

Industrial Property

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INTERNATIONAL UNION

The Industrial Property Unions in 1963

The Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

State of the Union

New Members. The following countries became members of the Paris Union and are bound by the Lisbon text of the Paris Convention with effect from the dates appearing after their names:

Tanganyika	June 16, 1963 (p. 94) ¹⁾
Nigeria	September 2, 1963 (p. 167)
Congo (Brazzaville)	September 2, 1963 (p. 167)
Ivory Coast	October 23, 1963 (p. 214)
Central African Republic	November 19, 1963 (p. 214)
Chad	November 19, 1963 (p. 214)
Upper Volta	November 19, 1963 (p. 214)
Laos	November 19, 1963 (p. 214)
Madagascar	December 21, 1963 (p. 234)
Senegal	December 21, 1963 (p. 234)

These new adhesions brought to a total of 61 the membership of the Union as at December 31, 1963.

Ratifications of and Adhesions to the Lisbon text. The Lisbon text of the Paris Convention was ratified by Cuba and Switzerland on February 17, 1963 (p. 4) and by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on June 16, 1963 (p. 94). Rumania notified its adhesion to the Lisbon text with effect from November 19, 1963 (p. 215).

Non Selfgoverning Territories. In application of Article 16^{bis} of the Paris Convention, the United States of America gave notice of the application of the Convention to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Samoa and Guam as from July 7, 1963 (p. 118).

Texts now in force. On December 31, 1963, the Paris Union grouped 61 Member States, 22 of which are bound by the 1958 Lisbon text, 34 by the 1934 London text, 4 by the 1925 The Hague text, and 1 by the 1911 Washington text.

Meetings and other Activities

African Seminar. Following a recommendation of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union made in October, 1962, an African Seminar on Industrial Property was convened and organized by BIRPI, and met, in Brazzaville (Congo) in August, 1963. The purpose of this Seminar was to assist African States in defining general principles applicable in their terri-

ories to the protection of industrial property (see report on this Seminar, p. 191).

Committee of Experts. The October 1962 session of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union had also recommended the convocation of a Committee of Experts to study the problems of industrially less developed countries in the field of industrial property. This Committee was convened by BIRPI and met in Geneva in October, 1963. It examined the various aspects of industrial property protection in the light of the special requirements of the said countries. Following its debates, the Committee adopted several Recommendations (see report of the meeting, p. 234).

Interunion Coordination Committee. The Swiss Government convened from November 27 to 29, 1963; the first session of the *Interunion Coordination Committee*²⁾. This Committee is composed of the States Members of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union. A number of questions of common concern to both Unions — such as administrative and financial questions, and the program and budget of BIRPI for 1964 — were examined. A summary report on this meeting is published in this issue, on page 7.

United Nations. In the course of 1963, BIRPI has continued its cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat in regard to the current United Nations study on the “role of patents in the transfer of technology to under-developed countries”. The study will culminate in a report to be discussed in various organs of the United Nations in the course of 1964.

Two Congresses. During the year 1963, BIRPI was represented at various Congresses and other meetings directly concerned with questions relating to the protection of industrial property, such as the XXVth Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, held in Berlin (p. 158) and the First Latin American Congress on Industrial Property, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico (p. 251).

“OAMPI”. The *Accord* of Libreville for the creation of the African and Malgasy Industrial Property Office came into force on January 1, 1964 (p. 234). This *Accord* provides for the adhesion of all the 12 States parties to it to the Paris Union. By the close of 1963, 7 of them had already adhered.

“*Actes de la Conférence de Lisbonne*”. The records of the Diplomatic Conference, which met at Lisbon in 1958 for the revision of the Paris Convention, were published in 1963 by BIRPI. The volume contains 1054 pages. It incorporates the preliminary and working documents, as well as detailed reports on the discussions which took place in the plenary sessions and in the five Commissions of the Conference. Paper-bound or leather-bound copies of the “*Actes de la Conférence de Lisbonne 1958*” (in French only) may be ordered from BIRPI.

¹⁾ Unless otherwise indicated, all page numbers referred to in parentheses in the present report, refer to the pages of *Industrial Property*, 1963.

²⁾ See Resolution No. 5 of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, *Industrial Property*, 1962, p. 236.

**Madrid Agreement
concerning the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications
of Source**

No new adhesions to this Agreement were effected in 1963.

Switzerland ratified the revised Lisbon text (1958) of the Agreement (p. 4) and, following the effective adhesion of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (p. 143), the revised Lisbon text came into force on June 1, 1963, between the following 6 countries: Czechoslovakia, France, Monaco, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

At the end of 1963, this Agreement grouped 29 countries, 6 of which are bound by the 1958 Lisbon text, 19 by the 1934 London text, 3 by the 1925 The Hague text, and 1 by the 1911 Washington text.

**Madrid Union
concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks**

State of the Union. There were no new adhesions to the Madrid Union effected in 1963. Rumania, which had previously been bound by the 1911 Washington text, adhered to the 1925 The Hague text and the 1934 London text with effect from November 19, 1963 (p. 215).

Nice Text. Up to the end of 1963, the Nice text of 1957 has been ratified by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and adhered to by Rumania; five of these countries, namely, Belgium (p. 94), Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, have invoked the benefits of Article 3^{bis} (territorial limitation). Since it will come into effect only two years after the twelfth ratification, the Nice text is not yet in force.

At the close of 1963, of the 21 Member States of the Madrid Union, 19 were bound by the 1934 London text, and 2 by the 1925 The Hague text.

Meeting. The Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Member States of the Madrid Union met in Geneva in November, 1963. They considered Draft Regulations in respect of the Nice text (not yet in force) and certain financial questions of common interest to both the Madrid and The Hague Unions. A summary report of this Conference is published in this issue, p. 10.

Statistics. During the year 1963, the number of international trade mark registrations was 14,193, which is the highest figure thus far attained in any year. The total number of registrations, between 1893 and 1963, is approximately 278,000, of which approximately 155,000 are still effective.

**The Hague Union
concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs
or Models**

State of the Union. No new adhesion to this Union was effected in the year 1963.

The revised text of The Hague Agreement, signed on November 28, 1960, has not yet been ratified by any of the signatory countries. It is not yet in force.

The Additional Act (which provides for increased fees), signed at Monaco on November 18, 1961, was ratified in 1963 by Monaco and the Netherlands with effect from September 14, 1963 (p. 167).

The 14 countries at present Members of the Union are all bound by the London text of 1934, whereas the Additional Act, which first came into force on December 1, 1962, had, by the end of 1963, been ratified by 5 countries: France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Monaco, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Meetings. Representatives of the Member countries of The Hague Union met in Geneva in November, 1963, in a Joint Conference with the Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Member States of the Madrid Union in order to consider certain financial questions of common interest to both Unions. A summary report of this Conference is published in this issue, p. 10.

A Committee of Experts, the third of its kind, met in Geneva in November, 1963, to work on a draft Agreement on the International Protection of Type Faces (p. 128).

Statistics. During the year 1963, the number of international deposits was 2,158 as against 2,385 in 1962. Open deposits numbered 1,054 and 1,104 were sealed deposits. A total of 24,813 objects were deposited, of which 1,262 were simple deposits and 23,551 were multiple deposits. Of the 24,813 objects deposited, 12,581 were designs and 12,232 were models.

**Nice Union
concerning the International Classification of Goods
and Services to which Trade Marks Apply**

State of the Union. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became a member of this Union with effect from April 15, 1963 (p. 66).

Belgium made a reservation in regard to the application of Article 2 (3) (p. 66).

The Nice Agreement, which first came into force on April 8, 1961, had 18 Member States at the close of the year 1963.

Meeting. The Committee of Experts set up under Article 3 (1) of the Nice Agreement met in Geneva in November, 1963. The Committee unanimously adopted a Resolution approving the publication, in French, of the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks Apply (see p. 12 of this issue).

**Lisbon Union
for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their
International Registration**

In the course of 1963, Israel (p. 118) and Cuba (see p. 6 of this issue) ratified the Lisbon Agreement.

By the end of 1963 this Agreement had been ratified by 4 countries: France, Czechoslovakia, Israel and Cuba. Since, according to its Article 13, the Agreement comes into force upon ratification by five countries, it is not yet in effect.

The following table shows the situation of the texts in force at the end of 1963 (see also "List of Member States" published on pages 4 to 6 of this issue).

