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INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Paris Union

Adhesion to the Lisbon Text

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ZAMBIA

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

According to a communication received from the Federal Political Department, the following notes were addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Paris Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

Southern Rhodesia

“The Swiss Embassy presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to send herewith a copy of a letter, dated September 2, 1964¹⁾, addressed to the Head of the Federal Political Department by the Ministry of External Affairs of Southern Rhodesia.

“In this letter, which reached the Department through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Berne, the Government of Southern Rhodesia makes a declaration of continuity relating to the participation of that country in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, and at Lisbon on October 31, 1958.

“The above-mentioned letter also informed the Swiss Government of the adhesion of Southern Rhodesia to the Paris Convention. In application of Article 16 (3) of the said Convention, this adhesion will take effect on April 6, 1965.

“With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, Southern Rhodesia is placed in the Sixth Class, for the purposes of Article 13 (8) and (9) of the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon.”

(Translation)

Zambia

“The Swiss Embassy has the honour to send herewith to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a copy of a letter from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia dated August 26, 1964¹⁾, which was transmitted to the Head of the Federal Political Department through the intermediary of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Berne.

“As the Ministry will note from the above-mentioned letter, it contains declarations of continuity of the Government of Northern Rhodesia relating to the participation, as

from January 1, 1964 — the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland having been dissolved on December 31, 1963 — to October 23, 1964, in respect of Northern Rhodesia and as from October 24, 1964, in respect of the Republic of Zambia in the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, and at Lisbon on October 31, 1958.

“The above-mentioned letter also informed the Swiss Government of the adhesion of the Republic of Zambia to the Paris Convention, which declaration has been confirmed by a communication from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Zambia, addressed to the Head of the Political Department on December 31, 1964. In application of Article 16 (3) of the said Convention, this adhesion will take effect on April 6, 1965.

“With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Union, Zambia is placed in the Sixth Class, for the purposes of Article 13 (8) and (9) of the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon.”

(Translation)

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

“In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department dated March 11, 1965, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in a letter of October 26, 1964, a copy of which is enclosed¹⁾, which reached the Swiss Government on December 3, 1964, has confirmed the membership of his country in the International Union of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property by virtue of a declaration of application previously made in accordance with Article 16^{bis} of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

“In the same letter, the Swiss Government was also informed of the adhesion of Mauritania to the Paris Convention, as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958. In application of Article 16 (3) of the said Convention, this adhesion will take effect on April 11, 1965.

“With regard to its contribution to the expenses of the Bureau of the International Union, this State is placed in the Sixth Class for the purposes of Article 13 (8) and (9) of the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon.”

* * *

These adhesions bring the membership of the Union to 67 countries with effect from April 11, 1965.

¹⁾ Annex omitted. (Ed.)

¹⁾ Annex omitted. (Ed.)

LEGISLATION

*Translation*¹⁾

NETHERLANDS

Patents Act

Act of 7th November 1910, S.²⁾ 313, for regulating the patent law in respect of inventions, as supplemented and amended by Acts of 15th January 1921, S. 15, 15th October 1921, S. 1127, 29th June 1925, S. 308, 9th July 1931, S. 301, 29th November 1935, S. 685, 1st December 1948, S. I.532, 28th June 1956, S. 397, and 30th May 1963, S. 260.

*(Second and Last Part)**

CHAPTER III

Legal consequences of the patent

PART I

Rights and obligations of the patentee

Section 30

(1) Subject to the provisions of sections 31—33, a patent confers upon the patentee the sole right:

- (a) in the pursuit or on behalf of his business to manufacture, put on the market, vend, hire out, supply, or, for any such purpose, to keep in stock or use a product for which the patent has been granted or a product comprising the patented improvement;
- (b) in the pursuit or on behalf of his business to use the patented process or the patented improvement of a process, or, in the pursuit or on behalf of his business, to put on the market, vend, hire out, supply, or, for any such purpose, to keep in stock or use the substance produced by the process or by using that improvement.

(2) If a product or a substance, as mentioned under (a) or (b), has lawfully been put on the market, the acquirer and subsequent holders commit no infringement of the patent if, in the pursuit or on behalf of their business, they vend, hire out, supply or, for any such purpose, keep in stock or use that product.

Section 31

It shall be laid down by Order in Council in what cases means of transport, or objects appertaining to means of transport, which belong abroad but are temporarily on the territory of the Kingdom, or objects which, in connection with an exhibition held in the Kingdom, are in the like situation, shall be left out of account when the question of a patent infringement arises.

¹⁾ This English translation of the Netherlands Patents Act is reprinted by kind permission of the Institute of Netherlands Patent Agents, The Hague.

²⁾ S = *Staatsblad*.

*) See *Industrial Property*, 1965, p. 22.

Section 32

(1) Where a person, in the pursuit or on behalf of his business, was already manufacturing or using, in the Kingdom, the subject of another's application for a patent, or had begun to give effect to his intention of so doing, at the time when that application was filed or, if the applicant enjoys a right of priority under subsection (1) of section 7, at the time when the application conferring the right of priority was filed, that person shall, as prior user, notwithstanding the patent, remain entitled to perform the acts specified in section 30, subsection (1), unless he derived his knowledge from what had already been manufactured or used by the applicant or from the applicant's descriptions, drawings or models.

(2) Provided that person has petitioned the Patent Office within the period stipulated in subsection (4) of section 25, and provided he satisfies the Patent Office that the case envisaged in subsection (1) above obtains, he shall be issued with a certificate by which that case shall be taken to be established unless the contrary be proved. The issue of such a certificate shall be recorded in the public registers of the Patent Office.

(3) A petition for a certificate under the foregoing subsection shall state the grounds on which it is based, give clearly the name and place of residence of the petitioner and be signed by the petitioner or by his representative authorized in writing. The said representative, who must comply with the conditions for admission as prescribed by Order in Council, shall act for the petitioner in all matters arising from the petition, subject to replacement or revocation. If the petitioner does not reside in the European Territory of the Kingdom, he shall elect domicile therein with an authorized representative.

(4) The right conferred under subsection (1) may change ownership only with the business.

Section 33

(1) By a licence the authority is received from the patentee to perform acts which, under section 30, are prohibited to persons other than the patentee. That authority embraces all acts laid down in the aforesaid section and is valid for the entire term of the patent, save where a less comprehensive right is conferred when the licence is granted.

