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## Activities of the International Bureau

### The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1981

#### A. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

##### I. Revision of the Paris Convention

###### *Objective*

The objective is to revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in order to introduce in it new provisions and to change certain existing provisions to meet better the needs of developing countries. Furthermore, the revision should introduce new provisions giving full recognition to "inventors' certificates," a form of protection of inventions existing in several Socialist countries.

###### *Activities*

###### *Diplomatic Conference of Revision*

In accordance with the decision of the Assembly of the Paris Union in September 1980 that if one or more governments or regional groups presented written proposals for changes in any of the basic proposals within the scope of the basic proposals by February 1, 1981, to the Director General, the latter would convene a preparatory meeting consisting of the three Spokesmen accompanied by not more than ten representatives for each Group, the said preparatory meeting was held in Geneva in March 1981, the required condition having been fulfilled.

Revised provisional summary minutes of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention were issued in January 1981.

The *second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention* was held in Nairobi from September 28 to October 24, 1981.

It is recalled that the session was held in Nairobi on the invitation of the Government of Kenya, which, free of charge, put the Kenyatta Conference Centre at the disposal of WIPO for the purposes of the Conference and provided staff and transportation facilities for the same purposes.

The arrangements made by the Kenyan Government were excellent, and the Conference, on the last day of its meetings, adopted a motion expressing the deep grati-

tude of the Conference for the generous hospitality offered by the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya.

The Director General of WIPO, in the name of WIPO, expressed similar sentiments to the high officials of the Government of Kenya who supervised and arranged the services rendered by that Government to the Conference.

The said second session was attended by representatives of 68 countries, 58 of which are members of the Paris Union.

The countries members of the Paris Union which were represented at the session are the following: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The countries not members of the Paris Union but members of WIPO which were represented are the following: Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Pakistan, Sudan.

The countries which are members neither of the Paris Union nor of WIPO which were represented are the following: Bangladesh, Lesotho, Rwanda.

The following main officers of the Conference, elected during the first session, were present in Nairobi and continued in their functions during the second session: the President of the Conference, Ambassador A. Sène (Senegal); the Chairman of Main Committee I, Ambassador F. Jiménez Dávila (Argentina); and the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Mr. G. Vianès (France).

The Chairman of Main Committee II, Mr. J. Szymański (Poland), was in Nairobi only during the first week of the second session. After his departure, he was replaced by Mr. Gy. Pusztai (Hungary), who was duly elected to this post by the Plenary of the Conference.

The Plenary of the Conference also elected a new Chairman for Main Committee III, in the person of Ambassador W. E. Schuyler, Jr. (United States of America).

The Credentials Committee elected a new Chairman in the person of Mr. D. J. Coward (Kenya).

The Plenary of the Conference held four meetings, Main Committee I 14 meetings, Main Committee II six meetings, Main Committee III one meeting, the Credentials Committee one meeting, and the Drafting Committee one meeting.

Each of the so-called three Regional Groups held one or more meetings on almost every one of the 21 working days of the second session. The following delegates were the spokesmen of the three Groups: of the Group of Developing Countries, Mr. E. Vanderpuye (Ghana); of Group B (industrialized market economy countries), Mr. P. Braendli (Switzerland); of Group D (industrialized Socialist countries), Mr. I. Nayashkov (Soviet Union).

Main Committee I considered the proposed amendments to Article 5A of the Paris Convention. On the last day of its meetings, agreement was reached on the most controversial questions among the representatives of the Group of Developing Countries, of the majority of Group B, and of Group D. In connection with one of those questions—namely, the possibility provided for developing countries to grant, under certain circumstances, an exclusive non-voluntary license to exploit the patented invention—the Delegation of the United States of America declared that it could not accept a treaty providing for such a possibility, while, on the same occasion, the Delegations of Australia and New Zealand declared their profound disappointment that the said agreement did not provide for the possibility of all, or certain countries other than developing countries, having the same possibilities as would be available to developing countries under the said agreement. The Chairman of Main Committee I, in his report to the Plenary of the Conference, said that, because of the results achieved in Main Committee I, the Nairobi session signified enormous progress on the road to the desired revision of the Paris Convention and that the advance achieved in that session should be of particular usefulness to developing countries.

Main Committee II considered the proposed amendments to Article 1 of the Paris Convention, whereas Main Committee III had a preliminary discussion on some of the final clauses. No agreements were reached or decisions made by either of those Main Committees.

In its closing meeting of the second session, the Plenary of the Diplomatic Conference adopted the following decision:

"The Diplomatic Conference....

"Considering the encouraging progress made in its second session,

"Considering, however, that it was not possible to complete its agenda during the second session,

"Noting that, consequently, it is necessary to continue its work,

"Requests the Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property at its forthcoming session in November 1981 to take the measures necessary for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference at the earliest possible date and to give the appropriate directions to the International Bureau of Intellectual Property."

The necessary measures were taken by the Assembly of the Paris Union in November 1981 (see the section on the sessions of the WIPO Governing Bodies in the article on "WIPO in 1981" published in the February issue of *Industrial Property*). The third session of the Diplomatic Conference will be held in Geneva in October 1982.

## II. Protection of the Olympic Symbol

On the invitation of the Government of Kenya, WIPO organized in Nairobi the Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. The Conference took place from September 24 to 26, 1981, at the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi.

Sixty States were represented by some 200 delegates. The International Olympic Committee was also represented.

The President of the Conference was the Honorable J. K. Kamere, Attorney-General of Kenya, assisted, as Vice-President, by Mr. D. J. Coward, Registrar-General of Kenya.

The Diplomatic Conference adopted a multilateral treaty entitled "Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol." The adoption took place on September 26, 1981.

The Treaty contains ten Articles. Its text was published in the December 1981 issue of *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties* (MULTILATERAL TREATIES, Text 1-007).

All States which are party to the Treaty are under the obligation to protect the Olympic symbol—five interlaced rings—against use for commercial purposes (in advertisements, on goods, etc.) without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee, which is proprietor of the Olympic symbol.

The Treaty also provides that, whenever a license fee is paid to the International Olympic Committee for its authorization to use the Olympic symbol for commercial purposes, part of the revenue must go to the interested national Olympic committees.

Thus, the Treaty should create a new and very important source of revenue for the national Olympic committees—particularly for the national committees in developing countries—for the purposes of establishing new sports facilities such as arenas and swimming pools, and of paying the expenses of athletes of developing countries connected with their travel and participation in the Olympic Games.

The text of the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol was signed at Nairobi on behalf of the following 22 States: 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, Tunisia. The text remains open for signature at Nairobi until December 31, 1982, and

thereafter at Geneva until June 30, 1983. It may be signed by any country member of WIPO or the Paris Union. However, any country member of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations (even if it could not or did not sign the Treaty) may become a party to it. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession are to be deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

Kenya deposited its instrument of ratification of the Nairobi Treaty in November 1981.

### III. Promotion of the Acceptance, and Preparations for the Entry into Force, of Certain Industrial Property Treaties

#### *Objective*

The objectives are to ensure that more countries ratify or accede to treaties dealing with the international protection of industrial property or certain international classifications (Paris Convention, Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks), Budapest Treaty (Microorganisms), Geneva Treaty (Scientific Discoveries), Strasbourg Agreement (IPC), Nice Agreement (Trademark Classification) and Locarno Agreement (Industrial Designs Classification), to ensure also that governments preparing legislative action for the acceptance of certain treaties have at their disposal the necessary documentation, and to ensure that when these treaties enter into force everything required for their application should be ready.