Instrument	Number of Contracting States					
	Total	Bound by the text of				
		Lisbon 1958	Nice 1957	London 1934	The Hague 1925	Washington 1911
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	61	22	NA	34	4	1
Madrid Agreement for the Prevention of False or Misleading Indications of Source	29	6	NA	19	3	1
Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Trade Marks	21	NA	*	19	2	0
The Hague Agreement for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or Models	14	NA	NA	14**	0	NA
Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks apply	18	NA	18	NA	NA	NA

BIRPI

Appointments. Professor Jacques Secretan, retired as Director of BIRPI on January 15, 1963.

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen was appointed as the new Director of BIRPI, with the effective date of January 16, 1963.

Dr. Arpad Bogsch was appointed Special Assistant to the Director on March 1, 1963, and Deputy Director on July 10, 1963 (p. 143).

Administrative Reform. On the level of internal administration, the Swiss Government, as Supervisory Authority of BIRPI promulgated new Staff and Financial Regulations for BIRPI on July 12, 1963. These are similar to those followed by Specialized Agencies of the United Nations having their headquarters in Geneva.

* Not yet in force.
** Additional Act of Monaco: 5.
NA: Not applicable.

Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

List of Member States as on 1st January, 1964

General Union⁽¹⁾

Founded by the Union Convention of Paris of 20th March, 1883, which entered into force on 7th July, 1884, revised at Brussels (1900), at Washington (1911), at The Hague (1925), at London (1934) and at Lisbon on 31st October, 1958, the *General Union* includes the following 61 countries:

Australia (2 VI 1958)	from 5 th August 1907
Territory of Papua and Territory under Mandate of New Guinea (5 II 1960)	12 th February 1933
Territory of Norfolk Island (5 II 1960)	29 th July 1936
Territory under Mandate of Nauru	29 th July 1936
Austria (19 VIII 1947)	1 st January 1909
Belgium (24 XI 1939)	commencement (7 th July 1884)
Brazil	commencement
Bulgaria	13 th June 1921
Canada (30 VII 1951)	1 st September 1923
Central African Republic	19 th November 1963
Ceylon	29 th December 1952
Chad	19 th November 1963
Congo (Brazzaville)	2 nd September 1963
Cuba (17 II 1963)	17 th November 1904
Czechoslovakia (4 I 1962)	5 th October 1919
Denmark and Faroe Islands (1 VIII 1938)	1 st October 1894
Dominican Republic (6 IV 1951)	11 th July 1890
Finland (30 V 1953)	20 th September 1921
France (including Metropolitan Departments, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion and Overseas Territories) (4 I 1962)	commencement
Germany (4 I 1962) ⁽²⁾	1 st May 1903
Greece (27 XI 1953)	2 nd October 1924
Haiti (4 I 1962)	1 st July 1958
Holy See	29 th September 1960
Hungary (14 VII 1962)	1 st January 1909
Iceland	5 th May 1962
Indonesia (5 VIII 1948)	1 st October 1888
Iran (4 I 1962)	16 th December 1959
Ireland (14 V 1958)	4 th December 1925
Israel	24 th March 1950
Italy (15 VII 1955)	commencement
Ivory Coast	23 rd October 1963
Japan (1 VIII 1938)	15 th July 1899
Laos	19 th November 1963
Lebanon (30 IX 1947)	1 st September 1924
Liechtenstein (28 I 1951)	14 th July 1933
Luxemburg (30 XII 1945)	30 th June 1922
Madagascar	21 st December 1963
Mexico (14 VII 1955)	7 th September 1903
Monaco (4 I 1962)	29 th April 1956
Morocco (21 I 1941) ⁽³⁾	30 th July 1917

⁽¹⁾ The *Lisbon* texts are now in force. They apply in relations between those countries which have ratified or adhered to them (*names in heavy italics*). However, there still remain in force:

The *London* texts of the Union Convention, the Agreement of Madrid (Indications of Source), of Madrid (Trade Marks) and of The Hague. They apply in relations between the countries which have ratified them or which have subsequently adhered to them (*names in heavy print*.)

The *Hague* texts in relations between countries where the London texts are not yet in force (*names in ordinary print*);

The *Washington* texts in relations between countries where neither the London nor The Hague texts are at present in force (*names printed in italics*).

⁽²⁾ Effective date of ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany.

⁽³⁾ The Industrial Property Laws and the Offices of the three parts of this Unionist country (former French and Spanish Protectorates and Zone of Tangier) have not yet been coordinated.

Netherlands (5 VIII 1948)	from commencement
Netherlands Antilles (5 VIII 1948)	1st July 1890
Surinam (5 VIII 1948)	1st July 1890
New Zealand (14 VII 1946)	7th September 1891
Western Samoa (14 VII 1946)	29th July 1931
Nigeria	2nd September 1963
Norway (1 VIII 1938)	1st July 1885
Poland (22 XI 1931)	10th November 1919
Portugal with the Azores and Madeira (7 XI 1949)	commencement
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of —) (16 VI 1963) ⁽³⁾	1st April 1958
Rumania (19 XI 1963)	6th October 1920
San Marino	4th March 1960
Senegal	21st December 1963
South Africa	1st December 1947
Spain (2 III 1956)	commencement
Sweden (1 VII 1953)	1st July 1885
Switzerland (17 II 1963)	commencement
Syrian Arab Republic (30 IX 1947)	1st September 1924
Tanganyika	16th June 1963
Tunisia (4 X 1942)	commencement
Turkey (27 VI 1957)	10th October 1925
United Arab Republic	1st July 1951
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (4 I 1962)	commencement
United States of America (4 I 1962) Territories of Puerto Rico Virgin Islands, Samoa and Guam	30th May 1887
Upper Volta	7th July 1963
Viet-Nam (25 VI 1939)	19th November 1963
Yugoslavia (29 X 1928)	commencement
	26th February 1921

Separate Agreements

1. Agreement concerning the Prevention of False Indications of Source ⁽¹⁾

Founded by the Agreement of Madrid of 14th April, 1891, which entered into force on 15th July, 1892, revised at Washington (1911), at The Hague (1925), at London (1934) and at Lisbon on 31st October, 1958, this Separate Union includes the following 29 countries:

Brazil	from 3 rd October 1896
Ceylon	29th December 1952
Cuba	1st January 1905
Czechoslovakia (1 VI 1963)	30th September 1921
Dominican Republic	6th April 1951
France (including Metropolitan Departments, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion and Overseas Territories) (1 VI 1963)	commencement (15th July 1892)
Germany (1 VI 1963) ⁽²⁾	12th June 1925
Hungary (14 VII 1962)	5th June 1934
Ireland (14 V 1958)	4th December 1925
Israel	24th March 1950
Italy	5th March 1951
Japan	8th July 1953
Lebanon (30 IX 1947)	1st September 1924
Liechtenstein (28 I 1951)	14th July 1933
Monaco (1 VI 1963)	29th April 1956
Morocco (21 I 1941)	30th July 1917
New Zealand (17 V 1947)	10th December 1928
Western Samoa	17th May 1947
Poland	20th June 1913

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (1) page 4.

⁽²⁾ See footnote (2) page 4.

⁽³⁾ Since the dissolution of the Federation on December 31, 1963, we have not received any official communication from the Governments of the component parts of the former Federation as to their present status.

Portugal with the Azores and Madeira (7 XI 1949)	from 31 st October 1893
San Marino	25 th September 1960
Spain (2 III 1956)	commencement
Sweden (1 VII 1953)	1st January 1934
Switzerland (1 VI 1963)	commencement
Syrian Arab Republic (30 IX 1947)	1st September 1924
Tunisia (4 X 1942)	commencement
Turkey (27 VI 1957)	21 st August 1930
United Arab Republic	1st July 1952
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1 VI 1963)	commencement
Viet-Nam (25 VI 1939)	commencement

(The Lisbon text of this Agreement has been ratified by France, Germany ⁽¹⁾, Monaco, Great Britain and Switzerland, and adhered to by Czechoslovakia; it came into force on 1st June, 1963.)

