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Membership

States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (on January 1, 1984)

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	—
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Barbados	October 5, 1979	—	B
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	—
Byelorussian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	—	—
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	—	B
China (b) ²	June 3, 1980	—	—
Colombia (c) ²	May 4, 1980	—	—
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	—	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	—
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	—
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador (c) ²	September 18, 1979	—	—
Fiji	March 11, 1972	—	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia (c) ²	December 10, 1980	—	—
German Democratic Republic	April 26, 1970	P	B
Germany, Federal Republic of	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	—
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala (c) ²	April 30, 1983	—	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	—
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras (c) ²	November 15, 1983	—	—
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	—	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	—
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	—
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Ivory Coast	May 1, 1974	P	B
Jamaica (c) ²	December 25, 1978	—	—
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	—
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	—
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	—
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	—
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia (c) ²	February 28, 1979	—	—
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	—	B
Panama (c) ²	September 17, 1983	—	—
Peru (c) ²	September 4, 1980	—	—
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	—
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar (b) ²	September 3, 1976	—	—
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	—
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saudi Arabia (a) ²	May 22, 1982	—	—
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Somalia (c) ²	November 18, 1982	—	—
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Soviet Union	April 26, 1970	P	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan (c) ²	February 15, 1974	—	—
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	—
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	—
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	—
Ukrainian SSR (c) ²	April 26, 1970	—	—
United Arab Emirates (b) ²	September 24, 1974	—	—
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	—
Upper Volta	August 23, 1975	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	—
Yemen (c) ²	March 29, 1979	—	—
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	—
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 106 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of that Convention.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 22 to 38) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention.

As to the date on which each State became a member of the Paris Union and/or the Berne Union, see corresponding tables.

² "(a)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class A for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(b)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class B for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

"(c)" means that the State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union and that it chose Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution (see WIPO Convention, Article 11(4)(a)).

States Party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (on January 1, 1984)

Paris Convention (1883), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925),
London (1934), Lisbon (1958), and Stockholm (1967)
(Paris Union)

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	VI	March 1, 1966	Stockholm, April 20, 1975 ²
Argentina	VI	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia	III	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Austria	IV	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahamas	VII	July 10, 1973	Lisbon: July 10, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Belgium	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	VII	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Brazil	IV	July 7, 1884	The Hague: October 26, 1929 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Bulgaria	VI	June 13, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970 ²
Burundi	VII	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
Cameroon	VII	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada	III	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Chad	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Congo	VII	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Cuba	VI	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
Cyprus	VI	January 17, 1966	Lisbon: January 17, 1966
Czechoslovakia	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970 ²
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	VII	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Denmark ⁴	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Dominican Republic	VI	July 11, 1890	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Egypt	VI	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
Finland	IV	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
France ⁵	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	VII	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
German Democratic Republic	III	May 1, 1903 ⁶	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	I	May 1, 1903 ⁶	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana	VII	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece	V	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976
Guinea	VII	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: February 5, 1982
Haiti	VII	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: November 3, 1983
Holy See	VII	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975
Hungary	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Iceland	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
Indonesia	VI	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
<i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i>	VI	<i>December 16, 1959</i>	<i>Lisbon: January 4, 1962</i>
<i>Iraq</i>	VI	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
<i>Ireland</i>	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Israel</i>	VI	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Italy</i>	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
<i>Ivory Coast</i>	VII	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
<i>Japan</i>	I	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
<i>Jordan</i>	VII	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
<i>Kenya</i>	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	<i>September 1, 1924</i>	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>
<i>Libya</i>	VI	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	VII	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
<i>Luxembourg</i>	VII	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
<i>Madagascar</i>	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
<i>Malawi</i>	VII	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
<i>Mali</i>	VII	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
<i>Malta</i>	VII	October 20, 1967	<i>Lisbon: October 20, 1967</i> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ²
<i>Mauritania</i>	VII	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
<i>Mauritius</i>	VII	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
<i>Mexico</i>	IV	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
<i>Monaco</i>	VII	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
<i>Morocco</i>	VI	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
<i>Netherlands</i> ⁷	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
<i>New Zealand</i>	V	<i>July 29, 1931</i>	<i>London: July 14, 1946</i>
<i>Niger</i>	VII	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
<i>Nigeria</i>	VI	<i>September 2, 1963</i>	<i>Lisbon: September 2, 1963</i>
<i>Norway</i>	IV	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
<i>Philippines</i>	VI	September 27, 1965	<i>Lisbon: September 27, 1965</i> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
<i>Poland</i>	V	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
<i>Portugal</i>	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	VI	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
<i>Romania</i>	V	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
<i>Rwanda</i>	VII	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
<i>San Marino</i>	VI	<i>March 4, 1960</i>	<i>London: March 4, 1960</i>
<i>Senegal</i>	VII	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>South Africa</i>	IV	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
<i>Soviet Union</i>	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
<i>Spain</i>	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	VII	December 29, 1952	<i>London: December 29, 1952</i> Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
<i>Suriname</i>	VII	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
<i>Sweden</i>	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Switzerland</i>	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Syria</i>	VI	<i>September 1, 1924</i>	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>