#### *Activities*

*Paris Convention.* Viet Nam confirmed, in April 1981, its membership in the Paris Union. In September 1981, Zimbabwe notified to the Government of the Swiss Confederation its succession to the Lisbon Act (1958) of the Paris Convention and deposited its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention. In October 1981, Guinea deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. With the said succession by Zimbabwe and the said accession by Guinea, the number of member States of the Paris Union is 91.

*Vienna Agreement (Type Faces).* In November 1981, the Federal Republic of Germany deposited its instrument of ratification of the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit and its instrument of accession to the Protocol to that Agreement concerning the term of protection.

*Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.* Instruments of ratification or accession in

respect of the Budapest Treaty were deposited by Spain and by the Soviet Union in January 1981, by Liechtenstein and by Switzerland in May 1981 and by the Philippines in July 1981, bringing the total membership to twelve States.

The *Budapest Union Assembly* held its second session in Geneva in January 1981, with the participation of delegations from all of the (then) eight member States, and observer delegations from 13 States members of WIPO or of the Paris Union and from one intergovernmental organization; four international non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers.

Nine of the observer delegations provided information concerning the prospects of ratification or accession so far as their countries were concerned.

The Assembly studied certain questions raised by the Interim Advisory Committee at its session in June 1980 and, among other things, it reached conclusions on questions relating to the date of the deposit.

The Assembly adopted amendments to 14 rules, and three new rules, under the Treaty; these entered into force on January 31, 1981. It also recorded certain understandings in connection with a number of the rules, and adopted four agreed interpretations relating to the Treaty and the Regulations. Finally, the Assembly designated English, French, Russian and Spanish as the languages in which models of international forms were to be established, suggested amendments to certain forms to be revised by the Secretariat (the revised forms were issued in February 1981) and fixed the contents of the form to be used for requests for the furnishing of samples.

An official text of the Treaty and of the Regulations under the Treaty as amended by the Assembly was established in Italian, after consultation with the interested Governments. Official texts of the Regulations under the Treaty as amended by the Assembly were established in German and Japanese, after consultation with the interested Governments. A consolidated text of the Regulations was published in English and French in April 1981.

Five depositary institutions, two in the United States of America, one in Japan and two in member States of the European Patent Organisation, acquired the *status of international depositary authority*, in January, May and October 1981, respectively. The necessary communications to the Director General by the Governments or Organisation concerned were published by the International Bureau in *Industrial Property*.

The text of the Budapest Treaty was published in Italian and in Japanese in August 1981.

*Geneva Treaty (Scientific Discoveries).* Morocco deposited its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries in June 1981. The Geneva Treaty is not yet in force.

The provisional summary minutes of the 1978 Diplomatic Conference were issued for comments in January 1981, and the *Records* of the said Conference were published in October 1981. The text of the Geneva Treaty was published in German in August 1981.

*Nice Agreement (Trademarks Classification).* Instruments of accession or ratification in respect of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement were deposited by Monaco in February, by Denmark in March, by Norway in April, by Suriname in July and by the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1981.

The *Records of the 1977 Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement* were published in July 1981.

#### IV. Promotion of Industrial Property Protection Through New International Agreements

##### *Objective*

The objective is to explore the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty on the protection and/or international registration of computer software in order to institute international protection for software and/or to establish a reliable system for proving the origin and the date of creation of new software.

##### *Activities*

A questionnaire concerning the international protection of computer software and related matters was sent to governments of States members of WIPO, the Paris Union and the Berne Union, and to interested organizations, in March 1981.

#### V. Promotion of Industrial Property Protection Outside Treaties

##### *Objective*

The objectives are to stimulate better contractual arrangements for the protection of inventions made within the framework of joint enterprises (mainly in East-West relations) and to stimulate new legislative and administrative measures which would enhance, through the judicious use of industrial property, the protection of consumers.

##### *Activities*

*Joint Inventive Activity.* A Group of Consultants from Austria, China, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom met

in Geneva in June 1981 in order to advise the International Bureau on its continuation of studies concerning equitable arrangements for the protection of inventions made in the course of joint ventures between two or more countries. The consultants considered a study prepared by one member of the Group and a draft guide submitted as a joint document of six countries. They agreed that it would be useful, and would make a significant contribution to international cooperation in science and technology, if WIPO prepared and published a guide on the treatment of joint inventions and other results of joint research and development within the framework of cooperation agreements between contracting parties from different countries. It was suggested that the envisaged guide should give a comprehensive analysis of the questions to be considered by the parties, and an outline of the various possibilities for the provisions of the agreement. The consultants also made a number of observations and suggestions concerning the draft guide itself.

*Consumer Protection.* A revised memorandum on industrial property aspects of consumer protection, taking into account the views expressed at the meeting of a working group held in January 1980, was prepared and issued, in March 1981, for comments by States members of WIPO and of the Paris Union and by interested organizations.

#### VI. Promotion of the Practical Application of Laws and Treaties in the Field of Industrial Property

##### *Objective*

The objective is to draw a clear picture, region by region, of the present situation of industrial property law and institutions in the various countries. Surveys will cover the state of legislation, the organization and work of industrial property offices, the number and organization of practitioners, statistics on patents, trademarks, etc.

##### *Activities*

*Latin America.* In December 1981, WIPO published a volume of 440 pages, entitled *Situación de la Propiedad industrial en los Países de América Latina*, containing, in the Spanish language, a general summary of the industrial property situation in the countries of Latin America, synoptic tables and national chapters for 19 countries, approved by the Governments concerned and based on fact-finding missions carried out in 1979 and 1980.

## VII. Promotion of Patent Information and Development of Patent Classification

### *Objective*

The objectives are to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification, cooperation with the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), and cooperation between patent offices in all aspects of patent documentation and patent information.

### *Activities*

The *WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)* consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members, States members of the PCT Union, States members of the IPC Union, States contributing to the budgets of the PCT or IPC Unions and (without the right to vote) OAPI and the EPO. At the end of 1981, the members of the PCPI were Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, OAPI, EPO (59).

The progress of work of the PCPI and future plans were discussed at a *special consultation* convened by the Director General in March 1981. Thirteen members of the PCPI were represented at a senior level, including 12 heads of industrial property offices. The meeting also considered a plan for the establishment of what is provisionally called the "International Cooperation System for the Examination of Inventions" (ICSEI). The meeting invited the Director General to prepare a draft long-term plan, including proposals for improved working methods in patent information, to be presented to a future high-level consultation meeting.

For the purpose of preparing the said plan, the Director General visited patent documentation installations in France in May and in Canada and the United States of America in June 1981. These visits were followed by missions by a WIPO official to patent documentation installations in Canada, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States of America in July and August 1981.

The second high-level consultation meeting ("PCPI Summit Meeting") was held in Geneva in November 1981. Fifteen members of the PCPI were represented at

a senior level, including 14 heads of industrial property offices. It was agreed unanimously that the PCPI will immediately embark upon a complete stock-taking of the present state of computerized search systems, will continuously monitor the developments in such systems, will ensure a continuing exchange—within the framework of the PCPI—of information on the experience gained by any use of those systems and will constantly try to find solutions compatible with each other.

The *PCPI Working Group on General Information* held its third session in Geneva in April 1981. Sixteen States and one organization, members of the Working Group, were represented, together with observers from four other organizations.

The Working Group noted that the revised standard two-letter codes for States and other entities had been approved by the PCPI and would be published in the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*. It made a recommendation on the revision of the wording of one category of the internationally agreed numbers for the identification of bibliographic data (INID codes), and it made proposals concerning the revision of the standard code for identification of different kinds of patent documents, the standardization of separately published abstracts of patent documents, and possible improvements in collecting, compiling and publishing industrial property statistics. The Working Group decided to postpone a decision on the revision of the standard relating to the use of punch fields in 8-up aperture cards until the future work on the kind-of-document code had been clarified.