2. Separate Union concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks ⁽²⁾

Founded by the Agreement of The Hague of 6th November, which came into force on 15th July, 1892, revised at Brussels (1900), at Washington (1911), at The Hague (1925), at London (1934) and at Nice on 15th June, 1957, this Separate Union includes the following 21 countries ⁽³⁾:

Austria (19 VIII 1947)	from 1st January 1909
Belgium (24 XI 1939)	commencement (15th July 1892)
Czechoslovakia	5th October 1919
France (including Metropolitan Departments, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion and Overseas Territories) (4 I 1962)	commencement
Germany (13 VI 1939)	1st December 1922
Hungary (14 VII 1962)	1st January 1909
Italy (15 VII 1955)	15th October 1894
Liechtenstein (18 I 1951)	14th July 1933
Luxemburg (1 III 1946)	1st September 1924
Monaco ⁽⁴⁾	29th April 1956
Morocco (21 I 1941)	30th July 1917
Netherlands (5 VIII 1948)	1st March 1893
Portugal with the Azores and Madeira (7 XI 1949)	31st October 1893
Rumania (19 XI 1963)	6th October 1920
San Marino	25th September 1960
Spain (2 III 1956)	commencement
Switzerland (24 XI 1939)	commencement
Tunisia (4 X 1942)	commencement
United Arab Republic ⁽⁴⁾	1st July 1952
Viet-Nam (25 VI 1939)	commencement
Yugoslavia	26th February 1921

(The text revised at Nice on 15th June, 1957, has so far been ratified by the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland and adhered to by Rumania [see Article 12 of the Nice text].)

⁽¹⁾ See footnote (2), page 4.

⁽²⁾ See footnote (1) page 4.

⁽³⁾ It should be noted that Cuba, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, the Dutch Antilles, Turkey and Surinam withdrew from the Separate Union with effect from 22nd April, 1932, 8th December, 1934, 4th November, 1936, 10th March, 1943, 10th March, 1953, 10th September, 1956, and 21st April, 1959, respectively. However, these seven countries expressly declared that international marks protected before the date at which withdrawal took effect would continue to benefit from protection until expiry of the period of their international registration.

⁽⁴⁾ The United Arab Republic and Monaco only recognise international trade marks registered as from the date of their respective adhesions to the Agreement.

3. Separate Union concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or Models⁽²⁾

Founded by the Agreement of Madrid of 14th April, 1891, 1925, which entered into force on 1st June, 1928, revised at London on 2nd June, 1934, and at The Hague on 28th November, 1960, this Separate Union includes the following 14 countries:

Belgium (24 XI 1939)	from 27 th July 1929
France (including Metropolitan Departments, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion and Overseas Territories) (4 I 1962)	› 20 th October 1930
Germany (13 VI 1939)	› commencement (1 st June 1928)
Holy See	› 29 th September 1960
Indonesia (5 VIII 1948)	› commencement
Liechtenstein (28 I 1951)	› 14 th July 1933
Monaco	› 29 th April 1956
Morocco (21 I 1941)	› 20 th October 1930
Netherlands (5 VIII 1948)	› commencement
Netherlands Antilles (5 VIII 1948)	› commencement
Surinam (5 VIII 1948)	› commencement
Spain (2 III 1956)	› commencement
Switzerland (24 XI 1939)	› commencement
Tunisia (4 X 1942)	› 20 th October 1930
United Arab Republic	› 1 st July 1952
Viet-Nam (25 VII 1939)	› commencement

(The text as revised at The Hague on 28th November, 1960, has been signed by the following countries: Belgium, France, Germany, Holy See, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.)

The Additional Act of Monaco, of 18th November, 1961, to the Agreement of The Hague concerning the international deposit of industrial designs or models of 6th November, 1925, revised at London on 2nd June, 1934, has been ratified by the following 5 countries:

France	from commencement (1 st December 1962)
Germany	› commencement (1)
Monaco	› 14 September 1963
Netherlands	› 14 September 1963
Switzerland	› 21 st December 1962

(The Additional Act of Monaco, which establishes additional fees for international deposits and for all other operations provided for by the Agreement of The Hague, came into force on 1st December, 1962.)

4. Separate Union concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services to which trade marks apply

Founded by the Agreement of Nice of 15th June, 1957, this Separate Union came into force on 8th April, 1961, and includes the following 18 countries:

Australia	from commencement (8 th April 1961)
Belgium	› 6 th June 1962
Czechoslovakia	› commencement
Denmark	› 30 th November 1961
France (Metropolitan Departments, Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion and Overseas Territories)	› commencement
Germany	› 29 th Dec. 1961 (1)
Israel	› commencement

(1) See footnote (2) page 4.

(2) See footnote (1) page 4.

Italy	from commencement
Lebanon	› commencement
Monaco	› commencement
Netherlands	› 20 th August 1962
Norway	› 28 th July 1961
Poland	› commencement
Portugal	› commencement
Spain	› commencement
Sweden	› 28 th July 1961
Switzerland	› 20 th August 1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	› 15 th April 1963

5. Separate Union concerning the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

This separate Union has not yet come into force

Founded by the Agreement of Lisbon of 31st October, 1958, this separate Agreement has been signed by the following 12 countries:

Czechoslovakia	Italy
Cuba	Morocco
France	Portugal
Greece	Rumania
Hungary	Spain
Israel	Turkey

(The Agreement of Lisbon will come into force after ratification by five countries, one month after the deposit of the fifth ratification has been notified by the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and, in the case of countries ratifying later, one month after the notification of each of such ratifications. Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France and Israel have *ratified* this separate Agreement.

CUBA

Ratification

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

The following communication has been received from the Swiss Federal Political Department:

(Translation)

“ In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba remitted to the above-mentioned Department on 17th September, 1963, the instrument of ratification of Cuba in respect of the Agreement of Lisbon for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, signed on 31st October, 1958. Previous ratifications were those of France, Czechoslovakia and the State of Israel. ”

Interunion Coordination Committee

First Session

(Geneva, November 27-29, 1963)

Summary Report ¹⁾

As reported a year ago, "the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union decided that in matters of common interest to BIRPI they will deliberate in what should be known as the Interunion Coordination Committee" (Resolution No. 5 of October 19, 1962) ²⁾.

The first ordinary session of the Interunion Coordination Committee was held, on the invitation of the Swiss Government as Supervisory Authority of BIRPI, in Geneva from November 27 to November 29, 1963.

The following 20 States are members of the Interunion Coordination Committee: Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. All these States, except Brazil and Morocco, were represented. All States Members of the Paris Union or the Berne Union which are not already members of the Interunion Coordination Committee were invited to be represented by observers.

A list of participants appears at the end of the present Summary Report.

The session was opened on behalf of the Swiss Government as Supervisory Authority of BIRPI by Mr. Hans Morf, Head of the Swiss Delegation.

Mr. Morf paid tribute to the memory of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States of America, who had been assassinated a few days earlier, and the Interunion Coordination Committee stood in silence for one minute.

Mr. Morf summarized the decisions of the Supervisory Authority and the activities of BIRPI during the past year. The following were the most important of these decisions and activities.

The Supervisory Authority invited the Members of the Paris Union to accept that the ceiling of the expenses of that Union be raised to 900,000 francs per year.

The Supervisory Authority called to the attention of the Members of the Berne Union which had not yet accepted the new ceiling of contributions of that Union (400,000 francs per year) the importance of their prompt acceptance.

The Supervisory Authority promulgated new Staff and Financial Regulations and placed all staff members under the same system as far as their retirement rights were concerned.

An expertise concerning the finances of BIRPI was carried out.

The Supervisory Authority appointed Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen as Director of BIRPI.

The Director of BIRPI appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch as Deputy Director of BIRPI.

BIRPI carried out a vigorous program for the territorial expansion of the various Unions, cooperation with the United Nations, and technical legal assistance to industrially less developed countries.

BIRPI organized a Committee of Experts to study the problems of less developed countries in the field of industrial property.

BIRPI organized African Seminars on Industrial Property and Copyright in Brazzaville (Congo).

The date of the Diplomatic Conference for the revision of the Berne Convention and the adoption of an Administrative Convention concerning all Unions administered by BIRPI has been re-scheduled by the Swedish Government and BIRPI for the year 1967.

Rules of Procedure

The Interunion Coordination Committee has adopted its own rules of procedure. Its composition depends on the composition of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, since the Interunion Coordination Committee is composed of the States Members of the said two bodies [Rules of Procedure, Article 1 (1)]. If the other Unions administered by BIRPI wish to be represented as such in the Interunion Coordination Committee, their representatives must be appointed from amongst the representatives of States Members of that Committee [Art. 1 (2)].

