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Industrial Property

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Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Contents

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World Intellectual Property Organisation

WIPO Convention

Accession

TANZANIA

The Government of Tanzania deposited, on September 30, 1983, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The said Coovention will enter into force, with respect to Tanzania, on December 30, 1983.

WIPO Notification No. 125, of September 30, 1983.

International Unions

Paris Convention

Accession to the Stockholm Act (1967) (with the exception of Articles 1 to 12)

TANZANIA

The Government of Tanzania deposited, on September 30, 1983, its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act of July 14, 1967, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, with a declaration to the effect that its accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12.

Tanzania will belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Paris Union.

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the said Convention, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, will enter ioto force, with respect to Tanzania, on December 30, 1983.

Paris Notification No. 106, of September 30, 1983.

Budapest Treaty (Microorganisms)

Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority

IN VITRO INTERNATIONAL, INC. (IVI)

The following written communication addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of the United States of America 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 September 21, 1983, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)*(a)* of the said Treaty:

"As provided in Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the Government of the United States of America proposes that In Vitro Ioternational, Inc. be recognized as an international depositary authority. We offer our assurances that this depositary can and will meet every requirement prescribed by the Treaty and Rules thereunder for international depositary authorities. Accordingly, you are requested to take the steps necessary to confer this status on In Vitro International, Inc.

"This depositary is a joint venture of University Micro Reference Laboratory, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Intra Gene International, Inc., of Niagara Falls, New York. In Vitro International, Inc. is a corporation, registered under the laws of the State of Michigan. This depositary is located in the United States at 7885 Jackson Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103. It has since 1981 been in the business of maintaining a culture collection for supplying cultures to universities, hospitals, clinics and medical diagnostic laboratories around the world. These cultures are preserved in freeze-dried form and exacting quality control standards are maintained to preserve their integrity. Presently, the depositary's collection consists of 200 cultures, of which six were made in connection with United States patent applications.

"In Vitro International, Inc. will accept for deposit under the Budapest Treaty any of the following: algae, bacteria, bacteria with plasmids, bacteriophages, cell cultures, fungi, protozoa and animal and plant viruses. Recombinant strains of microorganisms will also be accepted, but the depositary must be notified in advance of accepting the deposit of the physical containment level required for the host vector system, as prescribed by the National Institutes of Health guidelines. At present, In Vitro International, Inc. will accept only hosts containing recombinant plasmids that can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility.

"In Vitro International, Inc. utilizes a working staff of five professional microbiologists holding graduate degrees. Its scientific advisory board includes prominent individuals in the field of bacterial taxonomy, physiology, mycology, and virology. The depositary has never failed to observe any requirement of a national patent law, or to apply the highest administrative and scientific standards to the receiving, storing, testing and dispensing of deposits.

"This depositary possesses and will use in connection with deposits under the Treaty all the facilities needed to carry out the obligations imposed thereunder. It does now and will continue to perform its work impartially and objectively, and treat all depositors in exactly the same manner.

"As required by Rule 3.1*(b)*(iv), enclosed is a fee schedule applicable to deposits under the Treaty. These fees do not vary on account of the nationality or residence of the person paying them. The depositary will conduct business in English in regard to Treaty matters.

"We request that recognition be conferred as from the date of publication of this communication."

[Fee Schedule follows]

Fee Schedule

DEPOSITS FOR PATENT PROCEDURE UNDER THE BUDAPEST TREATY

Number of cultures deposited during a 12-month period: 1 to 5: $610 each; 6 to 10: $550 each; 11 to 15: $480 each.

Number of samples of cultures furnished (price of samples furnished to public): 1 to 5: $30.00 each; 6 to 10: $27.50 each; 11 to 15: $25.00 each.

Viability test: $60.00.

[End of text of Communication]

Pursuant to Article 7(2)*(b)* of the Budapest Treaty, In Vitro International, Inc., acquires the status of international depositary authority as from November 30, 1983 (date of the present publication).

Budapest Communication No. 16 (this Communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 34, of November 3, 1983).

