

Industrial Property

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
Sw.fr. 125.-
Each monthly issue:
Sw.fr. 12.-

21st Year - No. 2
February 1982

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Contents

| | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU | | |
| - The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1981 | 47 | |
| INTERNATIONAL UNIONS | | |
| - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Withdrawal by Luxembourg of its Declaration Concerning Chapter II | 78 | |
| - Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol | | |
| I. Signatory States; Signature by Tunisia | 78 | |
| II. Ratification: Kenya | 78 | |
| WIPO MEETINGS | | |
| - Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO | 79 | |
| - WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) | 81 | |
| - International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union. Committee for Technical Cooperation | 85 | |
| - International Patent Classification (IPC) Union. Committee of Experts | 86 | |
| ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS | | |
| - International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys | 87 | |
| GENERAL STUOIES | | |
| - New Legislation in Argentina: The Law on Trademarks and Designations and the Law on the Transfer of Technology (E.O. Aracama Zorraquin) | 88 | |
| - Corrigendum | 98 | |
| NEWS FROM INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES | | |
| - Ireland | 98 | |
| - Zimbabwe | 100 | |
| NEWS ITEMS | | |
| - African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) | 101 | |
| - Netherlands | 101 | |
| - Philippines | 101 | |
| CALENOAR OF MEETINGS | | 101 |
| INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES | | |
| - <i>Editor's Note</i> | | |
| - ARGENTINA | | |
| Law on Trademarks and Designations (No. 22,362 of December 26, 1980) | Text 3-001 | |
| Decree No. 558/81 Regulating Law No. 22,362 on Trademarks and Designations (of March 24, 1981) | Text 3-002 | |
| Law on the Transfer of Technology (No. 22,426 of March 12, 1981) | Text 6-001 | |
| Decree No. 580/81 Regulating Law No. 22,426 on the Transfer of Technology (of March 25, 1981) | Text 6-002 | |
| - MULTILATERAL TREATIES | | |
| Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization, Constituting A Revision of the Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property (of March 2, 1977) (replacement sheets) | Text 1-005 | |

© WIPO 1982

Any reproduction of official notes or reports, articles and translations of laws or agreements published in this review is authorized only with the prior consent of WIPO.

ISSN 0019-8625

World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1981*

Introduction

The following introduction by the Director General to his report on activities presented to the Governing Bodies in November 1981 is reproduced in full.

"The last session of the General Assembly of WIPO took place two years ago, and I shall try, in a few words, to give an overall picture of the main events that took place within the framework of the International Bureau during that period.

"There are various ways of classifying those events.

"In my present introductory remarks, I shall distinguish between three groups of events: those relating to the treaties administered by WIPO, those of primary interest to developing countries and those of general interest to all countries.

"Naturally, this grouping of the events is not perfect since there is a considerable degree of overlap among the three groups.

"First, then, let me mention the events concerning our treaties.

"As far as treaty-making is concerned, the most important events were the two sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention. The first took place in Geneva in February and March 1980, the second took place in Nairobi in September and October 1981. The goals of the Diplomatic Conference are novel in their nature, and it is not surprising that at least one more session will be needed to complete the work. The goals are novel because—instead of making international obligations more stringent, as has been the aim of all the revisions during the last hundred years—the goal now is to introduce special measures for the benefit of developing countries and provisions of interest to the Soviet Union and some other Socialist countries. If one considers that the very notion of developing country originated in the sixties and that the Soviet Union became a member of the Paris Union in 1965, it is obvious that the problems to be solved now were unknown to all the previous conferences of revision and were barely perceptible on the horizon of the Stockholm Conference of 1967. The number of the member States has also more than dou-

bled since the Second World War, which, in itself, makes consensus more difficult and more cumbersome. In other words, the stresses are far greater than before, and it would be unfair to compare the task of previous revision conferences with the task of the revision conference now in progress. But if the latter succeeds, as we all hope, membership in the Paris Union will be particularly important. The cohesion of the Union, if not its continuance in the long run, is at stake, and it is obviously in the interest of all States, developed or developing, market economy or Socialist, that the vitality of the Union be secured for the future.

"Turning now to treaties other than the Paris Convention, the past two years saw the entry into force of two new treaties concluded in the seventies: the Budapest Treaty and the Trademark Registration Treaty. The former has already 12 members and is undoubtedly viable. The latter has so far only five members and its viability is still in doubt. It would require ratification by the United States of America, the prime promoter of the conclusion of the TRT, or Japan, or one of the major Western European countries, to bring the TRT out of its prolonged incubation period.

"The success of the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the Madrid Agreement is to be measured also by the number of cases in which each of them is used. The number of international patent applications under the PCT shows a constant but relatively modest increase, and the absolute figure—approximately 300 applications per month at the present time—is but a small fraction of the number of cases in which the PCT is undoubtedly useful and should be used. What is the reason for not using it more frequently? I think it is mainly unfamiliarity with the system and/or fear of anything new. One of the most urgent tasks of the International Bureau is to convince potential users of the PCT to use it. We shall continue to make as much publicity for the PCT as our financial resources and our imagination permit.

"The number of international trademark registrations showed a slight increase in each of the two years over the preceding year and is around 1,000 per month. It is still below the record year of the early seventies but substantial increases are unlikely as long as the number of the member States remains stationary.

"That completes what I wanted to say about our treaties, and I come now to our activities of primary interest to developing countries.

"The volume of these activities was at least 50% above the volume in the preceding biennium. The reason for which such a very considerable increase was

* This article describes the main activities of WIPO as such (as distinguished from those of the Unions administered by WIPO) in 1981. The main activities of the Unions will be covered in articles to be published in later issues of *Industrial Property* and *Copyright*.

possible is the fact that we received more direct aid given by ten or so developed countries and that we had more access to UNDP funding than in earlier years. The result, when compared with the size of WIPO, is quite impressive. During the said two-year period we gave advice to some 65 countries, at their own request, on modernizing existing or drafting new industrial property or copyright legislation. During the same period, we provided fellowships for more than 350 nationals of developing countries and organized or cosponsored some 50 training courses and seminars for such persons. The funds for those fellowships, courses and seminars come from our budget or from outside sources or from a combination of both.

"There are also other forms of direct service to developing countries. Among them are the establishment of patent documentation centers, modernizing of the administration of intellectual property laws, furnishing search reports on the state of the art for a given technical problem, teaching intellectual property law, affording easier access to works protected by copyright, protecting works of folklore.

"We try to satisfy every request for technical assistance we receive. For budgetary reasons, our assistance is not always as substantial as it should be, but so far no request from any developing country has remained unanswered, although—in some instances—the answer was incomplete.

"The continuation of this activity is absolutely essential for the survival and extension of orderly international relations in our field. Many developing countries have very little experience in the fields of patents and copyright. Without training, without information, without advice—generously given, whenever requested—the prospects for worldwide protection would be bleak indeed.

"And now a few words about our activities of general interest to all our member States. Such activities extend to the fields of both industrial property and copyright.

"In the field of industrial property, there are the so-called 'registration activities'—activities primarily under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement—and the so-called 'international classification activities.' The latter are concerned with inventions, goods and services for the purposes of registration of marks, figurative elements of marks and industrial designs. In order to remain meaningful, these classifications are under constant review, failing which they would rapidly become out of date.

"Then, still in the field of industrial property, there are all the activities that concern patent information and patent documentation. Here, too, keeping up with technological and scientific development is an obvious necessity. These activities secure close contact, exchange of up-to-date information and practical cooperation among patent offices. The manifold tasks of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information illustrate my point.

"Then there are the studies and discussions which are intended to keep intellectual property legislation—both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright—responsive to changing needs and new technologies. The studies and discussions include protection of computer software; piracy of records, books, industrial designs; rights of owners of copyright in connection with cable television; protection of works of folklore; the role of trademarks in connection with consumer protection; rights in inventions created in the framework of international joint ventures.

"If WIPO were to abdicate its role in those fields, it would not mean that the contemporary problems, caused mainly by new technological developments, would disappear. Neither would WIPO's abdication mean that solutions would not be found to such problems. What abdication on the part of WIPO would mean is that such solutions would be found outside WIPO, without any attempt to coordinate and harmonize progress of national legislation and international treaties or with attempts by other international organizations, less knowledgeable about, and frequently hostile to, intellectual property. This could only lead to a decline in the protection of intellectual property.

"The studies, discussions and meetings—with governments and/or private circles—organized by WIPO are aimed at keeping intellectual property institutions up to date and instilling into those institutions the youth and vigor that is indispensable for their usefulness to society and, indeed, for their very survival."

I. Membership of WIPO

Costa Rica and Zimbabwe deposited instruments of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization in March and September 1981, respectively. At the end of the year, the number of members of WIPO was 97 (Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe). Of these, 14

States are members of WIPO alone (Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

In addition, 20 States, which have not yet become members of WIPO, are members of one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO (Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago).

Therefore the total number of States which are members of WIPO, of one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO or of both WIPO and one or more of the Unions was, at the end of 1981, 117.*

Acceptance of Treaty Amendments. In 1979, the Governing Bodies concerned decided to change from the then existing system of triennial and annual programs and budgets to a system of biennial programs and budgets for WIPO and the nine Unions which have independent budgets. The said change was effected by the unanimous adoption of the necessary amendments to the relevant administrative provisions of the treaties concerned and of a resolution providing for the provisional application of the said amendments pending their entry into force. They will enter into force one month after written notifications of acceptance have been received from three-fourths of the States entitled to vote. By the end of 1981, the following 41 States had notified their acceptance of the amendments: Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zambia. Similar amendments adopted by the Assemblies of the Budapest and TRT Unions in 1980 have not yet been accepted by any State.

II. Governing Bodies

The *WIPO Budget Committee* held its fourth session in Geneva in April and an extraordinary session in June 1981. All of the 14 members designated by the Coordination Committee were represented at the fourth session, and 12 of them at the extraordinary session. At its fourth session, the Budget Committee considered documents presented by the Director General concerning the distribution of posts of Deputy Directors General, contribution systems and the draft program and budget for

1982 and 1983 and medium-term plan for 1984 to 1987. It was agreed that the first of the questions mentioned above should be discussed and decided by the WIPO General Assembly; the second was referred to the extraordinary session. In the discussion of the program and budget and medium-term plan, the Director General noted various points on which he would furnish additional information to the Governing Bodies; the Budget Committee made a number of recommendations concerning the content or presentation of certain items of the draft program and plan.

At its extraordinary session, the Budget Committee considered possible reforms of the contribution systems; in view of the complexity of the problems, it did not find it possible to make any specific recommendation. Consequently, the Committee decided to refer the documents to the competent Governing Bodies, the more so as the question involves important political considerations for which the directives of the said Bodies would be necessary.

The *Governing Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO* held their twelfth series of meetings in Geneva in November 1981. The following 22 Governing Bodies held sessions:

WIPO General Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary),
 WIPO Conference, fifth session (5th ordinary),
 WIPO Coordination Committee, fifteenth session (12th ordinary),
 Paris Union Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary),
 Paris Union Conference of Representatives, eighth session (5th ordinary),
 Paris Union Executive Committee, seventeenth session (17th ordinary),
 Berne Union Assembly, fifth session (5th ordinary),
 Berne Union Conference of Representatives, fifth session (5th ordinary),
 Berne Union Executive Committee, eighteenth session (12th ordinary),
 Madrid Union Assembly, eleventh session (4th ordinary),
 Madrid Union Committee of Directors, eleventh session (4th ordinary),
 Hague Union Assembly, sixth session (3rd ordinary),
 Hague Union Conference of Representatives, sixth session (3rd ordinary),
 Nice Union Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary),
 Nice Union Conference of Representatives, fifth session (5th ordinary),
 Lisbon Union Assembly, fourth session (4th ordinary),
 Lisbon Union Council, eleventh session (11th ordinary),
 Locarno Union Assembly, sixth session (4th ordinary),

* More detailed lists showing the membership of the different Unions, the Acts by which States are bound, etc., were published in the January issue.

IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, fourth session (3rd ordinary),
 PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, eighth session (3rd ordinary),
 TRT [Trademark Registration Treaty] Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),
 Budapest Union Assembly, third session (1st ordinary).

Delegations of 89 States participated in the meetings. Twelve intergovernmental organizations and five international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. The list of participants appears in this issue under "WIPO Meetings."

Accounts and Activities. The Governing Bodies reviewed and approved reports by the Director General on the financial accounts for 1979 and 1980 and on the activities of WIPO from September 1979 to November 1981. A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of the International Bureau since the 1979 sessions of the Governing Bodies, and underlined the constant increase in the activities, particularly in the field of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries. Several delegations expressed the intention of their countries to continue and, if possible, to increase their contribution to the development cooperation activities of WIPO. Attention was drawn in particular to the usefulness of training activities carried out in developing regions and countries, of cooperation among developing countries through the provision by such countries of facilities and experts, and of systematic evaluation and planning.

United Nations Resolutions. The WIPO General Assembly took note of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, of the Economic and Social Council and of two United Nations Conferences relevant to the work of WIPO. It adopted suggestions by the Director General concerning activities in respect of the said resolutions and decisions. In the course of the discussion, several delegations, noting that some such resolutions and decisions affected in a direct way the role of intellectual property in political, economic and social life, expressed the hope that WIPO would reinforce its contribution in order to redress an equilibrium much unbalanced by the negative attitude of certain other organizations. The Director General said that such a reinforced contribution was provided for in the draft program of activities presented to the Governing Bodies.

Continuation of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention. As requested by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention at its second session, held in Nairobi in September and October 1981, the Paris Union Assembly took the measures necessary for the continuation of the work of the Conference. The Assembly decided, the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union ex-

pressing its favorable view, that the third session of the Diplomatic Conference will be held in Geneva and will last four weeks during a period in October and November 1982.*

Program and Budget, Medium-Term Plan. The Governing Bodies approved the program and budget of WIPO for the 1982 to 1983 biennium and a plan for the medium term of 1984 to 1987. The budget for the biennium amounts to 71,781,000 Swiss francs. About half of the amount is covered from contributions by member States and half by fees paid by applicants for international registrations and applicants filing international patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The main "program" activities for the biennium approved by the Governing Bodies fall under the following headings. In the field of *industrial property*: industrial property and patent information activities of particular interest to developing countries; study of special industrial property questions of a legal nature; international cooperation for the verification of patentability; information and teaching in the field of industrial property; promotion of patent information and development of patent classification; development of trademark classification; development of industrial designs classification; cooperation with States and various institutions in matters concerning industrial property. In the fields of *copyright* and *neighboring rights*: copyright and neighboring rights activities of particular interest to developing countries; study of special copyright and neighboring rights questions of international interest; information and teaching in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights; cooperation with States and various institutions in matters concerning copyright and neighboring rights. In the field of *intellectual property* generally: promotion of the worldwide recognition of and respect for intellectual property, including promotion of accessions to WIPO and to the treaties administered by WIPO.

It was decided to accept, with thanks, an invitation extended by the Delegation of India, in the name of its Government, to hold the next session of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights in India.

The Assembly of the Madrid Union agreed that the Director General should convene a working group consisting of representatives of the States members of the Madrid Union and of States members of the European Communities not members of the Madrid Union in order to study ways and means so that the future Community Trademark Regulations should be compatible with the Madrid Agreement (and also with the Trademark Registration Treaty) and so that, in particular, any

* The period from October 4 to 30, 1982, was subsequently fixed, after consultations, for the third session of the Diplomatic Conference.

Community trademark could (possibly after the corresponding amendment of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement) serve as a basis of an international registration under the Madrid Agreement, and any international registration under the Madrid Agreement could have the same effect in respect of a Community trademark as it has today in respect of national marks of countries members of the Madrid Union.

Appointment of Deputy Director General. The WIPO Coordination Committee approved the proposal of the Director General to appoint as one of the three Deputy Directors General Mr. Lev Efremovich Kostikov (Soviet Union).

Election of the Members of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, of the Ad Hoc Members of the WIPO Coordination Committee and of the WIPO Budget Committee. The Assembly and Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union and the Assembly and Conference of Representatives of the Berne Union elected, each as far as it was concerned, the members of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, the WIPO Conference designated the ad hoc members of the WIPO Coordination Committee and the WIPO Coordination Committee elected the members of the WIPO Budget Committee. The resulting membership of those four Committees is as follows.

Paris Union Executive Committee

Ordinary Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (21).

Associate Members: Lebanon, Nigeria, Tanzania (3).

Berne Union Executive Committee

Ordinary Members: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, * Canada, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Tunisia (18).

Associate Member: Turkey (1).

Ad hoc Members of the WIPO Coordination Committee

China, ** Mongolia, Qatar, Sudan (4).

* With effect from the date on which the number of members of the Berne Union Assembly becomes 68.

** With effect from the date on which the number of members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, becomes 16.

WIPO Coordination Committee

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, * Canada, Chile, China, ** Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (46).

WIPO Budget Committee

Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Iraq, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (14).

III. Development Cooperation Activities

Summary

Tables summarizing participation in the WIPO development cooperation programs in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights for the period between the meetings of the Governing Bodies in 1979 and 1981 appear at the end of this article.

A. Industrial Property and Patent Information Activities

Objective

The objective of the activities provided for in the approved program of WIPO is to be useful to developing countries in seven different respects:

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or modernizing domestic legislation;
- (iii) creating or modernizing governmental institutions;
- (iv) stimulating inventive activity;
- (v) stimulating transfer of technology;
- (vi) creating a corps of practitioners;
- (vii) exploiting technological information contained in patent documents.

Activities

Development, in Developing Countries, of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)

In 1981, WIPO received 310 applications for training in industrial property from 99 developing countries, two territories, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). One hundred and thirty-six of these applications, from the following 73 developing countries and one territory, from UNHCR, UNRWA and OAPI, were accepted: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, Uruguay, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Cook Islands. Applications were received and accepted also from Bulgaria and Portugal.

