

Industrial Property

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
Sw.fr. 110.—
Each monthly issue:
Sw.fr. 10.—

16th year - No. 7/8
July/August 1977

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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WIPO Meetings

PARIS UNION

Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Second Session

(Geneva, June 29 to July 8, 1977)

Note*

The Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property held its second session in Geneva from June 29 to July 8, 1977.¹

All member States of the Paris Union, of WIPO, of the United Nations or of the United Nations specialized agencies had been invited. Sixty-six States were represented. Two United Nations bodies, one specialized agency of the United Nations, three inter-governmental organizations and 12 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

In addition to the meeting of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee, groups of countries held informal consultations. These groups were the Group of 77 and other developing countries in accordance with UN and WIPO practice, Group B (developed market economy countries) and other countries, and Group D (Socialist countries).

The two Working Groups which had been established by the Committee at its first session, namely, the Working Group on Article 5A of the Paris Convention and the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates, had held meetings before the second session of the Committee. Those Working Groups continued to meet during the second session. In the course of the second session, the Working Group on Article 5A of the Paris Convention, having completed its task, was transformed into a new working group called "Working Group Entrusted with Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries," which started its work during that session.

The agenda of the second session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"), adopted at its first session, contained six items of which the first three had already been discussed at the first session.

The first item concerned Article 5A of the Paris Convention. The Working Group on that question presented to the Committee, which unanimously approved it, the following draft for Article 5A:

"(1)(a) Any country of the Union has the right to require by its national law that the inventions for which that country has granted a patent, or in the case of countries providing for a deferred examination when a provisional protection has been granted, be worked in its territory by the owner of the patent or under his authorization.

(b) Importation of articles incorporating the patented invention or made by the patented process does not constitute working of the patented invention. However, any country of the Union has the right to regard the importation of articles incorporating the patented invention or made by the patented process as fulfilling the requirements of working the patented invention.

(2)(a) For the purposes of this Article, "non-voluntary license" means a license to work a patented invention without the authorization of the owner of the patent; it also means a license to work a patented invention given by the owner of the patent where the national law obliges him to give such a license.

(b) Any country of the Union has the right to adopt legislative measures to prevent abuses resulting from the exercising of the rights granted by the patent. However, importation into the country where the patent has been granted of articles manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not, in the absence of circumstances constituting abuse of the patent rights, entail forfeiture of the patent.

(3) Forfeiture of the patent shall not be provided for except in cases where the grant of non-voluntary licenses would not have been sufficient to prevent the said abuses. No proceedings for the forfeiture or revocation of the patent may be instituted before the expiration of two years from the grant of the first non-voluntary license.

(4) A non-voluntary license may not be applied for on the ground of failure to work or insufficient working before the expiration of a period of four years from the date of filing of the patent application or three years from the date of the grant of the patent, whichever period expires last; it shall be refused if the patentee justifies his inaction by legitimate reasons.

(5) Any country of the Union has the right to provide in its national law, where the exploitation of the patented invention is required by reason of public interest, in particular national security, nutrition, health or the development of other vital sectors of the national economy, for the possibility of exploitation, at any time, of the patented invention by the government of that country or by third persons authorized by it.

(6) Any non-voluntary license shall generally be non-exclusive and shall not be transferable, even in the form of a sub-license, except with that part of the enterprise or goodwill which exploits such license. However, in special cases where exclusive licenses are necessary to ensure local working, such exclusive licenses may be

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ A Note on the first session was published in *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 18.

granted for a period of up to [six]* [three]** years subject to the condition that the patent may not be forfeited or revoked for insufficient working for a further period of [one]* [two]** years after the expiration of the exclusive license.

(7) Any decision relating to the grant of a non-voluntary license or to exploitation in the public interest, including the amount of the just payment to which the patentee is entitled, or any decision relating to the revocation or forfeiture of a patent shall be subject to review at a distinct higher level in accordance with the applicable national law.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraphs (3) and (4), developing countries have the right to apply the following provisions:

- (a) Any developing country has the right to grant non-voluntary licenses where the patented invention is not worked, or is not sufficiently worked, by the owner of the patent or under his authorization in the territory of that country within [two]* [three]** years from the grant of the patent in that country, unless the patentee can satisfy the national authorities competent to grant non-voluntary licenses that there are circumstances which justify the non-working of the patent. Where the national law provides for deferred examination for patentability and the procedure for such examination has not been initiated within three years from the filing of the patent application, the time limit referred to in the preceding sentence shall be [four]* [five]** years from the filing of the said application.
- (b) Any developing country has the right to provide in its national law that the patent may be forfeited or may be revoked where the patented invention is not worked, or is not sufficiently worked, in the country before the expiration of [three]* [five]** years from the grant of the patent in that country, provided that the national law of the country provides for a system of non-voluntary licenses applicable to that patent, unless the patentee has been able to convince the national authorities competent for forfeiture or revocation that circumstances exist which justify the non-working of the patent.
- (9) The foregoing provisions shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to utility models."

When approving the above draft Article 5A, the Committee noted the reservations expressed by some delegations and a number of other points; in particular, it was understood that a mutually acceptable decision on the time limits appearing within square brackets in paragraphs (6) and (8)(a) and (b) should be left to the Diplomatic Revision Conference.

The second item on the agenda related to inventors' certificates. The Working Group on that question presented to the Committee a proposal reflecting the points on which agreement existed but also a number of divergent opinions among the member delegations of the Group. The Committee therefore decided to maintain the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates with the mandate to endeavor to find mutually acceptable solutions.

The third item on the agenda concerned preferential treatment without reciprocity in respect of fees and the term of priority. Discussions were based on two memoranda by the Director General of WIPO.

* Proposal by the Group of developing countries.

** Proposal by Group B countries.

At the outcome of a general debate, the Committee decided to give the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries the task of studying the matter further. Since the Working Group had not had time to examine the question in detail, the Committee invited it to continue its work and submit its conclusions to the next session of the Committee.

The fourth item on the agenda dealt with Article 5*squater* of the Paris Convention. Discussions were based on a memorandum by the Director General of WIPO. After a short general discussion, the Committee decided to give the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries the task of studying the matter further. Although the Working Group had made an initial study, which had enabled the positions of the various delegations to be brought closer together, it did not succeed in proposing a solution and the Committee therefore asked the Director General to make an analysis of the relationship between Article 5*squater* and Article 5A as worded in the text reproduced above; the analysis is to contain no suggestion as to the maintenance, deletion or amendment of Article 5*squater* and is first to be examined by the above-mentioned Working Group.

The fifth item on the agenda concerned Article 4*bis* of the Paris Convention. Discussions were based on a memorandum by the Director General of WIPO. After a general debate, the Committee decided to charge the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries with the further study of the question of furnishing patent information. The Working Group presented to the Committee a proposal for a new provision on this subject. Since the proposal contained a number of questions that were still unresolved, it was agreed that the Director General would analyze certain elements of the proposal and redraft all or part of it, fully respecting the intent behind it.

The sixth item on the agenda was the question of unanimity or qualified majorities for the forthcoming Diplomatic Conference. Discussions were based on two reports by the Director General. After a full general debate, the Committee agreed that the question should be discussed again, preferably at its last session before the Diplomatic Conference, in order to agree on one or more proposals.

*
* *

The Committee took the following decisions in respect of *further procedure*.

The second session of the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries will be held in Geneva from November 14 to 18, 1977. The following items will be included in

the Working Group's agenda: (i) preferential treatment without reciprocity in connection with fees and the length of the priority; (ii) Article 5*quater* of the Paris Convention; (iii) new provision on furnishing patent information; (iv) possible new provisions on development cooperation matters; (v) time limit in Article 5C(1) of the Paris Convention; (vi) conflict between an appellation of origin and a trademark; (vii) independence of marks.

The third session of the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates will be convened by the Director General of WIPO for November 14 to 18, 1977, at Geneva, if, by October 1, 1977, at the latest, the spokesman of any of the three groups of countries requests him to do so and at the same time presents a written proposal on the provisions concerning inventors' certificates.

The third session of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee will be held in Geneva from November 21 to 25, 1977. The following items will be included in the Committee's agenda: (i) the seven items on the agenda of the second session of the Working Group Entrusted With Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries; (ii) inventors' certificates; (iii) consideration of the question whether, at a later stage, the proposals of Canada on Articles 4B and 4*bis*(5) of the Paris Convention should be studied.

