

Industrial Property

Monthly Review of the
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

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JANUARY 1975

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization

Preamble

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of Article 13, paragraph (1), of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization agree as follows:

Article 1

Recognition

The United Nations recognizes the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called the "Organization") as a specialized agency and as being responsible for taking appropriate action in accordance with its basic instrument, treaties and agreements administered by it, *inter alia*, for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology related to industrial property

Note: Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted on June 26, 1945, at San Francisco, provides as follows:

"1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

"2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies."

Article 63 of the said Charter provides as follows:

"1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

"2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations."

Article 6(3)(f) of the Convention establishing WIPO, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, gives the power of "approval of an agreement [of WIPO] with the United Nations under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations" to the General Assembly of WIPO.

The text of such an agreement was adopted by the General Assembly of WIPO on September 27, 1974 (see *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 399) and by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 17, 1974.

In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, it entered into force on the later of those two dates, that is, on December 17, 1974. On the same date, WIPO became a "specialized agency" in the United Nations system of organizations.

A protocol witnessing the Agreement was signed by Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on January 21, 1975. The protocol will be published in the February issue of this review.

There are at present fourteen United Nations specialized agencies. The other thirteen are the following: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

to the developing countries in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development, subject to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of other agencies within the United Nations system.

Article 2

Co-ordination and Co-operation

In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system, the Organization recognizes the responsibilities for co-ordination of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Organization agrees to co-operate in whatever measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the policies and activities of the United Nations and those of the organs and agencies within the United Nations system fully effective. The Organization agrees further to participate in the work of any United Nations bodies which have been established or may be established for the purpose of facilitating such co-operation and co-ordination, in particular through membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Article 3

Reciprocal Representation

(a) Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the sessions of all the bodies of the Organization and all such other meetings convened by the Organization, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of such bodies and at such meetings. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to its members.

(b) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the main committees and the organs of the General Assembly, and of other conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on the agenda relating to intellectual property matters within the scope of the activities of the Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the rules of procedure.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations when questions as defined in paragraph (b) above are under discussion.

Article 4

Proposal of Agenda Items

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the provisional agenda of its appropriate bodies of items proposed by the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees shall arrange for the inclusion in their provisional agenda of items proposed by the Organization.

Article 5

Recommendations of the United Nations

(a) The Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate organ of the Organization, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

(b) The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6

Information and Documents

(a) Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization.

(b) The Organization shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

Article 7

Statistical Services

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for the maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical informa-

tion and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

(b) The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

(c) The United Nations recognizes the Organization as an appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations, its organs and other agencies within the United Nations system to concern themselves with such statistics in so far as they may be essential for their own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

(d) The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations, the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system brought into relationship with it.

(e) It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the agencies within the United Nations system whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

(f) In order to collect statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations on request.

(g) It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable and appropriate, be made available to the Organization upon request.

Article 8

Assistance to the United Nations

The Organization shall, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the basic instrument of the Organization, treaties and agreements administered by the Organization, co-operate with the United Nations by furnishing to it such information, special reports and studies, and by rendering such assistance to it, as the United Nations may request.

Article 9

Technical Assistance

The United Nations and the Organization undertake to co-operate in the provision of technical assistance for development in the field of intellectual creation. They also undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to such technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical

assistance. To this end, the Organization agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Organization its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

Article 10

Transfer of Technology

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the agencies within the United Nations system, in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their objectives in the fields of science and technology and trade and development.

Article 11

Trust, Non-Self-Governing and Other Territories

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12

International Court of Justice

(a) The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

(c) Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly of the Organization, or by the Co-ordination Committee of the Organization acting in pursuance of an authorization by the General Assembly of the Organization.

(d) When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 13

Relations with Other International Organizations

Before the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency, any inter-governmental organization other than a specialized agency or any non-governmental organization, the Organization shall

inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of the proposed agreement; furthermore, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of any matter of interagency concern within its competence.

Article 14

Administrative Co-operation

(a) The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

(b) Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization undertake to consult together from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and the appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system and the Organization and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention establishing the Organization, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

(c) The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Organization shall be financed.

Article 15

Personnel Arrangements

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

- (i) to consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;
- (ii) to co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;
- (iii) to co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;
- (iv) to co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in this article are to be

extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 16

Budgetary and Financial Matters

(a) The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

(b) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

(c) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Director General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as is practicable, uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(d) The Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations its draft triennial and annual budgets not later than when the said draft budgets are transmitted to its members so as to give the General Assembly sufficient time to examine the said draft budgets, or budgets, and make such recommendations as it deems desirable.

(e) The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest both to the Organization and to the other agencies within

the United Nations system, with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

Article 17

United Nations Laissez-Passer

Officials of the Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Organization, to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 18

Implementation of the Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 19

Amendment and Revision

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

Article 20

Entry Into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

Соглашение между Организацией Объединенных Наций и Всемирной организацией интеллектуальной собственности

Преамбула

Принимая во внимание положения статьи 57 Устава Организации Объединенных Наций и пункта 1 статьи 13 Конвенции, учреждающей Всемирную организацию интеллектуальной собственности, Организация Объединенных Наций и Всемирная организация интеллектуальной собственности соглашаются о нижеследующем:

Статья 1

Признание

Организация Объединенных Наций признает Всемирную организацию интеллектуальной собственности (в дальнейшем именуемую Организацией) в качестве специализированного учреждения, ответственного за принятие соответствующих мер, согласно ее основному документу и осуществляемым ею договорам и соглашениям, по содействию, среди прочего, творческой интеллектуальной деятельности и облегчению передачи развивающимся странам технологии, относящейся к промышленной собственности, в целях ускорения экономического, социального и культурного развития, с учетом компетенции и обязанностей Организации Объединенных Наций и ее органов, в частности Конференции Организации Объединенных Наций по торговле и развитию, Программы развития Организации Объединенных Наций и Организации Объединенных Наций по промышленному развитию, а также Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры и других учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций.

Статья 2

Координация и сотрудничество

В своих отношениях с Организацией Объединенных Наций, ее органами и учреждениями, входящими в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, Организация признает ответственность Генеральной Ассамблеи и Экономического и Социального Совета за координацию, согласно Уставу Организации Объединенных Наций. В соответствии с этим Организация соглашается сотрудничать в принятии любых мер, которые могут оказаться необходимыми, с тем чтобы сделать координацию политики и деятельности Организации Объединенных Наций и органов и учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, полностью эффективной. Организация соглашается далее участвовать в работе любых органов Организации Объединенных Наций, которые были созданы или могут быть созданы с целью содействия такому сотрудничеству и координации, в частности путем вступления в члены Административного комитета по координации.

Статья 3

Взаимное представительство

а) Представители Организации Объединенных Наций приглашаются присутствовать на сессиях всех органов Организации и на всех других заседаниях, проводимых Организацией, и принимать участие без права голоса в обсуждениях, проводимых этими органами и на таких заседаниях. Письменные заявления, представляемые Организацией Объединенных Наций, распространяются Организацией среди ее членов.

б) Представители Организации приглашаются присутствовать на заседаниях и принимать участие без права голоса в прениях Экономического и Социального Совета, его комиссий и комитетов, главных комитетов и органов Генеральной Ассамблеи и других конференций и совещаний Организации Объединенных Наций по пунктам повестки дня, относящимся к вопросам интеллектуальной собственности и находящимся в сфере деятельности Организации, а также по другим вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес. Письменные заявления, представленные Организацией, направляются Секретариатом Организации Объединенных Наций членам вышеупомянутых органов, согласно правилам процедуры.

с) Представители Организации приглашаются в целях проведения консультаций присутствовать на заседаниях Генеральной Ассамблеи Организации Объединенных Наций на обсуждении вопросов, указанных в пункте б) выше.

Статья 4

Включение пунктов в повестку дня

По проведении необходимых предварительных консультаций Организация принимает меры для включения в предварительную повестку дня ее соответствующих органов пунктов, предложенных Организацией Объединенных Наций, а Экономический и Социальный Совет, его комиссии и комитеты принимают меры для включения в их предварительную повестку дня пунктов, предложенных Организацией.

Статья 5

Рекомендации Организации Объединенных Наций

а) Организация, принимая во внимание обязательство Организации Объединенных Наций способствовать достижению целей, изложенных в статье 55 Устава Организации Объединенных Наций, равно как и функции и полномочия Экономического и Социального Совета, предпринимать в соответствии со статьей 62 Устава исследования и составлять доклады по международным вопросам в области экономической, социальной, культуры, образования, здравоохранения и подобным вопросам или

побуждать к этому других, а также делать по любому из этих вопросов рекомендации заинтересованным специализированным учреждениям и, принимая также во внимание обязательство Организации Объединенных Наций делать в соответствии со статьями 58 и 63 Устава рекомендации по согласованию политики и деятельности таких специализированных учреждений, соглашается принимать меры по представлению в кратчайший срок соответствующему органу Организации всех официальных рекомендаций, которые могут быть сделаны ей Организацией Объединенных Наций.

b) Организация соглашается консультироваться с Организацией Объединенных Наций, по просьбе последней, по вопросам, связанным с такими рекомендациями, а также своевременно представлять доклады Организации Объединенных Наций о мерах, принятых Организацией или ее членами для проведения в жизнь таких рекомендаций, или о других результатах их рассмотрения.

Статья 6

Информация и документация

a) С соблюдением таких мер, которые могут оказаться необходимыми для обеспечения конфиденциальности материалов, Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация производят между собой полный и быстрый обмен соответствующей информацией и документацией.

b) Организация представляет Организации Объединенных Наций ежегодный доклад о своей деятельности.

Статья 7

Статистическая служба

a) Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация соглашаются стремиться к тесному сотрудничеству, к устранению нежелательного дублирования работы и к наиболее эффективному использованию своего технического персонала в области сбора, анализа, публикации и распространения статистической информации. Они соглашаются объединить свои усилия в целях обеспечения максимальной пригодности и использования статистической информации и облегчения бремени, лежащего на правительствах и других организациях, от которых такая статистическая информация может быть получена.

b) Организация признает Организацию Объединенных Наций в качестве центрального учреждения по сбору, анализу, публикации, стандартизации и улучшению статистических данных, используемых международными организациями для целей общего характера.

c) Организация Объединенных Наций признает Организацию в качестве надлежащего учреждения по сбору, анализу, публикации, стандартизации и улучшению статистических данных в своей специальной области, что не ограничивает права Организации Объединенных Наций, ее органов и других учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, заниматься статистической работой в той же области, поскольку такая

работа может оказаться необходимой для их собственных целей или для улучшения статистических методов во всем мире.

d) Организация Объединенных Наций, в консультации с Организацией и с другими учреждениями, входящими в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, выработает административные правила и процедуру, посредством которых может быть осуществлено плодотворное сотрудничество в области статистики между Организацией Объединенных Наций, Организацией и другими учреждениями системы Организации Объединенных Наций, связанными с ней.

e) Признается желательным, чтобы работа по сбору статистических данных не дублировалась Организацией Объединенных Наций или каким-либо учреждением системы Организации Объединенных Наций в тех случаях, когда какое-либо учреждение может использовать статистическую информацию и материалы, которыми уже располагает другое.

f) В целях сбора статистической информации для общего использования предусматривается, что данные, поступающие в Организацию для включения их в ее основные статистические ряды или специальные доклады, должны, по мере возможности, предоставляться в распоряжение Организации Объединенных Наций по ее просьбе.

g) Предусматривается, что данные, поступающие в Организацию Объединенных Наций для включения их в ее основные статистические ряды или специальные доклады, должны, насколько это практически возможно и целесообразно, предоставляться в распоряжение Организации по ее просьбе.

Статья 8

Помощь Организации Объединенных Наций

Организация, в соответствии с Уставом Организации Объединенных Наций и основным документом Организации, с договорами и соглашениями, осуществляемыми Организацией, сотрудничает с Организацией Объединенных Наций, предоставляя ей такую информацию, специальные доклады и исследования и оказывая ей такую помощь, о которых Организация Объединенных Наций может запросить.

Статья 9

Техническая помощь

Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация обязуются сотрудничать в оказании технической помощи в целях развития в области интеллектуального творчества. Они также обязуются избегать нежелательного дублирования в своей деятельности и в оказании услуг, относящихся к такой технической помощи, и соглашаются принимать такие меры, какие могут оказаться необходимыми для достижения эффективной координации их деятельности по технической помощи в рамках существующего механизма по координации в области технической помощи. С этой целью Организация соглашается

рассмотреть вопрос об общем использовании имеющихся служб в той мере, в какой это является практически целесообразным. Организация Объединенных Наций будет предоставлять Организации свое административное обслуживание в этой области для его использования в соответствии с поступающими просьбами.

Статья 10

Передача технологий

Организация соглашается сотрудничать в пределах своей компетенции с Организацией Объединенных Наций и ее органами, в частности с Конференцией Организации Объединенных Наций по торговле и развитию, Программой развития Организации Объединенных Наций и Организацией Объединенных Наций по промышленному развитию, а также с учреждениями, входящими в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, в содействии и облегчении передачи технологий развивающимся странам в целях оказания этим странам помощи в достижении их целей в области науки и техники, а также торговли и развития.

Статья 11

Подонечные, самоуправляющиеся и другие территории

Организация соглашается сотрудничать в пределах своей компетенции с Организацией Объединенных Наций в осуществлении принципов и обязательств, изложенных в главах XI, XII и XIII Устава Организации Объединенных Наций и в Декларации о предоставлении независимости колониальным странам и народам, по вопросам, затрагивающим благосостояние и развитие народов подонечных, самоуправляющихся и других территорий.

Статья 12

Международный Суд

a) Организация соглашается предоставлять любую информацию, которая может быть запрошена Международным Судом в соответствии со статьей 34 Статута Суда.

b) Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединенных Наций уполномочивает Организацию обращаться к Международному Суду за консультативными заключениями по правовым вопросам, возникающим в пределах ее компетенции, за исключением вопросов, касающихся взаимоотношений Организации с Организацией Объединенных Наций или другими специализированными учреждениями.

c) Такие запросы могут направляться Международному Суду Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации или Координационным комитетом Организации, действующим в соответствии с полномочиями, предоставленными ему Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации.

d) Обращаясь к Международному Суду за консультативным заключением, Организация информирует об этом запросе Экономический и Социальный Совет.

Статья 13

Отношения с другими международными организациями

До заключения любого официального соглашения между Организацией и любым другим специализированным учреждением, любой межправительственной организацией, не являющейся специализированным учреждением, или любой неправительственной организацией Организация информирует Экономический и Социальный Совет о характере и сфере действия предполагаемого соглашения; кроме того, Организация информирует Экономический и Социальный Совет о любом вопросе межучрежденческого характера, находящемся в пределах ее компетенции.

Статья 14

Административное сотрудничество

a) Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация признают желательность сотрудничества по административным вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес.

b) В этой связи Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация обязуются проводить время от времени консультации по этим вопросам и, в частности, по вопросам более эффективного использования средств обслуживания, персонала, служб и надлежащих методов, направленных на недопущение создания и функционирования конкурирующих между собой или частично дублирующих друг друга средств обслуживания и служб Организации Объединенных Наций и учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, а также Организации, с целью обеспечения в рамках Устава Организации Объединенных Наций и Конвенции, учреждающей Организацию, единообразия в таких вопросах в той степени, в какой это практически возможно.

c) Упомянутые в данной статье консультации используются для установления наиболее справедливого порядка финансирования любых специальных услуг или помощи, предоставляемых в ответ на соответствующие просьбы, направляемые Организацией Организации Объединенных Наций или Организацией Объединенных Наций Организации.