The training program in 1981 took the following forms:

(a) for 14 trainees, a Specialized Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trade Marks and their Role in Commercial and Economic Development, in *Canberra* in March and April 1981, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia; the participants came from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu. The lectures were given by officials of the Australian Patent Office and officials of WIPO;

(b) for 17 trainees, a Specialized Training Course in the Use of Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information, in *Vienna* in August and September 1981, organized jointly by WIPO and the Austrian Government; the participants came from Botswana, Ghana, Jordan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia. The lectures were given by officials of the Austrian Patent Office, the German Patent Office, the European Patent Office (EPO) and WIPO;

(c) for 16 trainees, a Training Course on Patent Information and Documentation, in *Moscow* in August 1981, organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; the participants came from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Iraq, Mongolia, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sudan, Syria and UNRWA; observers from the German Democratic Republic also attended the course. The lectures were given by officials of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the African Regional Centre for Technology and WIPO, and by the

Director General of the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland. The Course was opened by the Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Soviet Union and the Director General of WIPO;

(d) for 49 trainees, an introductory seminar on general aspects of industrial property at WIPO in *Geneva*, immediately preceding the seminar and the course referred to in (e) and (f), below. The participants came from the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, UNHCR and OAPI. The lectures were given by officials of WIPO and an official of the EPO;

(e) for 21 trainees, a seminar organized at *The Hague* in September 1981 by WIPO, the EPO and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) under the title "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents"; the participants came from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Iraq, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The lectures were given by officials of the EPO and WIPO;

(f) for 28 trainees, a General Introductory Course in the Field of Industrial Property, in *Strasbourg* in September 1981, organized by WIPO and the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France; the participants came from the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, UNHCR and OAPI. The lectures were given by the Director General of CEIPI and professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of or associated with CEIPI, an official of the Government of Tunisia, the Registrar of Patents, Trademarks and Business Names of Zambia, the Director General of OAPI and officials of WIPO and the EPO. This course was followed, for most of those concerned, by practical training in the industrial property offices of the following countries and organizations: Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and OAPI;

(g) for nine trainees, a Training Course on the Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Industrial Property organized by WIPO and the Industrial Property Registry of Spain; the participants came from El Salvador,

Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Course was held in *Madrid* in November and December 1981; lectures were given by officials of WIPO and the Spanish Office; the Government of Spain agreed to contribute the full amount of the travel and subsistence expenses of the trainees;

(h) for 21 trainees, a practical training course in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Poland, Soviet Union, Sweden;

(i) for six trainees, study tours comprising visits to and discussions at the institutions of three to four of the following countries and at WIPO: Brazil, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America;

(j) for four trainees in charge of "national structures" for liaison with OAPI, special training comprising visits to and discussions at the industrial property office of France, the EPO (The Hague), and WIPO, and also their participation in a Seminar at *Brazzaville* in June and July 1981, organized in cooperation between WIPO and OAPI (see under "Legislation and Institutions: OAPI," below).

The following 17 countries, three intergovernmental organizations and one study center contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances for some or all of the trainees concerned:

(i) full payment: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, CEC, EPO, European Development Fund, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(ii) part payment: Austria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Netherlands, Poland, Soviet Union, CEIPI.

The remainder of the cost was borne by the budget of WIPO.

Taking together the training program in the field of industrial property and that in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights (see below), the total number of applications received in 1981 was 380 from 103 countries and two territories, from UNHCR, from UNRWA, from OAPI and from the African National Congress (ANC), as compared with 280 applications in 1980 from 89 countries and one territory, UNRWA, the Industrial Development Center for Arab States (IDCAS), from OAPI, from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and from the Panafricanist Congress of Azania (PAC). In 1981, a total of 173 applications were accepted from 82 countries and one territory, UNHCR, UNRWA, OAPI and ANC; in 1980, 163 applications were accepted from 74 countries and one territory, UNRWA, OAPI, and PAC. In 1981, 53 applications were accepted (30.6% of total acceptances) from 26 countries regarded as least developed among the developing countries (or in respect of which the General Assembly of the United Nations has invited similar or special treatment) and 41 applications were accepted

(23.7% of total acceptances) in respect of women. In 1981, eight developing countries (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Egypt, Israel, Mexico, Senegal) and OAPI contributed to promoting cooperation among developing countries by receiving 20 trainees.

A *Sudanese national seminar on industrial property* was organized in *Khartoum* in February 1981 by WIPO and the Department of Commercial Registration, Attorney General's Office. The seminar had two objectives: to improve knowledge and awareness, in official and private circles, of the role of intellectual property in economic and social development, and to provide training opportunities for the officials directly and indirectly concerned with the administration of industrial property laws.

The seminar was organized in five separate steps: a formal opening meeting on the first day at the Attorney General's Office, followed by substantive lectures on industrial property (and also on copyright) legislation, attended by about 40 officials; three working sessions at the Department of Commercial Registration, mainly for training purposes, attended by about 25 officials; a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, basically addressed to the business community, with two talks on matters related to trademarks and the transfer of technology, attended by about 20 participants; a meeting at the Engineers' Club addressed specially to engineers and scientists, with four talks on matters related to inventions and the transfer of technology, attended by about 40 participants; two panel discussions on television, each one with four participants, the first on trademarks, the second on inventions.

All the proceedings were conducted in Arabic. The lectures were given, and the discussions were led, by a team composed of one WIPO official, three WIPO consultants (two from Egypt, one from Syria), three Sudanese law professors, the Director General of the Estate Bank of Sudan and a Sudanese inventor. Interviews were given to the press and radio.

Teaching aids for training in the field of industrial property include the texts of lectures prepared for particular training courses and also the WIPO *Industrial Property Glossary*. The Glossary was published in Chinese, English and French in April 1981, having been previously published in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, in English, French and Russian, and in English, French and Portuguese. A further teaching aid, an *Industrial Property Manual for Developing Countries*, is under preparation.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Legislative Activities in the Field of Industrial Property

A *Group of Consultants on Questions Relating to Trademarks and Developing Countries* met in Geneva in July 1981. The consultants, invited by the Director General, came from the following 12 countries: Argentina, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic of),

Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Soviet Union, Tunisia, United States of America. Half of the consultants were government officials, and half were from the private sector.

The consultants examined documents containing three draft memoranda prepared by WIPO on "The Role of Trademarks in the Economic Development of Developing Countries," on "Trademark Licensing and Developing Countries" and on "Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection." The first two documents are to be revised and expanded on the basis of the views expressed by the consultants; once finalized, they could assist developing countries in establishing their legislative and administrative policy concerning trademarks and trademark licensing, and serve as guidelines for WIPO's development cooperation activities in this field. The third document had been submitted to governments and interested organizations with a request for comments by the end of 1981; comments made by members of the Group of Consultants will also be taken into account.

The Group of Consultants gave advice on revising and expanding the draft memoranda, particularly as regards additional emphasis to be given to certain subjects (for example, the quality function of trademarks and their function in industrialization, assistance in marketing abroad, legislative and administrative systems, desirable systems of examination, international registration). In relation to measures which might be adopted to prevent the disadvantages of trademark licensing, the Group of Consultants was of the opinion that it would be most useful for the International Bureau to analyze the alternative approaches available to developing countries, examining in particular whether trademark license contracts should be subject to government control and, if so, in what manner and to what extent, and whether trademark license contracts between a foreign licensor and a national licensee should be governed by a different legal regime than trademark license contracts concluded between nationals.

The Group of Consultants agreed that it was in the interests of developing countries to have an effective trademark system, which stimulated local production and promoted the rationalization and modernization of commercial and marketing practices in developing countries. Such a system in developing countries was considered important for enterprises of such countries not only in order to facilitate the commercialization of their products and services on the domestic market but also because adequate trademark protection in one's own country constituted a first step in securing such protection abroad, which was essential for exporting such products and services. The Group also considered that trademark licensing constituted one of the most important aspects of the role of trademarks in the economic development of developing countries.

Referring to the desirability of giving wide publicity to the documents, when finalized after revision and expansion, and possibly combined in some respects, the

Group of Consultants was in general agreement that trademarks played an ever increasingly important role in the economic development of developing countries. It was, therefore, of utmost importance for developing countries to better understand the role trademarks played in the development process so as to be in a better position to formulate adequate policies and establish effective trademark systems that would not only be consistent with but also, and most importantly, contribute to the development objectives of those countries.

Legislation and Institutions

WIPO continued to cooperate, on request, with governments or groups of governments of developing countries on the adoption of new laws and regulations, or the modernization of existing ones, in the field of industrial property, and the creation or modernization of industrial property institutions.

In the period covered by this report, such cooperation was pursued with the following countries and regional institutions, including their patent documentation and information services:

Africa

Algeria. In June 1981, WIPO organized jointly with the national office a national seminar on licensing, attended by 130 participants (see under "Acquisition of Technology; Licensing," below).

Benin. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in September and October 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981. A WIPO consultant from France, accompanied by an official of OAPI, undertook a mission in October and November 1981 to assist in the establishment of the said national structure, which was inaugurated in December 1981; WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

Burundi. In April 1981, the Government provided comments on the report (including draft legislation) of a WIPO mission which visited Bujumbura in September 1980 to advise on the modernization of the industrial property laws and administration so as to contribute to the country's development objectives. New proposals, taking the said comments into account, were sent in June 1981, and a revised draft of new industrial property legislation was prepared by WIPO and sent in August 1981, with an offer to assist in the preparation of draft regulations and forms.

Central African Republic. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in October and November 1980 to

advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981.

Chad. WIPO organized a study tour, beginning in June 1981, for the government official responsible for the national structure for industrial property and technological information within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below).

Congo. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in October 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981. A further mission by a WIPO consultant from France took place in June 1981 to assist in the preparation of a seminar to be held on the occasion of the inauguration of the national structure. The said inauguration took place in July 1981, in the presence of the participants in an Industrial Property Seminar for Users of CADIB organized in Brazzaville by WIPO and OAPI as part of the said project (see below). WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

Gabon. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in October 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981. WIPO organized a study tour, beginning in June 1981, for the government official responsible for the national structure.

Ghana. A WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission in January 1981 to advise on the administrative requirements of proposed new industrial property legislation; the Federal Republic of Germany paid the expenses of the consultant. The report of the mission was sent to the Government in June 1981, following discussions at WIPO in May 1981 with the head of the industrial property office during a study tour of European offices organized by WIPO and financed by the United Kingdom.

Ivory Coast. In April 1981, following discussions in Geneva with the government official responsible for the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), the report of a joint mission by WIPO and OAPI in 1980 was completed by further proposals. WIPO organized a study tour, beginning in June 1981, for the said official. A WIPO consultant from France and an official of OAPI undertook a mission in August and September 1981 to assist in the establishment of the national structure, which was inaugurated in November 1981; WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

Mauritania. The report of a mission undertaken by a WIPO consultant from France in November and December 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981. WIPO organized a study tour, beginning in June 1981, for the government official responsible for the national structure.

Morocco. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Belgium undertook a mission in March 1981 to advise on the modernization of the industrial property system. The report of the mission was sent to the Government in May 1981. In July 1981, the Government replied positively to the proposals contained in the said report; amendments, requested by the Government, to the parts of a new draft industrial property law relating to marks and industrial designs were prepared by WIPO and discussed with a government official in Geneva in September 1981. In November and December 1981, WIPO officials and consultants from France and the EPO provided preparatory assistance in the fields of patents and trademarks, and prepared, in discussions with the Government authorities, a draft project document for financing by the UNDP.

Niger. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in September 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981.

Rwanda. The report, including proposals for new legislation, of a WIPO mission which visited Kigali in September 1980 to advise on the modernization of the industrial property laws and administration so as to contribute to the country's development objectives, was sent to the Government in March 1981.

Senegal. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in November 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981.

Sudan. In February 1981, WIPO organized jointly with the national office a seminar on industrial property for participants from government and private circles (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)," above). After the adoption of regulations under the patent law, drafted with the assistance of WIPO, the head of the industrial property office undertook a study tour, organized and financed by WIPO, to Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and

WIPO. WIPO undertook the translation into English of the Sudanese laws on patents and industrial designs, and, in September 1981, the printing of the Arabic and English texts of the patent law and regulations.

Togo. The report of a joint mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official, undertaken in September 1980 to advise on the creation of a national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), was sent to the Government in March 1981. A WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission in November and December 1981 to assist in the establishment of the said national structure, which was inaugurated in December 1981. WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

Zimbabwe. The report of a WIPO mission in 1980 to assist in the drawing up of a plan of action for reorganizing industrial property procedures and staff training was sent to the Government in June 1981, following discussions in Geneva in May 1981 with the head of the industrial property office, during a study tour of European industrial property offices organized and financed by WIPO. A draft project document, for funding by the UNDP, was prepared by WIPO and discussed with the Government authorities in Salisbury in December 1981.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). WIPO continued to act as the executing agency for the UNDP project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information center (CADIB) within the framework of OAPI. In addition to financing from UNDP, the project is receiving support in the form of financing, expert services, training and equipment from the Governments of France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Switzerland and from the European Patent Office.

The third tripartite review of the project was held in Yaoundé in July 1981, with participation by WIPO, OAPI and UNDP; satisfaction was expressed with the progress of the project, particularly because nearly all of the objectives set for 1981 had already been achieved or would be achieved by the end of the year. It was agreed to recommend an extension of the project for one year (1982) in order to provide further assistance in the establishment of national structures for CADIB in the member States. Missions to OAPI member States to assist in the establishment of national structures for CADIB are reported above under the names of the countries concerned. A draft of a detailed manual for use by the national structures was completed by a WIPO consultant from France in August 1981.

Within the framework of the CADIB project, a *Seminar on Industrial Property as a Factor of Economic, Scientific and Technical Development* was organized in cooperation between WIPO, OAPI and the Government of the Congo in Brazzaville in July 1981, with financial support from the Federal Republic of Ger-

many and the UNDP. The Seminar was held on the occasion of the inauguration of the Congolese national structure for CADIB. About 80 participants attended the Seminar from the following 12 African countries: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Lectures (followed by discussions) were given by the heads of the industrial property offices of Sweden and Switzerland, by the Director General of OAPI and a Vice-President of the EPO, and by experts from Austria, Cameroon Congo, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Senegal, WIPO and OAPI. At the conclusion of the discussions, the participants adopted recommendations, addressed primarily to OAPI and its member States, concerning cooperation at the international and national levels, information and training, the establishment and operation of national structures for CADIB and the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa.

WIPO was represented in an observer capacity at the 20th session of the Administrative Council of OAPI at Lomé in December 1981. Among other decisions, the Council approved the budget of CADIB for 1982, as part of the OAPI budget, took note with satisfaction of the progress of the project, and in particular of the actions taken by the Director General of OAPI in cooperation with the Director General of WIPO for the implementation of the program of action for the establishment of the national structures for liaison with OAPI, within the framework of the project, and thanked the UNDP, WIPO, as well as France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Switzerland for their contribution to the project. Furthermore, the Council approved a resolution authorizing filings in the English language as well as the publication of such filings in the original language of filing. Finally, the Director General of OAPI informed the Council that Mauritania had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Bangui Agreement on December 8, 1981. This being the eighth instrument deposited, the Bangui Agreement will enter into force on February 8, 1982.

African Regional Center for Technology (ARCT). WIPO was represented at sessions of the Executive Board and Council of ARCT held in Dakar in February 1981.

Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO). Jointly with the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), WIPO continued to act as the Interim Secretariat of ESARIPO, until the first Director of the Office of ESARIPO took up his duties in June 1981. In association with the ECA, WIPO continued to execute the preparatory assistance phase, financed by the UNDP, of the project for the establishment of ESARIPO's Patent Documentation and Information Centre (ESAPADIC). In December 1981, the UNDP approved the budget of the project for 1982.

Before taking up his duties, the Director of the ESARIPO Office visited WIPO in March 1981 for the briefing necessary to ensure an efficient continuation of the Secretariat and handing over of responsibilities. In June 1981, the Director undertook a study tour to the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and the United Kingdom, to the EPO and to WIPO. At WIPO, he had discussions with, among others, the designated Chief Technical Adviser of the ESAPADIC project and a consultant engaged for the said project. The Chief Technical Adviser took up his duties in September 1981, after a study tour to the Swedish Patent Office, the EPO and WIPO. In November 1981, WIPO provided the services of a consultant and a staff member to assist in administrative and financial matters.

In September 1981, the Government of Zambia informed WIPO of the deposit by Somalia of its instrument of ratification of the Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of ESARIPO, bringing the membership to ten States.

The fifth session of the *Council* of ESARIPO was held in Nairobi in September 1981. Eight States members of ESARIPO (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and six observer States (Botswana, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Swaziland and Tanzania) were represented. The session of the Council was preceded by a Seminar (with participation from the States referred to above).

The said *Seminar* was organized by ESARIPO and WIPO in the context of the UNDP preparatory assistance for the ESAPADIC project and with the further financial assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The topics discussed were the framework for international cooperation in the field of industrial property, the role of patent information in technological development, the role of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in the searching procedures of an industrial property office, the role of a national patent office in the dissemination of patent information, and the strengthening of linkages between the industrial property system and other development sectors and users of patent information at the national level. These topics were introduced by officials of the industrial property offices of Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the United Kingdom, of the EPO and of WIPO.

The *Council* of ESARIPO approved for 1982 a program of activities, the corresponding budget (US dollars 281,200) and contributions to be paid by member States; it approved also a working agreement with WIPO (signed in July 1981 by the Director General of WIPO and the Director of the ESARIPO Office, subject to the approval of the WIPO Coordination Committee and the ESARIPO Council) and authorized the Director to pursue negotiations for working agreements with the ECA, OAPI and ARCT. The Council approved staff rules and amendments to the staff regulations, proposals for staff social security benefits and medical insur-

ance, and financial regulations (on the basis of drafts prepared by a consultant for the ESAPADIC project during a mission to Nairobi in July 1981). The Council noted that the Director of the Office had applied for, and obtained, observer status for ESARIPO in the WIPO Permanent Committees on Patent Information (PCPI) (in July 1981) and for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (in August 1981); it adopted a resolution supporting the draft Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, and selected, from a number of applicants, a candidate for appointment as Head of the Patent Information and Documentation Centre.

In connection with the final location of the headquarters of ESARIPO, and taking into account the immediate, medium-term and long-term needs of space for its premises as well as the eventual construction of a building as the permanent headquarters of the Organization, the Council, after negotiations among all member States present, decided to establish the ESARIPO headquarters in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, from January 1982. An official of WIPO, the Director of the ESARIPO Office and the Chief Technical Adviser of the project for the establishment of ESARIPO's Patent Documentation and Information Centre visited Salisbury in October 1981 in order to discuss practical arrangements for the establishment of the headquarters of ESARIPO in Zimbabwe.

A *Seminar on Patent Information and Documentation* for member and potential member States of ESARIPO was organized by WIPO and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and financed by CIDA, in Salisbury in December 1981. Thirty-five participants attended the Seminar, nominated by eight States members of ESARIPO (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and five observer States (Botswana, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Swaziland and Tanzania). The topics discussed were the nature and content of patent documents, classification of patents, "state-of-the-art" searches based upon patent search files, and the effective use of patent information as a support to research and development activity.

Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh. A WIPO official visited Dacca in March 1981 for discussions with government officials on the progress of preparing new patent and trademark laws, first drafts of which had been submitted by WIPO and discussed in Geneva. In September 1981, WIPO transmitted comments, requested by the Government, on draft new trademark legislation prepared on the basis of the first draft submitted by WIPO.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Bangladesh for discussions with the Government authorities

on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Burma. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Burma for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

China. WIPO organized in Beijing in February and March 1981 a Patent Agency Course (see under "Development of the Industrial Property Profession..." below), and in October 1981 a Seminar on Patent Documentation (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

In May and June 1981, WIPO organized a study tour for four officials of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; the travel and subsistence expenses of the four officials were financed by WIPO and by the UNDP. The officials visited WIPO and the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland and the United States of America, and also patent agents and patent departments of enterprises in the said countries. In November and December 1981, two Chinese officials undertook training in trademark procedures at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), financed by funds provided to WIPO by the United States of America.

In June 1981, the Acting Deputy Director General of the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China spent a week at WIPO's headquarters and had conversations with the Director General about cooperation between WIPO and the Chinese Patent Office in order to facilitate the gradual building up of the latter. In July 1981, officials of the General Administration Bureau for Industry and Commerce of China visited WIPO for discussions on cooperation in the field of trademarks, including preparations for a national training course on trademarks, planned to be held in Beijing in 1982.

In September 1981, a collection of patent documents issued by the USPTO was made available to the Patent Office of China under arrangements made by WIPO with the USPTO and partly financed by funds provided to WIPO by the United States of America.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Government officials visited Geneva in June 1981 for discussions on a draft UNDP project document for the modernization of the industrial property system, prepared by WIPO and submitted to the Government in advance of the said discussions. In July 1981, two WIPO officials and an expert from the German Democratic Republic conducted in Pyongyang training workshops for national officials on procedures under the Patent Cooperation

Treaty and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

Fiji. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from Sweden, visited Fiji for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

India. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited India for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Indonesia. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and WIPO consultants from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Indonesia for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Malaysia. Two Government officials worked with WIPO staff members in Geneva for four weeks in June 1981 in order to familiarize themselves with the work of WIPO and the treaties administered by it and to discuss possible plans for cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property system, and in the strengthening of national scientific and technological information services by incorporating patent information.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and WIPO consultants from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Malaysia for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project. WIPO has been requested to prepare a draft law on patents and designs.

Maldives. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Maldives for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Nepal. Following a WIPO mission and the preparation of draft laws in 1980, two draft project documents for the modernization of the industrial property system and for the holding of an introductory course for least developed countries of the sub-region were submitted to the Government and the UNDP in March 1981.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Nepal for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Pakistan. An official of the industrial property office undertook a four-week study tour, organized and financed by WIPO, to industrial property offices in Europe, in October and November 1981, following attendance at a training seminar in The Hague. A government official worked with WIPO staff members in Geneva for two weeks in March 1981.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Pakistan for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Papua New Guinea. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from Sweden, visited Papua New Guinea for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Philippines. Comments on a revised draft Science and Technology Code, including industrial property and copyright legislation, were sent by WIPO in July 1981.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and WIPO consultants from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, visited the Philippines for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Republic of Korea. Preparatory assistance, partly funded by the UNDP, continued in the modernization of the Korean patent office and in the carrying out of searches and examinations. Draft project documents for 1981 and for 1982 to 1984, prepared by WIPO in January 1981, were approved by the Government and submitted to the UNDP.

During an official visit by the Director General to the Republic of Korea in May 1981, further discussions were held on the continuation of the project.

In August 1981, the UNDP approved the financing of a project for cooperation in 1981 for the modernization of the industrial property system. The project began to be implemented in October and November 1981; five officials began training at WIPO, in Germany (Federal Republic of), in Japan and at the EPO; four WIPO

experts, from Japan and from the EPO, began assistance to the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea in the examination procedures for patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

In addition, three officials of the Republic of Korea began a study tour relating to PCT procedures at WIPO, the EPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office; this study tour is financed by WIPO and the EPO.

Samoa. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from Sweden, visited Samoa for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Singapore. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and WIPO consultants from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Singapore for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Four government officials visited WIPO in December 1981 to study the work of WIPO and legislation and administration in the field of industrial property.

Solomon Islands. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from Sweden, visited Solomon Islands for discussions with Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Sri Lanka. In February 1981, the report of the mission undertaken in 1980 by a WIPO consultant from the Philippines, on institutional arrangements for the support of national inventors, was sent to the Government.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, visited Sri Lanka for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Thailand. In May 1981, the head of the Thai Government department responsible for industrial property visited WIPO to discuss further cooperation in modernizing the industrial property administration and establishing a patent information unit. At the request of the Government, WIPO organized, with the financial assistance and cooperation of the Government of Canada, an expert mission to advise on the establishment of a patent information unit, the use of computer systems for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of patent information and the computerization of trademark opera-

tions. The mission was composed of three officials of the Government of Canada and one official of WIPO; it carried out its work in Bangkok in August 1981. In its report, which was accepted by the Government, the mission recommended specific study tours, seminars and training, and examined the possibilities of building upon the existing documentation, information and computer capacities in Thailand.

In August and September 1981, four Thai officials received training in the industrial property Office of Canada, financed by the Government of Canada.

In October 1981, agreement was reached for the provision of a collection of patent documents of the United States of America by the United Kingdom to Thailand, WIPO contributing to the cost of the transfer.

A fact-finding mission, carried out in November and December 1981 by officials of WIPO and WIPO consultants from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Thailand for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Vanuatu. A fact-finding mission, carried out in November 1981 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from Sweden, visited Vanuatu for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

Viet Nam. In January 1981, a WIPO official visited Hanoi for discussions with government officials concerning the preparation of a plan for the improvement of the industrial property system. Two officials of the State Committee for Science and Technology began a study tour, organized and financed by WIPO, in November 1981 to WIPO, Austria, France and Switzerland.

In April 1981, Viet Nam confirmed its membership of WIPO, the Paris Union and the Madrid Union (Marks).

Latin America and the Caribbean

Barbados. WIPO continued to carry out a project for the modernization of the industrial property system of Barbados, with the financial assistance of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). A study tour to Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom was organized in April 1981. The new industrial property legislation, which was drafted with the assistance of WIPO, was passed by the legislature in December 1981.

Bolivia. During a WIPO mission in March 1981, discussions took place in order to identify priorities for cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Brazil. WIPO continued to carry out the UNDP project for the modernization of the Brazilian patent system, with the assistance, during the period covered by this report, of experts from the industrial property offices of Austria, Australia, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and the EPO. The final tripartite review of the project was held in November 1981, with participation by the Brazilian Government, UNDP and WIPO; satisfaction was expressed with the completion of the original project, which began in 1973. It was noted that in total 204 patent examiners had been trained, 140 of whom constituted now the patent examining staff of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), that in 1981 50% of the basic patent training had been carried out by Brazilian instructors and that future training courses could be carried out fully by INPI's own staff. Patent appeal training was given in 1981 to 42 technical and seven legal INPI staff. It was further noted that INPI's patent bank contained more than 14 million patent documents, 4.4 million of which are classified according to the International Patent Classification, and that the patent bank was serving to an increasing degree circles outside INPI. In November 1981, proposals for a second phase of the project were submitted by WIPO; the said proposals concern the further development of INPI's services to industrial enterprises and research institutes.

As part of the UNDP project, a *Seminar on the Setting Up of Patent Departments for Industrial Enterprises* was organized in São Paulo in November 1981. About 150 participants, mainly from the top and middle management levels and from research and development departments of Brazilian industrial firms, attended the Seminar. The lecturers were officials of WIPO and of the Brazilian National Institute for Industrial Property (INPI), and managers of industrial firms and associations as well as patent experts from industry and the independent profession in Brazil, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The subjects discussed were the services of INPI, the organization and functions of patent departments in industry, qualifications of patent specialists and the usefulness of the patent system for industry. Among the written materials available to the participants was an issue of the WIPO Newsletter containing an article summarizing the history of the project.

In March and April 1981, WIPO organized, jointly with INPI, and in association with the *Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena* (JUNAC), a Seminar in Rio de Janeiro on the Technical Functions of Industrial Property Offices, with participation from the five countries of the Andean Group and from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

In October 1981, agreement was reached in principle on the continuation of the 1979 cooperation agreement between Brazil and WIPO and on an outline of the

activities to be carried out from 1982 for the benefit of other developing countries.

Chile. At the request of the Government, a mission composed of officials of WIPO and the EPO visited Santiago in September 1981 to assist in the evaluation of the requirements of a modernization of the industrial property administration. The report of the mission was sent to the Government in November 1981.

Colombia. During a WIPO mission in April 1981, discussions took place in order to identify priorities for cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Dominica. At the request of the Government, draft new legislation on industrial property was prepared by WIPO and transmitted in May 1981.

Dominican Republic. In the course of a mission undertaken in November 1981, a WIPO official discussed with the competent authorities progress in preparing new industrial property legislation with assistance from WIPO.

Ecuador. During a WIPO mission in April 1981, discussions took place in order to identify priorities for cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Grenada. At the request of the Government, draft new legislation on industrial property was prepared by WIPO and transmitted in May 1981.

Honduras. In March 1981, WIPO provided, at the request of the Government, advice on certain questions relating to trademarks.

Panama. The draft of a new industrial property law, requested by the Government, was sent by WIPO in September 1981.

Peru. During a WIPO mission in March 1981, discussions took place in order to identify priorities for cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. At the request of the Government, draft new legislation on industrial property was prepared by WIPO, transmitted in May 1981 and discussed with a senior government official during a mission, financed by WIPO, to Geneva in December 1981.

Suriname. Following a WIPO mission in February 1981, the Government requested, in April 1981, assistance in the modernization of the intellectual property system, including the preparation of draft legislation. The draft was sent by WIPO in July 1981. In November 1981, two WIPO officials visited Suriname to discuss the draft intellectual property laws and a program for the implementation of those laws after their enactment.

Trinidad and Tobago. During a WIPO mission in June 1981, scheduling of activities was discussed under the project requested by the Government and approved by the UNDP in December 1980. In November 1981, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to discuss further activities under the project.

Uruguay. The report of a WIPO mission in December 1980 and a draft project document for the modernization of industrial property legislation and administration, to be funded by the UNDP, were sent to the Government in February 1981 and discussed during a WIPO mission in April 1981.

Venezuela. Following a WIPO mission in May 1981, the Government requested, in June 1981, assistance in the planning of cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration. A mission composed of officials of WIPO, the industrial property office of Spain and the Institute for Iberoamerican Cooperation visited Caracas in September 1981 to provide the said assistance. The report of the mission, with a draft project document for the modernization of the industrial property legislation, was transmitted to the Government in October 1981.

Andean Group. In July 1981, WIPO was represented at a meeting in Lima convened by JUNAC to discuss a project for the establishment of an Andean Technological Information System (SAIT), with components relating to industrial property and patent information.

Caribbean Office of ECLA and CARICOM. Following consultations with the Office for the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), a project was prepared for the strengthening of the industrial property systems, including patent documentation and information services as a contribution to the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC), of the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean (Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago). In September 1980, CIDA had agreed to provide financial assistance. The first phase of the project, carried out in 1980 and the first half of 1981, was the assessment of the situation of the countries concerned in the field of industrial property and patent documentation and information services; all of the said countries were visited between November 1980 and February 1981 by a mission composed of a WIPO official and a representative of CIDA; officials of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and ECLA also took part in the mission during visits to different countries.

The second phase of the project consisted of the holding of a seminar on industrial property and related matters for government officials and other interested circles of the said countries, in order to draw conclusions from

the work carried out in the first phase and, possibly, to prepare proposals for future action.

The Seminar was held in Barbados in May 1981. It was organized by WIPO, the Office for the Caribbean of ECLA and the CARICOM Secretariat, with the cooperation and financial assistance of CIDA. The 31 participants were experts delegated by the Governments of the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, representatives of the Caribbean Development Bank and of the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute and a number of persons from industrial and commercial enterprises and from the legal profession.

The participants adopted recommendations concerning the modernization of industrial property laws and administration at the national level, cooperation at the regional level and assistance from the sponsoring organizations, including the holding of further seminars.

At the request of the Office for the Caribbean of ECLA, proposals were sent in October 1981 for a project to establish a patent documentation and information unit in the Caribbean Documentation Centre. The said proposals, and the recommendations adopted at the Barbados Industrial Property Seminar, were discussed at a meeting, at which WIPO was represented, of the Caribbean Development Cooperation Committee in Grenada in November 1981.

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Discussions were held at the headquarters of ECLA in Santiago in September 1981 between an official of WIPO and officials of ECLA on proposals for a joint study on industrial property and technological development in the region, within the context of the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Central American Countries. After a series of WIPO missions to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, undertaken in the context of the survey of industrial property in Latin America, meetings of their Permanent Representatives in Geneva were held at WIPO headquarters in February, April and June 1981 to establish a program of action for cooperation in the modernization and harmonization of the industrial property systems of the said countries. In June 1981, a questionnaire was sent to governments to obtain information for the preparation of a Central American sub-regional program, to be submitted to meetings of heads of industrial property offices and of competent Vice-Ministers.

A WIPO official undertook missions in October and November 1981 to the six countries concerned to assist in the preparation of the said meeting.

The said meetings were held on the joint invitation of the Government of Honduras and WIPO, in Tegucigalpa in December 1981. The two meetings were at-

tended by officials and by Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The Dominican Republic was also represented, on special invitation. The UNDP, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Permanent Secretariat of the Central American Economic Integration Treaty (SIECA) were represented by observers.

After a full discussion, in which there was an exchange of information and experience concerning the industrial property situation in the countries of the region, the meeting of officials approved the draft program prepared by WIPO and adopted a report containing recommendations concerning the implementation of the said program. The meeting of Vice-Ministers endorsed the report of the officials' meeting, urged the countries not yet members of WIPO to become members and formally requested WIPO to assist in the modernization and harmonization of national legislation on patents, trademarks and control of transfer of technology, with a view to revising the Central American Convention on Marks and to preparing a uniform codification of industrial property legislation.

Latin American Economic System (SELA). In March 1981, the Council of SELA decided to invite WIPO regularly to its meetings as an observer. In May 1981, a WIPO official visited the headquarters of SELA in Caracas for discussions on practical measures of cooperation. In September 1981, WIPO was represented at a meeting in Rio de Janeiro of the Action Committee of SELA for the establishment of the Latin American Technological Information Network (RITLA). Also in September 1981, an official of WIPO undertook a mission to Caracas for discussions with officials of SELA on possible cooperation in the field of industrial property. WIPO attended a meeting of the Council of RITLA, established within SELA, in Rio de Janeiro in May 1981; in December 1981, a WIPO official visited the RITLA Secretariat, at their request, for advice on the industrial property aspects for inclusion in their project for technical assistance to be submitted to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD).

Western Asia

United Arab Emirates. In April 1981, draft laws on patents, trademarks and industrial designs, prepared by WIPO, were transmitted to the Government.

Yemen. A WIPO official undertook a mission to Sanaa in May 1981 to discuss assistance in the preparation of a patent law and regulations under the trademark law. At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared and sent, in August 1981, draft regulations and forms under the trademark law.

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). A project document for preparatory assistance for the creation of a patent information and documentation unit within the Arab Center for Scientific and Technological Documentation of FASRC was sent to FASRC in March and to the UNDP in April 1981. An intersecretariat meeting between WIPO and FASRC took place in Geneva in September 1981 to prepare for the implementation of the said project. In October 1981, the UNDP approved preparatory assistance, to be carried out by WIPO, for the establishment of the said unit within the Arab Center for Scientific and Technological Documentation of FASRC. WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Council of FASRC in Tangier in October 1981, at which additional resources for the establishment of the said unit were approved and funds were allocated for the translation into Arabic of the International Patent Classification. In November 1981, a senior official of FASRC, in charge of the patent information and documentation unit, undertook a period of training at WIPO, the EPO and the Swiss Intellectual Property Office.

Inventors, Industry and Commerce

WIPO medals for inventors were awarded at exhibitions and competitions held in India in March 1981, in the Philippines in April 1981 and in Geneva in November 1981.

In accordance with recommendations of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, a *Working Group on the Establishment of a Guide on the Organization of Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries* was convened in Geneva in March 1981.

Experts designated by the following States participated in the Working Group: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela. An observer from Zaire also participated. Five international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

Discussions were based on a draft of the proposed Guide, prepared by WIPO, on a questionnaire and the replies thereto received from governments, and on supplementary documentation and information, supplied by several of the experts, concerning the role and functioning of industrial property departments of enterprises, the treatment of inventions made by employees, the regulation of license and technology transfer contracts, and other relevant topics. The experts underlined the usefulness and importance of the Guide, expressed their general agreement with the contents of the draft and made suggestions as to how it could be improved. They recommended that a revised version of the draft Guide be prepared by WIPO on the basis of their sug-

gestions and, if considered necessary, be submitted to a second session of the Working Group. They recommended also that follow-up measures should be undertaken in order to ensure that the principles contained in the Guide are put into practice in developing countries. In particular, a wide distribution of the Guide should be assured, an appropriate follow-up program and evaluation should be organized and a training program to assist in the development of industrial property departments in enterprises in developing countries should be established.

WIPO assisted the Yugoslav Association of Innovators and Authors of Technological Improvements (SPATIJ) in organizing in *Belgrade* in November 1981 an *International Conference on Inventive Activity as a Factor for Development of Technology in the Developing Countries*. The Director General, who was the guest of the Government of Yugoslavia during his stay, made a statement at the opening ceremony in the presence of some 350 participants from Yugoslavia (including several ministers) and from 50 other developing countries. An exhibition of inventions was organized at the time of the Conference by the Yugoslav Association, and a commemorative stamp was issued containing the emblems of WIPO and the Association.

About 200 participants attended regularly the working sessions of the Conference. Statements and national reports were made by participants from the following 13 countries: Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia. A representative of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) also made a statement. WIPO contributed to the travel expenses of some of the experts and delegates.

The discussions in the working sessions were based on two main documents, prepared by WIPO and by the Yugoslav Association. At the conclusion of the Conference, a final document was adopted in which the participants noted, among other things, positive developments in international cooperation through WIPO in the revision of the Paris Convention, access to technological information contained in patent documents, and publicity measures or other similar incentives (particularly prizes) to encourage inventive activity in developing countries.