As regards the program and date of the *Diplomatic Conference*, the Committee decided that the substantive items to be considered by the Conference should consist of Article 5A (on the basis of the text reproduced above) and the eight items mentioned under the first two items of the agenda of the Committee's third session (to the extent resulting from the conclusions yet to be reached by the Committee), and, possibly also, depending on the decision to be taken at the Committee's third session, the above-mentioned proposals of Canada (to the extent resulting from the conclusions that would be reached at a later stage by the Committee). Unless some important new question emerges in the future, no further items should be considered by the Committee as far as the revision of the substantive provisions is concerned. The Committee may still have to deal with the administrative clauses and will have to deal with at least some of the final clauses. Finally, it will deal, in its last session, with the Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference, particularly the question of unanimity or qualified majorities. The Executive Committee of the Paris Union, when it meets in September 1977, should deal with the question of the date of the Diplomatic Conference.

List of Participants*

I. States

Algeria¹: H. Redouane; H. Bouhalila; S. Smaï; M. Kadi. **Argentina**¹: J. R. Sanchis Muñoz; M. A. Vernengo; C. A. Passalacqua. **Australia**¹: C. H. Friemann. **Austria**¹: G. Mayer; R. Torovsky. **Bahamas**¹: S. A. Bonaby. **Belgium**¹: J. Degavre; A. Braun. **Bolivia**¹: V. Banzer. **Brazil**¹: A. Bahadian; C. I. Gontijo. **Bulgaria**¹: B. Todorov; K. Mitrev. **Byelorussian SSR**²: V. Andryushin. **Cameroon**¹: D. Ekani. **Canada**¹: D. Bond; J. Corbeil; T. R. Colli. **Central African Empire**¹: P. Sibiro; A. N'Debouli. **Chile**²: M. Trucco; J. Lagos; P. Barros. **Colombia**¹: A. Morales. **Congo**¹: A. Delica. **Cuba**¹: J. M. Rodríguez Padilla. **Czechoslovakia**¹: V. Vaniš; A. Ringl; E. Beranová. **Denmark**¹: D. Simonsen; N. E. Jensen; J. Dam. **Egypt**¹: F. El Ibrashi; T. Dinana. **Finland**¹: E. Tuuli; S. Finne; E. Pakkala. **France**¹: G. Vianès; M. Hiance; J. P. Plantard. **Gabon**¹: J. J. Nzigou-Mabika; E. Agueminya; R. Jaffres. **German Democratic Republic**¹: J. Hemmerlig; D. Schack; C. Micheel; M. Förster. **Germany (Federal Republic of)**¹: F. O. Gaerte; E. Steup; W. Pitzer; M. Aúz Castro; C. Lüdke-Handjerj. **Ghana**¹: B. W. Prah; J. G. Okyne. **Greece**¹: G. Pilavachi; V. Kontoyannaki. **Guatemala**¹: L. F. Gonzales-Davison. **Holy See**¹: O. Rouillet. **Hungary**¹: E. Tasnádi; G. Bánrévy; G. Pusztai. **India**²: P. C. Nayak; H. N. Sukhdev. **Iraq**¹: S. Salman; A. A. Hussain. **Ireland**¹: M. J. Quinn. **Italy**¹: G. Trotta; S. Samperi; R. Boros; R. Messerotti-Benvenuti. **Ivory Coast**¹: G. Doh. **Japan**¹: S. Muramatsu; I. Umezawa; K. Hatakawa. **Kuwait**¹: M. H. Abbas. **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**¹: F. Inaya. **Madagascar**¹: R. Raparson; H. N. Rabary. **Mauritius**¹: A. G. Pillay. **Mexico**¹: S. Olmos Aburto; O. Reyes-Retana. **Netherlands**¹: W. Neervoort; H. Pieters. **Nigeria**¹: F. J. Osemekeh. **Norway**¹: L. Nordstrand; A. G. Gerhardsen; J. Aars-Rynning. **Pakistan**²: A. A. Hashmi. **Peru**¹: S. Kostritsky. **Philippines**¹: D. Wendam; C. V. Espejo. **Poland**¹: J. Szomański; D. Januszkiewicz; A. Kreżelewski. **Portugal**¹: J. Van-Zeller Garin; R. Serrão; J. Mota Maia; J. Cruz. **Qatar**²: S. A. Ghali; S. Hosni. **Romania**¹: I. Marinescu; V. Tudor. **Senegal**¹: B. Diagne; S. L. Ba; P. A. Thiam. **South Africa**¹: K. N. Kisch; H. J. Coetzee. **Soviet Union**¹: I. S. Nayashkov; V. F. Zubarev; P. Evseev; V. N. Roslov; M. M. Boguslavsky; A. S. Zaitsev; S. Egorov. **Spain**¹: A. Villalpando; A. C. Ortega Lechuga; S. Jessel. **Sweden**¹: G. Borggård; C. Ugglä; S. Norberg; M. Jacobsson; L. Körner. **Switzerland**¹: P. Braendli; R. Kämpf; J. M. Salamolard; F. Robert; P. J. Pointet. **Thailand**¹: S. Kouptaromya. **Tunisia**¹: R. Zribi; B. Fathallah; S. Ben Rejeb. **Ukrainian SSR**²: Y. Egorov. **United Kingdom**¹: E. Armitage; I. J. G. Davis; D. H. Cecil. **United States of America**¹: C. M. Dann; M. K. Kirk; H. J. Winter; G. R. Clark; W. L. Keefauver; W. E. Schuyler. **Venezuela**¹: H. Paradisi. **Yugoslavia**¹: D. Bošković; D. Čemalović. **Zaire**¹: M. N. Tshinkela. **Zambia**¹: G. E. Harre.

¹ Member of the Paris Union.

² Member of WIPO but not of the Paris Union.

II. United Nations Organizations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): P. Roffe; D. Chudnovsky. **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**: J. Patrnogic; C. Rodríguez. **International Labour Organisation (ILO)**: S. C. Cornwell.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities (CEC): B. Harris. **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)**: I. Tcherviakov. **European Patent Organisation (EPO)**: J. F. Mezières.

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

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA): K. Sugimura. **Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA):** D. Vincent; C. G. Wickham. **Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF):** D. Maday; H. P. Kunz-Hallstein; J. Servot. **European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA):** D. Vincent. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** P. Mathély; G. H. C. Bodenhausen; E. M. Jucker; H. Wichmann. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** R. Hervé; B. J. Kish; Y. Saint-Gal. **International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA):** F. Burmester; C. P. Feldmann; S.-E. Angert. **International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI):** F. Steenstrup. **International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD):** F. Gaspar; Y. Saint-Gal. **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA):** T. Teshima. **Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives before the European Patent Office:** F. Gaspar. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** B. de Passemar; W. Boekel; G. Albrechtskirchinger; C. G. Wickham.

V. Officers

Chairman: D. Ekani (Cameroon). **Vice-Chairmen:** C. M. Dann (United States of America); E. Tasnádi (Hungary). **Secretary:** L. Baeumer (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); L. Lebedeva (*Consultant, Industrial Property Division*).

WIPO PERMANENT PROGRAM

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

Sixth Session
(Geneva, June 20 to 24, 1977)

Note*

Within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, the Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How held its sixth session in Geneva from June 20 to 24, 1977. The list of participants follows this Note.

At its first three sessions, held in November 1974,¹ May 1975,² and November 1975,³ the Working Group had examined draft model provisions prepared

by the International Bureau for the purpose of the new Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How. The new Model Law is intended to replace the one published by BIRPI in 1965.

At its fourth and fifth sessions, held in June 1976⁴ and November/December 1976,⁵ the Working Group had examined a new draft of certain provisions which had been prepared by the International Bureau in the light of the discussions of the first three sessions.

In its sixth session, which was chaired by Mr. G. Ancarola (Argentina), the Working Group examined the provisions of the new draft which concern inventors' certificates, transfer of technology patents, registration of contracts, innovations and common provisions.

As to further procedure, the International Bureau will establish, in the light of the discussions of the Working Group at its fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, a complete version of the draft of the new Model Law (including a commentary and regulations) which will be submitted to the governments of all the States members of the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property for their written observations. The seventh and last session of the Working Group will take place in 1978 to examine this complete version, as well as the communicated observations, after which the Director General of WIPO will establish and publish, in final form, the Model Law with a commentary and regulations.

List of Participants*

I. Experts

J. Alvarez (Mexico); G. Ancarola (Argentina); A. G. Bahadian (Brazil); H. Bouhalila (Algeria); D. Ebongue Sone (Cameroon); B. Fathallah (Tunisia); E. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany); M. Gabay (Israel); V. Ilyin (Soviet Union); D. Januszkiewicz (Poland); J. N. King'Arui (Kenya); D. O. Lewis (United Kingdom); A. A. Omar (Egypt); Y. Plasseraud (France); J. M. Rodriguez Padilla (Cuba); M. Sanmuganathan (Sri Lanka); S. Szilvassy (Hungary); M. N. Tshinkela (Zaire).

