

Industrial Property

Monthly Review of the United International Bureaux
for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)
Geneva

4th Year

No. 11

November 1965

Contents

	Pages
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS	
Paris Union. Adhesion.	
Malawi	239
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	239
Paris Union. Selection of Class. Republic of the Philippines	239
Interunion Coordination Committee. Third Session (Geneva, September 28 to October 1, 1965). Report	239
Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property. First Session (Geneva, September 29 to October 1, 1965). Report	242
LEGISLATION	
France. I. Decree No. 65-621 applying Law of December 31, 1964 (Trade and Service Marks)	243
II. Decree No. 65-622 (Industrial Property Fees)	247
III. Provisions applying Law No. 64-1360 as amended (Trade and Service Marks)	249
IV. Trade and Service Marks Fees	251
V. Miscellaneous Patent Fees	252
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Law Concerning Trademarks Approved by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR on June 23, 1962, as amended on May 4 and 19, 1965	252
CORRESPONDENCE	
Letter from Great Britain (Frederick Honig)	255
BOOK REVIEWS	
Books received	266
NEWS ITEMS	
African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office. Appointment of new Director-General	267
Liechtenstein. Appointment of new Director of the Industrial Property Office	267
Encouragement of Investment through Favourable Tax Treatment for Inventions (US—Thailand Tax Treaty, 1965)	267
CALENDAR	
Calendar of BIRPI Meetings	268
Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property	268

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Paris Union

Adhesions

MALAWI

According to a communication received from the Federal Political Department, the following note was 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)

“The Swiss Embassy presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honour to enclose herewith a copy¹⁾ of a declaration by the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Malawi, dated May 24, 1965, and received on October 6, 1965, by the Federal Political Department through the High Commission of that State in London.

With reference to the adhesion in 1963 of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as last revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, the Government of Malawi declares that since this adhesion came into force on June 16, 1963, the above-mentioned Convention has not ceased to be applied on its territory and continues to be so applied.

According to its declaration of continuity, Malawi is considered to be bound by the Paris Convention, as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958, from the date of its accession to independence, on July 6, 1964.

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

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

According to a communication received from the Federal Political Department, the following note was 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)

“In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated November 5, 1965, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Embassy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Berne, in a note dated September 16, 1965, informed the Political Department of the adhesion of its country to 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

¹⁾ Omitted. (Ed.)

Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, and at Lisbon on October 31, 1958.

In accordance with Article 16 (3) of the said Convention and at the express request of the Algerian Government, this adhesion will take effect on March 1, 1966.

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

* * *

These adhesions will bring the Membership of the Union to 73 countries.

Selection of class

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

With reference to the accession of the Republic of the Philippines¹⁾ to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, we have been informed by the Swiss Federal Political Department that, with regard to its contribution to the expenses of the Bureau of the International Union, this State is placed, at its request, in the Sixth Class for the purposes of Article 13 (8) and (9) of the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon.

Interunion Coordination Committee Third Session

(Geneva, September 28 to October 1, 1965)

Report²⁾ Composition, etc.

The third ordinary session of the Interunion Coordination Committee (a body consisting of the Member States of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union) met at Geneva from September 28 to October 1, 1965³⁾.

At the opening of the session, the Committee had 22 members of which the following 18 were represented: Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. In the course of the session, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having become a member of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, has become the 23rd member of the Interunion Coordination Committee. The four members not represented in this session were: Brazil, Nigeria, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

¹⁾ See *Industrial Property*, 1965, p. 186.

²⁾ The present Report has been prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the official documents of the Interunion Coordination Committee.

³⁾ Reports on the first and second sessions were published in *Industrial Property*, 1964, page 7 and page 231, respectively.

Algeria, Austria, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), the Holy See, and the Philippines, were represented by observers.

A list of participants is attached to this Report.

The following were elected as officers: Chairman, Ambassador Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi (Italy); Vice-Chairmen, Mr. S. V. Purushottam (India) and Mr. András Kiss (Hungary).

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

Report on the Activities of BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, presented a report on the activities of BIRPI since the last session of the Committee, that is, in respect of a period of nearly 12 months.

Among other events, the Director mentioned the following:

— the accessions of Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, Mauritania, Kenya, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Philippines, and Algeria (in chronological order), to the Paris Union;

— the drawing up, by a committee of governmental experts on the administrative structure of international cooperation in the field of intellectual property, of a new draft of a convention for the establishment of the International Intellectual Property Organization and draft administrative protocols to be annexed to each Convention and Agreement administered by BIRPI;

— the completion of a model law for developing countries on the protection of inventions by BIRPI on the basis of the advice of a committee consisting of experts of 22 developing countries;

— the granting of BIRPI fellowships for the training of Government officers who are or will be in charge of the administration of industrial property in developing countries;

— the meeting of a committee of experts which drew up a draft amendment for the Paris Convention in order to assimilate, for the purposes of the priority right, inventors' certificates to patents;

— the meeting of the International Committee of Novelty-Examining Patent Offices, and of a working committee of the same;

— the meeting of a committee of experts on the international classification of industrial designs;

— the first amendment of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of trademark registration by the Committee of Experts established under the Nice Agreement;

— the drawing up, by a committee jointly convened by BIRPI and UNESCO, of a model copyright law for African countries;

— the consideration, by a committee of governmental experts, of new proposals for the revision of certain substantive clauses of the Berne Convention;

— the approval, by the majority of the Member States of the Berne Union, of a 700,000 Swiss francs per year ceiling for their contributions.

The Interunion Coordination Committee noted with approval the report of the Director of BIRPI.

Financial Report for the Year 1964

This report constituted a supplement to the Management Report of 1964 and gave details concerning the distribution of the common administrative expenses of BIRPI among the various Unions it administers.

The Committee noted and approved this report.

Staff Matters

The Committee examined and expressed a favorable opinion on several changes effected or proposed in the staff rules and regulations of BIRPI.

Program and Budget of BIRPI for 1966

The program of BIRPI for 1966 is mainly concerned with the preparation of the Stockholm Revision Conference scheduled for 1967, the propagation of the principles which BIRPI was and is designed to defend and the extension of BIRPI's services to Member States into new fields.

The Committee had before it detailed program proposals and budget estimates.

The program contains plans for an Asian Industrial Property Seminar in Colombo, Ceylon; the East-West Patent and Trademark Symposium in Budapest, Hungary; a Latin American Copyright Seminar in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the establishment of a model trademark law for developing countries; meetings on international classification in connection with the registration of trademarks and industrial designs; the grant of fellowships in the field of industrial property; a meeting of the Madrid Union to adopt the new Regulations for the international registration of trademarks.

The program proposals and the budget were noted with approval by the Committee.

The Committee decided to ask the Swiss Government, as Supervisory Authority of BIRPI, to invite the Member States which had not yet agreed to pay their contributions on the basis of the latest ceilings (that is, 900,000 Swiss francs per year for the Paris Union, and 700,000 Swiss francs per year for the Berne Union) to do so.

List of Participants

I. States Members of the Committee

Belgium

Mr. Gérard-Lambert de San, Director-General, Legal Counsellor to the Ministry of National Education and Culture, Brussels.

Mr. Van Heer, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Louvain, Louvain.

Ceylon

Mr. R. C. S. Koelmeyer, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Ceylon, Geneva.

Czechoslovakia

Dr. Radko Fajfr, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague.
Dr. Otto Kunz, Maître de recherches, Law Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

Denmark

Mr. Torben Lund, Professor, University of Aarhus, Risskov.

France

- Mr. François Chapel, Director of Industrial Property, Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Crafts, Paris.
- Mr. Guillaume Finiss, Inspector-General of Industry and Commerce, Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property (until September 30, 1965), Paris.
- Mr. R. Lahry, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.
- Mr. F. Savignon, Deputy Director of Industrial Property, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.
- Mr. C. Rohmer, Head, Copyright Service, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Paris.
- Mr. J.-L. Jeauffre, Financial Expert, Agence France Presse, Paris.
- Mr. Marcel Pierre, Civil Administrator, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

Germany (Fed. Rep.)

- Dr. Kurt Haertel, President, German Patent Office, Munich.
- Mr. Albrecht Krieger, Regierungsdirektor, Federal Ministry of Justice, Bonn.
- Mr. Peter Schönfeld, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Geneva.