Centenary of the Paris Convention

100 Years of Industrial Property Statistics

To commemorate the centenary of the Paris Convention, the International Bureau has published, in the form of synoptic tables, a compilation of worldwide industrial property statistics covering the 100 years from 1883 to 1982.

This publication reproduces the statistical data published in *La Propriété industrielle/Industrial Property, Les Marques internationales* and the "Activities Reports" of the International Bureau, and were collected by staff of the Classifications and Patent Information Division over an 18-month period.

The data on patents, trademarks and industrial designs are each presented in two sets of tables: Table I gives the data arranged according to country and Table II gives the data in year order. For utility models and plant varieties one table for each, arranged according to country, is given. For each year and each country the number of applications filed and grants or registrations made are given when available and, whenever possible, distinguish between residents and non-residents. Also included are the data relating to international conventions and treaties, viz. international trademarks, international designs, international patent applications (PCT) and European patent applications and grants (EPC). Finally, graphic representations of the evolution of activity in the patents and trademarks areas are given covering 100 years and the last 20 years.

The publication is bilingual (English and French), comprises 245 pages and can be ordered from the International Bureau of WIPO. The price is 90 Swiss francs.

Activities of Other Organizations

International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)

Assembly and Annual Meeting
(Munich, September 5 to 7, 1983)

NOTE*

The International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP) held its annual meeting and the third session[1] of its Assembly in Munich in September 1983.

WIPO provided the interpretation facilities and other financial support, including the travel expenses of some officers of the Executive Committee and members of the Association coming from developing countries. The European Patent Organisation provided the conference room. Seventy professors and researchers from 25 countries participated in the meeting. WIPO was represented by Mr. Gust Ledakis, Legal Counsel, who is also a member of the Association.

The Assembly of the Association noted with approval the reports on the activities and on the accounts of the Association, presented by its President, Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier (Federal Republic of Germany). Reports were also presented by the chairmen of three working committees, on the work of their respective committees: by Professor E. D. Aracama Zorraquín (Argentina), on the preparation of curriculum materials for teaching in developing countries; by Professor Alberto Bercovitz (Spain), on the protection of the results of academic research; by Professor Glen E. Weston (United States of America), on orientation and teacher exchange programs.

The Assembly also expressed its satisfaction that the membership, which had initially been 69 in July 1981 when the Association was founded, had increased to 187 by September 1982, and had further increased to 220 as of the beginning of the meeting (from 41 countries, including from 17 developing countries). The Assembly also approved proposals by the Executive Committee for the program and activities and the budget for 1984.

Working sessions, consisting of all the members who were in attendance, were held under the chairmanship of those professors hereafter mentioned, at which reports were presented by different members, on the following topics: problems of *teaching* intellectual property with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries (Chairman: Professor E. D. Aracama Zorraquin (Argentina), with reports by Professors Janusz Szwaja (Poland), Nébila Mezghani (Tunisia) and Stojan Pretnar (Yugoslavia)); *copyright* problems of reprography in teaching and research (Chairman: Professor Gunnar Karnell (Sweden)), with reports by Professors Karnell, Victor Nabhan (Canada), André Françon (France) and Dr. Paul Katzenberger (Federal Republic of Germany); modern *research* methods in intellectual property (Chairman: Professor Gerhard Schricker (Federal Republic of Germany)), with reports by Researchers Dieter Stauder (Federal Republic of Germany) and F. Henning-Bodewig (Federal Republic of Germany); the *European Patent System* (Chairman: Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier (Federal Republic of Germany), with reports by Dr. Kurt Haertel (Federal Republic of Germany) and Dr. Jenö Staehelin (European Patent Office). The last-mentioned working session was also attended by Dr. h.c. J.B. van Benthem (President, European Patent Office) who, in view of his research and publication activities and contribution to the development of industrial property law, was invited to become a member of the Association.

