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Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

Contents

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION	
— WIPO Convention. Accessions: Barbados; El Salvador	175
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS	
— Hague Agreement. Notification	175
WIPO MEETINGS	
— Paris Union. Provisional Steering Committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention	176
— Hague Union. Assembly and Conference of Representatives	176
— International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union). Assembly	177
— Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. Interim Advisory Committee	178
GENERAL STUDIES	
— Recent Developments in Spanish Legislation in the Field of Industrial Property and Related Rights (A. de Elzaburu and M.-A. Baz)	179
NEWS FROM INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES	
— Canada	188
— France	190
NEWS ITEMS	
— Brazil, Japan, Republic of Korea	195
BOOK REVIEWS	195
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS	197
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES	
— <i>Editor's Note</i>	
— MULTILATERAL TREATIES	
Protocol of Geneva to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	Text 4-001
Regulations under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	Text 4-002

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World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention

Accessions

BARBADOS

The Government of Barbados deposited on July 5, 1979, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

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

The Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization will enter into force, with respect to Barbados on October 5, 1979.

WIPO Notification No. 106, of July 10, 1979.

EL SALVADOR

The Government of El Salvador deposited on June 18, 1979, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

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

The WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to El Salvador on September 18, 1979.

WIPO Notification No. 105, of June 19, 1979.

International Unions

Hague Agreement

As from July 1, 1979, it shall be possible to make international deposits of industrial designs in accordance with the Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975, to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.¹ New

Regulations Under the Hague Agreement, the text of which, together with that of the Protocol of Geneva, appears in this issue of *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*,² have been adopted (see the Note on the Assembly and Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union, below); the date of the entry into force thereof is July 1, 1979.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1979, p. 109.

² MULTILATERAL TREATIES — Texts 4-001 and 4-002.

WIPO Meetings

Paris Union

Provisional Steering Committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention

(Geneva, March 20 to 31, 1979)

NOTE *

Established by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union on a recommendation made by the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property at its fourth session,¹ the Provisional Steering Committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention held a session in Geneva from March 20 to 31, 1979.

Twenty-four States members of the Provisional Steering Committee were represented and 22 States members of the aforementioned Preparatory Committee but not members of the Provisional Steering Committee were represented by observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

In accordance with its mandate, the Provisional Steering Committee established the provisional agenda of the Diplomatic Conference, established the provisional Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference (including an annex containing the list of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations which will be, in accordance with the decision of the Provisional Steering Committee, invited to the Diplomatic Conference) and took the decisions and gave the required advice concerning the preparatory documents for the Diplomatic Conference which must be drafted by the Director General of WIPO.

The Diplomatic Conference will be held in Geneva from February 4 to March 4, 1980.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS **

I. Members of the Provisional Steering Committee

Argentina²: N. M. Freyre Penabad; M. A. Vernengo. **Brazil**²: A. Bahadian. **Bulgaria**²: B. Todorov; S. Kolarova. **Cameroon**²: D. Ekani. **Canada**²: D. E. Bond; R. Théberge; C. Boileau; M. Leir.

*This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹See *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 216.

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

²Member of the Paris Union.

Czechoslovakia²: V. Vaniš; A. Ringl; J. Čížek. **Egypt**²: F. El Ibrashi; T. Dinana. **France**²: G. Le Tallec; L. Nicodème; J.-P. Plantard; A. Némó. **German Democratic Republic**²: D. Schack; M. Siegmund; M. Forster. **Germany (Federal Republic of)**²: E. Steup; H. Graeve; M. Aúz Castro; H.-P. Kunz-Hallstein. **Hungary**²: E. Tasnádi; G. Bánrévy; G. Pusztai. **India**³: S. Singh. **Italy**²: I. Papini; A. Sinagra; R. Boros. **Japan**²: H. Iwata; K. Hatakawa; S. Uemura. **Kenya**²: D. J. Coward. **Mexico**²: M. F. Ize de Charrin. **Poland**²: J. Szomański; D. Januszkiewicz. **Soviet Union**²: I. S. Nayashkov; V. F. Zubarev; E. Koutakova; S. Egorov. **Sri Lanka**²: L. Naganathan. **Sweden**²: C. Uggla; M. Jacobsson. **Switzerland**²: P. Braendli; R. Kämpf; F. Balles; J.-M. Salamolard; M. Jeanrenaud; P. J. Pointet. **United Kingdom**²: I. J. G. Davis; R. Bowen. **United States of America**²: D. W. Banner; H. J. Winter; M. K. Kirk; L. J. Schroeder; G. R. Clark. **Yugoslavia**²: D. Bošković; D. Čemalović; M. Adanja.

II. Observers

Algeria²: H. Redouane; K. Sahnouni; F. Bouzid. **Australia**²: H. Freeman. **Austria**²: O. Leberl; G. Mayer-Dolliner; H. Sonn. **Byelorussian SSR**³: N. Grinev. **Finland**²: T. Kivi-Koskinen; E. Pakkala. **Ghana**²: E. O. Vanderpuye. **Greece**²: J. Nolas. **Indonesia**²: M. Sidik. **Ireland**²: M. J. Quinn. **Ivory Coast**²: B. T. Aka. **Kuwait**: S. A. Soliman. **Madagascar**²: S. Rabearivelo. **Netherlands**²: H. Pieters. **Nicaragua**: I. Castillo-Gonzalez. **Oman**: A. Dawood; Z. Taiseer. **Portugal**²: J. Motta Maia; R. Serrão; J. Cruz. **Republic of Korea**³: S. Kim. **Romania**²: V. Tudor. **Spain**²: J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; S. Jessel. **Sudan**³: M. S. Abdalla. **Thailand**: C. Angpiroj. **Turkey**²: N. Yosmaoglu.

III. Officers

Chairman: I. J. G. Davis (United Kingdom). *Vice-Chairmen*: B. Todorov (Bulgaria); D. Bošković (Yugoslavia). *Secretary*: L. Baeumer (WIPO).

IV. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); M. Porzio (*Director, Office of the Director General*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*).

³Member of WIPO but not of the Paris Union.

Hague Union

Assembly and Conference of Representatives

Third Sessions (2nd Extraordinary)
(Geneva, May 28 to June 1, 1979)

NOTE *

The Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the International

*This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague Union) held their third (second extraordinary) sessions in Geneva from May 28 to June 1, 1979. These sessions had been convened following the entry into force of the Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975, to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.¹ Nine States members of the Hague Union were represented; three States members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) but not members of the Hague Union, one intergovernmental organization and one international non-governmental organization were represented in an observer capacity. The list of participants follows this Note.