Статья 15

Мероприятия в области персонала

a) Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация соглашаются разработать в интересах единообразия требований международной службы и в пределах возможного общие требования, методы и мероприятия в отношении персонала, с тем чтобы исключить возможность существования неоправданных различий в условиях работы и избежать конкуренции при наборе персонала, а также облегчить обмен персоналом, который желателен и выгоден обеим сторонам.

b) Организация Объединенных Наций и Организация соглашаются:

- (i) проводить время от времени консультации по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес и касающимся условий службы должностных лиц и персонала, для обеспечения как можно большего единообразия в этих вопросах;
- (ii) сотрудничать в обмене персоналом, когда таковой желателен, на временной или постоянной основе, обеспечивая должным образом сохранение служебного уровня и права на пенсионное обеспечение;
- (iii) сотрудничать в управлении общим пенсионным фондом на условиях, которые могут быть согласованы;
- (iv) сотрудничать в создании и управлении соответствующего механизма по урегулированию споров, возникающих в связи с наймом персонала и связанными с этим вопросами.

c) Условия, на которых Организация или Организация Объединенных Наций предоставляют друг другу любые средства обслуживания или услуги в связи с вопросами, упоминаемыми в настоящей статье, по мере необходимости, будут являться предметом дополнительных соглашений, заключаемых с этой целью после вступления в силу настоящего Соглашения.

Статья 16

Бюджетные и финансовые вопросы

a) Организация признает желательность установления тесных бюджетно-финансовых отношений с Организацией Объединенных Наций, с тем чтобы административная деятельность Организации Объединенных Наций и учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, осуществлялась, по возможности, наиболее эффективным и экономичным путем и чтобы при этом обеспечивалась максимальная степень координации и единообразия такой деятельности.

b) Организация соглашается соблюдать, насколько это практически возможно и целесообразно, стандартную практику и формы, рекомендованные Организацией Объединенных Наций.

c) При составлении бюджета Организации Генеральный директор Организации консультируется с Генеральным секретарем Организации Объединенных Наций, с тем чтобы добиться, насколько это практически осуществимо, единообразия в представлении бюджетов Организации Объединенных Наций и учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, в целях создания основы для сравнения ряда бюджетов.

d) Организация соглашается направлять Организации Объединенных Наций свои проекты трехгодичных и ежегодных бюджетов не позднее, чем упомянутые проекты бюджетов направляются на рассмотрение ее членов, с тем чтобы предоставить Генеральной Ассамблее достаточно времени для изучения упомянутых проектов бюджетов или бюджетов и внесения таких рекомендаций, какие она сочтет желательными.

e) Организация Объединенных Наций может организовать проведение исследований, касающихся финансовых и бюджетных вопросов, представляющих интерес как для Организации, так и для других учреждений, входящих в систему Организации Объединенных Наций, с тем чтобы обеспечить предоставление общего обслуживания и единообразие в таких вопросах.

Статья 17

Паспорт Организации Объединенных Наций

Сотрудники Организации имеют право в соответствии со специальными соглашениями, которые могут быть заключены между Генеральным секретарем Организации Объединенных Наций и Генеральным директором Организации, пользоваться паспортами Организации Объединенных Наций.

Статья 18

Выполнение Соглашения

Генеральный секретарь Организации Объединенных Наций и Генеральный директор Организации могут в целях выполнения настоящего Соглашения заключать любые дополнительные соглашения, какие они сочтут целесообразными.

Статья 19

Поправки и пересмотр

В настоящее Соглашение могут быть внесены поправки или оно может быть пересмотрено по обоюдному согласию Организации Объединенных Наций и Организации, и любая такая поправка или пересмотр вступает в силу по утверждению Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации Объединенных Наций и Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации.

Статья 20

Вступление в силу

Настоящее Соглашение вступает в силу после его утверждения Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации Объединенных Наций и Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации.

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1974

Introduction

The main event of 1974 in the life of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was its becoming, on December 17, 1974, a specialized agency of the United Nations system. WIPO is the fourteenth such specialized agency. It is expected from this change in the status of WIPO that its place among the international organizations will become better defined, its jurisdiction in matters of intellectual property more generally recognized, its possibilities of integrated and close cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations enhanced, and its membership increased. Furthermore — and this is probably the most urgent of the expectations — the fact that it is a member of the United Nations system should enable WIPO to increase its activities specially designed for the advancement of the developing countries, particularly in the field of intellectual creativity, industrialization and international commerce.

The main activities of WIPO as such (as distinguished from those of the Unions administered by it) in 1974 were those of its legal-technical assistance program, in particular, the launching of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property.

Member States

Acceptance. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, the Ivory Coast, Norway and the United Arab Emirates deposited instruments of ratification or accession and became party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, thus bringing the number of such States to 38 at the end of 1974 (see Table of States, below). Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Dahomey, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, South Africa and Zaire also deposited instruments of ratification in 1974; these ratifications will become effective on January 31, March 20, March 27, March 9, March 19, March 3, January 9, March 23, March 23 and January 28, 1975, respectively (see Table of States, below).

Five-year privilege. Three States — Cyprus, Indonesia and the Republic of Viet-Nam — gave notification in terms of Article 21(2)(a) of the WIPO Convention, thus bringing to 34 the total number of States which may, until April 26, 1975, exercise the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention. However, eight of those States — Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Dahomey, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland and South Africa — will become party to the Convention during 1975 as mentioned above.

Wider acceptance of the WIPO Convention and the treaties administered by WIPO. Pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO at their fourth series of meetings in 1973, calling upon the States concerned to become

party to the WIPO Convention, to the most recent Acts of the Paris Convention and of the Special Agreements concluded within the framework of that Convention as well as of the Berne Convention, and to the Rome and Phonograms Conventions, the International Bureau of WIPO intensified its efforts to promote the wider acceptance of those conventions and agreements. These efforts included bringing the relevant resolutions to the attention of the States concerned, preparing for the benefit of government officials memoranda giving information on the procedure for ratification or accession and on the advantages of becoming party to the Convention establishing WIPO and to the treaties administered by it. Special emphasis was placed on the consequences arising from the loss of the so-called five-year privilege under the WIPO Convention and the Stockholm Acts of the Paris and Berne Conventions and of the Madrid, Lisbon and Nice Agreements. Missions were carried out to that end by officials of the International Bureau, who visited government authorities in various countries, particularly developing countries.

Administrative Bodies

Membership. The membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO is set forth below (page 20).

June 1974 session. The Coordination Committee met in an extraordinary session in order to consider and to make comments on the preliminary draft program and budget for the year 1975 prepared by the Director General¹.

September 1974 sessions. The Coordination Committee also met in ordinary session, as did the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, during the fifth series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO in September 1974; the General Assembly of WIPO also met, in an extraordinary session, during this period of meetings².

The principal decisions taken by the Administrative Bodies were as follows. The Committees noted with approval the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau since November 19, 1973, the accounts of the International Bureau, the report of the auditors on those accounts and other information concerning finances for 1973. The Coordination Committee and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union invited the Director General to circulate the study "The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries" to the Governments of the States members of WIPO and of the States members of the Paris Union for their comments. The Coordination Committee established the WIPO Legal-Technical Assistance Program and Budget for 1975. The Executive Committee of the Paris Union approved the program and budget for 1975 in so far as the Paris Union and the PCT, ICIREPAT and IPC activities are concerned. These activities include the convening by the Director General of an ad hoc group of government experts coming from States both members and non-members

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 291.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 399.

of the Paris Union to study all aspects of the question of revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property including, inter alia, additional provisions of special benefit to developing countries. The Executive Committee of the Berne Union approved the program and budget for 1975 as far as the Berne Union is concerned. The Coordination Committee approved the appointment by the Director General of Mr. Klaus Pfanner to the post of Deputy Director General reserved for a national of a country other than a Socialist or developing country. The General Assembly, acting pursuant to Article 6(3)(f) of the WIPO Convention, approved unanimously the agreement with the United Nations under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations by which WIPO would become a specialized agency of the United Nations system.

Legal-Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

WIPO continued to implement its technical assistance program for developing countries. This program was complemented by the approved programs for the year 1974 of the various Unions, which included projects also of benefit to developing countries.

Training Program

In cooperation with the various industrial property offices or copyright offices, 17 traineeships for a duration of two or three months were organized, under the 1974 program, for officials from Algeria, Chad, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia. The training was conducted in Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and, the United States of America. A number of trainees also participated in the WIPO Licensing Seminar convened within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property, held at Geneva in November 1974 (see below).

Assistance to Certain Developing Countries and Regional Institutions of Developing Countries

Algeria. Discussions took place between Algerian authorities and the International Bureau, both by correspondence and during visits by the Director General to Algeria in April 1974 and by Algerian authorities to Geneva in July 1974, concerning the possible assistance which could be provided by WIPO in connection with the plans of the Government of Algeria to modernize its industrial property legislation and industrial property office. The International Bureau has started the studies which will enable such assistance.

Antigua, West Indies. At the request of a United Nations legal expert assigned to work with the Law Reform Advisory Committee in Antigua, West Indies, to help update the laws of Antigua and draft development legislation, information on

the model laws prepared and published in the fields of industrial property and copyright and on the various international treaties in these fields was provided in June 1974.

Bahrain. In June 1974, the Government of Bahrain requested the assistance of the International Bureau in revising the industrial property legislation of Bahrain. The International Bureau has undertaken an examination of this legislation with a view to offering suggestions to the government authorities.

Brazil. Implementation of the project to assist the Government of Brazil in modernizing the Brazilian patent system continued. The project is financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is being carried out by WIPO under a contract concluded with the UNDP.

Under the direction of the project manager, an expert in industrial property administration, and with the advice of a consultant and the collaboration of national counterpart staff, 15 experts in systems analysis, classification, searching, examination and training — coming from the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and the United States of America, and the International Patent Institute (IIB), and totaling a hundred man-months of services since the commencement of the work in October 1973 — organized and executed the following work program.

An organizational plan was prepared for the patent operations of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), located in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia. A centralized file of patent documents classified according to the International Patent Classification (IPC) and in numerical order was established. The INPI collections of patent documents were enhanced with patent documents contributed by the industrial property offices of France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Four hundred and forty thousand documents of the INPI collections have so far been distributed over the newly-created search file established according to the finest subdivisions of the IPC. This distribution was carried out with the aid of search file inventory lists provided by the German Patent Office (Munich).

A series of training courses in patent classification, searching techniques and patent examination in the chemical, electrical and mechanical fields of either three or six months' duration are being given or are under preparation for the benefit of the national counterpart staff. As part of the preparations for the training program, a manual on patent office operations in classification, search and examination is being prepared.

Officials of the International Bureau, together with representatives of the UNDP and authorities of the Government of Brazil, conducted in June/July 1974 a tripartite review of the progress in implementing the project. The representatives of the UNDP and the government authorities expressed their general satisfaction with the project and with the efficient performance of WIPO in executing it. Officials of the International Bureau also discussed matters concerning the implementation of the project with representatives of the UNDP

and authorities of the Government of Brazil in October and December 1974.

Chile. An official of the Chilean Institute of Technology (INTEC) had discussions in July 1974 with officials of the International Bureau in connection with the organization of a foreign patent documentation unit as part of a national industrial information and documentation center which is being established within INTEC with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Honduras. At the request of the Government of Honduras, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities in February 1974 a plan on the feasibility and scope of a possible technical assistance project for the drafting of new patent and copyright laws and for the reorganization of the industrial property office. Comments were also made on a draft trademark law prepared by the government authorities.

Indonesia. At the request of the Government of Indonesia, information on the substantive and procedural aspects of patent legislation of other countries was provided in March 1974 to the government authorities in connection with their plans for setting up a patent system in Indonesia.

Ivory Coast. Discussions took place in December 1974 with representatives of the Government of the Ivory Coast on that Government's request for assistance from the International Bureau in connection with the Government's plans to establish a copyright office in accordance with the Ivory Coast's proposed new legislation on copyright.

Malaysia. At the request of the Government of Malaysia, information on the Model Laws for Developing Countries on Inventions and on Industrial Designs was provided in March 1974 to the government authorities in connection with their plans for the revision of the legislation in Malaysia on patents and designs.

Qatar. At the request of the Government of Qatar, the International Bureau advised the government authorities in June and July 1974 on the organization and staffing of its trademark office.

Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka requested the assistance of the International Bureau in connection with that Government's plans for the revision of its copyright legislation and the preparation of legislation on trademarks, patents and technical know-how. In January and February 1974, the Secretary of the Patents, Trademarks and Copyright Committee of the Government of Sri Lanka visited the International Bureau and had consultations on these matters. With the financial assistance of WIPO, a training course was also arranged for this government official at the International Bureau and with the competent authorities of the United Kingdom. In addition, at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka, the International Bureau in August 1974 provided the Patents, Trademarks and Copyright Committee of that Government with comments on draft legislation, prepared by the government authorities, on trademarks, patents and technical know-how and on copyright.

Yemen. At the request of the Government of Yemen, information on the Model Laws for Developing Countries on Inventions and on Marks, Trade Names, and Acts of Unfair Competition was provided to the government authorities in connection with their plans for adopting industrial property legislation.

English-speaking countries in Africa. A meeting of Registrars General and Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the English-speaking countries in Africa was held in Addis Ababa in June 1974³. The meeting, entitled "The Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa," was convened jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and WIPO. Of the 19 African States invited, the following were represented: Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia (10). Representatives of four inter-governmental organizations and one international non-governmental organization were also present.

The Conference reviewed the summaries of national patent legislations and the analytical summary of the patent systems of the English-speaking countries in Africa, prepared by the International Bureau. The Conference also discussed a framework for cooperation and harmonization in the field of industrial property in the English-speaking countries in Africa on the basis of two documents, one concerning regional cooperation in the patent field, prepared by the International Bureau, and the other suggesting a framework for cooperation in the field of industrial property law in these countries, prepared by the Secretariat of the ECA.

As a result of its discussions, the Conference adopted a resolution which draws attention to the importance of industrial property laws as a tool for social and economic development and to the need for effective harmonization of laws and activities and of regional cooperation in the field of industrial property in English-speaking countries in Africa. The Conference invited these States to consider urgently the creation of an Industrial Property Organization of English-speaking Africa for such States and approved a draft agreement to that end for their consideration and eventual adoption at a diplomatic conference to be held as soon as possible. The Conference requested the ECA and WIPO, during the interim period until the entry into force of the Agreement, to assist the Conference in any preparatory work required and, as appropriate, to prepare and facilitate the work of the envisaged organization and the implementation of its mandate.

The Conference also established, for the duration of the interim period, a Committee for Patent Matters and a Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters, both open to all 19 invited members of the Conference, which are to draft the recommendations to be made by the Conference in the preparation of the work of the future organization. Finally, the Conference invited all the English-speaking countries in Africa not represented at the Addis Ababa meeting to participate as soon as possible in the work to be performed during the interim period.

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 346.

French-speaking countries of Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius (African Seminar on Industrial Property). A seminar on industrial property was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), upon the invitation of the Government of Cameroon, at Yaoundé in December 1974⁴. Fifteen States sent participants: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Zaire. In addition, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) and the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) were represented by observers.

The Seminar was devoted to recent developments in the field of industrial property. The participants first proceeded to an exchange of information and views on industrial property in the African countries. The importance of industrial property for developing countries was discussed. This was followed by a review of the principal treaties, conventions and agreements administered by WIPO, and the role of OAMPI in regional cooperation in the field of industrial property. The Seminar also discussed questions related to the technical information contained in patent documents and the interest for developing countries of the WIPO program, in particular the legal-technical assistance program.

Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). Examination of the possibilities of creating a regional patent documentation service under the aegis of IDCAS continued. To complete the information obtained in a survey to establish what collections of patent documents exist in which government authorities in Arab States, a mission to Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia was carried out by officials of the International Bureau and IDCAS in January 1974. A Model Law for Arab States on Inventions, prepared by IDCAS with the assistance of the International Bureau, has been published and distributed by IDCAS. In addition, IDCAS has requested the International Bureau for assistance in the preparation of a Model Law for Arab States on Trademarks. A representative of IDCAS had discussions in Geneva in September 1974 with officials of the International Bureau concerning the preparation of a first draft of such a model law.