On the basis of proposals made by the Nominations Committee, elections also took place. The officers, all of whom also constitute the members of the Executive Committee, will be as follows for the next two-year period (starting on September 8, 1983): President: Professor E. D. Aracama Zorraquín (Argentina); President-elect: Professor William R. Cornish (United Kingdom); Vice-Presidents: Professors Gunnar Karnell (Sweden), Nébila Mezghani (Tunisia), Janusz Szwaja (Poland), and Glen E. Weston (United States of America); Treasurer: Professor Alberto Bercovitz (Spain). Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier (Outgoing President) was designated an *ex officio* member.

The Association adopted a resolution, prepared by its Executive Committee, the text of which is reprinted below.

The Assembly agreed to hold its annual meeting in 1984, in Geneva, at the headquarters of WIPO.

Resolution

The International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP),

Meeting in Munich on September 7, 1983,

* Prepared by WIPO.

[1] For a note on the second session of the Assembly, see *Industrial Property*, 1982, p. 335.

I.

Recognizing that the protection of intellectual property by the law on patents and inventions, industrial designs, trademarks, unfair competition, plant varieties, copyright, transfer of technology and antitrust plays a significant role in the economic, technological and cultural development of all nations including that of developing countries;

Convinced that the efficacious creation, administration, defense and the transfer of intellectual property rights presupposes, among other things, that the teaching and research in the field of intellectual property receive appropriate attention from universities and other educational institutions;

Notes with concern that the teaching of and research in intellectual property at university level, although varying from country to country, is generally not commensurate with the economic, technological and cultural role of intellectual property and that this problem is particularly felt in developing countries;

Welcomes with appreciation the existing efforts of international organizations, as well as national institutes and centers devoted to teaching and research in the field of intellectual property, in providing assistance and facilities for teachers and researchers in that field;

Urges that appropriate action should be taken by governments, universities and other competent authorities of all countries in order to ensure that the teaching of and the research in the law of intellectual property becomes an effective ingredient of the educational process satisfying the societal need to train qualified personnel capable of understanding and applying intellectual property concepts and instruments in governmental policy, and in scientific, technical, industrial and commercial practice in order to promote scientific, economic and cultural progress;

II.

Recommends that such action should comprise the following measures:

— Universities should offer within their law faculties teaching on the law of intellectual property. Such teaching should be offered in the form of a general introduction in basic courses to all students and, additionally, in the form of special courses on industrial property and copyright law, including the law on patents and inventions, industrial designs, trademarks, unfair competition, plant varieties, copyright, transfer of technology and antitrust. These special courses should at least be offered as optional courses at the graduate or post-graduate level and they should be given appropriate recognition for obtaining law degrees and bar examinations;

— The teaching of the law of intellectual property should take due account of its international and regional aspects as well as of its economic, social and cultural implications;

— The teaching of the law of intellectual property should not be restricted to universities, in particular to law faculties, but should rather be extended to other faculties, in particular those dealing with economics and social science, and to technical schools where engineers and technical and scientific personnel are trained and to other schools where persons engaged in the creation of the different forms of intellectual property receive their professional education, such as academies of art, film academies and the like;

— Universities and other institutions engaged in teaching and researching intellectual property law should be assisted with necessary and sufficient teaching, learning and research materials;

— Contacts should be established and intensified between teaching and research institutions, on the one hand, and governmental and intergovernmental agencies and bodies responsible for the administration of intellectual property, such as patent and copyright offices, on the other hand, and between teaching and research institutions and practitioners of intellectual property and their organizations, such as inventors, authors, artists, lawyers, patent agents and judges;

— Teachers and researchers should be enabled, in particular by fellowship programs, to study the experience and particular problems in other countries; due attention should be given to enable exchanges of views and experience of international congresses and meetings;

— National and international programs of development cooperation should be strengthened to provide greater support for promoting the exchange of teachers and researchers in intellectual property between developed and developing countries and for assisting teachers and researchers in intellectual property in developing countries with sufficient teaching and learning material.