II. Person Accompanying the Experts

G. Pusztai (Hungary).

III. Observers

United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): D. Chudnovsky.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 49.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 230.

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 82.

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 215.

⁵ See *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 20.

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

Intergovernmental Organization

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI): D. Ekani.

IV. Chairman

G. Ancarola (Argentina).

International Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): G. Gansser. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** H. Wichmann. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** G. Gansser. **International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA):** H. Romanus. **Licensing Executives Society (LES):** F. Gevers. **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA):** B. J. Kish. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** G. Gansser.

V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); L. Lebedeva (*Consultant, Industrial Property Division*); S. Oddi (*Consultant, Industrial Property Division*).

General Studies

Foreign Trademarks in India

S. VEDARAMAN*

News from Patent Offices

AUSTRALIA

Activities of the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office during 1975-1976

General

In the year under review, administrative responsibility for the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office underwent a number of departmental changes. At the commencement of the year, control of the Office was transferred from the Department of Science and Consumer Affairs to the Attorney-General's Department. A further transfer to its present position in the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs occurred on December 22, 1975, following the creation of that Department.

An historic departure for the Patent Office during the year was its formal entry into the exploitative aspects of the Australian patent system. In the past, the operations of the Patent Office have been confined to its monopoly granting functions within the terms of the Patents Act, e.g. investigation of patent applications, granting of letters patent and maintenance of the Register of Patents. While such operations are an essential part of the patent system, they contribute only to the extent of providing the machinery for the legal protection of inventions.

The fundamental reason for the adoption of a patent system in the first place lies in the benefit provided to the country generally and the full realisation of that benefit requires the commercial exploitation of the inventions patented, whether it be during the term of the patent by the proprietor and his agents or after the expiry of the patent by the public. Awareness of this fact and appreciation of the unique facilities available in the Patent Office to contribute to that end resulted in ministerial approval for the incorporation of an information service within the structure of the Patent Office.

Provision of a service of this kind and its location in the Patent Office derives from the fact that, firstly, the lodgment in the Patent Office of sufficient information to put an invention into practice is a condition precedent to the grant of a patent for that invention. The information is published and retained in the files of the Patent Office. Secondly, the Patent Office receives the corresponding information supplied to a large number of foreign Patent Offices, including

those of the major industrial countries. The Patent Office is therefore the repository of an extremely large body of technical information which, by its nature, is practically oriented and, by definition, represents an inventive contribution to previous practice on the same subject.

Accordingly, although some of the information involved may be trivial or uneconomic, implementation of the techniques and production of the articles described will often represent innovative departures by Australian industry with the consequential benefits to the public and industry.

The physical location of the sources of information in the Patent Office suggests that its content could best be disseminated by that Office. And, insofar as Australian patent applications are concerned, such function is implicit in the statutory requirement of the Patent Office to make the technical information contained therein open for public inspection. Moreover, identification of specific technical areas within the totality of sources (approximately 13 million documents) requires the use of retrieval techniques developed specifically for patent documents. In addition, there are a number of legal considerations under the patent system involved in the use of the information, e.g. whether the information relates to a subsisting patent application or patent. There are therefore a number of reasons for including the information service within the operations of the Patent Office.

The major activity of the Office, however, continued to be the examination of patent, trade mark and design applications. The table below summarises the progress achieved in the examination of applications for 1975-76:

	<i>Patents</i>	<i>Trade Marks</i>	<i>Designs</i>
Unexamined applications at June 30, 1975	30,933	6,217	134
<i>Add</i> Applications lodged (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)	10,857	9,576	2,133
Applications previously lapsed, now restored	59	—	—
	41,849	15,793	2,267
<i>Deduct</i> Applications examined	12,793	8,403	2,144
Applications lapsed	2,338	—	—
Applications withdrawn before examination	334	134	—
Unexamined applications at June 30, 1976	26,384	7,256	123

Patent activities

The operations of the Patent Office were governed by the Patents Act 1952, there being no changes in that statute during the year. Minor changes in the Patents Regulations did not affect Office procedures.

Lodgment of applications for the year showed a continuing decline from past years. The number of unexamined patent applications diminished by 2,656 over the corresponding figure for the previous year, indicating an upward trend in the examination rate. Examination, however, continued to be complicated by the concurrent use of two information classifying systems. This problem should diminish with the adoption in the coming year of the International Patent Classification system as the sole basis for the classification of current lodgments. The Australian Patent Office will therefore be joining the large number of foreign Patent Offices that have already adopted this system, thereby obtaining the benefits of the combined experience of those Offices.

Trends of Invention

Mechanical

Proposals for reducing environmental pollution and the more efficient use of natural resources constituted a continuing area of activity in all fields of invention. In the mechanical field, one notable development was the use of mineral oil as a recyclable flushing medium in toilet cisterns, in association with *in situ* underground tanks in which the flushing oil provides a surface seal assisting anaerobic digestion of the effluent and elimination of odours. Benefits from such a system include effluent disposal without consumption of water and the elimination of the requirement for extensive urban sewage reticulation systems.

In the same field, development continued in reducing atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles. Increased combustion efficiency by stratification of the burning mixture and reduction of pollutants in the exhaust by recirculation of exhaust gases to the combustion chambers or afterburning of the exhaust gases remained the main areas of development. Similarly, the current controversy over the potentially adverse affects of fluorocarbons deflected the development of aerosol sprays from the use of chemical propellants to the substitution of mechanical propulsion means.

Utilisation of solar energy also continued to attract interest, with the main developments being directed to more efficient and powerful collectors. Notable advances also occurred in medical engineering with the development of flexible contact lenses using acrylic resins and more sophisticated artificial organs. Advances in these machines provide for the replacement of more complex organs, such as the liver or

spleen, and the performance of multiple organ functions. Applications for organ implantation showed a trend towards the use of live transplant tissue in the place of the inert materials previously found necessary.

Chemical

Interest in conservation in the chemical field of invention resulted in the development of processes for treating urban refuse to recover constituent materials and provide usable energy. That interest also revived activity in processes for the hydrogenation of coal where the current aim is the synthesis of liquid fuels.

Concern for environmental pollution resulted in the development of synergistic pesticidal mixtures, in which the required protection is achieved with much smaller quantities of the active ingredients than have been required in the past. Other chemical activity in the agricultural field included the development of new organophosphorus pesticides, with the aim of increasing the specificity of the toxic effects and biodegradability of the material and also the development of processes for enriching rock phosphate.

Since the judgment of the High Court in *Bernhardt Joos' Application*, processes for the treatment of the human body—other than treatments involving disease and bodily malfunction or incapacity—have been considered patentable. Applications for such processes showed a continuing increase, with one of the most active areas being processes using prostaglandin compounds.

Pharmaceutical compounds *per se* have always constituted a significant proportion of patent applications and invariably development is directed to the whole field of application. The past year, however, was notable for a revived interest in penicillins, with increasingly complex penicillin molecules being created to counter the more resistant bacterial strains which have developed since the introduction of antibiotics.

In the plastics field, interest centred mainly on polyurethane resins with developments being directed to the development of more rigid materials using addition polymerisation but producing a cross-linkage effect. Simplified processes for producing both rigid and flexible foamed resins, which are finding increasing application in packaging and insulation, were a further active area.

Electrical

Inventions in the electrical field generally did not disclose any significant departures, activity mainly being limited to developments directed to the commercial exploitation of earlier advances. For example,

the superior properties of light emitting diodes as display units in portable devices, such as pocket calculators and wrist watches, resulted in developments in circuitry designed to reduce the relatively high current requirements of these units and provide extended battery life.

Applications for charge coupled devices continued to diversify and included proposals for their incorporation in television camera tubes. Other commercially oriented improvements include the extension of the use of digital circuitry to television receivers to provide touch tuning, channel searching and the use of memory facilities to retain channel tuning. The year also saw the development of quadraphonic F.M. transmission systems compatible with the known stereo and mono F.M. systems.

Other Patent Activities

A number of proposed changes in the Patents Act 1952, designed to assist Australian manufacturers, received Governmental approval in this period. The changes proposed are the reduction of the maximum period after lodgment within which a complete specification is required to become open to public inspection and the introduction of "petty patents." The former provision reduces the period within which specifications are required to become open to public inspection to 18 months from the priority date claimed and will enable Australian manufacturers to obtain earlier awareness of the technical details of protected advances. The latter provision provides a more convenient protection for inventions requiring rapid but short-term protection.

Trade Mark Activities

Applications for registration of trade marks totalled 9,476, which represents a 7% increase in lodgments for the preceding year. The decline in the number of applications examined resulted from a decrease in effective examiner staff.

Operations of the Trade Marks Office were governed by the Trade Marks Act 1955 and there were no changes in that statute. Section 103 of that Act, relating to the importation of goods improperly marked with a registered trade mark, was the subject of an Interdepartmental Committee inquiry. The report of that Committee has been circulated to interested parties for comment.