The *PCPI Working Group on Search Information* held its fifth and sixth sessions in Geneva in January and June 1981. Sixteen States and one organization, members of the Working Group, were represented at the fifth session, together with observers from another organization; twelve States and one organization, members of the Working Group, were represented at the sixth session.

The Working Group discussed the 109 pending IPC revision projects forming the revision program for 1981. Thirty-seven of these projects were completed and 44 were approved in one language or virtually completed; one project was held in abeyance, and procedures were established for the completion of the remainder. It created two subsidiary bodies to deal with particularly complex revision projects which would be finalized by the Working Group. It approved the Specific Instructions for the Revision of the IPC, and invited the submission of a second draft of the procedure for its revision.

The Working Group also considered patent documents having received "X-notations" (classification symbols allotted in certain cases of incomplete or imprecise classification) which resulted in a number of amendments to the IPC; it considered a progress report on a pilot project on the computerization of lists of

documents classified in a particular class in the chemical area.

Subgroups of the PCPI Working Group on Search Information, convened to consider revision proposals for particular classes of the IPC, met in Munich in May and in London in November 1981. They examined in detail revision projects referred to them, and recommended to the Working Group a number of amendments to the IPC.

The *PCPI Working Group on Planning* held its seventh session in Rijswijk in February 1981. Nine States and one organization, members of the Group, were represented, and one other State was represented as an observer.

The Planning Group dealt with the following questions concerning the PCT minimum documentation: the preparation of inventories of patent documents, reported gaps in search files of such documents, sorted collections of patent documents, English-language abstracts, cooperation in selecting relevant articles from PCT minimum documentation periodicals and criteria for revising the list of such periodicals. The Planning Group also considered the consistency in the application of the IPC, the philosophy of IPC revision work during the third revision period (including the question of the introduction of hybrid systems), how and what statistical data should be provided for evaluating IPC revision proposals, priorities in the IPC revision work, working procedures for the PCPI and its Working Groups, proposals for a long-term program for the PCPI, the creation of a world directory of sources of patent information, a survey conducted by INPADOC showing what percentage of inventions would be covered by collections of patent documents limited to the documents of particular countries, and users of patent information and their needs. The Group made final recommendations for the publication of a *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*, provisionally approved the text of "Advice to Classifiers," agreed on the final text of "Advice to Searchers," began work on "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC," and recommended a subject for a future advanced IPC seminar.

The PCPI Working Group on Planning held its eighth session in Geneva in September 1981. All members of the Group (ten States and one organization) were represented.

The Planning Group dealt with questions concerning non-patent literature contained in the PCT minimum documentation, and finalized, subject to their adoption by the PCPI, IPC-associated publications relating to "Advice to Classifiers" and "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC." The Planning Group also considered the consistency in the application of the IPC, the philosophy of IPC revision work during the third revision period (including the symbols to be used when hybrid systems would be introduced into the IPC), how and what statistical data should be

provided for evaluating IPC revision projects, a study concerning the possibility and financial implications of preparing a publication containing only a listing of the classes and subclasses of the IPC, and proposals for a long-term program for the PCPI; it confirmed plans and the subject for an advanced IPC Seminar in 1982. The Planning Group also approved its effectiveness report to the PCPI concerning the PCPI program for 1981 and forwarded to the PCPI for approval a draft PCPI program for 1982.

The *PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries* held its third session in Geneva in September 1981. A report of the said session is contained in the article on "WIPO in 1981" published in the February 1982 issue of *Industrial Property*.

The *PCPI* held its fifth session in Geneva in December 1981, jointly with the fourth session of the Committee for Technical Cooperation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT/CTC). Twenty-three member States and one member Organization were represented; five organizations were represented by observers.

The Permanent Committee agreed that the work of elaborating a long-term program of the PCPI should continue and 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 the PCPI members as well as proposals by the International Bureau considered pertinent to the goals of the PCPI.

The Permanent Committee reached conclusions also on further work in analyzing consistency in the application of the IPC, on the philosophy of the revision work on the IPC during the third revision period, and on work in the fields of the identification of users of patent information and their needs. It approved three IPC-associated publications, namely, "Advice to Classifiers," "Advice to Searchers" and "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC," and agreed upon how and what statistical data should be submitted for evaluating IPC revision proposals and the criteria for determining minor IPC revision requests.

The Permanent Committee postponed a decision on the revision of a standard concerning the use of punch fields in 8-up aperture cards; it approved a revised version of a category of the internationally agreed numbers for the identification of bibliographic data (INID codes), and discussed further work in the field of the standardization of abstracts which are published separately from patent documents and for bulletins containing such abstracts.

The Permanent Committee endorsed recommendations in respect of possible improvements in collecting, compiling and publishing industrial property statistics, and approved model curricula for training courses on patent information and on the International Patent Classification, and a proposal for the preparation, in English and French, of a publication containing a listing of the titles of the sections, classes and subclasses,

including the references relating to these titles, of the IPC.

The Permanent Committee decided 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, to declare the membership in the Working Group on Planning open to any member of the PCPI, to redefine the mandate of the Working Group on Planning and 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 endorsed the conclusions unanimously arrived at by heads of offices at a Summit Meeting which took place in Geneva in November 1981, namely, that the PCPI will immediately embark upon a complete stock-taking of the present state of computerized search systems, will continuously monitor the developments in such systems, will ensure a continuing exchange—within the framework of the PCPI—of information on the experience gained by any use of those systems and will constantly try to find solutions compatible with each other.

Finally, the Permanent Committee adopted its Program for the next biennium 1982-1983 and Working Groups established by it. The PCPI Working Groups are the Working Group on Planning, the Working Group on Special Questions, the Working Group on General Information, the Working Group on Search Information and the Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries.

A note giving a more complete account of the fifth session of the PCPI was published in the February issue of *Industrial Property*.

By the end of 1981, *annual technical reports* for 1980 were received from 23 national offices, the EPO and OAPI, and circulated to the members of the PCPI.

The *third edition of the International Patent Classification* was published in Russian in January 1981 and in Portuguese in April 1981.

The *Committee of Experts of the IPC Union* held its ninth session in Geneva in December 1981. Fourteen of the 27 members of the Committee and one intergovernmental organization were represented.

The Committee discussed the decisions of the IPC Assembly in respect of the availability of copies of the magnetic tapes of the third edition of the IPC. The said decisions, taken at the fourth session of the Assembly in November 1981, called, among other things, for consideration by the Committee of the price and restrictions of use which should apply to public organizations or private companies which receive the tape through the Government of a country member of the IPC Union, and access to the tape for countries not members of the IPC Union.

However, the Committee was not able to reach a decision. It was noted that the Director General would

consult the members of the IPC Union on whether to convene the Committee or the IPC Assembly early in 1982 in order to deal with the question of the magnetic tapes of the IPC.

The Committee approved a number of amendments, submitted by the PCPI, related to 36 classes and sub-classes. It decided to delete one example from the set of approved training examples, noted a report on IPC activities carried out during 1981 by the various PCPI Working Groups and expressed its satisfaction with this work, in particular in respect of the work carried out by the PCPI Working Group on Search Information regarding the revision of the IPC. The Committee also noted that four Users' Guides to the IPC had been completed in English (on fertilizers, on iron and steel, on agricultural machinery and implements, and on agro-industries) and that they might be translated into French, endorsed the tasks relating to the IPC which had been recommended by the PCPI Working Group on Planning to be included in the PCPI Program for 1982, and agreed to recommend to the PCPI that for IPC revision work the existing yearly planning should be maintained.