Acquisition of Technology; Licensing

In June 1981, WIPO and the Algerian industrial property office organized in *Algiers* a national *Seminar on Licensing and Technology Transfer Agreements in the Field of Industrial Property*. Lectures, leading to extensive questions and discussions, were given by a WIPO official and by two experts on licensing from France and Switzerland. The 130 participants came from government departments, including the industrial property office, and state enterprises.

Development of the Industrial Property Profession and Teaching in Universities

At the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, WIPO organized a two-week *Patent Agency Course* in Beijing in February and March 1981. The purpose of the Course was to contribute to the professional training of the staff of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the staff of other Chinese agencies and institutions which, by reason of their responsibilities in relation to research, development and industrial production, are potential users of the future Chinese patent system.

One hundred and twenty Chinese officials participated in the Course. Twenty lectures were given by the Director General and two other officials and a consultant of WIPO, and by three experts invited by WIPO from the private sector from Western countries. The texts of the lectures, as well as a glossary of the terms of the law of patents, were translated into Chinese and distributed to the participants in advance. Each lecture was followed by a discussion between the lecturer and his audience.

The final texts of the lectures given in the course were published by WIPO in May 1981.

A *Round Table of University Professors on Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property Law* was organized by WIPO in Geneva in July 1981. Sixty-eight professors specializing in intellectual property law from universities in the following 30 countries took part (the number from each country is shown in brackets): Argentina (2), Barbados (1), Belgium (3), Brazil (4), Canada (1), China (2), Colombia (1), Finland (2), France (6), Germany (Federal Republic of) (4), Greece (1), Hungary (1), India (1), Israel (1), Italy (3), Japan (1), Mexico (2), Netherlands (1), Nigeria (1), Peru (1), Philippines (1), Poland (4), Soviet Union (1), Spain (3), Sweden (2), Switzerland (5), Tunisia (1), United Kingdom (4), United States of America (5), Yugoslavia (3).

The Round Table was the follow-up of an earlier such meeting, organized by WIPO in October 1979, at which university professors in the field of industrial property law had a first exchange of views on the role that teaching and research have in that field, and on how international contacts between university professors could contribute to improving and facilitating teaching and research. At the 1981 Round Table, the following topics were discussed, on the basis of papers prepared by participants: the present status of teaching and research in the law of intellectual property, the purposes and methods of teaching and research in intellectual property and their relationship with the objectives of its protection, the influence of teaching and research in intellectual property on the growth of the law of intellectual property and its role in economic, scientific, cultural and social development, the scope and content of courses and whether the courses should be separate, teaching in institutions other than universities, cooperation among

universities, between universities and international organizations and between universities and professional associations, the special problems of teaching and research in developing countries, the protection of the results of research by professors or at universities, orientation programs for teaching and research and an exchange of information on visiting professorships. Each topic was introduced by a discussion leader, who chaired the subsequent discussions.

On the occasion of the Round Table referred to above, the *International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)* was created. Sixty-nine professors and researchers signed the Constitution of ATRIP and became its founding members; in addition, 67 professors who were invited but unable to attend sent their best wishes for the success of the new Association. This support came from many of the countries listed above and also from Algeria, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Romania and Thailand. The Assembly of ATRIP, at its first session, held at WIPO headquarters, elected its President (from the Federal Republic of Germany), its President-Elect (from Argentina), four Vice-Presidents (from India, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and its Treasurer (from France). These officers also form the Executive Committee of the Association.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents

State-of-the-Art Search Program. Since 1975, WIPO has been operating a program to provide institutions and individuals in developing countries with free-of-charge state-of-the-art search reports under agreements concluded between contributing industrial property offices in developed countries and the International Bureau of WIPO. The program has increased both in the scope of services offered and in the contributions made, in response to increasing numbers of requests from developing countries.

During 1981, 342 search requests were submitted by 36 countries (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam).

Thirteen of the said requests were submitted through the Industrial Inquiry Services of UNIDO under an agreement of cooperation concluded in 1979 between the Austrian authorities, WIPO and UNIDO. In the same period, 196 search reports were delivered to devel-

oping countries, most of them prepared by the Austrian (116), the Swedish (39), the European (17) and the Finnish (15) Offices.

Under an agreement with WIPO signed in February 1980, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries also joined the program. The contribution of the Soviet Union is specially intended to assist the examination of patent applications for inventions made in developing countries as to novelty and inventive step; nine examination reports were delivered during the period covered by this report.

The Swiss Intellectual Property Office contributed to the program by furnishing free of charge copies of patent documents. During the period covered by this report, copies of more than 700 patent documents were furnished by that Office.

The Australian Patent Office agreed in July 1981 to join the program and to prepare during 1982, on an experimental basis, 12 to 15 reports for developing countries mainly of the Asian and Pacific Region.

The Finnish Patent and Registration Office informed the International Bureau, in September 1981, that an additional grant provided by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the benefit of the program would allow 20 to 25 additional searches to be performed in 1981.

The National Industrial Property Office of France offered, in September 1981, to contribute to the program by providing copies of patent documents, legal status information and arrangements for access to certain data bases containing bibliographic information.

In November 1981, the Federal Republic of Germany signed an agreement with WIPO for the preparation and delivery of up to 100 search reports a year.

In November 1981, the German Democratic Republic signed an agreement with WIPO for the provision of up to 60 search reports a year.

In May 1981, a new circular was sent to governments of and institutions in developing countries drawing attention to the program.

An analysis of over 200 search requests processed and reports furnished showed that over 80% of requests were made for the purpose of determining the state of the art for the solution of given problems, as an input to research and development activities.

From the start of the program, in 1975, to the end of 1981, the cumulative situation is as follows: a total of 1,317 search requests has been received from 57 countries and four international organizations. During the same period, 1,029 search reports have been furnished to 57 developing countries (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal,

Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire) and to four international organizations (ECA, former IDCAS, OAPI, UNIDO). Seven hundred and ninety-three of the search reports were provided by Austria, 104 by Sweden, 38 by the EPO, 35 by the Federal Republic of Germany, 25 by Finland, nine by the Soviet Union and three by the United Kingdom. In 22 cases the International Bureau was able to provide search reports itself. Seventy requests were withdrawn, while for 15 search requests additional information is awaited from the requestor. Two hundred and three requests are pending in the procedure. This very high number is mainly due to a steep increase in requests during the last two months of 1981.

The November 1981 issue of the WIPO Newsletter contained an article describing and summarizing the progress of the search program.

WIPO continued to organize and participate in national and regional *Training Seminars* on patent information. In January 1981, WIPO, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), organized two national seminars on patent information in *Bangkok* and in *Chiangmai* (Thailand), attended by 52 and 17 participants, respectively. Also in January 1981, a WIPO official gave lectures in a seminar on the role of patent information in the transfer of technology organized in *Manila* by the Philippines Patent Office with the Intellectual Property Association of the Philippines.

At the invitation of the Chinese Patent Office, WIPO organized in *Beijing* a one-week *Seminar on Patent Documentation* in October 1981. The purpose of the Seminar was to contribute to the professional training of the staff of the Patent Office by surveying existing systems of patent documentation in other patent offices and in organizations and enterprises. About one hundred Chinese officials participated in the Seminar; lectures were given by officials of WIPO, of the patent offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and the United States of America, and of the EPO, and by representatives of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), the Japan Patent Information Center (JAPATIC), Derwent Publications Ltd. and Pergamon International Information Corporation; the lectures were issued as a publication immediately before the Seminar. Following the Seminar, the WIPO official who had participated in it held detailed discussions, lasting for a week, with a group of Chinese officials on the setting up of the patent documentation and information system, including the organization of classified files, of the Chinese Patent Office.

Users' Guides to the IPC. In cooperation with UNIDO and the EPO, *Users' Guides to the IPC* were prepared for agro-industries and for agricultural machinery and implements. Two other Guides already pre-

pared (iron and steel, fertilizers) were revised and adapted to the third edition of the IPC.

Patent Document Collections. WIPO continued its activity of arranging, and seeking to arrange, for collections of patent documents and related material to be made available and to be received by developing countries requesting them. Documents were given by Austria, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Among the recipients were the industrial property offices of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

The *PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries* held its third session in Geneva in September 1981. Twenty-one States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Working Group, were represented; one intergovernmental organization and two other organizations were represented by observers.

The Working Group noted with appreciation the contributions made, and offered for the future, to the WIPO State-of-the-Art Search Program (see, under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," above) by many industrial property offices, and endorsed the intention of WIPO to improve the existing evaluation questionnaires and to extend their application. Noting that sufficient detailed work in identifying users of patent information and their needs had now been carried out by the Australian, Brazilian and Canadian Offices and by OAPI, the Working Group requested WIPO to prepare a summary of that work so as to permit detailed conclusions to be drawn at its next session. It decided that the four Users' Guides to the IPC, prepared in cooperation with UNIDO and the EPO, revised in accordance with recommendations made at its last session and published by UNIDO, should be regarded as test guides, and that the reactions of readers in developing countries should be taken into account if further guides were to be established. Two draft curricula for patent information training courses were, after modification, agreed and recommended to the PCPI. The Working Group requested WIPO to prepare the first draft of an IPC manual for developing countries, and to conduct a test study leading to the identification of key patent documents in two technical fields of importance to developing countries (new and renewable sources of energy, food production and storage). The Working Group also requested the updating of a list of technical periodicals available to developing countries free of charge or on favorable conditions, recommended to the PCPI the tasks to be assigned to it in 1982 and 1983, and considered that cooperation with UNIDO should continue at the Secretariat level, particularly in relation to Users' Guides to the IPC, the IPC manual for developing countries and the state-of-the-art search program.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. On December 31, 1981, the members were Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (69).

No session of the Permanent Committee was held in the period covered by this report. The next (eighth) session will be held in 1982.

B. Copyright and Neighboring Rights Activities

Objective

The objective is to be useful to developing countries in five different respects:

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or modernizing domestic legislation;
- (iii) establishing or developing appropriate infrastructure;
- (iv) stimulating creative activity;
- (v) facilitating access to foreign works protected by copyright owned by foreigners.

Activities

Development, in Developing Countries, of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and the Practical Implications of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Training)

In 1981, WIPO received 70 applications for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights from 37 developing countries, from UNRWA and from the African National Congress (ANC). Thirty-seven of these applications, from the following 26 developing countries, from UNRWA and from ANC, were accepted: Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guinea, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia,

Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Zambia.

In 1981 the training program took the following forms:

(a) for 10 trainees, a practical course in copyright administration, in *Zurich* in May 1981, organized by WIPO in collaboration with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA); the participants came from Algeria, Burundi, the Congo, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Togo, Upper Volta, and Uruguay. The lectures were given by officials of SUISA. This course was followed by a visit to WIPO headquarters and, for some of the trainees, practical training in the copyright offices of Algeria and Senegal;

(b) for six trainees, a specialized training course in the administration of copyright and neighboring rights, in *Zurich* in June 1981, organized by WIPO in collaboration with SUISA; the participants came from India, the Philippines, Thailand, Zambia and the ANC. The lectures were given by officials of SUISA, WIPO and the Federal Office of Intellectual Property of Switzerland, by the Director General of the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS) and by representatives of two international and two national non-governmental organizations. This course was followed by a visit to WIPO headquarters;

(c) for 12 trainees, a General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in *London* in September and October 1981, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Industrial Property and Copyright Department of the Department of Trade (UK Government), the British Copyright Council (BCC) and the International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (IFPI); the participants were nominated by the Governments of Barbados, Bolivia, China, India, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Somalia, Tanzania and Zambia and by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The lectures were given by officials of the United Kingdom Government, of WIPO, of the IFPI, of the BCC and of the International Federation of Musicians (FIM), by invited lecturers from Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India and Sweden, and by United Kingdom specialists representing publishers, authors, performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations. The course was followed by practical training in authors' organizations in Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, the Netherlands or Switzerland and by a visit to WIPO. The United Kingdom Government, the BCC, the IFPI and the authors' organizations referred to above contributed in part to the costs of travel and subsistence of the trainees; the remainder of the cost was borne by WIPO;

(d) for nine trainees, practical training in copyright and neighboring rights in one of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Mexico.

The following 11 countries and three organizations contributed in full or in part to the cost of travel and

subsistence of trainees: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, United Kingdom, BCC, IFPI, SUISA.

The remainder of the cost was borne by the budget of the WIPO Legal and Technical Assistance Program.

For a general analysis of the applications for training accepted in 1981, see the section of this report, above, on training in the field of industrial property.

Seminars

A WIPO official gave lectures at a *national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights* organized by the National Copyright Council of *Brazil* (Ministry of Education and Culture) in Rio de Janeiro in April 1981.

The second *Continental Conference on Copyright* was organized by the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA) jointly with WIPO and the Argentinian Center of IIDA, under the auspices of the Government of Argentina, in *Buenos Aires* in April 1981. The first such Conference had been held in São Paulo in 1977.

About 100 persons from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, including experts invited by and at the expense of WIPO, took part in the Conference; the discussions concerned, among other questions, illegal copying, plagiarism, unauthorized public performance, legal remedies and unfair competition; a number of detailed recommendations, prepared by working groups, formed the conclusions of the Conference.

A *Regional Seminar on Copyright for English-Speaking Caribbean States* was convened by WIPO and Unesco at *Kingston* in October 1981, at the invitation and with the close cooperation of the Government of Jamaica. Nine experts, invited as suggested by their Governments, attended the Seminar from the following countries: Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Eastern Caribbean Group (St. Kitts), Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. Twenty observers participated, from two States, one intergovernmental organization and five international non-governmental organizations. The Seminar, the first such meeting on copyright questions in the Region, was inaugurated by the Minister of Education of the Government of Jamaica; all the participants took an active part in the debates, which were conducted at a particularly high level and were widely covered by the press and by television.

The discussions were based on papers presented by WIPO, Unesco, the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), a statement by the IFPI and country reports presented by each of the experts.

The experts adopted a number of recommendations concerning the need for appropriate and up-to-date national copyright and neighboring rights legislation,

taking into account the development of new technologies, the study of the protection of expressions of folklore, adherence to the international copyright conventions, national and regional infrastructures, measures to counter acts of piracy, informing the public on the role of copyright, legal-technical assistance, including training, and the Joint International Unesco-WIPO Service for Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright.

In November 1981, WIPO organized at *Conakry*, in cooperation with the Government of Guinea, a *Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights*. The participants (about 100) were members of the staff of the Copyright Office of Guinea and national authors, composers, professors, lawyers and other persons invited by the said Office from Conakry and other parts of the country. Three Ministers of the Government took part in the opening session. Lectures were given by officials of WIPO, copyright experts invited, at the expense of WIPO, from the Ivory Coast, Mali and Senegal and a representative of SUIISA, which contributed also to the financing. The course was given full radio and television coverage. The representative of the Director General of WIPO and the invited experts were received by the President of the Republic.

Legislation

WIPO continued to cooperate, on request, with governments or groups of governments of developing countries on the adoption of new laws and regulations, or the modernization of existing ones, in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights. In the period covered by this report, such cooperation was pursued with the following countries:

Barbados. Comments on a new draft copyright law were provided by WIPO in April 1981. The new law was passed by the legislature in December 1981.

Burundi. A revised text of a draft decree on which the Government had requested the comments of WIPO, was handed over by the International Bureau to representatives of the Government of Burundi in Gisenyi, in March 1981 on the occasion of the seminar of the countries of the "*Grands Lacs*" on the harmonization of their copyright legislation (see below). The draft decree, and its annex, concern copyright and neighboring rights.

Chile. Comments on a draft decree on the revision of the copyright law were submitted by WIPO to the Government in February 1981.

Costa Rica. A new law on copyright and neighboring rights, taking into consideration comments submitted by WIPO, was approved by Parliament in July 1981.

Dominica. At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared, and transmitted in June 1981, draft legislation on copyright and neighboring rights.

Grenada. At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared, and transmitted in June 1981, draft legislation on copyright and neighboring rights. Discussions on the draft took place during a WIPO mission in November 1981.

Jamaica. In April 1981, the Government requested the comments of WIPO with regard to the planned revision of the existing copyright legislation. The comments were sent by WIPO in July 1981.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared, and transmitted in June 1981, draft legislation on copyright and neighboring rights. A senior government official discussed the draft in Geneva in December 1981, and requested the preparation of a program of activities for the modernization of the copyright system.

Suriname. At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared, and transmitted in September 1981, draft legislation on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft was discussed during a mission by a WIPO official in November 1981.

Yemen. A WIPO official undertook a mission to Sanaa in May 1981 to discuss assistance in the preparation of legislation on copyright and neighboring rights.

Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL). In March 1981, WIPO organized jointly with the Secretariat of the CEPGL a *Seminar in Gisenyi* (Rwanda) on harmonization of policies and coordination of legislation relating to copyright and neighboring rights in the member countries of the Community (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire). Nine experts nominated by the Governments, seven members of the CEPGL Secretariat and two WIPO officials participated. The participation of two experts from each country concerned was financed by WIPO. The Seminar examined existing legislation and draft laws in the member countries, and the relationship between them and international conventions in this field; harmonization of draft texts was achieved in respect of seven major aspects of the law of copyright and neighboring rights and in respect of three major aspects of the statutes of organizations for the administration of rights; finally the Seminar adopted recommendations to the Governments concerning the enactment of the harmonized texts, accessions to relevant conventions and the establishment in the Secretariat of the CEPGL of a service responsible for copyright and neighboring rights.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Easier Access to Works Protected by Copyright Owned by Foreigners

The *Joint Unesco/WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright* held its first session in Paris in September

1981. The 12 members of the Committee, appointed in a personal capacity by the Directors General of Unesco and WIPO, are leading figures in the fields of publishing, education and copyright and neighboring rights from Algeria, Argentina, China, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Senegal, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Eleven members attended the first session, with observers from 18 States, four intergovernmental organizations and eight international non-governmental organizations.

The purpose of the meeting was to make recommendations on the preparation and implementation of the activities of the Joint International Unesco-WIPO Service for Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright.

A general discussion brought out the importance to the developing countries of access to works protected by copyright and the need for arrangements whereby those countries could use foreign intellectual works on preferential terms. With reference to the 1971 revisions of the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention concerning compulsory licenses for translation and reproduction, it was noted that the compulsory licensing system had not been used, a fact which demonstrated that copyright as such did not constitute an impediment to the circulation of works of the mind; the role of the Joint Service was further to facilitate access by developing countries to protected works, and the long-term goal was to establish, in the developing countries, viable graphic industries by enabling them to produce locally such works as they required, rather than importing them.