Designs Activities

Applications for registration of designs showed little variation from the previous year.

Visits

The Patent Office, in association with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), is involved in a continuing program of technical assistance in the field of industrial property to developing countries. That program resulted in a two-month visit to the Patent Office by the Senior Assistant Registrar of the Patent Office of the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Trade, Mr. I. A. Owoyele, for the purpose of studying the administrative and examination procedures of the Australian Patent Office.

A further WIPO project, organised under the United Nations Development Programme, involved the transfer of Mr. G. M. Horey, a supervising examiner of patents in the Australian Patent Office, to the Brazilian Patent Office for a period of six months. This project formed part of a program for the modernisation of the Brazilian patent system and Mr. Horey's function was the institution of a course on examination and searching techniques for patent examiners in the Brazilian Patent Office.

Patent Examination Branch Training Section

The course of training prescribed by the current Determination under Section 32 of the Public Service Act 1922 was completed by 21 examiners during the year. A further five examiners were occupied on that course at the end of the year. These examiners fell into the following broad categories:

Chemists and Chemical Engineers	8
Electrical and Electronic Engineers	7
Mechanical Engineers	3
Physicists	3

Board of Examiners of Patent Attorneys

The prescribed examination for qualification as a Registered Patent Attorney under Section 133 of the Patents Act, which was held in 1975, attracted 71 candidates. Of these, five candidates passed all subjects of the Final Part of the examination for registration and twelve candidates passed all subjects of the Intermediate Part. These figures do not indicate the actual pass rate obtained since many candidates do not sit for the full complement of subjects in each Part. The average pass rate for subjects for 1975 was approximately 50%.

Five applicants for registration were enrolled on the Register of Patent Attorneys during the year.

Staffing

Staff employed at June 30, 1976, in the various branches of the Office is shown in the table below. The

corresponding staff levels at June 30, 1975, are also shown for comparison:

	1976	1975
Executive	4	6
Patent Examination Branch	225	218
Trade Mark Examination Branch	31	29
Clerks (includes 1 Librarian, 2 Library Officers) ..	78	75
Typists	33	38
Clerical Assistants	153	161
Total	524	527

Patent Office Library

The Library facilities of the Patent Office are required to supply a number of specialised services within the patent system, as well as the more conventional function of providing a public library specialising in technical literature. For the purpose of the latter function, the Library subscribed to 250 technical periodicals, two trade literature services and increased its book holdings by 551 new titles. Utilisation of the technical literature involved 177 inter-library requests for loans from the Patent Office Library holdings. The Library also received 227 requests for loans from other libraries.

For its specialised services, the Library retains the documentary material published by the Australian Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office and receives the corresponding material published by the Patent Offices of the major foreign countries. Additions to this material in 1975-76 included 13,204 Australian patent specifications and approximately 700,000 foreign specifications from 31 countries, all in the form of printed documents. The Patent Offices of a further six countries supplied their documents in microfilm form. The assistance of the Library staff requested by the public in using this material included 340 searches, 850 reference enquiries and 610 requests for certified statements of publication dates.

Notwithstanding problems in information retrieval using the foreign documents, demand on this material increased considerably during the year as a result of the institution of the information service. Location of specific technical subject matter in the foreign patent documents will be considerably simplified when the information supplied by INPADOC is available.

Printing and Publication

Costs of publication continued to rise throughout the year with a consequential effect on the extent of the printing program, although this problem was partially eased by the adoption of a more economical format for the Official Journal of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs. The program was further affected

by the temporary imposition of a budgetary restriction, which reduced the number of lapsed specifications printed. Despite the problems, however, 12,694 accepted patent specifications and 1,298 lapsed patent specifications were printed. A total of 14,317 specifications published under the provisions of Section 54A of the Patents Act were copied on microfilm and copies deposited in the Patent Office Library and the Sub-Offices in the various State capitals.

Other operations included the following publications available for purchase by the public:

Weekly — Australian Official Journal of Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs
Abstracts of currently published patent
specifications
Abridgements of currently accepted
patent applications

Annually—Patents Name Index
Patents Annual Record
Trade Marks Name Index
Record of Proceedings
Index of Constituent Particulars of
Trade Marks
Index of Registered Owners of Designs
and Articles in respect of which
Designs have been registered

Publications for providing assistance in the presentation of patent and trade mark applications included:

Guide for Applicants for Patents
Guide for Applicants for Trade Marks
Questions and Answers about Patents
Questions and Answers about Trade Marks
Patent Examiner's Manual
Trade Mark Examiner's Manual

ADP Equipment

As reported last year, the Patent Office was supplied with an IBM 360/20 computer surplus to the requirements of another Department to replace the existing punch card machinery which was becoming increasingly inadequate and difficult to maintain. Subsequent failure to obtain the peripheral equipment required for handling the operations in the Patent Office prevented the installation of that computer and the Office continues to rely on the punch card machinery.

As the further life of the punch card machinery is extremely limited, its replacement is a matter of some urgency and has been the subject of further investigations. These have involved some delays as a result of the various transfers of Departmental responsibility for the Patent Office. The matter is, however,

currently the subject of a further Interdepartmental Committee inquiry. Submissions to this Committee have been made on behalf of the Patent Office by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

INPADOC Activities

The International Patent Documentation Center in Vienna is a corporation owned by the Austrian Government and created as a result of an agreement between that Government and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), an agency of the United Nations. The purpose of the Center is to provide quick and reliable access to newly issued patent documents. An Agreement of Cooperation between the Australian Patent Office and INPADOC was renegotiated during the year. Under the terms of that Agreement, the Australian Patent Office is required to supply INPADOC with information in respect of currently published Australian patent documents, while INPADOC is required to supply the Australian Patent Office with information in respect of the currently published patent documents of the various countries contributing to INPADOC. Those countries now number 39 and include all major industrial countries.

The Agreement involves the transfer of information, on a weekly basis, using magnetic tape as the recording medium. As the Australian Patent Office does not have the computer facilities required, the Australian data tapes are prepared by the Department of Health, while the INPADOC tapes are processed by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

The principal value of the information provided by INPADOC is that it enables the identification and retrieval of specific technical subject matter within the documents covered (approximately 850,000 per annum). However, the data record supplied by INPADOC is not directly suitable for this purpose and requires computer processing. Appropriate processing has been delayed as a result of the successive changes in the administrative responsibility for the Patent Office, but the INPADOC information in a suitable form is expected to become available in the immediate future.

When available, the information will be recorded on microfiches which will be located in the Patent Office Library and the Sub-Offices in the capital cities. The microfiches will provide classified lists in sequential number order for each country contributing to INPADOC which identifies its documents under the International Patent Classification system. The information will be regularly up-dated as well as consolidated annually and will be progressively available for the period subsequent to January 1, 1973.

Information and Services Bureau

The incorporation of an Information and Services Bureau as part of the Patent Office structure received Governmental approval in May 1976, following the success of an information service introduced on a trial basis earlier in the year. The function of the Bureau is to provide Australian businessmen and manufacturers with the latest data on newly developed products and processes, disseminate information on the International Patent Classification, on patent searching and techniques and patent, trade mark and industrial design laws. It will also liaise with professional bodies and organisations concerned with the patent, trade mark and industrial design fields and provide information on problems raised by these bodies.

Most of the data on new products and processes is located in the Patent Office records, since such developments are usually the subject of patent or design applications, either in Australia or overseas. The published documents of those applications, in most cases, are deposited in the Patent Office Library and often constitute the earliest information available to the public concerning them. Moreover, the machinery required to search those records (approximately 13,000,000 specifications) is also available in the Patent Office, as is the machinery for determining whether particular matter is the subject of a patent in force in Australia.

At the present time, the services of the Bureau are provided by a small number of patent examiners temporarily transferred for that purpose and located in Canberra only. The services will be expanded when a formal structure is established.

International Activities

During the year, Australia was represented at the following WIPO meetings held in Geneva:

- 9th session of the WIPO Coordination Committee;
- 11th session of the Paris Union Executive Committee;
- Preparatory meeting for the entry into force of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification;
- 3rd session of the Assembly of the Special Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union);
- Working Group on Scientific Discoveries;
- 1st session of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union;
- 3rd session of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention.

INDIA

Activities of the Patent Office during 1975-1976*

PATENTS

Patent Applications

The number of applications for patents submitted in 1975-76 was 2,996 compared to 3,406 applications in 1974-75.

The number of patent applications which originated in India was 1,163, which constituted approximately 39% of the total number of applications submitted during the year. Of the number of applications for patents which originated abroad, the United States of America contributed the largest number, viz., 561 applications.