The Committee recommended to the PCPI certain wording for a paragraph to be inserted in the "Advice to Classifiers" (in order to give guidance on how to classify a technical subject covered by two or more subgroups), noted a recommendation by the PCPI Working Group on Planning concerning the subject for an advanced IPC seminar in 1982, and an invitation to hold the Seminar in Vienna extended by the Austrian Patent Office, and approved the time frame for the preparation of the fourth edition of the IPC.

The Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of INPADOC met in May, July, November and December 1981 in Vienna; WIPO was represented at its sessions by the Director General.

An official of WIPO attended, and gave a lecture at, an INPADOC Users' Meeting in Vienna in October 1981 for users from Socialist countries. The participants came from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union and the International Center for Scientific and Technological Information, Moscow.

WIPO continued its efforts to bring to an early conclusion the CAPRI System—the Computerized Administration of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the International Patent Classification. A meeting between representatives of the Japanese Patent Office, WIPO and INPADOC was held in Tokyo in June 1981 at which an agreement in principle was reached concerning the participation of the Japanese Patent Office in the CAPRI System.

Issues of *World Patent Information*, a joint periodical of the Commission of the European Communities and WIPO, were published in March, June and September

1981. From January 1981, the periodical was published by Pergamon Press Ltd.

In October 1981, WIPO was represented at a meeting in Luxembourg of the Editorial Board of *World Patent Information*, at which new arrangements were agreed in respect of the post of editor-in-chief of the journal.

The first issue of the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation* was published in October 1981. The *Handbook*, when completed, will be composed of three volumes with the following titles: Volume 1, "Patent Information: International Cooperation; Patent Documentation: Standards and Recommendations"; Volume 2, "International Patent Classification (IPC); Patent Search Systems"; Volume 3, "Patent Documentation: Surveys, Compilations and other Data of General Interest." The first issue includes entries from all three volumes.

### VIII. Development of Trademark Classification

#### *Objective*

The objective is to continue the improvement of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, an important tool in the orderly registration of trademarks and service marks. "Improvement" means the covering of new products and services and the more precise description and classification of existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### *Activities*

The *Preparatory Working Group established by the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union* for the Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks held its fifth session in Geneva in October 1981. Seven countries members of the Working Group were represented, together with observers from one country and one intergovernmental organization.

The Working Group decided to submit to the Committee of Experts for its approval the "General Remarks" in the form arrived at during the previous sessions. The Working Group discussed the new texts of various class headings and of the Explanatory Notes, and confirmed—with some amendments—the texts arrived at during earlier sessions and prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of guidelines given by the Committee of Experts. It reached recommendations regarding various proposals for changes and asked that certain remaining proposals be referred to its next session.

The revised (third) edition of the Nice Classification was published in French in May, and in English in June, 1981, from a computerized data base.

In December 1981, an official of WIPO visited Madrid to discuss with the industrial property office of Spain cooperation in the translation of the Nice Classification into Spanish.

The *Records of the 1977 Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement* were published in July 1981.

In December 1981, an official of WIPO visited the industrial property offices of, and computer installations in, Canada and the United States of America to discuss the use of the Nice Classification and the computerization of trademark operations.

### IX. Development of the Industrial Designs Classification

#### *Objective*

The objective is to continue the improvement of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs, an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### *Activities*

The third edition of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification), resulting from the revision completed in 1980, was published in English and French in October 1981.

### X. Maintenance of General Industrial Property Information Services

#### *Objective*

The objectives are: to allow, through forecasts based on statistical data, a better planning for industrial property activities in national offices, regional offices and the International Bureau; to inform promptly, by means of a collection of industrial property laws constantly kept up to date, all those interested in the law of industrial property; to inform, by means of monthly periodicals, governments and interested private circles about the developments in the field of industrial property both on the national and the international levels; to facilitate, by means of a Guide to the Paris Convention, the applica-

tion of the revised Convention; to inform, through the collection and dissemination of data concerning grants and registrations of industrial property titles, all those interested about the evolution and the trends of industrial property protection in countries in which the systematic publication of such data is lacking.

### *Publications*

Detailed tables of industrial property statistics (publication "B") for 1979 were published in March 1981, and basic industrial property statistics (publication "A") for 1980 were published in July 1981.

The collection of laws and treaties on industrial property continued to be kept up to date; several such laws and treaties were published in *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties* annexed to the review *Industrial Property*, which was published each month.

## **XI. Cooperation with States and Various Institutions in Matters Concerning Industrial Property**

### *Objective*

The objective is to ensure that, through regular contacts between the International Bureau on the one hand and the governments and other international organizations on the other hand, there should be full awareness of what is being done and planned on either side, in order to inspire mutually more and more useful activities, to combine forces wherever possible and to avoid all unnecessary duplication.

### *Activities*

*Various Forms of Cooperation.* WIPO continued to cooperate with States, with intergovernmental organizations and with international non-governmental organizations in matters concerning industrial property. Missions undertaken by the Director General and his staff for this purpose, and representation at meetings of organizations of the United Nations system, are covered in the article on "WIPO in 1981" published in the February 1982 issue of *Industrial Property*. Cooperation with governments of developing countries, individually or in groups, and, on general matters, with certain intergovernmental specialized institutions of developing countries (e.g., ESARIPO, JUNAC, OAPI) is dealt with in the article in the February issue referred to above; the same article also contains references to specific activi-

ties carried out in cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system.

*France.* In March 1981, the Director General participated in an international symposium, in Paris, on industrial designs organized by the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and the Center for Industrial Creativity.

In October 1981, WIPO was represented at the inauguration of a new documentation branch of the National Institute of Industrial Property, set up at Sophia Antipolis.

*Portugal.* A WIPO official undertook a mission to Lisbon in January 1981 to assist the National Institute for Industrial Property in training specialists in the use of the Nice Classification.

*Spain.* In July 1981, a WIPO official discussed in Madrid with the competent Spanish authorities the contributions of Spain to the development cooperation program of WIPO, particularly in Latin America. Also in July 1981, officials of WIPO discussed in Madrid with the Spanish authorities and with officials of the EPO questions relating to accession by Spain to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

*Sweden.* In April 1981, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Stockholm for discussions with the competent Swedish authorities on all aspects of Sweden's continuing contribution to the development cooperation program of WIPO.

*Unesco.* In October 1981, WIPO was represented at the third session of the Intergovernmental Council of the General Information Programme of Unesco, at which the future medium-term plan of Unesco in the field of information, including scientific and technological information, was discussed.

*Conference of Latin American Authorities on Informatics (CALAI).* WIPO was represented at the fifth CALAI, held in Santiago in November 1981.

*Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).* WIPO was represented at the 20th session of the Permanent Conference of Heads of Offices for Inventions of the countries members of the CMEA held in Krakow in May 1981.

*European Patent Organisation (EPO).* WIPO was represented at sessions of the Administrative Council of the EPO held in Munich in June and December 1981. A WIPO official discussed with the EPO in Munich in May 1981 the EPO's contribution to the WIPO development cooperation program.

In June 1981, the Director General of WIPO and the President of the EPO signed an agreement concerning the exchange of periodicals and other publications.

*International Organization for Standardization (ISO).* Cooperation between WIPO and ISO continued in the fields of the adoption of common names for pesticides and of documentation. WIPO was represented at a session of the Development Committee of ISO in Geneva in June 1981.

*LAWASIA.* The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the Conference of the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAW-ASIA) held in Bangkok in August 1981. The Director General addressed the Intellectual Property Standing Committee of LAWASIA.