During these sessions, new Regulations under the Hague Agreement were adopted, which entered into force on July 1, 1979 (see the notification on the Hague Agreement under International Unions, above), and which are applicable to all international deposits of industrial designs effected in accordance with the Hague Agreement. The text of these new Regulations, as well as that of the Protocol of Geneva, appear in this issue of *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*.²

In addition, the delegations were consulted on the contents of the draft Administrative Instructions to the Hague Agreement.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS **

I. Member States

Belgium: P. Peetermans. **France:** J. Norguet. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** B. A. Pagenberg. **Liechtenstein:** A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian. **Luxembourg:** J.-P. Hoffmann. **Netherlands:** E. van Weel. **Spain:** J. M. García Oyaregui; R. Vazquez de Parga y Pardo. **Switzerland:** P. Braendli; M. Leuthold; R. Kämpf. **Tunisia:** B. Fathallah.

II. Observer States

Argentina: J. F. Gomensoro. **Madagascar:** S. Rabearivelo. **Zaire:** W. Katanga.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Benelux Designs Office: L. van Bauwel.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents: R. Dumetz.

V. Officers

Chairman: P. Braendli (Switzerland). **Secretary:** F. Curchod (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Egger (*Head, International Registrations Division*); M. Lagesse (*Head of Subdivision, Administrative Division*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); P. Mangué (*Head, Trade-mark Registration Section, International Registrations Division*); V. Terbois (*Head, Design and Appellation of Origin Registrations Section, International Registrations Division*).

International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union)

Assembly

Third Session
(Second Extraordinary)
(Geneva, April 25 to May 1, 1979)

NOTE *

The Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) held its third session (2nd extraordinary)¹ in Geneva from April 25 to May 1, 1979.

Fifteen of the 24 States members of the Assembly were represented: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Ten States, one intergovernmental organization and five international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Niger, Norway and Spain; European Patent Organisation (EPO); Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF), European Federation of Industrial Property Representatives of Industry (FEMIP), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI) and Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE). The list of participants follows this Note.

Amendments to the PCT Regulations. The Assembly adopted amendments to a number of Rules of the PCT

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1979, p. 109.

² MULTILATERAL TREATIES — Texts 4-001 and 4-002.

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

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For Notes on the first (first extraordinary) and second (first ordinary) sessions, see *Industrial Property*, 1978, pp. 167 and 280.

Regulations relating to fees, a new Schedule of Fees and a new Rule relating thereto.²

The amounts in the currencies of the Contracting States equivalent to those set out in the Schedule of Fees in Swiss francs were established by the Director General of WIPO in consultation with the interested Offices. All of these amounts entered into effect on August 1, 1979. The new fees expressed in Swiss francs are expected to remain in force until the end of 1980. The equivalents in other currencies may be subject to adjustment if there is a significant change in the exchange rate between those currencies and the Swiss franc.

International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities. The Assembly approved a draft agreement between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Australian Patent Office and appointed that Office as an International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authority subject to signature of the agreement following the deposit of Australia's instrument of accession to the PCT and the subsequent entry into force of the PCT for Australia.

The Assembly also took note of an Exchange of Notes with the Australian Authorities in which it was indicated that it was expected that the necessary legal requirements would be fulfilled in time to permit the entry into force of the Treaty by January 1, 1980. The draft Agreement approved by the Assembly provides for the Australian Patent Office to act for applicants from developing countries as well as from Australia itself. The Delegation of Australia stressed the particular interest its Office would have in cooperating with countries of South East Asia and the Pacific.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

I. Member States

Austria: O. Leberl. **Brazil:** A. Westphalen. **Denmark:** K. Skjødt; D. Simonsen. **France:** P. Guérin. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** U. C. Hallmann. **Japan:** K. Matsuie; S. Uemura. **Luxembourg:** J.-P. Hoffmann. **Madagascar:** S. Rabearivelo. **Netherlands:** J. Dekker; H. Pieters; J. Tak. **Romania:** I. Marinescu; V. Tudor. **Soviet Union:** L. Komarov; E. Buryak; K. Saenko. **Sweden:** G. Borggård; S. Lewin; B. Sandberg. **Switzerland:** P. Braendli; R. Kämpf. **United Kingdom:** R. Bowen; A. J. Needs. **United States of America:** H. D. Hoinkes; L. Maassel.

²The texts of the Rules as amended (Rules 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 16.1(b), 57.1, 57.2, 57.3, 57.4, 57.5 and 57.6), of the new Rule (Rule 96) and of the new Schedule of Fees appear in the *PCT Gazette*, No. 11/1979, published on May 31, 1979. They will also be published as a supplement to the *Manual of Industrial Property Conventions*, Volume III.

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

II. Observers

Australia: L. Thompson; F. J. Smith; H. Freeman. **Canada:** E. W. Bown. **Czechoslovakia:** J. Čížek. **Finland:** P. Salmi. **Hungary:** Z. Szilvassy; E. Parragh. **Italy:** I. Papini; S. Samperi; M. Puglisi. **Mexico:** O. Reyes-Retana; M.F. Ize de Charrin. **Niger:** I. Foukori. **Norway:** A. G. Gerhardsen; P. T. Lossius; I. Lillevik. **Spain:** J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; J. M. García Oyaregui.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

European Patent Organisation (EPO): U. Schatz; L. Gruszow.

IV. International Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): M. van Dam. **European Federation of Industrial Property Representatives of Industry (FEMIP):** C. Gugerell. **International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA):** P. Feldmann. **International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI):** E. Gutmann. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** C. G. Wickham; R. Kockläuner.

V. Officers

Acting Chairman: P. Braendli (Switzerland). *Secretary:* E. M. Haddrick (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

A. Bogisch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); M. Pereyra (*Director, Administrative Division*); E. M. Haddrick (*Head, PCT Division*); J. Franklin (*Deputy Head, PCT Division*); D. Bouchez (*Head, PCT Publications Section, PCT Division*); M. Lagesse (*Head, Budget and Systems Section, Administrative Division*); N. Scherrer (*Head, PCT Fees, Sales and Statistics Section, PCT Division*); V. Trousoff (*Senior Counsellor, Legal and General Section, PCT Division*); A. Okawa (*Counsellor, PCT Examination Section, PCT Division*).

