

Industrial Property

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BIRPI
East/West Industrial Property Symposium

From October 30 to November 4, 1966, BIRPI will organize in Budapest, with the assistance of the Hungarian Authorities, an East/West Industrial Property Symposium.

The Symposium will deal with questions relating to the protection of inventions and trademarks, *with special emphasis on the practical aspects of securing and safeguarding patent and trademark rights.*

Eminent specialists from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries will explain to the Western participants how to file patent applications and how to register trademarks in Eastern countries; how to go about licensing; what to do in case of infringements.

The same information will be given, as far as the situation in Western countries is concerned, by eminent specialists from the Western countries.

The introductory lectures will be followed by discussions and a question-and-answer period in which all registered participants may take part.

There will be simultaneous interpretation from and into English, French, German, and Russian.

Any interested person may participate if he registers in advance. Because of space limitations, there will be a limit on the number of participants. Registration fee will be \$ 25.

Detailed program and registration forms may be obtained by writing to BIRPI, 32, chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Madrid Union

Ad hoc Conference of the Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices of Countries Parties to the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks)

(Geneva, December 13 to 16, 1965)

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Report

Introduction

1. The *ad hoc* Conference of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices of countries parties to the Madrid Agreement met at the Headquarters of BIRPI in Geneva, from December 13 to 16, 1965.

2. Of the member countries of the Madrid Union, the following were represented: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia (16).

3. The following non-member States of the Madrid Union were represented by observers: Algeria, Finland, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (5).

4. The National Administrations of the States Members of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office were represented by an observer.

5. The list of participants is attached to this Report (Annex I).

6. The meeting was declared open by the Director of BIRPI, Professor Bodenhausen.

7. The Conference elected by acclamation Mr. François Savignon (France) as Chairman, and Mr. Emil Tasnádi (Hungary) and Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland) as Vice-Chairmen.

Draft Transitional Regulations

8. The Conference examined the Draft as contained in document MJ/DO/VI/2.

9. After a careful study, the Conference adopted a certain number of modifications and unanimously approved the Draft Regulations in the form in which they appear in Annex II of this Report.

10. The Draft submitted by BIRPI contained no proposals for the contents of Article 29, which will therefore be held over until a later meeting of the Conference. This Ar-

ticle will have to deal with the question of the distribution of any surplus receipts of the International Trademark Registration Service of BIRPI and the distribution of supplementary and complementary fees (see Article 8 of the Nice Act). As it was necessary, for this question, to know which countries make a "preliminary examination," within the meaning of paragraph (5) of Article 8, BIRPI invited each country to state whether it considered itself to be a country which makes a preliminary examination.

11. According to the definition adopted by the Conference at the proposal of Mr. Voyame (Switzerland), completed by a proposal of Mr. Singer (Federal Republic of Germany), are considered — but only for the purposes of the application of Article 8 (5) and (6) of the Nice Act — as examining countries those countries whose Administrations make an *ex officio* search as to anteriority in the case of each mark registered by BIRPI, and countries which, without effectuating such examination *ex officio*, invite and examine oppositions. It should be noted that countries whose Administrations made any other examination — for example, an examination as to the distinctive and non-generic character of the mark — without making the said examination as to anteriority, would not be considered as "countries which make a preliminary examination."

12. On the basis of this definition, the representatives of the following countries declared that they considered their countries to be countries which make a preliminary examination: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Spain, Yugoslavia (7), whereas the representatives of the following countries stated that they considered their countries not to be countries which make preliminary examination: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Rumania, San Marino, Switzerland, Tunisia (9).

13. It was understood by the Conference that these self-designations were not definitive and were subject to review, especially if the domestic law of a country were modified with regard to the question of the preliminary examination.

14. It was further understood that BIRPI would study the question as to which of the two groups the countries not represented at the meeting should be placed in, according to their respective domestic laws. BIRPI would report on this question to the next meeting of the *ad hoc* Conference.

15. It was noted that the Regulations were to be approved when the Nice Act came into force, i. e., on December 15, 1966. Member States of the Madrid Union (whether bound or not by the Nice Act) would meet for the purpose in Geneva on that date.

16. However, as the entry into force of the Regulations on December 15, 1966, requires lengthy administrative preparations — including the drafting of new forms and the communication of new schedules of fees — both for BIRPI and for the national Administrations, and as the new Regulations are of great interest to applicants, the Conference explicitly authorized BIRPI to act on the assumption that the Regulations would be approved without major change by the Member States on December 15, 1966. It was understood that BIRPI would publish the Draft Regulations as soon as pos-

sible. Article 29, which had been left blank in the Draft, would, of course, constitute an exception.