Hungary

- Mr. András Kiss, Vice-President, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.
- Mr. Róbert Radnóti, Head, International Group, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

India

- Mr. S. V. Purushottam, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India, Geneva.

Italy

- Mr. Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.
- Mr. Valerio De Sanctis, Lawyer, Rome.
- Mr. Max Angel, Inspector-General, Ministry of Industry, Rome.

Japan

- Mr. Muneoki Date, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Japan, Geneva.

Morocco

- Mr. A. Bouchaara, First Secretary, Embassy of Morocco, Berne.

Netherlands

- Mr. C. J. De Haan, President of the Octrooiraad, The Hague.
- Mr. Willem M. J. C. Phaf, Head, Legislative and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.
- Mr. H. J. A. M. Vrouwenvelder, Head of the Finance Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.

Rumania

- Mr. Ion Anghel, Chief, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bucarest.
- Mr. Aurel Sanislav, Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Geneva.

Spain

- Mr. Antonio Fernandez-Mazarambroz, Chief, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid.

Sweden

- Mr. Åke Von Zweighergk, Director-General, Swedish Patent Office, Stockholm.
- Mr. C. A. Ugglå, Counsellor, Swedish Patent Office, Stockholm.

Switzerland

- Mr. Hans Morf, Former Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
- Mr. Joseph Voyame, Director, Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
- Mr. Rudolf Bühler, Chief of the Diplomatic Section, Federal Political Department, Berne.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

- Mr. E. Artemiev, Vice-President, State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, Moscow.
- Mr. W. Shatrov, Head, Foreign Relations Department, State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, Moscow.
- Mr. I. Ivanov, Deputy Director, Patent Research Information Institute, Moscow.
- Mr. W. Galkine, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.

United Kingdom

- Mr. Gordon Grant, C. B., Comptroller-General, Patent Office, London.
- Mr. Ronald Bowen, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London.

United States of America

- Mr. Edward J. Brenner, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Gerald D. O'Brien, Assistant-Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief, International Business Practices Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

II. Observers*Algeria*

- Mr. Brahim Bendris, Director, National Office of Industrial Property, Algiers.
- Mr. Zine Chahmana, Head of Division, National Office of Industrial Property, Algiers.

Austria

- Dr. Thomas Lorenz, Ratssekretär des Patentamtes, Patent Office, Vienna.

Bulgaria

- Mr. Penko Penev, Director, Rationalization Institute, Sofia.

Colombia

- Dr. Reinaldo Mosquera Guzman, Lawyer, Director of Industrial Property, Bogota.

Congo (Brazzaville)

- Mr. Auguste R. Gandzadi, Procurator-General at the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, Chief of the Legal Service, Brazzaville.

Holy See

- Maitre Jean-Paul Buensod, Geneva.

Philippines

- Mr. Maxie S. Aguillon, Attaché, Philippines Mission to the United Nations, Geneva.

III. BIRPI

- Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.
- Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director.
- Mr. Ch.-L. Magnin, Deputy Director.

IV. Officers of the Session

- Chairman: Mr. Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi (Italy).
- Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. V. Purushottam (India).
- Vice-Chairman: Mr. András Kiss (Hungary).
- Secretary: Dr. Arpad Bogsch (BIRPI).

Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

First Session

(Geneva, September 29 to October 1, 1965)

Report¹⁾

Composition, etc.

The first session of the Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union was held at Geneva from September 29 to October 1, 1965.

At the opening of the session, the Committee had seventeen members. Fourteen of them were represented: Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Kingdom, United States of America. Three were not represented: Nigeria, Portugal, Yugoslavia.

In the course of the session, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was co-opted as member. It was represented.

The following States were represented by observers: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Denmark, Holy See, Philippines.

The International Patent Institute was represented by an observer.

The list of participants is attached to this Report.

The following were elected as officers: Chairman, Mr. Edward J. Brenner (United States of America); Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Fadko Fajfr (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Antonio Fernandez-Mazarambroz (Spain).

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

Adoption of the Rules of Procedure

This having been the first session of the Committee, the Committee established its own Rules of Procedure.

Draft Program and Budget of BIRPI for 1966 concerning the Paris Union

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, presented the draft program and budget of BIRPI for 1966 as far as the Paris Union is concerned. His proposals were based on the guidelines laid down in 1964 by the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union for the triennial period 1965 to 1967²⁾.

The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Swiss Government as Supervisory Authority to urge all Member States of the Paris Union which were not yet contributing on the basis of the 900,000 Swiss francs yearly ceiling applied since the beginning of 1963, to do so.

The Committee noted with approval the program and budget proposals of the Director of BIRPI.

¹⁾ The present Report has been prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the official documents of the Executive Committee.

²⁾ For details see page 240, above.

List of Participants

I. States Members of the Committee

Ceylon

Mr. R. C. S. Koelmeyer, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Ceylon, Geneva.

Czechoslovakia

Dr. Radko Fajfr, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague.
Dr. Otto Kunz, Maître de recherches, Law Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

France

Mr. François Chapel, Director of Industrial Property, Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Crafts, Paris.
Mr. Guillaume Finiss, Inspector-General of Industry and Commerce, Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property (until September 30, 1965), Paris.
Mr. R. Labry, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.
Mr. F. Savignon, Deputy Director of Industrial Property, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.
Mr. C. Rohmer, Head, Copyright Service, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Paris.
Mr. J.-L. Jeauffre, Financial Expert, Agence France Presse, Paris.
Mr. Marcel Pierre, Civil Administrator, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

Germany (Fed. Rep.)

Dr. Kurt Haertel, President, German Patent Office, Munich.
Mr. Albrecht Krieger, Regierungsdirektor, Federal Ministry of Justice, Bonn.
Mr. Peter Schönfeld, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Geneva.

Hungary

Mr. András Kiss, Vice-President, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.
Mr. Róbert Radnóti, Head, International Group, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

Italy

Mr. Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.
Mr. Valerio De Sanctis, Lawyer, Rome.
Mr. Max Angel, Inspector-General, Ministry of Industry, Rome.

Japan

Mr. Muneoki Date, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Japan, Geneva.

Morocco

Mr. A. Bouchaara, First Secretary, Embassy of Morocco, Berne.

Netherlands

Mr. C. J. De Haan, President of the Octrooiraad, The Hague.
Mr. Willem M. J. C. Phaf, Head, Legislative and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.
Mr. H. J. A. M. Vrouwenvelder, Head of the Finance Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.

Spain

Mr. Antonio Fernandez-Mazarambroz, Chief, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid.

Sweden

Mr. Åke Von Zweigbergk, Director-General, Swedish Patent Office, Stockholm.
Mr. C. A. Ugglå, Counsellor, Swedish Patent Office, Stockholm.

Switzerland

- Mr. Hans Morf, Former Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Joseph Voyame, Director, Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Rudolf Bühler, Chief of the Diplomatic Section, Federal Political Department, Berne.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

- Mr. E. Artemiev, Vice-President, State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, Moscow.
 Mr. W. Shatrov, Head, Foreign Relations Department, State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, Moscow.
 Mr. I. Ivanov, Deputy Director, Patent Research Information Institute, Moscow.
 Mr. W. Galkine, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the USSR to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.

United Kingdom

- Mr. Gordon Grant, C. B., Comptroller-General, Patent Office, London.
 Mr. Ronald Bowen, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London.

United States of America

- Mr. Edward J. Brenner, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Gerald D. O'Brien, Assistant-Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief, International Business Practices Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

II. Observers: States**Algeria**

- Mr. Brahim Bendris, Director, National Office of Industrial Property, Algiers.
 Mr. Zine Chahmana, Head of Division, National Office of Industrial Property, Algiers.

Austria

- Dr. Thomas Lorenz, Ratssekretär des Patentamtes, Patent Office, Vienna.

Belgium

- Mr. Gérard-Lambert de San, Director-General, Legal Counsellor to the Ministry of National Education and Culture, Brussels.
 Mr. Van Heer, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Louvain, Louvain.

Bulgaria

- Mr. Penko Penev, Director, Rationalization Institute, Sofia.

Colombia

- Dr. Reinaldo Mosquera Guzman, Lawyer, Director of Industrial Property, Bogota.

Congo (Brazzaville)

- Mr. Auguste R. Gandzadi, Procurator-General at the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, Chief of the Legal Service, Brazzaville.