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI). The Director General of OAMPI has submitted a request for assistance in revising the Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962, which established OAMPI, with a view to harmonizing the provisions of the Agreement with those of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), modernizing the Agreement in so far as trademarks and industrial designs are concerned, and extending the jurisdiction of the Office to questions of literary and artistic property. At its session in January 1974, the Administrative Council of OAMPI approved proposals submitted by the Director General of OAMPI for the preparation, with the assistance of the International Bureau, of studies on such harmonization, modernization and

extension. At the request of the Director General of OAMPI, the International Bureau prepared a draft of the guidelines which should be taken into account in the preparation of the studies.

Discussions also continued to determine the ways and means of providing other assistance requested by OAMPI, including the sending of a preparatory mission, to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which would explore the possibilities of assisting OAMPI in establishing a regional patent documentation center. At its meeting in January 1974, the Administrative Council of OAMPI approved the plan for such a mission which had been drawn up by the Director General of OAMPI with the assistance of the International Bureau. In accordance with the procedures of the UNDP, three countries of the region must endorse the request for such a preparatory mission. By the end of May 1974, three countries — Cameroon, Gabon and the Ivory Coast — had done so. The request has been submitted by OAMPI to the UNDP and discussions have been entered into with a view to its implementation.

In addition, at the request of the Director General of OAMPI, the International Bureau prepared comments, taking into account the provisions of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, on the draft of a regional convention concerning uniform copyright protection, which was considered by an ad hoc Copyright Committee of OAMPI in December 1974.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). Officials of SIECA had discussions with officials and a consultant of the International Bureau in Geneva in August 1974 on the basis of a preliminary draft of a proposed Central American Patent Convention which would provide the legislative basis for a regional system of patents and industrial designs, including related provisions on transfer of technology, and for the establishment of a Central American Regional Office for Industrial Property. The preliminary draft had been prepared by the International Bureau at the request of SIECA.

Model Laws for Developing Countries

Appellations of origin. On the basis of the discussions of a Committee of Experts which met in April 1973, the International Bureau established the final text of the Model Law on Appellations of Origin and Indications of Source and its Commentary. This text will be published in January 1975.

Inventions and know-how. A Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-how met in Geneva in November 1974⁵. The Working Group was composed of experts designated by the Governments of the following eighteen countries: Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. In addition, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Industrial

⁴ See p. 47 below.

⁵ See p. 49 below.

Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) and eleven international non-governmental organizations were represented.

The Working Group was convened pursuant to the decision of the WIPO Permanent Committee for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property (see below) which recommended that the BIRPI model law for developing countries on inventions and know-how published in 1965 should be revised.

The Working Group examined draft model law provisions, prepared by the International Bureau, on contractual licenses, know-how, the state control of license contracts and two new special types of patents ("transfer of technology patents" and "industrial development patents"). The Working Group also considered the replies to the questionnaire, prepared by the International Bureau in the light of the discussions at the first session of the Permanent Committee, concerning the said two special types of industrial property facilitating the acquisition of technology.

The draft model law provisions will be revised by the International Bureau on the basis of the discussions of the Working Group and will form part of a new model law, to be published by the International Bureau in due course.

Copyright. The draft of a Model Law on Copyright for Developing Countries with a commentary on it, compatible with the Paris (1971) revisions of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and of the Universal Copyright Convention, was completed by the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in May 1974. The draft has been circulated for comments to the Governments of States party to the Berne Convention and to the Universal Copyright Convention and to interested international organizations. A committee of experts, consisting of representatives of developing countries, will be convened in 1975 to establish a model law on copyright for developing countries on the basis of the draft and comments referred to.

Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property

Permanent Program. In November 1973, the WIPO Conference established the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property. The Organizational Rules for the Permanent Program, as adopted by the WIPO Conference, define the objectives of the Permanent Program and establish a Permanent Committee consisting of all Member States of WIPO and the Paris Union which desire to be members of the Permanent Committee (see Table of States, below). The objective of the Permanent Program is to promote and facilitate, by all means within the competence of WIPO, the acquisition by developing countries, under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, of technology related to industrial property. The task of the Permanent Committee is to keep the Permanent Program under review and to make recommendations in this connection to the WIPO Conference and Coordination Committee.

Permanent Committee. The Permanent Committee of the Permanent Program held its first session in Geneva in March 1974⁶. At that time the Permanent Committee had 40 members⁷, 37 of which were represented at the session; fifteen observer States were also represented, and six intergovernmental and seven international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

After an extensive general discussion, the Permanent Committee considered the program and budget of the Permanent Program for 1974 to 1976 and the question of the financing of the Permanent Program for 1975. The Permanent Committee decided to make the following recommendations: (1) the International Bureau should hold a licensing seminar in 1974 (see below); (2) a working group on the revision of the BIRPI Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions should be convened in 1974 (see above); (3) the International Bureau should, by paying their expenses, facilitate the participation of persons from a certain number of developing countries, members of the Permanent Committee, in the Moscow Symposium of October 7 to 11, 1974, on the Role of Patent Information in Research and Development (see below); (4) a questionnaire should be sent to all developing countries asking them to indicate those sectors of technology in which they would be most interested to see the start of a publication of a periodical on licensing opportunities (see below). The Permanent Committee also considered a draft questionnaire on special types of patents which was sent to member countries and interested organizations in April 1974.

Licensing Seminar. A Licensing Seminar was convened by WIPO within the framework of the Permanent Program in November 1974. Nearly 50 persons attended the Seminar. The Governments of the following States designated participants: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Turkey, Zaire. Six officials of developing countries who had received fellowships under the 1974 WIPO traineeship program also participated in the Seminar. Experts were provided by the Governments of Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Mexico and by five international non-governmental organizations. Representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) and the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) and six non-governmental organizations participated as observers.

The immediate purpose of the Seminar was to provide training, with emphasis on the points which developing country licensees should look out for in negotiating and drafting technology license agreements, and to provide experience on which work could be based, for the preparation of draft guidelines and model provisions for license agreements appropriate to the needs of developing countries, including the revision

⁶ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 175.

⁷ On January 1, 1975, the number of members was 44 (see Membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO, p. 20 below).

and bringing up to date of the WIPO Guide to "Legal Aspects of License Agreements in the Field of Patents, Trademarks and Know-how" published in 1972.

Each expert presented a short lecture on a topic chosen by him within the general framework of the legal aspects of license agreements for the acquisition by developing countries of technology related to industrial property, on the basis of the WIPO Guide. These lectures were followed by questions and discussion among the participants, the experts and the observers. The Licensing Seminar concluded with a summary prepared by the Chairman. The lectures and the summary will be published and distributed by WIPO to the persons in attendance and to the Governments of the States members of the Permanent Committee.

Publication on licensing opportunities. In accordance with the recommendation of the Permanent Committee, the International Bureau prepared and distributed to all developing countries a questionnaire asking them to indicate those sectors of technology in which they would be most interested to see the publication of a periodical on licensing opportunities start. The replies to this questionnaire will be considered by a Group of Editorial Consultants which is scheduled to meet in January 1975 to advise on such a publication.

Other Relations with Developing Countries

Meetings. WIPO was represented at the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organization for African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at Cairo in December 1973, at the Administrative Council of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) at Abidjan in January 1974, at the Third Conference on Industrial Development for Arab States organized by IDCAS and UNIDO at Tripoli in April 1974, and at the annual meeting of the Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in the Middle East and North Africa (APPIMAF) at Beirut in November 1974. An official of the International Bureau attended the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Seminar on Know-how on Licensing Arrangements in Manila in May/June 1974.

Missions. The Director General made a visit to Algeria in April 1974 and to Cameroon in December 1974. Extensive talks on matters concerned with WIPO and industrial property were held with Ministers or other government officials.

Visits were made to Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Zaire by other officials of the International Bureau for the purpose of exchanging views with the government authorities in those countries on matters concerning WIPO or in the industrial property or copyright fields.

Similarly, talks took place on such matters with the Secretariats of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) at Yaoundé, the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) at Cairo, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) at Addis Ababa.

Cooperation Between WIPO and Other International Organizations

Organizations of the United Nations System

Agreement with the United Nations. In May 1974, at the United Nations headquarters in New York, joint discussions were held between the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the WIPO negotiators (appointed at the November 1973 session of the General Assembly of WIPO) on the text of a proposed agreement between the United Nations and WIPO. The said Committee and the said negotiators agreed on a text which was essentially the same as that of the draft endorsed by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its session in 1973 and by the General Assembly of WIPO in November 1973.

In July/August 1974, ECOSOC, at its fifty-seventh session, adopted on the recommendation of its Policy and Programme Coordination Committees, a resolution recommending approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the text in question.

In September 1974, the General Assembly of WIPO, in an extraordinary session (as indicated on page 12, above) approved the same text.

On December 17, 1974, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its twenty-ninth session, approved the said text.

In accordance with its terms, the agreement between the United Nations and WIPO (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") entered into force on the date on which it was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The first article of the Agreement reads as follows:

Recognition

The United Nations recognizes the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called the "Organization") as a specialized agency and as being responsible for taking appropriate action in accordance with its basic instrument, treaties and agreements administered by it, *inter alia*, for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology related to industrial property to the developing countries in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development, subject to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of other agencies within the United Nations system.

The other main articles of the Agreement concern cooperation in measures to make coordination of the policies and activities of the United Nations system more effective (Article 2), particularly in the provision of technical assistance for development in the field of intellectual creation (Article 9) and in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology

to developing countries in such a manner as to assist those countries in attaining their objectives in the field of science and technology and trade and development (Article 10).

The remaining provisions of the Agreement cover matters which are also the subject of the agreements concluded by the United Nations with the existing specialized agencies. These relate to reciprocal representation at meetings, the inclusion of items by the United Nations in the provisional agenda of appropriate bodies of WIPO and by the latter in the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, the submission by WIPO to its appropriate organs of formal recommendations made by the United Nations, the exchange of information and documents, the collection and publication of statistics, the furnishing of information, reports, studies and other assistance to the United Nations, the use of common facilities, staff and services, personnel arrangements, budgetary and financial matters, and relations with other international organizations.

The full text of the Agreement is published on page 3 above.

The Director General promptly notified all the States which have the right to be members of WIPO of the fact that WIPO had become a specialized agency and invited them to become members of WIPO by ratifying or acceding to the Convention establishing WIPO.

United Nations and UNCTAD. A report entitled "The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries" (UNCTAD documents TD/B/AC.11/19 and Add. 1) was submitted to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its session in July 1974. This report was prepared jointly by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UNCTAD Secretariat and the International Bureau of WIPO in response to paragraph 10 of Resolution 39(III) adopted in May 1972 at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD III). The report has been transmitted by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Governments of the countries members of UNCTAD and by the Director General of WIPO to the Governments of the States members of WIPO and of the Paris Union for their written comments.

UNCTAD. The International Bureau contributed to a study by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in implementation of UNCTAD Resolution 62(III) and Decision 100(XIII) of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD concerning measures adopted by intergovernmental organizations to meet the needs of the least developed among the developing countries. Notable among the measures taken by WIPO are the granting of traineeships to officials nominated by the governments of such countries (Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda and Yemen) and the decision of the WIPO Permanent Committee to give preference to the less developed over the more developed of a limited number of developing countries, whose participation in meetings under the WIPO Permanent Program would be financed by WIPO.

Consultations have taken place on the intersecretariat level between UNCTAD and WIPO with respect to other decisions of UNCTAD III which call for studies to be carried out by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in cooperation with other United Nations bodies and with other organizations, including WIPO. These studies include those relating to possible bases for new international legislation regulating the transfer from developed to developing countries of patented and unpatented technology, including related commercial and legal aspects of such transfer, called for by paragraph 9 of Resolution 39(III).

Unesco. On the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), a general agreement concerning cooperation between WIPO and Unesco was negotiated between the Secretariats of the two Organizations in August 1973, and, later in the same year, was approved by the Executive Board of Unesco and by the WIPO Coordination Committee. The Agreement was signed by the Directors General of the two Organizations in March 1974.

Unesco and ILO. Close cooperation was maintained with Unesco and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on matters relating to copyright and neighboring rights. The Secretariats of the three Organizations cooperated in the preparation of a draft model law on neighboring rights and in the arrangements for convening the Intergovernmental Committee established under the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention).

Various United Nations bodies. WIPO continued to be represented at various meetings of United Nations bodies at which questions were discussed concerning the application of science and technology to development, scientific or technical cooperation, the creation or development of information systems, data banks, centers for the transfer of technology and related activities.

Other Intergovernmental Organizations

Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). An agreement establishing working relations and cooperation between WIPO and IDCAS, approved by the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Council of the League of Arab States, of which IDCAS forms a part, came into force upon signature by the Director General of IDCAS and the Director General of WIPO on June 15 and 27, 1974 (see also page 14 above).

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI). See page 14 above.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). See page 14 above.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

Meetings. WIPO was represented at the Annual Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and at the meetings of various international non-governmental organizations and national organizations concerned with industrial property matters (see page 27 below).

WIPO Publications

Reviews. The reviews *Industrial Property* and *Copyright* continued to appear every month in English and French, whereas the review *La Propiedad Intelectual* continued to appear in Spanish every quarter.

Other publications. Updated editions of the WIPO brochure entitled *General Information* were published in English and French in January 1974, in German in March 1974 and in Russian and Spanish in April 1974. A new catalogue of WIPO publications was published in March 1974. An updated edition of the *WIPO General Rules of Procedure* and the *Organizational Rules of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property* were published in March 1974.

Official texts in various languages of international agreements administered by WIPO were published in brochure form during 1974.

WIPO Headquarters Building

Construction of a new building. Progress continued to be made in the construction of the new building which will be connected with the existing headquarters building of WIPO. The excavation work, which was started in March 1973, has been completed. The drainage and the floor foundations as well as the frame of the central stairs and service unit have also been completed. In addition, the supports and floor foundations of the 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st basements have been completed.

Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization as on January 1, 1975 *

State			Date of the deposit of instrument	Date on which membership in WIPO took effect
Australia	P-B ¹	A ²	May 10, 1972	August 10, 1972
Austria	P-B	R	May 11, 1973	August 11, 1973
Belgium	P-B	R	October 31, 1974	January 31, 1975
Brazil	P	A	December 20, 1974	March 20, 1975
Bulgaria	P-B	R	February 19, 1970	May 19, 1970
Byelorussian SSR		R	March 19, 1969	April 26, 1970
Cameroon	B	R	August 3, 1973	November 3, 1973
Canada	P-B	A	March 26, 1970	June 26, 1970
Chad	P-B	A	June 26, 1970	September 26, 1970
Cuba	P	A	December 27, 1974	March 27, 1975
Czechoslovakia	P	A	September 22, 1970	December 22, 1970
Dahomey	P-B	A	December 9, 1974	March 9, 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		A	May 17, 1974	August 17, 1974
Denmark	P-B	R	January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Fiji	B	A	December 11, 1971	March 11, 1972
Finland	P-B	R	June 8, 1970	September 8, 1970
France	B	R	July 18, 1974	October 18, 1974
German Democratic Republic	P-B	A	June 20, 1968	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	P-B	R	June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970
Hungary	P-B	R	December 18, 1969	April 26, 1970
Ireland	P-B	S	January 12, 1968	April 26, 1970
Israel	P-B	R	July 30, 1969	April 26, 1970
Ivory Coast	P-B	R	February 1, 1974	May 1, 1974
Jordan	P	A	April 12, 1972	July 12, 1972
Kenya	P	R	July 5, 1971	October 5, 1971
Liechtenstein	P-B	R	February 21, 1972	May 21, 1972
Luxembourg	P	R	December 19, 1974	March 19, 1975
Malawi	P	A	March 11, 1970	June 11, 1970
Monaco	B	R	December 3, 1974	March 3, 1975
Morocco	P-B	R	April 27, 1971	July 27, 1971
Netherlands ³	P-B	R	October 9, 1974	January 9, 1975
Norway	P-B	R	March 8, 1974	June 8, 1974
Poland	P	R	December 23, 1974	March 23, 1975
Romania	P-B	R	February 28, 1969	April 26, 1970
Senegal	P-B	R	September 19, 1968	April 26, 1970
South Africa	P-B	R	December 23, 1974	March 23, 1975
Soviet Union	P	R	December 4, 1968	April 26, 1970
Spain	P-B	R	June 6, 1969	April 26, 1970
Sudan		A	November 15, 1973	February 15, 1974
Sweden	P-B	R	August 12, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	P-B	R	January 26, 1970	April 26, 1970
Uganda	P	A	July 18, 1973	October 18, 1973
Ukrainian SSR		R	February 12, 1969	April 26, 1970
United Arab Emirates		A	June 24, 1974	September 24, 1974
United Kingdom	P-B	R	February 26, 1969	April 26, 1970
United States of America	P	R	May 25, 1970	August 25, 1970
Yugoslavia	P	R	July 11, 1973	October 11, 1973
Zaire	P-B	R	October 28, 1974	January 28, 1975

(Total: 48 States)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

¹ "P" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Paris Convention*; "B" means that the State has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative provisions of the Stockholm or Paris Act of the *Berne Convention*.