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Interim Advisory Committee

Second Session

(Geneva, April 30 to May 3, 1979)

NOTE *

The Interim Advisory Committee for the preparation of the entry into force of the Budapest Treaty held its second session¹ in Geneva from April 30 to May 3, 1979.

Twenty of the 30² States members of the Paris

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ A Note on the Committee's first session (April 1978) was published in *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 169.

² The 30 States are as follows: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Union that had signed the Budapest Treaty and/or participated in the Budapest Diplomatic Conference were represented on the Committee, while three other States, one intergovernmental organization (special observer) and six international non-governmental organizations participated as observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Committee examined, on the basis of documents prepared by the International Bureau, draft forms to be used in procedures under the Treaty, a study on the possibility of refusal of deposit of microorganisms by an international depositary authority and the results of a survey concerning prospective international depositary authorities.

The Committee also dealt with prospects for ratification of the Treaty or accession to it. The Secretariat recalled that two countries, namely Bulgaria and Hungary, had ratified the Treaty and that three more ratifications or accessions were needed for it to enter into force. The Delegations stressed the interest of their countries in the principles embodied in the Treaty and in its early entry into force. The statements of several delegations showed that the procedure for ratification in their respective countries had already started so that several ratifications could be expected to take place between the end of 1979 and 1981.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

I. Member States

Bulgaria: N. Tzontchev. **Denmark:** D. Simonsen; G. Lütken. **Egypt:** F. El-Ibrashi. **Finland:** H. Lommi. **France:** P. Guérin; D.

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

Darmon. Germany (Federal Republic of): U. C. Hallmann. **Hungary:** Z. Szilvássy; E. Parragh. **Italy:** S. Samperi; G. Caggiano; M. Bellenghi. **Japan:** K. Matsue; S. Uemura. **Mexico:** O. Reyes-Retana. **Netherlands:** J. D. Tak. **Norway:** P. Lossius. **Philippines:** D. Wendam. **Romania:** V. Tudor. **Soviet Union:** Z. Komarov; G. Gudkov. **Spain:** J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; J. M. García Oyaregui. **Sweden:** R. Walles. **Switzerland:** J.-L. Comte; R. Kämpf. **United Kingdom:** A. J. Needs. **United States of America:** S. Schlosser; S. Brattain.

II. Observer States

Iraq: A. N. Khalaf. **Madagascar:** S. Rabearivelo. **Niger:** I. Foukouri.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations (Special Observers)

European Patent Organisation (EPO): L. Gruszow.

IV. International Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): M. van Dam. **European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP):** G. Tasset. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** G. Horvath; G. Tasset. **International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI):** A. Braun. **International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA):** G. Szabo. **World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC):** I. J. Bousfield.

V. Officers

Chairman: J.-L. Comte (Switzerland). *Vice-Chairmen:* Z. Szilvássy (Hungary); S. Schlosser (United States of America). *Secretary:* F. Curchod (WIPO).

VI. WIPO

K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); A. Ilardi (*Legal Officer, Special Projects Section*).

General Studies

Recent Developments in Spanish Legislation in the Field of Industrial Property and Related Rights*

A. DE ELZABURU and M.-A. BAZ**

News from Industrial Property Offices

CANADA

Activities Report of the Bureau of Intellectual Property for the Years 1975-1976 and 1976-1977*

Introduction

The Bureau of Intellectual Property is responsible for the drafting and administration of legislation granting temporary legal monopolies to originators of inventive and creative works and regulating the disclosure of such works in forms easily copied or appropriated by others.

The Bureau comprises the Patent Office, the Trade Marks Office, the Copyright and Industrial Design Office, and branches which specialize in research, international activities, and the dissemination of technical information on intellectual property matters.

Submitted herein is the report of the Commissioner of Patents relating to proceedings under the Patent Act for the years 1975-1976 and 1976-1977. Also included is a review of proceedings under the Industrial Design and Trade Marks Acts for the years under review.

I. Patents Branch

The Patent Office administers the Patent Act and Regulations, which provide for the granting of patents for inventions that are new, useful and unobvious. Examination and disposal of patent applications by the Office in accordance with the Act and Regulations entails a search for novelty, consideration of inventive subject matter, a decision as to patentability and also verification of compliance with procedural requirements. A patent grant gives to the inventor or owner of the patent the right to exclude others from making,

using or selling the patented invention in Canada for a period of 17 years from the date of grant.

On November 16, 1976, the Patent Office issued its one millionth patent. A bronze medallion was struck by the Royal Canadian Mint to commemorate the event.

A search room and library are maintained by the Patent Office where any member of the public may obtain information on Canadian and foreign patents. During the years 1975-1976 and 1976-1977, the Patent Office handled an average of 675 requests daily for reference material and published every week the *Patent Office Record* in which details of newly issued patents are given.

By March 31, 1977, the complete office file of 1,007,800 issued patents was classified and organized into 339 main classes of technology which were further subdivided into 32,121 subclasses. These classes are constantly reviewed, and revised or extended as new technologies emerge, and new combinations of known technologies are developed. During the year 1976-1977 and the previous year, 20 classes consisting of 2,194 subclasses were completely revised, 1,911 new subclasses were established and 756 old subclasses were abolished in the partial revision of existing classes.

Transactions of the Patent Office from 1974-75 to 1976-77

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Applications for patents	27,019	25,927	25,951
Applications restored under Section 75	164	175	164
Applications reinstated under Section 32	139	137	157
Patents issued	*20,688	*21,440	*21,110
Patents issued under Public Servants Inventions Act	43	41	56
Assignments recorded	24,016	23,395	24,017

*Includes reissued patents.

*Excerpted from the *Annual Report of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs for the Year, Ended March 31, 1977*.

Patent Appeal Board

The Patent Appeal Board reviews, on request to the Commissioner, final rejections of applications for the grant of patents and for the registration of industrial designs. The Board may hold formal hearings as part of the review procedure, if requested. The Board's findings and recommendations are made to the Commissioner for approval.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Patents</i>			
Rejections affirmed	38	42	61
Rejections reversed	8	8	7
Otherwise disposed of	28	35	13
Pending	50	66	138
<i>Industrial Designs</i>			
Rejections affirmed	2	4	2
Rejections reversed	1	0	1

Compulsory Licences

The Commissioner of Patents may grant compulsory licences for the use of a patented invention that relates to a food or medicine, or that is considered "abused" by not being "worked" as defined in the Patent Act. The following table shows receipts and disposals of applications to the Commissioner for compulsory licences to use patented inventions.