Denmark

- Mr. Torhen Lund, Professor, University of Aarhus, Risskov.

Holy See

- Maitre Jean-Paul Buensod, Geneva.

Philippines

- Mr. Maxie S. Aguillon, Attaché, Philippines Mission to the United Nations, Geneva.

Rumania

- Mr. Ion Anghel, Chief, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bucarest.
 Mr. Aurel Sanislav, Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Geneva.

III. Observers: Intergovernmental Organizations**International Patent Institute**

- Mr. Guillaume Finniss, Director-General, International Patent Institute, The Hague (October 1, 1965).

IV. BIRPI

- Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.
 Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director.
 Mr. Ross Woodley, Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division.

V. Officers of the Session

- Chairman: Mr. Erward J. Brenner (United States of America).
 Vice-Chairman: Dr. Radko Fajfr (Czechoslovakia).
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Antonio Fernandez-Mazarambroz (Spain).
 Secretary: Dr. Arpad Bogsch (BIRPI).

LEGISLATION**FRANCE***(Translation)***I****Decree**

applying the Provisions of the Law of December 31, 1964,
 relating to Trademarks and Service Marks
 (No. 65-621, of July 27, 1965)

CHAPTER I**Deposit of the Mark****Article 1**

Persons and legal entities having their domicile or registered offices in France or possessing an industrial or commercial establishment in France shall deposit their marks either with the National Institute of Industrial Property or with the Registry of the Commercial Court, or in the absence of a Commercial Court, the Court of original jurisdiction in whose area of competence their domicile or the offices of their establishment are situated.

Persons and legal entities not having their domicile or their registered offices in France and not possessing any commercial or industrial establishment in France shall deposit their marks with the National Institute of Industrial Property and elect domicile in France.

Article 2

Marks shall be deposited by the party concerned or by an agent domiciled or established in France. Unless otherwise stipulated, powers of attorney shall be valid for all operations described in Chapters I and II of this Decree, except for Articles 8, 9 and 14; no fees are payable in respect of legal authorization, stamp duty or registration.

Article 3

Any person or legal entity intending to exercise the right of priority stated in Article 6 of the Law of December 31, 1964, shall submit to the National Institute of Industrial Property, within six months following the date of deposit, an official copy of the previous deposit and, if appropriate, evidence to corroborate entitlement to such priority.

Article 4

The depositor shall submit in respect of each mark deposited:

- (1) the application for registration of the mark, on plain paper, together, if appropriate, with a claim for right of priority or reference to the existence of a certificate of warranty issued in accordance with the Law of April 13, 1908;
- (2) a model of the mark detailing the articles or services to which the mark applies and the corresponding categories under existing classification, as well as the family name, first name and place of domicile of the proprietor of the mark;
- (3) a block to permit reproduction of the mark in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*;
- (4) the fees due;
- (5) if applicable, the agent's power of attorney.

Article 5

No deposit can be entertained unless it includes the documents mentioned under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Article 4, as well as the fees due.

Article 6

Upon receipt of the deposit, the following details shall be entered on the application for registration: the date, hour and place of deposit, the serial number, and indication of payment of fees. The depositor shall be given a receipt of deposit.

The National Institute of Industrial Property and each of the Registries mentioned in Article 1 shall keep a record of the relevant details relating to deposit.

Article 7

When deposit is made with a Registry, the documents deposited and the fees paid shall be transmitted within five days of deposit to the National Institute of Industrial Property, which shall acknowledge receipt.

Article 8

Subsequent deposit with a view to renewal as provided for in Article 9 of the Law of December 31, 1964, shall be subject to the same formalities as for original deposit.

Renewals shall be carried out before expiry of the previous period of validity; it shall be effective for ten years from the day on which it becomes valid.

Article 9

A renewal not involving any alteration to the previous deposit in its final state may be validly effected within six

months following expiry of the previous deposit, subject to payment of an additional fee. In that case the renewal shall be effective for ten years following the date of expiry of the previous deposit.

CHAPTER II

Registration and Publication of the Mark

Article 10

In the event of material irregularity or failure to pay the full fee due, the depositor shall be notified and shall be allowed one month within which to regularize his deposit. This period may be extended, upon request on reasonable grounds, subject to a maximum duration of three months.

Article 11

Until the mark is registered the applicant may be authorized, at his own request, to rectify any material irregularities noted in the documents deposited.

If such rectification is not effected within the period allowed, the mark shall be registered as it stands.

Article 12

If it is found that the sign deposited comes within the provisions of Article 3 of the Law of December 31, 1964, the depositor shall be accordingly notified and informed of the circumstances within three months either from the date of deposit if such deposit was made with the National Institute of Industrial Property or from the date of receipt by the National Institute of Industrial Property of the documents described in Article 7. The depositor shall be allowed a period of three months from the date of notification within which to submit any observations; this period may be extended, upon request on reasonable grounds, subject to a maximum period of six months.

Article 13

The depositor shall be notified of any decision to reject a deposit and informed of the grounds therefor.

Article 14

An application for registration may be withdrawn before rejection of a deposit or registration of a mark. Such withdrawal may be restricted to part of the articles or services listed in the application.

Withdrawal of an application for registration shall be effected by means of a statement in writing addressed or delivered to the National Institute of Industrial Property.

A statement signifying withdrawal shall apply to only one mark. It shall be made by the applicant or an agent. In the case of such a statement by an agent, special authority to request such withdrawal shall be attached to the statement.

The statement of withdrawal shall indicate whether or not licences or pledges have been granted. If such rights have been granted, the statement shall be accompanied by a statement of consent made in writing by the licensee or the pledgee.

If the application for registration is made by more than one person, it may not be withdrawn unless a request to such effect is made by all such persons.

Article 15

The mark shall be registered with the National Register of Marks established under Article 14 of the Law of December 31, 1964, as soon as deposit is certified to have been validly effected.

Article 16

The following items shall be published in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*:

marks registered;
relevant details concerning claims for priority rights or certificates of warranty;
relevant details concerning renewal of deposits.

Article 17

A certificate of registration of the mark shall be addressed to the depositor, together with notification of publication.

CHAPTER III

Renunciation of Deposit

Article 18

Renunciation of deposit, as provided for under Article 10 of the Law of December 31, 1964, shall be made by means of a written statement addressed or delivered to the National Institute of Industrial Property.

A statement of renunciation shall apply to only one mark. It shall be made by the proprietor of the mark or an agent. In the case of such a statement by an agent, special authorization for such renunciation shall be attached to the statement.

The statement of renunciation shall indicate whether any licences or pledges have been granted. If so, the statement shall be accompanied by a statement of consent in writing by the licensee or the pledgee.

If the mark is registered in the name of more than one person, the statement of renunciation shall be made by all such persons.

Article 19

Renunciation shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks and published in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*. It shall be effective from the date of receipt of the statement by the National Institute of Industrial Property. Notice of such recording shall be sent to the person or persons signing the statement of renunciation.

CHAPTER IV

National Register of Marks

Article 20

The National Register of Marks shall be kept by the National Institute of Industrial Property. It shall contain, in respect of each mark, the reproduction of the mark, the relevant details concerning deposit, serial number, and recording as provided for under Article 19 above and under the provisions of this Chapter.

Registration shall be effected by filing in the Register documents valid as against third parties, in the instances

covered by Articles 19, 21, 23 and 24, or by means of an entry in the Register in the instances covered by Articles 25, 26 and 27.

Article 21

Application for entry in the National Register of Marks of details concerning transmission of property, transfer or concession of a right of exploitation or constitution or transfer of a pledge relating to a mark or any other act affecting the legal situation with regard to a mark may only be submitted by the parties to such act, their heirs or their legatees, or by an agent duly authorized for the purpose.

Such application shall be accompanied by:

- (1) an original copy of the relevant deed if under seal, or a copy in the case of an authentic document, or a document establishing transfer in the event of change of ownership due to death;
- (2) if applicable, a certified true extract from the document supplied, permitting the transfer or concession to be properly established, if the applicant intends to make only the said extract valid as against third parties;
- (3) if applicable, the agent's authorization;
- (4) the fees due.

Article 22

If documents are not regularized in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, any application for entry in the National Register of Marks which does not conform to the provisions of Article 21 shall be rejected.

The applicant shall be notified of such rejection and informed of the grounds therefor; all documents submitted shall be returned to the applicant.