General Studies

Observations on the Legal Protection of Computer Programs in the Federal Republic of Germany*

J. BETTEN**

The Legal Protection of Computer Programs in Australia

A. LIBERMAN*

News from Industrial Property Offices

UNITED KINGDOM

Activities of the Patent Office in 1981*

Receipts and Expenditure

Tbe total receipts by the Office in 1981 from patents, designs and trademarks fees, from the sale of publications, from miscellaneous items and repayment of loans amounted to £25,792,000 and tbe total costs including the Industrial Property and Copyright Department were £29,565,000.

Compared with 1980, and taking into account the general fee increases introduced in April 1981, receipts for patents rose by 12 percent, designs by 33 percent and trademarks by 25 percent. The operating costs of providing these labor intensive fee-earning services also increased compared with tbe previous year—patents by 10.5 percent, designs by 9.6 percent and trademarks by 15.4 percent. All three fee-earning services ended the year witb a surplus—patents by 6.8 percent, designs by 20.4 percent and trademarks by 7 percent.

During 1981, the Office continued to act as a prescribed receiving Office under the terms of tbe Patent Cooperation Treaty in addition to carrying out its role as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under Chapter II of the Treaty.

During the year some 840 European patent applications were examined on behalf of the European Patent Office. Receipts under this heading amounted to £63,000.

Staff

At the end of 1981 there were 1,349½ staff employed in the Office (of whom 36 were part-time) compared with 1,375 in 1980.

Domestic Activities

(a) Patents

General Comment

Although certain small areas of work will for many years remain to be done under the provisions of the Patents Act 1949, 1981 saw tbe completion of the main tasks falling upon tbe Patent Office under that Act. During the year examination, acceptance and publication of complete specifications was practically finished, there remaining a very few cases, e.g., applications under appeal before the Courts, which may need processing later. During the year, the staff gained furtber experience of operating the Patents Act 1977.

Filings, etc., in 1981

In the first two months of the year the last filings under the 1949 Act occurred; these amounted to 65 complete specifications in respect of 67 divisional applications.

39,147 requests for grant under the 1977 Act were filed, including 625 international applications perfected into UK applications and 6 European applications converted into UK applications under Section 81. The falls of 4 percent in requests and 7 percent in perfected international applications probably reflect the preference of applicants for tbe European route to national patents. Requests for searcb under Section 17 fell by 9 percent to 25,966 and requests for examination fell by 4 percent to 24,927; the decreases indicate a downward trend in activity. Investigation of samples of cases again showed that requests for examination were filed on over 90 percent of cases searched. In 1981, 6,201 European applications (of which 1,803 were by UK residents) and 286 international applications (all by UK residents) were filed for onward transmission to the relevant international authority; all tbese figures were substantially higher than in the preceding year. The proportion of European applications filed in the UK Office is about the same as in 1980 and tbis indicates that British patent agents are retaining their share of EPO business.

The proportion of applications filed by UK residents again increased significantly from 47 percent to 53 percent, whereas the proportion filed by the residents of most foreign countries showed a marked fall.

Patents renewed at 195,232 were 3 percent lower than in 1980. This reflects the decline in tbe number of complete specifications filed which became apparent in the mid-1970s.

The number of applications to endorse patents "licence of right" was again sharply down at 1,526. Applications for restoration of lapsed patents numbered 96, and 63 were allowed.

Applications to the Comptroller for revocation of patents numbered 24. Fourty-four oppositions to grant under the 1949 Act and 83 applications to the Comptroller for revocation were pending at the end of 1981.

* Excerpted from the 99th Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Patents, Designs and Trade Marks 1981).

There were 37 hearings dealing with grounds of invalidity in 1981.

Work Done

As forecast last year, the technical staff completed the pre-grant work on 1949 Act cases, and disposed of 347 complete specifications.

The main effort of the examining staff during the year was devoted to work under the 1977 Act. 27,212 searches under Section 17 and 22,605 first examinations under Section 18 were made during the year. Cases awaiting search were reduced from 7,527 to 6,246, while cases awaiting examination increased from 27,234 to 29,556. The net effect is a slight increase in the arrears of work, but the staff in the last few months of the year were able almost exactly to match output to input. The output of the examining staff per capita increased significantly during the year due to greater familiarity with the work under the new law and the concentration of effort under one Act instead of two.