*Other Organizations.* WIPO was also represented at the following meetings of other international and national non-governmental organizations having an interest in industrial property and related matters at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed: the Industrial Property Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), in Paris in March 1981; the Patent Information and Documentation Committee of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) in London in May 1981; the annual meeting of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) in Helsinki in May 1981; the Patent and Trademark Searchers' Group of the Institute of Information Scientists in London in February 1981. The Director General attended the 1981 World Congress of the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) in Edinburgh in October 1981, and was presented with a gift from FICPI for the WIPO headquarters building.

A WIPO official gave a lecture at a meeting of the European Association of National Productivity Centres organized in Athens in November 1981 by the Greek Productivity Centre.

In December 1981, a meeting of international non-governmental organizations concerned with industrial property questions was convened by the Director General in Geneva; current activities were reviewed, and suggestions were invited and offered for the future programs and medium-term plans of WIPO.

## B. REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

### I. Promotion of the Acceptance of Treaties

#### *Objective*

The objective is to ensure that more countries become party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration

of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

#### *Activities*

*Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).* Belgium and Sri Lanka deposited, in September and November 1981, respectively, their instruments of ratification and accession, without any reservation, of the PCT, bringing to 32 the number of PCT Contracting States. In January 1981, the United Kingdom notified the application of the PCT to the Territory Hong Kong. In March and December 1981, respectively, France and Luxembourg notified the withdrawal of their declarations not to be bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the PCT.

As far as the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) is concerned, it is to be noted that that country does not seem to have a patent law in force at the present time. This is why the *PCT Gazette* carries, under the title "Designation (or Election) of Madagascar," from time to time, the following note:

"According to information received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar concerning international applications designating Madagascar, the draft industrial property legislation, submitted to the competent authorities, provides, among other things, for the prolongation of the time limits under Articles 22 and 39 until the time at which the new patent legislation will, after its entry into force, permit the processing of patent applications in Madagascar. After the publication of the new law, the said prolonged time limits will be fixed by the competent authorities. The Government of Madagascar has expressed the desire that this information be conveyed to applicants using the PCT system and designating or electing Madagascar, or intending to do so, so that they may take cognizance of the possibility thus offered to them to validly designate or elect Madagascar and to wait with the action required to start the national phase under Articles 22 and 39 until after the new legislation has entered into force and the time limits to be observed under it have been determined."

*Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.* Viet Nam confirmed, in April 1981, its membership in the Madrid Union.

*Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.* In February and November 1981, respectively, Monaco acceded to, and the Federal Republic of Germany ratified, the Protocol of Geneva (1975) to the Hague Agreement.

## II. Registration Activities

#### *Objective*

The objective is to maintain registration and similar activities under the Paris Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks), the Hague Agreement (Industrial Designs) and the Lisbon Agreement (Appellations of Origin).

### Activities

*Communication of State Emblems, etc.* During 1981, communications of ten emblems, abbreviations or names were made under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention.

*Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).* During 1981, the International Bureau of WIPO received 4,606 record copies from receiving Offices. The number of applications filed was 4,321; the difference between these two figures is attributable mainly to the period of formal processing of the applications by the receiving Offices preceding the receipt of record copies by the International Bureau. The totals in 1980 were 3,539 record copies received and 3,958 international applications filed.

The total number of applications filed in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations was as follows:

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| June to December 1978 | 687   |
| 1979                  | 2,734 |
| 1980                  | 3,958 |
| 1981                  | 4,321 |

In 1981, record copies were transmitted by the national offices of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and by the European Patent Office (EPO). The average number of States or groups of States in respect of which a designation fee was payable was 5.5. The average number of designations per international application was 8.78.

In 1981, the International Preliminary Examining Authorities notified the International Bureau of their receipt of 235 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II. Subsequent to such notifications, the International Bureau received and communicated to the elected Offices the international preliminary examination reports in 215 cases. The International Bureau provided the translations of these reports in accordance with the requirements of the elected Offices.

The following offices were International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities in 1981: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Japanese Patent Office, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Swedish Patent Office, and the EPO; furthermore, the United States Patent and Trademark Office was an International Searching Authority and the United Kingdom Patent Office was an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Regular (fortnightly) publication of the *PCT Gazette* in separate English and French editions was continued

throughout 1981. Altogether, 30 issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published in 1981. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, those issues included entries relating to the 3,734 international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese or Russian, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issues of the *PCT Gazette*. Quarterly supplements were issued consolidating the information of a general character.

Replacement pages were issued from time to time to update the *PCT Applicant's Guide*. The publication of "national chapters" continued in Volume II of the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, containing information on requirements for the processing of international applications before designated and elected Offices; in addition to the Offices already covered (of Austria, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Monaco, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and the EPO), national chapters were issued for the offices of Australia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania and the Soviet Union, and for OAPI. The information had been cleared with the offices in discussions which took place in the countries concerned and at Geneva; similar discussions were initiated with the national offices of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malawi, and concluded with that of Brazil.

WIPO cooperated with the Japanese Patent Office and the Japanese Group of AIPPI in the translation and publication of the *PCT Applicant's Guide* in Japanese. The two volumes were published by the Japanese Group of AIPPI in May and August 1981.

WIPO cooperated with the German Patent Office in the publication of the *PCT Applicant's Guide* in German. The first volume was published in December 1981 by Carl Heymanns Verlag.

A WIPO official participated in discussions in Munich in April 1981 with representatives of the industrial property office of Spain and of the EPO in order to explore the possibilities of the EPO acting as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority for applications in the Spanish language. Two further such meetings were held in Madrid in July 1981 and in Geneva in November 1981.

*PCT Seminars*, at which WIPO officials gave lectures, were held in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa in January, in Budapest in March, in Bucharest and Milan in April, in Geneva in May and in Tel Aviv in June 1981.

A *PCT Users' Meeting* was held in Geneva in September 1981. About 100 participants from 15 countries attended the meeting, together with representatives of national offices of PCT Contracting States. Addresses were delivered by users of the PCT system on the advantages of filing international applications and by a representative from the European Patent Office on questions

related to the "Euro-PCT route." Representatives of the International Bureau explained the new "Request" form applicable from October 1, 1981 and an outline was given of the study being undertaken by the International Bureau of possible improvements to the PCT (see under "PCT Union Assembly," below).

The *PCT Management and Budget Consultants Group*, composed of experts from the industrial property offices of France, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, met in April 1981.

The Group considered that the financial results for 1980 reflected substantial progress in relation to the previous year, and noted progress in the introduction of the computerization of PCT operations. Having examined the draft budgets for 1982-1983, the Group expressed concern over the increase in costs and recommended that steps be envisaged to reduce the costs of mailing of publications. As regards income, the consultants agreed that the proposals made by the International Bureau for 1982 were reasonable, and listed various solutions for 1983, without pronouncing in favor of any particular one of them.

A *PCT International Meeting* was held in Tokyo in May 1981, at the invitation of the Japanese Patent Office. Eight PCT Contracting States were represented (Australia, Austria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America); the EPO was represented in its capacity as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority, and the Republic of Korea participated as an observer. Five international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. The objective of the meeting was to study the possibilities of further harmonizing and simplifying the work of the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities and facilitating the work of the designated and elected Offices, thus increasing the usefulness and practicability of the system for applicants.

The meeting discussed, and in some cases made recommendations on, the following subjects: amendments to the Administrative Instructions (method of identifying documents cited in the international search report and indication of citations of particular relevance); the inclusion of patent family information with a view to reducing the need for translations of cited documents; requirements for carrying out a meaningful search and of unity of invention; extent and depth of search; usefulness of international search and preliminary examination reports in the national phase; uniform procedure for several kinds of searches; several forms used by the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities; communications with the applicant and amendments before the International Preliminary Examining Authority; certain time limits; drafting and publication of abstracts; indication of IPC symbols.