(2) A licence may be created by an agreement, by an accepted testamentary disposition or, pursuant to section 34, by a decision of the Patent Board. A licence created by an agreement or by an accepted testamentary disposition shall be valid in relation to third parties after the title has been entered in the public registers of the Patent Board. Where the title is an agreement, mention shall be made therein of the remuneration to be paid to the patentee if that remuneration consists in a lump-sum payment. If the remuneration does not consist of a lump-sum payment, or if the title is an accepted testamentary disposition, mention shall be made, upon registration, of the amount at which the parties and — in the case of an accepted testamentary disposition — the person seeking the registration, assess the value of the licence, and the Patent Board shall be entitled to have that valuation

sworn by the parties or by the person seeking the registration. The registration shall be subject to an ad valorem fee of 2 per cent; a minimum amount payable shall be prescribed by Order in Council.

(3) Unless otherwise stipulated, a licence may change ownership only with the business.

(4) Where the title to remuneration in respect of a licence changes ownership pursuant to the provision of section 51, subsection (5), or section 53, subsection (5), the new owner of the title shall become entitled to a part of the entire remuneration paid and to be paid for the licence in proportion to the time during which the licence, under normal circumstances, must remain in force. Where the amount still payable by the licensee is insufficient properly to remunerate the new owner of the title, the new owner shall have the right to recover the deficiency from the former owner.

Section 34

(1) After three years have elapsed from the date affixed to his patent pursuant to subsection (1) of section 28, the patentee is bound to grant a licence which is desirable in the interest of industry in the Realm or in the colonies or possessions, or which is desirable for other reasons of public interest.

(2) Where, after three years from the date of the patent, neither the patentee nor another person by virtue of a licence granted to him has in the Kingdom, or in any other State designated by Order in Council, an establishment of industry in operation in which, in good faith, and on a sufficient scale, the product concerned is manufactured or the process or improvement concerned is used, the patentee is bound to grant the licence required for having such an establishment in operation, unless valid reasons are shown to exist for the absence of such an establishment.

(3) The patentee is at all times bound to grant the licence which may be necessary to enable a subsequently patented invention to be used. A person receiving a licence pursuant to this provision is bound to grant a reciprocal licence to the holder of the older patent. A licence granted pursuant to this subsection shall at no time entitle the licensee to use independently the invention to which the licence relates.

(4) Where the patentee refuses to grant the licence requested pursuant to one of the foregoing subsections, the licence shall, upon the petition of the interested party, be granted by the Patent Board, provided the Board considers that grounds exist therefor. To the aforesaid petition the provisions of section 32, subsection (3), and section 27 shall apply, save that the patentee shall take the place of the applicant for a patent. The petition shall be dealt with in first instance by the Division of the Patent Board that dealt with the application which led to the patent under which a licence is sought; that Division shall afford the patentee an opportunity to take cognizance of the petition and shall decide on the petition after having heard, or at least duly summoned the petitioner and the patentee. Every petition within the meaning of this subsection shall be recorded in the public registers of the Patent Board.

(5) The Patent Board's decision shall contain an exact definition of the licence granted, which definition may differ from the contents of the petition. In its decision the Patent Board may require the licensee to deposit a security within a specified term.

(6) At the request of the licensee the Patent Board's decision shall be registered in the public registers of the Patent Office. Where a security is required pursuant to the foregoing subsection, the registration shall not be made until that requirement has been complied with. The licence shall enter into force with effect from that registration, and shall then be valid also in relation to those who have acquired rights to the patent subsequent to the registration of the petition referred to in subsection (4). For the registration a fee shall be payable, the amount of which shall be prescribed by Order in Council.

(7) After a licence has been granted by the Patent Board, the parties may apply to this Board in writing requesting the Office to determine the remuneration to be paid to the patentee. The Patent Board shall comply with that request and its decision shall be binding on the parties. Where the parties do not so apply to the Patent Board and are unable to agree on the amount of the remuneration, the remuneration shall, at the suit of the most diligent party, be determined by a Court of law, which may require the licensee to deposit a security within a specified term, or may uphold or amend the security determined under subsection (5).

Section 34A

(1) Where We deem it to be necessary to the defence of the Realm, We may, by and with the joint advice of Our Minister directly concerned and of Our Minister of Economic Affairs, decree that the State shall have authority to perform itself, or to cause others to perform, the acts, to be exactly defined in Our decree, which the holder of a patent to be indicated by Us is solely entitled to perform pursuant to section 30. The said authority shall remain in force during the whole term of the patent, unless a shorter term be prescribed in Our decree.

(2) Upon the entry into force of Our decree, Our Minister directly concerned shall agree with the patentee on the remuneration to be paid to him by the State. If Our Minister has failed to reach agreement with the patentee within six months from the entry into force of Our decree, subsection (7) of section 34 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, save for the provision as to the deposit of a security.

Section 34B

(1) Without prejudice to the first sentence of subsection (2) of section 33, a licence may be granted by:

- (a) a decision of the Arbitration Committee as referred to in Article 20 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom);
- (b) a decision of the Patent Office pursuant to Article 21 of the said Treaty.

(2) The second, fourth and fifth sentences of subsection (2) of section 33 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a licence

granted pursuant to a final decision under (a) of subsection (1) above.

(3) Subsections (4) and (5) and the first, second and fourth sentences of subsection (6) of section 34 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of a decision under (b) of subsection (1) above. A licence granted pursuant to such a decision shall be governed *mutatis mutandis* by the third sentence of subsection (6) of section 34 and by the last sentence of subsection (7) thereof.

Section 35

(1) On the last day of the month following that in which the patent entered into force, and thenceforth each year on the last day of the month of the date of the patent, beginning with the next year after that date, the patentee is bound to pay fees the amount of which shall be prescribed by Order in Council.

(2) The aforesaid fees, and those payable pursuant to section 12, shall be paid to the Industrial Property Office, which shall issue a receipt. Fees may be paid before the due date.

(3) On fees paid after the due date an additional sum shall be payable, which shall be prescribed by Order in Council.