1981 can fairly be said to be the first year in which the examining staff fully came to grips with patentability examination under the new law. It is a tribute to their reasonable attitude to their application of it and to the cooperative approach of patent agents in dealing with examiners' objections that the conduct of business has been so smooth. It is noteworthy that, out of over 22,000 cases examined, conflicts of view were on only 39, and these were resolved at hearings before senior officials.

The examining staff continued to perform two tasks outside the requirements of the Patents Act. Following the decision not to examine any further new European patent applications, work has proceeded on completing examination of those upon which work had already started. Of a total of 899 applications previously received from the EPO, work has been completed on some 840 cases. In addition, the examining staff have made 44 examinations as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under Chapter II of the PCT.

Trends of Inventions in Published Specifications

The trends reported in the following paragraphs are based upon specifications published in 1981, a little over half of which were published under the 1977 Act. These specifications show that patent activity has continued at a high level on a broad technical front. Although much of this activity has concentrated on consolidating and refining existing techniques and products, some well-defined trends in invention have been noted in a number of technological fields.

Improvements in genetic engineering continue with efforts directed to increasing yields in biosyntheses of proteins, enzymes and other polypeptides using recombinant DNA (deoxyribo-nucleic acids) techniques. Increased yields have been achieved, for example, by developing new plasmids for the production of specific polypeptides, and by avoiding the metabolic instability associated with small peptides normally used in recombinant DNA processes by invoking more stable synthetic genes containing the correct coding for the desired peptide. Recombinant DNA techniques receiving attention include the syntheses of anti-viral proteins having properties resembling those of human interferon, the preparation of phenylaline, a precursor for low calorie artificial sweeteners and the production of amylolytic enzymes which find important applications in the industrial hydrolysis of starch to produce adhesives and syrups.

Refinements also continue to be made in the preparation of optical fibers and in techniques to couple separate fiber lengths to form transmission data links. The low signal attenuation of discrete fibers can only be realized over the extended distances required by telephony if losses on joining optical fiber lengths are kept to a minimum. To achieve this, connections have been developed to ensure that coupled fibers are maintained in both axial and angular alignment. Optical fibers are also being used more extensively in aeronautical guidance systems which rely on interferometric gyrometry to detect angular rotations of missiles in flight.

The growth in the video recorder market has been accompanied by a number of specifications concerned with improving picture quality from both disc and tape. Much endeavor was directed to the reproduction of noise-free slow motion or still pictures from tape and in the editing of video tapes. In high density record discs, attention has been focused on methods of circumventing the locked groove condition in which groove imperfections cause repeat plays of the same convolution, and in developing techniques for previewing and scanning without damaging video discs. More elaborate servo-systems for detecting and correcting tracking errors in video and audio machines have also been investigated with the aim of increasing recording time available from standard discs and tapes.

Environmental conservation remains an active subject and means continue to be sought capable of dealing effectively with marine oil pollution. Physical methods, which retrieve floating spilt oil and are not harmful to aquatic life, have received considerable attention, including skimming devices, trawl nets and sorbing mats and ropes for both light and heavy fuel oil fractions. Oil leakage from underwater blowouts are being dealt with by capping domes designed not only to cope with the turbulence created by the escaping jet, but also to separate the liquid from the gaseous hydrocarbons as they rise to the surface. The widespread use of pesticides is another contributor to water pollution; to combat this, pyrethroid insecticides (cyclopropane carboxylic acid esters) have been prepared which, compared with natural pyrethrin, display higher insecticidal activity and lower toxicity to fish.