Applications filed under Section 67 of the act were made on the grounds of the abuse of patent rights by the patent owner. Those filed under Section 41(4) were for licences to import or manufacture patented prescription medicines.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Section 67</i>			
Applications received	2	2	—
Licences granted	1	—	—
Licences refused	1	—	—
Applications withdrawn	—	1	2
Applications pending	2	3	1
<i>Section 41(4)</i>			
Applications received	36	24	36
Licences granted	22	22	2
Licences refused	—	—	—
Applications withdrawn	1	3	—
Applications pending	27	26	34

II. Industrial Designs

The Copyright and Industrial Design Office administers, *inter alia*, the Industrial Design Act and the Regulations thereunder.

The outward appearance of an article of manufacture—its shape, pattern or ornamentation—may be registered as an industrial design. Registration of a new design under the Industrial Design Act gives to the registered owner sole rights to use the design in

Canada for a period of five years renewable for one further period of five years.

During the year, the Copyright and Industrial Design Office began and completed a revision of a major segment of its data base of industrial designs to simplify searching by agents and the general public. The Office also began updating its administration of the Industrial Design Act in the light of judicial decisions concerning industrial designs.

Transactions of the Copyright and Industrial Design Office from 1974-75 to 1976-77

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Industrial Designs</i>			
Applications received	1,501	1,627	1,680
Designs registered	1,371	1,467	1,402
Registrations renewed	672	735	724
Assignments recorded	223	286	242

III. Trade Marks

The Trade Marks Office is responsible for the administration of the Trade Marks Act. Applications for trade marks are examined and proceed to registration unless the mark applied for is an apt word for use by all traders or confusingly similar to marks already registered in Canada, in which event the application is refused. A newly registered mark remains on the register for an initial period of 15 years. Before a trade mark is licensed an application for registered user should be applied for at the Trade Marks Office.

Trade mark applications are advertised in the weekly issues of the *Trade Marks Journal* to enable persons to oppose any marks which they feel may interfere with their existing rights. The Office maintains a public search room for the public to refer to its registers and indexes of registered marks and users.

Transactions of the Trade Marks Branch

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Trade mark applications filed	10,615	12,414	12,849
Trade mark applications advertised	9,049	8,180	7,906
Trade mark registrations	7,997	7,086	6,996
Registered user applications filed	9,186	8,489	8,888
Registered users registered	4,973	6,347	6,902
Registered user registrations cancelled	818	2,065	2,371
Transfer applications filed	4,877	3,877	4,667
Transfers registered	6,404	3,412	6,267
Trade mark registrations renewed	3,178	3,221	3,213
Trade mark registrations expunged	1,706	5,521	3,045

IV. Technical Advisory Services Branch

The Technical Advisory Services Branch continued to increase public awareness of patents, trade marks, copyrights and industrial design. Through its participation in nine industrial exhibitions, the Branch reached about 116,000 Canadians. Various aspects of intellectual property were explained to some 1,375 persons through lectures and audio-visual presentations at 29 institutions, including universities, community colleges and professional associations. During the year, the Branch participated in six industrial seminars attended by industrialists, scientists and librarians. In the course of these, the Branch was able to exchange information with about 300 seminar participants. The Branch also gave 21 interviews to the press, including radio and television.

V. Research and International Affairs Branch

Drafting continued on the recommended revisions to the Trade Marks Act. Research into the field of industrial design also continued.

In June 1976, the *Working Paper on Patent Law Revision* was released as the second in a series of four working papers to update and revise intellectual property legislation on patents, trade marks, copyright and industrial design. Reactions, briefs and submissions received in response to the working paper were studied.

The Branch began to develop and analyze the economic aspects of intellectual property policies. Representatives of the Branch were also active in revising the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of which Canada is a signatory.

FRANCE

Activities of the National Institute of Industrial Property in 1977*

Patents

INPI's patent activities may be summarized by the following data:

	1977	1976	%
Patent filings	39,978	39,890	+ 0.2
including utility certificates	307	410	-25
Requests for documentary searches (referred to IIB)	33,791	30,851	+ 9.5
Notification of preliminary draft documentary reports	29,745	27,744	+ 7.2
Notification of second draft documentary reports	23,981	28,900	-17
Publication of applications	39,778	39,164	+ 1.5
Grant of patents	31,045	29,754	+ 4.3
including utility certificates (applied for or resulting from the conversion of patent applications)	7,858	6,351	+23.5

After having fallen since 1973, filings have levelled off since 1975. For 1977, a slight increase is to be noted in filings of French origin, whereas foreign filings have dropped slightly.

The number of patents kept in force, whatever the year of filing, also shows a degree of stabilization since 1975. There were some 349,000 of them at the close of 1977.

Trademarks and Service Marks

Trademarks are governed by the Law of December 31, 1964¹ (amended by the Law of June 30, 1975), which introduced an examination of the legal validity of the filed sign prior to registration of the mark. In addition to the filing procedures established by national regulations, there also exists possibilities under:

- (i) the Franco-Italian Agreement of January 8, 1955, under which French and Italian nationals may obtain registration of their marks in the other country by means of a simple extension of the filing made in their country of origin;
- (ii) the Madrid Agreement of April 14, 1891, under which a single filing with WIPO enables protection to be obtained in the 24 member countries of the corresponding Union.

The activities concerning marks are reflected in the following figures:

MARKS FILED

	1977	1976	%
1. Marks filed by persons resident in France	29,611	28,096	+5.38
2. Marks filed by persons resident abroad	6,987	7,426	-6.28
3. Total of filings made in France	36,598	35,522	+3.02

* This report is excerpted from INPI's Activity Report for 1977.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1965, p. 83.

MARKS FILED (continued)

	1977	1976	%
4. Foreign marks from WIPO	8,306	7,957	+4.38
5. Franco-Italian marks from Italy	0	125	
6. Total of marks resulting from international agreements	8,306	8,082	+2.76
7. Overall total	44,903	43,604	+2.97

OPERATIONS IN RESPECT OF MARKS

	1977	1976	%
Examined	43,294	35,976	+14.78
Notified	2,195	1,546	+41.97
Rejected	1,560	1,923	-23.26
Registered	32,662	31,609	+ 3.33
Published	35,105	25,978	+35.13

OTHER ACTIVITIES

	1977	1976	%
Searches	6,824	7,377	-8.10
International marks transmitted to WIPO	1,828	1,944	-6.34

Industrial Designs

The number of registered industrial designs is growing despite the fact that the number of filings has dropped (4,017 as against 4,145 in 1976). This is explained by the fact that one filing may contain from between one and 100 designs and there may be a considerable resultant variation in the number of registered designs although the number of filings remains relatively stable from one year to the next.