Section 36

(1) Products for which a patent exists, or which contain an improvement for which a patent exists, shall, if they are put on the market, be clearly provided with a mark showing that a patent exists therefor, and satisfying requirements to be laid down by Order in Council. Where the product is a part of an object, it shall be sufficient for the mark to be affixed to the object. Where the nature of the product precludes the mark from being affixed to the product itself the mark shall be clearly displayed on the package.

(2) The aforesaid shall also apply to substances, insofar as they are covered by a patent for a process or for an improvement of a process.

(3) These provisions shall apply to the patentee, as well as to the licensee and the prior user contemplated in section 32.

PART II

The patent as an item of property

Section 37

(1) The patent and, having regard to the provisions of section 29B, subsection (2), the claim to a patent, pursuant to Chapter I of this Act, shall be assignable in full or joint ownership; they shall pass by hereditary succession.

(2) They shall be regarded, subject to the special provisions of this Act, as objects of movable property.

Section 38

(1) The assignment of a patent, or of the right arising from an application for a patent, shall be effected by a deed wherein the assignor shall declare that he assigns the patent, or the right arising from the patent application, to the

assignee, and wherein the assignee shall declare his acceptance thereof. The said deed shall also state the sum in consideration whereof the patent, or the right arising from the patent application, is assigned, if that sum consists in a lump-sum payment. Where that sum does not consist in a lump-sum payment, or in the case of hereditary succession, the deed shall state the amount at which the parties or — in the case of hereditary succession — the person seeking the registration, assess the value of the patent or of the right arising from the patent application, and the Patent Board shall be entitled to have that valuation sworn by the parties or by the person seeking the registration. For the registration an *ad valorem* fee of 2 per cent shall be payable; a minimum amount payable shall be prescribed by Order in Council.

(2) Any reservation to which the assignment is subject shall be defined in the deed; in the absence of reservations the assignment shall be deemed to be absolute.

(3) The assignment shall take effect in relation to third parties only upon registration in the appropriate register of the Patent Board. Both parties shall have equal competence to cause the registration to be made.

Section 39

(1) Where the title to the patent vests in several persons jointly, the relationship between them shall be governed by what they have agreed among themselves.

(2) Where no agreement exists, or where the agreement does not state otherwise, each title-holder shall have authority to perform the acts specified in section 30 and, pursuant to section 43—45, to proceed against such acts performed without authority, but the title-holders may grant a licence only by common consent.

(3) The fees mentioned in section 35 shall be payable by each title-holder severally.

Section 40

(1) A lien on a patent shall be established by a deed, entered in the public registers of the Patent Board. It shall be valid only if the sum for which it is granted is stated in the deed, and shall remain in force even if the patent is alienated.

(2) The lienor is bound, in a signed declaration to be submitted to the Patent Board for registration, to elect domicile at The Hague, in default of which the Industrial Property Office shall be taken to be the domicile of election.

(3) Conditions of the lien, relating to licences to be granted after registration, shall take effect, also in regard to third parties, from the moment of their registration in the public registers of the Patent Board. Conditions relating to remuneration for licences which, at the moment of registration, had already been granted, shall take effect in regard to the licensee after service of a writ upon the licensee.

(4) Deeds from which it appears that the lien has ceased to exist, or has ceased to have effect, shall be entered in the public registers of the Patent Board.

Section 41

(1) In the case of attachment of a patent, the official record of the attachment shall be registered in the public registers of the Patent Board.

(2) After registration, the patentee against whom the attachment has been levied shall not alienate or encumber the attachment patent, nor grant licences thereunder; rights established after that registration cannot be invoked against the attachor. Licence fees not paid prior to the said registration shall, after service of a writ on the licensee, be automatically included in the attachment. Where the attachment is levied to preserve title, the said fees shall, after the court has finally confirmed the attachment, be paid to the attachor for apportionment with the proceeds of the patent to the creditors in order of precedence.

(3) Upon discharge of the attachment the title showing proof of discharge shall be entered in the public registers of the Patent Board. Where the attachment was levied to preserve title, sections 770 e to 770 g of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering*) shall apply, with the proviso that the provisions of section 770 g which relate to the Registrar of Mortgages shall apply in respect of the Patent Office.

Section 42

(1) The sale of a pledged or of an attached patent shall be held in public, in the presence of a notary public.

(2) The creditor who prosecutes the sale is bound to serve notice of the day of the sale, at least thirty days in advance, on all lienors or judgment creditors then registered, at their elected domiciles.

(3) The title showing the completion of the sale shall be entered in the public registers of the Patent Board.

(4) Provided the sale has been effected pursuant to subsections (1) and (2), the purchaser may claim disencumbrment of the patent from charges in excess of the purchase price, having regard to the provisions of sections 1256 to 1263 inclusive of the Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) and sections 551 to 562 inclusive of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering*), for which purpose the liens shall be regarded as mortgages and the Patent Board registers as mortgage registers.

PART III

Enforcement of the patent

Section 43

(1) A person who consciously, and without authority, performs one of the acts specified in subsection (1) of section 30, shall be liable to pay damages.

(2) A person shall in any event be deemed to have acted consciously if he has committed the infringement after the expiry of 30 days from the service of a writ drawing his attention to the conflict between his acts and the patent.

(3) In a judgment for damages the court may also determine the indemnity to be paid by the infringer if, within one

year after the judgment has become final, he repeats the acts for which the judgment was obtained against him.

(4) Where, pursuant to this section, damages are claimed for acts infringing the right of the holder of a patent granted in respect of a process for producing a new substance, or in respect of an improvement of such a process, it shall be assumed, unless the defendant can show the contrary, that the said substance has been made by the patented process or by using the patented improvement.

(5) A legal action within the meaning of this section may, instead of by the patentee, be brought by a licensee or by a lienor where the patentee, after being notified by the licensee or lienor, by means of a writ, of an act in conflict with the patent, allows two months to elapse without legally opposing that act.

Section 43A

A person who, in the period between the laying open to public inspection under section 22C of the application on which a patent was granted, and the publication mentioned in section 25, has performed acts as specified in section 30 after thirty days have elapsed since the issue of a writ which, giving an exact indication of the subject of the application for patent, stated that the said acts bear upon the subject of the patent application, shall, after the grant of that patent, be bound to pay the patentee a reasonable compensation.