Environmental concern, together with reduced energy requirements, have maintained interest in the electrolytic production of industrially important chemicals. Electrolytic cells in which a solid polymer electrolyte

acts as an ion-exchange membrane are used to produce, in a pollution-free manner, high purity chemical products, such as chlorine and sodium hydroxide—products used extensively in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride plastics, paints and in wood-pulp processing industries. Energy is conserved by bonding the porous catalytic anodes and cathodes to opposite faces of the membranes so minimizing the electrical paths in the cells.

The number of patent publications dealing with the construction of nuclear fall-out shelters showed an increase last year. In the general area of health and safety, there was further activity in over-temperature protection in electric blankets using specific positive temperature coefficient materials to limit the current. The physiological dangers of asbestos are well documented and efforts to replace its use in brake and clutch linings have led to the development of heat resistant polymeric fibrous materials.

Other trends of note in materials technology include the development of magnetic recording compositions; applied to tapes, these compositions, which incorporate an organic polymer binder, display improved wear resistance and playback characteristics. Controlled release or water-soluble glasses based on, for example, phosphorus pentoxide and stannous oxide have been formulated and are being used in anti-corrosive paints. When contacted with water, these glasses dissolve slowly, releasing stannous ions which protect the painted metal from oxidation. The preparation of novel liquid crystal compounds for digital displays and the addition of anthroquinone dyes to liquid crystal compositions to produce high contrast displays have also attracted greater attention this year.

Automation of industrial processes continues to be an active field and robots incorporating video cameras have been developed so that workpieces may be located visually. Microprocessors are finding an increasing number of applications in programmable controllers (stored program electronic devices which perform logic functions using ladder diagrams) for general industrial control, and in digital data processing systems designed to protect complex electrical power circuits.

Finally, following the commercial success of the cube devised by Rubik, there has been an increase in the number of specifications dealing with manipulative toys or logic puzzles.

Register of Patent Agents

The total number of patent agents on the Register on December 3, 1981, was 1,245. Fifty-seven names were added to the Register during the year and 22 names were erased through resignation and other causes.

(b) Patents Legislation

The amended Patents Rules came into operation on January 5, 1981, and have worked well in practice. In addition, the Patents Rules were amended with effect from April 14, 1981, to increase the fees to compensate for inflation.

(c) Designs

The total of 6,242 applications for new registrations in 1981 is the highest annual figure since 1971. It represents increases of over 17 percent compared with 1980 and 24 percent compared with average yearly receipts over the last decade. For applications dealt with in the London Registry, i.e., other than in respect of textile articles, the total of 6,111 is the highest for 43 years. There were 5,296 registrations, a figure nearly 7 percent higher than for 1980 and over 18 percent above the average for the last decade.

Interest in applying for registration in respect of textile articles in 1981, although appreciably higher than in the previous year, remained quite low. Classes of goods including containers, radios, games and toys remained prominent, figures for each being noticeably up compared with 1980, and there were large percentage increases for heating, fasteners, extrusions and vehicles. The only appreciable reductions were in furniture, certain fittings, machines and machine tools.

Overseas applications accounted for 53 percent of all applications, a slightly higher proportion than that in the previous year: just over a half were under the Paris Convention and they represent a 45 percent increase over the average for the last decade. By far the largest share of overseas applications in 1981 again came from Hong Kong and it increased its filings by 21 percent compared with 1980. The United States of America gained second place, followed by Japan, and the Federal Republic of Germany, all of which increased their filings substantially.

Certificates by the Registrar under Section 24 and Rule 52

The total of 1,833 certificates issued was 522 more than the number for 1980 and 37 percent above the average for the last decade. Included in the total are 1,787 certificates for use in applying for design registration abroad.

Fees

These were increased in April 1981 by amendment to The Designs Rules. Receipts at £455,446 amounted to an increase of £112,035 or 33 percent compared with 1980.

(d) Trademarks

The year was another difficult one for the Registry. For the fourth successive year there was a rise in the number of applications for registration. Although the rate of increase diminished, filings in 1981 were at a new

record level. At the same time staff in post in the Registry fell slightly so that applications continued to be subject to substantial delay. During the year a major effort was made to identify possible staff savings by streamlining work procedures and eliminating services which are not essential to the statutory functions for which the Registry is responsible. Those investigations have established that there is no easy solution to the Registry's problems. Its task by nature is labor intensive and one which calls for mucb buman judgment. However, a few savings were achieved in 1981.