Number of Designs Filed	1977	1976	%
- with the secretariats of the conciliation boards	11,176	9,576	+16.70
- with the registries:			
of the commercial courts	1,893	2,004	- 5.53
of the first instance courts	360	619	-41.84
TOTAL	13,429	12,199	+10.02

Filings are made with the secretariats of the conciliation boards and the registries of the commercial and civil courts. 3,335 filings were transmitted to INPI in

1977 for the 25-year period of secrecy or for publication. This represented 1,035 designs kept secret and 6,180 designs published. Although the number of *Soleau* envelopes has changed little—less than 2% for 8,786 units—the number of extensions for 10 years has dropped by 15% to a total of 2,032, thus suggesting that the initial 5-year term of protection corresponds quite well to the public's needs.

	1977	1976	%
Deposits transmitted to INPI	3,335	3,274	+1.85
Designs published	6,180	6,309	-2
Designs kept secret for 25 years	1,035	1,015	+2
Identity certificates	1,287	1,129	+12
Perforated <i>Soleau</i> envelopes	8,786	8,966	2

National Patent and Trademark Registers

The National Patent and Trademark Registers governed by the Patent Law of January 2, 1968,² and the Trademark Law of December 31, 1964, contain entries of the instruments transmitting, assigning or modifying rights deriving from a patent or a mark, made at the request of the owner of the rights or, *ex officio*, following a court decision.

Entries have effect with respect to third parties and are published in the Official Bulletin of Industrial Property.

In 1977, entries were made with regard to 10,229 patents (1976: 8,424, or +22%) and 13,489 trademarks (1976: 15,254, or -12%).

Notifications of the lapse of patent rights numbered 42,392 (1976: 47,776, or -12%).

International Transfer of Technology

INPI records the statements made by French firms that have signed contracts with foreign firms in respect of industrial property: acquisition or assigning of patents, trademarks, designs, manufacturing licenses, payments of the costs for studies and technical assistance.

The declaration of such contracts and annual notification of the corresponding transactions (before March 31 of the following year) were made obligatory by Decree 70-441 of May 26, 1970. Proof that the

² See *Industrial Property*, 1968, p. 67.

contracts have been registered with INPI has to be provided to the approved agents before any currency can be made available.

Each year INPI draws up statistics based on this information. These statistics show that, although trade in patents and licenses still shows a deficit, revenue from studies and technical assistance abroad continues to expand. The growth in revenue from this sector has permitted an improvement in the degree of coverage of expenditure in the whole field of technical exchanges.

The activities in this field are reflected in the following figures:

PATENTS AND LICENSES

	Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit	Coverage (%)
	(in millions of francs)			
1972	1,147	552	595	48.1
1973	1,340	570	770	42.5
1974	1,562	819	743	52.4
1975	1,650	845	805	51.2
1976	2,092	870	1,222	41.6
1977	2,207	1,006	1,201	45.6

STUDIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

	Expenditure	Revenue	Surplus	Coverage (%)
	(in millions of francs)			
1972	539	556	17	103.15
1973	548	731	183	133.39
1974	730	1,065	335	145.89
1975	705	1,120	415	158.87
1976	1,104	1,658	554	150.18
1977	1,160	2,073	913	178.71

NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS

Type of Declaration	Number of Declarations Concerning			
	Purchases Abroad (Expenditure)		Sales Abroad (Revenue)	
	1977	1976	1977	1976
New contract	857	788	440	451
Modification or renewal of earlier contracts	214	236	84	78
TOTAL	1,071	1,024	524	529

BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES

Country	Number of Declarations Relating to		
	Total	Purchases Abroad (Expenditure)	Sales Abroad (Revenue)
United States of America ..	332	274	58
Switzerland	207	177	30
Germany, Federal Republic of	186	150	36
United Kingdom	148	121	27
Belgium	76	52	24
Japan	71	30	41
Italy	86	44	42
Spain	55	17	38
Other countries	434	206	228

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Other countries	434	206	228

Documentation

(a) INPI's publications comprise, in addition to the patent applications, the patents themselves, the various editions of the *Official Bulletin of Industrial Property (BOPI)*: lists and patent abstracts, marks, industrial designs and statistics, together with the annual tables of published patent applications and marks, and industrial designs filed.

The *Industrial Property Documentary Bulletin (PIBD)* continues to appear twice a month.

(b) The *Legal File* has grown by some 4,000 index cards which have been sent ready-classified to INPI's regional centers in Lyons and Marseilles and to the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) in Strasbourg.

(c) The *Industrial Property Law Data Bank* now contains almost 7,000 decisions of patent case law. The number of decisions concerning trademarks has grown from 2,400 to 2,600. Trademark case law prior to 1922 is currently being indexed but will not be

incorporated into the documentation at the University of Montpellier until 1978 when a thousand judgments and decisions will have been indexed.

Legislative Activities

(a) In 1977, the *Patent Law of January 2, 1968*, was revised. On November 24, the National Assembly adopted the draft law which had been examined by the Industrial Property Council in January and February.

(b) On July 1, 1977, the Official Journal published Law No. 77,681 of June 30, 1977, authorizing ratification of the *Community Patent Convention*, signed at Luxembourg on December 15, 1975, and also the laws on the application in France of the *PCT* (Law No. 77,682 of June 30, 1977) and of the *European Patent Convention* (Law No. 77,683 of June 30, 1977). France deposited its instrument of ratification of the European Patent Convention on July 1, 1977. The Convention entered into force on October 7, 1977, and was published in the Official Journal on October 16, 1977 (Decree No. 77 1151 of September 27, 1977). On November 29, 1977, France deposited its instrument of ratification of the *PCT*, which entered into force on January 24, 1978, and took effect with regard to France, under Article 63 of the Treaty, on February 25, 1978.

Preparation of the decrees provided for by the laws on the application of the *PCT* and the European Patent Convention was put in hand on publication of the two texts.

International Activities

(a) As regards the international agreements set up within the WIPO framework, INPI participated in the yearly meeting, held in October 1977, of the Interim Committee for the application of the *PCT* of June 19, 1970, the purpose of which is to set up an international procedure for filing applications.

(b) A diplomatic conference for the revision of the *Nice Agreement*, of June 15, 1957, Concerning the International Classification of Marks, was held in Geneva in May 1977. The Deputy Director of INPI signed the revised text of the Agreement and the Final Act of the Conference in the name of the French Government. INPI also participates in the working group examining the amendments to be made to the list of goods and services.