Section 44

(1) An action to recover damages, within the meaning of section 43, may also be founded on acts performed before the date of the patent, as referred to in section 28, subsection (1), but after the publication, pursuant to section 25, of the application which led to the patent.

(2) A writ, as contemplated in subsection (2) of section 43, may be issued at the instigation of a person whose application for a patent has been published pursuant to section 25, but on whose application no final decision has as yet been made.

Section 44A

(1) Anyone who fails to fulfil the obligations imposed under section 29B, subsection (2), and section 29C, subsection (1), shall be liable to detention for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding six thousand guilders.

(2) The offence contemplated in this section shall be regarded as a misdemeanour.

Section 45

(1) Anyone who wilfully infringes the right of a patentee by performing one of the acts mentioned in section 30, subsection (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding fifteen hundred guilders.

(2) If, at the time when a person commits the offence, five years have not yet elapsed since his irrevocable conviction for a similar offence, the maximum penalties specified in the foregoing subsection shall be doubled.

(3) In passing sentence, the presiding judge may direct that his judgment be made public.

(4) Where objects have been declared forfeit, the persons holding rights in the patent may apply for those objects to be delivered up to them, provided their claim to that effect is filed with the Court Registrar within eight days of the judgment becoming final.

(5) The offences contemplated in this section shall be regarded as felonies.

Section 46

(1) A patentee, licensee or prior user who puts a product or substance on the market without regard to the provisions of section 36 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred guilders.

(2) A person who uses words or signs in connection with any merchandise in a way that, at variance with the truth, can establish the impression either that protection has been granted or applied for in respect of that merchandise or that protection has been granted or applied for in the Netherlands, shall be liable to detention for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifteen hundred guilders.

(3) A person who sells, offers for sale, supplies, holds in stock for selling, or imports into the European Territory of the Kingdom any merchandise in connection with which words or signs have been used in a way that, at variance with the truth, can establish the impression either that protection has been granted or applied for in respect of that merchandise, or that protection has been granted or applied for in the Netherlands, shall be liable to the same penalties as specified in the foregoing subsection.

(4) The offences made punishable under this section shall be regarded as misdemeanours. In respect of the offences specified in subsections (2) and (3), subsections (2) and (3) of section 45 shall apply.

CHAPTER IV

Term of the patent — Expropriation Claiming of ownership

Section 47

(1) Subject to the provisions of the following sections, the patent shall remain in force until the expiry of a term of twenty years counting from the first day of the month following that in which the application resulting in the patent was filed. If this term expires before a term of ten years has elapsed counting from the first day of the month following that of the date of the patent, the patent shall remain in force until the expiry of the term last mentioned.

(2) In regard to the term of a patent granted on a new application as referred to in section 8A:

- (a) the term of twenty years shall count from the first day of the month following that in which the original application mentioned in section 8A was filed;
- (b) the term of ten years shall count from the first day of the month following that of the date of the patent

granted on the original application mentioned in section 8A, or following that in which it was irrevocably established that no patent would be granted on the original application.

Section 48

(1) A patent shall lapse upon its surrender by the patentee.

(2) The surrender shall be executed by a deed, registered in the public registers of the Patent Board and announced in the Journal referred to in section 25. The registration shall not be made as long as there are persons who, by virtue of documents entered in the said registers, have acquired rights in the patent or licences thereunder, or have instituted legal proceedings concerning the patent, and who have not consented to the surrender.

Section 49

(1) A patent shall lapse *ipso jure* if, within six calendar months from the due date specified in sections 12 and 35, the fees stated therein have not been paid. The lapse shall be entered in the public registers of the Patent Board and announced in the Journal referred to in section 25.

(2) Section 22D, subsection (3), shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 50

(Rescinded by Amendment of 28-6-1956.)

Section 51

(1) A patent shall be declared null and void in so far as:

- (a) it should not have been granted according to the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, or
- (b) it conflicts with another patent granted to a person who was entitled thereto under the provisions of Chapter I.

(2) The right to bring an action for nullity shall, under (a), be open to anyone, and under (b) to the holder of the lawfully granted patent, to the licensee and to the lienor.

(3) The writ of summons shall, within eight days from its issue, be registered in the public registers of the Patent Board. In default of registration within the proper term the plaintiff shall be bound to make good the damage suffered by those who, in good faith, have acquired after that term, and before the registration, rights affected by the nullification.

(4) Subject to the special provisions hereinafter specified, the nullity of a patent shall deprive that patent, and the rights deriving therefrom, of all further legal effect, and the consequence of partial nullification shall be to restrict the legal effect of the patent to the part remaining thereof.

(5) Where a patent is declared null and void on the ground that it conflicts with another patent, licences obtained in good faith before the registration of the writ of summons shall retain their validity vis-à-vis the subsisting patent, but the holder of that patent shall be entitled, pursuant to section 33, subsection (4), to receive the royalties payable on the licences. The holder of the annulled patent who filed his patent application in good faith, or who, in good faith, ob-

tained the patent from a prior holder before the registration of the writ of summons, shall in the above case remain entitled, notwithstanding the subsisting patent, to work the invention to the extent laid down in section 32.

(6) Where a main patent is declared null and void, the patents of addition shall remain in force unless they too are declared null and void. They shall thenceforth be regarded as ordinary patents, save that they shall be deemed to bear the date of the main patent.

(7) As soon as a final decision on a nullity suit has become definitive, or the suit has lapsed, an entry shall be made accordingly in the public registers of the Patent Board upon application by the most diligent party. A final and conclusive nullification shall be announced in the Journal referred to in section 25.

Section 52

A patent, and the rights accruing from an application for a patent, may be expropriated in accordance with the provisions of the General Act referred to in section 165 of the Constitution.

Section 53

(1) An action claiming title to the whole or part of a patent or claiming joint ownership in a patent, may be brought in so far as the patent has been granted to a person who, under section 1, in conjunction with sections 6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 10 or 11, was not entitled, or not exclusively entitled thereto.

(2) The right of action to claim title shall vest in whosoever is entitled to the patent pursuant to the sections specified in the foregoing subsection.

(3) The writ of summons shall be registered in the public registers of the Patent Board.

(4) A patentee who filed his application in good faith or who, in good faith, acquired the patent from a former holder before the registration of the writ of summons, shall remain entitled vis-à-vis the new patentee to work the invention to the extent laid down in section 32.