After consideration of a plan of action for 1981 and 1982, prepared by the Secretariats, the Committee made recommendations and requests concerning the collection and dissemination of data, the establishment of recommended standards, a study of arrangements and machinery designed to operate in realistic economic conditions (including an illustrative schedule of scales of fees and royalties), procedures for settling disputes between users of works in developing countries and foreign copyright owners, and intellectual, technical and financial assistance to developing countries.

The *WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights* consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. In July and October 1981, respectively, the Philippines and Belgium became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the membership to 53 States (Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Po-

land, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen).

The Permanent Committee held its fourth session in Geneva in March 1981. Thirty-nine States, members of the Permanent Committee, were represented; 18 other States, six intergovernmental organizations and 13 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

As provided in the approved budget of WIPO, travel and subsistence expenses were paid by WIPO for one delegate from each of the countries represented at the session which are members of the Permanent Committee and are regarded as being among the least developed of the developing countries.

The Permanent Committee reviewed past and current activities and plans for future activities under the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights.

In a discussion on adherence to the international *conventions on copyright and neighboring rights*, a number of delegations indicated the possibility of adherence by their countries to particular conventions. It was suggested that WIPO might consider publishing a Guide to the Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties, in order to facilitate a better understanding of its significance and to promote adherence.

The Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction reports on activities concerning *regional and national meetings and seminars*, and on plans for 1981.

In its review of activities concerning *training*, the Permanent Committee expressed its thanks to the countries and organizations which had received WIPO trainees in 1979 and 1980, and noted that general introductory training courses were proposed to be organized in 1981 in London, with the Government of the United Kingdom, the BCC and the IFPI, in 1982 in Budapest, with the Government of Hungary and ARTISJUS and in 1983 with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), and specialized courses in 1981 and, perhaps, 1982 in Zurich, with SUISA, and in 1982 in Stockholm, with the Government of Sweden and SIDA.

Several delegations expressed satisfaction with the advice and assistance provided by WIPO in *legislation, institutions and related matters*. Concerning model statutes for authors' organizations it was suggested that a regional meeting be organized in Africa on questions related to the adaptation of the model statutes for institutions administering authors' rights in developing countries, as adopted at a meeting in June 1980, to the needs of these countries, that assistance should be given also to existing authors' societies in overcoming the difficulties faced by them, and that the legal basis of the establishment of public institutions to administer the

rights of national authors might also be further clarified.

The Permanent Committee discussed the results of the second meeting of the Working Group on the Intellectual Property Aspects of *Folklore* Protection, on the basis of information on the most important features of the Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore adopted by the Working Group. The importance was stressed of dealing also with aspects of the assignment of fees, with special regard to possible claims to ownership, and continuing the efforts to provide international protection of expressions of folklore.

The Permanent Committee also reviewed activities and plans concerning the *support of national authors and performers, a survey on the application and administration of laws on copyright and neighboring rights, and cooperation among developing countries*. At the conclusion of a discussion of proposals for *new activities* within the framework of the Permanent Program, a study of the problems of home taping and private copying of recordings and private recordings of broadcasts was strongly recommended, as well as the convocation by WIPO of a worldwide meeting for the purpose, and the wish was expressed that the problems posed by reprography of works protected by copyright might also be taken up for study in the future program of WIPO.

IV. Cooperation with States and the United Nations, Management and Supporting Activities

Missions and Visits to WIPO

In 1981, the Director General undertook missions to Argentina, Austria, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The missions to Egypt, Hungary, the Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia were formal "official visits," the Director General being the guest of the Government and received by the Head of State and/or by several Government Ministers.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

In addition to the missions referred to above, the same and the following other countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Algeria, Aus-

tralia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

During the period covered by this report, officials of the following governments worked with WIPO officials at the International Bureau for several days or weeks: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Soviet Union. In most cases, the purpose of their stay at WIPO was to familiarize themselves with the work of WIPO in general or on particular questions. The list does not include officials visiting WIPO for very short periods, for specific negotiations or discussions, e.g., on draft legislation, or only in the context of the training programs.

Cooperation

United Nations. The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. These bodies included the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations and programs of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Geneva in April and June and in New York in October 1981, its Organizational Committee, its Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions (Programme) and (Operations) (CCSQ (Prog) and CCSQ (Ops)) and on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), and other subsidiary bodies of the ACC, working groups and interagency meetings convened to deal with various matters of common interest, including procurement of goods and services, periodicals, fellowships, consumer protection, peaceful uses of outer space, environmental law, public information, science and technology, and preparations for the UN Conferences on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, on the Least Developed among the Developing Countries and on Assistance to African Refugees. WIPO participated in the work of the UN Joint Staff Pension Board, and in an International Civil Service Commission Workshop on Classification in New York

in January 1981. In July 1981, a meeting of CCSQ(Ops) was held at WIPO in Geneva.

WIPO was represented at various meetings of United Nations bodies at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed, including the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, held from September to December 1981 in New York, and the session of the Economic and Social Council held in July 1981 in Geneva. Other United Nations meetings attended by WIPO included a "Synthesis Group" convened in New York in February 1981 for the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the Conference on Assistance to African Refugees held in Geneva in April 1981, a ceremony on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination held in Geneva in March 1981, and preparatory meetings for the UN Conference on the Least Developed among the Developing Countries (review meetings in Vienna in March, in The Hague in May and in Geneva in June 1981, and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference in Geneva in June 1981), the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held in Geneva in August 1981, and the UN Conference on the Least Developed among the Developing Countries held in Paris in September 1981. The Director General addressed the latter Conference in plenary session. WIPO attended a session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, in New York in September 1981.

WIPO contributed to the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy by providing monographic surveys on the state of the art, as reflected in patent documents, in the fields of Wind Motors (prepared by the EPO), Ocean Kinetics and Geothermal Energy (prepared by the US Patent and Trademark Office).

WIPO was also represented at a session of the UN Conference on the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, convened by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva in March and April 1981, at sessions of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD in Geneva in March, September, October and November 1981, at a Working Party on UNCTAD's future programme budget and medium-term plan in Geneva in May 1981, and at a Working Group on the Medium-Term Plan of UNCTAD in October 1981.

WIPO was represented at sessions of the Permanent Committee and the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in Vienna in May 1981. One of the documents presented to the Permanent Committee by the UNIDO Secretariat contained proposals for the medium-term plan of activities of UNIDO for the period 1984-1989. Under the heading "Industrial Studies and Research," the document listed "Units with which significant joint activities are expected," including "WIPO in respect of the legal and commercial aspects of technology transfer and acquisition, information on patents, and the revi-

sion of the Paris Convention." The Director General requested clarification of this proposal and consultations on it before the proposals for UNIDO's medium-term plan are revised for submission in 1982 to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council).

WIPO was represented at the following meetings of the UN Development Programme (UNDP): Intergovernmental Meeting of Aid Coordinators in Asia and the Pacific in New Delhi in February and March 1981; Inter-Agency Meetings on the African and on the Latin American Regional Programmes in Addis Ababa in April and in Montevideo in May 1981, respectively; Intergovernmental Consultation on the Regional Programme for Europe; High Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries in New York in June 1981; Governing Council in New York in June 1981. In July 1981, a meeting of the UNDP Inter-Agency Task Force, at which WIPO was represented, was held at WIPO in Geneva.

WIPO continued to cooperate with the Regional Commissions of the UN, and was represented at the Seventh Meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning in Africa, held at Freetown in April 1981, at the sessions of the Executive Board and Council of the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) in Dakar in February 1981 and at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development (African Region) held in Addis Ababa in November 1981. WIPO was also represented at a meeting, convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), of an advisory committee on the program of the Regional Centre for Transfer of Technology (RCTT) in Bangalore in April 1981, at an RCTT Workshop on Technology Transfer in Colombo in December 1981, and at the annual meetings of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in Montevideo and of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) at Sanaa, both in May 1981.

WIPO contributed to reports prepared for various UN bodies and organs on such subjects as: science and technology, consumer protection, new and renewable sources of energy, least developed countries, implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa, higher education for Palestinian refugees, the involvement of women in development, utilization of conference resources, technical cooperation among developing countries, assistance to newly independent countries, the peaceful uses of outer space, UNDP regional programs.

The Director General was represented at a commemorative meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in New York in October 1981.

Public Information, Publications, Library, Headquarters Building, Meetings

Lectures on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups to WIPO headquarters.

Interviews were given to newspaper and radio correspondents. WIPO officials participated in the regular press briefings given in the United Nations Office in Geneva. WIPO was represented at the regular meetings in Geneva of the Circle of International Information Officers; its representative was re-elected Chairman for 1981. A press conference was organized in Geneva, with the participation of a representative of the International Olympic Committee, before the Diplomatic Conferences of Nairobi.

Updated versions of the WIPO General Information brochure were published in English and French in March, in Chinese in October and in German in November 1981. A leaflet, "WIPO—what it is, what it does" first published in 1979 in English and French, was published in updated versions in Arabic, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish in March, and in English in September 1981. A revised catalogue of WIPO publications was issued in April 1981. Newsletters were published in May, September and November 1981 (in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish).

WIPO publications were exhibited at book fairs held in Leipzig in March, in Mexico City in April, in Warsaw in May, in Moscow in September and in Frankfurt in October 1981, at the International Fair of Milan in April, and at the trade fair "Technology for the People" in Mexico City in November 1981.

The WIPO specialized library continued to provide services for visitors and for the staff, on the basis of an increasing collection of books, periodicals and documents relating to intellectual property and international cooperation. In 1981, there were 2,028 visits to the reading room. During the same year, 807 books and 15 periodicals were added to the collection, bringing the total stocks to 33,454 and 1,042, respectively.

During 1981, gifts for the WIPO headquarters building were received from Egypt, France and the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI).

A list of meetings organized by WIPO during the period covered by this report appears at the end of this report.

Decorations

The President of Senegal and the President of the Republic of Korea conferred on the Director General

the following decorations, respectively: "Commandeur de l'Ordre national du Lion"; "Order of Diplomatic Service Merit (Gwangha Medal)." The Director General also received from the International Olympic Committee the Silver Medal of the Olympic Order.

**Development Cooperation Activities, 1979 to 1981:
Summary Tables**

The report by the Director General to the Governing Bodies in 1981 on the activities of WIPO contained an annex summarizing, in two tables, the development cooperation activities of WIPO since the last sessions of the WIPO Conference and General Assembly in September 1979. The said tables are reproduced below.

TABLE I

| Country, Organization, Territory | Training Programs | National Seminars | Regional Seminars | Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building | State-of- the-art Search Program |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| <i>AFRICA</i> | | | | | |
| Algeria | • | • | • | • | • |
| Angola | • | | • | • | |
| Benin | • | | • | • | |
| Botswana | • | | • | | • |
| Burundi | • | | • | • | |
| Cameroon | • | | • | • | • |
| Cape Verde | • | | • | | |
| Central African Republic | • | | • | • | |
| Chad | • | | • | • | |
| Comoros | | | • | | |
| Congo | • | | • | • | |
| Egypt | • | | • | • | • |
| Ethiopia | • | | • | | • |
| Gabon | • | | • | • | |
| Gambia | • | | • | • | |
| Ghana | • | | • | • | |
| Guinea | • | | • | • | |
| Guinea-Bissau | • | | • | • | |

| Country, Organization, Territory | Training Programs | National Seminars | Regional Seminars | Advice and Assis- tance: Le- gislation, Institution Building | State-of- the-art Search Program |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Ivory Coast | | | • | • | •* |
| Kenya | • | | • | | |
| Lesotho | • | | • | | |
| Liberia | • | | • | | |
| Madagascar | • | | • | • | |
| Malawi | • | | • | | • |
| Mali | • | | • | • | •* |
| Mauritania | • | | • | • | • |
| Mauritius | • | | • | | • |
| Morocco | | | • | • | |
| Niger | • | | • | • | |
| Nigeria | • | | • | | • |
| Rwanda | • | | • | • | • |
| Senegal | • | | • | • | •* |
| Seychelles | • | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | • | | • | | |
| Somalia | • | | • | | |
| Sudan | • | • | • | • | |
| Swaziland | • | | • | • | |
| Tanzania | • | | • | | |
| Togo | • | | • | • | |
| Tunisia | • | | • | | • |
| Uganda | • | | • | | • |
| Upper Volta | • | | • | • | |
| Zaire | • | | • | • | • |
| Zambia | • | | • | | |
| Zimbabwe | • | | • | • | |
| OAPI | • | | • | • | • |
| ESARIPO | • | | • | • | |

| Country, Organization, Territory | Training Programs | National Seminars | Regional Seminars | Advice and Assis- tance: Le- gislation, Institution Building | State-of- the-art Search Program |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | • | | • | | |
| Bangladesh | • | | • | • | |
| Bhutan | • | | • | | |
| China | • | • | • | • | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | • | • | | • | • |
| Fiji | • | | • | | |
| India | • | | • | • | • |
| Indonesia | • | | • | • | • |
| Kiribati | • | | | | |
| Malaysia | • | | • | • | |
| Mongolia | • | | • | | |
| Nepal | • | | • | • | |
| Pakistan | • | | • | • | • |
| Papua New Guinea | • | | • | | |
| Philippines | • | | • | • | • |
| Republic of Korea | • | | • | • | • |
| Samoa | • | | | | |
| Singapore | • | • | • | • | • |
| Sri Lanka | • | | • | • | • |
| Thailand | • | • | • | • | • |
| Tonga | • | | • | | |
| Vanuatu | • | | | | |
| Viet Nam | • | • | • | • | • |
| Cook Islands | • | | | | |
| Hong Kong | • | | • | | |

EUROPE

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Cyprus | • | | | | |
| Romania | • | | • | | |
| Turkey | | | | | • |

* Requests submitted via OAPI.

Country, Organization, Territory Training Programs National Seminars Regional Seminars Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building State-of-the-art Search Program

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | • | | • | | • |
| Bahamas | | | • | | |
| Barbados | • | • | • | • | |
| Belize | | | • | | |
| Bolivia | • | | • | • | |
| Brazil | • | • | • | • | • |
| Chile | • | | • | • | • |
| Colombia | • | | • | • | • |
| Costa Rica | • | | • | | • |
| Cuba | • | | | | • |
| Dominica | | | • | • | |
| Dominican Republic | • | | | • | |
| Ecuador | • | | • | • | • |
| El Salvador | • | | | | |
| Grenada | • | | | • | |
| Guatemala | • | | | | • |
| Guyana | | | • | | |
| Haiti | • | | | | |
| Honduras | • | | | • | |
| Jamaica | • | | • | • | |
| Mexico | • | | • | • | • |
| Nicaragua | • | | | | • |
| Panama | • | | | • | |
| Paraguay | • | | • | | |
| Peru | • | | • | • | • |
| Saint Kitts | | | • | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | • | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | • | |
| Suriname | • | | • | • | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | • | • | • |
| Uruguay | • | | • | • | • |

Country, Organization, Territory Training Programs National Seminars Regional Seminars Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building State-of-the-art Search Program

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Venezuela | • | | • | • | • |
| Andean Group | | | • | • | |

WESTERN ASIA

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bahrain | • | | | | |
| Democratic Yemen | • | | | | |
| Iran | • | | | | |
| Iraq | • | | • | • | • |
| Jordan | • | | | | |
| Kuwait | • | | | | • |
| Oman | • | | | | |
| Qatar | • | | | | |
| Syria | • | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | • | | • | |
| Yemen | | | | • | |
| FASRC | | | | • | |
| Totals | | | | | |
| 121 | 104 | 10 | 91 | 68 | 44 |
| (Totals from September 1979 to September 1980) | | | | | |
| (85) | (73) | (3) | (44) | (35) | (28) |
| [Totals from September 1980 to November 1981] | | | | | |
| [113] | [82] | [10] | [62] | [54] | [30] |

TABLE II

| Country, Organization | Project Financing | Training Facilities | Trainees' Expenses | Experts, Lecturers | State-of-the-art Search Program |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Algeria | | • | | | |
| Argentina | | • | | | |
| Australia | | • | • | • | |
| Austria | | • | • | • | • |
| Belgium | | • | • | • | |
| Brazil | | • | • | • | |

| Country, Organization | Project Financing | Training Facilities | Trainees' Expenses | Experts, Lecturers | State-of- the-art Search Program |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Cameroon | | | | • | |
| Canada | • | • | • | • | |
| Congo | | • | | • | |
| Czecho- slovakia | | • | • | | |
| Denmark | | | | • | |
| Egypt | | • | | • | |
| Finland | | | | • | • |
| France | • | • | • | • | |
| German Democratic Republic | | • | • | • | |
| Germany (Federal Republic of) | • | • | • | • | • |
| Ghana | | | | • | |
| Hungary | | • | • | | |
| Israel | | • | • | • | |
| Japan | | • | | • | |
| Mexico | | • | • | | |
| Netherlands | | | • | • | |

| Country, Organization | Project Financing | Training Facilities | Trainees' Expenses | Experts, Lecturers | State-of- the-art Search Program |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Norway | | | | • | |
| Philippines | | | • | | |
| Poland | | • | • | | |
| Senegal | | • | | • | |
| Soviet Union | | • | • | • | • |
| Spain | | • | • | | |
| Syria | | | | • | |
| Sweden | • | • | • | • | • |
| Switzerland | • | • | • | • | • |
| Tunisia | | | | • | |
| United Kingdom | • | • | • | • | • |
| United States of America | • | • | • | • | |
| Zambia | | | | • | |
| CEC | | | • | | |
| EPO | | • | • | • | • |
| OAPI | | • | | • | |
| UNDP | • | | • | | |