Article 23

Any seizure affecting a mark shall be communicated to the National Institute of Industrial Property, together with a record of the public adjudication of the mark undertaken following a judgment validating such seizure. Such notification shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks.

Article 24

Any final judicial decision declaring a deposit null and void, cancelling the rights of the depositor or making provisions with regard to the ownership of a mark shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks, upon request by the Registrar.

Article 25

All certificates of warranty shall be automatically recorded in the National Register of Marks if not already mentioned in the application for registration of the mark.

Article 26

Any change in name, business style or address as well as rectifications of material errors shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks. Such recording may be made conditional upon deposit of documentary evidence.

Article 27

Entries relating to pledges of marks shall be deleted upon deposit of either a final judicial decision or a statement in writing by which the creditor or his transferee producing evidence of entitlement consents to such deletion.

Article 28

All entries in the National Register of Marks shall be mentioned in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*.

Article 29

Upon request, any person shall be supplied with:

- (1) certificates of identity containing the reproduction of the mark, details of deposit, the serial number of registration and, if applicable, any restrictions on the list of articles or services arising through renunciation or a judicial decision;
- (2) reproductions of entries in the National Register of Marks;
- (3) certificates stating that no entry has been made.

CHAPTER V

Collective Marks

Article 30

Collective marks shall also be liable to the special provisions of this Chapter.

Article 31

At the time of depositing a collective mark, the depositor shall produce the documents described under Article 4 and the rules concerning conditions to which use of the mark shall be subject.

Any alteration in the said rules as deposited shall be addressed or delivered to the National Institute of Industrial Property, which shall enter such alteration in the National Register of Marks and publish a notice in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*.

Article 32

When laws and regulations make the use of a collective mark subject to prior confirmation of the relevant rules, the application for registration shall state with reasons for the delay that confirmation has been obtained, or if that is not the case, that it has been requested.

The depositor shall notify the National Institute of Industrial Property of final decisions concerning confirmation if subsequent to the deposit of the mark. The mark shall not be registered unless the applicant can prove that confirmation has been obtained.

The authorities responsible for confirmation shall notify the National Institute of Industrial Property of their decisions.

All references to and decisions concerning confirmation of rules shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks, and a notice shall be published in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*.

Article 33

Refusal of deposit shall be decreed in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 when the articles or services covered by the rules deposited do not correspond to those to which the depositor intends to apply the mark.

Any alterations to rules deposited shall be rejected subject to the same conditions when, as a result of such alterations, the situation described in the previous paragraph occurs.

Article 34

Refusal of deposit shall be decreed in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 when the rules contain provisions contrary to public order or to ethical standards, or when application for confirmation in accordance with Article 32 has been rejected.

Alterations to rules already deposited shall be rejected subject to the same conditions when they contain such provisions.

Article 35

Rules shall be open for examination by the public at the National Institute of Industrial Property. Reproductions may be obtained by any person upon request.

Article 36

For the purpose of coverage by the provisions of the Law of December 31, 1964, concerning collective marks, persons in whose name registrations or deposits have been made under the Madrid Agreement of April 14, 1891, or the Franco-Italian Agreement of January 8, 1955, concerning marks shall address or deliver the rules concerning the mark to the National Institute of Industrial Property within six months following the date of registration or deposit. These rules shall be accompanied, if applicable, by a translation in French.

Deposit of rules shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks and announced in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*.

CHAPTER VI

Inventory and Seizure of Counterfeited Articles

Article 37

Compilation of a detailed inventory, with or without seizure, as provided for under Article 25 of the Law of December 31, 1964, shall be carried out in accordance with instructions by the Chairman of the Court of original jurisdiction within whose area the operations are to be carried out.

The said instructions shall be issued upon request and subject to evidence of registration of the mark. If appropriate, the instructions shall designate an expert to assist the bailiff in compiling his inventory.

When actual seizure is requested, the magistrate may require the party requesting seizure to deposit a surety, payable before seizure is carried out.

Upon penalty of annulment and award of damages against the bailiff, the owner of any objects seized or inventorised shall be provided with a copy of the instructions and, if ap-

plicable, with the document stating that a surety has been deposited.

Where the substitution of an article or service has to be determined, the bailiff is not required to produce the relevant instructions until after the article has been delivered or the services provided and, if the instructions authorise more than one instance of determination of substitution, until after the last article has been delivered or the last item of service provided.

CHAPTER VII

Transitional Provisions

Article 38

Registrations or deposits effected in accordance with the Madrid Agreement of April 14, 1891, or the Franco-Italian Agreement of January 8, 1955, concerning marks, in force in France as at August 1, 1965, shall continue to be effective in France until expiry of their validity as granted to them.

In the case of a collective mark, the owners of registrations or deposits shall be subject to the provisions of Article 38 of the Law of December 31, 1964.

Article 39

If declared at the time of deposit, the existence of prior rights as covered by Article 35 (3) of the Law of December 31, 1964, shall be mentioned in the application for registration, and a statement shall be made in writing specifying the field of application of the mark as at August 1, 1965, as well as the nature and date of the events which led to acquisition and retention of ownership of the mark. This statement shall mention in particular prior deposits and registrations as well as any temporary protection rights in respect of exhibitions.

Article 40

If the statement concerning the existence of prior rights as described in Article 35, paragraph 3 of the Law of December 31, 1964, as amended, is made subsequent to deposit, it shall be delivered to or must reach the National Institute of Industrial Property before August 1, 1968. The said statement shall be recorded in the National Register of Marks; it shall also be mentioned in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*.

Article 41

Subject to application of Article 46, as amended, of Law No. 51-598 of May 24, 1951, the methods of application of Articles 4, 6, 10, 17, 21, 26 and 31 of this Decree shall be fixed by order of the Minister responsible for industrial property.

Article 42

The provisions of this Decree shall come into force on August 1, 1965. They are applicable to the overseas territories.

Article 43¹⁾

¹⁾ Formal clause omitted. (Ed.)

II

Decree

relating to Fees in Connection with Industrial Property

(No. 65-622, of July 27, 1965)

PART I

Patents

Article 1

Any deposit of an application for a patent or a certificate of addition shall require the payment of a fee to be known as a "deposit fee".

The fee payable for a patent application shall cover the first year's fee in respect of that patent.

The Order fixing the rate of the fee shall also determine what facilities with regard to payment may be granted to persons making a deposit on their own account.

In the case of refusal or withdrawal of the application, half the deposit fee shall be repaid to the party concerned.

Article 2

The publication fee provided for under Articles 1 to 3 of the Law of March 19, 1937, is hereby repealed.

Article 3

Article 6^{bis} (2) of the Law of July 5, 1844, as amended by the Law of July 7, 1948, is again amended as follows:

"An applicant intending to use more than one right of priority in respect of a single application shall observe the above provisions with regard to each such right; he shall also pay an additional fee for each right of priority requested and produce evidence of payment of that fee, repayable in the event of refusal or withdrawal of the application, within the above-mentioned six-month period."

Article 4

The following shall be accepted on payment of additional fees:

- (1) descriptions annexed to applications for patents or certificates of addition exceeding 500 lines of 50 characters each;
- (2) designs annexed to applications for patents or certificates of addition containing more than six small-format sheets or three large-format sheets.

Article 5

Additional fees, as described in Article 4 above, are payable within two months from communication to the applicant of the amount payable.

Failure to pay these fees within the above-mentioned period is equivalent to withdrawal of the application. This provision shall be mentioned in the communication described in the preceding paragraph.

These fees shall be repaid in case of withdrawal or refusal of the application.

Article 6

A fee shall be payable in respect of rectification of material errors in descriptions and drawings on applications for patents or certificates of addition.

Article 7

Article 32 (2) of the Law of July 5, 1844, as amended by the Decree of September 30, 1953, shall be amended in the following terms:

“The party concerned shall, however, be allowed a period of six months within which to pay the annual fee. In that case, an additional fee shall also be payable.”

Article 8

Fees shall also be payable to the National Institute of Industrial Property in respect of the following services:

- (1) issue of an official copy of an application for a patent or a certificate of addition;
- (2) issue of an official copy of a patent or a certificate of addition;
- (3) issue of a reproduction of priority documents;
- (4) issue of a duplicate of a document or of a certified statement concerning a patent or a certificate of addition;
- (5) authentication of the print of a patent or a certificate of addition;
- (6) issue of a statement concerning payment of annual fees;
- (7) acceptance of an application for an opinion on the novelty of an invention.