Out of the 2,996 applications, 686 were accompanied by provisional specifications and the remaining 2,310 were accompanied by complete specifications. 51 complete specifications were filed in connection with applications accompanied by provisional specifications made during the year and 278 complete specifications were filed in connection with similar applications made in the preceding years. In the case of 177 applications accompanied by provisional specifications, extension of time for filing complete specifications was allowed.

At the commencement of the year, there were 5,401 applications for patents awaiting examination and to these 2,996 applications were added during the year. The disposition of these 8,397 applications at the end of the year was as follows:

(a) Examined during the year	3,898
(i) Found in order for acceptance on first examination	4
(ii) Documents returned on first ex- amination for meeting objections	3,894
(b) Applications deemed to have been abandoned due to the nonfiling of the complete specification within the pre- scribed time	623
(c) Applications awaiting examination at the end of the year	3,876

* This report, prepared by the International Bureau, consists of extracts from the Fourth Annual Report of the Indian Patent Office under the Patents Act, 1970, and from the Seventh Report of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks under Section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

Trend of Inventions

Chemical Industries

Most of the applications for patents in this field originated abroad and were concerned with the preparation of drugs, steroids, dyes, polyesters and polyamides, hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds.

Indian inventions were mainly for dyestuffs, drugs and for the preparation of drugs and drug intermediates from indigenous sources and compounds.

Metallurgy

Most of the inventions in this field were of foreign origin. Foreign inventors showed considerable interest in the fields of alloy manufacture, especially in aluminium base alloys, light alloys and ferrous alloys, centrifugal castings, foundry molds, ingot molds, gas manufacture from solid and liquid fuels, steel-making processes, blast furnaces and the refining of zinc and aluminium.

Indian inventors showed keen interest in processes for corrosion inhibition of steel, aluminium and light alloys, in the recovery of nickel, cobalt, copper, lead, tellurium and mercury and the coating of steel and metals.

Food and Agriculture

Indian inventors in this field showed most interest in the development of kerosene pressure stoves and wicks for cooking stoves and agriculture implements, in grinding and crushing machines and also in cooking appliances, as well as in the preparation of foodstuffs.

Foreign inventors were mainly concerned with the preparation of food products, synthetic meat flavors and vegetable simulated meat from vegetables, animal feeds and fertilizers, as well as in tea and sugar manufacture.

Health and Sanitation

Inventions originating abroad related mainly to the preparation of disinfecting compositions, pharmaceutical compositions, antibacterial compositions, herbicidal compositions, insecticidal compositions and growth inhibiting fungicides.

Indian inventions related to the preparation of pharmaceutical and insecticidal compositions, anti-cancer agents, anti-fertility vaccines, medicated face powders, sphygmomanometer, inhalation devices, antiseptic lint pads, biomedical electronic thermometers and different types of valves, such as fluid-flow control valves.

Civil Engineering

The number of inventions in this field was comparatively small; they were mainly concerned with bricks, panels, slabs, reinforced concrete, cement and asbestos products, etc.

Mechanical Engineering

A large number of inventions originated in the field of mechanical engineering, most of which came from abroad. The inventors were mostly interested in disc brakes and braking systems, centrifugal fans and pumps, cooling and ice making, heating systems, solar heaters and heat exchangers, internal combustion engines, various types of mechanisms, pumps, road vehicles, wheels and tires.

Indian inventions related to centrifugal pumps, air coolers, bicycles, devices for measuring liquid petroleum gas in cylinders, solar heaters, internal combustion engines, devices for saving fuel, a torque converter, lathes, printing machines and wheel rims.

Electrical Engineering (Power)

A large number of applications for patents were filed in the field of electrical engineering (power), most of which originated from abroad. The inventions related mainly to electric switches, high tension and low tension electric circuit breakers, relays, high tension and low tension electric cables and conductors, generators and motors, electric motor control systems and electric supply systems.

The number of Indian inventions in this field increased during the year. Indian inventors took special interest in dynamo electric machines, electric batteries, electric couplings and cut-outs, electric switching devices, transmission systems, voltage control measuring and testing apparatus, water heaters, motor control systems, electric lamps, electric current converting devices and electrolysis cells.

Electrical Engineering (Communication)

There were many inventions relating to wireless signaling, as in previous years, most of which originated abroad. A fairly large number of inventions related to semiconductor devices and communication systems. Indian inventors also showed keen interest in semiconductor devices and communications systems.

Textile Technology

Foreign inventors were mostly concerned with spinning devices, carding engines, winding machines, twistless yarns, shuttleless looms, pile-knitting machines and the application of reactive dyestuffs on textile materials.

Inventions originating in India related to the blending of jute and cotton fibres, jute and man-made fibres, winding machines, weaving looms, pickers, buffers and laminating apparatus, the dyeing of polyamide fibres and washing of textile materials.

Miscellaneous Proceedings (Patents)

Acceptance

The number of complete specifications notified as accepted during the year was 2,487. Extension of time for acceptance was granted in the case of 1,016 applications. Applications for postponement of acceptance of complete specifications under the proviso to Section 22 of the Patents Act, 1970, were received in 32 cases. 5,842 applications, including 5,529 relating to food, drugs or medicine, were deemed to have been abandoned because they were not put in order for acceptance within the statutory time limits.

Opposition to the Grant of Patents

Twenty-nine oppositions to the grant of patents were entered during the year and 225 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 254 opposition cases, 43 cases were finally disposed of during the year and 211 remained pending at the end of the year. Application for extension of time for giving notice of opposition under Section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970, was allowed in 38 cases.

2,085 petitions were filed for extension of time under Rules 43 and 124 of the Patent Rules, 1972, for filing reply statements, evidence and for amending or correcting irregularities in procedure.

Patents Sealed

The total number of patents sealed during the year was 2,320. This included 795 patents granted on applications relating to food, drugs or medicine. The number of patents sealed in the name of Indians was 426; this included 51 patents relating to food, drugs or medicine. Extension of time for payment of sealing fees was granted in five cases.

Application for Amendment of Patent

Applications for the amendment of patents under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, were filed in seven cases. Of these, six applications were allowed during the year. The twelve applications pending at the beginning of the year were also allowed during the year.

Patents in Force

Altogether, 26,444 patents were in force on March 31, 1976. Of these, 2,991 were held by Indians.

Renewal fees were paid on 21,783 patents. Of these, 12,660 patents were granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (repealed), and the remaining 9,123 patents were granted under the Patents Act, 1970.

Extension of time to pay the renewal fees was granted in respect of 835 patents.

The cessation of 3,194 patents was notified in the Gazette of India; of these, 544 patents were held by Indians.

Restoration of Lapsed Patents

Applications for restoration of 97 lapsed patents were filed during the year. Of these, 55 applications were allowed and the respective patents restored. The remaining 42 applications were pending consideration at the end of the year. Of these pending cases, the restoration of patent in one case had been opposed; this opposition was also pending.

The 55 applications for restoration of lapsed patents pending at the end of the previous year were allowed during the year and the patents concerned were restored.

Amendments

497 applications for amendment of applications, specifications and drawings were filed during the year. 454 applications were filed before acceptance and 38 applications after acceptance of the complete specifications; the remaining five applications were filed after sealing patents on the corresponding applications.

All the 38 applications for amendments which were pending at the end of 1974-75 and the four applications pending since 1973-74 were allowed during the year.

Compulsory Licenses under Section 84 and Oppositions Thereto

Two applications for the grant of compulsory licenses in respect of two patents were pending at the beginning of the year. The grant of a license on one of these applications was refused as the term of the patent in respect of which the compulsory license was sought had expired. With regard to the other application, however, the compulsory license granted and the two oppositions filed against the grant of the license were dismissed. The licensee subsequently applied under Section 93(4) of the Patents Act, 1970, for the grant of licenses in respect of two other patents held by the same patentee for satisfactory working of the patent on which the license was granted under Section 84. These licenses were also granted.

Endorsement of Patents with the Words "Licences of Right"

During the period under report, particulars of 273 patents endorsed with the words "Licences of Right" were published in the Official Gazette.

Application for Review of Controller's Decision

During the year, two applications for review of decisions given in opposition proceedings were filed. Both applications were refused after due consideration.

Hearings

38 hearings were posted in respect of the different proceedings relating to patents during the year.

Entries in the Register of Patents

The number of entries made in the Register of Patents regarding names and addresses of the grantees of patents, notifications of amendments, restoration, etc., was 3,827. 209 entries regarding assignments and transmissions were also made on applications made under Section 69 of the Patents Act, 1970. In most of the cases, the monetary considerations in respect of the assignments were nominal. It was thus difficult to estimate the actual commercial value of these patents.

Correction of Clerical Errors and Alteration of Names and Addresses, etc.