LIST OF WIPO MEETINGS IN 1981

| <i>Title of Meeting</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Organized with</i> |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Budapest Union (Microorganisms) Assembly (Extraordinary Session) | January | Geneva | |
| Thai National Patent Documentation Seminars | January | Bangkok & Chiangmai | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)—Working Group on Search Information | January | Geneva | |
| PCT Seminars | January | Canada | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)—Working Group on Planning | February | Rijswijk | |
| Working Group on Intellectual Property Aspects of Folklore Protection | February | Paris | Unesco |
| National Seminar on Industrial Property | February | Khartoum | Government of Sudan |
| National Patent Agency Course | February/ March | Beijing | Government of China |
| PCT Seminar | March | Budapest | |
| Regional Seminar (Countries of the <i>Grands Lacs</i>) on Copyright and Neighboring Rights | March | Gisenyi (Rwanda) | CEPGL |

| <i>Title of Meeting</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Organized with</i> |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Revision of the Paris Convention: Preparatory Meeting | March | Geneva | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Summit & ICSEI | March | Geneva | |
| Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Re- lated to Copyright and Neighboring Rights | March | Geneva | |
| Working Group on the Establishment of a Guide on the Organization of Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries | March | Geneva | |
| Trademark Training Course | March/ April | Canberra | Government of Australia |
| Worldwide Forum on Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings | March | Geneva | |
| Seminar on Technical Functions of Industrial Property Of- fices | March/ April | Rio de Janeiro | INPI, JUNAC |
| PCT Budget and Management Consultants | April | Geneva | |
| PCT Seminar | April | Bucharest | |
| Continental Conference on Copyright | April | Buenos Aires | IIDA |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group on General Information | April | Geneva | |
| PCT Seminar | April | Milan | |
| WIPO Budget Committee | April | Geneva | |
| PCT Seminar | May | Geneva | |
| Copyright Training Course (Francophone) | May | Zurich | SUISA |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group on Search Information, Subgroup E | May | Munich | |
| Group of Independent Experts on Cable Television | May | Geneva | Unesco |
| PCT International Meeting | May | Tokyo | Japanese Patent Office |
| Caribbean Regional Seminar on Industrial Property | May | Bridgetown | ECLA, CARI- COM & CIDA |
| Copyright Training Course (Anglophone) | June | Zurich/ Geneva | SUISA |
| National Licensing Seminar | June | Algiers | Government of Algeria |
| PCT Seminar | June | Tel Aviv | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group on Search Information | June | Geneva | |
| Joint Inventive Activity: Consultants | June | Geneva | |
| WIPO Budget Committee | June | Geneva | |
| Group of Consultants on Questions Relating to Trademarks and Developing Countries | July | Geneva | |
| Seminar on Industrial Property as a Factor of Economic, Scientific and Technical Development | July | Brazzaville | Government of Congo, OAPI |
| Round Table of University Professors on Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property Law | July | Geneva | |
| International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP) | July | Geneva | |
| Patent Documentation Training Course | August/ September | Vienna | Government of Austria |

| <i>Title of Meeting</i> | <i>Month</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Organized with</i> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Patent Documentation Training Course | August/ September | Moscow | Government of Soviet Union |
| General Industrial Property Seminar | September | Geneva | |
| Joint Consultative Committee on Access to Works Protected by Copyright | September | Paris | Unesco |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group for Developing Countries | September | Geneva | |
| Patent Documentation Seminar | September | The Hague | EPO, CEC |
| Industrial Property Training Course | September | Strasbourg | CEIPI |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group on Planning | September | Geneva | |
| PCT Users' Meeting | September | Geneva | |
| Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol | September | Nairobi | |
| Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Conven- tion: second session | September/ October | Nairobi | |
| Copyright Training Course | September/ October | London | Government of United Kingdom, BCC, IFPI |
| Patent Documentation Seminar | October | Beijing | |
| Folklore Regional Committee of Experts | October | Bogotá | Unesco |
| Nice Union Preparatory Working Group | October | Geneva | |
| Caribbean Regional Seminar on Copyright | October | Kingston | Government of Jamaica, Unesco |
| Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights | November | Conakry | Government of Guinea |
| International Conference on Inventive Activity as a Factor for Development of Technology in the Developing Countries | November | Belgrade | Government of Yugoslavia |
| Seminar on Patent Departments for Industrial Enterprises | November | São Paulo | INPI, UNDP |
| Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention | November | Geneva | ILO/Unesco |
| Industrial Property Training Course | November/ December | Madrid | Government of Spain |
| WIPO Governing Bodies | November | Geneva | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)—Sum- mit | November | Geneva | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)— Working Group on Search Information, Subgroup F | November | London | |
| Berne Union Executive Committee (Copyright Commit- tees) | November/ December | Geneva | Unesco |
| International Patent Classification (IPC) Union—Committee of Experts | December | Geneva | |
| Permanent Committee on Patent Information/PCT Commit- tee for Technical Cooperation | December | Geneva | |
| Seminar on Patent Information and Documentation | December | Salisbury | CIDA |
| Meetings with International Non-Governmental Organiza- tions | December | Geneva | |
| Central American Industrial Property Meeting | December | Tegucigalpa | Government of Honduras |

International Unions

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Withdrawal by Luxembourg of its Declaration Concerning Chapter II

The Government of Luxembourg, by notification addressed to the Director General of WIPO and received on December 15, 1981, withdrew the declaration contained in its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970, to the effect that Luxembourg is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty (see PCT Notification No. 19, of February 1, 1978, published in *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 105).

The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on March 15, 1982. Consequently, from the said date, Luxembourg will be bound also by the provisions of Chapter II of the PCT.

PCT Notification No. 38, of December 24, 1981.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

I. Signatory States

On the date of the present Notification, the following States have signed the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981:

Argentina, Austria, Chile, Congo, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago

(Total: 21 States)

In accordance with Article 8 (3) of the said Nairobi Treaty, the Treaty remains open for signature at Nairobi (at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya) until December 31, 1982, and thereafter at Geneva (at the headquarters of WIPO) until June 30, 1983.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 5 (1) of the said Nairobi Treaty, any State member of WIPO or of the

International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property may become party to the said Nairobi Treaty by signature followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, or by deposit of an instrument of accession. Pursuant to Article 5 (2) of the said Nairobi Treaty, any State not member of WIPO or of the Paris Union which is a member of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations may become party to the said Nairobi Treaty by deposit of an instrument of accession.

Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

The date of entry into force of the said Nairobi Treaty will be notified when the required number of ratifications, acceptances, approvals or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 6 (1) of the said Nairobi Treaty.

Nairobi Notification No. 1, of December 3, 1981.

TUNISIA

According to information received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Tunisia signed, on December 29, 1981, at Nairobi, the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.

The said signature by Tunisia brings to a total of 22 the number of States which have so far signed the said Nairobi Treaty (see also Nairobi Notification No. 1, above).

Nairobi Notification No. 3, of January 20, 1982.

II. Ratification

KENYA

The Government of Kenya deposited, on November 18, 1981, its instrument of ratification of the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.

The date of entry into force of the said Nairobi Treaty will be notified when the required number of notifications, acceptances, approvals or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 6 (1) of the said Nairobi Treaty.

Nairobi Notification No. 2, of December 4, 1981.

WIPO Meetings

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

Twelfth Series of Meetings
(Geneva, November 16 to 24, 1981)

NOTE*

The twelfth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Unions administered by WIPO took place in Geneva from November 16 to 24, 1981.

The list of the 22 Governing Bodies which held meetings, the main items discussed and the decisions taken are reported on in "The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1981," which appears on p. 49 of this issue of *Industrial Property*.

The list of participants in the Governing Bodies appears below.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

I. States

Algeria 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16; M. Mati.
Argentina 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9; F. Jiménez Dávila; J.T. Pereira.
Australia 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 19, 20; F.J. Smith; K.R. Widdows.
Austria 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 19, 20; O. Leberl; W. Howadi.
Belgium 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19; L. Salpéteur; P. Ceuninck; J.J.H. De Bock.
Brazil 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 19, 20; A. Gurgel de Alencar; E. Cordeiro.
Bulgaria 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 22; T. Ivanov; V. Dimitrova; I. Kotzev.
Byelorussian SSR 2; V.V. Grekov; S.N. Chilovitch.
Cameroon 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 20; F.-X. Ngoubeyou.
Canada 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9; J.H.A. Gariépy; R. Thèberge; J. Lynch.
Chile 1, 2, 7; P. Carvajal Prado; C. Bustos Díaz; L. Gillet Bebin; R. Plaza Ducco; V. Garcia-Huidobro Amunategui; R. Babul.
China 2; Liao Derong; Kung Hsi.
Congo 1, 2, 4, 7, 16, 20, 21; E. Kouloufoua; G. Kaya; D. Ganga-Bidie; B. Mouaya.
Costa Rica 1, 2, 7; M.E. Odio-Benito.
Cuba 1, 3, 4, 6, 16; N.M. Núñez; G. Luis Varona; J. Sivila de la Torre.
Cyprus 5, 8; A.C. Pouyouros; A.N. Papadopoulos.
Czechoslovakia 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19; M. Bělohávek; J. Prošek; M. Slámová.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1, 2, 4, 10, 20; Kim Ung Ho; Pak Se Rong; Kim Dok Kil; Hwang Yong Hwan; Jo Gyoung Won.
Denmark 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 18, 19, 20; K. Skjødtt; R. Carlsen; D. Simonsen; B.V. Linstow.
Dominican Republic 5; H.L. Hernández.
Egypt 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 19; S.A. Salem; A.G.M. Fouad; M. Daghash.

El Salvador 2, 3; J.L. Lovo Castelar; C.A. Barahona Rivas.
Finland 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 18, 19, 20; E. Wuori; A.-R. Ketokoski.
France 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22; G. Vianès; L. Nicodème; R. Leclerc; J.-C. Combaldieu; R. Yung; A. Françon; A. Nèmo; J.-F. Terral.
Gabon 1, 2, 4, 7, 16, 20, 21; T. Moussounda; C. Matotou; P.J. N'Gouyou; R. N'Gouyou.
German Democratic Republic 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19; J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; M. Förster; H.-W. Mattem.
Germany (Federal Republic of) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22; A. Krieger; U.C. Hallmann; B. Ziese; J. Wenzl; B. Bockmair.
Ghana 1, 2, 4; A.J.B. McCarthy.
Greece 1, 2, 4, 7; G. Pilavachi; G. Koumantos; A. Mitsialis.
Guinea 1, 2, 7; F.M. Camara.
Holy See 1, 2, 4, 7, 13; O.J. Roulet.
Hungary 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22; G. Pusztai; G. Vékás; M. Ficsor; P. Gyertyánfy.
India 1, 2, 3, 7, 9; C.S. Jha; S.R. Sathyam; L. Puri.
Indonesias 1, 2, 4, 13; N.S. Sastradidjaya; H. Reksodiputro.
Iran 5; J. Zahiri.
Iraq 1, 2, 4; H.A.R.A. Razak; G.A. Rafik; E. Khoury.
Ireland 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 18, 19; P. Slavin; P. McDonagh.
Israel 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 16, 19; I. Eliashiv.
Italy 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 19; G.L. Milesi Ferretti; R. Brunetti; S. Samperi; G. Catalini; G. Armento.
Ivory Coast 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7; B.T. Aka; K.F. Ekra.
Japan 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 19, 20, 22; I. Shamoto; T. Kitahashi; Y. Oyama; S. Maruyama; H. Hayashida; S. Uemura; K. Shimizu; Y. Kumamaru; K. Ishimaru.
Jordan 1, 2, 4; K. Abdul-Rahim.
Kenya 1, 2, 4; D.J. Coward.
Lebanon 5, 8, 15; T. Badawi.
Libya 1, 4, 7; A. Sergiwa.

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

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

¹ WIPO General Assembly.

² WIPO Conference.

³ WIPO Coordination Committee.

⁴ Paris Union Assembly.

⁵ Paris Union Conference of Representatives.

⁶ Paris Union Executive Committee.

⁷ Berne Union Assembly.

⁸ Berne Union Conference of Representatives.

⁹ Berne Union Executive Committee.

¹⁰ Madrid Union Assembly.

¹¹ Madrid Union Committee of Directors.

¹² Hague Union Assembly.

¹³ Hague Union Conference of Representatives.

¹⁴ Nice Union Assembly.

¹⁵ Nice Union Conference of Representatives.

¹⁶ Lisbon Union Assembly.

¹⁷ Lisbon Union Council.

¹⁸ Locarno Union Assembly.

¹⁹ IPC Union Assembly.

²⁰ PCT Union Assembly.

²¹ TRT Union Assembly.

²² Budapest Union Assembly.

Liechtenstein^{1,2,4,7,10,12,14,20,22}; A.F. de Gerliczy-Burian.
 Luxembourg^{1,2,4,7,10,12,14,19,20}; F. Schlessler.
 Madagascar^{4,8,15}; S. Rabearivelo.
 Mexico^{1,2,3,4,7,9,17}; X. Díez de Urduvía; J.A. Sastré Buil.
 Monaco^{1,2,4,7,10,12,14,19,20}; E. Franzi; C. Orecchia.
 Mongolia^{2,3}; M. Dash; N. Gankhuyag.
 Morocco^{1,2,3,4,6,7,10,13,14}; A. Kandil; A. Bojji.
 Netherlands^{1,2,4,7,10,12,14,18,19,20}; J. Dekker; J.J. Bos; W. de Boer.
 New Zealand^{5,8}; R.M. Richards.
 Nigeria^{3,5,6}; H.O. Ajomale.
 Norway^{1,2,4,7,14,18,19,20}; A.G. Gerhardsen; S.H. Røer; J. Smith.
 Pakistan^{1,2,7}; S. Bashir.
 Panama; L.E. Martínez Cruz.
 Peru²; F. Valdivieso; A.E. Thornberry.
 Philippines^{1,2,3,4,6,7}; H.J. Brillantes; O.A. Gonzales; F.F. Santos; C.V. Espejo.
 Poland^{1,2,3,4,6,8,15}; J. Szomański; J. Zawalonka; E.M. Szelchaz.
 Portugal^{1,2,4,7,11,15,17,19}; J. Mota Maia; R. Morais Serrão; A.M. Pereira.
 Qatar²; Y. Al-Sayed; M. Harake.
 Republic of Korea^{1,2,4}; B.-K. Lee; C.-J. Shin; S.-C. Cho; S.-H. Kim.
 Romania^{1,2,4,7,10,20}; G. Filipas.
 Senegal^{1,2,3,4,6,7,20}; A. Sène; N. NDiaye; A.N. Niang.
 Somalia; F. Eno-Hassan.
 Soviet Union^{1,2,3,4,6,10,14,18,19,20,21,22}; I. Nayashkov; L. Kostikov; V. Zubarev; S. Birioulev; S. Gorlenko; A. Ruban; V. Poliakov.
 Spain^{1,2,3,4,7,9,10,13,14,18,19,22}; J. Fernández de Ybarra y Moreno; J. Delicado Montero-Rios; L. Padial Martín; C. Ribed y Nieulant; L. Nagore San Martín.
 Sri Lanka^{1,2,4,7,9}; S. Palihakkara.
 Sudan^{2,3}; K.E.T. Idris.
 Sweden^{1,2,4,7,14,18,19,20}; G. Borggård; I. Schalin; B. van der Giessen; H. Dllson.
 Switzerland^{1,2,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,14,18,19,20,22}; P. Braendli; J.-L. Marro; J.J. Manz; J.-M. Salamolard.
 Syria⁵; M. Sayadi.
 Tanzania⁵; G.B. Liundi.
 Thailand⁷; S. Dhirakaosal.
 Tunisia^{1,2,3,4,7,9,11,13,15,16}; K. Seffen; M. Ben Slama.
 Turkey^{1,2,3,4,8,9}; O. Aksoy; M. Cetin; N. Yosmaoğlu; A. Yalgin; N.Y. Turantan.
 Uganda^{1,2,4}; J.K.N. Katende.
 Ukrainian SSR²; V.G. Batiouk.
 United Arab Emirates²; A.A.-J. Al-Bakri.
 United Kingdom^{1,2,3,4,7,9,14,19,20,22}; T.W. Sage; A. Holt; J. Richards.
 United States of America^{1,2,3,4,6,14,18,19,20,22}; G.J. Mossinghoff; H.J. Winter; M.K. Kirk; L. Schroeder; G.T. Dempsey.
 Upper Volta^{1,2,3,4,7,9,16,21}; B.I. Bakyono; O.D. Ouedraogo.
 Uruguay^{1,2,4,6,7}; C.A. Fernández-Ballesteros; A. Moerzinger.
 Viet Nam^{1,4,10,13}; Tran Tri; Nguyen Van Vien.
 Yugoslavia^{1,3,4,6,7,10,14,18}; D. Bošković; D. Čemalović; B. Branković.
 Zaire^{1,2,3,4,7,9}; Mbongo Ka Litho Sombo.
 Zimbabwe^{1,2,4,7}; R.P. Moul.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): S.-P. Padolecchia; M. Allen. International Labour Organisation (ILO): G. Bohère. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): A. Amri. World Meteorological Organization (WMO): H. Fontijn. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): F.D. Masson. Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Designs Office (BBM): L.J.M. van Bauwel. Interim Committee for the Community Patent: J. Huber.

Commission of the European Communities (CEC): B. Harris; W.M. Hauschild. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA): I. Tcherviakov. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI): D. Ekani. Organization of American States (OAS): S. Donovan. European Patent Organisation (EPO): J.C.A. Staehelin.

III. Non-Governmental International Organizations

International Association of Conference Interpreters (AICC): A. Chaves-Rivier. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): H. Wichmann. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): J. L'Huillier. International Publishers Association (IPA): J.A. Koutchoumow. Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES): J.A. Gay; K. Payne.

IV. Officers

WIPO General Assembly

Chairman: G. Pusztai (Hungary). *Vice-Chairmen:* K. F. Ekra (Ivory Coast); T.W. Sage (United Kingdom).

WIPO Conference

Chairman: C.S. Jha (India). *Vice-Chairmen:* Liao Derong (China); G.J. Mossinghoff (United States of America).

WIPO Coordination Committee

Chairman: J. Fernández de Ybarra y Moreno (Spain). *First Vice-Chairman:* D. Bošković (Yugoslavia). *Second Vice-Chairman:* J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic).

Paris Union Assembly

Chairman: D.J. Coward (Kenya). *Vice-Chairmen:* G. Pusztai (Hungary); P. Braendli (Switzerland).

Paris Union Conference of Representatives

Chairman: R.M. Richards (New Zealand). *Vice-Chairmen:* G.B. Liundi (Tanzania); ... (Trinidad and Tobago).

Paris Union Executive Committee

Chairman: J. Szomański (Poland). *Vice-Chairmen:* F.J. Smith (Australia); H.J. Brillantes (Philippines).

Berne Union Assembly

Chairman: A. Krieger (Germany (Federal Republic of)). *Vice-Chairmen:* T. Ivanov (Bulgaria); X. Díez de Urduvía (Mexico).

Berne Union Conference of Representatives

Chairman: T. Badawi (Lebanon). *Vice-Chairmen:* E.M. Szelchaz (Poland); O. Aksoy (Turkey).

Berne Union Executive Committee

Chairman: F. Jiménez Dávila (Argentina). *Vice-Chairmen:* J.H.A. Gariépy (Canada); J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic).