17. Finally, the Conference noted that if, on December 15, 1966, no country was still not bound by the Nice Act, the Draft Regulations could and should be modified in order to remove the provisions which affected only those countries not bound by the Nice Act. The accession of all countries to the Nice Act would greatly simplify the work of the applicants, the national Administrations, and BIRPI. Furthermore, all countries parties to the Nice Act enjoyed financial advantages superior to those of countries not bound by the Nice Act on December 15, 1966.

18. The Director of BIRPI informed the Conference that he had already notified the Governments concerned, by circular letter. The Conference invited him to send a reminder of this notification and to point out that the Conference strongly urged these countries in their own interests to take all necessary measures with a view to their accession to the Nice Act before the date of its entry into force. The Conference has unanimously adopted a resolution on this question (see Annex IV).

Certain Questions concerning the Application of the Nice Act

19. Some countries, particularly those represented in the meeting by observers, have recently shown increasing, albeit unofficial, interest in becoming members of the Madrid Union. It has been suggested to BIRPI that six questions of possible interest to such countries be submitted to this meeting for the expression of opinions. It has been clearly understood that any opinions expressed cannot and do not bind either the Conference or the countries which are its members.

20. The questions are explained and enumerated in document MJ/DO/VI/3, a partial copy of which is attached to the present Report (Annex III). The part omitted consists of paragraphs 13 to 18 of the said document since the question discussed in these paragraphs found a reply in one of the changes in the Draft Regulations adopted by the Conference [see the text of Article 2 (2) (k), proposed by Mr. Bierry (France) and adopted by the Conference].

21. *Use or Intention to Use the Mark.* The question was whether there would be any objections to the Trademark Service of BIRPI accepting from the applicants declarations and/or proof concerning the actual or intended use of a mark and forwarding such declarations or proof to the Administrations of countries where the filing of such declarations or proof might avoid an otherwise automatic refusal.

22. The Conference was unanimous in holding that there would be no objection to BIRPI's performing such service. It was understood that any authorization given to BIRPI to perform the said service would not mean that BIRPI could require the filing of such documents or refuse the inscription of a mark on the grounds that the application was not accompanied by such declarations or proof.

23. *Type of National Protection Desired.* The question was whether there would be any objections to the Trademark Service of BIRPI accepting from the applicants a declaration

as to which type of protection they desired in countries where the domestic law allows applicants to choose between two types of protection (for example, Part A and Part B of the United Kingdom Register; Principal and Supplemental Registers in the United States). Furthermore, the question was whether such declarations could be forwarded to the Administrations of countries which the declarations concern.

24. The Conference was unanimous in holding that there would be no objection to BIRPI performing such a service.

25. On a proposal by Mr. Voyame (Switzerland), the Conference also noted that where the applicant failed to make a choice, the interested countries might wish to proceed on the assumption that the applicant wished to obtain the highest available kind of protection.

26. *Opposition Procedure.* The question was whether a country which communicates, with all grounds, refusals based on an *ex officio* examination, within the one-year period prescribed in Article 5 (2) of the Nice Act, may deny protection later on the basis of an argument found in an opposition (*inter partes*) procedure.

27. Mr. Marinete (Rumania) said that "all grounds" [Article 5 (2)] included the grounds derived from indications by third persons in the course of an opposition procedure, whether or not preceded by *ex officio* examination. Mr. van Weel (Netherlands) expressed the opposite opinion.

28. During the thorough discussion that ensued it was underlined that there was a great difference in the nature of opposition procedures according to whether they were preceded by an *ex officio* examination as to anticipations. There was much more likelihood of marks so examined surviving in the face of an opposition than marks which, as far as anticipations are concerned, were subject to examination only pursuant to an opposition presented by a private party.

29. It was also brought out that *ex officio* examination, before publication for opposition, naturally and substantially reduces the number of oppositions and thus causes a considerable saving to the applicants because of the costs involved in *inter partes* proceedings. The Observer of the United Kingdom mentioned in this connection that for approximately 15,000 applications there were some 200 oppositions and only between 12 and 15 reached the hearing stage. In other words, approximately one out of one hundred marks would risk uncertainty for over a year as to its registration in the United Kingdom.

30. Some of the participants said that they wished to reserve their opinion until the United Kingdom and United States Governments were in a position to tell them whether there was no hope of their legislation being changed so that even refusals based on oppositions could be communicated within the one-year period.