State	Class chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Tanzania	VII	June 16, 1963	<i>Lisbon:</i> June 16, 1963 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
Togo	VII	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	VI	August 1, 1964	<i>Lisbon:</i> August 1, 1964
Tunisia	VI	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 ²
Turkey	VI	October 10, 1925	<i>London:</i> June 27, 1957 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Uganda	VII	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
United Kingdom ⁸	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United States of America ⁹	I	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Upper Volta	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Uruguay	VII	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Viet Nam	VII	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia	VI	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	VI	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia	VII	April 6, 1965	<i>Lisbon:</i> April 6, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe	VII	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 93 States)

¹ "Stockholm" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Lisbon" means the said Convention as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958 (Lisbon Act); "London" means the said Convention as revised at London on June 2, 1934 (London Act); "The Hague" means the said Convention as revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925 (Hague Act).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2) of the Stockholm Act.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Date on which the accession by the German Empire took effect.

⁷ The ratification of the Stockholm Act applies also to the Netherlands Antilles.

⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from November 16, 1977, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

⁹ The United States of America extended the application of the Stockholm Act to all territories and possessions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

States Party to the Other Industrial Property Treaties Administered by WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods

Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934) and
Lisbon (1958), and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil	October 3, 1896	<i>The Hague: October 26, 1929</i>	—
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951	<i>The Hague: April 6, 1951</i>	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ¹	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	June 12, 1925 ²	Lisbon: January 15, 1965	April 26, 1970
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 12, 1925 ²	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	<i>Lisbon: May 15, 1967</i>	—
New Zealand	July 29, 1931	<i>London: May 17, 1947</i>	—
Poland	December 10, 1928	<i>The Hague: December 10, 1928</i>	—
Portugal	October 31, 1893	<i>London: November 7, 1949</i>	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	<i>London: September 25, 1960</i>	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	<i>London: December 29, 1952</i>	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	<i>London: October 4, 1942</i>	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	<i>London: June 27, 1957</i>	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Viet Nam ³			

(Total: 32 States)³

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

² Date on which the accession by the German Reich took effect.

³ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) is under examination.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Agreement (Marks) (1891), revised at
Brussels (1900), Washington (1911),
The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979
(Madrid Union)

State ¹	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium ²	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 ³
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France ⁴	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
German Democratic Republic	December 1, 1922 ⁵	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Germany, Federal Republic of	December 1, 1922 ⁵	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Hungary	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Italy	October 15, 1894	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg ²	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ^{2,6}	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Portugal	October 31, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
Romania	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
San Marino	September 25, 1960	Nice: December 15, 1966
Soviet Union ⁷	July 1, 1976	Stockholm: July 1, 1976
Spain ⁸	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: June 8, 1979
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ³
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	Nice: August 28, 1967
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 25 States)

¹ All the States have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests (the dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each State): Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (June 10, 1980), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), German Democratic Republic (October 25, 1967), Germany (Federal Republic of) (July 1, 1973), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Romania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Soviet Union (July 1, 1976), Spain (December 15, 1966), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Viet Nam (July 2, 1976) (May 15, 1973, in respect of the Republic of South Viet-Nam), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972).

² As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Madrid Agreement (Marks), to be deemed a single country.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ Date on which the accession by the German Reich took effect.

⁶ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

⁷ In accordance with Article 14(2)(d) and (f), the Soviet Union declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which its accession entered into force, that is, July 1, 1976.

⁸ Spain declared that it no longer wished to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966. The Madrid Agreement (Marks) was thus not applicable between Spain and the following States between December 15, 1966, and the date indicated for each State: Austria (February 8, 1970), Hungary (March 23, 1967), Liechtenstein (May 29, 1967), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Viet Nam (May 15, 1973).

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960),¹ supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961),² by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and by the Protocol of Geneva (1975), and amended in 1979 (Hague Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm	Date on which State became party to the Protocol of Geneva
Belgium ^{1, 3, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—	—
France ^{1, 2, 5}	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	September 27, 1975	February 18, 1980
German Democratic Republic	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁶	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic of ²	June 1, 1928 ⁶	June 13, 1939 ⁶	September 27, 1975	December 26, 1981
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—	—
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Liechtenstein ^{1, 2}	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	September 27, 1975	April 1, 1979
Luxembourg ^{1, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Monaco ^{1, 2}	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	September 27, 1975	March 5, 1981
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
Netherlands ^{1, 2, 3, 4}	April 1, 1979	—	May 28, 1979	April 1, 1979
Spain ²	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	—	—
Suriname ^{1, 2, 3}	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	February 23, 1977	April 1, 1979
Switzerland ^{1, 2}	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	September 27, 1975	April 1, 1979
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—	—
Viet Nam ⁷				

(Total: 17 States)⁷

¹ The Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force. The following States have ratified or acceded to this Act: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (as far as the Kingdom in Europe is concerned), Suriname and Switzerland.