Requests for the correction of clerical errors in respect of seven patents were received. Six of these requests were allowed and one request was pending. *Suo moto* corrections of clerical errors in patents, patent applications and specifications under Section 78(3) were made in 17 cases.

Notices of alteration of names, addresses and addresses for service in the Register of Patents were received in 301 cases and 26 notices were pending disposal at the beginning of the period. Of these, 319 notices were allowed and the remaining eight notices were pending.

Inspection of Register of Patents

The Register of Patents kept at the head office and the copies of the Register available at the branch offices were inspected 339 times.

Directions of the Controller under Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1970, and Consequential Actions Thereunder

During the period ending March 31, 1976, directions prohibiting the publication of information with respect to the subject matter of 34 applications for patents were issued. 18 applications on which the directions were issued prior to April 1, 1975, were continued. Of the 52 applications, directions in respect of 32 applications were revoked during the year and directions in respect of 20 applications were continued.

Directions of Central Government under Section 78C of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (repealed)

Actions on 7,402 applications for patents in the field of drugs or medicine and 21 applications in the food field were deferred, pursuant to the directions given by the Central Government under Section 78C(1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, before the said Act was repealed. With the coming into force of the Patents Act, 1970, these applications were taken up for consideration under the provisions of that Act. The complete specifications in respect of 1,167 of the applications in the field of drugs or medicine and 18 applications in the food field were notified as accepted until March 31, 1975. In addition to these, 709 more complete specifications in respect of the applications in the field of drugs or medicine were notified as accepted during 1975-76. The remaining 5,529 applications for patents under these categories have been deemed to have been abandoned.

Inventions in the Field of Atomic Energy

Patents were not granted on four applications for patents in view of the stipulations contained in Section 4 of the Patents Act, 1970, as the inventions fell within the scope of Section 20(1) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

Working of Patented Inventions on a Commercial Scale

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 146(2) of the Patents Act, 1970, statements were received from the various patentees and licensees regarding the extent to which the patented inventions were worked on a commercial scale. The statements were classified and particulars of 1,627 patents which were not commercially worked were notified in the Official Gazette.

Revenue and Expenditure

The income of the Patent Office during the year ending March 31, 1976, from fees in respect of patent applications and other proceedings under the Patents Act, 1970, amounted to Rs. 3,034,901. The total expenditure incurred during the same period was Rs. 6,003,998. It may be noted that the Patent Office is a public utility department and not a revenue earning one.

General

During the said year, Dr. S. Vedaraman, Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks attended the following meetings abroad: Group of Governmental Experts on "The Role of the Patent System in the Transfer of Technology," held in Geneva from September 1 to 9, 1975; and Group of Governmental Experts for the Revision of the Paris Convention, held in Geneva from December 15 to 22, 1975, under the auspices of WIPO.

The technical library of the Patent Office at Calcutta continued to provide facilities to the public in the matter of consultation and reference work. The reference facilities in the library are being increasingly availed of by various research institutions, individual inventors and interested members of the public. Similar facilities for reference and inspection are also being extended by the technical libraries which have been set up at the Patent Office branches at Bombay and Madras. The technical library at Calcutta received 40,550 British patent specifications, 11,136 Australian patent specifications and 6,986 patent specifications from the German Democratic Republic. 11,675

Australian patent specifications and 15,220 Soviet patent specifications were also received by the technical library in the Bombay branch. 874 copies of books on various topics in the field of science and technology were added to the libraries and 7,247 issues of various journals, both Indian and foreign, were received.

The library at Calcutta continued to receive other official publications of the Patent Offices of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, the German Democratic Republic, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and Yugoslavia.

During the year 1975-76, a large number of communications were received at the Patent Office, Calcutta, and its branches at Bombay and Madras, from industrial undertakings, educational and research institutions, individual inventors and entrepreneurs inquiring about the procedure for filing applications for patents and other allied matters. Documents were inspected in the case of 6,003 patents and copies of 5,579 patent specifications and other documents were supplied to various industrial houses, foreign bodies and individuals. Copies of "Procedure for filing an application for a Patent under the Patents Act, 1970," were distributed, free of cost, to assist and guide inventors.

TRADE MARKS

Applications for Registration

During the year under consideration, there was a further increase in the filing of applications for the registration of trade marks. As against 8,812 applications filed in the previous year, the number of applications filed during 1975-76 was 9,395, out of which 9,201 were for registration in Part A of the Register and the balance of 194 were for registration in Part B.

Trend of Applications

Of the 9,395 applications filed during the year, the number of applications filed by Indian applicants was 8,386 (89%) and the number of applications filed by foreign applicants was 1,009 (11%). The nature of these applications may be broken down as follows:

	<i>Applications</i>
Word marks	7,876
Device marks	830
Letter marks	412
Numeral marks	158
Letter and numeral combination marks	119
	<hr/> 9,395 <hr/>

As in previous years, the largest number of applications for registration of trade marks was received in respect of goods included in class 5 (pharmaceuticals, veterinary and sanitary substances, etc.) (13%). Next in order came class 3 (soaps, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.) (10%), 7 (machines and machine tools, etc.) (8%) and 34 (snuff, tobacco, matches, etc.) (7%).

Requests for Search

During the year under consideration, 6,475 requests for search under Rule 24(1) of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, were received, as against 5,752 requests for the previous year.

Preliminary Advice of the Registrar as to Distinctiveness

608 applications for preliminary advice of the Registrar under Section 103(1) of the Act and Rule 23 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Rules, 1959, were filed, as against 480 applications for the preceding year.

Opposition and Rectification Proceedings

694 notices of opposition to the registration of trade marks and 109 applications for rectification of the Register were filed during the year ending March 31, 1976. Of these, 280 oppositions and 39 applications for rectification were filed at the head office of the Registry at Bombay; the rest were filed at the offices of the Registry at Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

Hearings

During the year, 980 hearings were posted in respect of oppositions, rectifications and interlocutory petitions, and 5,509 hearings were posted in respect of applications for the registration of trade marks. 473 oppositions, rectifications and interlocutory petitions and 3,309 applications for the registration of trade marks were finally disposed of after hearing. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 351 and 2,688, respectively.

Appeals

During the period under consideration, 64 appeals were filed in the various High Courts from decisions and orders of the various hearing officers and 51 appeals were disposed of. In 18 cases, the Registry's decisions were upheld; in 12 cases, the decisions were reversed; in the remaining 21 cases, the appeals were either settled or dismissed for default.

Complaints under Section 81 of the Act

As in the previous year, 16 complaints under Section 81 (which provides a penalty for falsely representing a trade mark as registered) were received during the year under consideration. Of these, seven were disposed of and the rest are pending.

Registration

3,019 trade marks were registered, 2,408 in Part A and 611 in Part B of the Register.

Renewal of Registrations

The number of trade registrations renewed during the year was 9,788. At the same time, 2,532 trade marks were removed from the Register for non-payment of renewal fees and 21 trade marks, which were removed from the Register, were restored to the Register on payment of the prescribed fees.

Entries in the Register

During the year, 928 assignments of trade marks were recorded in the Register. 887 trade marks were assigned along with the goodwill of the business and 41 were assigned otherwise than in connection with the goodwill of the business. The number of entries, including alteration of names, business addresses, etc., made in the Register was 2,508. The number of assignments and other alterations notified in the Trade Marks Journal was 2,669.

Registration of Registered Users

During the year, 191 applications involving 256 marks were received. Registered users were registered in respect of 82 trade marks during the year.

Certification Trade Marks

Seven applications for the registration of certification trade marks were received during the year under consideration.

Certificates of Registrar

2,984 certificates were issued for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

Revenue and Expenditure

The income of the Trade Marks Registry for 1975-76 was Rs. 2,153,467, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,046,253, as against Rs. 2,203,632 and Rs. 2,010,293, respectively for the previous year.

Total Number of Letters Received and Issued

During the period under report, 122,673 letters were received and 116,394 were issued by the Trade Marks Registry.

SWEDEN

Activities of the Royal Patent and Registration Office during 1975***General**

The Patent Office completed its third long-term plan during 1975. This plan embraces the entire range of activities and covers a ten-year period up to and including 1985. Important questions on the relationship between the Office and the world-wide Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the European Patent Convention (EPC) are dealt with in the plan. The consequences of the new legislation concerning limited companies and the decision to relocate the Companies Department to Sundsvall are also discussed. The development of the Patent Office service activities has been the subject of particular attention. The long-term plan, which has been favorably received, will serve as a guide for the short-term and medium-term planning of the Office.

Planning for staff training has been improved during the past year and increased resources have been allocated to education activities. Staff participation in training matters has been reinforced, the right of decision in current training issues having been delegated to a collegial board on which management and staff are equally represented.

