	3 052	3 225	54 543
Switzerland/Suisse	—	—	—	5 179	1 942	—
Tanzania/Tanzanie	7 437	2	1 038	500	536	7 433
Thailand/Thaïlande	23 101	205	1 294	2 353	1 275	25 230
Togo/Togo	760	—	—	630	—	1 390
Trinidad and Tobago <i>Trinité et Tobago</i>	6 183	28	390	500	180	6 445
Tunisia/Tunisie	288	—	—	223	81	592
Turkey/Turquie	20 161	—	882	1 687	164	21 130
Uganda/Ouganda	6 792	5	—	384	557	7 728
United Arab Rep. <i>Rép. Arabe Unie</i>	16 584	543	1 562	753	919	16 151
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	218 500 ¹	82	20 575	9 814	13 325	220 982 ¹
U.S.A./U.S.A. ²	332 409	5 127	10 900	20 109	2 869	339 360
Venezuela/Venezuela	20 000	2 175	556	2 100	1 151	—
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	—	—	—	—	—	4 260
Zambia/Zambie	3 811	4	26	201	—	3 982

¹ Estimated.² Figures based on Fiscal Year (July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965).¹ Estimation.² Les chiffres sont établis sur la base de l'année fiscale (1^{er} juillet 1964 au 30 juin 1965).

TRADEMARKS
Chart IIIRegistrations Granted in 1965,
Broken Down According to the International Classification
*Enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965,
répartis selon la Classification internationale*MARQUES
Tableau III

Reporting Country Pays	Class Classe 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cyprus/Chypre	40	3	66	10	168	1	5	6	13	6	6	4	1	9	1	10	3	—	3	3	5	5
India/Inde	174	94	265	26	502	86	244	58	162	26	88	164	10	33	4	130	75	39	33	23	45	22
Malaysia/Malaisie . .	48	20	92	9	264	14	31	8	43	1	19	29	—	10	2	26	16	2	16	11	17	8
Monaco/Monaco ¹ . .	46	11	33	38	56	4	13	5	42	7	10	5	4	20	5	25	5	10	6	10	13	2
Morocco/Maroc	49	14	80	11	121	10	29	16	48	4	17	27	2	8	3	23	10	6	9	5	27	7
New Zealand																						
Nouvelle-Zélande ² .	154	50	277	22	379	59	115	18	142	19	70	52	13	21	5	125	36	16	68	49	48	21
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . .	45	10	120	38	217	12	23	10	21	5	12	21	2	6	1	26	11	4	12	6	10	7
Sweden/Suède ³ . . .	285	95	233	60	452	171	302	91	319	67	156	82	17	51	21	263	162	39	138	115	123	73
Tanzania/Tanzanie . .	16	24	64	3	115	10	11	7	14	6	15	14	—	6	2	13	6	3	3	8	4	3
United Kingdom																						
Royaume-Uni	562	203	610	132	885	348	648	127	778	111	372	199	12	109	23	451	298	83	310	228	224	75

Reporting Country Pays	Class Classe 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	Totals Totaux
Cyprus/Chypre	20	9	20	1	2	4	21	25	5	9	16	65									565
India/Inde	77	237	117	34	8	25	61	109	20	31	9	196									3 227
Malaysia/Malaisie . .	20	9	90	6	5	5	63	96	21	21	24	100									1 146
Monaco/Monaco ¹ . .	3	18	22	6	2	17	11	14	6	14	7	39	198	199	189	177	155	201	179	236	—
Morocco/Maroc	14	22	71	12	1	2	25	50	11	19	31	46									554
New Zealand																					
Nouvelle-Zélande ² .	47	71	236	12	35	87	75	88	35	33	92	88									1 686
Rhodesia/Rhodésie . .	19	19	86	2	10	5	53	54	19	29	38	91									1 000
Sweden/Suède ³ . . .	96	164	236	36	84	87	128	152	99	84	50	104	54	30	54	16	35	31	63	74	4 992
Tanzania/Tanzanie . .	5	8	15	2	2	6	33	16	8	14	17	27									500
United Kingdom																					
Royaume-Uni	158	372	623	56	109	167	352	411	163	178	265	172									9 814

¹ Number of times invoked.² Figures relate to trademark applications; no statistics available for trademark registrations.³ In 1965, 3052 trademarks were registered concerning 4992 classes.¹ Nombre de fois invoqué.² Les chiffres concernent seulement les demandes d'enregistrement; les statistiques concernant les enregistrements accordés ne sont pas disponibles.³ En 1965, 3025 marques ont été enregistrées concernant 4992 classes.