² "A" means *accession*; "R" means *ratification*; "S" means *signature* without reservation as to ratification; see Article 14(1) of the Convention establishing WIPO.

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

Notifications made under Article 21(2) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

The States listed below have availed themselves of Article 21(2)(a) of the Convention, which enables them to exercise, until April 26, 1975, the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention:

Algeria	India	Portugal
Argentina	Indonesia	Republic of Viet-Nam
Chile	Italy	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Japan	Thailand
Cyprus	Madagascar	Togo
Egypt	Malta	Tunisia
Gabon	Mauritania	Turkey
Greece	Mexico	Upper Volta
Holy See	Niger	

(Total: 26 States)

Membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO

On January 1, 1975, the membership of the Administrative Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

General Assembly: Algeria *, Argentina *, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile *, Congo *, Cuba, Cyprus *, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Egypt *, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon *, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece *, Holy See *, Hungary, India *, Indonesia *, Ireland, Israel, Italy *, Ivory Coast, Japan *, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar *, Malawi, Malta *, Mauritania *, Mexico *, Monaco (as from March 3, 1975), Morocco, Netherlands, Niger *, Norway, Poland, Portugal *, Republic of Viet-Nam *, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic *, Thailand *, Togo *, Tunisia *, Turkey *, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta *, Yugoslavia, Zaire (as from January 28, 1975) (69).

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR and United Arab Emirates (74).

* Member until April 26, 1975, unless, in the meantime, it ratifies or accedes to the Convention establishing WIPO.

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (33).

Permanent Committee of the WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire (44).

WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America (8).

WIPO Convention

I. Ratifications

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg deposited on December 19, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Luxembourg has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Luxembourg on March 19, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 64, of December 24, 1974.

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited on December 23, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the WIPO Convention.

Poland has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Poland on March 23, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 66, of December 24, 1974.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Government of South Africa deposited on December 23, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the WIPO Convention.

South Africa has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety and acceding to the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as provided

for in Article 29^{bis} of the said Act and with the declaration provided for in Article 28(1)(b) to the effect that the accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and to the Appendix.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to South Africa on March 23, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 67, of December 24, 1974.

II. Accessions

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil deposited on December 20, 1974, its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention.

Brazil has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently acceding to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention with the limitation provided for in Article 20(1)(b)(i) of the said Act to the effect that the accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Brazil on March 20, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 65, of December 24, 1974.

CUBA

The Government of Cuba deposited on December 27, 1974, its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention.

Furthermore, the said instrument of accession contains the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention are of a discriminatory nature and contrary to the principle of the equality of States." (*Translation*)

Cuba has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 14(2) of the Convention by concurrently ratifying the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention in its entirety.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Cuba on March 27, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 68, of January 8, 1975.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1974

Introduction

The most important events during 1974, in the industrial property field, were: the entry into force of the second edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC) and the deposit of the requisite instruments of ratification and accession to enable the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification to enter into force on October 7, 1975; the commencement of operations of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), established by the Government of Austria under an agreement with WIPO; the initiation of a new project possibly leading to the conclusion of a treaty on the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure; and the Symposium on the Role of Patent Information in Research and Development, held at Moscow in October 1974.

I. Paris Union

Member States

Zaire deposited its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Convention). The accession of Zaire will become effective on January 31, 1975. On that date the number of member countries of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property will be 81 (see Table of Member Countries, below).

Stockholm Act (1967)

Acceptance. The Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention was ratified or acceded to in its entirety by Belgium, Cuba, Dahomey, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, South Africa and Zaire. These ratifications and accessions became or will become effective on February 12, 1975, April 8, 1975, March 12, 1975, March 6, 1975, May 4, 1974, March 24, 1975, January 10, 1975, March 6, 1975, June 13, 1974, March 24, 1975, March 24, 1975, and January 31, 1975, respectively. Brazil acceded to the administrative and final provisions of the Stockholm Act (1967); this accession will become effective on March 24, 1975.

Five-year privilege. At the end of 1974, 30 States, which had given notification under Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act (1967), could exercise, until April 26, 1975, the rights provided under Articles 13 to 17 of the Stockholm Act (1967) as if they were bound by those articles. However, ten of those States — Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Dahomey, Egypt, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Niger, Poland and South Africa — will become bound by the said articles of the Stockholm Act (1967) during 1975 as mentioned above.

Acts in Force

As far as the substantive articles of the Paris Convention (Articles 1 to 12) are concerned, of the 80 countries which were members of the Paris Union as of December 31, 1974, three were bound by the Hague Act (1925), 19 by the London Act (1934), 30 by the Lisbon Act (1958) and 28 by the Stockholm Act (1967).

Administrative Bodies

The Executive Committee of the Paris Union met in ordinary session in September 1974¹. The Executive Committee noted with approval the activities of the International Bureau since November 1973. It also noted with approval the accounts of the International Bureau and the report of the auditors on those accounts as well as other information concerning finances for 1973. The Executive Committee approved the program and budget for 1975 of the Paris Union (see also pages 11 and 12 above).

II. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Acceptance

Chad deposited its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). By the end of 1974, six States had thus ratified or acceded to the PCT: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal.

Records of the Washington Diplomatic Conference

The manuscript of the French edition of the records of the Washington Diplomatic Conference was completed in 1974. It should be published in 1975.

Preparatory Work for the Entry into Force of the PCT

The preparatory work for the entry into force of the PCT continued throughout the year.

Interim Committees. The three PCT Interim Committees established by the Paris Union in implementation of the recommended measures for the entry into force of the PCT met in November 1974². Twenty-one States were represented. In addition, two intergovernmental organizations and seven non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions discussed the second revised draft of the PCT Administrative Instructions as well as the draft forms under the Administrative Instructions, which had previously been considered by the Working Group on Forms at its first session in September 1974. These draft forms are intended for the use of the international authorities (namely, the Receiving Office, the International Searching Authority, the International Bureau, and the International Preliminary Examining Authority), in dealing with communications which may arise in the

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 399.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 470.

processing of international applications under Chapters I and II of the PCT. The Committee decided on a number of changes in both the draft Administrative Instructions and the draft forms.

The Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation discussed a number of questions concerning the minimum documentation, searching and the establishment of guidelines for the preparation of abstracts. The principal decisions of the Committee included the fixing of a list of 169 periodicals the articles, abstracts and other contents of which would constitute the published items of non-patent literature forming part of the minimum documentation referred to in Rule 34 of the PCT Regulations, and the approval of a number of principles governing the treatment of patent documents forming part of patent families.

The Interim Committee for Technical Assistance was informed by the International Bureau about the progress so far made in the implementation of the project to assist the Government of Brazil to modernize the Brazilian patent system (see page 12 above). The Committee also noted the other efforts being undertaken by the International Bureau within the framework of the WIPO Legal Technical Assistance Program to develop the protection of industrial property in developing countries, particularly as concerns requests for technical assistance which were of interest for the program of the Committee or which could lead to a PCT technical assistance project. The Committee requested the International Bureau to undertake a survey among the countries publishing patent documents in order to establish the availability of such documents for use in the framework of technical assistance projects for developing countries. The International Bureau was also requested to examine, in close cooperation with the competent Austrian authorities, the possibilities for the use of the services of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) for the benefit of developing countries.

Patent Associated Literature (PAL) system. The PAL system, instituted by INSPEC (Information Services in Physics, Electro-Technology, Computers and Control, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London), became operational in March 1974. Since then, the subscribing Patent Offices of Brazil, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and the United States of America, have been receiving the PAL full-text copy service on a regular basis. In consultation with the International Bureau, efforts are being made by INSPEC to interest a broader group of offices in the service, to explore ways and means of improving the record keeping and the access to the PAL material, to extend the PAL full-text copy service beyond the current INSPEC field of physics and electricity to other fields of technology — for example, electrochemistry and chemical engineering — and to implement a magnetic tape back-up service.

III. Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT)

Records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973

The English edition of the records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973 and of the

Trademark Registration Treaty Conference is under preparation. Four post-Conference documents on the history of the TRT, a brief summary of its provisions and advantages, and explanatory notes on each of the articles and on the Regulations under the TRT, were distributed in February, May and August 1974. The English version of the provisional verbatim minutes of the meetings of the plenaries of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973 and the Trademark Registration Treaty Conference and the provisional summary minutes of the meetings of the Main Committee of the Trademark Registration Treaty Conference were distributed in September 1974 to the participants for suggested changes.

IV. International Patent Classification (IPC)

Strasbourg Agreement

Acceptance. By the end of 1974, 16 States had ratified or acceded to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Entry into force. In accordance with Article 13(1)(a), the Strasbourg Agreement will enter into force on October 7, 1975, with respect to the 16 States listed above, with the exception of Australia, Egypt and Spain. It will enter into force for these three States, on November 12, 1975, October 17, 1975, and November 29, 1975, respectively.

Committees

In 1974, the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and WIPO met once, its Bureau and Working Groups I, II, III, and IV each met twice, while Working Group V met once. All meetings took place in Geneva.

At its ninth session in January 1974³, the Joint ad hoc Committee adopted the "Advice to Classifiers," which was recommended to be used for training purposes within patent offices. It recommended that all offices should start applying the symbols according to the second edition on all patent documents published from January 1, 1975. It further recommended that offices should, when allocating the symbols, indicate on each published patent document, classified according to the second edition, the fact that that edition of the IPC had been used, preferably by printing a superscript arabic 2 close to the IPC symbols, for example: Int. Cl.² = C 12 C 1/04.

Working Groups. Four of the five Working Groups dealt with detailed proposals for the second revision period concerning various sections of the IPC and prepared suggestions for a tentative priority program for revision work in 1975. The fifth Working Group dealt with the uniform application of the IPC.

Second Edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC)

Entry into force. The second edition of the IPC entered into force on July 1, 1974.

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 138.

Compared with the first edition, the total number of subdivisions has increased in the second edition from approximately 46,000 to 51,000, and thousands of entries have been modified, deleted or transferred.

Publication. The English and French versions of the second edition of the IPC were published in July 1974. A German version of the second edition of the IPC, prepared by the German Patent Office (Munich), was published in August 1974. Translations of the second edition of the IPC in other languages are being prepared by several national offices. A revised edition of the Official Catchword Index to the IPC in English was published in July 1974. An edition of the Official Catchword Index to the IPC in French was published in September 1974. A revised edition of the Catchword Index to the IPC in German is under preparation at the German Patent Office (Munich).

Training Seminar

A Training Seminar for Officers Concerned with Training Personnel in the Use of the International Patent Classification was organized at the International Patent Institute (IIB) at The Hague in May 1974. Forty-six participants from 16 countries attended the Seminar. Papers were presented on such subjects as the history of the IPC, its application and interpretation and the future training of classifiers.

Classification of Search Files

Three sessions of the WIPO Consultants Group for the IPC Classification of Search Files were held in the framework of the International Bureau's study of the need and means for achieving international cooperation in the reclassification of search files according to the IPC. They took place at the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna, the International Patent Institute (IIB) in The Hague and the Berlin Branch of the German Patent Office (Munich). The participants consisted of representatives of these three offices and of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC).

At each of its sessions, the Consultants Group reviewed the progress made in the reclassification according to the IPC of the search files of the three participating offices and the extent to which lists of these files had so far been prepared. The Consultants Group also drew up plans for continuing and completing the reclassification according to an agreed time schedule.

INPADOC reaffirmed its willingness in principle to act as the central intermediary body in the IPC reclassification project, which would include the setting up of a central data base of inventories of files classified according to the IPC.

V. ICIREPAT

Participating Countries

At the end of 1974, 22 countries were members ("participating countries") of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) and were represented in its executive body, the Plenary Committee (PLC).

Activities

ICIREPAT's main activities continued to be carried out in the framework of the technical committees, the Technical Coordination Committee and the Plenary Committee. The Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST) and the Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS) each met twice in 1974. The Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) met three times in 1974⁴, and considered the activities and suggestions of the technical committees, whose work it directs and coordinates. The Plenary Committee (PLC), which met in September 1974⁵, reviewed the activities of the Technical Committees and of the Technical Coordination Committee and acted upon their conclusions and recommendations. The said Committees, assisted by the International Bureau, dealt with the following measures during 1974.

Search Systems

As part of the New Program for Shared Systems, the revision of the ICIREPAT Manual was started to accommodate the new routes for system development, including the addition of a procedure for the introduction of systems developed according to some procedure other than the ICIREPAT procedure. New ways of developing coordinate indexing systems were studied.

The monitoring and supervising of the implementation of developed search systems and the keeping track of search systems being worked out by individual offices continued to be carried out by the Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS).

For operational systems, the updating indexing continued to be performed by the participating offices. For certain systems, arrangements were made for backlog indexing and this progressed according to the time limits set.

Guidelines were formulated for the preparation of abstracts and for searching ICIREPAT and other mechanized files. A report on the suitability of keyword systems was finalized. Standard ST. 5 (Standard Procedure for Revising and Updating Packs of 80-Column Cards) was revised to provide for the centralized production of punched cards. Studies were carried out on intermediary screens and the systematic use of abstracts in multi-step search procedures.

Standardization

Amendments were made to Standard ST. 7/A (8-up Aperture Card Microform) and, provisionally, to Standard ST. 8 (Recording of International Patent Classification Symbols on Machine Readable Records). A recommendation for a Standardized Method of Identifying Roll Microfilm Files of Patent and Patent-related Documents was adopted. Work on a 35 mm 8-up roll film recommendation was started.

The problems relating to uniform physical standards for published patent documents and for patent applications continued to be studied and draft guidelines were prepared as a first step towards the elaboration of a recommendation. A survey was made of the planned or implemented phototypesetting offset printing operations in ICIREPAT offices.

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, pp. 136 and 293.

⁵ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 434.

Information was assembled and studies were carried out on problems relating to the size and other physical standards, the layout, production and reproduction and identification of patent documents. Work continued on the updating of the summary of the indexes available in the Official Gazettes of the various countries. Technical information about microfilming systems for aperture card production and production of non-unitized microforms, and a catalogue of microforms, were updated.

Long-Term Program for the Development of an Integrated System for Patent Search

Studies continued concerning the proposal of the Soviet Union for an integrated system for patent search. As a first step of the study, a joint effort is being undertaken by the International Bureau, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union to delineate the tasks involved in the proposal.

Exchange of Information between Patent Offices

Annual technical reports by ICIREPAT offices were submitted to the International Bureau and distributed by it. The reports had been submitted by the offices of the following 15 countries and by the organization mentioned below: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and the IIB. An informal periodical (ICIREPAT Notes) on developments in information retrieval outside patent offices was prepared and distributed during the year.