² The Additional Act of Monaco (1961) is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated: France (December 1, 1962), Germany (Federal Republic of) (December 1, 1962), Liechtenstein (July 9, 1966), Monaco (September 14, 1963), Netherlands (as far as the Netherlands Antilles are concerned) (September 14, 1963), Spain (August 31, 1969), Suriname (November 25, 1975) and Switzerland (December 21, 1962). See also footnote 3.

³ Belgium had withdrawn from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands had denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts—London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961)—would remain in force in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname. As a result of their ratification of the Protocol of Geneva (1975) and its entry into force on April 1, 1979, Belgium and the Netherlands became, again, as from that date, members of the Hague Union.

⁴ The territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Hague Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Date on which the ratification by the German Reich took effect.

⁷ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Hague Union is under examination.

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

Nice Agreement (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977), and amended in 1979
(Nice Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Denmark ¹	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Finland	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France ²	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
German Democratic Republic	January 15, 1965	Geneva: June 23, 1982
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ³
Italy	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Portugal	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Soviet Union	July 26, 1971	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 32 States)

¹ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

² Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

Lisbon Agreement (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979
(Lisbon Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Congo	November 16, 1977	Stockholm: November 16, 1977
Cuba	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czechoslovakia	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
France ¹	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	June 10, 1975	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Haiti	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy	December 29, 1968	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Mexico	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Togo	April 30, 1975	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Tunisia	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Upper Volta	September 2, 1975	Stockholm: September 2, 1975

(Total: 16 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979
(Locarno Union)

State	Date on which State became party to Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to Agreement
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971	Netherlands	March 30, 1977
Denmark	April 27, 1971	Norway	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972	Soviet Union	December 15, 1972
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Spain	November 17, 1973
German Democratic Republic	April 27, 1971	Sweden	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974	Switzerland	April 27, 1971
Ireland	April 27, 1971	Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973
Italy	August 12, 1975		

(Total: 15 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (Washington, 1970)
(PCT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	March 31, 1980	Liechtenstein ¹	March 19, 1980
Austria	April 23, 1979	Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Belgium	December 14, 1981	Madagascar ⁶	January 24, 1978
Brazil	April 9, 1978	Malawi	January 24, 1978
Cameroon	January 24, 1978	Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978	Monaco	June 22, 1979
Chad	January 24, 1978	Netherlands ⁷	July 10, 1979
Congo	January 24, 1978	Norway ¹	January 1, 1980
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980	Romania ³	July 23, 1979
Denmark ¹	December 1, 1978	Senegal	January 24, 1978
Finland ²	October 1, 1980	Soviet Union ³	March 29, 1978
France ^{3, 4}	February 25, 1978	Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Gabon	January 24, 1978	Sweden ²	May 17, 1978
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 24, 1978	Switzerland ¹	January 24, 1978
Hungary ³	June 27, 1980	Togo	January 24, 1978
Japan ⁵	October 1, 1978	United Kingdom ⁸	January 24, 1978
		United States of America ^{1, 9, 10}	January 24, 1978

(Total: 33 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(1)(a).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(ii).

³ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(5).

⁴ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii).

⁶ 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.

⁷ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the PCT to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from April 15, 1981, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

⁹ With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

¹⁰ Extends to all areas for which the United States of America has international responsibility.

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979
(IPC Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Czechoslovakia	August 3, 1978	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Soviet Union	October 3, 1976
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
France ²	October 7, 1975	Suriname	November 25, 1975
German Democratic Republic	August 24, 1977	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975	United States of America	October 7, 1975
Italy ²	March 30, 1980		

(Total: 27 States)

¹ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.

Trademark Registration Treaty (Vienna, 1973)

(TRT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Congo	August 7, 1980	Togo	August 7, 1980
Gabon	August 7, 1980	Upper Volta	August 7, 1980
Soviet Union ¹	August 7, 1980		

(Total: 5 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 46(2).

**Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms
for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (1977)
(Budapest Union)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Belgium	December 15, 1983	Philippines	October 21, 1981
Bulgaria	August 19, 1980	Soviet Union	April 22, 1981
France	August 19, 1980	Spain	March 19, 1981
Germany, Federal Republic of	January 20, 1981	Sweden	October 1, 1983
Hungary	August 19, 1980	Switzerland	August 19, 1981
Japan	August 19, 1980	United Kingdom	December 29, 1980
Liechtenstein	August 19, 1981	United States of America	August 19, 1980

(Total: 14 States)

**DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE FILED UNDER ARTICLE 9(1)(a) OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY
BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATIONS**

Organization	Effective date
European Patent Organisation	November 26, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY

Institution	Date Status Acquired
Agricultural Research Culture Collection (United States of America)	January 31, 1981
American Type Culture Collection (United States of America)	January 31, 1981
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (Netherlands)	October 1, 1981
Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa (United Kingdom)	September 30, 1982
Culture Collection of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute (United Kingdom)	March 31, 1983
Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (Federal Republic of Germany)	October 1, 1981
Fermentation Research Institute (Japan)	May 1, 1981
In Vitro International, Inc. (United States of America)	November 30, 1983
National Collection of Industrial Bacteria (United Kingdom)	March 31, 1982
National Collection of Type Cultures (United Kingdom)	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (United Kingdom)	January 31, 1982