Madrid Union Assembly

Chairman: J. Prošek (Czechoslovakia). *Vice-Chairmen:* G.L. Milesi Ferretti (Italy); G. Filipas (Romania).

Madrid Union Committee of Directors

Chairman: K. Seffen (Tunisia). *Vice-Chairmen:* J. Mota Maia (Portugal); (....).

Hague Union Assembly

Chairman: L. Salpêteur (Belgium). *Vice-Chairmen:* P. Braendli (Switzerland); E. Franzi (Monaco).

Hague Union Conference of Representatives

Chairman: J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic). *Vice-Chairmen:* S.A. Salem (Egypt); A. Bojji (Morocco).

Nice Union Assembly

Chairman: M. Mati (Algeria). *Vice-Chairmen:* E. Wuori (Finland); I. Nayashkov (Soviet Union).

Nice Union Conference of Representatives

Chairman: J. Mota Maia (Portugal). *Vice-Chairmen:* K. Seffen (Tunisia); (....).

Lisbon Union Assembly

Chairman: E. Kouloufoua (Congo). *Vice-Chairmen:* G. Vianès (France); G. Pusztai (Hungary).

Lisbon Union Council

Chairman: X. Díez de Urdanivia (Mexico). *Vice-Chairmen:* (Haiti); (....).

Locarno Union Assembly

Chairman: G. Vianès (France). *Vice-Chairmen:* A.G. Gerhardsen (Norway); I. Nayashkov (Soviet Union).

IPC Union Assembly

Chairman: G.J. Mossinghoff (United States of America). *Vice-Chairmen:* M. Bělohávek (Czechoslovakia); (Suriname).

PCT Union Assembly

Chairman: G. Borggård (Sweden). *Vice-Chairmen:* A. Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil); G. Pusztai (Hungary).

TRT Union Assembly

Chairman: P.J. N'Gouyou (Gabon). *Vice-Chairmen:* I. Nayashkov (Soviet Union); B.I. Bakyono (Upper Volta).

Budapest Union Assembly

Chairman: I. Shamoto (Japan). *Vice-Chairmen:* T. Ivanov (Bulgaria); H.J. Brillantes (Philippines).

V. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); M. Porzio (*Deputy Director General*); C. Masouyé (*Director, Public Information and Copyright Department*); S. Alikhan (*Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*); P. Claus (*Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); R. Harben (*Director, Public Information Division*); G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); I. Thiam (*Director, External Relations Division*); G. Boytha (*Head, Copyright Law Division*); F. Curchod (*Acting Director, PCT Division*); T. Keefer (*Acting Director, Administrative Division*); P. Maugué (*Head, Trademark and Industrial Designs Registration Division*); I. Pike-Wanigasekara (*Senior Assistant, Office of the Director General*); M. Qayoom (*Head, Conferences and Common Services Section*); H. Rossier (*Head, Mail and Documents Section*).

WIPO

Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)

Fifth Session

(Geneva, December 7 to 11, 1981)

NOTE*

The WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (hereinafter referred to as "the Permanent Committee") held its fifth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1981,¹ which session was held jointly with the fourth session of the Committee for Technical Cooperation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (see separate Note). Twenty-three member States and one member Organization were represented; five organizations were represented by observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

Review of Activities in 1981

Long-Term Program for the PCPI

The Permanent Committee agreed that the work of elaborating its long-term program should continue and, as a step towards achieving that aim, requested the International Bureau, on the basis of the draft so far agreed, to propose a further draft, based upon all previous proposals made by its members as well as proposals the International Bureau considered pertinent to its goals.

Consistency in the Application of the International Patent Classification (IPC)

The Permanent Committee agreed that further work in analyzing consistency in the application of the IPC be based upon the detailed information already available from a first study undertaken by INPADOC, and requested the International Bureau to prepare various statistics to enable further work to proceed.

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the fourth session of the Permanent Committee, see *Industrial Property*, 1981, p. 62.

Philosophy of the Revision Work on the IPC During the Third Revision Period

The Permanent Committee discussed the presentation on patent documents of the indexing codes relating to hybrid systems, agreed that a clear distinction between the indexing codes and the classification symbols was imperative, and decided that alpha-numerical symbols be used for the indexing codes, in the same way as the classification symbols, with the difference that the slash appearing in the classification symbols be replaced by a colon, e.g., A 01 B 1:06.

Identification of Users of Patent Information and Their Needs

The Permanent Committee agreed to request the International Bureau to prepare a document summarizing the available information, in particular the studies concerning users of patent information conducted by Australia, Brazil, Canada, OAPI and the Commission of the European Communities.

IPC-Associated Publications

The Permanent Committee approved three IPC-associated publications, namely, "Advice to Classifiers," "Advice to Searchers" and "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC."

Statistical Data for Evaluating IPC Revision Projects

The Permanent Committee approved the "Guidelines on how and what statistical data should be submitted for evaluating IPC Revision Proposals" and the "Criteria for determining minor IPC revision requests."

WIPO Standard ST.7/A (8-up Aperture Cards)

The Permanent Committee decided to postpone any decision on the revision of Standard ST.7/A—"8-up Aperture Card" in respect of the redefinition of certain columns in the punch area of the card, since it was felt that the question was not urgent and could therefore be kept in abeyance pending a decision on the revision of Standard SI-8 (see below). In this context, the Permanent Committee noted that many Offices were changing their present practice concerning the production of microforms and requested the International Bureau to carry out urgently a survey in order to establish the present situation.

WIPO Standard ST.9 (INID Code)

The Permanent Committee approved a revised version of INID (Category 60) in WIPO Standard ST.9 but also agreed that the definition of INID (61) should be reviewed in the light of the latest comments received.

WIPO Standard SI-8 (Kind of Document Code)

The Permanent Committee did not approve the fourth draft "Recommendation for the identification of different kinds of published patent documents," which had been proposed by the Working Group on General Information, since it could not reach agreement on the replacement of the present Standard SI-8 by the proposed draft ST.16. The Permanent Committee agreed, however, that work on this task should continue, e.g., so as to elaborate a separate coding scheme which provides codes for identifying in more detail patent documents.

Standardization of Abstracts which are Published Separately from Patent Documents and for Bulletins Containing Such Abstracts

The Permanent Committee noted that further work on preparing a standard or guideline would be directed to the characteristics of three different types of publications:

- (a) front pages of patent documents as abstract carriers in A4 format;
- (b) abstracts in official gazettes and like publications;
- (c) abstracts in SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) services, including services presented in the form of card files.

Improving the Effectiveness of Collating, Compiling and Publishing Industrial Property Statistics

The Permanent Committee endorsed the recommendations made by the Working Group on General Information in respect of possible improvements in collecting, compiling and publishing industrial property statistics, as well as the intention of the International Bureau to prepare progress reports on this question at regular intervals.

Curricula of Patent Information Training Courses

The Permanent Committee approved model curricula for:

- (a) training courses on patent information, and
- (b) training on the International Patent Classification.

A Publication Containing Only a Listing of the Classes and Subclasses of the IPC

The Permanent Committee approved the proposal made by the Working Group on Planning that the International Bureau should prepare, in English and French, a publication containing a listing of the titles of the Sections, Classes and Subclasses, including the references relating to these titles, of the IPC.

Program and Working Methods of the Permanent Committee for 1982/1983

The Permanent Committee decided:

(a) to adopt two-year program cycles for its activities in order to conform with the biennial programs and budgets of WIPO and all its Unions;

(b) to declare the membership in the Working Group on Planning open to any member of the Permanent Committee which notifies its desire to be a member of that Group;

(c) to redefine the mandate of the Working Group on Planning as follows:

1st assignment: planning tasks;

2nd assignment: coordination and supervision of the work of the Permanent Committee in general and of the Working Groups in particular; for this purpose, the Working Group on Planning may be called upon to undertake certain preliminary studies in case a new task is concerned or a supplementary study in case the task is of a high policy nature;

3rd assignment: in exceptional circumstances only, and when not falling within the mandate of any other Working Group: tasks of a substantive nature;

(d) to create a "Working Group on Special Questions" which, as a rule, should meet in a joint meeting with the Working Group on Planning.

The Permanent Committee agreed that in any biennial program, flexibility should enable the adjustment, on a yearly basis, to the relative urgency of various tasks, as well as to accommodate within that biennium any new proposals, e.g., in the area of the IPC revision, as may be deemed necessary.

Computerized Searching Aids

The Permanent Committee decided that it would immediately embark upon a complete stock-taking of the present state of computerized search systems, that it would continuously monitor the developments in such

systems, that it would ensure a continuing exchange—within the framework of the Permanent Committee—of information on the experience gained by any use of those systems and that it would constantly try to find solutions compatible with each other.

PCPI Program for 1982 and 1983

The Permanent Committee adopted its program for the next biennium 1982-1983, established various Working Groups, and gave those Working Groups various tasks, as follows:

Working Group on Planning:

- (a) Formulate proposals for a long-term program for the Permanent Committee;
- (b) If so requested by the PCT Assembly, study and make recommendations concerning the desirability of changing the PCT Minimum Documentation cut-off year of 1920 specified in PCT Rule 34 to a later year;
- (c) Evaluate, on the basis of a detailed proposal, the suitability for inclusion in the program of the question of the exchange of search results.

Working Group on Special Questions:

- (a) Elaborate Section I of the IPC part ("Philosophy of the IPC Revision Work") of the Handbook for the Revision of Search Systems;
- (b) Study the consistency in the application of the IPC;
- (c) Maintain an awareness of the philosophy of the revision work on the IPC during the third revision period and prepare recommendations for the development of hybrid systems;
- (d) Study computerized searching systems;
- (e) Take action on proposals for revising the list of PCT Minimum Documentation Periodicals, according to PCT Rule 34.1(b)(iii).

Working Group on General Information:

- (a) Revise WIPO (former ICIREPAT) Standards ST.7/A, SI.8 and ST.9;
- (b) Elaborate a standard or guidelines for the physical characteristics of separately published abstracts;
- (c) Elaborate a recommendation concerning the exchange of patent documents in microforms;
- (d) Elaborate a recommendation concerning name indexes to patent documents;

- (e) Formulate proposals concerning users and potential users of patent information and their needs in developed countries;
- (f) Formulate proposals for the standardization of abstracts and their exchange in machine-readable form.

Working Group on Search Information:

- (a) Finalize as far as possible the IPC revision projects carried over from the 1981 revision program;
- (b) Consider and, if possible, complete the *new* IPC revision projects with due regard to the projects having priority;
- (c) Finalize Section II of the IPC part ("Procedurc for the Revision") of the Handbook for the Revision Search Systems.

Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries:

- (a) Survey and study the effectiveness of the current program for free-of-charge patent information and documentation services carried out by WIPO;
- (b) Complete the identification of the types of users and potential users of patent information in developing countries and their needs;
- (c) Prepare an IPC Manual especially for the purposes of developing countries;
- (d) Complete the study of means leading to the identification of key patents;
- (e) Complete, on the basis of reports prepared by the International Bureau in cooperation with contributing Offices and recipients of free-of-charge search reports, the study of the technological, economic and legal impact of such search reports;
- (f) Study and propose criteria for establishing priority technical fields of interest to developing countries;
- (g) Study and make recommendations on the needs of developing countries, in the long term, in their access to patent information, in respect of:
 - (i) patent document and abstract collections in paper form;
 - (ii) microform collections of patent documents and abstracts;
 - (iii) on-line retrieval systems.

Further, the Permanent Committee gave to the International Bureau of WIPO certain other tasks which include:

- (a) Collecting and distributing Annual Technical Reports on the patent information activities of the members of the Permanent Committee;

- (b) Monitoring and reporting on INPADOC activities;
- (c) Reporting on activities of WIPO in respect of the publications:
 - (i) "World Patent Information";
 - (ii) "WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation";
 - (iii) "Directory of Patent Information Sources";
 - (iv) "Industrial Property Statistics."

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. Member States

Australia: F.J. Smith. **Austria:** J. Fichte. **Brazil:** E. Cordeiro. **Bulgaria:** I. Kotzev. **Canada:** M. Leest. **Czechoslovakia:** M. Kopča; M. Fořtová; M. Hruškovíc. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea:** G.W. Jo. **Denmark:** S.T. Simonsen. **Finland:** E. Häkli. **France:** G.J. Vianès; J.-C. Combaldieu; M. Verderosa; A. de Pastors. **German Democratic Republic:** H. Konrad. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** E. Häusser; A. Willmann; K.J. Sarre. **Japan:** K. Hoshikawa; S. Uemura. **Netherlands:** J.C.H. Perizonius. **Norway:** P.E. Lillejordet. **Poland:** Z. Sobczyk. **Portugal:** J. Mota Maia; R. Serrão. **Soviet Union:** V.I. Kukolev; V.I. Blinnikov. **Spain:** E. Gutierrez Guinea. **Sweden:** L.G. Björklund; J.E. Bodin. **Switzerland:** E. Caussignac. **United Kingdom:** V.S. Dodd. **United States of America:** T.F. Lomont.

II. Member Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): A. Vandecasteele; R.J.F. Baré.

III. Observer Organizations

Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO): A.K. Mekkawi. **Commission of the European Communities (CEC):** H. Kronz; H. Bank. **International Federation for Documentation (FID):** J. Straus. **International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC):** G. Quarda. **Patent Documentation Group (PDG):** D. Ligenberg.

IV. Officers

Chairman: G.J. Vianès (France). **Vice-Chairmen:** E. Häkli (Finland); M. Kopča (Czechoslovakia). **Secretary:** P. Claus (WIPO).

V. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); **P. Claus** (*Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); **B. Hansson** (*Head, International Patent Classification Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); **P. Higham** (*Head, Developing Countries Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division*).

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

International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union

Committee for Technical Cooperation

Fourth Session
(Geneva, December 7 to 11, 1981)

NOTE*

The Committee for Technical Cooperation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") held its fourth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1981.¹ In accordance with Article 4 of the Organizational Rules of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and pursuant to Article 56 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the PCT/CTC held its fourth session jointly with the fifth session of the PCPI. Sixteen member States and one member Organization of the Committee were represented, two States were represented in their capacity as Special Observer to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and five States were represented by observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

PCT Minimum Documentation—Patents

The Committee adopted the inventory of patent documents according to PCT Rule 34 and agreed to its publication in the WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation. The Committee noted that the inventories as adopted would be updated at the end of 1982 and every three years thereafter in accordance with the decision taken at its first session.

The Committee noted that the International Bureau had recently distributed copies on COM microfiche of the inventories of sorted collections of patent documents according to PCT Rule 34.1(c) (vi) in respect of the patent documents issued by Austria and Canada to those Offices which had expressed a desire to receive such copies and would shortly issue, on COM microfiche, copies of an inventory of such patent documents issued by Australia. The Committee also noted that the inventory would be updated at the end of 1982 and every three years thereafter in accordance with the decision taken at its first session.

The Committee agreed that the Japanese patent documents for which English-language abstracts had been published by the Japanese Patent Office, Chemical Abstracts Service or Derwent Publications Limited

since 1970 should be regarded as falling within PCT Rule 34.1(e). The Committee also agreed that one machine-readable inventory giving the publication number, kind of document code and, where available, codes of the International Patent Classification of those English-language abstracts should be prepared. The Committee also agreed that a machine-readable inventory of English-language abstracts of Soviet Union patent documents that had been generally available since 1970 should also be prepared by the International Bureau.

PCT Minimum Documentation: "Non-Patent Literature"

List of Periodicals Established Under PCT Rule 34.1 (b) (iii)

The Committee endorsed recommendations made by the Planning Group concerning future work in amending the list of periodicals established under PCT Rule 34.1 (b) (iii). The Committee noted the updated list of periodicals established under PCT Rule 34.1 (b) (iii), prepared by the International Bureau to take account of changes in titles, publishers' addresses and ISSN codes of those periodicals, approved that list, and noted that it would be published in an early issue of the PCT Gazette.

Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL)

The Committee noted that the International Bureau had published so far seven issues of the WIPO Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL) under the one-year trial period and expressed satisfaction with its contents and structure.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. Member States

Australia: F.J. Smith. Austria: J. Fichte. Brazil: E. Cordeiro. Democratic People's Republic of Korea: G.W. JO. Denmark: S.T. Simonsen. Finland: E. Häkli. France: G.J. Vianès; J.-C. Combaldieu; M. Verderosa; A. de Pastors. Germany (Federal Republic of): E. Häusser; A. Wittmann; K.J. Sarre. Japan: K. Hoshikawa; S. Uemura. Netherlands: J.C.H. Perizonius. Norway: P.E. Lillejordet. Soviet Union: V.I. Kukolev; V.I. Blinnikov. Sweden: L.G. Björklund; J.E. Bodin. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: V.S. Dodd. United States of America: T.F. Lomont.

II. Member Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): A. Vandecasteele; R.J.F. Baré.

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the second session of the PCT/CTC, see *Industrial Property*, 1981, p. 65.

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

III. Special Observers

Canada: M. Leesti. Spain: E. Gutierrez Guinca.

IV. Observer States

Bulgaria: I. Kotzev. Czechoslovakia: M. Kopča; M. Fořtová; H. Hruškovič. German Democratic Republic: H. Konrad. Poland: Z. Sobczyk. Portugal: J. Mota Maia; R. Serrão.

V. Observer Organizations

Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO): A.H. Mekki. Commission of the European Communities (CEC): H. Kronz; H. Bank. International Federation for Documentation (FID): J. Straus. International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC): G. Quarda. Patent Documentation Group (PDG): D. Lichtenberg.

VI. Officers

Chairman: G.J. Vianès (France); Vice-Chairmen: E. Häkli (Finland); M. Kopča (Czechoslovakia). Secretary: P. Higham (WIPO).

VII. International Bureau of WIPO

P. Claus (Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division); P. Higham (Head, Developing Countries Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division); B. Bartels (Head, Legal Section, PCT Division).

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

Committee of Experts

Ninth Session
(Geneva, December 1 to 4, 1981)

NOTE*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its ninth session¹ in Geneva from December 1 to 4, 1981. The following member States of the Committee of Experts were represented: Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. The European Patent Office (EPO) was also represented. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Committee of Experts unanimously elected Mr. S. De Vries (Netherlands) Chairman and Mr. J.D. Vila

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the eighth session see *Industrial Property*, 1981, p. 68.

Robert (Spain) and Mrs. H.I. Lommi (Finland) Vice-Chairmen.