(5) Licences acquired in good faith before the registration shall retain their validity vis-à-vis the new patentee who, pursuant to the provisions of section 33, subsection (4), shall become entitled to the royalties payable on the licences.

(6) The provisions of subsections (4) and (5) shall not apply where a person who has succeeded in an action claiming title to a patent had already established his claims by filing his own application for a patent or by lodging a statement of opposition, and where the writ initiating the action to claim title was registered in the public registers of the Patent Board within three months from the grant of the patent.

(7) Liens established by a former patentee shall only be valid vis-à-vis the new patentee if they were acquired in good faith and established before the registration of the writ of summons. They shall never be valid vis-à-vis the new patentee in the case contemplated in the foregoing subsection.

(8) Where an action claiming title to a main patent succeeds, the patents of addition shall continue to belong to the former holder of the main patent, unless otherwise directed by the Court. Where the patents of addition do not change ownership with the main patent, they shall thenceforth be regarded as ordinary patents, save that they shall be deemed to bear the date of the main patent.

(9) The right of action under this section shall be statute-barred by the expiration of five years from the date of the patent; nevertheless, a person who knew, or should have known, when acquiring the patent that he or the assignor of the patent had no right thereto, shall not be entitled to plead statutory limitation. Section 2013 of the Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek*) shall apply to the said statutory limitation.

(10) As soon as a final judgment on an action claiming title has become definitive or the suit has lapsed, an entry shall be made accordingly in the public registers of the Patent Board upon application by the most diligent party.

CHAPTER V

The hearing of patent disputes before the courts

Section 54

(1) In the first instance the Hague District Court (*Arrondissementsrechtbank*) shall exercise sole jurisdiction in all nullity suits or actions to claim title within the meaning of sections 51 and 53, and in all suits for determining remuneration within the meaning of section 34, subsection (7), section 34A, subsection (2), or section 34B, subsection (3).

(2) In other respects the ordinary provisions governing the administration of justice shall apply, save that litigation concerning a patent acquired by the State under sections 29A to 29F inclusive shall be instituted by a petition presented to the Court and formally served on the respondent; the Court shall decide on the petition after hearing the parties in chambers, or at least after summoning them to appear.

Section 55

(1) A person whose request to the Patent Office for the registration of a document, other than an application for a patent, has been refused may present a petition to the Court specified in the foregoing section, as also may a person who feels aggrieved by the registration of a document, other than an application for a patent.

(2) After hearing the petitioner, the President of the Patent Board or his representative, and, where it deems necessary, other interested persons, the Court may direct that the registration be made or, in the second case, declare the registration to be void, wholly or in part, which declaration shall be entered in the register.

(3) The Court order setting down the hearing shall be served by the Court Registrar, by registered post, on such persons as may be directed by the Court. The persons summoned may be represented by a special representative but the Court may require appearance in person. The submissions of all persons appearing shall be entered in the Court record.

In default of appearance, even of all persons summoned, the Court may give a decision without a hearing.

(4) The petitioner, the President of the Patent Board and the interested persons summoned may appeal from a decision as aforesaid within fourteen days thereof. The appeal may be lodged immediately.

Section 56

(1) All disputes other than those contemplated in the last two foregoing sections shall come before the Court with jurisdiction to hear them pursuant to the general rules governing the administration of justice.

(2) Legal actions based on the provisions of section 10, subsection (2), shall be deemed to be legal actions relating to a contract of employment.

(3) Where the Court considers that the decision on a dispute may be affected by a legal action that has been or might be commenced under section 51 or section 53, it may adjourn the hearing of the dispute at issue for a specified period or *sine die*.

Section 57

(1) The Patent Board shall be bound to furnish the Court with all information and technical advice which the Court may require for giving judgment on patent actions submitted to its jurisdiction.

(2) The advice furnished by the Patent Board pursuant to the foregoing subsection shall have the same force as if it had originated from experts within the meaning of sections 222 to 236 inclusive of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering*).

Section 57A

A separate copy of all judicial pronouncements in matters of patent law shall, within one month and free of charge, be furnished by the Registrar of the Court concerned to the Patent Board.

CHAPTER VI

Applicability of this Act to the colonies and possessions overseas

Section 58

This Act shall extend equally to the colonies and overseas possessions of the Netherlands, save as specially provided in this Chapter.

Section 59

(1) Applications for patent by residents of a colony or overseas possession of the Netherlands may be filed with the Sub-office for Industrial Property competent for that colony or possession.

(2) For the purposes of section 6 the date on which the application was filed with the Sub-office shall count as the date of its filing with the Patent Office.

(3) Section 21 shall apply, save that the fee payable pursuant to the said section shall be paid to the Sub-office.

Section 60

The Sub-office shall give effect to section 22, save that mention shall be made in the application of the date of its filing with the Sub-office.

Section 61

(1) Immediately after registration, the Sub-office shall forward to the Patent Office the application with its supporting specification, drawings and models (together with a copy of the issued receipt), unless it considers that one of these documents does not comply with the formal requirements prescribed by law.

(2) In that case the Sub-office shall notify the applicant in writing of the defects which it considers are contained in the application, and shall invite the applicant to remedy the defects within a specified term. After the expiry of that term, the Sub-office shall forward to the Patent Office, without delay and irrespective of whether the aforesaid invitation has been answered, the documents filed by the applicant, together with a copy of the receipt issued to him.

Section 62

(1) Upon receipt of the application at the Patent Office the date mentioned therein on which the application was filed with the Sub-office shall be amended, in a manner to be prescribed by Order in Council, by taking into account the difference in time between the seat of the Patent Office and that of the Sub-office, and the result thereof shall be marked on the application.

(2) The application shall then be entered in a register under a consecutive number, after which it shall be treated like any other application.

Section 63

(1) Statements of appeal under sections 24A and 27, statements of opposition and petitions under section 25, subsections (4) and (5), and petitions under section 32, subsection (3), and section 34, subsection (4), may be lodged by residents of a colony or overseas possession of the Netherlands with the Sub-office for Industrial Property in the colony or possession in which they reside.

(2) The Sub-office shall immediately notify the Patent Office by telegraph of the filing of any statement of opposition or appeal, and shall forward to the Patent Office the statement so filed.