Production in the various units of the Office has been carried out in accordance with the plans in force in all essentials. The decision to move the Companies Department from Stockholm entailed considerable staff turnover and it is becoming increasingly difficult to retain a sufficiently qualified staff to deal with the work involved in a satisfactory manner.

* This report, prepared by the International Bureau, consists of extracts from the Annual Report for 1975 of the Swedish Office.

As has been the case in former years, considerable resources were allocated for work in the international field. These resources have, to a major extent, been used in preparing for the implementation of PCT and EPC. The work undertaken by the Patent Office in conjunction with leading the technical collaboration between the major patent offices which takes place under the designation ICIREPAT (International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices) has meant an extra work load.

An Ad Hoc Committee was convened in February 1975 as the result of a decision reached by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union. This Committee was assigned the task of deliberating on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property with a view to introducing special benefits for developing countries. The Committee held a further meeting in December. This revision is of major interest to all those who use the patent services and the Patent Office has, consequently, considered it important to participate actively in the work involved.

The Patent Office started collaboration with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) during 1975 in order to organize activities by the Office for the benefit of developing countries.

Patents

The drop in the number of new patent applications has continued during 1975 at roughly the same rate as was the case during 1974. The total number amounted to 14,799 during 1975, compared with 16,393 during 1974. This downward trend is generally attributed to the international market. The pattern is, however, far too complicated to permit any definite conclusions on future developments. The trend is irregular in various industrial sectors and an upward tendency can be noted in some of them. As was the case last year, the proportion of Swedish applications amounted to 27% of the total. However, the number of commissions with regard to novelty examinations not connected with patent applications and the number of design applications have increased. This would appear to have caused the decrease in the number of Swedish patent applications.

With regard to patent applications from abroad, the United States still leads with 3,081 applications, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain. With regard to the Nordic countries, the applications from Finland have increased. The applications from Denmark and Norway have decreased.

Besides its regular duties, the engineering staff has participated in international work and as assistant members of the Board of Appeals. In addition, commission activities have also entailed increased work for this staff. The number of patent applications

disposed of was, nevertheless, maintained at an unchanged level and the total number of pending applications was reduced to approximately 51,000.

The number of Swedish applications abroad dropped from approximately 10,000 during 1973 to approximately 8,600 during 1974. This can be compared with the number of applications in 1972, which was 8,700.

The project for administrative data processing of the patent applications register and The Swedish Patent Gazette has continued and certain difficulties concerning data transmission to the printers, etc., have been overcome. In addition, several routines have been transferred to the EDP system.

The collaboration with the International Documentation Center in Vienna (INPADOC), which receives Swedish data through the above-mentioned project, has been further developed insofar as a Nordic joint agreement with INPADOC has come into force. The INPADOC system for the retrieval of patent families (the Patent Family Service) is now used in the Patent Office in conjunction with novelty examination, as well as, to a certain extent, with counterpart examination in commissioned work.

The project work devoted to the improvement of novelty examination has continued. Collaboration has been established with the International Patent Institute in The Hague.

The Library

121,200 foreign patent specifications were reclassified, using reclassification lists and other published information received from foreign patent offices.

In the main reading rooms 8,228 visits were recorded. 52,465 patent documents not kept in the reading rooms were loaned to visitors.

Book acquisitions amounted to 661 volumes, of which 375 were acquired by purchase and the others as gifts or through exchange relations. Approximately one third of the book acquisitions were technical; the rest were comprised chiefly of books on legal and administrative matters and technical and general dictionaries.

The Library received 533 current periodicals during the year, of which 199 were acquired by subscription and the others through exchange relations or as gifts.

The collections of books and periodicals in the Patent Office's Library comprised at the end of the year 44,931 volumes. Loans from other libraries totalled 1,868.

In order to collect and systematize the great number of documents which flow into the Patent Office as a result of its engagement in international work, a special documentation service—"The International Documentation Unit"—has been established within the Library. Documents received in this work are

passed on to the Unit, which registers the documents, forwards them to the officers concerned, and assists staff in supplying information on the documents as well as copies thereof. The collection comprised at the end of the year approximately 4,000 documents.

The reading rooms' hours were extended in November. The lower reading room was furnished to accommodate a large number of visitors.

The Information Center

The staff of this service unit, which forms part of the Library, answers questions put forward by the general public and, where necessary, puts members of the general public in touch with the employees in the Office who can best answer their questions. In addition, the staff takes care of orders for copies of patent specifications placed by members of the general public and also accepts other tasks.

In the autumn of 1973, the Patent Office extended its chargeable information service in the patent field. This affords the general public an increased opportunity to utilize the services of the technical experts employed by the Patent Office. The engineers in the Patent Department deal with novelty examination assignments which are not formally connected with a patent application.

This extended information service in the patent field has been set up at the request of industry and inventors to satisfy the need for the technical information available in patent specifications. Like the copying service, this chargeable information service in the patent sector is run in accordance with the principles for commissioned work.

During 1975, the Office marketed this part of its work by means of an advertising campaign and by participating in technical fairs. These measures resulted in an increase in the number of assignments. During the year, the Center received 2,552 assignments; of these, 1,524 were novelty examination assignments unconnected with any patent application.

Nordic and International Cooperation

The 20th meeting of the Nordic Patent Offices was held in Helsinki in June. In addition to discussions on certain questions concerning the interpretation of legislation, discussions were also held on the advantages and disadvantages of a change-over to the procedure—with a breakdown into a novelty search phase and an examination phase—which is to be adopted in the future European Patent Office (EPO).

Preparations for making the European Patent Convention operational have gone on throughout the entire year and are expected to continue during most of 1976. The Interim Committee, with representatives of the 16 States which have signed the Convention,

has met three times during the year and has ratified the principles for the recruitment of examiners from the participating States. In accordance with this decision, some 70 examiners are to be recruited from Sweden during the period 1977-1982.

Working Groups II and III, in which Sweden participates, have drawn up proposals for more detailed guidelines for novelty search and examination of patentability. These proposals have been circulated for consideration and will now be further processed and published during the autumn of 1976. Working Group V, which deals with economic questions and which is chaired by Mr. Borggård, Director General of the Patent Office, has drawn up proposals for budgets for the first two years of activity of the European Patent Office.

The Patent Policy Committee has collaborated with corresponding committees in Denmark, Finland and Norway in drawing up proposals for the changes and supplementation of patent legislation and patent decrees which are necessary for the accession to the EPC. These proposals will be presented in a report during the spring of 1976.

The preparations for initiating the PCT are continuing according to schedule. Further questions dealing with, among other items, international novelty examination and documentation were discussed at the meetings held by the Interim Committees during the autumn of 1975. A particularly important point is that the United States has now ratified the PCT and that the majority of the EEC countries have expressed their intention of also ratifying it as well as the EPC.

Proposals for changes in patent regulations to permit adaptation to the PCT have been drawn up within the Patent Office during the year.

The developing countries have shown increasing interest in questions connected with the protection of industrial property during recent years. Representatives of the Swedish Patent Office have participated in the meetings within WIPO which dealt with the demands made during 1975 by developing countries for a revision of the Paris Convention Concerning the Protection of Industrial Property. With a view to complying with the wishes of the developing countries for training in this field, the Patent Office will, after agreement with SIDA and with the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva, receive two trainees from developing countries in the Patent Office during the spring of 1976.

Sweden has taken an active part in the two ICIREPAT working groups for the standardization and development of mechanized retrieval systems for novelty examination. In addition, the ICIREPAT organization has been changed during the year in such a way that the technical coordination work has also devolved on the Plenary Committee. Mr. Borggård, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Plenary Committee.

The IPC is used by the Swedish Patent Office and by the patent offices of most industrialized countries as a breakdown basis for patent documents. The second edition of the IPC has been adopted during 1975.

In addition, the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification has come into force during 1975. This has meant that further countries, including the USSR, are in a position to influence the development of the Classification and that WIPO exclusively administers the revision work. Sweden continues to participate in committee work. No major changes in the way the revision work has been carried out heretofore are expected as a result of the fact that the Agreement has come into force.

Work has been started on a revision of the Classification with a view to the publication of a third edition.

Trademarks

The number of applications for the registration of trademarks during 1975 was only slightly lower than the number during 1974, namely 5,883 compared with 5,997. The proportion of Swedish applications rose by 10% to 44%. This probably reflects the fact that the downward trend in economic activity has not been as marked in Sweden as in many other countries.

Applications for renewal showed a downward trend. The reasons for this may be the current economic situation as well as the increase in renewal fees which took place in 1974.

As a result of the lower number of renewals, the total number of registered trademarks showed a somewhat lower increase than is normally the case. At the end of 1975, the number of registered trademarks totalled 76,708 as compared to 75,045 a year previously. This means an increase of 1,663. The increase during 1974 was 2,244.