VI. WIPO Symposium on the Role of Patent Information in Research and Development

A symposium on "The Role of Patent Information in Research and Development" was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR at Moscow in October 1974⁶.

The Symposium was opened and chaired by Dr. Arpad Bogseh, the Director General of WIPO. Mr. V. A. Kirillin, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in the name of the Government of the Soviet Union welcomed the 819 registered participants, who had come from 43 countries and four intergovernmental organizations.

The principal host of the Symposium was Mr. Y. Maksarev, Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The participants heard 27 lectures dealing with the following topics: the dissemination and use of patent information for research and development, the rationalization of search and examination through international cooperation, classification and retrieval of scientific and technical information contained in patent documents, standardization and publication of patent documents.

The lecturers came from 15 different countries and three intergovernmental organizations. They were all eminent spe-

cialists in the topics treated at the Symposium. Their lectures were given in English, French, German or Russian. Simultaneous translation was provided in the other three languages and in Japanese. The text of the lectures will be published by WIPO in English.

VII. Mechanization of Trademark Searches

In February 1974, the International Bureau solicited information from the national and regional industrial property offices on their present situation, future plans, and wishes with regard to mechanization in the field of trademarks in such offices and on their views as to the possibility of avoiding overlaps by establishing international cooperation in the search field, especially by means of exchanges or work sharing. The results of this inquiry will be submitted to a Committee of Experts on the Computerization of Trademark Operations which is scheduled to meet in March 1975.

VIII. Appellations of Origin

A Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Appellations of Origin and Other Indications of Source met in November 1974⁷. Twenty-one States members of the Paris Union, three intergovernmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations were represented.

The Committee considered reports prepared by the International Bureau containing the texts of existing multilateral and bilateral agreements relating to appellations of origin, indications of source and other geographical denominations, an analysis of the situation resulting from those texts and an outline of measures to be considered with a view to improving the system of international protection of those denominations. Discussions were also based on observations of the Governments of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany and on proposals by the Government of Cuba. The Committee examined in detail the main features of a future international system of protection of appellations of origin, indications of source and other geographical denominations. The Committee considered the question whether the future international system should be set up by means of a revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration in such a way as to incorporate the substantive provisions of the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, and agreed that this question should be further examined at the next session of the Committee. The Committee recommended that for its next session the International Bureau should prepare the draft of a new international treaty with possible alternatives and accompanied by comments.

IX. Scientific Discoveries

The Working Group on Scientific Discoveries held its second session in October 1974⁸. Twenty-six States, one intergovernmental organization and two international non-governmental organizations were represented.

⁷ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 469.

⁸ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 431.

⁶ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 466.

The Working Group discussed the question of the purpose of a system of international recordal of scientific discoveries, in particular, its advantages over existing national systems of recordal, recognition and granting of rewards, and whether such an envisaged system could contribute to the dissemination of information and to meeting the needs of developing countries for easier access to scientific knowledge. The Working Group concluded that, on the basis of a report to be prepared by the International Bureau, the necessity and usefulness of setting up a system of international recordal of scientific discoveries should be studied in its session to be convened in 1975.

X. Deposit of Microorganisms

A Committee of Experts on the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure met in April 1974⁹. Sixteen member States of the Paris Union were represented in the Committee. Two member States and twelve international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Committee examined the possibilities of international cooperation with respect to the requirement of deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure. This requirement is applied by a number of patent offices in order to achieve full disclosure of an invention involving the use of a microorganism which is not available to the public. The discussions of the Committee of Experts were based on two documents prepared by the International Bureau: a survey of the systems existing on the national level with respect to the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure and a study of possibilities of international cooperation.

The participants stressed the desirability of such international cooperation and suggested that, in order to avoid multiple deposits, in cases where protection for a microbiological invention is sought in various countries, patent offices should agree to recognize in each case one single deposit, provided that it had been made with an internationally recognized depositary authority.

As regards the form of international cooperation, it was proposed that a treaty should be concluded which should be a special agreement under Article 19 of the Paris Convention. The treaty should provide for the obligation to recognize, for the purposes of patent procedure in all contracting States, the validity of the deposit of cultures of strains of microorganisms effected in one of such States provided that a certain number of conditions were fulfilled. The Committee agreed that the International Bureau should prepare a draft of such a treaty, together with draft regulations and explanatory notes, and that these texts should be submitted to all member States of the Paris Union and to interested international organizations, in preparation for a second meeting of the Committee.

The International Bureau conducted an inquiry concerning the conditions at present applied by the institutions that accept deposits of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure. In addition, the International Bureau has under-

taken the preparation of the draft treaty and regulations, which will be considered by the Committee of Experts at its second session in April 1975.

XI. Computer Programs

An Advisory Group of Non-Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs met in June 1974¹⁰. Fourteen non-governmental organizations nominated experts who participated in the work of the Advisory Group. The governments of seven States and the Office for Science and Technology of the United Nations were also represented.

The Advisory Group discussed the general lines of the proposed study of appropriate legal protection of computer programs, examined recent and current developments concerning the legal protection of computer programs, considered available information concerning the structure and value of trade and other activities concerning computer programs, and considered what recommendations could be made at this stage with respect to methods of computer program protection suited to the identified needs of software producers and including the interests of developing countries as potential producers and their priority needs as users of programs.

The Advisory Group concluded that, in view of the intellectual effort and the investment involved in their creation, it was desirable that some form of legal protection of computer programs should be clearly established. The Advisory Group recommended that the International Bureau, with the assistance of expert groups, should continue its study of the possible forms which such legal protection should take and the limits which it should have, including the possibility of setting up a computer programs register.

A survey is being carried out by the International Bureau concerning existing registration and publication (catalogues) schemes for computer software.

XII. Industrial Property Statistics

A Group of Governmental Consultants on Industrial Property Statistics met in July 1974¹¹. All industrial property offices which had received in 1972 more than 10,000 applications for patents, inventors' certificates and trademark registrations were invited. Those of France, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Soviet Union, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as four intergovernmental organizations and one national organization (INPADOC) were represented.

The Group of Consultants examined various proposals concerning changes to be made in the yearly statistics on patents, trademarks and other forms of industrial property, changes which should make these statistics richer and more meaningful.

New questionnaires taking into account the views of the Group will be used for the statistics relating to the year 1975 and thereafter.

⁹ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 285.

¹⁰ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 348.

¹¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 435.

XIII. International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC)

The International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), established pursuant to an agreement between the Government of Austria and WIPO, with its headquarters in Vienna, had, by the end of 1974, concluded agreements of cooperation with the national industrial property offices of Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union and Sweden and with the International Patent Institute (IIB). The agreements provide for the furnishing to INPADOC, by the said offices and the IIB, in machine-readable form, of bibliographic data pertaining to patent documents.

By the end of 1974, the patent documents of the following countries were covered in INPADOC's computerized data base: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (25).

INPADOC's services became operational in July 1974. On the basis of the bibliographic data contained in INPADOC's data base, INPADOC identifies patent documents which are connected or related on the basis of a common priority claim (the "Patent Family Service") or a common symbol of the International Patent Classification (IPC) (the "Patent Classification Service") or a common applicant or owner (the "Current Application Index"). These services are offered as computer printouts either on paper (for a limited number of documents) or on computer output on microfiche. INPADOC also offers a copy service of patent documents as paper copies or as 16 mm roll microfilms. The possibilities of the use of INPADOC services by information centers in developing countries is being studied by the International Bureau and INPADOC pursuant to the recommendations of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Assistance (see above).

The International Bureau continued throughout 1974 to assist INPADOC in its contacts with the cooperating national offices and the International Patent Institute (IIB). This assistance included the organization of a meeting of representatives of patent offices and the IIB at Vienna in October 1974 to review questions regarding cooperation between INPADOC and the cooperating offices, in particular, on such matters as the technical capacity and services of INPADOC and the transmission of the bibliographic data by the cooperating national offices and the IIB to INPADOC.

XIV. Other Matters

European Patent Convention

The Director General represented WIPO at the first session in January 1974 of the Interim Committee established in implementation of the recommended preparatory measures for the entry into force of the Convention on the Grant of European Patents (European Patent Convention), which was adopted on October 5, 1973. The Interim Committee decided to invite WIPO, as an observer, to the sessions of the Interim

Committee and to the meetings of the seven Working Parties which had been set up. WIPO was represented at meetings of the Working Parties on Organization, on Searching, on Examination, and on Legal Matters.

Cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Cooperation between the International Bureau and ISO continued in the field of the adoption of common names for pesticides. The procedure for the conduct of trademark searches by the International Bureau with respect to the common names for pesticides proposed by the technical committee of ISO which is responsible for adopting internationally recognized common names for pesticides and related products (ISO/TC 81) was revised in July 1974. Under the revised procedure a certain number of searches in the International Register of Marks requested by ISO will continue to be performed by the International Bureau free of charge and ISO will be informed of conflicting trademarks for the same or similar products. Other requests for searches concerning proposed common names for pesticides will be processed by the International Bureau as a normal request for a search, and will be subject to the usual fee. In addition, the International Bureau will continue to draw the attention of national and regional industrial property offices to the lists of common names adopted by ISO/TC 81, and inquire as to the protection which can be given to prevent such names from being subsequently appropriated as trademarks. At its meeting in September 1974, ISO/TC 81 unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the International Bureau for its continued assistance.

Relations with Other International and National Organizations

In 1974, WIPO was represented at the following meetings of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having an interest in industrial property: at a meeting of the Working Group on Patent Documentation of the Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and Technology (CIDST) of the Commission of the European Communities (Luxembourg), at the Conference of the Heads of the Industrial Property Offices of the Member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) (Brno), at a meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary (Moscow), at various meetings of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg), at several meetings of the Administrative Board of the International Patent Institute (IIB) (Rijswijk), at the Congress of the League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD) (Rome), at the meeting of the Executive Board (Melbourne) and the Council of Presidents (Geneva) of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), at two meetings of the Conference of the International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA) (Berne), at the meeting of the Industrial Property Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) (Paris), at the meetings of two working groups of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (Geneva and Helsinki) and at the annual meetings of the Committee for Patent Documentation of the Association

for Documentation of the Federal Republic of Germany (Munich) and of the Licensing Executives Society (LES) (Bermuda).

XV. Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source)

Member States

At the end of 1974, the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods remained at 31.

Lisbon Act (1958) and Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

Egypt deposited its instrument of accession to the Lisbon Act (1958) and to the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967) of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source). The accession of Egypt will take effect on March 6, 1975. On that date, 13 States will have ratified, acceded to, or otherwise become bound by, the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967) of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source).

Acts in Force

Of the 31 States party to the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) as of December 31, 1974, three were bound by the Hague Act (1925), 10 by the London Act (1934) and 18 by the Lisbon Act (1958); 12 States were also bound by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967).

XVI. Madrid Union (Marks)

Member States

At the end of 1974, the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks remained at 23.

Stockholm Act (1967)

Acceptance. Instruments of ratification or accession were deposited by Belgium, Egypt, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. These ratifications or accessions will become effective on February 12, 1975, for Belgium, on March 6, 1975, for Egypt and the Netherlands, and on March 24, 1975, for Luxembourg. On this last date, the number of States party to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Madrid Agreement will be 15.

Five-year privilege. By the end of 1974, nine States, which had given notification under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act (1967) could exercise, until April 26, 1975, the rights provided under Articles 10 to 13 of the Stockholm Act (1967) as if they were bound by those articles. However, three of those States — Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — will become party to the Stockholm Act (1967) during 1975 as mentioned above.

Notifications under Article 3^{bis} (Nice and Stockholm Acts)

All of the member States of the Madrid Union have availed themselves of the right provided for in Article 3^{bis} whereby protection resulting from the international registration extends to those countries only at the express request of the proprietor of the mark. In addition, as from January 1, 1971, the whole of the territories in Europe of Belgium,

Luxembourg and the Netherlands is to be considered a single country for the purpose of Article 3^{bis}.

Acts in Force

Of the 23 member States of the Madrid Union as of December 31, 1974, 12 were bound by the Nice Act (1957) and 11 by the Stockholm Act (1967).

Assembly and Committee of Directors

The Assembly of the Madrid Union and the Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices met in extraordinary session in June 1974¹². They adopted a revised version of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The revised Regulations, including revised fees, are published in *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 335.

Statistics

The total number of registrations in 1974 was 8,858, to which should be added 3,468 renewals effected under the Stockholm or Nice Act. The total number of registrations and renewals in 1974 was therefore 12,326 as against 12,054 in 1973. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register in 1974 which affected the international registration of a mark was 21,709 as against 24,053 in 1973.

XVII. Hague Union

Member States

At the end of 1974, the number of States party to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs remained at 15.

On December 28, 1973, the Netherlands gave notification of its denunciation, for the Kingdom in Europe, of the Hague Agreement (1925), the London Act (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) with a statement to the effect that the Agreement and Acts will remain in force for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. On December 29, 1973, Belgium gave notification of its denunciation of the said Agreement and Acts. These denunciations take effect on January 1, 1975.

Acts in Force

Of the 15 member States of the Hague Union as of December 31, 1974, all were bound by the London Act (1934). Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland were also bound by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

By the end of 1974, three States had ratified the Hague Act (1960) — France, Liechtenstein and Switzerland — and three States had ratified the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) — Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Failing the required number of ratifications or accessions, neither of these Acts has yet entered into force.

Revision of the Hague Agreement

A Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs met in September/October 1974¹³. Eight States

¹² See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 346.

¹³ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 432.

members of the Hague Union and one non-member State were represented.

The Committee examined the measures which might be taken, in light of the denunciation of the Hague Agreement by Belgium and the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe), to expedite the entry into force of the Hague Act (1960). The Committee examined the possibility of adopting a Protocol to the Hague Agreement with a view to facilitating the entry into force of the Hague Act (1960) and the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) of that Agreement. The Committee requested the International Bureau to prepare the draft of such a Protocol.

The International Bureau prepared and communicated such a draft in December 1974 for the consideration of the Committee of Experts, scheduled to meet again in February 1975.

Statistics

In 1974, the number of international deposits totaled 2,428 (as against 2,633 in 1973); the number of prolongations was 1,594 (as against 765 in 1973).

In 1974, open deposits numbered 1,603 and sealed deposits 825; simple deposits numbered 1,248 and multiple deposits 1,180.

In 1974, a total of 26,696 objects had been deposited; 12,487 of these were two-dimensional (*dessins*) and 14,209 were three-dimensional (*modèles*).

The review *Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux* continued to appear monthly.

XVIII. Nice Union

Member States

Luxembourg deposited its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. The accession of Luxembourg will become effective on March 24, 1975. On that date, the number of member States of the Nice Union will be 31 (see Table of Member Countries, below).

Stockholm Act (1967)

Acceptance. During 1974, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway deposited instruments of ratification or accession of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice Agreement. The Stockholm Act (1967) entered into force for Norway on June 13, 1974. It will enter into force for Belgium on February 12, 1975, for the Netherlands on March 6, 1975, and for Luxembourg on March 24, 1975, on which date the number of States party to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice Agreement will be 22.

Five-year privilege. By the end of 1974, seven States, which had given notification under Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act (1967), could exercise, until April 26, 1975, the rights provided under Articles 5 to 8 of the Stockholm Act (1967) as if they were bound by those articles. However, two

of those States — Belgium and the Netherlands — will become party to the Stockholm Act (1967) during 1975 as mentioned above.

Acts in Force

Of the 30 member States of the Nice Union as of December 31, 1974, 11 were bound by the Nice Act (1957) and 19 by the Stockholm Act (1967).

Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services

The Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks met in June 1974¹⁴. It made a number of changes in the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services of the International Classification and in the explanatory notes relating to Classes 1 and 28, and declared itself in favor of the new presentation of the explanatory notes as proposed by the International Bureau. These decisions of the Committee were notified to the competent Offices of the countries of the Nice Union in accordance with Article 4(1) of the Nice Agreement and were also communicated to the Offices of the other countries of the Paris Union. They were published as an Annex to the June 1974 issue of the periodical *Les Marques internationales*.