Section 64

The procedure and organisation of the Sub-offices within the meaning of this Chapter shall, for the purposes of implementing this Act, be regulated by Order in Council.

CHAPTER VII

Enacting and final provisions

Sections 65—67

(Contain amendments to other Acts.)

Section 68

(Rescinded by Amendment of 28-6-1956.)

Section 69

This Act may be cited as the "Patents Act" (*Octrooiwet*), but in so doing the year and the number of the Official Journal (*Staatsblad*) in which it was published shall be added.

Section 70

The entry into force of this Act shall have the effect of repealing the Acts of 25th January, 1817 (*Staatsblad* no. 6) and of 15th July, 1869 (*Staatsblad* no. 126).

Section 71

This Act shall enter into force on a date to be stipulated by Us. *)

Transitional provisions

included in the Act of 30th May 1963, S. 360, to amend the Patents Act

Section II

Patents granted before the date when the present Act enters into force shall continue to be governed by the Patents Act as worded up to that date (*Staatsblad* 1910, 313).

Section III

Applications for patent still pending on the date when the present Act enters into force, in respect of which the Patent Office has notified the applicant before that date that, pursuant to subsection(4) of section 23 of the Patents Act, the examiner has reported his findings to the Patent Office, and the patents granted upon those applications, shall continue to be governed by the Patents Act as worded up to that date.

Section IV

(1) Applications for patent still pending on the date when the present Act enters into force, other than those mentioned in section III and excluding those mentioned in Part III of Chapter II, and the patents granted on the aforesaid applications, shall be governed by the Patents Act as worded after the said date, with the exception of section 20, subsection (3), and section 22A, subsections (3) and (5), provided that:

- (a) the notice and laying open to public inspection required in section 22C of the Patents Act, in so far as the term stipulated therefor has expired at the date when the present Act enters into force, shall be effected as soon as possible after that date;
- (b) the notice and laying open to public inspection required in section 22C of the Patents Act, where they relate to an application for a patent of addition under section 12 and where section III applies to the application for the relevant main patent, shall not be effected until after the latter application has been published or withdrawn, or the decision not to publish that application has become final;

- (c) a notification of objections raised against an application, which has been served pursuant to section 23 of the Patents Act before the date on which the present Act enters into force, shall count as a notification under section 22 I, subsection (5), of the Patents Act relating to the examination, and shall be laid open to public inspection together with the application;
- (d) the documents relating to the prosecution of an application which took place subsequent to a notification under (c) above before the date on which the present Act enters into force, shall be added to the application laid open to public inspection only at the request of the applicant;
- (e) the fee mentioned in section 22D of the Patents Act shall first be payable on whichever of the due dates of those stipulated in the said section is the first following the laying open of an application to public inspection, and no additional sum as referred to in that section shall be payable if payment is made after that due date;
- (f) the period specified in subsection (1) of section 22K of the Patents Act shall be extended up to two years from the date on which the application was laid open to public inspection where that application was filed more than five years before that date;
- (g) if the term mentioned in the first sentence of subsection (1) of section 47 of the Patents Act expires before a term of eighteen years has elapsed counting from the first day of the month following that in which the application that led to the patents was laid open to public inspection pursuant to section 22C or section 25, subsection (3), it shall be extended until the expiry of the term last mentioned.

(2) Applications for patent under Part III of Chapter II of the Patents Act, other than those mentioned in section III, which are still pending on the date when the present Act enters into force, and the patents granted thereon, shall be governed by the Patents Act as worded after that date, provided that:

- (a) a notification of objections raised against an application, which was served pursuant to section 23 of the Patents Act before the date on which this Act enters into force, shall count as a notification under section 22I, subsection (5), of the Patents Act relating to the examination;
- (b) the fee mentioned in section 22D of the Patents Act shall first be payable on whichever of the due dates of those mentioned in the said section is the first to follow after one year has elapsed since the entry into force of the present Act;
- (c) the term mentioned in subsection (1) of section 22K of the Patents Act shall be extended up to three years after the entry into force of the present Act if the application was filed more than four years before the said entry into force;
- (d) the term mentioned in subsection (1) of section 47 of the Patents Act shall be nineteen years and shall begin on the first day of the month following that in which the present Act enters into force.

*) 1st June, 1912.

(3) Decisions relating to applications for patent under subsection (1) or (2) above which were given pursuant to section 8A of the Patents Act before the date on which the present Act enters into force, shall cease to be valid in so far as they have not yet led to the filing of a new application within the meaning of that Section.

(4) A new application under section 8A of the Patents Act, to which subsection (1) or subsection (2) applies, shall, if the said subsections do not apply to the original application, lapse where a petition under section 22J of the Patents Act has not been filed within two years after the application was laid open to public inspection or within three years after the entry into force of the present Act. Section 22K, subsection (2) of the Patents Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(5) If a term within the meaning of subsection (4) should expire before a period of seven years has elapsed since the filing of the original application, it shall be extended until the latter period has elapsed.

Section V

This Act shall enter into force on a day to be determined by Us. *)

GENERAL STUDIES

Transformation of a Trademark into a Generic Term

By Stephen P. LADAS, New York

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Austria

Dr. Wilhelm KISS-HORVATH, Vienna

<p style="text-align: center;">REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS</p>

**International Federation of Patent Agents
(FICPI)
General Assembly**

(Montreux, October 9 and 10, 1964)

The International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI) held its General Assembly at Montreux on October 9 and 10, 1964, preceded, on October 8, 1964, by a meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Translation)

The General Assembly was attended by members of the Federation from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Netherlands, Republic of South Africa, Spain, United States of America, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

A number of much-appreciated entertainments took place during the meeting. Among other, we would mention a visit to the Swiss National Exhibition at Lausanne, an excursion to Gruyères and the closing banquet at the Château de Chillon.

The work of the Assembly was mainly devoted to legal questions of general interest. Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, addressed the Assembly on the development of the protection of industrial property in the various parts of the world. Mr. J. B. van Bentham spoke on the experience of the *Octrooiraad* in the application of the new Dutch Law on patents and Mr. Curell-Suñol presented a report on the characteristics of the Spanish legislation on patents and models.