In spite of the difficulties much has been achieved. Although fewer new applications were examined in 1981 than in 1980 because of unfilled vacancies for examiners, the productivity of those in post once again increased. The number of applications accepted and advertised rose sharply, due in part to overtime working; the number of *ex parte* hearings held was the highest ever; registrations recovered from the low figure of 1980, partly because of an easing in operational problems in producing computer generated certificates and partly due to the drafting in of extra staff (at tbe expense of otber aspects of tbe Registry's work); the number of registrations amended and assignments registered increased markedly while the number of Registrar's certificates issued was at near record level.

The increase in new applications for registration was spread over all classes of goods except class 14 (precious metals and jewelry) wbich alone showed a decrease. There was, bowever, a marked contrast between UK and foreign applications. Those from the UK were up by 12 percent over 1980 whereas applications from abroad fell by 5 percent, due mainly to fewer applications from Common Market countries. In 1981, 54 percent of filings came from the UK, 15 percent from the USA, 7 percent from Germany (Federal Republic of) and 6 percent from France.

Applications claiming priority of date under the Paris Convention declined slightly in 1981 to 1,471.

During the year 181 applications for textile marks were made through the Manchester Branch of the Registry (compared with 186 in 1980) and three for metal goods were made to the Cutlers' Company in Sbeffield. There were three applications for the registration of Certification Trade Marks under Section 37 and three for Defensive registrations under Section 27.

The number of registered trademarks renewed in 1981 was 14,233, representing 61 percent of those falling due for renewal. This compares witb 66 percent in 1980.

Fees

A general increase in fees of approximately 9 percent came into effect on April 14, 1981. There was no diminution in the demand for the Registry's services and the total receipts for the year increased by 25 percent over 1980 to £3,334,815. Of this sum, 53 percent came from renewals of existing registrations, 22 percent from applications and 17 percent from new registrations. In 1980, the corresponding figures were 58 percent, 21 percent and 12 percent.

For the year ending June 30, 1981, the fees collected by the Cutlers' Company in respect of "Sbeffield marks" amounted to £6,219. In accordance with tbe arrangements operated since 1933 one half of those fees, less a small sum not covered by the agreement, was allowed to the Company.

Reports of Decided Cases

Of the cases reported in accordance with tbe requirements of the Patents Acts 1949 and 1977 and forming the 1981 Report of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, 16 were in respect of patents, one in respect of a trademark and two in respect of designs. The Reports also included five cases on copyright, four practice directions, three on passing-off, one on breach of confidence and one on negligence.

News Items

IRELAND

Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

We have been informed that Mr. Sean Fitzpatrick has been appointed Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Book Reviews

Conference on Economic Efficiency and Industrial Property Protection, Hungarian Group of AIPPI. OMIKK-Technoinform, Budapest, 1983.—399 pages.

This publication contains the 35 lectures and reports presented on the occasion of the Conference on Economic Efficiency and Industrial Property Protection, organized by the Hungarian Group of AIPPI in Budapest from September 13 to 17, 1982.

The five plenary lectures and 30 reports focus primarily on trying to find new ways and means for promoting technical development, for the effective acquisition and practical exploitation of industrial property and for increasing the advantageous consequences of industrial property protection in the transfer of technology, with the ultimate purpose of identifying how the system for the protection of industrial property can exert a positive effect on economic efficiency and development.

The lectures and reports contain a wealth of information. They generally reflect the shared conclusion that an effective industrial property system, in particular a strong system for the protection of inventions, is an important means of promoting technological development, which is necessary for all countries, whether industrialized or developing and regardless of their socio-economic systems.

HL

Legislação da Propriedade Industrial e do Comércio de Tecnologia, Seleção, compilação e notas, by D. Borges Barbosa, published under the auspices of the Instituto Nacional de Propriedade Industrial of Brazil. Ed. Forense, Rio de Janeiro, 1982.—683 pages.