The Committee of Experts, among other things; approved amendments relating to three classes and 69 subclasses of the IPC, submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI);

considered the price and conditions of use under which copies of the magnetic tapes containing the full text of the English and French versions of the third edition of the IPC should be made available to certain potential users, and agreed that the Director General of WIPO should consult the members of the IPC Union on whether to convene the Committee of Experts or the IPC Assembly in extraordinary session to deal with this question;

noted that, under the PCPI program for 1981, four Users' Guides to the IPC had been completed in their English version;

noted that the PCPI Working Group on Planning had recommended to the PCPI the organization of an advanced IPC seminar in 1982 and made certain suggestions concerning the subject to be dealt with at that seminar;

approved the time frame for the preparation of the fourth edition of the IPC.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. Member States

Brazil: E. Cordeiro. Denmark: S.T. Simonsen. Finland: H.I. Lommi. France: J.-C. Combaldieu; I. Savignon; P. Rodolausse. Germany (Federal Republic of): K.J. Sarre. Japan: K. Hoshikawa; S. Uemura. Netherlands: S. De Vries. Norway: P. E. Lillejordet. Soviet Union: M.A. Makarov. Spain: J.D. Vila Robert. Sweden: J. von Döbeln. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: V.S. Dodd. United States of America: H.D. Hoinkes; T.F. Lomoni.

II. International Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): C. Jonckheere; F.C.R. De Laet.

III. Officers

Chairman: S. De Vries (Netherlands). Vice-Chairmen: J.D. Vila Robert (Spain); H.I. Lommi (Finland). Secretary: B. Hansson (WIPO).

IV. WIPO

A. Bogsch (Director General); P. Claus (Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division); B. Hansson (Head, IPC Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division); A. Sagarminaga (Senior Patent Classification Officer, IPC Section); A. Nakamura (Patent Classification Officer, IPC Section).

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

Activities of Other Organizations

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys

FICPI World Congress

(Edinburgh, October 5 to 9, 1981)

NOTE

The World Congress of the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) was held in Edinburgh from October 5 to 9, 1981. More than 600 participants from 43 countries attended the Congress. The World Intellectual Property Organization was represented by the Director General, Dr. A. Bogsch, and by Mr. E.M. Haddrick, Director, PCT Division.

During the Congress resolutions were adopted concerning, *inter alia*, the simplification of PCT procedures, the protection of computer software, a period of grace for the benefit of inventors, and the liability of patent attorneys. These resolutions are reproduced below.

In addition, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of FICPI, the Federation presented WIPO with a blown-glass sculpture created by Susan Kemp and realized by Sam Herman. The inscription accompanying the sculpture reads as follows:

"FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES CONSEILS
EN PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE
1906-1981

"FICPI membra, ex mundo universo provenientia, congressi sumus in urbe compostellana, ut melius proprietatis industrialis commoda propugnemus, illius proprietatis quae nata est ab spiritu creativo qui in omni latet creatura, atque etiam ad adaequandum nostrum professionale servitium industriali necnon commerciali incremento, quod derivatur a technologica creatione et ab eius inter nationes permutatione.

"Volumus a Deo rogare, te intercedente, lucem ut professioni adaequate vacemus ne sensus humanitarius et considerationes supernaturales absint.*

*From Alberto de Elzaburu's "Advocatio ad St. James Apostle" on the opening of FICPI's 1978 World Congress in Santiago de Compostela. The English translation is as follows:

"FICPI members, having come from all parts of the world, have come together in Santiago de Compostela with great concern for the best defense of industrial property, the property born of the creative spirit beating in every creature, and also to adapt our professional service to industrial and commercial progress resulting from technological creation and its exchange between nations.

"We ask of God, through your intercession, for the light to carry forth our activities with professional ability, with human feeling and with supernatural goodwill."

"Homage to WIPO as acknowledgement of the vital part played by the World Intellectual Property Organization in the protection of Industrial Property.

"Offered to WIPO, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of FICPI, with the spirit of the 1978 Santiago de Compostela World Congress as endorsed by the 1981 Edinburgh World Congress."

Resolutions

PCT

The Congress of FICPI which has met in Edinburgh from the 5th to the 9th of October 1981 appreciates the willingness of WIPO to undertake a study of a possible simplification of PCT procedures.

The Congress supports this study and urges WIPO to also include in its study an examination of the possibilities of having the National Patent Offices accept, at least to a large extent, the preliminary work done during the international phase including the international search and, accordingly, to reduce both the fees and the amount of work, including the national searches, to be done at their level in relation to international applications entering the national phases.

Computer Software

Taking into account

- The increasing importance, legally and economically, of computer software as a significant sector of industrial property;
- The uncertainty, nationally and internationally, as to the scope of protection of computer software, whether by patent, copyright or otherwise; and
- The different approaches taken by various countries in regard to the question and scope of such protection;

The FICPI World Congress meeting in Edinburgh 5-9 October 1981 expresses its following opinion:

- (a) That there exists a strong need for harmonized national laws for improved protection of computer software;
- (b) That one approach to harmonization of national laws is by regulation through international treaty;
- (c) That the model law drafted by WIPO is an important step towards such harmonized legislation; and
- (d) That preference also be given to the question of depositing or registering the computer software or its identifying characteristics.

Grace Period

FICPI expresses its concern about the difficulties encountered by many potential applicants, including companies, as well as individual inventors, among these especially scientists, in preventing the release of information in respect of their inventions, before proper assessment of whether or not to seek patent protection can be made. These difficulties deprive many such potential applicants of any possible protection for their inventions, however deserving in those countries whose patent laws require absolute novelty.

FICPI, therefore, would welcome the relevant bodies, particularly WIPO, the Council of Europe and EPO, initiating a study of the steps that could be taken by the States in which patentability is subject to absolute novelty requirements, to adopt legislation, compatible with the spirit and practice of their patent laws, which would provide a limited period of grace, during which disclosure deriving from the inventor or his legal successor would not cause the possibility of securing patent rights to be irretrievably lost.

Liability

The increasing complexity of Patent law and particularly the supranational application procedures have increased the risk of loss of rights by failure to comply with procedural steps to such an extent that even with the greatest care, there is a statistical probability that an error leading to such a loss of rights will occur.

Since additionally, in supranational application proceedings, loss of rights can occur in numerous countries as a result of a single error, patent attorneys see the risk of negligence claims being brought to be increased to a substantial degree, both in terms of the number and size

of such claims. This can lead to bankruptcy of the attorneys or attorneys' association concerned and to diminished recruitment to the profession of patent attorney, in addition to which unlimited liability can hardly be covered by insurance with premiums which can be borne.

FICPI is accordingly very interested that the patent profession maintains its efforts to the standards demanded by its clients and developed over many decades and that any damage arising to the good cooperation with patent offices, clients and colleagues be avoided. FICPI would also like to avoid any trend arising because of these liability questions to a preference for national patent systems involving less risk.

FICPI believes that these aims at a national and international level can be achieved by a limitation of the liability of the patent attorney to a reasonably high level which provides the necessary security for the client and can be borne by the patent attorney, and can be covered by insurance.

FICPI therefore resolves as follows:

1. The national governments are urged to introduce legislation to limit the liability of patent attorneys to a level which, while sufficiently high, is nevertheless fixed and which can accordingly be covered by insurance.
2. a) FICPI welcomes the interest of WIPO in the problems of professional liability for patent attorneys which are increased by the existence of supranational patent systems.
- b) WIPO is asked to initiate a study into the possibility of limiting the liability of patent attorneys on an international level.

General Studies

New Legislation in Argentina: The Law on Trademarks and Designations and the Law on the Transfer of Technology

E. D. ARACAMA ZORRAQUÍN*

Corrigendum

In the January issue of *Industrial Property* we inadvertently stated that the author of "The Application of the Law on Inventions and Marks of Mexico" was R. Rangel Medina. In fact, the author's name is David Rangel Medina. Our apologies to the author.

News from Industrial Property Offices

IRELAND

Report of the Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for 1980*

General

Rules and Orders

During 1980 Rules were issued which provide for increased fees for patents, trade marks and designs, and for revision of the classification of goods for design registration.

Receipts and Payments

The receipts and payments for the year amounted to £987,180 and £910,978, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1979 were £658,325 and £755,282.

As for fees received in connection with patents, there was an increase of £197,542 compared with the corresponding figure for 1979. Fees received in connection with designs totalled £3,451. Concerning fees received in connection with trade marks, an increase of £128,652 was registered compared with the corresponding figure for 1979.

Staff

The total staff of the Office at the end of 1980 numbered 99 persons.

* Excerpted from the *Fifty-Third Annual Report of the Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the Year Ended 31 December, 1980*.

Library

The Library contains legal and technical works of interest to inventors and to persons concerned with designs, trade marks and copyright. Specifications filed in connection with applications for patents are available and trade marks registered or proposed for registration may be inspected. The material available from Offices abroad includes a complete set of British patent specifications, almost the complete range of publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office and applications published under the European Patent Convention and the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Journal

The Journal was issued fortnightly. It contains particulars of patents applied for, accepted and granted, including abridgements of specifications of accepted applications for patents, designs registered, trade marks accepted and registered, and other material relating to patents, designs and trade marks. Supplements were published with seven of the issues. These contained decisions in hearing on nine trade mark cases.

Patents

Applications and Grants

The number of applications for patents received was 2,749 compared with 2,533 in 1979. Applications claiming priority under the Paris Convention totalled 2,222 compared with 2,047 in 1979.

An analysis by country indicates that the largest number of applications received and patents granted came from and were issued to applicants in the United States of America (798 and 446, respectively), followed by the United Kingdom (417 and 234). The number of applications received from applicants in Ireland was 394 compared with 352 in 1979.

The total number of complete specifications filed was 2,360. The corresponding figure for 1979 was 2,182. The number of applications accepted was 1,740 compared with 1,630 in 1979.

Claims allowed under Section 22 of the 1964 Act for substitution of applicant for a patent numbered 69.

Claims allowed under Section 64 of the 1964 Act for registration of assignment of a patent numbered 72.

Opposition

The grant of a patent was opposed in two cases during the year; these cases are still pending.

Patents in Force

The number of patent renewal fees paid was 7,916. Patents becoming void because of non-payment of renewal fees numbered 874, and 173 expired through effluxion of time. The number of patents on the Register at the end of 1980 totalled 7,883 compared with 7,499 at the end of 1979.

Licences of Right

Eight applications for endorsement of patent "Licences of Right" were received and endorsements were effected. Two applications for cancellation of endorsement "Licences of Right" were effected.

Registers of Patent Agents and Patent Clerks

No new names were entered in the Register of Patent Agents. Three new names, however, were entered in the Register of Patent Clerks. There are now four entries in this Register.

Designs

Applications for the registration of designs received during the year totalled 315, being 16 more than 1979.

An analysis by country reveals that of the applications received, the largest number (75) came from the United Kingdom. Applications filed by residents in Ireland totalled 52 compared with 40 for 1979.

The number of designs registered during the year was 330. The period of protection was extended for a second period of five years in 96 cases and for a third period of five years in 42 cases. One-hundred-and-eighty registrations lapsed. The total number of designs registered at the end of the year was 1,742.

Trade Marks

Applications and Registrations

The number of applications received for the registration of trade marks was 3,823 compared with 3,574 for 1979. 3,229 marks were advertised compared with 1,865 for the previous year.

Applications filed by persons resident in Ireland totalled 349 compared with 325 for 1979. The largest number of applications came from the United Kingdom (689).

The number of trade marks registered was 2,260, 1,804 of these in Register A and 456 in Register B.

The number of registrations of trade marks renewed was 2,735. The number removed from the Register was 1,086 of which 1,071 were removed on account of non-payment of renewal fees. At the end of 1980 the number of trade marks entered in the Register was 36,694.

Oppositions

There were 50 cases pending at the end of 1979. Notices of opposition to the registration of trade marks were given during the year in 41 cases. Out of this total (91), application for registration was withdrawn in 12 cases, opposition was withdrawn in 13 cases and the remaining 66 cases were still pending at the end of the year.

Registered Users

Applications received during the period under review for the registration of persons as Registered Users of trade marks numbered 376. Persons registered as Registered Users numbered 327, and 989 registered trade marks were affected by the entries. Applications pending at the end of the period numbered 1,523 of which 945 accompanied applications for the registration of trade marks. Twenty-four Registered Users were removed from the Register upon application.

Register of Trade Mark Agents

At the end of the year under review there were 114 individuals and 11 partnerships entered on the Register.

International Matters

In anticipation of full membership on ratification of the European Patent Convention, Ireland continued to be represented as an Observer State at the meetings of the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation held in 1980.

The preparatory work of the Interim Committee of the Community Patent Convention continued, and the Office was represented at two meetings of this Committee.

The Office was represented at the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention.

The Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks participated in the eleventh session of meetings of the WIPO Governing Bodies and the Unions administered by WIPO, and the Principal Patents Examiner also attended a meeting of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI).

ZIMBABWE

Annual Report of the Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs Registry, 1980*

General

During the year under review, Zimbabwe became a member of ESARIPO (Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa) and, during December, was privileged to act as host at the Fourth Council meeting of that body. During the Seminar which preceded the Council meeting, a number of important issues were discussed, including the protection of the Olympic symbol and the protection of geographical indications and resolutions relating thereto were subsequently adopted by the Council. Furthermore, plans for the establishment of ESAPADIC (Patent Documentation and Information Centre for English-Speaking Africa) were finalized.

Over the next three years it is hoped to be able to take advantage of an offer by WIPO to provide training courses in patents, trade marks, industrial designs and copyright, which will be in addition to in-service training which has been in progress over the last two years.

Patents

The number of applications for new patents increased considerably with 320 in 1980, as opposed to 256 in 1979. The proportion of local applications to foreign applications decreased in 1980, the respective figures being 56 and 200 in 1979, and 35 and 285 in 1980. The

number of renewals decreased from 1,867 to 1,697 and, despite the increase in the number of applications, total revenue collected fell from \$34,133 in 1979, to \$32,782 in 1980.

Trade Marks

The upward trend reflected in the number of trade mark applications received in 1979 has continued in a most satisfactory manner, new applications having increased by 80%. The number of new applications filed in 1979 and 1980 was 804 and 1,451, respectively, and it is hoped that now that Zimbabwe has achieved international recognition, there will be a continuing upsurge in the volume of applications filed. Although the number of trade marks renewed fell from 1,749 in 1979 to 1,338 in 1980, the increase in the number of applications resulted in the revenue collected rising from \$39,078 to \$48,491. The proportion of foreign applications to local applications increased considerably, the respective figures for 1979 and 1980 being 546 and 258 and 1,175 and 276.

Designs

Applications for the registration of designs increased from 10 in 1979 to 17 in 1980, including 11 from foreign applicants.

Armorial Bearings, Names, Uniforms and Badges

During 1980, 24 applications were received compared with 27 in 1979, 12 applications being for the registration of individual coats of arms. All applications for heraldic representations are referred to the Heraldry Committee, established in terms of Section 22C of the Armorial Bearings, Names, Uniforms and Badges Act, the function of which is to advise the Registrar on whether applications conform with the principles of heraldry.

Honours and Awards

As in previous years, the Registrar of Trade Marks, in his capacity as Registrar of Honours and Awards, continues to be responsible for the publication in the Government Gazette of lists of recipients of honours and awards. In 1980 a total of 822 honours were published as opposed to 2,180 in 1979. A Register of Honours and Awards is maintained and is available for public inspection.

* Excerpted from the annual report communicated to the International Bureau of WIPO.

News Items

AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI)

Bangui Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization

The Bangui Agreement of March 2, 1977, Relating to the Creation of an African Intellectual Property Organization, Constituting a Revision of the Agreement Relating to the Creation of an African and Malagasy Office of Industrial Property,* entered into force on February 8, 1982, the following States having deposited their instruments of ratification: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

*For the text of this Agreement, see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*. MULTILATERAL TREATIES—Text 1-005.

NETHERLANDS

President of the Patent Office

We have been informed that Mr. J.J. Bos has been appointed President of the Patent Office.

PHILIPPINES

Director of Patents

We have been informed that Mr. C. Sandiego has been appointed Director of Patents, Philippines Patent Office.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1982

- March 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Madrid Union (Marks) — Users' Meeting
- April 1 and 2 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Meeting with Non-Governmental Organizations (with the participation of National Patent Offices of PCT Contracting States)
- April 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning
- April 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Special Questions
- April 26 to 30 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on the "domaine public payant" (convened jointly with Unesco)
- May 3 to 7 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- May 10 to 14 (Vienna) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Advanced Seminar
- May 24 to 28 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts
- June 7 to 11 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Problems Arising from the Use of Computers for Access to or the Creation of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 7 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information
- June 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Establishment of a Guide on the Organization of Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries
- June 21 to 24 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
- June 28 to July 2 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Model Provisions for the Protection of Expressions of Folklore (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 1 to 3 (Geneva) — Working Group on the Rights of Employed or Salaried Authors (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- September 6 to 10 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters
- September 20 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries

September 23 to October 1 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning
 September 23 to October 1 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Special Questions
 September 27 to 30 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property
 October 4 to 30 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference
 October 25 to 27 (Paris) — Berne Union — Working Group on Copyright Questions Connected with the Use of Works by Persons with Defective Hearing or Sight (convened jointly with Unesco)
 November 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Working Group on Model Contracts for Licensing or Transferring Copyrights (convened jointly with Unesco)
 November 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions)
 November 29 to December 3 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
 December 6 to 10 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts
 December 6 to 10 (Paris) — Berne Union, Universal Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union, of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, respectively, on Copyright and Neighboring Rights Problems in the Field of Cable Television (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

UPOV Meetings

1982

April 26 and 27 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
 April 28 and 29 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
 May 11 to 13 (Salerno) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
 May 18 (Madrid) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops — Subgroup
 May 19 to 21 (Madrid) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
 September 28 (Faversham) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops — Subgroup
 September 29 to October 1 (Faversham) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
 October 5 to 7 (Cambridge) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
 October 12 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
 October 13 to 15 (Geneva) — Council
 November 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
 November 17 (Geneva) — Information Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations
 November 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Industrial Property

1982

European Patent Organisation: June 7 to 11 and November 29 to December 3 (Munich) — Administrative Council
 Hungarian Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: September 13 to 17 (Budapest) — Conference
 International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property: September 20 and 21 (Geneva) — Assembly
 International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: April 20 to 24 (Moscow) — Executive Committee
 International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: May 10 to 14 (Berlin (West)) — Executive Committee
 International League Against Unfair Competition: September 12 to 16 (Bath) — Congress