The *PCT Union Assembly* held its seventh session (5th extraordinary) in Geneva in June and July 1981. Twenty of the (then) 30 Contracting States were represented; five other States participated as observers; two intergovernmental and eight international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Assembly adopted amendments to four of the Rules of the PCT Regulations (concerning the form and contents of the request) and to the Schedule of Fees, and adopted also an interpretation of an Article of the PCT (concerning the applicant). It took note of the report of the PCT International Meeting held in Tokyo in May 1981, and endorsed a proposal by the International Bureau to make appropriate recommendations to all designated and elected Offices and to the International Searching Authorities concerning advantages which should be afforded to applicants when offices receive applications from them accompanied by international search and international preliminary examination reports and questions relating to the translation of documents cited in the international search report. The Assembly noted with approval the objectives of a proposal concerning the application of national remedies for preserving the rights of applicants in cases of error.

The Assembly discussed proposals for studies to examine how the PCT system could be improved and simplified and to identify provisions which could be transferred from the Regulations to the Administrative Instructions. It decided to entrust to the International Bureau a study of the said two questions, on the basis of a number of conclusions concerning the aims and methods of the study.

Having considered a report on progress with regard to ratification of or accession to the PCT, the Assembly confirmed a resolution adopted at its fifth session inviting all States members of the Paris Union which are not members of the PCT Union to take, at an early date, the steps necessary to become members. The Delegation of Spain expressed the continued interest of its country in the consideration of certain questions, in particular relating to the use of the Spanish language, bearing upon its possible acceptance of the PCT. The urgency and importance of this matter was noted in view of its bearing on the participation of Spain and the Latin American countries of Spanish language in the PCT system.

The Assembly noted that, following the withdrawal by France of its reservation excluding the application of Chapter II, only six of the (then) 30 Contracting States continued to maintain such reservations, and reiterated its interest in the acceptance of Chapter II by all Contracting States.

The Director General held consultations concerning a new "Request" form with the offices which are the PCT receiving Offices on the occasion of the seventh session of the Assembly. Following the consultations, a modified "Request" form entered into force in October 1981.

The PCT Union Assembly held its eighth session in Geneva in November 1981, during the 1981 sessions of the Governing bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO (reported in the February 1982 issue of *Industrial Property*).

The *PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)* held its fourth session in Geneva in December 1981, jointly with the fifth session of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI). Sixteen member States and one member Organization were represented, two States were represented in their capacity of Special Observer to the PCT, and five other States were represented by observers.

The Committee adopted the inventory of patent documents forming part of the PCT minimum documentation, and agreed to its publication in the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*. It agreed that the Japanese patent documents for which English-language abstracts had been published since 1970 should be included. The Committee also agreed that machine-readable inventories should be prepared of the said abstracts and of English-language abstracts of Soviet Union patent documents that had been generally available since 1970.

The Committee endorsed recommendations made by the PCPI Planning Group concerning future work in amending the list of periodicals contained in the PCT minimum documentation. It noted the updated list prepared by the International Bureau to take account of changes to titles, publishers' addresses and ISSN codes, approved that list, and noted that it would be published in an early issue of the *PCT Gazette*.

The Committee noted that the International Bureau had published so far seven issues of the *WIPO Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL)* under a one-year trial period, expressed satisfaction with its contents and structure and agreed that the trial period should be extended. The Committee recognized the real benefits already experienced by offices in the early regular publication of details of articles selected as pertinent to the needs of patent examination, which were the result of a very high level of cooperation between the offices concerned, and expressed its appreciation to those offices.

A note giving a more complete account of the meeting of the Committee was published in the February issue of *Industrial Property*.

*Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.* WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Madrid Agreement. During 1981, the total number of registrations effected was 8,271. To this figure should be added 4,246 renewals under the Nice or Stockholm Acts of the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations and renewals during the said period was therefore 12,517, as compared with 12,338 during the previous corresponding

period. The total number of changes recorded in the international register of marks was 17,847, as compared with 14,220 in the previous corresponding period.

On the closing of the accounts for 1980 of the Madrid Union (Marks), the member States received the following amounts as their part in the supplementary and complementary fees:

|                                          | Swiss francs |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Algeria                                  | 148,370.25   |
| Austria                                  | 418,806.01   |
| Benelux                                  | 876,141.52   |
| Czechoslovakia                           | 468,614.58   |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 47,724.70    |
| Egypt                                    | 486,966.06   |
| France                                   | 365,722.32   |
| German Democratic<br>Republic            | 266,547.81   |
| Germany (Federal Re-<br>public of)       | 460,367.69   |
| Hungary                                  | 472,515.64   |
| Italy                                    | 422,829.54   |
| Liechtenstein                            | 116,622.33   |
| Monaco                                   | 119,876.13   |
| Morocco                                  | 122,249.91   |
| Portugal                                 | 630,828.11   |
| Romania                                  | 466,660.36   |
| San Marino                               | 84,241.23    |
| Soviet Union                             | 238,759.89   |
| Spain                                    | 734,095.89   |
| Switzerland                              | 407,653.86   |
| Tunisia                                  | 118,788.00   |
| Viet Nam                                 | 69,890.12    |
| Yugoslavia                               | 544,814.05   |
| Total                                    | 8,089,086.00 |

In addition, each member State received 5,508 francs, being an equal share of one-tenth of the profits for 1980, the remaining nine-tenths going to the Reserve Fund. The sums due, in Swiss francs, are used by many member States for the payment of their contributions to the budgets of Unions administered by WIPO other than the Madrid Union.

The review *Les Marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals and changes recorded in the International Register, continued to appear each month. Preparations were completed for the introduction in the second half of 1981 of computer and photocomposition techniques in the preparation of this publication. From the January 1981 issue, the review was made available not only in a printed edition, but also in the form of microfiches.

*Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT).* The first two applications under the TRT were received in June 1981.

The first issue of the *International Marks Gazette*, the official gazette provided for in the TRT, was published in October 1981.

*Trademark Searches.* WIPO continued to maintain its service to the public identifying identical or similar marks among those registered. The total number of trademark searches carried out in 1981 was 2,912, as compared with 2,441 in the previous corresponding period.

*Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.* WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des*

*dessins et modèles internationaux*) of industrial designs deposited with it. In 1981, the total number of international deposits was 1,619 and the total number of prolongations was 702 as against 1,718 and 674, respectively, in 1980.

The *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* was published in English and French in May 1981.

*Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.* In 1981, no applications were filed for registration and publication (in *Les Appellations d'origine*) of appellations of origin under the Lisbon Agreement. Seven such applications were filed and registered in 1980.

## World Intellectual Property Organization

### WIPO Convention

#### Accession

#### SAUDI ARABIA

The Government of Saudi Arabia deposited, on February 22, 1982, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Saudi Arabia will belong to Class A for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Saudi Arabia, on May 22, 1982.

WIPO Notification No. 118, of February 23, 1982.

## International Unions

### Budapest Treaty (Microorganisms)

#### I

#### Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority

##### NATIONAL COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL BACTERIA

The following written communication addressed, to the Director General of WIPO by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was received on January 12, 1982, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

"1. I have the honor to refer to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, opened for signature at Budapest from the 28th of April to the 31st of December 1977. In accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the said Treaty, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland nominate the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria as an International Depositary Authority. The Government of the United Kingdom furnish their assurances that the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Treaty for an International Depositary Authority. The requisite information concerning this nominated Depositary Institution is set out below.

"2. Accordingly I have the further honour to request that you carry out the procedures established by the Treaty and Regulations annexed to it, in connection with the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority by the Institution nominated herein.

"3. The National Collection of Industrial Bacteria (NCIB) is located in the United Kingdom at the Torry Research Station, PO Box 31, 135 Abbey Road, Aberdeen AB9 8DG, Scotland.