DESIGNS

Chart Ia

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

DESSINS ET MODÈLES INDUSTRIELS

DESSINS

ET MODÈLES

Tableau Ia

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1965
Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1965

Countries Pays	Applications for registration of industrial designs filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements</i>			Registrations of industrial designs granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés</i>		
	Nationals <i>par des nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>par des étrangers*</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals <i>à des nationaux</i>	Foreigners * <i>à des étrangers *</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Argentina/Argentine	1 264	83	1 347	1 225	83	1 308
Australia/Australie	1 260	386 (258)	1 646	903	355 (227)	1 258
Austria/Autriche	—	—	—	3 758	2 699	6 457
Belgium/Belgique	378	165 (126)	543	378	165 (125)	543
Canada/Canada	509	690 (393)	1 199	334	626 (384)	960
Ceylon/Ceylan	10	8 (7)	18	5	10 (8)	15
Colombia/Colombie	46	4	50	15	10	25
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	300	13	313	314	5	319
Denmark/Danemark ¹	—	—	819	—	—	746
France/France	10 459	805	11 264	—	—	—
Germany (F.R.)/Allemagne (R.F.)	—	484	—	49 522	470 (311)	49 992
Germany (D.R.)/Allemagne (R.D.)	776	7	783	774	7	781
Hungary/Hongrie	345	6 (2)	351	336	6 (2)	342
India/Inde	3 168	54	3 222	2 165	62	2 227
Ireland/Irlande	28	126 (125)	154	26	107 (108)	133
Israel/Israël	188	37 (4)	225	142	33 (2)	175
Japan/Japon	36 615	647 (285)	37 262	13 519	135	13 654
Italy/Italie	2 668	—	2 668	3 984	—	3 984
Lebanon/Liban	140	5 (1)	145	140	5 (1)	145
Liechtenstein/Liechtenstein	6	2	8	6	2	8
Malawi/Malawi	—	9 (8)	9	—	—	—
Malta/Malte	4	2	6	1	2	3
Mexico/Mexique	165	111 (89)	276	44	49 (49)	93
Monaco/Monaco	14	2	16	6	1	7
Morocco/Maroc	49	4 (1)	53	49	4 (1)	53
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	168	174 (98)	342	95	163 (85)	258
Norway/Norvège	718	198	916	710	179 (116)	889
Pakistan/Pakistan	287	18	305	—	—	285
Philippines/Philippines	42	29	71	58	17	75
Poland/Pologne	94	4	98	92	5	97
Portugal/Portugal	196	63	259	167	38	205
Rbodesia/Rhodésie	4	26 (20)	30	4	29 (20)	33
Spain/Espagne	4 042	20	4 062	4 709	15	4 724
Sweden/Suède ²	147	144 (105)	291	114	99 (71)	213
Switzerland/Suisse	751	163 (119)	914	705	162 (118)	867
Syrian Arab Rep. Rép. Arabe Syrienne	24	1	25	24	1	25
Trinidad and Tobago Trinité et Tobago	3	7 (6)	10	3	7 (6)	10
Tunisia/Tunisie	—	2	2	—	2	2
United Arab Rep./Rép. Arabe Unie	65	10	75	56	4	60
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	5 917	2188 (464)	8 105	—	—	6 800
U.S.A./U.S.A.	5 064	349	5 413	3 181	243	3 424
Venezuela/Venezuela ³	93	37	130	38	36	74
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	114	7	121	74	16	90

* General remark ; The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed "Foreigners" indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention.

¹ One application may cover up to 50 designs.

² Designs in Sweden may only relate to metal goods.

³ Venezuelan Law makes a distinction between two-dimensional and three-dimensional designs.

* Remarque générale : Les chiffres entre parenthèses dans la colonne Etrangers indiquent le nombre de fois où le droit de priorité, prévu à l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris, a été revendiqué.

¹ Une demande peut comporter jusqu'à 50 dessins ou modèles.

² En Suède, les modèles peuvent seulement être déposés pour des produits en métal.

³ La législation du Venezuela fait une distinction entre les dessins (à deux dimensions) et les modèles (à trois dimensions).