The Committee decided to establish on a permanent basis a Preparatory Working Group to prepare its decisions concerning proposals for amendments or additions within the meaning of Article 3 of the Nice Agreement. The Committee itself would, as a rule, consider such proposals only on the basis of a report by the Preparatory Working Group, containing its comments on all the proposals submitted to it.

Because of the need to carry out a review of the Alphabetical List and the explanatory notes on the List of Classes, the Committee agreed to establish a Temporary Working Group whose mandate would be to carry out such a review in order to improve both texts within the framework of the existing List of Classes.

XIX. Lisbon Union

Member States

At the end of 1974, the number of States party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration remained at 11.

Stockholm Act (1967)

Acceptance. During 1974, no State deposited an instrument of ratification or accession.

Five-year privilege. By the end of 1974, France, Italy and Portugal, which had given notification under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act (1967), could exercise, until April 26, 1975, the rights provided under Articles 9 to 12 of the Stockholm Act (1967) as if they were bound by those articles.

¹⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 292.

Acts in Force

Of the 11 member States of the Lisbon Union as of December 31, 1974, six were bound by the Lisbon Act (1958) and five by the Stockholm Act (1967).

Statistics

In 1974, 11 applications for the registration of appellations of origin were filed at the International Bureau. Of these applications, 1 came from Czechoslovakia, 2 from France, 1 from Portugal and 7 from Tunisia. All of the appellations of origin covered by those applications were registered during 1974.

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Agreement on September 25, 1966, up to the end of 1974, a total of 597 appellations of origin have been registered. Of these, 19 came from Algeria, 18 from Cuba, 82 from Czechoslovakia, 421 from France, 22 from Hungary, 1 from Israel, 25 from Italy, 2 from Portugal and 7 from Tunisia.

XX. Locarno Union*Member States*

On January 1, 1974, Hungary became party to the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. The number of member States of the Locarno Union was thus 13 at the end of 1974.

XXI. Table of Contracting States

The following table shows the situation of the Acts in force at the end of 1974 (see also "Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions," below).

Instrument	Number of Contracting Countries					
	Total	Bound by the Act of				
		Stockholm 1967	Lisbon 1958	Nice 1957	London 1934	The Hague 1925
Paris Convention	80	28 ¹	30	NA	19	3
Madrid Agreement / Indications of Source .	31	12 ²	18	NA	10	3
Madrid Agreement / Marks	23	11	NA	12	0	0
Hague Agreement	15	0 ³	NA	NA	15 ⁴	0
Nice Agreement	30	19	NA	11	NA	NA
Lisbon Agreement	11	5	6	NA	NA	NA
Locarno Agreement . .	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

¹ This figure relates to the number of countries which have accepted the substantive articles (1 to 12) of the Stockholm Act.

² Since the Stockholm Act is an additional Act, these 12 countries are included in the figure for countries bound by the Lisbon Act.

³ The Complementary Act of Stockholm is not yet in force; three countries have accepted it.

⁴ Hague Act (1960) (not yet in force): 3; Additional Act of Monaco (1961): 8.

Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions as on January 1, 1975

I

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

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

Member Country **	Class chosen	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound
<i>Algeria</i> ¹	VI	March 1, 1966	Lisbon: March 1, 1966
<i>Argentina</i> ²	III	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
<i>Australia</i> ^{1, 3}	III	October 10, 1925	London: June 2, 1958 Stockholm: August 25, 1972 ⁴ (administration) ††
<i>Austria</i>	IV	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
<i>Belgium</i>	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
<i>BRAZIL</i>	III	JULY 7, 1884	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929 STOCKHOLM: MARCH 24, 1975 ⁴ (administration) †† •
<i>Bulgaria</i>	V	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: May 19 or 27, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † May 27, 1970 (administration) †† •
<i>Cameroon</i> ^{1, 2}	VII	May 10, 1964	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
<i>Canada</i> ¹	II	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951 Stockholm: July 7, 1970 ⁴ (administration) ††
<i>Central African Republic</i> ¹	VI	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Chad</i> ¹	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
<i>Congo</i> ^{1, 2}	VII	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
<i>Cuba</i>	VI	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 •
<i>Cyprus</i>	VI	January 17, 1966	Lisbon: January 17, 1966
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970 •
<i>Dahomey</i> ¹	VII	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
<i>Denmark</i> ⁶	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm ⁷ : April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	VI	JULY 11, 1890	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951
<i>Egypt</i>	VI	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 •
<i>Finland</i>	IV	September 20, 1921	London: May 30, 1953 Stockholm: September 15, 1970 ⁴ (administration) ††
<i>France</i> ^{2, 8}	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Gabon</i> ^{1, 2}	VII	February 29, 1964	Lisbon: February 29, 1964
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	III	May 1, 1903 ⁹	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Germany, Federal Republic of</i>	I	May 1, 1903 ⁹	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
<i>Greece</i> ²	V	October 2, 1924	London: November 27, 1953
<i>Haiti</i>	VI	July 1, 1958	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Holy See</i> ²	VI	September 29, 1960	London: September 29, 1960
<i>Hungary</i>	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) †† •
<i>Iceland</i>	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
<i>Indonesia</i> ¹	IV	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950
<i>Iran</i>	IV	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Ireland</i>	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Israel</i> ¹	V	March 24, 1950	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Italy</i> ²	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
<i>Ivory Coast</i> ¹	VII	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
<i>Japan</i> ²	I	July 15, 1899	Lisbon: August 21, 1965
<i>Jordan</i> ¹	VII	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
<i>Kenya</i>	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947

Member Country **	Class chosen	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound
Liechtenstein	VII	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	VI	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar ¹	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi ¹⁰	VII	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malta ²	VII	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967
Mauritania ^{1, 2}	VII	April 11, 1965	Lisbon: April 11, 1965
Mexico ²	IV	September 7, 1903	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
Monaco ²	VII	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Morocco	VI	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands ¹¹	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
New Zealand ¹	V	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946
Niger ¹	VII	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Nigeria	VI	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway	IV	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Philippines	VI	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965
Poland	III	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 •
Portugal ^{2, 12}	IV	July 7, 1884	London: November 7, 1949
Republic of Viet-Nam ¹	VI	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
Romania	IV	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) †† •
San Marino	VI	March 4, 1960	London: March 4, 1960
Senegal ¹	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
South Africa	IV	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 •
Southern Rhodesia ¹⁰	VI	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
Soviet Union	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) †† •
Spain	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka ¹	VI	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
Sweden	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: October 9, 1970 (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Switzerland	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Syrian Arab Republic ²	VII	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Togo ^{1, 2}	VII	September 10, 1967	Lisbon: September 10, 1967
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	VI	August 1, 1964	Lisbon: August 1, 1964
Tunisia ²	VI	July 7, 1884	London: October 4, 1942
Turkey ²	VI	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957
Uganda	VII	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
United Kingdom ¹³	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ⁵ (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
United Republic of Tanzania ¹	VI	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
United States of America ¹⁴	I	May 30, 1887	Stockholm: August 25, 1973 (substance)† September 5, 1970 (administration) ††
Upper Volta ^{1, 2}	VII	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
Uruguay ²	VI	March 18, 1967	Lisbon: March 18, 1967
Yugoslavia	IV	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	VI	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia ¹⁰	VI	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965

(Total: 81 countries)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety.

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

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

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

† "Substance" means Articles 1 to 12 and, unless the date under "administration" is earlier, Articles 18 to 30.

†† "Administration" means Articles 13 to 17 and, unless the date under "substance" is earlier or where there is no entry "substance," Articles 18 to 30.

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

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

² This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act (1967). It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 13 to 17 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

³ Australia extended the application of the Hague Act (1925) to New Guinea and Papua with effect from February 12, 1933, and to Norfolk Island and Nauru with effect from July 29, 1936. Australia extended the application of the London Act (1934) to New Guinea, Norfolk Island and Papua with effect from February 5, 1960.

⁴ Acceptance excluding Articles 1 to 12.

⁵ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁶ Including the Faroe Islands.

⁷ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

⁸ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

⁹ Date on which the adhesion of the German Empire took effect.

¹⁰ The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a semi-autonomous member of the Commonwealth, acceded to the London Act (1934) as from April 1, 1958. The Convention continued to be applied to Malawi (Nyasaland) and to Zambia (Northern Rhodesia) as a result of declarations of continuity and instruments of accession deposited with the Swiss Confederation, the depositary of the Lisbon Act (1958). Through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom, a declaration of continuity and an instrument of accession were deposited by the Government of Southern Rhodesia with the Swiss Confederation, which on March 6, 1965, notified this deposit and that the accession would take effect on April 6, 1965. This notification gave rise to a communication of March 30, 1965, from the Government of Cameroon. By its communication of December 6, 1968, the Government of the United Kingdom requested the International Bureau to transmit in the future all communications intended for the Rhodesian authorities to the Government of the United Kingdom.

¹¹ The Netherlands extended to Curaçao and Surinam the application of the Convention with effect from July 1, 1890, and of the London Act (1934) with effect from August 5, 1948. The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

¹² Including the Azores and Madeira.

¹³ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Lisbon Act (1958) to the Bahamas with effect from October 20, 1967.

¹⁴ The United States of America extended the application of the Lisbon Act (1958) to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands with effect from July 7, 1963, and has extended the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) to all territories and possessions of the United States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

II

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

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

Contracting Country **	Original date on which the Country became bound by the Agreement	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound (see, however, for some countries, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Additional Act of Stockholm and date from which the Country is bound by it
Algeria ¹	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
BRAZIL	OCTOBER 3, 1896	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929	—
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	—
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	APRIL 6, 1951	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ²	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
German Democratic Republic	June 12, 1925 ³	Lisbon: January 15, 1965	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 12, 1925 ³	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel ¹	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	—
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	—
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	—
New Zealand ¹	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	—
POLAND	DECEMBER 10, 1928	THE HAGUE: DECEMBER 10, 1928	—
Portugal ⁴	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	—
Republic of Viet-Nam ¹	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25, 1960	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka ¹	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syrian Arab Republic	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 31 countries)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967).

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

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

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

¹ The Agreement was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Israel (September 12, 1933), New Zealand (June 20, 1913), Sri Lanka (September 1, 1913). The Agreement was previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

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

³ Date on which Germany became bound by the Agreement.

⁴ Including the Azores and Madeira.

III

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

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

Member Country **	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria ^{1, 2}	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria ¹	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium ^{1, 3}	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia ¹	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 ⁴
Egypt ^{1, 5}	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France ^{1, 6, 7}	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
German Democratic Republic ¹	December 1, 1922 ^{8, 9}	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	December 1, 1922 ⁸	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Hungary ¹	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Italy ^{1, 6}	October 15, 1894	Nice: December 15, 1966
Liechtenstein ¹	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg ^{1, 3}	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco ^{1, 5, 6}	April 29, 1956	Nice: December 15, 1966
Morocco ^{1, 6}	July 30, 1917	Nice: December 18, 1970
Netherlands ^{1, 3}	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ¹⁰
Portugal ^{1, 6, 11}	October 31, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
Republic of Viet-Nam ^{1, 2}	December 8, 1956	Stockholm: May 15, 1973
Romania ¹	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
San Marino ¹	September 25, 1960	Nice: December 15, 1966
Spain ^{1, 6, 12}	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
Switzerland ¹	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Tunisia ¹	July 15, 1892	Nice: August 28, 1967
Yugoslavia ¹	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
(Total: 23 countries) ¹³		

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

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

¹ All the countries have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests: Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), German Democratic Republic (October 25, 1967), Germany (Federal Republic of) (July 1, 1973), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Republic of Viet-Nam (May 15, 1973), Romania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Spain (December 15, 1966), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972). The dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each country.

² The Agreement previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

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

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

⁵ Egypt and Monaco only recognize trademarks registered under the Agreement after the date of their adhesion to the Union.

⁶ This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 10 to 13 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

⁷ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

⁸ Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.

⁹ The German Democratic Republic declared that it considered the Madrid Agreement revised at London (1934) as again applicable on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. As such, in the German Democratic Republic, protection is not accorded to marks deposited within the international framework during the period between May 8, 1945 and the date its declaration was sent by the depositary to the States concerned, that is January 16, 1956.

¹⁰ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹¹ Including the Azores and Madeira.

¹² Spain has declared that it no longer wishes to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966. The Madrid Agreement was thus not applicable between Spain and the following countries between December 15, 1966 and the date indicated for each country: Austria (February 8, 1970), Hungary (March 23, 1967), Liechtenstein (May 29, 1967), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Republic of Viet-Nam (May 15, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967).

¹³ Turkey withdrew from the Union with effect from September 10, 1956. International registrations in effect on that date continue to be recognized by Turkey until they expire.

IV

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

founded by the Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960)¹, and supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) and by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967)²

Member Country **	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Date of accession to the London Act	Date of accession to the Additional Act of Monaco
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—
France ^{3, 4}	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	December 1, 1962
German Democratic Republic	June 1, 1928 ⁵	June 13, 1939 ^{6, 7}	—
Germany, Federal Republic of ⁸	June 1, 1928 ⁵	June 13, 1939 ⁷	December 1, 1962
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—
Indonesia ⁹	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—
Liechtenstein ^{3, 8}	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	July 9, 1966
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 14, 1963
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—
Netherlands ¹⁰ (as far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned)	June 1, 1928	August 5, 1948	September 14, 1963
Republic of Viet-Nam ⁹	December 8, 1956	December 8, 1956	—
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	August 31, 1969
Switzerland ^{3, 8}	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	December 21, 1962
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—
(Total: 14 countries) ¹⁰			

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

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

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

² The Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) is not yet in force.

³ This country has ratified the Hague Act (1960), which is however not yet in force.

⁴ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

⁵ Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.

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

⁷ Date of Germany's accession to the London Act.

⁸ This country has acceded to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967), which is however not yet in force.

⁹ The Agreement was previously applied on the territories of what are now Indonesia (June 1, 1928) and the Republic of Viet-Nam (October 20, 1930).

¹⁰ Belgium withdrew from the Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts — London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961) — would remain in force in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. International designs deposited before January 1, 1975, continue, during the term of international protection, to enjoy protection in Belgium and in the Netherlands (Kingdom in Europe) as well as in the other countries of the Union.

V

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

founded by the Nice Agreement (1957), and revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: August 25, 1972
Austria	November 30, 1969	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
Denmark	November 30, 1961	Stockholm: May 4, 1970 ¹
Finland	August 18, 1973	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
France ^{2, 3}	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
German Democratic Republic	January 15, 1965	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 29, 1962	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: March 18, or April 19, 1970 ⁴
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Italy ²	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Morocco ²	October 1, 1966	Nice: October 1, 1966
Netherlands	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ⁵
Norway	July 28, 1961	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Poland	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Portugal ²	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain ²	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ⁴
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 31 countries)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

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

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

² This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 5 to 8 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

³ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

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

⁵ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act (1967) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

VI

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

founded by the Lisbon Agreement (1958), and revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Starting-date of membership in the Union	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date from which it is bound
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Cuba	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czechoslovakia	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
France ^{1, 2}	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Haiti	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy ²	December 29, 1968	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
Mexico	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal ²	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Tunisia	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Total: (11 countries)		

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

** Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967)

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

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

² This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. It can therefore exercise the rights provided for in Articles 9 to 12 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges will expire on April 26, 1975.

VII

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

founded by the Locarno Agreement (1968)

Member Country	Starting-date of membership in the Union
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971
Denmark	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972
German Democratic Republic	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974
Ireland	April 27, 1971
Norway	April 27, 1971
Soviet Union	December 15, 1972
Spain	November 17, 1973
Sweden	April 27, 1971
Switzerland	April 27, 1971
United States of America	May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973

(Total: 13 countries)

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

VIII

Union Concerning the International Patent Classification (Strasbourg Union)*founded by the Strasbourg Agreement (1971)¹

Member Country	Starting date of membership in the Union
Australia ²	November 12, 1975
Austria	October 7, 1975
Brazil	October 7, 1975
Denmark	October 7, 1975
Egypt	October 17, 1975
France ³	October 7, 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1975
Ireland ²	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975
Netherlands ⁴	October 7, 1975
Norway ²	October 7, 1975
Spain ^{2, 3}	November 29, 1975
Sweden	October 7, 1975
Switzerland	October 7, 1975
United Kingdom ²	October 7, 1975
United States of America	October 7, 1975
(Total: 16 countries)	

* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

¹ This Agreement will enter into force on October 7, 1975.