(Total: 11 Authorities)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, the following is a list of international depositary authorities as on January 1, 1984, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

Agricultural Research Culture Collection (NRRL)¹

1815 North University Street
Peoria, Illinois 61604
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Progeny of strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria, yeast, molds, and *Actinomycetales*, EXCEPT:

- (a) *Actinobacillus* (all species); *Actinomyces* (anaerobic/microaerophilic—all species); *Arizona* (all species); *Bacillus anthracis*; *Bartonella* (all species); *Bordetella* (all species); *Borrelia* (all species); *Brucella* (all species); *Clostridium botulinum*; *Clostridium chauvoei*; *Clostridium haemolyticum*; *Clostridium histolyticum*; *Clostridium novyi*; *Clostridium septicum*; *Clostridium tetani*; *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*; *Corynebacterium equi*; *Corynebacterium haemolyticum*; *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*; *Corynebacterium pyogenes*; *Corynebacterium renale*; *Diplococcus* (all species); *Erysipelothrix* (all species); *Escherichia coli* (all enteropathogenic types); *Francisella* (all species); *Haemophilus* (all species); *Herellea* (all species); *Klebsiella* (all species); *Leptospira* (all species); *Listeria* (all species); *Mima* (all species); *Moraxella* (all species); *Mycobacterium avium*; *Mycobacterium bovis*; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; *Mycoplasma* (all species); *Neisseria* (all species); *Pasteurella* (all species); *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*; *Salmonella* (all species); *Shigella* (all species); *Sphaerophorus* (all species); *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Streptobacillus* (all species); *Streptococcus* (all pathogenic species); *Treponema* (all species); *Vibrio* (all species); *Yersinia* (all species).
- (b) *Blastomyces* (all species); *Coccidioides* (all species); *Cryptococcus* (all species); *Histoplasma* (all species); *Paracoccidioides* (all species).
- (c) Basidiomycetes or other molds that cannot successfully be preserved by lyophilization (freeze-drying).
- (d) All viral, Rickettsial, and Chlamydial agents.

FEES

The fee schedule applies to all patent cultures deposited after October 30, 1983.

A fee of US\$ 500 is charged for each strain, payable at the time of deposit. A fee of US\$ 20 is charged for the distribution of all released patent cultures that have been deposited after October 30, 1983.

There is no charge for distribution of patent cultures already on deposit or for others received before that date.

Checks, in US dollars, should be made payable to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture laboratories and designated cooperators will be exempt from fee assessment.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 22, 23 and t21; 1983, p. 248.

- (e) Agents which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, humans, or poultry and which would require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.
- (f) Agents which are classified as Plant Pests and which would require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America.
- (g) Mixtures of microorganisms.
- (h) Fastidious microorganisms which would require (in the view of the Curator) more than reasonable attention in handling and preparation of lyophilized material.
- (i) Phages of any kind.
- (j) Plasmids and like materials.

American Type Culture Collection (ATCC)²

12301 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20852
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Algae, bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids (with the limitations noted below), bacteriophages, cell cultures (including hybridoma lines), fungi (including yeasts), protozoa and animal and plant viruses (with the limitations noted below).

The American Type Culture Collection must be informed, in advance of accepting a deposit for a bacterium containing a plasmid, of the physical containment level required for experiments using the host vector system, as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules (i.e., P1, P2, P3 or P4 facility). The American Type Culture Collection, for the time being, will accept only those hosts containing plasmids which can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility.

Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the American Type Culture Collection may be unable to provide. In a case where it cannot provide viability testing, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.

FEES

The fee for storage is US\$ 870 or, if the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples is waived, US\$ 570.

The fee for the issuance of a viability statement is:

— bacteria (without plasmids)	US\$ 100.00
— fungi (including yeast)	100.00
— protozoa	100.00
— algae	100.00
— animal cell cultures (including hybridoma lines)	fee must be decided on
— animal and plant viruses	an individual
— bacteria (with plasmids)	basis*

The fee for the furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 is:

— selected samples furnished to high schools	US\$ 10.00** (per sample)
— United States and Canadian non-profit institutions:	
— selected samples for educational use	21.50** (per sample)
— other samples	37.00** (per sample)
— samples furnished to other United States and foreign institutions	59.50** (per sample)
— ATCC PRECEPTROL samples furnished to United States and foreign institutions	12.00** (per sample)

² See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220.

* The testing of some of these items may require testing in animals (i.e., horse) or other expensive procedures, and the fee cannot be determined until the exact nature of the material is known.