(c) As the outcome of work done in 1973 following developments in the use made by technology of microorganisms, a diplomatic conference was held in Budapest, at which 29 States were represented. The Conference adopted on April 28, 1977, a *Treaty on*

the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

(d) The work of the Interim Committee of the *European Patent Organisation* continued up to September 12, 1977, the date of the tenth and final session of the Committee. Prior to that, the Committee had met in March and June and its working groups and subgroups had held more than ten meetings.

At the meeting of September 12, the Interim Committee noted that seven of the 16 States that had signed the European Patent Convention (Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland) had deposited their instruments of ratification, meaning that the Convention would enter into force on October 7, 1977. The Interim Committee has thus completed its work.

(e) At its constitutive meeting on December 3, 1976, the *Interim Committee for the Community Patent* decided to set up three working groups to deal with the Special Departments that are to process Community patents within the EPO, with procedures before these departments and with legal matters, and with the measures to be taken to unify contentious matters concerning validity (a responsibility of the Special Departments under the Convention) and of infringement (which the Convention leaves to national jurisdiction).

Working Groups I and II held only one meeting in 1977, on September 1 and October 24, respectively, devoted to the practical organization of work and the distribution of tasks between the various delegations.

Working Group III, on the other hand, met three times, on January 24, June 13 and 14 and October 25 and 26. Two conflicting approaches to the unification of contentious matters were discussed in the Working Groups. One approach was to set up a Community first instance and appeals jurisdiction competent to deal with validity and infringement of Community patents; the second favored leaving this competence to national jurisdictions as regards the first instance and to deal with appeals only at Community level. This second solution was chosen as the working hypothesis.

(f) The *Community Trademark Working Group* set up under the aegis of the EC Commission met five times in 1977, four of the meetings being devoted to the first reading of certain articles of a preliminary draft text. The question of the legal form of the instrument instituting the Community trademark, whether international convention or regulation, has not yet been resolved at this point in the progress of work. The Industrial Property Council pronounced on February 15, 1977, in favor of an international convention.

(g) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) convened the second

session of the *Group of Governmental Experts on the Role of the Industrial Property System in the Transfer of Technology*. Its work was mainly devoted to examining the effect of trademarks on the development process in the developing countries.

(h) INPI was also involved in the preparation of the French delegation's positions in the UNCTAD negotiations on the elaboration of a *Code of conduct for technology transfer*.

(i) As regards cooperation with developing countries, INPI has given its support, since its creation in 1962, to the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), whose headquarters are in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and which administers the common industrial property system of a number of French-speaking African States. 1977 saw the continuation of technical aid in the printing of OAPI's publications. INPI participated, as an observer, in the two meetings of the African Organization's Administrative Council, the first of which was held in Bangui, Central African Empire, in February 1977 and the second in Cotonou, Dahomey, in December of the same year. INPI also

received, through WIPO, trainees from Benin, Cameroon, Upper Volta and Mali.

(j) Relations with the Socialist economy countries continued in 1977. The Joint Franco-Soviet Patent and Licenses Committee held its ninth meeting in Baku from September 1 to 12, 1977, at which a work program up to 1980 was established. A reciprocal agreement exists with China in respect of trademarks. Following a meeting in December 1976, at which INPI participated, the idea was noted of also signing an agreement as regards the protection of inventions. This matter was examined during talks leading to the signature on January 21, 1978, of a Scientific and Technical Agreement, which makes room for this possibility. In addition, contacts have been established with the Hungarian Government with a view to setting up an industrial property working group reporting to the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement on the Development of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation of November 25, 1974, signed by Hungary and France.

News Items

BRAZIL

President of the National Institute of Industrial Property

We have been informed that Dr. A.C. Bandeira has been appointed President of the National Institute of Industrial Property.

JAPAN

Director General of the Japanese Patent Office

We have been informed that Mr. Yoshio Kawahara has been appointed Director General of the Japanese Patent Office.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Director General of the Office of Patents

We have been informed that Mr. Sang-Sub Lee has been appointed Director General of the Office of Patents.

Book Reviews

Technology Transfer Practice of International Firms, edited by F. R. Bradbury, with the collaboration of H. Stout and J. Woodward. Sijthoff & Noordhoff, Alphen aan Rijn (Netherlands), 1978. — 312 pages.

This work consists of the proceedings and case studies presented at a forum on technology transfer sponsored by the Technology Group of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at the University of Stirling, Scotland, in December 1976.

The transfer of technology—or know-how—is a subject of great technical and political importance; it is also the subject of intense debate as those who lack know-how seek access to it at minimum cost. In the view of the editor of this work, the result seems to be an endless discussion of principles with little substantial resolution of the problems.

In order to break out of the sterile confines of debate about principle, the sponsors of this forum presented and discussed detailed studies of the actual technology transfer operations of important multinational firms. Eight studies, each presented in a very interesting manner and containing a great deal of revealing information, are included in this work. They deal with the following: low density polyethylene technology; telecommunications; earth-moving equipment; the development of industries in India; business machines; pharmaceuticals; electric motor manufacturing technology; and the ammonia-based fertilizer industry in India. In addition, the Technology Group's views on the favorable conditions for the effective and equitable transfer of know-how are presented in an appendix.

This work will provide much useful information to everyone, especially those involved in the making of policy, concerned with the transfer of technology.

JAE

The Protection of Industrial Designs, by G. Myrants. McGraw-Hill Book Company Ltd., London, 1977. — 211 pages.

Although industrial designs may be protected in the United Kingdom by a registration procedure which has been in existence for more than 150 years, they are, according to the author of this work, the least well understood of all the different forms of industrial property. In an effort to rectify this situation the author, an eminent practitioner, has created a reference manual which provides a practical understanding of the various aspects of design registration and protection.

This work, although addressed to the layman, should nevertheless be of great value to any attorney needing a simplified and easily understandable explanation of British design law and practice.

JAE

Patent Licensing in Europe, by B. I. Cawthra. Butterworths, London, 1978. — 256 pages.

As the author points out in the preface to this work, his aim is "to trace the development of the patent licensing system in Europe and to provide a commentary on the clauses likely to be included in patent license agreements for those entering into such agreements and their advisors."