"4. The NCIB is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a Government Department.

"5. The NCIB has been in continuous existence as a government laboratory since 1951 and has been at the Torry Research Station since 1959. The NCIB has a staff of 12, of whom 7 hold relevant University degrees or equivalent qualifications. This staff is fully competent and adequate to perform the scientific and administrative tasks required under the Budapest Treaty. In fact the NCIB has been accepting deposits made for patent purposes for almost 20 years, and is one of the depositories recognised by the European Patent Office. The NCIB is affiliated to the World Federation for Culture Collections and has an undisputed reputation for work concerned with the preservation, testing, authentication and distribution of bacterial cultures. At present the collection contains over 3,500 strains of bacteria, and about 100 new strains are added each year. The NCIB performs its work in an impartial and objective way, and will be available for the purposes of Deposit under the Treaty to any Depositor under the same conditions.

"6. The NCIB has all the facilities necessary for the culturing, checking and long term preservation of the kinds of organisms it accepts for deposit. All organisms are preserved by either freezing (over liquid nitrogen) or freeze-drying and are stored in sealed ampoules which prevent the ingress of contaminating organisms. Standby electrical generating equipment is provided to keep the cold storage rooms operating in event of failure of the public supply system. Cultures deposited for patent purposes are stored under lock and key in a room separate from that containing all other cultures, and only staff authorised by the Curator have access to them. Records relating to patent cultures are also kept in locked files and access to them is similarly restricted. To minimise the risk of loss, duplicates of all deposits are kept (again with appropriate security measures) at a location some 580 kms from the Torry Research Station.

"7. The NCIB will accept for deposit non-pathogenic bacteria (including actinomycetes) and bacteriophages which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freezing or freeze-drying. In exceptional circumstances the NCIB may accept deposits which can only be maintained in

active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and the fees attributable to them, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.

"8. On behalf of the nominated Depositary Institution, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Rule 6.3(a), the NCIB requires before it will accept a micro-organism for deposit:

- (i) that a deposit of a micro-organism should be in an appropriate form and adequate quantity to enable the NCIB to carry out properly its duties under the Regulations;
- (ii) that the Accession Form established by the NCIB for the purpose of administrative procedures be duly completed by the depositor;
- (iii) that the written statement referred to in Rule 6.1(a) or 6.2(a) be drafted in English;
- (iv) that the fee for storage referred to in Rule 12.1(a) (i) be paid; and
- (v) that the depositor complete the Application Form of the NCIB in entering into a contract with the NCIB establishing the terms and conditions on which deposit will be accepted.

"9. In accordance with the Regulations for implementing the Budapest Treaty, the NCIB will:

- (a) examine the viability of such kinds of organisms and store them;
- (b) issue receipt and viability statements as prescribed;
- (c) comply with the prescribed secrecy requirements; and
- (d) furnish samples under the conditions and in conformity with the prescribed procedures.

"10. The following fees are payable to the NCIB:

- for storage of the micro-organisms in accordance with the Treaty: £ 140;
- for the issue of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged: £ 15;
- for the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3: £ 10 plus the actual cost of carriage.

All charges paid by individuals or organisations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.

"11. The NCIB conducts all its business in English."

[End of text of Communication]

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the National Collection of Industrial Bacteria acquires the status of international depositary authority as from March 31, 1982 (date of the present publication).

Budapest Communication No. 8 (this Communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 24, of February 2, 1982).

## II

### Requirements Communicated under Rule 6.3(b) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty

#### NATIONAL COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL BACTERIA

See paragraph 8 of the communication reproduced above under I: Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority.

### Nairobi Treaty (Olympic Symbol)

#### Accession

#### SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

The Government of Socialist Ethiopia deposited, on February 17, 1982, its instrument of accession to the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981.

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. 4, of February 19, 1982.

## Plant Varieties

### International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

#### Notifications under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act

##### FRANCE

The Government of France, in its notification dated November 6, 1981, received by the Secretary-General of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) on November 10, 1981, made pursuant to Article 34(2) of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1978 Act"), stated that France will apply the Convention of 1961 as amended by the Additional Act of 1972 in its relations with Ireland, New Zealand and the United States of America, States bound by the 1978 Act which became member States of UPOV through ratification or acceptance of the 1978 Act.

As provided by Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act, the effect of the said notification is that, as from the beginning of one month after the date of the said notification, that is, as from December 6, 1981, and until the entry into force of the 1978 Act with respect to France, the latter will apply the Convention of 1961 as amended by the Additional Act of 1972 in its relations with Ireland, New Zealand and the United States of America, whereas the said States will apply the 1978 Act in their relations with France.

UPOV Notification No. 23, of February 8, 1982.

##### BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium, in its notification dated November 19, 1981, received by the Secretary-General of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) on November 23, 1981, made pursuant to Article 34(2) of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1978 Act"), stated that Belgium will apply the Convention of 1961 as amended by the Additional Act of 1972 in its relations with any State bound by the 1978 Act which becomes a member State of UPOV through ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to the 1978 Act.

As provided by Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act, the effect of the said notification is that, as from the beginning of the month after the date of the said notification, that is, as from December 19, 1981, and until the entry into force of the 1978 Act with respect to Belgium, the latter will apply the Convention of 1961 as amended by the Additional Act of 1972 in its relations with any State bound by the 1978 Act which becomes a member of UPOV through ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to the 1978 Act, whereas any such State will apply the 1978 Act in its relations with Belgium.

UPOV Notification No. 24, of February 8, 1982.

## **General Studies**

### **Recent Case Law Developments in French Patent Law**

J.-J. BURST\*



























## News from Industrial Property Offices

### AUSTRIA

#### Activities of the Patent Office During 1980\*

##### Legislative and International Matters

Following the entry into force of the European Patent Convention (EPC) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), it became necessary to take legislative measures to harmonize Austrian patent law with European law in order to ensure that domestic patents are subject to the same conditions as European patents and deploy the same legal effects at national level. The preliminary work on a draft of the relevant amendment to the Patent Law, begun in 1979, was pursued.

In the field of designs, the preparatory work for a complete overhaul of the law, which no longer meets contemporary demands, has reached a very advanced stage.

The 1980 Unfair Competition Law Amending Law (*UWG-Novelle*), which entered into force on April 1, 1980, introduced the following major amendments to the Unfair Competition Law:

(1) The introduction of a new Section 6(a) placed a general prohibition on deceptive packaging and therefore certainly constitutes a major contribution to consumer protection.

(2) The right to institute proceedings afforded to the Austrian Conference of Workers' Chambers, the Conference of Presidents of Austrian Agricultural Chambers and the Austrian Trades Union Federation was extended beyond the act of deception covered so far also to include general clauses and deceptive packaging. Thus, the possibilities for successfully defending the interests of consumers will be improved, particularly in those cases in which unethical competition is fought out on the backs of the consumers.

(3) A remolding of the provisions concerning the very important publication of judgments under competition law is intended to ensure that such publications in the media adopt a generally comprehensible style. Thus the effectiveness of such publications will be considerably increased; the consumer's legitimate need for information is also satisfied in this way.

(4) The provision under Section 32, which constitutes the authority to issue ordinances dealing with marking, has so far served as a basis for many ordinances that have contributed to improved market transparency, by requiring suitable data to be given on goods, and thus to making the consumer's decision to buy more objective.

The marking elements have been considerably extended by the Amending Law; in particular, it may now be made obligatory to include with the goods a comprehensive set of instructions for use. It has further been made possible to issue such marking ordinances for services also.