** Shipping charges are to be added to the fee itself.

Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS)³

Oosterstraat 1
Postbus 273
NL-3740 AG Baarn
Netherlands

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEEs	hfl
Fungi, including yeasts; actinomycetes.	(a) Storage	2,000
	(b) Storage, if the depositor waives the right to be notified, under Rule 11.4(g) of the Regulations under the Treaty, of the furnishing of samples	1,500
	Issuance of a viability statement	150
	Furnishing of a sample	
	(a) to a scientific institution	40
	(b) in other cases	85
	Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Regulations under the Treaty	25
	Delivering of the attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty	25

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 219 and 221.

Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa⁴

36, Storey's Way
Cambridge CB3 0DT
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEEs	£
Algae, other than large seaweeds; free living protozoa; parasitic protozoa not pathogenic to man or domestic animals, which can be maintained by <i>in vitro</i> culture.	For storage of each microorganism in accordance with the Treaty	275*
	For issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged	50*
	For furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3	10*plus the actual cost of carriage
	For delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2	10*

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, p. 239.

* Plus Value Added Tax, where applicable.

Culture Collection of the
Commonwealth Mycological Institute (CMI CC)⁵

Ferry Lane
Kew
Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AF
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES	£
Fungal isolates, other than known human and animal pathogens and yeasts, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use.	For storage of each isolate of micro-organism in accordance with the Treaty	400
	for issue of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged	50
	for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3	35
	for delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2	10
	All charges paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate.	

⁵ See *Industrial Property*, 1983, p. 83.

Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen (DSM)⁶

Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung mbH
Grisebachstr. 8
3400 Göttingen
Federal Republic of Germany

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES	DM
Bacteria, including actinomycetes, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, except any kinds pathogenic to humans or animals. Phytopathogenic kinds are accepted with the exception of:	Storage	950
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> ; <i>Coniothyrium fagacearum</i> ; <i>Endothia parasitica</i> ; <i>Gloeosporium ampelophagum</i> ; <i>Septoria musiva</i> ; <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> .	Issuance of a viability statement: (a) if the depositor seeking a viability statement has also requested a viability test	80
	(b) in other cases	30
	Furnishing of a sample	60
	Communication of information under Rule 7.6 of the Regulations under the Treaty	30
	The above charges are expressed net of value-added tax payable under the provisions in force in the Federal Republic of Germany.	
	Extra charges are payable for despatch by air.	

⁶ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 220 and 222.

Fermentation Research Institute (FRI)⁷

1-3, Higashi 1-chome
Yatabe-machi
Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken 305
Japan

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Fungi, yeast, bacteria and actinomycetes,
EXCEPT:
(a) microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to health or the environment;
(b) microorganisms which need the physical containment level P2, P3 or P4 required for experiments, as described in the 1979 Prime Minister's Guideline for Research involving Recombinant DNA Molecules.

FEES

	Yen
Storage	
(a) original deposit	158,400
(b) new deposit	9,400
Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2	1,200
Viability statement	
(a) if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requested a viability test	5,100
(b) in other cases	1,200
Furnishing of a sample	6,600
Communication of information under Rule 7.6	1,200

⁷ See *Industrial Property*, 1981, pp. 120 and 122.

In Vitro International, Inc. (IVI)⁸

7885 Jackson Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103
United States of America

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

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.

FEES

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 of cultures 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.

⁸ See *Industrial Property*, 1983, p. 306.

National Collection of Industrial Bacteria (NCIB)⁹

Torry Research Station
P.O. Box 31
135 Abbey Road
Aberdeen AB9 8DG
Scotland
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

FEES

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 National Collection of Industrial Bacteria 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.

For storage of a microorganism in accordance with the Treaty: £180.00;

for the issue of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged: £20.00;

for the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3: £15.00 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.

⁹ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275.

National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC)¹⁰

Central Public Health Laboratory
175 Colindale Avenue
London NW9 5HT
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

FEES

£

Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.

For storage of the microorganisms in accordance with the Treaty 250.00

for the issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 25.00

for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40.00

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

¹⁰ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 219 and 220.

National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC)¹¹

Food Research Institute
Colney Lane
Norwich, Norfolk NR4 7UA
United Kingdom

KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED

Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.

FEES

For storage of the microorganisms in accordance with the Treaty: £240;

for issue of a Viability Statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged: £25;

for furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3: £10 plus the actual cost of carriage.

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

¹¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1982, pp. 24 and 26.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Chile	December 14, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983
Egypt	October 1, 1982
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982
Greece	August 29, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983
India	October 19, 1983
Kenya	September 25, 1982
Qatar	July 23, 1983
Togo	December 8, 1983
Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Uganda	October 21, 1983

(Total: 13 States)

Member States of the Governing Bodies and Other Organs of WIPO and the Industrial Property Unions Administered by WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

WIPO

General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (88).

Conference: The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (106).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala,² Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar,³ Senegal, Soviet Union, Sudan, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (48).

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

Headquarters Building Subcommittee: Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America (10).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (79).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen (61).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information: 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, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal,

¹ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

² With effect from the date on which the number of members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, becomes 20.

³ With effect from the date on which the number of members of WIPO, not members of any of the Unions, becomes 24.

Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, European Patent Organisation (61).

Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Cbad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,⁴ Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (83).

Conference of Representatives: Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, San Marino, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago (10).

Executive Committee: Ordinary Members: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Congo, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ivory Coast, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Associate Members: Lebanon, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago (24).

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France,

German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (22).

Committee of Directors: Portugal, San Marino, Tunisia (3).

Hague Union (Industrial Designs)

Assembly: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Suriname, Switzerland (9).

Conference of Representatives: Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Viet Nam⁵ (8).

Nice Union (Classification/Marks)

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (29).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Portugal, Tunisia (3).

Lisbon Union (Appellations of Origin)

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta (13).

Council: Haiti, Mexico, Portugal (3).

Locarno Union (Classification/Industrial Designs)

Assembly: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (15).

⁴ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

⁵ The situation of Viet Nam in respect of this Union is under examination.

PCT Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gahon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America (33).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain,

Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (27).

TRT Union

Assembly: Congo, Gahon, Togo, Soviet Union, Upper Volta (5).

Budapest Union (Microorganisms)

Assembly: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Philippines, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (14).

Plant Varieties

States Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (on January 1, 1984)
UPOV Convention (1961), as revised at Geneva (1972 and 1978)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	No. of contribution units chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention of 1961	Date on which State became party to the 1978 Act
Belgium ^{1, 2}	December 5, 1976	1.5	December 5, 1976	—
Denmark ^{1, 3}	October 6, 1968	1.5	October 6, 1968	November 8, 1981
France ^{1, 2, 4}	October 3, 1971	5.0	October 3, 1971	March 17, 1983
Germany, Federal Republic of ¹	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	—
Hungary	April 16, 1983	0.5	—	April 16, 1983
Ireland	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Israel ¹	December 12, 1979	0.5	December 12, 1979	—
Italy ¹	July 1, 1977	2.0	July 1, 1977	—
Japan	September 3, 1982	5.0	—	September 3, 1982
Netherlands ¹	August 10, 1968	3.0	August 10, 1968	—
New Zealand	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
South Africa ¹	November 6, 1977	1.0	November 6, 1977	November 8, 1981
Spain ^{1, 5}	May 18, 1980	1.0	May 18, 1980	—
Sweden ¹	December 17, 1971	1.5	December 17, 1971	January 1, 1983
Switzerland ¹	July 10, 1977	1.5	July 10, 1977	November 8, 1981
United Kingdom ¹	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	September 24, 1983
United States of America ⁶	November 8, 1981	5.0	—	November 8, 1981

(Total: 17 States)

¹ The Additional Act of 1972 is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated hereafter: Belgium (February 11, 1977); Denmark (February 11, 1977); France (February 11, 1977); Germany (Federal Republic of) (February 11, 1977); Israel (December 12, 1979); Italy (July 1, 1977); Netherlands (February 11, 1977); South Africa (November 6, 1977); Spain (May 18, 1980); Sweden (February 11, 1977); Switzerland (July 10, 1977); United Kingdom (July 31, 1980).

² With a notification under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act.

³ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972 and the 1978 Act do not bind Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

⁴ With a declaration that the 1978 Act applies to the territory of the French Republic, including the Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁵ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961 and the Additional Act of 1972 apply to the entire territory of Spain.

⁶ With a notification under Article 37(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act.

States Party to Industrial Property Treaties Administered by International, Organizations Other than WIPO (on January 1, 1984)

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)

Libreville Agreement (1962), as revised
at Bangui (1977)

State	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Benin	Bangui, March 19, 1983
Cameroon	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Central African Republic	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Chad	Libreville, March 9, 1963
Congo	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Gabon	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Ivory Coast	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Mauritania	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Niger	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Senegal	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Togo	Bangui, February 8, 1982
Upper Volta	Bangui, June 1, 1983

Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
France	August 1, 1980
Germany, Federal Republic of	August 1, 1980
Ireland	August 1, 1980
Italy	May 18, 1981
Liechtenstein	August 1, 1980
Luxembourg	August 1, 1980
Sweden	August 1, 1980
Switzerland	August 1, 1980
United Kingdom	August 1, 1980

European Patent Organisation (EPO)

Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)
(European Patent Convention)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	May 1, 1979
Belgium	October 7, 1977
France	October 7, 1977
Germany, Federal Republic of	October 7, 1977
Italy	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg	October 7, 1977
Netherlands	October 7, 1977
Sweden	May 1, 1978
Switzerland	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom	October 7, 1977

Council of Europe

European Convention relating to the Formalities
required for Patent Applications (1953)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Iceland	April 1, 1966
Israel*	May 1, 1966
South Africa*	December 1, 1957
Spain	July 1, 1967
Turkey	November 1, 1956

* These States are not members of the Council of Europe.