Any State Member of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union, which is not a member of the Interunion Coordination Committee, may be represented at debates of the Committee by observers [Art. 5].

The nature of the functions of the Interunion Coordination Committee is purely consultative. In particular, it gives advice to the Swiss Government, in its capacity as Supervisory Authority, on the administrative, financial and other matters of common interest to BIRPI [Art. 7].

The Interunion Coordination Committee shall meet in ordinary session once a year, as a rule at the Headquarters of BIRPI in Geneva [Art. 8].

The Officers of the Committee are the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen [Art. 14 (1)]. Provisions are made in the Rules of Procedure for the yearly rotation of the chairmanship and the vice-chairmanship amongst representatives of three categories of States, namely: States members of both the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union, States members only of the Permanent Bureau, and States members only of the Permanent Committee [Art. 14 (3)]. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen stay in office from one ordinary session to the next one, that is, generally one year [Art. 14 (2)].

The Secretariat of the Interunion Coordination Committee is provided by BIRPI. The Director of BIRPI designates the Secretary of the Committee [Art. 17].

Each State Member of the Committee has one vote [Art. 20].

Election of Officers

On the basis of the newly adopted rules of procedure, the Interunion Coordination Committee elected Mr. Hans Morf (Switzerland, State Member of both the Permanent Bureau

¹⁾ The present Summary Report was prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the official documents of the Interunion Coordination Committee.

²⁾ See *Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1962, p. 188.

of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union) as Chairman.

Mr. Muneoki Daté (Japan, State Member only of the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union) and Mr. Edmond Iliescu (Rumania, State Member only of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union) were elected as Vice-Chairmen.

Dr. Arpad Bogsch (Deputy Director, BIRPI) was designated as Secretary.

Financial Questions

On the basis of a report prepared by three financial experts — officials of the French, U. K. and U. S. Governments, but acting in their personal capacity — and suggestions made by the Director of BIRPI, the Interunion Coordination Committee expressed its views on a series of financial questions: the principles according to which expenses incurred by BIRPI on behalf of two or more Unions should be distributed among them, the new financial regulations of BIRPI, the amortization of the cost of construction of the new headquarters building of BIRPI, and others.

Staff Questions

The Interunion Coordination Committee expressed the unanimous opinion that the measures referred to in the "Report of the Director on Staff Questions" (document CCIU/I/9) were acceptable. These measures included, among others: the new staff regulations and rules, the uniformization of the retirement rights of all staff members, the conclusion of a health insurance contract for staff members, the introduction of a new salary system similar to that applied by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, the retirement of Professor Jacques Secretan as Director of BIRPI, the appointment of Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen as Director of BIRPI, the appointment of Dr. Arpad Bogsch as Deputy Director of BIRPI, and the internal reorganization of BIRPI.

Plans for an Administrative Convention

It should be recalled that, in October 1962, the Permanent Bureau of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union expressed the opinion that "the supervisory functions of the Swiss Government should be transferred to an Assembly of the Member States of the Unions, and that the system of contributions of Member States towards the expenses of BIRPI should be modernized" (Resolution 9). They noted, at the same time, that "the Swedish Government is prepared to act as host to a Diplomatic Conference . . . to draw up an Administrative Convention designed to accomplish these objectives", and expressed the opinion that "the preparation for such a Diplomatic Conference should start immediately" (same Resolution). Finally, the two bodies recommended that, as a first step, a working party should be convened to discuss the possible contents of the proposed Administrative Convention.

The Interunion Coordination Committee recommended that further States be added to the membership of such a working party. Consequently it will consist of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Germany (Fed. Rep.), France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the

United States of America; Sweden and Switzerland being members *ex officio*.

The Working Party will be followed by a full Committee consisting of representatives of all the States Members of the Paris and Berne Unions.

Relations with the United Nations

The Interunion Coordination Committee expressed the view that it would welcome a working agreement between BIRPI and the United Nations. Such working agreement should provide mutual representation in meetings and reciprocal exchange of information and documentation in matters of common interest to the two Organizations.

New Adherences to the Paris and Berne Unions

The Interunion Coordination Committee noted the report of the Director of BIRPI concerning his efforts to obtain new adherences to the Unions administered by BIRPI. During the years 1962 and 1963 the following countries adhered to the Paris Union: Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Iceland, Ivory Coast, Laos, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanganyika and Upper Volta, whereas, during the same period, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta became members of the Berne Union. The total membership of the Paris Union was 61, and that of the Berne Union was 52, at the end of 1963.

Technical Legal Assistance to Industrially Less Developed Countries

The Interunion Coordination Committee noted the report of the Director concerning BIRPI's activities in this field: its participation in the First Inter-American Conference on Industrial Property (San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 1963), BIRPI's Industrial Property and Copyright Seminars in Brazzaville, Congo (August 1963), BIRPI's Committee of Experts concerning Industrial Property Problems of Less Developed Countries (Geneva, October 1963), and others.

With regard to a recommendation of the latter Committee, the Interunion Coordination Committee noted that the Director of BIRPI will submit, to its next session, detailed proposals concerning the constitution of a special fund for the purpose of giving technical legal assistance to less developed countries in the field of industrial property.

Furthermore, the Interunion Coordination Committee recommended certain measures in order to secure an invitation for the Paris Union to be represented at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁾. This Conference, which is scheduled to open in March 1964 in Geneva, has on its agenda an item dealing with patents for inventions.

Program and Budget of BIRPI for 1964

The Interunion Coordination Committee examined, and expressed its favorable view, on the proposals of the Director of BIRPI concerning its program and budget for the year 1964.

¹⁾ The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations decided, on December 16th, 1963, to invite the Paris Union, as an observer, to the said Conference.

This program contains, in addition to the permanent tasks of BIRPI — publication of its reviews, the maintenance of the international trade mark and design registration services, etc. — a number of other projects, such as the following:

for the Paris Union: publication of the texts of the Conventions, of a new edition of the “Tableau des brevets”, and the preparatory steps for the publication of a complete collection of the laws and treaties of all countries in the field of patents and trade marks; the convocation of committees of experts on certificates of authorship, on the industrial property problems of less developed countries, the publishing of patent applications where no protection is claimed; the convocation of a Latin American seminar on industrial property in Bogotá Colombia; continued cooperation with the United Nations; a possible diplomatic conference on the protection of type faces; preparation of a model law on the protection of inventions; the convocation of the Consultative Committee and Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union;

for the Madrid Union: publication of the texts of the Conventions; measures for the rationalization of the transfer of fees for the international registration of trade marks; resumption of the study of establishing a search centre for trade marks; the convocation of the Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Member States of the Madrid Union;

for The Hague Union: publication of the Records of the Diplomatic Conferences of The Hague of 1960 and Monaco of 1961; the convocation of a meeting concerning the international classification of industrial designs;

for the Nice Union: convocation of the Committee of Experts set up under Article 8 of the Nice Convention; the publication of “La classification internationale des produits et services auxquels s'appliquent les marques de fabrique et de commerce”;

for the Berne Union: publication of the texts of the Convention; publication of supplements to the collection in English and French of the copyright laws and treaties of the world; continued preparations for the diplomatic conference of 1967 for the revision of the Berne Convention; work on a model copyright law for the newly independent African countries;

for two or more of the above Unions: publication of an information booklet on BIRPI; preparation for the diplomatic conference of 1967 for establishing an Administrative Convention; convocation of the second ordinary session of the Interunion Coordination Committee.

The provisional budget of BIRPI for 1964 was established on the assumption that, in that year, receipts will amount to 3,810,000 Swiss francs, and expenditure to 3,633,900 francs.

List of Participants

I. Countries Members of the Committee

Belgium

Mr. Pierre Recht, Honorary Director-General, Ministry of National Education and Culture, Chairman of the National Copyright Commission, Brussels.

Mr. Edgard Hoolants, Director-General of the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Editors, Brussels.
Mr. Jacques de Gavre, Attorney-at-Law, Brussels.

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Radko Fajfr, Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague.
Mr. Otto Kunz, State and Law Institute, Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Denmark

Mr. Torben Lund, L. L. D., Professor, University of Aarhus.