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i) of the Agreement.

³ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii) of the Agreement.

⁴ The instrument of ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement (1971) was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

IX

Patent Cooperation Treaty (1970)¹*Signatory States*

Algeria	Hungary	Philippines
Argentina	Iran	Romania
Austria	Ireland	Senegal
Belgium	Israel	Soviet Union
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Ivory Coast	Switzerland
Denmark	Japan	Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt	Luxembourg	Togo
Finland	Madagascar	United Kingdom
France	Monaco	United States of America
Germany, Federal Republic of	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Holy See	Norway	
(Total: 35 States)		

Ratifications

Madagascar
Senegal

Accessions

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Malawi

¹ This Treaty is not yet in force.

X

Trademark Registration Treaty (1973)¹*Signatory States*

Austria
Denmark
Finland
Germany, Federal Republic of
Hungary
(Total: 14 States)

Italy
Monaco
Norway
Portugal
Romania

San Marino
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States of America

XI

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

France
Germany, Federal Republic of
Hungary
(Total: 11 States)

Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg

Netherlands
San Marino
Switzerland

United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

Signatory States of the Protocol

France
Hungary
(Total: 7 States)

Liechtenstein
Luxembourg

Netherlands
San Marino

Switzerland

XII

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

Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Denmark
France
(Total: 19 States)

German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Hungary
Italy
Luxembourg

Monaco
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Romania

San Marino
Sweden
Switzerland
Yugoslavia

¹ These instruments are not yet in force.

Membership of the Administrative Bodies of the Industrial Property Unions

On January 1, 1975, the membership of the administrative bodies was as follows:

Paris Union

Assembly: Argentina *, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon *, Canada, Chad, Congo *, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France *, Gabon *, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece *, Holy See *, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy *, Ivory Coast, Japan *, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta *, Mauritania *, Mexico *, Monaco *, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal *, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic *, Togo *, Tunisia *, Turkey *, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta *, Uruguay *, Yugoslavia, Zaire (as from January 31, 1975) (62).

Conference of Representatives: Algeria, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, San Marino, Southern Rhodesia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia (19).

Executive Committee: ORDINARY MEMBERS: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America; ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Sri Lanka (20).

Madrid Union

Assembly: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt (as from March 6, 1975), France *, German Democratic

Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy *, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco *, Morocco *, Netherlands, Portugal *, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Spain *, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (21).

Committee of Directors: Egypt (until March 5, 1975), San Marino, Tunisia (3).

Nice Union

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France *, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy *, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg (as from March 24, 1975), Morocco *, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal *, Soviet Union, Spain *, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (27).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Monaco, Poland, Tunisia (4).

Lisbon Union

Assembly: Algeria, Cuba (as from April 8, 1975), Czechoslovakia, France *, Hungary, Israel, Italy *, Portugal *, Tunisia (9).

Council: Cuba (until April 7, 1975), Haiti, Mexico (3).

Locarno Union

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yugoslavia (13).

ICIREPAT

Participating countries: Austria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (22).

Intergovernmental Organization: International Patent Institute (IIB).

* Member of the Assembly until April 26, 1975, unless, in the meantime, it ratifies or accedes to the Stockholm Act (1967).

Paris Convention

I. Ratifications of the Stockholm Act

CUBA

The Government of Cuba deposited on December 27, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

This instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the provisions of Article 24 of the Convention are contrary to the Declaration on the Grant of Independence to Colonial Countries and People (Resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1960), in which is stressed the need to bring an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations." (*Translation*)

Furthermore, the said instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more countries concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be brought before the International Court of Justice. Cuba maintains that the agreement of all the interested parties must be obtained in every case to bring a dispute before the International Court of Justice." (*Translation*)

Concurrently with depositing its instrument of ratification, Cuba confirmed, pursuant to Article 16(4)(b), that it wished to belong to Class VI.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention will enter into force with respect to Cuba on April 8, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 61, of January 8, 1975.

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg deposited on December 19, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Paris Convention, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention will enter into force with respect to Luxembourg on March 24, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 57, of December 24, 1974.

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited on December 23, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Paris Convention, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, with a declaration to the effect that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention will enter into force with respect to Poland on March 24, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 59, of December 24, 1974.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Government of South Africa deposited on December 23, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Paris Convention, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, with a declaration to the effect that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention will enter into force with respect to South Africa on March 24, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 60, of December 24, 1974.

II. Accession to the Stockholm Act (with the exception of Articles 1 to 12)

BRAZIL

The Government of Brazil deposited on December 20, 1974, its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, with a declaration to the effect that its accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12 and that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 28.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 20(2)(c) and (3), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention will enter into force with respect to Brazil on March 24, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 58, of December 24, 1974.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Ratification of the Stockholm Act

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg deposited on December 19, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14(4)(b), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Madrid Agreement will enter into force with respect to Luxembourg on March 24, 1975.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 25, of December 24, 1974.

Nice Agreement

Accession to the Stockholm Act

LUXEMBOURG

The Government of Luxembourg deposited on December 19, 1974, its instrument of accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods

and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 9(4)(b), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Nice Agreement will enter into force with respect to Luxembourg on March 24, 1975.

Nice Notification No. 30, of December 24, 1974.

Lisbon Agreement

Ratification of the Stockholm Act

CUBA

The Government of Cuba deposited on December 27, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their Inter-

national Registration of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

This instrument of ratification contains the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that the provisions of Article 14 of the Lisbon Agreement which refer to Article 24 of the Paris Convention, both revised at Stockholm, are contrary to the Declaration on the Grant of Independence to Colonial Countries and People (Resolution 1514 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14, 1960), in which is stressed the need to bring an end rapidly and unconditionally to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations." (*Translation*)

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14(5)(b), the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement will enter into force with respect to Cuba on April 8, 1975.

Lisbon Notification No. 10, of January 8, 1975.

PLANT VARIETIES

Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1974

Membership

At the end of 1974, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) consisted, as in the preceding year, of the following six member States: Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom.

No new instruments of ratification or accession with respect to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, were deposited in the course of the year. However, draft laws in preparation for the ratification of the Convention or accession to it were submitted to the legislative bodies by the Governments of three States: Belgium, Spain, Switzerland. In addition, the President of Italy was authorized by law to ratify the Convention.

The Additional Act of November 10, 1972, Amending the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants has not yet entered into force since, at the end of 1974, it had only been ratified by Sweden (on November 10, 1972) and by Denmark (on February 8, 1974).

Staff Matters

Dr. Heribert Mast, former *Ministerialrat* in the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, was

appointed Vice Secretary-General of UPOV as of March 1, 1974. He succeeds Mr. H. Skov, who had resigned from that post as of December 31, 1973.

Relations with States and Organizations

In May 1974, the Secretary-General of UPOV was received by the Minister for Agriculture of Belgium to discuss the prospects for the ratification of the International Convention by Belgium. The President of the Council of UPOV and the Vice Secretary-General attended the closing session of the 50th Anniversary Congress of the International Federation of Seed Trade (FIS) and sessions of the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), held in Madrid on June 5 and 6, 1974, respectively. The Vice Secretary-General gave short lectures during the 17th Congress of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), held in Warsaw from June 17 to 21, 1974, and at a meeting of the Committee of Novelty Protection of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), on August 13, 1974.

From October 21 to 23, 1974, UPOV organized a lecture and discussion meeting of member and non-member States at the Office of the United Nations in Geneva. The following States not members of UPOV attended this meeting: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Switzerland, United States of America.

The following international non-governmental organizations had sent observer delegations to that meeting: International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamentals (CIOPORA), International Federation of Seed Trade (FIS), International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

The aim of the meeting was to make the participants from non-member States and organizations acquainted with the objectives of UPOV and to give them an opportunity to discuss with representatives of member States of UPOV and the Office of UPOV the obstacles which have up to now prevented some non-member States from joining the Union. An introductory speech was made by the then President of the Council of UPOV, Professor Dr. L. Pielen, and lectures, mainly on the importance of plant breeding and plant variety protection and on the history and activities of UPOV were given by Dr. Büchting, President of ASSINSEL (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. B. Laclavière, the new President of the Council of UPOV (France), Mr. H. Skov (Denmark) and Mr. Walter R. Smith, BSc. (Agr.) (United Kingdom). It was the general impression that the meeting had led to a better understanding between the representatives of member States and the participants from non-member States and organizations. It resulted in a number of valuable suggestions for the improvement of the future activities of UPOV and its member States and for the interpretation and the possible revision of provisions of the International Convention.

In a number of missions, the Vice Secretary-General visited the offices responsible for plant variety protection in the Netherlands and in Spain as well as the Ministry of Agriculture in the United Kingdom.

Administrative Bodies

The Council held its annual session, the eighth ordinary session, from October 24 to 26, 1974. In addition to the member States, two signatory non-member States sent representatives to the meeting to participate in an observer capacity. Observers were also present from a number of other interested non-member States which had been invited, namely: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain, United States of America. The Council took, inter alia, the following decisions:

(i) Mr. B. Laclavière, Secretary-General of the French Committee for the Protection of Plant Varieties, was elected President of the Council of UPOV.

(ii) Mr. J. G. Bustarret, Honorary Director General of the *Institut national de la recherche agronomique* (INRA) (France), was reelected for one year as Chairman of the Technical Steering Committee, after which time Dr. Böringer, President of the *Bundessortenamt* (Plant Variety Office of the Federal Republic of Germany), will take over that task.

(iii) The Council decided to examine the question how cooperation in the examination of applications of new plant varieties in the national offices could be strengthened in

order to save effort and expense, both for government offices and breeders, and to enable the member States to extend the protection to a greater number of species. The Council underlined the great importance of this problem for the future development of UPOV and established for this purpose a Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination. It elected Mr. J. I. C. Butler (Netherlands) Chairman of this Committee. The Committee held its first preparatory meeting on November 7, 1974; at that meeting, a general exchange of views took place and the future work was organized.

(iv) In the context of the need to increase the number of member States and also in the light of the discussions in the meeting of member and non-member States, the Council took the view that two questions should be examined within UPOV: the question whether the Convention could, in certain points, be interpreted in a way which would facilitate accession to it by some non-member States, and the question which provisions of the Convention would have to be amended at the next revision conference for that purpose. The Council established a Committee of Experts for the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention and elected Mr. H. Skov (Denmark) Chairman of the Committee.

(v) The annual report and the accounts for 1973 were approved and the program and budget for 1975 were established.

The *Consultative Working Committee*, which will in future be named the *Consultative Committee*, held its ninth session from April 2 to 4, 1974, and its tenth session on October 23, 25 and 26, 1974. The discussions during the ninth session mainly concerned the possibility of closer cooperation in the examination of applications in member States of UPOV, possible items for a revision of the International Convention and the preparation of the meeting of member and non-member States; the tenth session was mainly devoted to the preparation of the eighth session of the Council and the evaluation of the results of the meeting of member and non-member States.

Technical Meetings

Further progress was achieved in the field of technical activities. The following meetings were held:

(i) The *Technical Steering Committee* held its fourth session on March 12 and 13, 1974, and its fifth session on November 5 and 6, 1974. In these sessions it not only adopted a number of test guidelines and discussed general principles underlying the testing of new varieties but also decided, with the approval of the Council, that in future the interested international non-governmental organizations would receive the first drafts of test guidelines for comment.

(ii) The *Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops* held its second session at Wageningen, Netherlands, on May 14 and 15, 1974, and discussed draft test guidelines for bent grass, cocksfoot, common vetch, meadow grass, timothy and white clover. A third session, mainly devoted to testing methods for sugar beet, was held at Lund, Sweden, on September 24 and 25, 1974. Several workshop meetings,

mainly on test guidelines for barley and oats, were held between members of the Working Party in connection with other meetings.

(iii) The *Technical Working Party for Forest Trees* held its second session at Wageningen, Netherlands, on June 11 and 12, 1974; test guidelines for poplar and problems of the protection of multiclone varieties were discussed at that meeting.

(iv) The *Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops* held its fourth session at Faversham, United Kingdom, from May 29 to 31, 1974, and its fifth session at Angers, France, from September 2 to 6, 1974. At these sessions draft test guidelines for apples, cherries, pears, plums and strawberries were discussed, while a first exchange of views took place on the work on test guidelines for raspberries.

(v) The *Technical Working Party for Ornamentals* held its seventh session at Cambridge, United Kingdom, on June 25 to 27, 1974; draft test guidelines for carnations, chrysanthemums, freesia, pelargonium, peruvian lily and poinsettia were discussed at that meeting.

(vi) The *Technical Working Party for Vegetables* held its sixth session at Bamberg, Federal Republic of Germany, from April 2 to 4, 1974; test guidelines for carrots, cauliflower, head cabbage and tomatoes were discussed at that meeting. There was also a general discussion on the inclusion in test guidelines of characteristics relating to resistance to diseases, and provisions of this kind have been included in the test guidelines for French beans and lettuce.

As a result of these technical meetings, test guidelines for the following species were finally adopted in 1974, and some of them were published during the year: African violets, apples, elatior begonias, pears, poinsettias, potatoes and rice.

Test guidelines for the following species were adopted for submission to the interested international non-governmental organizations for comment: carnations, freesia, pelargonium, poplar and strawberries.

Work was also started to harmonize the *technical questionnaires* which are to be completed by breeders when applying for plant variety protection to the offices of member States.

Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

founded by the International Convention of December 2, 1961, amended by the Additional Act of November 10, 1972¹

Member States as on January 1, 1975 *

Member State	Starting-date of membership of the Union
Denmark ²	October 6, 1968
France ³	October 3, 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	August 10, 1968
Netherlands	August 10, 1968
Sweden ²	December 17, 1971
United Kingdom	August 10, 1968
(Total: 6 States)	

* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities

¹ The Additional Act of November 10, 1972 is not yet in force.

² This State has ratified the Additional Act of November 10, 1972, which is however not yet in force.

³ Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion, the Overseas Territories of French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands and the French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

CONVENTIONS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Contracting States on January 1, 1975

International Patent Institute (IIB)

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

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

Council of Europe

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

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Austria	March 3, 1971
Belgium	March 12, 1965
Denmark	September 3, 1956
Finland	February 1, 1973
France	January 18, 1962
Germany, Federal Republic of	May 17, 1955
Greece	June 15, 1955
Iceland	March 24, 1966
Ireland	June 17, 1954
Israel *	April 29, 1966
Italy	October 17, 1958
Luxembourg	July 4, 1957
Netherlands	May 9, 1956
Norway	May 21, 1954
South Africa *	November 28, 1957
Spain *	June 28, 1967
Sweden	June 28, 1957
Switzerland	December 28, 1959
Turkey	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom	May 5, 1955

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention

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

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Australia *	March 7, 1958
Belgium	May 16, 1955
Denmark **	September 23, 1957
France **	July 1, 1955
Germany, Federal Republic of **	November 28, 1955
Ireland **	March 11, 1955
Israel *	April 18, 1966
Italy	January 9, 1957
Netherlands **	January 12, 1956
Norway **	March 11, 1955
Spain *	September 1, 1967
Sweden **	June 28, 1957
Switzerland **	December 20, 1966
Turkey	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom **	October 28, 1955

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

** In view of their adhesion to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (1971), these States have notified their denunciation of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.