**Industrial Property Organization
for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)**

**Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial
Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa
(1976)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Gambia	February 15, 1978
Ghana	February 15, 1978
Kenya	February 15, 1978
Malawi	February 15, 1978
Sierra Leone	December 5, 1980
Somalia	March 10, 1981
Sudan	May 2, 1978
Tanzania	October 12, 1983
Uganda	August 8, 1978
Zambia	February 15, 1978
Zimbabwe	November 11, 1980

Notifications

Paris Convention

Accession to the Stockholm Act (1967)

CYPRUS

The Government of Cyprus deposited, on December 21, 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. Cyprus has been a member of the Paris Union since January 17, 1966.

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Cyprus, on April 3, 1984.

Cyprus will, from January 1, 1985, belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 108, of January 3, 1984.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Amendments to the Agreement

The following amendments to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, entered into force on October 23, 1983:

- Article 10(2)(a)(v), "triennial" is replaced by "biennial"; and
- Article 10(4)(a), "third" is replaced by "second."

Those amendments affect the periodicity of the program and budget as well as of the sessions of the Assembly of the Madrid Union.

The said amendments were unanimously adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union on October 2, 1979. Their entry into force was brought about upon the receipt by the Director General of WIPO of notifications of acceptance of those amendments by the required number of the States members of the Assembly of the Madrid Union at the time the said Assembly adopted those amendments. The said notifications of

acceptance were received, in chronological order, from the following 16 States, the date of receipt being indicated after each State: Liechtenstein (November 16, 1979); Germany (Federal Republic of) (December 11, 1979); Spain (January 17, 1980); Monaco (January 23, 1980); France (January 31, 1980); Italy (February 26, 1980); Czechoslovakia (April 15, 1980); Romania (June 11, 1980); Switzerland (July 3, 1980); Luxembourg (October 3, 1980); Hungary (February 19, 1981); Soviet Union (October 30, 1981); Egypt (January 25, 1982); German Democratic Republic (August 6, 1982); Algeria (September 1, 1983); Viet Nam (September 23, 1983).

The said amendments bind all the States members of the said Assembly at the time those amendments entered into force and will bind all other States that became or become members of that Assembly subsequent to their date of entry into force.

Madrid Notification No. 33, of December 1, 1983.

Lisbon Agreement

Amendments to the Agreement

The following amendments to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, entered into force on November 5, 1983:

- Article 9(2)(a)(v), “triennial” is replaced by “biennial”; and
- Article 9(4)(a), “third” is replaced by “second.”

Those amendments affect the periodicity of the program and budget as well as of the sessions of the Assembly of the Lisbon Union.

The said amendments were unanimously adopted by the Assembly of the Lisbon Union on October 2, 1979. Their entry into force was brought about upon the receipt by the Director General of WIPO of notifications of acceptance of those amendments by the required number of the States members of the Assembly

of the Lisbon Union at the time the said Assembly adopted those amendments. The said notifications of acceptance were received, in chronological order, from the following ten States: Tunisia (January 3, 1980); Upper Volta (January 14, 1980); France (January 31, 1980); Italy (February 26, 1980); Czechoslovakia (April 15, 1980); Bulgaria (January 5, 1981); Hungary (February 19, 1981); Israel (November 25, 1981); Algeria (September 1, 1983); Congo (October 5, 1983).

The said amendments bind all the States members of the said Assembly at the time those amendments entered into force and will bind all other States that became or become members of that Assembly subsequent to their date of entry into force.

Lisbon Notification No. 18, of December 1, 1983.

WIPO Meetings

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

Committee of Experts

Twelfth Session
(Geneva, September 12 to 20, 1983)

NOTE*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twelfth session in Geneva from September 12 to 20, 1983. Fourteen member States were represented at the session and one non-member State as well as the European Patent Office (EPO) were also represented. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Committee of Experts approved amendments (in both the English and the French versions) relating to 13 classes and 191 subclasses of the IPC, submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI). With these amendments, the total number of subgroups of the IPC has risen from some 55,000 to some 58,000. The said amendments complete the revision of the third edition of the IPC. This will be reflected in the fourth edition of the IPC, which will be published on June 1, 1984. The fourth edition will enter into force on January 1, 1985. The amendments affect each of the eight sections of the IPC as follows:

- Section A: the amendments affect one class and 21 subclasses. They include, in particular, the substantive revision of class A 23 (preparation or preservation of foods or food-stuffs) and A 61 (medical or veterinary science);
- Section B: the amendments affect four classes and 61 subclasses, among them the creation of

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

subclasses B 23 H (working of metal by high concentration of electric current) and B 27 N (manufacture by dry processes of articles made from wood particles or fibres), the complete revision of class B 29 (working of plastics or substances in a plastic state) with introduction therein of hybrid systems, as well as the substantive revision of subclasses B 60 C (vehicle tyres), B 60 R (protection or security in vehicles), B 65 H (handling thin or filamentary material) and B 66 B (elevators, escalators or moving walkways);

Section C: the amendments affect four classes and 31 subclasses. They create subclass C 07 K (peptides, proteins) with introduction therein of hybrid systems, complete revision of class C 04 (cements, ceramics, etc.), C 10 M (lubricants) with introduction therein of hybrid systems and C 23 (surface treatment of metals) and they include the substantive revision of subclass C 03 C (chemical composition of glass);