The need to systematize the legal provisions regulating industrial property has been felt for some time in Brazil. The two previous editions of this work (that of Bailly, published in 1935, and that of Anselmo dos Santos and Roberto Vetter, published in 1950) have already consolidated the legislation relating to the administrative, legal and technical systems of the industrial property sector.

The legislative amendments introduced in Brazil in the 1970s integrated the traditional system of industrial property into the institutional structure for the regulation of commerce and technology.

Law No. 5,648 of 1970, which established the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), empowered the administration provided for in Section 163 of the Federal Constitution to intervene in the economic sphere, particularly in respect of the transfer of technology.

The instrument of that intervention was Section 126 of Law No. 5,772 of 1971 (the Industrial Property Code), which conferred on INPI the task of examining and approving technology transfer contracts. The result was a widening of the functions of the industrial property administrative system, which now features actively in the realization of technological development policy and in the regulation of foreign investment.

The work includes a table of contents of the Industrial Property Code, followed by the text of the Code; it next includes a table of contents of all complementary legislation, accompanied by the relevant texts; the volume concludes with a subject matter index and with the legislative texts adopted after 1981.

This compilation, prepared by INPI in the framework of its program of work, will be useful not only to the public sector and to businessmen, for whom it will be an indispensable tool in planning their cost and technological development strategies, but also to all those who have a special or general interest in Brazilian industrial property law.

EG

Immaterialrätt, by U. Bernitz, G. Karnell *et al.* Handelsbolaget Immateriellt Rättsskydd, Stockholm, 1983. — 207 pages.

As the authors point out in their foreword, this work is the first in-depth analysis in Swedish of the national and international protection of intellectual property. It was written for students of law and economics and examines from both the legal and economic points of view the case law and legislation on the protection of inventions, new plant varieties, industrial designs, trademarks, trade names, literary and artistic works, and unfair competition.

This work is useful not only for gaining a clear understanding of the intellectual property situation in Sweden but, in view of the similarities in legal precedents and legislative provisions, also for understanding the status of intellectual property in the other Nordic countries. It is to be hoped that translations into other languages will soon appear permitting the work to be studied and appreciated by a wider readership.

JE

Selection of New Publications

CARR (F. K.), *Searching Patent Documents for Patentability and Information*, Patent Information, Chapel Hill, 1982. — 258 p.

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Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1983

November 28 to December 2 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Special Questions and Working Group on Planning

December 5 to 7 (Geneva) — Berne Union, Universal Copyright Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees on Cable Distribution of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union, of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 8 and 9 (Geneva, ILO Headquarters) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 12 to 16 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)

December 12 to 16 (Geneva) — Madrid Union — Assembly

1984

January 17 (Geneva) — Informal Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations Essentially Concerned with Industrial Property

January 17 (Geneva) — Informal Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations Essentially Concerned with Copyright and Neighboring Rights

January 30 to February 3 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)

February 27 to March 24 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference

UPOV Meetings

1984

April 4 and 5 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

April 6 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

May 15 to 17 (La Minière) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs

June 11 to 15 (Bet Dagan) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables

June 26 to 29 (Lund) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroups

August 6 to 10 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroups

September 25 to 28 [or October 8 to 11] (Valencia) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroups

October 16 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council

November 6 and 7 (Geneva) — Technical Committee

November 8 and 9 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

1983

European Patent Organisation: December 6 to 9 (Munich) — Administrative Council

1984

Inter-American Association of Industrial Property: May 16 to 19 (Montreal) — VIII Congress

International Vine and Wine Office: April 9 to 29 (Montpellier) — Séminaire international supérieur de viticulture

Royal Patent and Registration Office: June 13 to 15 (Stockholm) — Symposium on the Centenary of the Swedish Patent System

1985

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: June 3 to 7 (Augsburg) — World Congress

1986

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: June 8 to 13 (London) — XXXIII Congress