The activities of the Patent Office at the international level during the report year were characterized by their wide diversity. In late winter 1980, representatives of the Patent Office participated in the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which took place in Geneva. The Office had actively participated in the preparatory work, which went back to 1975.

Representatives of the Patent Office also took part in a number of other international conferences in the field of industrial property: in February 1980, at the fifth session of the Working Group on Planning of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information held in Rio de Janeiro; in May 1980, at the fourteenth session of the UNIDO Council in Vienna; in June 1980, at the fifth session of the Assembly of the PCT Union in Geneva.

Bilateral cooperation between the Austrian Patent Office and the relevant authorities of other countries also continued to progress well.

At the ninth meeting of the Joint Austrian-Soviet Working Group on Patents and Licenses, an agreement was signed between the Federal Minister for Commerce, Trade and Industry of Austria and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries on cooperation in the field of industrial property. This agreement has furnished a contractual basis for cooperation between the two Offices.

The Industrial Property Section prepared a Treaty between Austria and the German Democratic Republic on the Legal Protection of Inventions, Industrial Designs and Trademarks, which was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries on November 11, 1980, on the occasion of a State visit to Austria by Chairman Honecker, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. The basic purpose of the Treaty is to promote the development of scientific, economic, industrial and technical cooperation by reg-

\* Extracted from the 1980 Annual Report published by the Austrian Patent Office.

ulating the questions of legal protection for joint inventions, joint industrial designs and trademarks that arise in the framework of cooperation.

On September 30, 1980, the President of the Austrian Patent Office and the Director of the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks of Romania signed an agreement in Vienna under which the Austrian Patent Office is to act as the International Searching Authority and the International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty for international applications from Romania.

In 1980, the *Bundesgesetzblatt (BGBl.)* (Federal Law Gazette) contained a total of nine announcements by the Federal Minister for Commerce, Trade and Industry affording protection to names, abbreviations, emblems, etc., of international organizations under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention. There were no notifications during 1980 in respect of protection for State emblems and the like.

The negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany on the conclusion of an agreement on the protection of indications of source, which have been going on for the last ten years, were still not completed in 1980. The major event of 1980 was constituted by negotiations in Vienna in December as a result of which the wording of the treaty may be considered to have been basically finalized, but as yet no consensus was achieved as to the individual designations.

The ratification procedure for the treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia on the protection of indications of source, appellations of origin and other designations denoting the origin of agricultural and industrial products and the relevant Protocol was completed on November 18, 1980, when the instruments of ratification were exchanged in Prague. The treaty and the protocol, both of which constitute legislation, together with the implementing agreement, constituting an ordinance, with the lists of goods of the two parties, all entered into force on February 26, 1981 (*BGBl.* Nos. 75 and 76/1981).

Although responsibility for the "quality wine" agreement (*Qualitätsweinabkommen*) between Austria and the European Economic Community lies with Department II/9 of the Federal Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, representatives of the Industrial Property Section of that Ministry are continually involved in the preparation of the agreement. During the report period, two further drafts were submitted by the European Communities and were discussed in detail with the Austrian authorities. Agreement was finally reached on the wording of the agreement and of various additional instruments but it has not yet been possible for the agreement to be signed.

Activities in the development aid area were successfully continued during 1980. They included, above all, the state-of-the-art search program for developing countries that has been going on since 1975 and the four to five-week courses held in Vienna each year since 1977

for patent documentation specialists from developing countries. The bases for these activities are constituted by agreements between the Federal Chancellor of Austria and the Director General of WIPO. The funding is provided from the development aid budget of the Federal Chancellery.

Within the Patent Office, the preparatory work for the conversion of the patent classification system to the International Patent Classification (IPC), as the official classification system in the Austrian Patent Office, scheduled for 1981, assumed a very large place. In this context, extensive measures were required as a result of the organizational changeover to electronic data processing. Further measures were taken in respect of word processing (compilation of an amended manual).

The growing interest shown by youth in industrial property was again satisfied during the report year by guided tours of school classes through the Austrian Patent Office. The number of such visits shows a tendency to increase.

### Patent Activities

The number of patent applications compared with 1979 has continued to fall (1979: 8,216; 1980: 6,493). This quite considerable fall-off is doubtlessly due to the European Patent Office assuming full activity in all fields of technology. Grants of patents likewise showed a falling tendency (1979: 6,500; 1980: 5,972). It should not be forgotten, however, in this context that 1,500 European patent applications were transferred to the Austrian Patent Office for the independent issue of search reports. This number will grow in the forthcoming years by 400 searches a year. In addition, the Technical Divisions also produce opinions on the state of the art and on the patentability of inventions and draw up state-of-the-art search reports for developing countries.

### Trademark Activities

Compared with 1979, the number of applications for trademarks has grown (1979: 3,477; 1980: 3,531). This also applies for the registration of trademarks (1979: 2,666; 1980: 3,118). International trademark registrations based on Austrian initial deposits also increased (1979: 218; 1980: 267).

A continued increase was also observed in the case of international marks effective for Austria on the basis of foreign preliminary registrations (1979: 7,141; 1980: 7,768).

### Design Activities

The number of designs deposited in the report year fell somewhat (1979: 6,040; 1980: 6,004). This was not

the tendency, however, for depositors with their place of residence or business in Austria (1979: 4,024; 1980: 4,260). When depositing designs, the three-year period continues to be the favored term of protection. As a result, the Central Designs Archive is required to store and keep available to the public practically all designs during a three-year period.

### Documentation

New acquisitions of books, journals and bound patent documents in the Library of the Patent Office amounted to 7,202 copies in 1980. During the year, a total of 485 new rolls of microfilm of patent documents were produced. The library of microfilm rolls available for public access in the Library reading room now therefore totals 13,258 rolls.

The number of journals and other periodicals regularly received and made available to the public in the Library amounted to 406 (1979: 382), including 283 foreign titles (1979: 273). The technical divisions of the Patent Office also have available for the preliminary examination of patent applications all periodicals laid down as PCT minimum documentation.

A total of 1,447,004 (1979: 1,166,162) patent documents were acquired under the documentation exchange with other patent offices during 1980. Of these, 448,724 documents were incorporated in the classified examination files (1979: 308,220). The overall number

of documents contained in the examination files now therefore amounts to over 12.5 million.

The number of bound patent documents has grown by a further 2,891 volumes (1979: 4,806). The total holdings of books (volumes) reached 249,938 in 1980 (1979: 246,114). The Library of the Austrian Patent Office therefore constitutes one of the largest libraries in Austria. The sorting work in connection with the production of an "international class copy" for general access has been continued.

### Staffing

The overall number of staff remained practically the same as in 1979. Of the 270 employees of the Patent Office on active service on December 1, 1980, 139 belonged to service category A and the senior branch; of those, 126 were to be found in the technical service.

### Financial Management

Staff expenditure in the report year amounted to 74.1 million schillings. Material expenditure amounted to 43 million schillings (1979: 34.3). The total expenditure of 117.1 million schillings is to be set off against revenue of 157.6 million schillings, the result being that the report year closed with a surplus of 40.5 million schillings.

## Calendar

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1982

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 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 10 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
- 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 and Universal Copyright Convention — Working Group on the Formulation of Guiding Principles Covering the Problems Posed by the Practical Implementation of the Licensing Procedures for Translation and Reproduction under the Copyright Conventions (convened jointly with Unesco)
- December 13 to 17 (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

- Centre de recherches interdisciplinaires droit et économie industrielle, Centre interdisciplinaire de recherches et de technologies appliquées au développement, Université catholique de Louvain: April 22 to 24 (Louvain-la-Neuve) — International Symposium on "Transfert de technologie et nouvel ordre économique international" (organized with the assistance of the European Communities)
- 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