This work therefore treats, on three different levels (national, Community and international), all aspects of patent licensing and the problems related thereto, such as exclusive and nonexclusive rights, export bans or territorial restrictions, exhaustion of rights,

typing clauses, know-how, price fixing, etc. These questions are dealt with in an exhaustive manner and are supported by clear and precise references to the pertinent legislative or regulatory texts and to the applicable case law.

GRW

La répression de la concurrence déloyale en Allemagne, by D. Reimer in collaboration with F.-K. Beier and D. Baumann. Editions Economica, Paris, 1978. — 1036 pages.

The Max-Planck Institute in Munich was commissioned by the Commission of the EEC to undertake a study on the repression of unfair competition in the Member States of the EEC. The volumes of this study concerning Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg, as well as a volume on comparative law, have already appeared. This work constitutes Volume III of this study. Thanks to Dr. D. Reimer, in collaboration with F.-K. Beier, author of the chapter on indications of source, and Dr. D. Baumann, author of the French translation, this work constitutes the first exhaustive analysis in the French language of German unfair competition law. It covers, in particular, all of the case law relating to the various practices which constitute unfair competition, such as exploiting the renown of another, comparative and personal advertising, the non-authorized use of geographical indications or attacking the reputation of an enterprise. The work is accompanied by a French translation of the relevant laws and decrees and by an alphabetical index permitting easy retrieval of specific information.

GRW

La tutela del brevetto per invenzione — Ambito e limiti, by F. Benussi. Giuffrè ed., Milano, 1978. — 171 pages.

As the author points out in his preface, this work studies the scope and the limits not of letters patent, but of the subject matter of the invention and, more precisely, of the inventive idea which forms the basis thereof. It does so taking into account two needs to be considered, that is the necessary recognition of inventive activity on the one hand and, on the other, the interest that third parties have in knowing, with precision, the limits of the exclusive right.

Within this framework, the author analyzes the case law and doctrine of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland and, of course, Italy—the analysis of the legislation of which permits him to brilliantly develop the hypothesis that a legal asset exists prior to the grant of the patent. Finally, the last chapter of this work analyzes the provisions relating to this theory which appear in the European Patent Convention, in particular Article 69, and in the interpretive Protocol to this Article.

This analysis, which is based on a rich bibliography, should interest all those who, familiar with the language of Dante, are interested in the foundation of patent law as well as in the harmonization thereof.

GRW

La protezione del nome commerciale straniero in Italia (e cenni sulla sua protezione all'estero), by M. Cartella. Giuffrè ed., Milano, 1978. — 253 pages.

The problems concerning the protection of foreign trade names and comparable indications (slogans, signs, etc.) are of an ever-growing interest as a result of the universalization of trade and the

progressive standardization of Western European law. In this regard, the work of M. Cartella, which analyzes notably the regulations of the national legislation of different countries and the endeavors at harmonization at both the European and worldwide levels, is of unquestionable interest and should aid in the search for solutions to the difficulties that jurists as well as industrialists and tradesmen are presently encountering.

GRW

Le droit européen des brevets d'invention, by P. Mathély. Librairies du Journal des notaires et des avocats, Paris, 1978. — 466 pages.

As the preface by J. B. van Benthem, President of the European Patent Office, points out, the reputation of the author of this work, *Maître* Paul Mathély, is beyond question. An eminent attorney, professor and Rapporteur General of IAPIP, *Maître* Mathély's uncontested authority, not only in France but throughout Europe and the world, is of long duration.

As the European Patent Convention entered into force only in June 1978, European patent law is a recent creation. It is therefore necessary for all those who are interested in industrial property to become familiar with this new law. It is to this need that the present work responds—and it does so in a most authoritative manner, especially since its author, as Rapporteur General of IAPIP, participated from the beginning in the work which led to the realization of the Convention.

This manual is composed of eight parts and analyzes:

- the history and the conditions concerning the creation of European patent law;
- the organizational structure of the European Patent Organisation;
- the European rules on patentability;
- the European patent law;
- the procedure for the grant of a European patent;
- the rights conferred by a European patent;
- the reasons and procedure for the nullification of a European patent; and
- the linkage between the European system and the existing national and international systems, in particular the system established by the PCT.

Through this work the reader will be able to familiarize himself with the sense, the scope and the mode of application of the Munich Convention. As a result of its in-depth analysis of the law, it constitutes an essential manual not only for the student but, because of its in-depth analysis of specific problems, also for the well-seasoned practitioner. Furthermore, as the author of the preface points out, this work will also please all those who love the French language and believe that eloquence is the home where great thought resides.

GRW

Cinquante cas de publicité mensongère, by P.-F. Divier and D. Andrei. Librairies techniques, Paris, 1978. — 292 pages.

This work analyzes 50 typical cases of misleading advertising which were the subject of legal decisions in France involving the most recent French laws, including that of January 10, 1978. Each decision is reproduced and commented upon by the authors, who argue very strongly in favor of the protection of the consumer.

Indexes are provided which permit the reader to refer to the types of products or services or texts and cases sought. Moreover, an ingenious checklist aids all those interested in determining whether or not an advertisement falls outside the scope of the law.

GRW

Selection of New Publications

ALESKSEEV (G.M.). *Avizhenie izobretatelei i racionalizatorov v SSSR, 1917-1977*. Mysl, Moskva, 1977. — 237 p.

ARTEMIEV (E.I.) and KRAVETS (L.G.). *Izobretenia, uroven tehniki, upravlenie* (2nd ed.). Izd-vo Ekonomika, Moskva, 1977. — 236 p.

AZEMA (J.). *Les arrêts Centrafarm et la libre circulation des médicaments*. Droit et Pharmacie, Paris, 1977, 2 vols. — 370 sheets.

BAUDENBACHER (C.). *Suggestivwerbung und Lauterkeitsrecht*. Schulthess, Zürich, 1978. — 187 p.

BAYLOS CORROZA (H.). *Tratado de derecho industrial*. Civitas, Madrid, 1978. — 1061 p.

BLANCO WHITE (T.A.), JACOB (R.) and DAVIES (J.D.). *Patents, Trade Marks, Copyright and Industrial Designs*. Sweet and Maxwell, London, 1978. — 178 p.

BLOK (P.). *Patentrettens konsumtionsprincip — Patentmonopol og fri konkurrence i national ret og faellesmarkedsret*. Juristforbundets Forlag, København, 1974. — 407 p.

BOGATIKH (E.A.) and LEVCHENKO (V.I.). *Patentnoe pravo — Kapitalisticheskikh i razbibaushchikhsia gosudarstv*. Iuridicheskaya Literatura, Moskva, 1978. — 199 p.