31. The Director of BIRPI pointed out that the United States and United Kingdom systems presented, in actual fact, more a difference in terminology than in substance if compared with the systems prevailing in some of the Member States of the Madrid Union. While it was true that in the latter States "registration" issued within a year, registrations were subject to frequent "cancellation" (retroactive as to

the date of the beginning of what seemed to be a protection). Such registrations, therefore, were exposed to the danger of cancellation to the same extent as, or even more than, published and examined applications were exposed to the danger of denial of registration pursuant to opposition. In other words, in some of the Madrid Union countries the uncertainties as to real protection were, in fact, greater, and their duration longer, than in the United States or in the United Kingdom.

32. *Cancellation for Non-Use.* The question was whether there would be any objection to BIRPI's including some words in the text of all such certificates of international registration which were intended to have effect also in the United States of America warning the owner of the mark that during the sixth year after registration he would have to file an affidavit with the United States Patent Office. The affidavit would have to indicate the continued use of the mark or justify its non-use on an acceptable ground.

33. The Conference was unanimous in holding that there would be no objection to including such words in the kind of certificates under consideration.

34. *Use of the English Language.* The question was whether there would be any objection to the use of the English language, should one or more English-speaking countries adhere to the Madrid Union. The question of the possible use of the English language would come up in the administration of the Registration Service by BIRPI and in the texts of the refusals emanating from Administrations of English-speaking countries.

35. Some of the participants suggested that BIRPI should study the financial implications of publishing the lists of goods and services both in English and in French for cases

where no agreement could be reached on publication in only one of these languages, namely, the language used by the applicant.

36. Otherwise the Conference was unanimous in holding that there would be no objection to the proposed use of the English language.

Date of the Next Meeting of the Ad Hoc Conference and of the First Meeting of the Committee of Directors

37. During its closing meeting, the Conference unanimously decided to hold its next and last session on December 13 and 14, 1966. The first meeting of the Committee of Directors set up by Article 10 (2) of the Nice Act will take place on December 15 (date of coming into force of said Act) and 16, 1966.

Closing of the Meeting

38. During the closing meeting of the Conference, the Observers from the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed their thanks to the Conference for having studied and given them information on matters of considerable interest to them.

39. Mr. Voyame (Switzerland), expressing the opinion of all Participants, thanked the Chairman for the firmness and courtesy with which he had carried out his duties.

40. The Chairman of the Conference expressed his satisfaction concerning the swiftness with which the Conference had accomplished its task and the quality of the documents adopted, and thanked the Director and the Staff of BIRPI for the effective assistance they had rendered to the Conference.

41. This Report was unanimously adopted by the Conference on December 16, 1965.

ANNEX I**List of Participants****I. States Parties to the Madrid Agreement****Austria**

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

Belgium

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

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Miloslav Špunda, Director of the Trademark Department, Office of Patents and Inventions, Prague.

Mr. Vladimír Šulc, Head of the International Trademark Section, Office of Patents and Inventions, Prague.

France

Mr. François Savignon, Director, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

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

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

Germany (Fed. Rep.)

Dr. Romuald Singer, Senatsrat, Patent Office, Munich.

Mr. Willy Miosga, Regierungsdirektor, Patent Office, Munich.

Mr. Peter Schönfeld, First Secretary, Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Geneva.

Hungary

Mr. Emil Tasnádi, President, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

Dr. Georges Pálos, Legal Counsellor, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

Mrs. Madeleine Bernaner, Patent Agent, Budapest.

Italy

Mr. Aldo Pelizza, Inspector General, Ministry of Industry, Patent Office, Rome.

Luxembourg

Mr. Jean-Pierre Hoffmann, Head, Industrial Property Service, Luxembourg.

Monaco

Mr. Jean-Marie Notari, Director, Industrial Property Service, Monaco.

Netherlands

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

Rumania

Mr. Lucian Marinete, Technical Director, State Office for Inventions, Bucharest.

San Marino

Mr. Jean Munger, Chancellor, Permanent Delegation of the Republic of San Marino with the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva.

Spain

Mr. Ernesto Rúa, Head of the Section of Appeals, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid.

Mr. José Antonio Sanchez, Section of International Trademarks, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid.

Switzerland

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

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

Tunisia

Mr. Mongi Azahou, Head of the Section of Commerce, Secretariat of State for Planification and National Economy, Tunis.

Yugoslavia

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

II. Observers**Algeria**

Mr. Brahim Bendris, Director, National Office of Industrial Property, Algiers.

Finland

Mr. Niilo Eerola, Director, Patent Office, Helsinki.