The fee for making a typewritten copy of a patent or a certificate of addition, the fee for inspection of records and the fee for communication of original copies of patents are hereby abolished.

PART II

Fees relating to Trademarks or Service Marks

Article 9

Deposit or renewal of a mark shall require the payment of a deposit fee and a fee for each class of goods or services.

If a renewal of a mark is made within six months following expiry of the previous deposit, an additional fee in respect of late deposit shall be payable.

Article 10

A claim for a right of priority as provided for under Article 6 of the Law of December 31, 1964, as amended, shall require the payment of a fee in respect of each right of priority claimed.

If it is made within six months following deposit of the mark, a claim for right of priority shall require the payment of an additional fee.

Article 11

The following shall also require the payment of a fee:

- (1) deposit of rules determining the conditions to which the use of a collective mark shall be subject;
- (2) deposit of amendments to the rules if subsequent to registration of the collective mark;

- (3) a declaration of the existence of prior rights, as provided for in Article 35 (3) of the Law of December 31, 1964, as amended, if such declaration is made subsequent to deposit of the mark.

Article 12

In the event of refusal of the deposit or of withdrawal before registration of the mark, the fees paid shall be repaid, except for half of the fee in respect of deposit of the mark and the fee in respect of deposit of the rules.

In the event of refusal or renunciation relating to part of the goods or services prior to registration of the mark any excess fees paid in respect of each class shall be repaid.

Article 13

A fee shall be payable in respect of the following:

- (1) any entry in the National Register of Marks in accordance with Articles 19, 21 and 23 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965;
- (2) any entry in the National Register of Marks in accordance with Article 26 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965;
- (3) deletion from the National Register of Marks of an entry relating to a mark which has been pledged;
- (4) issue of a reproduction of entries in the National Register of Marks or of a certificate stating that no such entry exists in respect of a mark.

Article 14

A fee shall be payable in respect of the issue of a certificate of identity of a mark including the reproduction of the mark, the list of goods or services for which it has been deposited, and, if applicable, any restrictions to that list resulting from renunciation or a judicial decision, as well as details concerning deposit and the registration number.

Article 15

Issue of a reproduction of the rules concerning a collective mark shall require the payment of a fee.

Article 16

A fee shall be payable in respect of research concerning prior rights in trademarks or service marks made by the National Institute of Industrial Property.

PART III

Fees in Respect of Designs

Article 17

Before deposit of a design is accepted and the details of such deposit are recorded, the Secretary of the Conciliation Board (*Conseil des prud'hommes*) or the Registrar of the Commercial Court or the Court of original jurisdiction shall collect, at the same time as any other sums due, a deposit fee in respect of each design which is a part of the deposit, on behalf of the National Institute of Industrial Property.

Article 18

The issue of a copy of the explanatory details and of the statement of deposit of a design shall require the payment of a fee, without prejudice to the cost of photographic reproduction of the object.

Article 19

Stamping prior to use of Registers of Designs prepared in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Decree of March 10, 1914, shall be subject to payment of a fee.

Article 20

Deposit of designs as laid down in Article 5 of the above-mentioned Decree of March 10, 1914, shall be by means of special envelopes prepared and issued by the National Institute of Industrial Property.

A fee shall be payable in respect of registration and conservation of each deposit, as well as for renewal.

PART IV

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 21

The forms of payment and the rates for fees payable under this Decree shall be fixed by Interministerial Orders in accordance with Article 46 of the Law of May 24, 1951. The conditions of sale of the various publications of the National Institute of Industrial Property, as well as of copies of documents kept by that Institute and not covered by previous Articles, shall also be fixed by Order in accordance with Article 46, as amended, of the Law of May 24, 1951.

Article 22

Provisions contrary to those of this Decree are hereby repealed, and in particular Articles 1 to 3 of the Law of March 19, 1937, Article 3 of Law No. 48-1974 of December 31, 1948, Decree No. 49-243 of February 23, 1949, the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Law of July 14, 1909, concerning designs and Article 21 of the Decree of June 26, 1911, laying down the methods of application of the Law of July 14, 1909.

Article 23

This Decree shall be applicable to the overseas territories.

Article 24

The Minister for Industry, the Privy Seal, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and the Minister of State responsible for Overseas Departments and Territories shall be responsible, each within his own area of competence, for application of this Decree, which shall be published in the *Journal officiel* of the French Republic and shall come into force on August 1, 1965.

III

Provisions

applying Law No. 64-1360 of December 31, 1964, relating to Trademarks and Service Marks, as amended by Law No. 65-472 of June 23, 1965

(Of July 27, 1965)

Article 1

Applications for registration, as covered by Article 4 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be made in triplicate, on paper measuring 21 × 27 cm., in accordance with the model annexed to this Order [omitted]. Application forms for registration may be obtained from the National Institute of Industrial Property.

Article 2

1. — Applications for registration shall contain:

(a) the family name, first name and nationality or the business style and legal form, as well as the full address of the applicant.

If the application is made by a married woman, her maiden name shall be followed by the name of her husband.

If there is more than one applicant, and if there is no joint agent, the person to whom official communications are addressed shall be the person mentioned first on the application;

(b) the name and address of the agent if one has been appointed; in this case the domicile elected may only be the agent's address;

(c) an enumeration of the goods or services to which the mark applies, and an indication of the corresponding classes in accordance with the International Classification established by the Nice Agreement of June 15, 1957;

(d) a reproduction of the mark, together with an indication of the colours claimed. If necessary, this reproduction shall be supplemented by a brief description of the mark, in particular when this consists of the characteristic form of the product or its packing;

(e) in the case of a renewal, the date, place and serial number of the previous deposit, as well as its number in the National Register of Marks;

(f) for deposits of collective marks, an indication that it is a collective mark;

(g) for deposits made during the transitional period in accordance with Article 35 (3) of the Law of December 31, 1964, reference to the existence of prior rights;

(h) if appropriate, claims with respect to a right of priority or a certificate of warranty, in accordance with Article 3;

(i) if appropriate, a claim for application of the provisions of the Franco-Italian Agreement of January 8, 1955.

2. — The names and description mentioned under (1) (a) and (b) shall be written in capital letters.

3. — The application shall be accompanied by a list of the documents attached.

4. — The application shall be dated and signed by the applicant or his agent. The agent's signature shall be preceded by an indication of his status as agent. If the applicant is a legal entity, the signature shall be preceded by an indication of the status of the signatory. In all cases, the signature shall be followed by the name of the signatory in capital letters.

Article 3

1. — If the applicant intends to take advantage of one or more deposits of marks in one of the countries of the Union, in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the application shall indicate the character, date and number of each deposit, the country where it was made, and the name and nationality of the depositor.

2. — If deposit in the country of origin was made by a person other than the applicant in France, the evidence required in accordance with Article 3 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be provided in French or, if provided in a foreign language, shall be accompanied by a translation. No legal authorization, stamp or registration requirements shall be imposed with regard to production of such evidence.

3. — If the applicant intends to claim protection under a certificate of warranty issued in connection with an exhibition in accordance with the Law of April 13, 1908, the application shall indicate the official opening date of the exhibition and the name of the proprietor of the certificate of warranty.

Article 4

An agent's authority shall indicate the family name and first name or business style and the address of the applicant and the name and address of the agent.

It shall be signed by the applicant and, in the case of a legal entity, the status of the signatory shall be indicated.

Article 5

A reproduction of the mark as required by Article 4 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be presented on paper with dimensions of 21 × 27 cm., in accordance with the model annexed to this Order. [Omitted]

The applicant shall submit three copies of the reproduction of the mark and a number of additional copies equivalent to the number of classes of goods or services to which the mark applies.

Forms for establishment of the reproduction of the mark may be obtained from the National Institute of Industrial Property.

Article 6

1. — The reproduction of the mark shall include:

- (a) the family name, first name and nationality or the business style and legal form, as well as the full address of the applicant;
- (b) the name and address of the agent;
- (c) an enumeration of the goods or services to which the mark applies and an indication of the corresponding

classes according to the International Classification established by the Nice Agreement of June 15, 1957;

- (d) a reproduction of the mark, together with an indication of the colours claimed. If necessary, this reproduction shall be supplemented by a brief description of the mark, particularly when this consists of the characteristic form of the product or its packing;
- (e) in the case of renewal, the date, place and serial number of the previous deposit, as well as its number in the National Register of Marks.