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

This Convention, signed on November 27, 1963, is not yet in force. It was ratified by Ireland on January 25, 1968, and has been signed but not ratified by the following States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

European Patent Organisation

Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)

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

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962, Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office

State	Date of ratification or accession ¹
Cameroon ²	L June 19, 1963 D August 23, 1963
Central African Republic ²	L December 7, 1962
Chad ²	O March 9, 1963
Congo	L June 15, 1963 D July 27, 1963

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

Dahomey ²	D July 5, 1963
Gabon ²	L December 20, 1962
Ivory Coast	D March 4, 1963
Madagascar ^{2, 3}	L June 12, 1963 D August 28, 1963
Mauritania ²	L June 19, 1963
Niger	L February 6, 1963
Senegal	L July 3, 1963 D November 19, 1963
Togo	A October 24, 1967
Upper Volta	L May 10, 1963 D January 6, 1964

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

³ Madagascar has denounced the Libreville Agreement with effect from December 31, 1976.

WIPO MEETINGS

African Seminar on Industrial Property

(Yaoundé, December 2 to 6, 1974)

Note *

From December 2 to 6, 1974, in Yaoundé, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) held a Seminar on Industrial Property under the auspices of the Government of Cameroon and with the cooperation of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI). All the installations for the Seminar were made available by courtesy of OAMPI.

The following 15 of the 19 French-speaking African States invited had designated participants: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Zaïre. Three intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM) and the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), as well as one non-governmental organization, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), participated in an observer capacity. The list of participants follows this Note.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

The discussions of the Seminar, which were based on the working documents prepared by the International Bureau, covered the following subjects:

- (i) industrial property in general and specific subjects of industrial property;
- (ii) the importance of industrial property to developing countries;
- (iii) international relations in the industrial property field;
- (iv) technical information provided by patent documents;
- (v) the program of WIPO and its interest for developing countries.

Discussions also took place on regional cooperation in the field of industrial property protection within the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), following a report prepared and presented by the Director General of OAMPI.

In the light of the views exchanged on the various subjects covered, the participants in the Seminar arrived at conclusions which may be summarized as follows:

- (i) Those developing countries which have not yet done so should accede as soon as possible to the WIPO Convention, the Paris Convention and the treaties and agreements administered by WIPO which are of particular interest to developing countries, especially the Patent Cooperation Treaty

(PCT), the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT), the Madrid Agreement (Marks) and the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC); accession to the Paris Convention is a prerequisite for becoming party to the above treaties and agreements.

(ii) Since the system under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration is not well-suited to the needs of African countries, WIPO was asked to actively pursue its work on the study of a new system of protection, which, it was stated, should be established by means of a new treaty rather than by a revision of the existing Agreement.

(iii) Developing countries preparing new legislation or amending existing legislation in the industrial property field should take the WIPO model laws as their basis and should seek WIPO's assistance in drafting laws. WIPO should continue to prepare model laws for developing countries and, in so far as necessary, revise those which have already been published, especially the model law relating to patents.

(iv) Developing countries should not provide for too strict limitations on patents, as such limitations would be contrary to the fundamental purpose of the patent system and to the interest for developing countries in encouraging inventiveness and domestic research and creating a climate conducive to the transfer of foreign technology and to industrial investment. In particular, the exclusion of chemical or pharmaceutical products or processes from protection could not only be detrimental to the development of research and domestic industry but also impede the flow of modern technology to the country and the necessary investments. Furthermore, such an exclusion would be a factor contributing to the undesirable transformation of new inventions into secret, inaccessible know-how.

(v) Instead of providing for the above limitations, all abuses on the part of the patentee should and could be eliminated by the provision of coercive measures such as the grant of compulsory licenses, or — if these measures proved inadequate — by recourse to a procedure for the forfeiture of the patent. In addition, an effective system for the supervision of license agreements should be introduced, to eliminate all unjustified restrictive trade practices.

(vi) The protection of know-how, in so far as it is confidential, is an important factor in encouraging the development of domestic know-how and the transfer of foreign know-how.

(vii) A shorter-than-normal period of protection (that is, less than 15 to 20 years) conferred by patents would not be in the interest of developing countries, as it would not be sufficient to provide inventors and enterprises with the incentive to make inventions and undertake expensive research. It would also be liable to discourage the intensive working of inventions for the benefit of development and considerably diminish the interest in taking out patents and participating actively in the transfer of technology. Any abuses could be eliminated by the coercive measures and supervision mentioned above.

(viii) Industrial property fees should be so designed as to cover fully the operating costs of an efficient national or regional office. A system of progressive annual fees should be introduced in order to encourage the abandonment of patents which are not economically viable.

(ix) In order to get away from the present one-way system of technology transfers and achieve technology exchanges on the basis of national programs in developing countries, it is essential that a strong industrial property protection system be established and that national scientists be encouraged.

(x) Instead of trying to establish costly national documentation systems on their own, developing countries should as soon as possible use the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system. The screening provided for in this system, especially the international search, would make it possible to issue patents of greater value. The international-type search provided for in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) should be used to oblige foreign applicants wishing to bypass the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system by filing national applications, to file these applications with an international-type search carried out at their expense.

(xi) The Seminar noted with satisfaction that OAMPI, in cooperation with WIPO, was proceeding with its work on the revision of the Libreville Agreement, taking into account, in particular, OAMPI's future participation in the international procedures provided for in the PCT; also that both Organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), were pursuing the project of setting up a patent documentation center within OAMPI; and finally that OAMPI was studying the possibility of making the future patent documentation center accessible also to African countries not members of OAMPI.

(xii) Owing to the importance of the activities being carried on in the industrial property field by certain African countries not members of OAMPI (specially Zaire, Burundi, Mauritius and Mali), it would be highly desirable that these countries consider the possibility of adhering to OAMPI. For countries not in a position to accede to the Libreville Agreement, other forms of effective cooperation between their offices and OAMPI should be studied. On the whole, it seemed desirable that the regional system existing within OAMPI be strengthened and extended to as large a number as possible of other African countries.

(xiii) Effective measures should be adopted with a view to ensuring sufficient clarity and detail in descriptions of inventions which are the subject of patent documents, in order that the latter may be more readily used by developing countries.

(xiv) Developing countries should as soon as possible take the necessary steps to become members of the Permanent Committee of WIPO, in order that they may participate fully in the WIPO Technical Assistance Program. WIPO should pursue and extend the Technical Assistance Program. The training program for staff from developing countries should be extended with respect to the number of trainees and the duration of the training courses; a degree of priority should be given to staff from African countries, in view of the present state of their development.

At the end of the discussions, the participants expressed their gratitude to WIPO for organizing the Seminar, to the Government of Cameroon for allowing the Seminar to be held under its auspices and to OAMPI for its appreciable cooperation in the organization of the Seminar.

List of Participants *

I. States

Burundi: R. Nsababaganwa (Mrs.). Cameroon: F. Mbianda; R. Ossono; E. Owona Ngo-Basse (Mrs.). Central African Republic: V. Boucher. Chad: D. Ndoubayidi. Congo: F. Binouani; M.-A. Mackita. Dahomey: A. Hounsou. Gabon: J. Kamaya. Ivory Coast: K. Kra; K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (Mrs.); R. Faulet. Madagascar: R. Randriambahiny. Mali: M. Cissé. Mauritius: A. G. Pillay. Niger: I. Mayaki. Senegal: A. Diarra. Togo: A. Wilson. Zaire: M.-N. Tshinkela.

II. Observers

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): F. Doering. African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM): F. Kane; D. Robert. African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI): D. Ekani; P. N'Goma; P. Kibongui-Saminou; R. Raparson; C. Johnson; O. Seydi; M. Zossou. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): R. Cazenave.

III. Officers

Chairman: F. Mbianda (Cameroon); Vice-Chairmen: K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (Mrs.) (Ivory Coast); R. Randriambahiny (Madagascar); Secretary: I. Thiam (WIPO).

IV. WIPO

A. Bogsch (Director General); K. Pfanner (Deputy Director General); I. Thiam (Counsellor, Head, Technical Assistance Section, External Relations Division).

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

WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program

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

First Session

(Geneva, November 25 to 29, 1974)

Note *

Pursuant to a recommendation made by the WIPO Permanent Committee for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property at its first session (Geneva, March 18 to 22, 1974) ¹, a Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How held its first session in Geneva from November 25 to 29, 1974.

The task of the Working Group was to examine and discuss draft model provisions which had been prepared by the

International Bureau and were designed to replace some of the provisions of the model law for developing countries on inventions and know-how, published by BIRPI in 1965, or to supplement the BIRPI model law.

The Working Group consisted of 17 experts designated by the governments of their countries but acting in a personal capacity. Two intergovernmental organizations and eleven international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. The Director General of WIPO presided over the work of the Group. The list of participants follows this Note.

All the model provisions studied by the Working Group directly concern the problem of the acquisition by developing countries of technology related to industrial property. The model provisions deal, on the one hand, with contractual licenses, know-how and the State control of license contracts, know-how contracts and contracts assigning patents or patent applications and, on the other hand, with certain special types of patents. The discussions were based on the drafts prepared by the International Bureau.

The model provisions on contractual licenses and those on know-how contain detailed rules to replace Sections 28 to 33 and 53 to 57 of the BIRPI model law. Mainly because of their summary character, these sections no longer correspond to contemporary requirements. The model provisions on the State control of license contracts, know-how contracts and contracts assigning patents or patent applications do not have counterparts in the BIRPI model law; they are based on recent developments in the legislation of certain developing countries. The draft model provisions referred to in this paragraph were the subject of a detailed discussion in the Working Group, during which a large number of interesting suggestions or observations were made to the International Bureau.

The special types of patents, for which a draft had also been prepared for the examination of the Working Group, are the transfer of technology patent and the industrial development patent. The model provisions relating to them would constitute two new possible addenda to the model law, in addition to the two possible addenda (on patents of introduction and inventors' certificates) contained in Annexes A and B of the BIRPI model law. The provisions on the transfer of technology patent were discussed in detail, and a large number of proposals or observations were submitted to the International Bureau with a view to the revision of these model provisions. The examination of the question of a possible industrial development patent was reserved for a future meeting.

The Working Group will continue its work in meetings to be held in 1975 and 1976.

List of Participants *

I. Experts

J. Alvarez Soberanis (Mexico); A. R. B. Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka); A. L. F. Barbosa (Brazil); A. M. Bolbol (Egypt); D. Cemalović (Yugoslavia); G. R. Clark (United States of America); D. Ebongue Sone (Cameroon); E. A. Esteban (Argentina); E. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany); M. Gabay

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ *Industrial Property*, 1974, p. 175.

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

(Israel); K. Gueblaoui (Tunisia); D. Januszkiewicz (Mrs.) (Poland); J. N. King'Arni (Kenya); D. O. Lewis (United Kingdom); Y. Plasseraud (France); Soegondo Soemodiredjo (Indonesia); Z. Szilvássy (Hungary).

II. Persons accompanying the experts

M. F. M. Arruda (Brazil); Hartono Prodjomardojo (Indonesia); G. Simonics (Hungary).

III. Observers

Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): P. Roffe. Industrial Development Centre for Arah States (IDCAS): A. Abdel Hak.

International Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): G. Gansser. European Federation of Agents of Industrial Property (FEMIP): J.-M. Dopchie. Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI): E. D.

Aracama Zorraquín. Inter-American Bar Association (IABA): A. Ladrón de Guevara. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): S. P. Ladas; H. Wichmann; B. de Passemar. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): S. Pretnar; G. Gansser. International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA): H. Romanus. International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPD): A. Braun. Licensing Executives Society (LES): F. Gevers. Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA): B. J. Kish. Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE): J.-M. Dopchie.

IV. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Counsellor, Head, Legislation and Regional Agreements Section, Industrial Property Division*); I. Thiam (*Counsellor, Head, Technical Assistance Section, External Relations Division*); F. Curchod (*Legal Officer, General and Periodicals Section, Industrial Property Division*); G. da Fonseca (Miss) (*Technical Assistance Officer, Technical Assistance Section*).

NEWS ITEMS

CONGO

Director of Industrial Property

We have been informed that Mr. Jean Joseph Pouahou has been appointed Director of Industrial Property. He succeeds Mr. Michel Ngandaloki.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Pouahou on his appointment.

February 11 to 17, 1975 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property — Group of Governmental Experts

February 17 to 28, 1975 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II of the Joint ad hoc Committee

February 18, 1975 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee (Extraordinary Session)

February 20 to 28, 1975 (Geneva) — Revision of the Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs — Committee of Experts

March 10 to 14, 1975 (Geneva) — Mechanization of Trademark Searches — Committee of Experts

March 17 to 21, 1975 (Geneva) — WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property — Permanent Committee (2nd Session)

April 7 to 11, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks — Temporary Working Group

April 7 to 11, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

April 14 to 18, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

April 14 to 25, 1975 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III of the Joint ad hoc Committee

April 22 to 29, 1975 (Geneva) — Inventions relating to Microorganisms — Committee of Experts

May 5 to 9, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Training Course

May 12 to 23, 1975 (Washington) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I of the Joint ad hoc Committee

May 26 to 30, 1975 (Geneva) — Revision of the Model Law on Inventions — Working Group (2nd session)

June 4 to 6, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

June 9 to 13, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee

June 16 to 21, 1975 (Washington) — Sub-Committee on Reprographic Reproduction of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union
(Meeting held jointly with the Sub-Committee of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention)

June 16 to 27, 1975 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee

June 23 to 27, 1975 (Geneva) — Protection of Computer Programs — Advisory Group

September 8 to 12, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks — Preparatory Committee and Committee of Experts

September 17 to 19, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee (PLC)

September 22 and 23, 1975 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Advisory Committee

September 23 to 30, 1975 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee and Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions — Ordinary Sessions

October 1 to 3, 1975 (Geneva) — Scientific Discoveries — Committee of Experts

October 1 to 3, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Bureau

October 6, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Joint ad hoc Committee

October 7 to 9, 1975 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Assembly and Committee of Experts

October 13 to 17, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

October 20 to 24, 1975 (Washington) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

October 27 to 31, 1975 (Mexico City) — Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on Copyright and Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations
(Meeting organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)

October 27 to November 3, 1975 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees

November 3 to 14, 1975 (Berne) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II

November 10 to 14, 1975 (Geneva) — Revision of the Model Law on Inventions — Working Group (3rd session)

December 1 to 4, 1975 (Geneva) — International Protection of Appellations of Origin and Other Indications of Source — Committee of Experts

December 1 to 12, 1975 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

December 8, 9 and 16, 1975 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (jointly organized with the International Labour Organisation and Unesco)

December 10 to 12, 1975 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

December 10 to 16, 1975 (Geneva) — Executive Committee of the Berne Union (Extraordinary Session)

December 15 to 19, 1975 (Geneva) — International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks — Provisional Committee of Experts

UPOV Meetings in 1975

Conncil: October 7 to 10 — Consultative Committee: March 5 and 6; October 6 and 10 — Technical Steering Committee: April 17 and 18; November 6 and 7 — Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Examination: April 14 to 16; November 3 to 5 — Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: February 25 to 28; December 2 to 5.

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

Technical Working Parties: (i) for Vegetables: May 28 to 30 (Lund - Sweden); (ii) for Agricultural Crops: June 4 to 6 (Cambridge - United Kingdom); (iii) for Fruit Crops: June 17 to 19 (Bordeaux - France); (iv) for Forest Trees: August 19 and 20 (Hannover - Federal Republic of Germany); (v) for Ornamental Plants: September 9 to 11 (Hornum - Denmark)

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

March 10 to 12, 1975 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Board

April 21 to 25, 1975 (Hambnrg) — International Confederation of Societies of Anthors and Composers — Congress

May 3 to 10, 1975 (San Francisco) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

June 15 to 22, 1975 (Madrid) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress

Jnne 18 to 20, 1975 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institnte — Administrative Board

September 17 to 20, 1975 (London) — Union of European Professional Patent Representatives — General Assembly

May 25 to June 1, 1976 (Tokyo) — International Publishers Association — Congress