Furthermore, the following subjects, introduced by "rapporteurs", were also considered:

"The protection of pharmaceutical products".

"The protection of service marks".

"The Draft International Classification of Industrial Designs".

(Mr. René Jourdain was the Rapporteur for these three questions.)

"The introduction of a common deposit in the legislation on patents in the Scandinavian countries".

(Rapporteurs: Messrs. P. O. Langballe and Harry Onn.)

"The Rome Treaty and the exercise of the profession of patent agent".

(Rapporteur: Mr. Casimir Massalski.)

After detailed discussions on the above problems, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

Service Marks

The General Assembly of FICPI,

Recalls the recommendation adopted by the Rome Congress in 1960 urging the countries of the Union to take legislative steps to provide for the registration of service marks, their protection being an obligation under the provisions of the Lisbon text;

After a study of the legislative situation in the principal countries, notes that too many such countries have not amended their legislation accordingly;

Urgently requests,

The countries of the Union which do not have national laws providing for the registration of service marks, to hasten the legislative measures necessary to protect, clearly and effectively, service marks by means of registration.

Protection of Pharmaceutical Products

The General Assembly of FICPI,

In view of the recommendation adopted at the Rome Congress in 1960 on the harmonization of national legislation for the protection of pharmaceutical products —

the Inter-governmental draft projects (Council of Europe, Model Law etc.) providing for the patentability of pharmaceutical products;

Recommends that,

The countries which so far refuse protection to pharmaceutical products or even processes for certain of these countries, reconsider the question objectively with a view to providing effective protection in this field, it being understood that public interest should be protected from any abuse of monopoly.

The Rome Treaty and the Exercise of the Profession of Patent Agent

The General Assembly of FICPI,

Considering that the Rome Treaty which established the European Economic Community in 1957, provides in its Articles 52 to 66, for the right to free establishment within

the EEC including freedom of services, subject to possible exceptions for certain professions;

Considering that this question has already been the subject, as far as the patent agents' profession is concerned, of several unanimous resolutions:

— *on November 30, 1959, in Paris by the representatives of patent agents of the six Countries of EEC;*

— *on May 7, 1960, by the Rome Congress of the FICPI;*

— *on February 29, 1964, at The Hague by the Executive Committee of the Union of European Patent Agents;*

Considering that all members of the FICPI are interested in having this question resolved as soon as possible in the interest of the public, the States and themselves;

Recommends:

That the profession of patent agent be, in application of Article 55 (2), 56 (1) and 66, exempted from the application of the provisions of the First Part, Title III, Chapters II and III of the Rome Treaty;

That the competent EEC bodies agree to invite, as observers, delegates from the FICPI.

XXth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce

(New Delhi, February 6 to 13, 1965)

(Translation)

The International Chamber of Commerce held its XXth Congress in New Delhi from February 6 to 13, 1965. The Congress, which was excellently organised, was attended by approximately 900 participants from 45 countries, for the most part representatives of the industrial and commercial world. The theme chosen for the Congress was "World Progress Through Partnership". At the opening of the Congress, distinguished addresses were given by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, and by other speakers.

During the Congress, two meetings dealt with problems connected with industrial property. The first was that of Committee Seven which was devoted to the "Development of a System of Law Adapted to the Needs of Trade and Industry". This Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Shawcross (United Kingdom), discussed, among other subjects, the role that adequate legislation on patents and trademarks can play in such development.

Later, a Discussion Group specially considered the "Modernization of Legislation Relating to Patents, Trademarks, 'Know-How' and other Industrial Property Rights". This group, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. P. Ladas (United States), dealt, in particular, with the problems of the "Industrial Property and Technological Needs of the Developing Countries" and the "Improvement of the System of Patent, Trademark and Know-How Licensing". Introductions to the first subject were given by Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, Mr. G. Finnis, President of the International Patent Institute, and by Mr. F. Gillies (United Kingdom), Manager of the Patents, Licensing & Trade Marks

Branch of British Petroleum Co. Ltd.; the second subject was introduced by Mr. Motoji Kuno (Japan), Director of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd., and by Mr. J. G. Engi (Switzerland), Chairman of the Board, Lonza S. A.

A general discussion followed these introductions, in which Mr. Verdasco Garcia (Spain) and Mr. C. M. R. Davidson (Netherlands), among others, took part.

The Congress finally adopted a number of conclusions; we reproduce below No. 7 concerning law and patents:

“Economic growth requires legislative and judicial systems adapted to commercial needs, providing protection for proprietary rights, promoting stability and ensuring recognition of the principles of international law. In order to encourage investment in research and invention, property rights in patents, trademarks and know-how should be safeguarded by sound and non discriminating patent laws. Governments of all countries should give favourable consideration to the signing and ratifying of international conventions intended to afford greater security in matters of trade and investment or more uniformity in the laws affecting them. Every effort should be made to extend the practice of arbitration, both nationally and internationally, and, in educational partnership, the more developed countries should assist in training lawyers in those countries whose legal systems are less advanced.”