Poland

Mr. Ignacy Czerwinski, President, Patent Office, Warsaw.

Mrs. Natalie Lissowska, Counsellor, Patent Office, Warsaw.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. John Field, Assistant Comptroller of Trade Marks, Patent Office, London.

Mr. S. M. Davenport, Chief Executive Officer, Industrial Property Department, London.

Mr. L. A. Ellwood, Legal Advisor, London.

United States of America

Mr. Gerald D. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington.

Mr. David B. Allen, Office of International Patent and Trademark Affairs, U. S. Patent Office, Washington.

Mr. P. J. Federico, Member, Board of Appeals, U. S. Patent Office, Washington.

Mr. Warren E. Hewitt, Legal Officer, U. S. Mission, Geneva.

National Administrations of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

Mr. Iba Faye, Head of the Trademark Service, OAMPI, Yaoundé.

III. BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.

Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director.

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

Mr. G. Béguin, Counsellor.

Mr. G. R. Wipf, Counsellor.

Mr. E. Margot, Head of the Trademark Registry.

ANNEX II

**Draft transitional Regulations,
dated December 15, 1966,
of the Madrid Agreement concerning
the International Registration of Trademark**

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- Article 1. Applications for International Registration Presented to National Administrations
- Article 2. Applications for International Registration Presented to BIRPI
- Article 3. Printing Block
- Article 4. Reproduction in Color
- Article 5. Fees
- Article 6. Translations and Transliterations
- Article 7. Right to Use Elements of the Mark
- Article 8. Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration as to Indication of Classes
- Article 9. Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration as to Conditions Relating to Color
- Article 10. Other Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration
- Article 11. Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration Included in a Collective Deposit

Chapter II. Registration

- Article 12. Registration

Chapter III. Requests for Territorial Extension made Subsequently to the International Registration

- Article 13. Requests for Territorial Extension made Subsequently to the International Registration

Chapter IV. Renewal

- Article 14. Unofficial Notice of Renewal
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- Article 16. Printing Block
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- Article 19. Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Renewal
- Article 20. Entry in the Register

Chapter V. Changes Made in the Entry of the Mark

- Article 21. Transfers, Assignments, and Other Changes
- Article 22. Changes Made in the Entry of the Mark in the National Register also Affecting the International Registration

Chapter VI. Registration Certificates and Notifications

- Article 23. Registration Certificates
- Article 24. Notifications
- Article 25. Collective Notifications

Chapter VII. Refusals and Invalidations

- Article 26. Refusals and Invalidations

Chapter VIII. Publication

- Article 27. Publication

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- Article 28. Fees

Chapter X. Distribution of Certain Receipts

- Article 29. (Reserved)

Chapter XI. Final Clauses

- Article 30. Amendments
- Article 31. Entry into Force

PREAMBLE

The Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union, in accordance with Article 10 (4) of the Nice Act of 1957,

And the Industrial Property Administrations of the countries of the Madrid Union,

Have unanimously decided to adopt the present Transitional Regulations of the Madrid Agreement.

CHAPTER I**Applications for International Registration****Article 1**

*Applications for International Registration Presented
to National Administrations*

Every application for the international registration of a trademark applicable to goods and/or services must be presented by the applicant to the Administration of the country of origin in the form prescribed by that country in its national regulations.

Article 2

*Applications for International Registration Presented
to BIRPI*

(1) If the mark has been duly registered in the country of origin, the Administration of that country shall send to BIRPI an application for registration, in duplicate, completed in the French language on the form supplied free of charge to the Administrations by BIRPI. The form shall be completed by the Administration of the country of origin; alternatively, the Administration shall take steps to see that it is completed correctly. The form shall, in any event, be signed by the said Administration. The Administration shall certify that the mark is entered in its national Register and that the information contained in the application is in conformity with the information recorded in the said national Register.

(2) The application shall indicate:

- (a) the name of the applicant;
- (b) the address of the applicant; if more than one address is given, the application shall specify the one to which notices should be sent; an address for service may not be indicated unless it is clear from other details of the application that the conditions prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement have been complied with;
- (c) the country of the Madrid Union of which the applicant is a national or, if none, in which he is domiciled or has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment [Articles 1 (1) and 2 of the London Act; Articles 1 (2) and 2 of the Nice Act];
- (d) the country of origin of the mark [Article 1 (2) of the London Act; Article 1 (3) of the Nice Act];
- (e) the name and address of the agent, if any;
- (f) the wording comprising the mark, in the case of a word mark; in the case of a design mark or of a mark including a design element or a special form of script, the application shall show a clear reproduction of the mark, in black print only; if the applicant claims color as a distinctive feature of his mark, the application shall indicate

the color or colors claimed; if the mark is comprised, in whole or in part, of the shape of the physical object (in three dimensions) appearing in the application, the latter will indicate the fact by the statement "shape (three-dimensional) mark";