France

Mr. Henry Puget, Counsellor of State, Paris.
Mr. Guillaume Finnis, Inspector General of Industry and Commerce; Director, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.
Mr. Roger Labry, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic)

Mr. Kurt Haertel, President, Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.
Mr. Klaus Pfanner, Director, Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.
Mr. Albrecht Krieger, Regierungsdirektor, Federal Ministry of Justice, Bonn.
Mr. Theodor Schmitz, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to International Organizations, Geneva.

Hungary

Mr. Emil Tasnádi, President, Patent Office, Budapest.
Mr. Gyula Pusztai, Chief of the Legal Section, Patent Office, Budapest.
Mr. Róbert Radnóti, Chief of the International Group, Patent Office, Budapest.

India

Mr. Vatsa Purushottam, Second Secretary, Permanent Indian Delegation to International Organizations, Geneva.

Italy

Mr. Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.
Mr. Paul Marchetti, Inspector-General, Central Patent Office, Ministry of Industry, Rome.
Mr. Giuseppe Trotta, Legal Expert, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

Japan

Mr. Muneoki Daté, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Japan to International Organizations, Geneva.

Netherlands

Mr. C. J. de Haan, President of the Octrooiraad, The Hague.
Mr. W. M. J. C. Phaf, Head, Legislative and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.
Mr. J. A. M. Vrouwenvelder, Chief, Accounting Service, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.

Portugal

Mr. Jorge Van Zeller Garin, Assistant, Directorate General for Commerce, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Lisbon.

Rumania

- Mr. Edmond Iliescu, Chief Legal Adviser to the State Committee for Culture and Art, Bucarest.
 Mr. Ion Anghel, Chief Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bucarest.
 Mr. Bela Ambrus, Assistant Director-General, Patent Office, Bucarest (observer).
 Mr. Lucian Marinete, Technical Director, Patent Office, Bucarest (observer).

Spain

- Mr. José Manuel Aniel Quiroga, Permanent Delegate, Permanent Delegation of Spain to International Organizations, Geneva.
 Mr. Antonio Fernandez Mazarambroz, Chief, Industrial Property Registry Office, Madrid.

Sweden

- Mr. Åke von Zweigbergk, Director-General, National Patent and Registration Office, Stockholm.
 Mr. Torwald Hesser, Judge at the Court of Appeal, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm.

Switzerland

- Mr. Hans Morf, Attorney-at-Law, Former Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Joseph Voyame, Director, Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Rudolf Bühler, Division of International Organizations, Federal Political Department, Berne.
 Mr. Charles-F. Pochon, Head of Section, Federal Office of Financial Control, Berne.

United Kingdom

- Mr. Gordon Grant, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade, London.
 Mr. C. Vincent-Smith, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London.

United States of America

- Mr. William M. Gibson, Minister, Deputy United States Representative, United States Permanent Delegation to International Organizations, Geneva.
 Mr. Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief, International Business Practices Division, Department of State, Washington.
 Mr. Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, Washington.
 Mr. James R. Wachob, Second Secretary, United States Permanent Delegation to International Organizations, Geneva.

Yugoslavia

- Mr. Vladimir Savić, Director, Patent Office, Belgrade.

II. Observers

Austria

- Mr. Thomas Lorenz, Ratssekretär, Patent Office, Vienna.

Iran

- Mr. Ab. Bachir-Farahmand, Under-Secretary of State for Justice, Ministry of Justice, Teheran.

Luxemburg

- Mr. J.-P. Hoffmann, Head of the Industrial Property Service, Luxembourg.

Mexico

- Mr. Donaciano Gonzales, Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Mexico to International Organizations, Geneva.

III. BIRPI

- Mr. G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.
 Mr. Ch.-L. Magnin, Deputy Director.
 Mr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director.
 Mr. Georges Béguin, Counsellor.
 Mr. Ross Woodley, Counsellor.
 Mr. Claude Masouyé, Counsellor.

IV. Officers of the Session

- Chairman: Mr. Hans Morf (Switzerland).
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Muneoki Daté (Japan).
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Edmond Iliescu (Rumania).
 Secretary: Mr. Arpad Bogsch (BIRPI).

**Committee of Directors
 of National Industrial Property Offices
 of Member Countries of the Madrid Union
 and Meeting
 of Member Countries of The Hague Union**

(Geneva, November 25 to 29, 1963)

Summary Report *)

The Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of Member countries of the Union for the International Registration of Trade Marks (Madrid) (hereafter referred to as "Madrid Union Committee") met in Geneva on the 25, 26, 28 and 29 November, 1963.

A Meeting of Member countries of the (Hague) Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or Models (hereafter referred to as "Meeting of The Hague Union") met at the same time and place.

With regard to financial questions of common interest, the Madrid Union Committee and the Meeting of The Hague Union met in joint session.

The following countries were represented on the Madrid Union Committee: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Those countries which are also Members of The Hague Union participated in the Meeting of that Union. The following countries were represented by observers:

*) The present Summary Report was established by the Secretariat on the basis of official documents of the two Meetings.

Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. The list of participants is given at the end of this Summary Report.

The debates were presided over by M. Guillaume Finniss (France), with the exception of the Sessions of the 29 November, which were presided over by M. Otto Kunz (Czechoslovakia).

During the first Session, M. Finniss paid tribute to the memory of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States. The Committee observed a minute's silence. The address by F. Finniss is given at the end of this Summary Report.

In a letter annexed to the Report of the Session, the Delegation of Hungary expressed regret and protested against the non-invitation of the Democratic Republic of Germany. The Czech, Roumanian and Yugoslav Delegations associated themselves with the declaration of the Delegation of Hungary.

Adaptation of the Regulations of the Madrid Arrangement

The Madrid Union Committee prepared draft Regulations for the Madrid Arrangement. This draft takes account of the revision of the Arrangement at the Nice Diplomatic Conference in 1958.

Travel Expenses

The Madrid Union Committee confirmed its former decisions by which the travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances of Members of this Committee would be supported by BIRPI for one Delegate per country. It fixed the mode of travel and the amount of the daily subsistence allowances.

Simplification of the Methods of Payment of Fees for International Registration

The Madrid Union Committee decided to instruct BIRPI to enter into negotiations with the Industrial Property Administrations of Unionist countries with a view to their paying the sum of the international fee by deduction from a current account which they would be able to open to this effect with BIRPI.

Financial Questions

The Madrid Union Committee and the Meeting of The Hague Union expressed opinions concerning financial questions of interest to both Unions, such as the participation of the Madrid Union and The Hague Union in those expenses of BIRPI which concerned several Unions; maintenance of reserve funds of the Madrid Union; reimbursement of debts and deficits of The Hague Union; special distribution of surplus receipts of the Madrid Union, etc.

List of Participants

I. Delegates

Austria

Mr. Thomas Lorenz, Ratssekretär, Patent Office, Vienna.

Belgium

Mr. Jacques de Gavre, Attorney-at-Law, Brussels.

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Radko Fajfr, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague.

Mr. Otto Kunz, State and Law Institute, Academy of Sciences, Prague.

France

Mr. G. Finniss, Inspector-General of Industry and Commerce; Director, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

Mr. Roger Labry, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Mr. Marcel Pierre, Civil Administrator, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

Mr. Maurice Bierry, Civil Administrator, Ministry of Industry, Paris.

Mr. Jean-Louis Jeauffre, Financial Expert, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic)

Mr. Kurt Haertel, President, Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.

Mr. Klaus Pfanner, Director, Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.

Mr. Gerhard Schneider, Regierungsdirektor, Ministry of Justice, Bonn.

Mr. Willy Miosga, Director, Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.

Hungary

Mr. Emil Tasnádi, President, Patent Office, Budapest.

Mr. Gyula Pusztai, Chief of the Legal Section, Patent Office, Budapest.

Mr. Róbert Radnóti, Chief of the International Group, Patent Office, Budapest.

Italy

Mr. Paul Marchetti, Inspector-General, Central Patent Office, Ministry of Industry, Rome.

Luxemburg

Mr. Jean-Pierre Hoffmann, Chief of the Industrial Property Service, Luxemburg.

Netherlands

Mr. C. J. de Haan, President of the Octrooiraad, The Hague.

Mr. Enno van Weel, Member of the Patent Office, The Hague.

Mr. J. A. M. Vrouwenvelder, Chief, Accounting Service, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.

Portugal

Mr. Jorge van Zeller Garin, Assistant, Directorate-General for Commerce, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Lisbon.