BOOK REVIEWS

Books Received

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- CASAS SANZ DE SANTAMARIA (Andres). *Patente de Invención (La)*. Bogotá, Universidad Javeriana, 1963. - 23,5 cm., 176 p. - Thesis.
- DALEWSKI (Jan) and WALEWSKI (Waclaw). *Ustawodawstwo Wynalazcze P. R. L. Varsovie, Polskie Towarzystwo Ekonomiczne, 1963/1964*. - 28,5 cm., 185 p.
- ECKSTROM (Lawrence J.). *Licensing in Domestic and Foreign Operations*. Essex, Foreign Operations Service, 1964. - 28 cm., [XXXI]-644-364-32 p.
- UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. *Celebration of the American Patent System*. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1962. - 26 cm., V-231 p. — 125th Anniversary of the United States Patent Act of 1836.
- FEDERACIÓN INTERAMERICANA DE LA INDUSTRIA QUIMICO-FARMACEUTICA Y SUS REPRESENTANTES (FIFARMA). *Memorias de la Segunda Conferencia Interamericana de la Industria Quimico-Farmaceutica* (Rio de Janeiro, Agosto 19 a Agosto 25 1963). Rio de Janeiro, FIFARMA, 1963. - 24 cm., 175 p.
- FLEISHCHITZ (E. A.). *Patentnoe Zakonodatel'stvo Zarubechnykh Stran*. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo «Progress», 1964. - 20 cm., t. I: 680 p., t. II: 806 p.
- INDUSTRIE PHARMACEUTIQUE DE RECHERCHE. *Position adopted by Swiss Pharmaceutical Firms engaged in research towards current tendencies affecting industrial property rights and related matters (The)*. Bienne, Service d'Information de l'IPR, 1964. - 21 cm., 72 p.
- JANJIC (Miodrag). *Prinudna licenca u materiji patenata u uporednom i medunarodnom pravu*. Belgrad, Institut za uporedno pravo, 1962. - 22 cm., 170 p.
- JAPAN. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. *How Japan Protects Your Industrial Design*. Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1963. - 23,5 cm., [IV]-16 p.
- LADAS (Stephen P.). *Propiedad Industrial y Desarrollo Económico*. Bogotá, Brigard & Hurrutia, 1963. - 27 cm., 11 p.
- LAPTEV (V. V.). *Pravovoe Polozhenie Gosudarstvennykh Promyshchlenykh Predpriatii v SSSR*. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1963. - 20 cm., 288 p.
- PAULA PEREZ (Francisco de), COPETE LIZARRALDE (Alavaro) and VELEZ GARCIA (Jorge). *Problema Industrial (Un). Patentes en la Industria farmaceutica. Aspectos economicos de la Industria farmaceutica*. Bogotá, Grafico Editores, 1963. - 24 cm., 96 p.
- RONDÓN DE SANSÓ (Hildegart). *Vulgarización de la Marca (La)*. Caracas, Dirección general de Estadística, 1964. - 20 cm., 43 p.
- SCHADE (Hans). *Patents at a Glance - A Survey of Substantive Law and Formalities in 45 Countries*. Munich, C. Heymanns, 1964. - 21 cm., 42 p.
- SCHEER (H.). *International Patent, Design and Trademark Law*. Cologne, H. Scheer, 1964. - 21,5 cm., 536 p.
- SCHLUEP (Walter R.). *Markenrecht als subjektives Recht (Das)*. Basle, Vg. f. Recht u. Gesellschaft, 1964. - 22,5 cm., LIV-379 p. — Studien zum Immaterialgüterrecht, Vol. 5.
- SCHRICKER (Helmut). *Wirtschaftliche Tätigkeit der öffentlichen Hand und unlauterer Wettbewerb*. Munich, C. Heymanns, 1964. - 21 cm., 232 p.
- SECRETAN (Huhert). *Protection des dessins et modèles industriels et des œuvres d'art appliqué aux Etats-Unis et en Suisse (La). Etude de droit comparé*. Genève, Editions Médecine et Hygiène, 1964. - 23 cm., 182 p. — Thesis.
- STYRET FOR DET INDUSTRIELLE RETTSVERN. *Patentstyret, 50 år*. Oslo, Styret for det industrielle Rettsvern, 1961. - 25 cm., 311 + 44 p.
- TORKANOVSKII (E. P.). *Sovetskoe Zakonodatel'stvo ob Izobretatel'stve i Ratsionalizatsii*. [S. l.] Kuib'shevskoe Knizhnooe Izdatel'stvo, 1964. - 20 cm., 228 p.
- WALLESER (Fritz). *Patentfähigkeit als rechtsteleologisches Problem (Die)*. Berne, Stämpfli, 1963. - 23 cm., IV-163 p. — Abhandlungen zum schweizerischen Recht, Heft 356.
- ZOMORRODI (Azim). *Législation et organisation de la protection des végétaux et quarantaine*. Bordeaux, Ed. Centre universitaire de polycopiage, 1961. - 27 cm., 173 p.

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
March 11 and 12, 1965 Geneva	Advisory Group of the International Committee of Novelty-Examining Patent Offices	Industrial property statistics; index of parallel patents	Austria, Canada, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Japan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	International Patent Institute, Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)
March 15 to 19, 1965 Geneva (Headquarters of ILO)	Committee of Experts on Inventors' Certificates	To study the problem of inventors' certificates in relation to the Paris Convention	All Member States of the Paris Union	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Nations, Council of Europe, International Patent Institute, Organization of American States, Inter-American Association of Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Chamber of Commerce, International Federation of Patent Agents
March 22 to April 2, 1965 Geneva (Headquarters of ILO)	Committee of Experts on the Administrative Structure of International Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	To study a draft Convention on administrative structure	All Member States of the Paris and Berne Unions	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Nations, International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, Council of Europe, International Patent Institute, Organization of American States, Inter-American Association of Industrial Property, International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Bureau for Mechanical Reproduction, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, International Federation of Patent Agents, International Literary and Artistic Association
May 4 to 7, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Experts for the Classification of Goods and Services	To bring up to date the international classification	All Member States of the Nice Union	
May 18, 1965 Geneva (Headquarters of ILO)	Constitution of the Intergovernmental Committee (Neighbouring Rights). Meeting convened jointly with ILO and Unesco	Application of Article 32 (1), (2) and (3) of the Rome Convention	Czechoslovakia, Congo (Brazzaville), Ecuador, Mexico, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
July 5 to 14, 1965 Geneva	Committee of Governmental Experts preparatory to the Revision Conference of Stockholm (Copyright)	Examination of the amendments proposed by the Swedish/BIRPI Study Group for the revision of the Berne Convention	All Member States of the Berne Union	Certain Non-Member States of the Berne Union, Interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
September 28 to October 1, 1965 Geneva	Interunion Coordination Committee (3 rd Session)	Program and budget of BIRPI	Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union; United Nations

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
September 29 to October 1, 1965 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (1 st Session)	Program and activities of the International Bureau of the Paris Union	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union; United Nations

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Paris	March 1 to 6, 1965	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)	Federal Bureaux, Legislative Committee and Confederal Council
Strasbourg	April 5 to 9, 1965	Council of Europe	Committee of Experts on Patents
Caracas	May 4 to 6, 1965	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI)	Administrative Council
Namur	May 23 to 27, 1965	International League Against Unfair Competition	Congress
Stockholm	August 23 to 28, 1965	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Congress
London	August 31 to September 10, 1965	Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)	Fifth Annual Meeting
Tokyo	April 11 to 16, 1966	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Congress