DESIGNS
Chart 1bApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners During 1965,
Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Reporting country Country of origin	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Belgium Belgique	Canada Canada	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	Germany (F. R.) Allemagne (R. F.)	Germany D. R. Allemagne R. D.	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie	Japan Japon
Argentina			1	5		12		1	11				2	
Australia	*	1		5 14	1	2		4 3	8 16				2 1	
Austria		*		1	1	1	1	31	1941				29	1
Belgium	1 1	3 3	*		1 1	1 1		7 7		4 4			15 15	5 5
Canada	7 7	6 2	4 3	*	1 1	2 2		13 9	8 39		4		3 2	9 6
Ceylon	1 1													
Colombia														
Czechoslovakia					*			1					2	
France	7 —	39 —		4 —	2 —	6 —	6 —	* —	261 —			1 —	91 —	12 —
Germany F. R.	2 2	31 27		7 6	2 2	14 14	4 4	5 5	*			2 2	28 28	14 14
Germany D. R.					2 2				2 2	*			1 1	
Hungary					1 1			1 1	1 1	1 1			2 2	
India					1 —	1 —		1 1			1 —		1 —	1 2
Ireland	1 —	1 —	1 —						1 9		*			5 —
Israel	2 —		3 3			1 —		5 2				*	2 1	
Japan	13 —	5 —		11 2	2 —			19 6	39 10				4 3	*
Lebanon								3 3					1 1	
Liechtenstein														
Malta	1 1													
Mexico	1 —		2 —	4 2					4 2					4 2
Morocco					1 1			1 1						
New Zealand	32 47			1 5					3 —				1 —	
Norway	1 1	1 —		6 6	2 2	13 15	5 5	8 4	21 20				1 1	1 1
Poland					1 1					1 1			1 2	
Portugal			9 —				1 —	11 5	14 —		1 —		1 —	
Rhodesia														
Sweden	1 1			8 3		4 —	1 1	16 11	12 13	1 2			1 —	1 1
Switzerland	1 1	22 21		2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	11 11			1 1	12 12	7 7
United Arab Rep.					1 1			1 2						1 —
United Kingdom	21 —	36 —	9 —	17 —	1 —	12 —	1 —	316 —	157 —	2 —	10 —		31 —	26 —
U.S.A.	15 9	3 4	1 6	70 38		2 5	— 2	22 13	52 20		2 —	1 —	32 15	34 25
Venezuela									1 —				1 2	
Yugoslavia		1 —	1 —		1 1			1 1	2 —				2 4	

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas, figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1 a.

Remarque générale : Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux sont indiqués dans le Tableau 1 a.

**Demandes déposées par des étrangers et enregistrements accordés à des étrangers
au cours de 1965, répartis selon leur pays d'origine**

DESSINS
ET MODÈLES
Tableau Ib

Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Portugal Portugal	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	U.S.A. U.S.A.	Others Autres	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
2	6					1		4	1	30	A 7	83	Argentine
4	6	27				1	3	5	117	192	B 11	386	Australie
		25						3	128	146	9	355	
3	16					1	3	602	29	36	C 3	2 699	Autriche
2	1		1	1	5		4	1	63	50		165	Belgique
2	1						4	1	63	50		165	
2	5		2	2	6	1	8	8	69	530		690	Canada
1	3		2	2		1	3	7	70	466		626	
									4	3		8	Ceylan
									5	4		10	
							2		1	3		4	Colombie
									2	6		10	
									1	1		13	Tchécoslovaquie
									1	1		5	
			3		5	1	5	18	135	199	D 10	805	France
3	3		4	3	6	2	22	9	115	204			Allemagne R. F.
1	3		3	1	6	2	22	9	113	202			
1										1		7	Allemagne R. D.
1										1		7	
												6	Hongrie
												6	
2	2							1	26	16	F 2	54	Inde
									36	22		62	
	10			2	5	1	1	1	90	13		126	Irlande
	3				1	1			75	12		107	
1	1				5			4	8	6		37	Israël
	1				5			5	9	4		33	
1	17	1	1	2	9	1	10	26	61	346		81	Japon
	3	1	2				6	7	12	80		1	
									1			5	Liban
									1			5	
									1	1		2	Liechtenstein
									1	1		2	
									1			2	Malte
									1			2	
						1	3	2		90		111	Mexique
								1		42		49	
				1							G 1	4	Moroc
				1							1	4	
4	6	*			5				92	35	H 2	174	Nouvelle-Zélande
	2							1	73	24	4	163	
1	19		*				25	22	27	42	I 3	198	Norvège
1	14						26	14	29	37	3	179	
				1								4	Pologne
				1								5	
	8					1		6	8	17		63	Portugal
	3					6		1	3	6		38	
					7				18	1		26	Rhodesie
					9				19	1		29	
	10		7			1	*	11	29	41		144	Suède
	7		3					12	16	29		99	
1			1	1	1		4	*	35	60		163	Suisse
1			1	1	1		4		35	60		162	
2					5						J 1	10	Rép. Arabe Unie
												4	
5	267	6	4	9	12	2	15	44	*	370	K 815	2 188	Royaume-Uni
1	5		2		3	4	9	12	72	*	L 11	249	U.S.A.
	6		1		2	5	10	24	48		6	243	
	3			1		1	2		1	26	M 1	37	Venezuela
						2	2		2	28		36	
								4	1	1		7	Yougoslavie
									1	2		16	