Rumania

Mr. Bela Ambrus, Assistant Director-General, Patent Office, Bucarest.

Mr. Lucian Marinete, Technical Director, Patent Office, Bucarest.

San Marino

Mr. J. Munger, Chancellor, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.

Spain

Mr. Antonio Fernandez Mazarambroz, Chief, Industrial Property Registry Office, Madrid.

Switzerland

Mr. Hans Morf, Attorney-at-Law, Former Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.

Mr. Joseph Voyame, Director, Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.

Mr. Rudolf Bühler, Division of International Organisations, Federal Political Department, Berne.

Mr. Léon Egger, Head of Section, Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.

Mr. Charles-F. Pochon, Head of Section, Federal Department of Financial Control, Berne.

Yugoslavia

Mr. Vladimir Savić, Director, Patent Office, Belgrade.

II. Observers*Mexico*

Mr. Donaciano Gonzalez, Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Mexico, Geneva.

Sweden

Mr. Åke von Zweigbergk, Director-General, National Patent and Registration Office, Stockholm.

Mr. Torwald Hesser, Judge at the Court of Appeal, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm.

United Kingdom

Mr. C. Vincent-Smith, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London.

United States of America

Mr. Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, Washington.

III. BIRPI

Mr. G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.

Mr. Ch.-L. Magnin, Vice-Director.

Mr. Arpad Bogsch, Vice-Director.

Mr. Georges Béguin, Counsellor.

Mr. Sigismondo Motta, Counsellor.

IV. Bureau of the Meetings

Chairman: Mr. Guillaume Finnis (France).

Acting Chairman: Mr. Otto Kunz (Czechoslovakia).

Secretaries: Mr. Arpad Bogsch and Mr. Ch.-L. Magnin (BIRPI).

**Tribute to the Memory
of the President of the United States of America
Mr. John F. Kennedy**

(Address by Mr. G. Finnis)

It is with sadness mingled with horror that we have learnt of the assassination of which John F. Kennedy has been the victim. The President of the United States allied with the most brilliant intelligence, the gift of character. He had, in the course of his Presidential office, given proof of magnificent courage, both intellectual and moral, when, recognizing the development of progress, he engaged in his own country in a battle, of which he saw fully the dangers, against a certain

form of blindness, that is to say, racialism, while abroad, without departing from the firmness that the Head of a State as powerful as the United States of America must show, he seized the opportunity with his acute mind to establish a closer relationship with Soviet Russia, adopting the policy of co-existence between States, without which the future of the world would be obscure and even its survival uncertain.

I think I interpret the feelings of all of us when I say how hard we find it to believe that this smiling man, with his penetrating charm and the delightful home that he had made with Mrs. Kennedy, should be destroyed so brutally and unjustly.

To one of the senior officials of this Bureau who has the closest ties with the United States of America, to Mr. Deputy Director Bogsch, we should like to say how fully we understand the emotion of the American people and the extent to which this emotion is also ours, for we know that anything which happens to the United States touches the rest of the world. We hope that the great policy set on foot by President Kennedy, a policy of liberalism and humanity, a policy of relaxation and co-existence, will not end with him.

It is to the memory of President Kennedy that I ask you, Gentlemen, to observe one minute's silence.

**Committee of Experts
for the International Classification
of Goods and Services
(Nice Union)**

(2nd Meeting, Geneva, November 12-14, 1963)

Summary Report

The Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services (Nice Union) held its Second Meeting in Geneva from November 12 to 14, 1963, at the Headquarters of BIRPI.

The following countries were represented: Australia, represented by the United Kingdom Delegation, Belgium, represented by the Netherlands Delegation, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, represented by the Danish Delegation, and Switzerland. A Delegate from Austria attended the Meeting of the Committee as an observer.

The Director of BIRPI, Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, welcomed the Delegates and opened the Meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Johannes J. de Reede (Netherlands) was re-elected Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Ronald L. Moorby (United Kingdom) and Mr. Léon Egger (Switzerland) were respectively elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur général.

The main task of the Committee was to examine and give formal approval to the publication, in French, of the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks Apply.

The Committee of Experts unanimously adopted the following Resolution:

Resolution

The Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services, set up under Article 3 of the Nice Arrangement, meeting in Geneva from 12th to 14th November, 1963,

having examined the proofs of the French publication prepared by BIRPI in compliance with the instructions of that Committee, and which will include:

1. a preface;
2. the text of the international arrangements relating to the International Classification;
3. explanatory notes;
4. a list of classes of goods and services;
5. an alphabetical list of goods and services;
6. a table of classes containing goods and services arranged in alphabetical order and by class;

considering that if the publication of the explanatory notes and of the table of classes referred to in numbers 3 and 6 above is not expressly provided for by the Nice Arrangement, it is nevertheless of considerable interest to the Administrations and to the depositors of trade marks and service marks;

appreciating the quality of the work accomplished by BIRPI in preparing this volume;

approving all parts of this volume, according to the proofs which have been submitted to it and subject to such corrections and amendments which have been made to it and which will have to be made to it to comply with the proposals already agreed by the Committee;

noting that it has to date no further proposals for amendments or additions to make with regard to the International Classification,

invites BIRPI to take the necessary steps with a view to publishing this volume as soon as it is possible.

CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES

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

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose, among others, of facilitating their economic and social progress by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters;

Considering that the unification of certain points of substantive law on patents for invention is likely to assist industry and inventors, to promote technical progress and contribute to the creation of an international patent;

Having regard to Article 15 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property signed at Paris on 20th

March, 1883, revised at Brussels on 14th December, 1900, at Washington on 2nd June, 1911, at The Hague on 6th November, 1925, at London on 2nd June, 1934, and at Lisbon on 31st October, 1958,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In the Contracting States, patents shall be granted for any inventions which are susceptible of industrial application, which are new and which involve an inventive step. An invention which does not comply with these conditions shall not be the subject of a valid patent. A patent declared invalid because the invention does not comply with these conditions shall be considered invalid *ab initio*.

Article 2

The Contracting States shall not be bound to provide for the grant of patents in respect of

- (a) inventions the publication or exploitation of which would be contrary to "*ordre public*" or morality, provided that the exploitation shall not be deemed to be so contrary merely because it is prohibited by a law or regulation;
- (b) plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals; this provision does not apply to micro-biological processes and the products thereof.

Article 3

An invention shall be considered as susceptible of industrial application if it can be made or used in any kind of industry including agriculture.

Article 4

1. An invention shall be considered to be new if it does not form part of the state of the art.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article, the state of the art shall be held to comprise everything made available to the public by means of a written or oral description, by use, or in any other way, before the date of the patent application or of a foreign application, the priority of which is validly claimed.
3. Any Contracting State may consider the contents of applications for patents made, or of patents granted, in that State, which have been officially published on or after the date referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as comprised in the state of the art, to the extent to which such contents have an earlier priority date.
4. A patent shall not be refused or held invalid by virtue only of the fact that the invention was made public, within six months preceding the filing of the application, if the disclosure was due to, or in consequence of:
 - (a) an evident abuse in relation to the applicant or his legal predecessor, or
 - (b) the fact that the applicant or his legal predecessor has displayed the invention at official, or officially recognised, international exhibitions falling within the terms of the Convention on international exhibitions signed at Paris on 22nd November, 1928, and amended on 10th May, 1948.

Article 5

An invention shall be considered as involving an inventive step if it is not obvious having regard to the state of the art. However, for the purposes of considering whether or not an invention involves an inventive step, the law of any Contracting State may, either generally or in relation to particular classes of patents or patent applications, for example patents of addition, provide that the state of the art shall not include all or any of the patents or patent applications mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 4.

Article 6

Any Contracting State which does not apply the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 4 shall nevertheless provide that no invention shall be validly protected in so far as it includes matter which is or has been validly protected by a patent in that State which, though not comprised in the state of the art, has, in respect of that matter, an earlier priority date.

Article 7

Any group of Contracting States who provide for a common patent application may be regarded as a single State for the purposes of paragraph 3 of Article 4, or of Article 6.

Article 8

1. The patent application shall contain a description of the invention with the necessary drawings referred to therein and one or more claims defining the protection applied for.
2. The description must disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and complete for it to be carried out by a person skilled in the art.
3. The extent of the protection conferred by the patent shall be determined by the terms of the claims. Nevertheless, the description and drawings shall be used to interpret the claims.