2. — The model of the mark shall contain, if applicable, the details listed under (1), (f) to (i), in Article 2.

3. — Copies of the reproduction of the mark and additional copies shall not contain any details other than those mentioned under (1) and (2) above.

4. — The names and business styles mentioned under (1) (a) and (b) above shall be written in capital letters.

5. — The information mentioned in the above paragraphs shall be given exclusively on the back of the reproduction of the mark.

Article 7

The block provided for publication of the mark in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle* shall be in accordance with the blocks normally used in typographical printing. They shall be 23 mm. thick; the other dimensions shall be between 15 mm. and 9 cm. They shall give an exact reproduction of the mark in such a manner that all details are clearly visible.

The name and address of the applicant or his agent shall be written on one side of the block.

Article 8

Rules and amendments to rules, as covered by Article 31 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be provided in ten copies.

Article 9

The information covered by Article 6 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be written on the copies of the application for registration, and the stamp of the service receiving the deposit shall be placed on the copies.

The first copy shall be included in the file relating to the mark kept by the National Institute of Industrial Property. The second shall be included in the deposit records and the third shall be handed to the depositor as a receipt.

Article 10

Upon receipt of the deposit the following details shall be recorded on the copies of the reproduction of the mark: the date, hour and place of deposit and the serial number.

Article 11

The National Institute of Industrial Property shall return to the depositor any items that do not conform to the provisions of this Order, together with a request to submit new

documents as required. The Institute shall retain one copy of the original items deposited.

Article 12

After publication of the mark in the *Bulletin officiel de la propriété industrielle*, the block shall be returned to the depositor provided that the depositor has written his name and address on it in accordance with the provisions of Article 7. If these details are not shown the block shall be destroyed.

Article 13

Applications for registration in the National Register of Marks as provided for under Article 21 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be made in quadruplicate and shall contain:

- (1) the date, place and number of deposit, the registration number, the designation of the mark and any other details permitting identification;
- (2) the family names and first names or business styles and the addresses of the parties concerned, their heirs or their legatees;
- (3) the nature and extent of the right transferred or conceded;
- (4) the nature and date of the deed or document supplied;
- (5) confirmation that the applicant has supplied the extract referred to in Article 21 (2) of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965;
- (6) the date of application and the signature of the applicant or agent.

One of the copies, marked to show that the relevant details have been recorded, shall be returned to the applicant.

Article 14

Applications for registration in the National Register of Marks in accordance with Article 26 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be made in quadruplicate and shall contain:

- (1) the date, place and number of deposit, the registration number, the description of the mark and any other details permitting identification;
- (2) the family names and first names or business styles and the addresses of proprietors of marks as recorded in the National Register of Marks prior to the application for registration;
- (3) details of any change of name, business style or address, and corrections of any material errors;
- (4) if applicable, the nature and date of documents provided as evidence;
- (5) the date of the application and the signature of the applicant or his agent.

One copy, marked to show that the relevant details have been recorded, shall be returned to the applicant.

Article 15

The deed described in Article 21 (1) of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965, shall be accompanied by two copies.

The same provisions shall apply to the extract mentioned in Article 21 (2) of the said Decree. In the latter case, the deed on the basis of which the extract is made shall not be accompanied by any copy.

Article 16

If the application for registration in the National Register of Marks relates to a mark whose protection in France is governed by an international registration in accordance with the Madrid Agreement of April 14, 1891, an extract from the International Trademark Register made less than three months previously shall be provided with regard to the mark covered by the application.

Article 17

The provisions of this Order shall come into force on August 1, 1965.

Article 18

The Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property shall be responsible for application of this Order, which shall be published in the *Bulletin officiel* of the French Republic.

IV

Trademark and Service Mark Fees

(Of July 27, 1965)

Article 1

The fees payable in respect of trademarks and service marks are fixed in the table annexed to this Order.

Article 2

The Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property shall be responsible for application of this Order, which shall be published in the *Bulletin officiel* of the French Republic and shall come into force as from August 1, 1965.

ANNEX

Fees payable	Amount Francs
Deposit or renewal of deposit	40
Fee by class of goods or services	10
Additional fee for late renewal of deposit	20
Claim of right of priority	20
Additional fee for late claim of rights of priority	10
Deposit of rules for a collective mark or of an amendment	40
Late statement of existence of prior rights	30
Application for international registration of a mark	30
Fees relating to the National Register of Marks:	
Entries provided for under Articles 19, 21 and 23 and deletions provided for under Article 27 of Decree No. 65-621 of July 27, 1965: per entry or deletion and per mark	25
Entries provided for under Article 26 of the same Decree: per entry and per mark	10
Issue of a copy of entries or of a negative certificate: per mark	10

Fees payable	Amount Francs
Issue of a certificate of identity	15
Issue of a copy of the rules for a collective mark:	
Up to 10 pages	12
Over 10 pages, for every 5 pages	6
Search for anticipation: per period of 15 years and per mark	10

V

Miscellaneous Patent Fees

(Of July 27, 1965)

Article 1

The fee for depositing an application for a patent or a certificate of addition provided for in Article 1 of Decree No. 65-622 of July 27, 1965, shall be 70 francs.

Article 2

Persons acting on their own account may, upon request addressed to the Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property, pay the amount of the fee fixed in Article 1 in two instalments, the first of 20 francs payable at the time of deposit, the second of 50 francs within six months from the day of deposit.

A request to this effect shall not be accepted unless submitted together with the receipt indicating payment of the first instalment and presented in accordance with the model annexed to this Order. [Omitted]

Failure to pay the second instalment within the prescribed period shall imply withdrawal of the application for a patent or certificate of addition.

Article 3

The additional fee for claim of priority under Article 6^{bis} of the Law of July 5, 1844, as amended by Article 3 of Decree No. 65-622 of July 27, 1965, shall be 20 francs.

Article 4

The additional fee for late application under Article 32 of the Law of July 5, 1844, as most recently amended by Article 7 of Decree No. 65-622 of July 27, 1965, shall be 2 francs.

Article 5

The fee to the National Institute of Industrial Property under Article 23 of Decree No. 60-507 of May 30, 1960, shall be 400 francs for each application for a special patent for a medicament or certificate of addition.

Article 6

The Director of the National Institute of Industrial Property and the Director of Public Accounts shall be responsible, each within his own area of competence, for application of this Order, which shall be published in the *Journal officiel* of the French Republic and shall come into force on August 1, 1965.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**Law***(Translation)***Concerning Trademarks**

Approved by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR on June 23, 1962, as amended on May 4 and 19, 1965¹⁾

1. — A trademark²⁾ or service mark³⁾ is an artistic representation, original in its form (original names and words, separate combinations of letters and figures, vignettes, different forms of packing, artistic compositions and drawings whether combined or not with letters, figures, words, etc.), used to distinguish goods or services of one enterprise from similar goods or services of other enterprises, and to advertise them.

The following shall not be used as trademarks and cannot be accepted for registration:

- (a) marks commonly used to denote goods of a well-known kind (free marks);
- (b) State insignia, facsimiles, seals, stamps; control, guarantee or other marks; emblems of international organizations without the consent of the appropriate bodies; or marks containing a representation of the Red Cross or Red Crescent;
- (c) representations consisting exclusively of a text containing information about the time of manufacture of the goods, the address of the enterprise, price, quantity, size, etc. Where such information supplements the basic representation of a mark, only the basic representation may be registered as a trademark, without the text. The text may be used together with the trademark but not on the representation of the mark itself;
- (d) representations containing false information, or information capable of misleading a purchaser, about the manufacturer or the place of production (origin) of the goods;
- (e) representations conflicting with the public interest or the requirements of Socialist morality;
- (f) representations conflicting with international conventions to which the USSR is a party.

2. — Every trademark shall, before it is used in the USSR, be subject to compulsory State registration with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, in accordance with Order No. 442 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, of May 15, 1962, "Concerning Trademarks".

3. — Trademarks cannot be used for liquid, gaseous, or loose and unconsolidated substances supplied or sold without packing, or for other goods exempted from all kinds of marking in accordance with State All-Union Standards (GOST)⁴⁾ or technical specifications.