With a view to extending the service offered by the Trademarks Department, a system is now being developed to produce the entire Swedish trademarks register in microfiche form. This system, which is called *Svenskt Varumärkesarkiv* (Swedish Trade-mark Archive), should be available during the spring of 1976. *Svenskt Varumärkeslexikon* (Swedish Trade-mark Dictionary) was published in a new edition in 1975 and a new volume will be published at the beginning of 1976. These two aids provide those interested with access to practically all current data in the trademarks register and in the machine registers used for the computerized similarity examination of brand names.

This work has been initiated with a preliminary study aimed at introducing an integrated computerized procedure for the administrative routines in the Trademarks Department.

An official Commission assigned the task of carrying out a survey of trademark legislation is presently at work in the Nordic countries. One of the purposes of this work is to make preparations for collaboration in an international registration procedure within the framework of the TRT (Trademark Registration Treaty).

The Patent Office has been represented at expert meetings arranged by WIPO aimed at a general review of the international classification of products and services.

Designs

Considerable interest has been shown in the new Designs Act, which came into force in 1970. More than 2,000 applications were received during 1971 and the number has shown a fairly uniform increase since then, with the exception of 1974 when a small drop occurred.

The number of design registration applications received during 1975 amounted to 2,578, despite the fact that the fees were raised during the year.

The furniture industry comprises the largest industry among those applying for design protection and is alone responsible for approximately 13% of the applications. The light engineering industry, packaging industry, plastics industry and building supplies industry also evince considerable interest for design protection.

Preparations have been carried out during the year for novelty examination of designs on a commission basis on the same principles as those in application for inventions since 1973. This activity was started at the beginning of 1976 and is administered by the Information Center of the Office.

Cooperation between the Nordic countries for the coordination of practice in processing design cases has continued during the year.

The Administration Department

The Patent Office has conducted experiments in increased administrative democracy since the beginning of the seventies. The local staff associations appoint members to what is known as a "base group" from amongst the various staff categories in the Office. The "base group," in turn, appoints staff representatives who are present when matters in which the Director General alone has the power of decision according to Paragraph 13b of the Office instructions in force are decided. These staff representatives have the same responsibility and powers as those officials who are summoned by the Director General to take part in the deliberations concerning such matters. The staff representatives have not,

however, participated in matters dealing with promotions; nevertheless, a reference group dealing with questions of appointment and promotion has been in operation since the autumn of 1975. This group, which has an advisory function, includes the chairmen of the local staff associations. The group must always be provided with an opportunity for consultation in matters concerning appointments and promotions. The group appoints two of its members to participate in the Office meetings where such matters are dealt with and decided. The reference group must also be consulted before the Director General submits proposals concerning posts which are appointed by the Government.

Two staff representatives appointed by the Government at the suggestion of the staff associations have been included in the Board of Directors since the beginning of 1975. Staff representatives are also included in the working and project groups. They collaborate in the work devoted to estimates of financial requirements and long-term planning.

In May 1975, the Government agreed to the establishment of a decision-making group known as the Training Board to decide on certain questions concerning the training of staff at the Patent Office. The decision-making function of this Board embraces the ratification of course programs and the implementation of training in accordance with a training plan confirmed by the Director General, as well as budgets and certain specific guidelines. Questions concerning the selection of and allocation of priority to participants in the courses are also decided by the Board. The Board consists of six members, three of whom are appointed by the Director General and three by the local staff associations. Activities are to be carried out on an experimental basis for a year and a half.

Internal introductory courses have been arranged for the clerical staff and the engineering staff. In addition, the Office has arranged an internal course in marketing and copyright legislation during 1975. External courses are mainly used; however, the Office has well-developed plans to arrange some of these courses internally, e.g. courses in preparation and presentation techniques and courses for supervisors. In addition, the Office has arranged and paid for language instruction after working hours, using instructors from the educational associations.

The Administration Department is divided into a Personnel Section and an Economics Section. The Patent Office applies the State Economic Administrative System (SEA). The Patent Office is included in the Swedish Crown Lands Judiciary Board accounting which deals with the EDP processing of accounting material on behalf of the Office. The Office is associated with the Civil Administration of the Swedish Forces' pay system which is EDP-based. The Companies Department is associated in an obligatory way with the personnel administration information

system for relocated authorities (OPAI), since it constitutes such an authority. The operation of the OPAI system within the Office is dealt with by the Administration Department.

The Office began to use one of the Office mini-computers for its staff list during the year. Certain reminder lists, known as signal lists, career posts and certain staff statistics will also be available as by-products.

Planning and Development Unit

The Office has carried out methodical long-term planning over a considerable period of time. The first written long-term plan was submitted in 1966 and it was followed by a second plan in 1970. Work on the third long-term plan was terminated in 1975. This plan embraces the entire activities of the Office and covers the period 1975-1985. The plan has been submitted to the Ministry of Commerce in conjunction with the application for appropriations for 1975. The plan will be circulated for consideration under the auspices of the Ministry.

The Planning and Development Unit is responsible for EDP tasks for the entire Office. The work load for the Office computer equipment has been high throughout the year. This is a result of the fact that further parts of the EDP projects in progress have been implemented and also of the fact that new fields of application have been added. The 1975 Budget Request was printed out by the Office EDP equipment. Another field of application exists within the staff accounting sector where the staff list is at present being transferred to EDP routines. More reliable information, which can be accessed more rapidly, will be available as a result of this.

Administrative rationalization within the Office has been carried out in some 15 projects during the year. A system for the publication of The Swedish Patent Gazette by means of computerized setting has been implemented within project P10—the administrative data processing of records referring to patent applications and patents. A transition to EDP routines for the journalizing of incoming documents and for supervising time limits has also been carried out. A transition to computerized photo-setting is also in progress within the Companies Department. This setting applies to what is known as the large alphabetical list—i.e., the access register for all limited companies. This project also embraces a transition to optical reading for updating the register. Work on project V3 in the Trademarks Department, which includes the organization of the trademark register on microfilm, has also been started. This work is being carried out in collaboration between the Office and external consultants.

The Planning and Development Unit has been subjected to an organizational review during the year. This work has so far resulted in various proposals for

a new organization and attempts to draw up a work plan which is adapted to the present tasks and responsibilities of the Unit.

News Items

BRAZIL

President of the National Institute of Industrial Property

We have been informed that Mr. Ubirajara Quaranta Cabral has been appointed President of the National Institute of Industrial Property.

JAPAN

Director General of the Patent Office

We have been informed that Mr. Zenji Kumagai has been appointed Director General of the Japanese Patent Office. He succeeds Mr. Ishiro Katayama.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Director General of the Patent Office

We have been informed that Mr. Sang-Wook Bae has been named Director General of the Patent Office.

URUGUAY

Director of Industrial Property

We have been informed that Mr. Antonio Pérez Iglesias has been appointed Director of Industrial Property. He succeeds Mr. Héctor A. Compagnoni.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1977

September 21 to 23 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Assembly and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union

October 10 to 18 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees

October 17 to 28 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

October 24 to 28 (Paris) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

October 24 to November 2 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services

November 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks and Trade Names

November 7 to 11 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

November 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Working Group Entrusted with Questions of Special Interest to Developing Countries (Working Group set up by the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention)

November 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Group of 77 and other Developing Countries participating in the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

November 14 to 21 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee

November 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

November 22 to 25 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

November 28 to December 6 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session

December 7 to 9 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 8 and 9 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on the Rationalization of the Publication of Laws and Treaties in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

1978

February 15 to 24 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

March 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Working Group on Technological Information derived from Patent Documentation
March 13 to 15 and 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

March 16, 17 and 20 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

September 26 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions

1979

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union

UPOV Meetings in 1977

Council: December 6 to 9

Consultative Committee: December 5 and 9

Technical Steering Committee: November 15 to 17

Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: September 20 to 23

Working Group on Variety Denominations: in the time between September 20 to 23

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

Technical Working Party for Vegetables: September 6 to 8 (Aarslev - Denmark)

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property**1977**

September 8 and 9 (Antwerp) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Working Session and Executive Committee

September 18 to 21 (Edinburgh) — International League Against Unfair Competition — Working Session

September 22 and 23 (Dublin) — Union of European Patent Attorneys — Executive Committee

October 11 to 14 (Williamsburg, Va.) — Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA) — Congress

October 25 to 27 (Belgrade) — Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT) — Congress

November 28 to December 6 (Paris) — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) — Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised at Paris in 1971)

1978

May 8 to 12 (Strasbourg) — Council of Europe — Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television

May 12 to 20 (Munich) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

May 29 to June 3 (Paris) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Congress

October 1 to 7 (Santiago de Compostela) — International Federation of Patent Agents — Congress