Article 9

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. It shall be subject to ratification or acceptance. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.
2. This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or acceptance.
3. In respect of a signatory State ratifying or accepting subsequently, the Convention shall come into force three months after the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance.

Article 10

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any Member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property which is not a Member of the Council of Europe to accede thereto.
2. Such accession shall be effected by depositing with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe an instrument of

accession which shall take effect three months after the date of its deposit.

Article 11

1. Any Contracting Party may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this Convention shall apply.
2. Any Contracting Party may, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any later date, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, extend this Convention to any other territory or territories specified in the declaration and for whose international relations it is responsible or on whose behalf it is authorised to give undertakings.
3. Any declaration made in pursuance of the preceding paragraph may, in respect of any territory mentioned in such declaration, be withdrawn according to the procedure laid down in Article 13 of this Convention.

Article 12

1. Notwithstanding anything in this Convention, each Contracting Party may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, temporarily reserve, for the limited period stated below, the right:
 - (a) not to provide for the grant of patents in respect of food and pharmaceutical products, as such, and agricultural or horticultural processes other than those to which paragraph (b) of Article 2 applies;
 - (b) to grant valid patents for inventions disclosed within the six months preceding the filing of the application, either, apart from the case referred to in paragraph 4 (b) of Article 4, by the inventor himself, or, apart from the case referred to in paragraph 4 (a) of Article 4, by a third party as a result of information derived from the inventor.

2. The limited period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be ten years in the case of sub-paragraph (a) and five years in the case of sub-paragraph (b). It shall start from the entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting Party considered.
3. Any Contracting Party which makes a reservation under this Article shall withdraw the said reservation as soon as circumstances permit. Such withdrawal shall be made by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and shall take effect one month from the date of receipt of such notification.

Article 13

1. This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely.
2. Any Contracting Party may, in so far as it is concerned, denounce this Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.
3. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 14

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council, any State which has acceded to this Convention and the Director of the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) any deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- (c) any date of entry into force of this Convention;
- (d) any declaration and notification received in pursuance of the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 11;
- (e) any reservation made in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 12;
- (f) the withdrawal of any reservation carried out in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 12;
- (g) any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13 and the date on which denunciation takes effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned¹⁾, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Strasbourg, this 27th day of November, 1963, in English and in French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary-General shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory and acceding States and to the Director of the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

LEGISLATION

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Act

To consolidate and amend the law relating to trade marks

(English text signed by the State President)

(Assented to 21st June, 1963)

(Second Part)²⁾

Removal from register and imposition of limitation on ground of non-use

36. — (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 16, section 23 and section 53, a registered trade mark may, on application to the court, or, at the option of the applicant and subject to the provisions of section 69, to the registrar by any person aggrieved, be taken off the register

¹⁾ This Convention was signed on behalf of Denmark, France [with reservation under Article 12 (1) (b)], Germany (Fed. Rep.), Italy [with reservation under Article 12 (1) (a)], Sweden, Switzerland [with reservation under Article 12 (1) (a)] and the United Kingdom. This Convention has since been signed on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands.

²⁾ See *Industrial Property*, 1963, p. 260.

in respect of any of the goods in respect of which it is registered, on the ground either:

- (a) that the trade mark was registered without any *bona fide* intention on the part of the applicant for registration that it should be used in relation to those goods by him, and that there has in fact been no *bona fide* use of the trade mark in relation to those goods by any proprietor thereof for the time being up to the date one month before the date of the application; or
- (b) that up to the date one month before the date of the application a continuous period of five years or longer elapsed during which the trade mark was a registered trade mark and during which there was no *bona fide* use thereof in relation to those goods by any proprietor thereof for the time being; or
- (c) subject to such notice as the court or the registrar, as the case may be, shall direct, and subject to the provisions of the regulations, that, in the case of a trade mark registered in the name of a body corporate, or in the name of a natural person, such body corporate has been dissolved or such natural person has died not less than two years prior to the date of the application and that no application for registration of an assignment of such trade mark has been made in terms of section 51.

Provided that (except where the applicant has been permitted under sub-section [2] of section 17 to register an identical or nearly resembling trade mark in respect of the goods in question or where the registrar or the court, as the case may be, is of opinion that he may properly be permitted so to register such a trade mark), the registrar or the court may refuse an application made under paragraph (a) or (b) of this sub-section in relation to any goods, if it is shown that there has been, before the relevant date or during the relevant period, as the case may be, *bona fide* use of the trade mark by any proprietor thereof for the time being in relation to goods of the same description, being goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered.

(2) An applicant shall not be entitled to rely for the purposes of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) on any non-use of a trade mark that is shown to have been due to special circumstances in the trade and not to any intention not to use or to abandon the trade mark in relation to the goods to which the application relates.

PART VI

Registration and its Effects

Registration

37. — (1) When an application for registration of a trade mark in part A or in part B of the register has been accepted and advertised in the prescribed manner and either:

- (a) the application has not been opposed and the time for notice of opposition has expired; or
- (b) the application has been opposed and has been granted, the registrar shall, unless the court otherwise directs, on payment of the prescribed fee, register the trade mark in part A or part B, as the case may be, of the register as on the date of the lodging of the application for registration.

tration and that date shall, subject to the provisions of section 73, for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the date of the registration. Provided that where the registrar is satisfied that the trade mark has been accepted in error or that, in the special circumstances of the case, the trade mark should not be registered or should be registered subject to conditions or limitations or to additional or different conditions or limitations, he may withdraw the acceptance and proceed as if the application had not been accepted.

(2) On registration of a trade mark, the registrar shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form of the registration thereof sealed with the seal of the trade marks office.

Certain trade marks to be associated so as to be assignable and transmissible as a whole only

38. — (1) Trade marks that are registered as, or that are deemed by virtue of this Act to be, associated trade marks shall only be assignable or transmissible together and not separately, but they shall for all other purposes be deemed to have been registered as separate trade marks.

(2) Where a trade mark that is registered or is the subject of an application for registration in respect of any goods, is identical with another trade mark that is registered or is the subject of an application for registration in the name of the same proprietor in respect of the same goods or description of goods, or so nearly resembles it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion if used by a person other than the proprietor, the registrar may at any time require that the trade marks shall be entered in the register as associated trade marks.

(3) Any decision of the registrar under sub-section (2) shall be subject to appeal to the court.

(4) Where a trade mark and any part or parts thereof are by virtue of sub-section (1) of section 22 registered as separate trade marks in the name of the same proprietor, they shall be deemed to be, and shall be registered as, associated trade marks.

(5) Any association of a trade mark with any other trade mark registered in the name of the same proprietor shall be deemed to be an association with all marks associated with that other trade mark, unless the registrar or the court otherwise decides.

(6) On application made in the prescribed manner by the registered proprietor of two or more trade marks registered as associated trade marks, the registrar may, on payment of the fee prescribed, dissolve the association as regards any of them if he is satisfied that there would be no likelihood of deception or confusion being caused if that trade mark were used by another person in relation to any of the goods in respect of which it is registered, and may amend the register accordingly.

(7) Any decision of the registrar under sub-section (6) shall be subject to appeal to the court.

Use of one associated or substantially identical trade mark equivalent to use of another

39. — (1) Where under the provisions of this Act use of a registered trade mark is required to be proved for any purpose, the registrar or the court, as the case may be, may, if and so far as he or it deems fit, accept proof of the use of an associated registered trade mark or of the trade mark with additions or alterations not substantially affecting its identity, as equivalent to proof of the use required to be proved.

(2) The use of the whole of a registered trade mark shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the use also of any registered trade mark being a part thereof, registered in the name of the same proprietor by virtue of sub-section (1) of section 22.

Limitation of trade mark as to particular colours

40. — (1) A trade mark may be limited in whole or in part to a particular colour or colours, and in case of any application for the registration of a trade mark the fact that the trade mark is so limited shall be taken into consideration by any tribunal in deciding whether it is distinctive or not.

(2) If and so far as a trade mark is registered without limitation of colour, it shall be deemed to be registered for all colours.