4. — An enterprise shall be entitled, in the territory of the USSR, to the exclusive use of a trademark or service mark

¹⁾ The latest amendments came into force on July 1, 1965.

²⁾ Товарный знак.

³⁾ Знак обслуживания.

⁴⁾ Государственный Общесоюзный Стандарт.

registered in its name. The use of a trademark or service mark without the consent of the enterprise in the name of which it is registered is prohibited.

5. — An enterprise (organization, or production associations thereof) shall be entitled to possess a single trademark (service mark) for all the goods it markets or all the services it renders, or to use different marks for various kinds of goods or services.

6. — An enterprise may also place trademarks or service marks registered in its name on technical drawings¹⁾, prospectuses, accounts, forms, labels, and other documentation accompanying goods or connected with their distribution operations.

7. — A commercial enterprise (organization) shall have the right to place its own trademark instead of or beside the trademark of the manufacturing enterprise on goods handled by it or manufactured to its special order (from models²⁾, special formulae and prescriptions, etc.). The same right shall be granted to foreign-trade organizations in respect of goods handled by them.

8. — Trademarks and service marks shall be registered for a definite class of goods (services). The same mark may be registered for different classes of goods (services) in the name of one enterprise (organization).

9. — State registration of trademarks and service marks shall be carried out by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR on the basis of applications filed by enterprises (production associations of enterprises) and by organizations either directly or through agents duly authorized for the purpose. An application for registration of a trademark filed through an agent must be accompanied by a signed power of attorney in the prescribed form. Powers of attorney executed abroad must be duly legalized in consular offices of the USSR unless such legalization is not required by virtue of international treaties.

A separate application must be filed for each class of goods for which a trademark (service mark) is to be registered.

The application shall comprise the following materials:

- (a) two copies of a declaration stating the full designation and postal address of the enterprise (organization) in the name of which the trademark is to be registered, and also the duration of the trademark registration;
- (b) two copies of a complete list of the goods for which the trademark is to be registered, and an indication of the manner in which the mark is to be applied to the goods;
- (c) twenty copies of a specimen and two copies of a description of the trademark;
- (d) a receipt from the State Bank for payment of the prescribed application fee (2.50 roubles for each class of goods);

(e) one copy of a document¹⁾ certifying the hierarchical subordination of the enterprise.

If the trademark or service mark contains information concerning the origin of the goods, the applicant must append to the application one copy of an official document certifying the correctness of the information concerning the origin of the goods contained in the representation of the trademark.

10. — A trademark (service mark) submitted for registration in color shall be registered and protected only in that color. A trademark (service mark) submitted for registration without indication of color shall be registered in black and white and may be used in any color unless it repeats a similar mark registered in a specified color.

A trademark (service mark) of similar representation may not be registered in other color combinations for other goods of the same class in the name of other proprietors.

11. — The date of priority of an application for a trademark (service mark) shall be determined by the date on which the application is received by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR. Applications may be sent by registered post. In case of dispute, the date of application shall be deemed to be the date of dispatch as fixed by the postmark, and for foreign applicants the date of dispatch to the State Committee by a patent agent domiciled in the USSR.

In the case of nationals of foreign countries and foreign legal entities, the priority of an application for a trademark, in conformity with the International Convention to which the USSR is a party, shall be established as the date of priority of the first lawfully valid application filed in a country which is also a party to the said Convention, provided that the application is filed in the USSR within a period of six months after that date.

Any person who wishes to avail himself of the priority established in accordance with the International Convention shall immediately, upon filing the application, make a statement to that effect, and shall indicate the date of priority and the country where the trademark was first filed.

The requisite certified copy of the foreign application and all other materials necessary for establishing the date of priority may be furnished later, but not later than three months from the date of filing of the application in the USSR.

The priority of an application for a trademark used on exhibits displayed in international exhibitions organized in the USSR shall be determined by the date on which the exhibit is put on display in the exhibition, provided that the application is filed not later than six months after that date.

12. — The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall examine all applications reaching it in order to ascertain that the documents comprised in the application and the representation of the trademark (service mark) submitted for registration satisfy the requirements of this Law.

¹⁾ Чертеж.

²⁾ Образец.

¹⁾ Справка.

13. — The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall be entitled to require an applicant to submit the additional materials necessary for its decision concerning the registrability of the trademark (service mark).

If the applicant does not submit the required additional materials within three months from the date on which he receives the request¹⁾ of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR, the application shall not be considered.

14. — The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall notify the applicant of the decision to register the trademark (service mark) within one month from the expiration of a six-month period after the date of filing of the application or of receipt of the required additional materials.

In the event of refusal to register the trademark, the decision, together with the grounds therefor, must be communicated to the applicant within three months from the date of filing of the application or the date of receipt of the required additional materials, and, if the refusal is based upon the application of a national of a foreign country or a foreign legal entity, benefiting from an earlier priority, in accordance with the International Convention, within one month from the date on which the application is filed with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR.

15. — The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall refuse to register a trademark (service mark) if the mark for which application is made for a specified class of goods is similar to:

- (a) a trademark (service mark) registered in the same class of goods in the USSR;
- (b) a trademark (service mark) for which an application has already been made in the USSR and on which no decision has yet been made.

16. — An applicant who disagrees with a refusal to register a trademark (service mark) may, within two months from the date on which he receives the decision, lodge with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR an objection²⁾ with the grounds therefor. The objection shall be accompanied by a receipt for payment of the prescribed fee (2.50 roubles for each class of goods).

The State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall consider the objection within two months. The decision of the Chairman of the Committee or his Deputy shall be final.

17. — After reaching a decision to register a trademark (service mark), the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR shall enter the same in the State Register of Trademarks of the USSR and issue to the applicant a certificate granting him the right to the exclusive use of the mark.

Where a single trademark (service mark) is registered in the name of one and the same applicant for several classes of goods, a separate certificate shall be issued for each class.

Copies of the certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of the trademark may be issued only after presentation of an official announcement of the loss of the said certificate published in the local press, and, in the case of another loss, on presentation of documents confirming the loss of the certificate.

18. — An applicant may request the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR to conduct a preliminary examination of a trademark in order to determine whether its registration is possible. Such preliminary examination shall be conducted on submission of one copy each of the application, a specimen of the trademark, and a list of the goods in connection with which it is proposed to use the trademark, together with the receipt of the State Bank for payment of the prescribed fee (2.50 roubles for each class of goods).

If within three months from the date of dispatch to the applicant of the positive conclusion of the preliminary examination of the trademark an application for registration of the said trademark (service mark) has not been sent to the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR by the applicant, the mark (or marks similar to it) may be registered in the name of another applicant.

19. — Trademarks (service marks) shall be registered for the term specified by the applicant, but no longer than ten years, counted from the date on which the application reaches the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR.

20. — The term of validity of the certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of a trademark (service mark) may be extended for not more than ten years each time. The term of validity of a certificate shall be extended on application filed by the proprietor during the last year of validity of the certificate, but not later than six months after the expiry of this term.

An application for extension of the term of validity of a certificate shall be accompanied by:

- (a) the original certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of the trademark;
- (b) a receipt from the State Bank for payment of the application fee (2.50 roubles for each class of goods);
- (c) a receipt for payment of the publication fee.

21. — During the term of validity of the certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of a trademark, the proprietor of the certificate may require, in the manner prescribed by law, the cessation of unlawful use of an identical or analogous trademark or service mark in connection with goods or services of the same class, and damages for any loss caused to him.

22. — The right to the exclusive use of a trademark (service mark) may be transferred from one enterprise

¹⁾ Запрос.

²⁾ Возражение.

(organization) to another on their reorganization, and/or on assignment of the trademark (service mark).

In such cases, the certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of the trademark shall be cancelled and a new certificate shall be issued in its stead in the name of the new proprietor, who shall submit to the Committee within three months:

- (a) a notarized copy of the deed or other document concerning the transfer of the right;
- (b) the original certificate granting the right to the exclusive use of the trademark;
- (c) a receipt for payment of the prescribed fee (2.50 roubles for each class of goods);
- (d) a receipt for payment of the publication fee.

23. — An enterprise (organization) in the name of which a trademark (service mark) is registered shall be entitled to grant a license for full or partial use of its trademark to another enterprise (organization).