BRANDMAIR (L.). *Die freiwillige Selbstkontrolle der Werbung*. Carl Heymanns Verlag, Köln (etc.), 1978. — 277 p.

BRETT (H.). *The Patents Act 1977 — An Introductory Guide*. ESC Publishing, Oxford, 1978. — 84 p.

BRETT (H.). *The United Kingdom Patents Act 1977*. ESC Publishing, Oxford, 1978. — 324 p.

BROCHON (M.). *Echanges techniques — Stratégies de l'innovation et du savoir-faire technologique*. SDM Publications, Neuilly, 1977. — 301 p.

BUDŹINSKI (F.). *Wynalazki, patentij i rozwój gospodarczy*. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa, 1977. — 195 p.

CARLMAN (H.). *Patent — Administrativ patentpraxis i Sverige*. Patent och Registreringsverket, Stockholm, 1978. — 338 p.

Current Developments in Patent Law. Practising Law Institute, New York, 1978. — 430 p.

Current Developments in Trademark Law and Unfair Competition. Practising Law Institute, New York, 1978. — 279 p.

DEMARET (P.). *Patents, Territorial Restrictions and EEC Law*. Verlag Chemie, New York, 1978. — 133 p.

Der Weg zum europäischen Patent — Leitfaden für Anmelder. EPA, München, 1978. — 63 p.

EEC Competition Law. Ed. by Barlo Beckerleg. ESC Publishing, Oxford, 1978. — 154 p.

FRAULOB (W.). *Neuregelung des internationalen Patentrechts*. Weka-Verlag, Kissing, 1978. — 181 p.

GRZYBOWSKI (S.) and KOPFF (A.). *Prawo wynalazcze*. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa, 1978. — 540 p.

HAERTEL (K.). *Europäisches Patentübereinkommen — Textausgabe mit Einführung und Sachregister* (2. Aufl.). Carl Heymanns Verlag, Köln (etc.), 1978. — 275 p.

HARVEY (B.W.). *The Law of Consumer Protection and Fair Trading*. Butterworths, London, 1978. — 327 p.

HEPP (D.). *Handbuch des Lizenzgeschäfts — Band 1: Lizenzverträge*. VIR Verlag Industrie und Recht, Wil, 1978. — looseleaf sheets.

KORAM (V.). *An Introductory Guide to EEC Competition Law and Practice*. ESC Publishing, Oxford, 1978. — 142 p.

Les perspectives d'un droit communautaire en matière de dessins et modèles industriels. Université des sciences sociales, Grenoble, 1978. — 200 p.

Lizenzen — Ökonomische und juristische Probleme des Innenhandels. Herausg. von Willi Linden. Martin-Luther Universität, Halle-Wittenberg, 1978. — 231 p.

MATSUNAGA (Y.). *Successful Licensing to and from Japan*. Nihon Brain Corp., Tokyo. — 212 p.

MAYER (M.). *Patentrecht und Umweltschutz*. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/Main (etc.), 1978. — 263 p.

New Laws of Patents and Trademarks of Korea. Patent Dae Suk, Suh, Seoul, 1974. — 106 p.

NIRK (R.) and BRUCHHAUSEN (K.). *Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht*. Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf, and W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, 1975. — 168 p.

OLENDER (K.). *Patentowanie wynalazków — Taktyka, organizacja, praktyka*. Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne, Warszawa, 1978. — 264. p.

PHILLIPS (J.). *Employees' Inventions and the Patents Act 1977*. Kenneth Mason, Havant, Hampshire, 1978. — 52 p.

SCHADE (J.). *Geschäfte an der Haustür durch unbestellte Vertreter*. Carl Heymanns Verlag, Köln (etc.), 1978. — 168 p.

STOLARSKA (W.). *Model badania efektywności licencji*. Pánstwowo Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa, 1978. — 103 p.

SZAWAJA (J.). *Pravo wynalazcze*. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warszawa, 1978. — 455 p.

Technology Transfer and Development — An Historical and Geographical Perspective. Ed. by Driscoll (R.E.) and Wallender (H.W.). Fund for Multinational Management Education in cooperation with Council of America, New York, 1974/75. — 307 p.

THOMANN (F.H.). *Patentrecht*. Schulthess, Zürich, 1978. — 384 p.

VIERHEILIG (W.). *Grenzen der Massgeblichkeit der Verkehrsauffassung im Warenzeichenrecht*. C. H. Beck, München, 1977. — 155 p.

Werbung für Markenartikel — Auswirkungen auf Markttransparenz und Preise. Teil A: Blume (O.), Müller (G.); Teil B: Röper (B.); Mitarb.: Heiduk (G.), Heuwing (M.), Kaempf (B.), Marfeld (R.), Wassenberg (G.). O. Schwartz, Göttingen, 1976. — 608 p.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1979

September 11 to 14 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries

September 17 to 20 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Copyright) — Working Group on Support to National Authors and Performers

September 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, 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)

October 5 (Geneva) — PCT Users Meeting

October 15 to 26 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts

October 18 and 19 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)

October 22, 23 and 30 (Paris) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

October 24 to 26 and 31 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)

November 5 to 9 (Buenos Aires) — Development Cooperation (Copyright) — Latin American Seminar on Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)

November 26 to December 13 (Madrid) — Diplomatic Conference on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (convened jointly with Unesco)

November 27 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Group of Experts on Computer Software

December 3 to 6 (Geneva) — Working Group on Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection

December 10 to 14 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

1980

January 7 to 9 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Copyright) — Working Group on the Protection of Folklore (convened jointly with Unesco)

January 28 to February 1 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on the Model Statutes of the Societies of Authors (convened jointly with Unesco)

February 4 to March 4 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference

UPOV Meetings

1979

September 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

September 25 to 27 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Forest Trees

October 16 and 19 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council

November 12 to 14 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

November 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Industrial Property

1979

European Patent Organisation: September 12 to 14, November 27 to 29 (Munich) — Administrative Council

European Communities:

Working Group of the Commission of the European Communities for the Community Trade Mark:

September 17 to 20, November 5 to 7, December 10 to 13 (Brussels)

Inter-American Industrial Property Association: September 10 to 14 (Bogota) — Sixth Congress

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: September 23 to 28 (Toronto) — Executive Committee

International League Against Unfair Competition: September 9 to 12 (Prague) — Working Session (*Journées d'Etudes*)

United States Trademark Association: November 11 to 13 (London) — USTA Forum on "Trademark Law and Practice in the United States".