Words used as name or description of an article or substance

41. — (1) If a trade mark consists of a word which has become generally recognized by the public as the only practicable name or description for any article or substance for which it is registered and has commonly been so used by persons conducting business in relation to such article or substance (not being use in relation to goods connected in the course of trade with the proprietor or a registered user of the trade mark, or, in the case of a certification mark, goods certified by the proprietor), the registration of such trade mark shall for the purposes of section 33 be deemed to be an entry wrongly remaining on the register for the article or substance in question or goods of the same description.

(2) If a trade mark contains a word to which the circumstances contemplated by sub-section (1) are applicable, the registrar or the court, in deciding whether such trade mark shall remain on the register for the article or substance in question or goods of the same description, may, as a condition of its remaining on the register, require a disclaimer to be entered of any right to the exclusive use of such word in relation to the said article, substance or goods, which disclaimer shall be deemed to have been made under the provisions of section 18.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) shall apply respectively to trade marks consisting of or containing a word which is the only practicable name or description of an article or substance for which such trade mark was registered, if such article or substance was the subject of Letters Patent in the Republic which have expired or lapsed.

Registration in part A of register to be conclusive as to validity after seven years

42. — In all legal proceedings relating to a trade mark registered in part A of the register (including applications under section 33), the original registration of the trade mark in part A of the register shall, after the expiration of seven years from the date of that registration, be taken to be valid in all respects, unless:

- (a) that registration was obtained by fraud; or
- (b) the trade mark offends against the provisions of either section 16 or section 41.

PART VII

Infringement

Right given by registration

43. — No person claiming rights in a trade mark shall be entitled to institute proceedings (hereinafter referred to as proceedings for infringement) to prevent, or recover damages in respect of, the use by any other person of the trade mark or of a mark which so nearly resembles such trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion, unless the first-named trade mark is registered under this Act. Provided that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the rights of any person, at common law, to bring an action against any other person for passing off goods as those of another person.

Infringement

44. — (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section and of sections 45 and 46, the rights acquired by registration of a trade mark shall be deemed to be infringed by:

- (a) unauthorized use as a trade mark upon or in relation to goods, in respect of which the trade mark is registered, of the identical trade mark or of a trade mark so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion; or
- (b) unauthorized use in the course of trade, whether as a trade mark or not, of the identical trade mark or of a trade mark so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion, if such use is in relation to or in connection with goods for which the trade mark is registered and is likely to cause injury or prejudice to the proprietor of the trade mark; or
- (c) in the case of a trade mark upon goods, the alteration, partial removal or partial obliteration of the trade mark; or
- (d) in the case of a trade mark upon goods, the unauthorized application of any other trade mark to the goods; or
- (e) in the case of a trade mark upon goods, the addition of any other matter in writing or otherwise that is likely to cause injury or prejudice to the proprietor of the trade mark.

Provided that in the case of a trade mark registered in part B of the register, no interdict or other relief shall, for purposes of paragraph (a) of this sub-section, be granted if the defendant establishes to the satisfaction of the court that

the use of which the proprietor of the registered trade mark complains is not likely to be taken as indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right either as proprietor or as registered user to use the trade mark.

(2) The right to the use of a trade mark given by registration shall be subject to any conditions or limitations entered in the register, and shall not be deemed to be infringed by the use of any such mark as aforesaid in any mode in respect of or in relation to goods to be sold or otherwise traded in in any place, or in relation to goods to be exported to any market, or in any other circumstances, to which, having regard to any such limitations, the registration does not extend.

(3) The use of a registered trade mark, being one of two or more registered trade marks that are identical or nearly resemble each other, shall in the exercise of the right to the use of that trade mark given by registration, not be deemed to be an infringement of the right so given to the use of any other of those trade marks.

Saving of vested rights

45. — Nothing in this Act shall entitle the proprietor or a registered user of a registered trade mark to interfere with or restrain the use by any person of a trade mark identical with or nearly resembling it in relation to goods in relation to which that person or a predecessor in title of his has continuously used that trade mark from a date anterior:

- (a) to the use of the first-mentioned trade mark in relation to those goods by the proprietor or a predecessor in title of his; or
- (b) to the registration of the first-mentioned trade mark in respect of those goods in the name of the proprietor or a predecessor in title of his,

whichever is the earlier, or to object (on such use being proved) to that person being put on the register for that identical or nearly resembling trade mark in respect of those goods under sub-section (2) of section 17.

Saving of use of name, address or description of goods

46. — No registration of a trade mark shall interfere with:

- (a) any *bona fide* use by a person of his own name or of the name of his place of business, or of the name of any of his predecessors in business, or of the name of any such predecessor's place of business; or
- (b) the use by any person of any *bona fide* description of the character or quality of his goods.

PART VIII

Duration and Renewal of Registration

47. — (1) The registration of a trade mark shall be for a period of ten years, but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of this section. Provided that in the case of a trade mark registered before the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect with the substitution of a period of fourteen years for the said period of ten years.

(2) The registrar shall, on application made by the registered proprietor of a registered trade mark in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period, renew the registration of the trade mark for a period of ten years from the date of expiration of the original registration or of the last renewal of registration, as the case may be, which date is in this section referred to as "the expiration of the last registration". Provided that, in the case of an application made in terms of section 73, the date of the original registration shall, for purposes of this sub-section, be deemed to be the date of lodgment of the application at the trade marks office.

(3) At the prescribed time before the expiration of the last registration of a trade mark, the registrar shall send notice in the prescribed manner to the registered proprietor at his address for service of the date of expiration and the conditions as to payment of fees and otherwise upon which a renewal of registration may be obtained, and, if at the expiration of the time prescribed in that behalf those conditions have not been duly complied with, the registrar may remove the trade mark from the register subject to such conditions, if any, as to its restoration to the register as may be prescribed.

(4) Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee for renewal, it shall, nevertheless, for the purpose of any application for the registration of a trade mark during one year next following the date of the expiration of the last registration, be deemed to be a trade mark that is already on the register. Provided that the foregoing provisions of this sub-section shall not have effect where the registrar is satisfied either:

(a) that there has been no *bona fide* trade use of the trade mark that has been removed during the two years imme-

diately preceding the date of the expiration of the last registration; or

(b) that, notwithstanding any such use, no deception or confusion would be likely to arise from the use of the trade mark that is the subject of the application for registration.

(To be continued)

ITALY

(Translation)

Decree

concerning the temporary protection of industrial property rights at 1 exhibition

(Of 3rd December, 1963)¹⁾

Single Article

Industrial inventions, utility models, designs or models and trade marks relating to objects appearing at the following exhibition:

I° Salone delle macchine per i movimenti di terra e per l'edilizia rurale (Verone, 16th-20th January, 1964)

shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by laws No. 1127 of 29th June, 1939²⁾, No. 1411 of 25th August, 1940³⁾, No. 929 of 21st June, 1942⁴⁾, and No. 514 of 1st July, 1959⁵⁾.

1) Official communication from the Italian Administration.

2) See *Prop.ind.*, 1939, p. 124; 1940, p. 84.

3) *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 196.

4) *Ibid.*, 1942, p. 168.

5) *Ibid.*, 1960, p. 23.

NEWS ITEMS

Calendar of BIRPI Meetings*

Place	Date	Title	Object	Invitations to participate	Observers
Geneva	20-26 May 1964	Administrative Agreement, Working Party	Preparation of the diplo- matic Conference of Stock- holm	Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hun- gary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States of America, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia	—
Bogotá	6-11 July 1964	Latin American Industrial Property Congress	Discussion of industrial property questions of interest to Latin American Countries	All the States of Latin America	All other member States of the Paris Union

* Meetings for which dates have been definitely arranged

STATISTICS

General Statistics of Industrial Property for the year 1962

1st Supplement

The statistics from Ireland and Turkey, which were not included in our general table of statistics published in *Industrial Property*, 1963, on pages 274 to 276, are now reproduced below:

IRELAND

Principal patents applied for	443
Additional patents applied for	4
Total	447
Principal patents granted	1,089
Additional patents granted	26
Total	1,115
Designs deposited	73
Designs registered	66
National trade marks deposited	288
Foreign trade marks deposited	1,345
Total	1,633

National trade marks registered	166
Foreign trade marks registered	737
Total	903

TURKEY

Principal patents applied for	420
Additional patents applied for	4
Total	424
Principal patents granted	410
Additional patents granted	4
Total	414
National trade marks deposited	480
Foreign trade marks deposited	1,150
Total	1,630
National trade marks registered	461
Foreign trade marks registered	1,104
Total	1,565