A license may be granted only on the condition that the license agreement provides that the quality of the goods of the licensee shall not be inferior to the quality of the goods of the proprietor of the trademark for which the mark was registered, and that the proprietor who has transferred the mark shall control the fulfilment of this condition.

The agreement to transfer the right to a trademark (service mark) or to grant a license must be registered with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR.

Unless so registered, the agreement shall be invalid.

24. — The right to the exclusive use of a trademark shall lapse:

- (a) on expiry of the term of its validity;
- (b) in virtue of a declaration by the proprietor of the certificate that he waives his right to use the mark;
- (c) on liquidation of the enterprise.

25. — A note of every registration of a trademark (service mark), extension of a term of validity, transfer of the right to a trademark, grant of a license, and change in the designation of the proprietor of a certificate, shall be entered in the State Register of Trademarks of the USSR and published in the *Bulletin of Inventions and Trademarks* issued by the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR.

The applicant shall pay 3 roubles for the publication of such a notice.

26. — Foreign legal entities and nationals of foreign countries shall, subject to reciprocity, enjoy the rights provided under this Law on equal terms with enterprises and organizations of the USSR.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Great Britain ¹⁾

By Frederick HONIG, Barrister-at-Law, London

*The Law of Industrial Property and Restrictive Practices
in 1964*

BOOK REVIEWS

FUSS (Norbert). *Patentrechtlichen Probleme des Atomenergierechts (Die)*. Göttingen, University, 1959. - 188 p. Studien zum internationalen Wirtschaftsrecht und Atomenergierecht, Volume 4. Institut für Völkerrecht, Göttingen University.

OFFNER (Eric D.). *International Trademark Protection*. New York, Fieldston Press, 1965. - 285 p.

ROTONDI (Mario). *Diritto Industriale*. Padoue/Milan, Casa Editrice Ambrosiana/CEDAM. In the Library: 4th edition, 1942, 556 p. 5th edition, 1965, 600 p.

SOUTHWESTERN LEGAL FOUNDATION (The). *Patent Law Developments Protecting Intellectual Rights*. Alhany, M. Bender, 1964 - 279 p.

TELTZ (Heinz-Peter). *Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Pharma-Forschung*. Ludwigshafen, Knoll, 1964. - 39 p.

WINTER (Walter). *Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und öffentliche Gesundheit aus pharmazeutischer Sicht*. Aulendorf, Editio Cantor, 1965. - 8 p. Excerpt from: *Die Pharmazeutische Industrie*, 1965, pp.141-146.

— *Some pharmaceutical aspects concerning legal protection of industrial property and public health*. Bienne, Pharma Information, 1965. - 20 p. Information Series issued by the Research-Based Pharmaceutical Industry.

* * *

ANDREWS (Joseph L.), CHARPENTIER (Arthur A.), MARKE (Julius J.) et STERN (William B.). *Law in the United States of America (The). A Selective Bibliographical Guide*. New York, University Press, 1965. - 100 p.

ASSOCIATION EUROPÉENNE DE LIBRE ÉCHANGE. *Ce qu'elle est, ce qu'elle fait*. Geneva, EFTA, 1964. - 8 p.

COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES. *Publications des Communautés européennes, Catalogue*. Luxembourg/Brussels, Communautés européennes. In the Library: March 1964 edition.

CONSEIL D'ASSISTANCE ÉCONOMIQUE MUTUELLE. *Principes fondamentaux de la division internationale socialiste du travail (Les)*. Moscow, COMECON Secretariat, 1963. - 32 p.

— *Statut du Conseil d'entraide économique, Convention sur la capacité, les privilèges et les immunités du Conseil d'entraide économique*. Moscow, COMECON Secretariat, 1962. - 14 p.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. *Consultative Assembly (The). Procedure and Practice*. Strasbourg, Council of Europe, 1961. - 382 p.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION. *What it is, what it does*. Geneva, EFTA, 1964. - 8 p.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. *Catalog of Publications about the American Republics and Reports on the Strengthening of our Inter-American Community - Catálogo de Publicaciones sobre las Repúblicas Americanas e Informes acerca del Fortalecimiento de nuestra Comunidad Interamericana*. Washington, Pan American Union, 1965. - 32 p.

UNITED NATIONS. *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 1963*. New York, UN, 1965.

RUŽIČKA (J.). *Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Aims, Structure and Activities*. Helsinki, Finnish Foreign Trade Association, 1965 - 19 p.

NEWS ITEMS

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office

Appointment of new Director-General

We have been informed that Mr. Denis Ekani, Principal Administrator of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, has taken up his appointment as Director-General of the OAMPI, in succession to Mr. Tidiane Ly, Civil Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, recalled by his Government.

The appointment is in accordance with a decision taken by the President of the Administrative Council of the OAMPI, the Minister of Commerce and Crafts of the Republic of Senegal.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Ekani on his new appointment.

Liechtenstein

Appointment of new Director of the Industrial Property Office

We have been informed that Mr. Quido Marxer has been appointed Director of the Industrial Property Office of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Marxer on his new appointment.

Encouragement of Investment through Favourable Tax Treatment for Inventions

(US—Thailand Tax Treaty, 1965)

By Vincent D. TRAVAGLINI

Director, Foreign Business Practices Division, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington D. C.

The United States and Thailand signed at Bangkok on March 1, 1965, a tax treaty which includes some exceptional provisions designed specifically to encourage investment in Thailand by U. S. residents and corporations. It is the first U. S. treaty to include special provisions aimed at facilitating trade and investment in developing countries and is the first of a series of such treaties with non-industrial countries.

One of the special needs of less developed countries is the technical knowledge and skill which have been developed in the industrialized countries of the world. Companies which have such know-how may sometimes be prepared to supply it to developing countries in exchange for stock in new enterprises, provided such an exchange does not require them to make cash contributions to the venture. Unfortunately such transfers of technical knowledge, know-how and skills in exchange for stock must frequently be accompanied by cash outlays in the form of tax payments on the income resulting from the stock received in the exchange. Article 6 of the U. S.—Thai treaty seeks to remedy this difficulty by deferring tax on such transfers until the stock received by a transferor is disposed of.

Tax deferral for technical assistance is available with respect to stock received in exchange for any of the following, if transferred for use in connection with a trade or business actively conducted by the transferor-corporation in the other contracting state:

- (1) patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right;
- (2) information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill; or
- (3) technical, managerial, engineering, architectural, scientific, skilled, industrial, commercial, or like services.

The treaty would also encourage investment in Thailand by allowing U. S. residents and corporations to claim as credit against their U. S. income tax 7 percent of their investment in qualifying Thai enterprises. The credit would also be allowed for a portion of reinvested earnings.

Apart from the features just described, the treaty follows, in general, the pattern of income tax conventions now in force between the U. S. and numerous other countries.

In view of the desirability of concluding tax conventions with various developing countries, technical discussions have been in progress between the U. S. and a number of such countries for this purpose.

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
November 15 to 19, 1965 Paris	Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union	Consideration of various questions concerning Copyright	Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	All other Member States of the Berne Union; interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
December 9 to 10 1965 Geneva	Advisory Group of the International Committee of Novelty-Examining Patent Offices	Index of Parallel Patents	Austria, Canada, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 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)
December 13 to 17, 1965 Geneva	<i>Ad hoc</i> Conference of the Directors of National Industrial Property Offices	Adaptation of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement, Nice Text (Trademarks)	All Member States of the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks)	All other Member States of the Paris Union
December 18, 1965 Geneva	Meeting of Representatives of Member States of the Madrid Union	Stockholm Conference	Member States of the Madrid Union	—
December 18, 1965 Geneva	Meeting of Representatives of Member States of the Hague Union	Stockholm Conference	Member States of the Hague Union	—
February 7 to 11, 1966 Colombo	Asian Seminar on Industrial Property	Discussion of industrial property questions of special interest to Asian countries	All Asian States Members of the United Nations or a United Nations Specialized Agency	All non-Asian Member States of the Paris Union; United Nations; International Patent Institute; International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property; International Chamber of Commerce; International Federation of Patent Agents

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Buenos Aires	November 6 to 11, 1965	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI)	Congress
Tokyo	April 11 to 16, 1966	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Congress
Prague	June 13 to 18, 1966	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)	Congress