Section D: the amendments affect four subclasses, among them the substantive revision of subclass D 06 M (treatment of fibres, threads, etc.);

Section E: the amendments affect five subclasses, among them the substantive revision of class E 05 (locks, keys, window or door fittings, safes);

Section F: the amendments affect one class and 22 subclasses, among them the substantive revision of subclass F 24 J in the area relating to the use of solar heat;

Section G: the amendments affect two classes and 27 subclasses, among them the substantive revision of class G 11 (information storage);

Section H: the amendments affect one class and 20 subclasses, among them the creation of subclass H 03 M (coding, decoding or code conversion) and the substantive revision of subclasses H 01 T (spark gaps), H 02 M (conversion of electric power, etc.), H 02 P (control or regulation of electric motors) and H 04 N (pictorial communication).

Furthermore, the Committee of Experts approved the revised text of the Guide to the IPC submitted to it by the PCPI ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC. The revised text covers, in a new chapter, the information necessary to use the indexing schemes which now have been introduced in some areas of the IPC.

The Committee of Experts also noted and approved the report on the IPC activities of the PCPI and its Working Groups in 1983, drawing the attention of the

Committee to the fact that if the texts "Advice to Classifiers" and "Advice to Searchers" were retained, they ought to be revised in the light of the new version of the Guide to the IPC, in particular in order to reflect how to use the hybrid systems.

The Committee of Experts noted the report by the International Bureau on the progress made in the preparation of the fourth edition of the IPC, its associated publications, the official English and French Catchword Indexes to the IPC, the Revision Concordance List (which gives information on the transfer of technical subject matter from places in the third edition to places in the fourth edition of the IPC) and the Synopsis of the IPC Classes and Subclasses (which gives the titles of the classes and subclasses in the IPC as well as statistical information on the number of groups under each class or subclass) and the magnetic tapes containing the complete text of the IPC and the magnetic tape of valid classification symbols in IPC.

Finally, the Committee of Experts approved, with minor changes, the recommended PCPI program for 1984/1985 relating to the IPC. That program covers 26 projects carried over from 1983 and introduces 79 new revision projects into the program.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. Member States

Austria: H. Marchart. Denmark: S.T. Simonsen. Finland: H.I. Lommi. France: A. de Pastors; M. Lyon. Germany (Federal Republic of): H. Höper. Japan: K. Shibata; S. Ono. Netherlands: S. de Vries. Norway: P.E. Lillejordet. Soviet Union: M. Makarov. Spain: J.D. Vila Robert. Sweden: J. von Döbeln. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: V.S. Dodd. United States of America: T.F. Lomont.

II. Observer State

Republic of Korea: Dong Hoon Lee; Man Kyu Suh.

III. International Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): R. Baré; E. de Bundel.

IV. Officers

Chairman: E. Caussignac (Switzerland). Vice-Chairman: S.T. Simonsen (Denmark). Secretary: B. Hansson (WIPO).

V. International Bureau of WIPO

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

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

General Studies

Inventive Activity and the Protection of Industrial Property in Czechoslovakia

M. BĚLOHLÁVEK*

News from Industrial Property Offices

INDIA

*Controller-General of Patents, Designs
and Trade Marks*

We have been informed that Mr. Shanti Kumar has been appointed
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Calendar of Meetings

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1984

- January 30 to February 4 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
- February 27 to March 24 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property — Diplomatic Conference, Fourth Session
- April 2 to 6 (Paris) — Joint International Unesco-WIPO Service for Facilitating the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright — Working Group on Model Contracts Concerning Co-Publishing and Commissioned Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- April 9 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- May 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Planning and on Special Questions
- May 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Aspects of Patent Law
- May 14 to 25 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information
- May 21 to 24 (Geneva) — Conference on Inventors (convened jointly with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations)
- June 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Private Copying of Works Protected by Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Group of Consultants on Legislative Provisions for Publishing Contracts (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 17 and 19 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Developing Countries
- September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property
- September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
- September 24 to 27 (Geneva) — Ordinary Sessions of the Coordination Committee of WIPO and the Executive Committee of the Paris and Berne Unions
- October 15 to 19 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group
- October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Question of Copyright Ownership and its Consequences for the Relations between Employers and Employed or Salaried Authors (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions
- November 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
- November 26 to 29 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on Copyright Problems Related to the Rental of Material Supports of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 26 to 30 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union — Committee of Experts
- December 3 to 7 (?) (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- December 10 to 14 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Folklore at the International Level (convened jointly with Unesco)

1985

September 23 to October 1 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, Budapest, TRT and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union)

UPOV Meetings**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

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**1984**

European Patent Organisation: June 5 to 8 and December 4 to 7 (Munich) — Administrative Council

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

Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group: March 8 and 9 (Jersey) — 28th Conference — "Who?, What?, Whither?, Why? The Present and Future Role and Organisation of the Trade Marks Department in Industry"

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

Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property: June 5 to 8 (Dijon) — "Congrès de Bourgogne"

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