A Brazil -/2; Panama -/1; Uruguay -/4. — B Jamaica 10/6; Malaysia 1/1; Rhodesia -/2. — C Mazambique -/2; Yugoslavia -/1. — D Maracca 5/-; Manaca 4/-; Panama 1/- — E Argentina 1/1; Greece 1/1; Kenya 1/1; Malaysia 1/1. — F Mazambique 2/- — G Lebanon 1/1. — H Mazambique 2/-; New Caledonia -/4. — I Liberia 1/1; Mazambique 2/2. — J Mo-

zambique 1/- — K Ghana 31/-; Hong Kong 258/-; Liberia 1/-; Malaysia 6/-; Malta 2/-; Nigeria 513/-; Netherlands Antilles 2/-; Mazambique 1/-; Rumania 1/- — L Argentina 3/2; Brazil 1/-; Chile -/1; Calambia -/1; Hong Kong 3/2; Mexico 2/-; Peru 1/-; USSR 1/- — M Mexico 1/-

DESIGNS
Chart IIRegistrations in Force at the End of 1965
*Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1965*DESSINS
ET MODÈLES
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1964 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1964</i>	Minus industrial design registrations lapsed during 1965 <i>Moins les enregistrements tombés en déchéance en 1965</i>	Plus Industrial design registrations effected in 1965 <i>Plus les enregistrements effectués en 1965</i>	Total industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1965 <i>Total des enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1966</i>
Australia/ <i>Australie</i>	8 202	852	1 258	8 608
Austria/ <i>Autriche</i>	16 993	6 216	6 457	17 234
Belgium/ <i>Belgique</i>	—	—	543	—
Canada/ <i>Canada</i> ¹	4 805	579	1 030	5 256
Ceylon/ <i>Ceylan</i>	64	7	15	72
Colombia/ <i>Colombie</i>	569	125	25	469
Czechoslovakia/ <i>Tchécoslovaquie</i>	1 196	355	319	1 160
Hungary/ <i>Hongrie</i>	606	155	342	793
India/ <i>Inde</i>	19 301	4 307	2 227	17 221
Ireland/ <i>Irlande</i>	580	55	133	658
Israel/ <i>Israël</i>	1 567	230	175	1 512
Japan/ <i>Japon</i>	69 033	13 020	13 654	69 667
Lebanon/ <i>Liban</i>	1 596	27	145	1 714
Malta/ <i>Malte</i>	14	—	3	17
Mexico/ <i>Mexique</i>	2 000 ²	—	200	2 200
Monaco/ <i>Monaco</i>	94	—	7	101
New Zealand/ <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	—	—	258	2 000 ²
Philippines/ <i>Philippines</i>	165	20	75	220
Rhodesia/ <i>Rhodésie</i>	220	24	33	229
Spain/ <i>Espagne</i>	—	51	4 724	—
Sweden/ <i>Suède</i>	805	124	213	894
Switzerland/ <i>Suisse</i>	8 953	1 273	867	8 547
Syrian Arab Rep. <i>Rép. Arabe Syrienne</i>	2 116	—	25	2 141
Trinidad and Tobago <i>Trinité et Tobago</i>	72	8	10	74
Tunisia/ <i>Tunisie</i>	6	—	2	8
United Arab Rep./ <i>Rép. Arabe Unie</i>	704	—	60	764
United Kingdom/ <i>Royaume-Uni</i> ²	49 200	8 100	6 800	47 900
U.S.A./ <i>U.S.A.</i>	29 790 ²	3 410 ²	3 424	29 804 ²
Yugoslavia/ <i>Yougoslavie</i>	—	—	—	502

¹ Figures for period : April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966 (Fiscal Year).² Estimated.¹ Période : 1^{er} avril 1965 au 31 mars 1966 (année fiscale).² Chiffre approximatif.