- (g) the dates and numbers of the application and registration concerning the mark in force in the country of origin at the time of the application for international registration, including, where appropriate, a statement by the applicant that the application in the country of origin is a first application within the meaning of Article 4 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;
- (h) if the application is in respect of a mark which has already been the subject of one or more international registrations, the dates and numbers of such registrations;
- (i) the goods and/or services in respect of which protection of the mark is claimed and, if possible, the appropriate class or classes of the international classification;
- (k) if the application comes from a country where the Nice Act is in force, the date on which the application for international registration was received by the Administration of the country of origin; however, if the application for international registration is received by the Administration of such country before the national mark, subject-matter of the application, has been registered, the Administration shall indicate, as date of receipt of the application, the date of registration of the national mark;
- (l) if the application comes from a country where the Nice Act has entered into force, an indication of the countries which have availed themselves of the right provided for by Article 3^{bis} of the Agreement in respect of which extension of the effects of international registration is requested;
- (m) the amount and the method of payment of fees in conformity with Article 5 of these Regulations.

(3) The application shall include the fees, in conformity with Article 5 of these Regulations, as well as, where appropriate, the items referred to in Articles 3, 4, 6, and 7, of these Regulations.

(4) The two copies of the application shall be kept in the archives of BIRPI.

Article 3

Printing Block

(1) If the mark is a design mark or includes a design element or a special form of writing, the application shall include a printing block of the mark for its reproduction in the publication to be made by BIRPI. This block must exactly reproduce the mark so that all details stand out clearly; the block must not be less than 15 millimeters nor more than 10 centimeters, either in length or in breadth; its exact thickness must be 24 millimeters, corresponding to the depth of the printing characters.

(2) This printing block will not be returned to the proprietor of the mark.

(3) The applicant may send to BIRPI, instead of the printing block, the fee prescribed in Article 28 (14) of these Regulations. In such case, BIRPI shall establish the printing block using the reproduction represented on the application.

Article 4

Reproduction in Color

If the applicant claims color as a distinctive feature of his mark, the application shall include forty copies of a reproduction in color, upon paper, each side of which shall not exceed 20 centimeters. One of the copies shall be affixed to each of the two copies of the application for registration, in addition to the representation of the mark in black print. If the mark is comprised of several separate parts, these parts must be collected together and pasted on a sheet of strong paper, in the case of each of the forty specimens. The application shall include a brief statement, describing in simple terms the color, or combination of colors, claimed for the essential parts of the mark.

Article 5

Fees

(1) The application shall include the basic international fee and, where appropriate, the supplementary fee and the complementary fee prescribed by Article 8 (2) (b) and (c) of the Nice Act if the application comes from a country in which the Nice Act has entered into force, or the surcharge prescribed by Article 8 (5) of the London Act if the application comes from a country in which the Nice Act has not entered into force, unless they have been sent in advance directly to BIRPI or can be debited to a deposit account with BIRPI. If these sums cannot be debited to a deposit account with BIRPI, they shall be paid either by a cash payment to BIRPI or by postal order, or by payment or transfer to BIRPI's postal cheque account or bank account, or by cheque payable in Geneva.

(2) Every payment shall be accompanied by a statement indicating the name and domicile of the applicant, as well as the mark and the purpose of the payment.

(3) Applications for registration must state clearly upon what date, in what form and by whom the payment has been made. They shall also indicate whether the international fee is being paid immediately for the full twenty years or only for the first ten years. In the case of a collective deposit, all marks included in the deposit must be uniformly deposited for the same period, that is, either for twenty years or for ten years.

Article 6

Translations and Transliterations

When the mark includes inscriptions in a language or in characters insufficiently familiar to BIRPI, the Administration of the country of origin shall require the applicant to attach to the international application a French translation or a transliteration into Latin letters of these inscriptions. Upon request, BIRPI shall send copies of any such translation or transliteration to interested national Administrations.

Article 7

Right to Use Elements of the Mark

Where appropriate, the Administration of the country of origin may certify on the application for registration that the applicant has justified to the Administration his right to use any armorial bearing, portrait, honorary distinction, or name of a third party, appearing in the mark.

Article 8

Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration as to Indication of Classes

(1) This Article is applicable only if the application comes from a country where the Nice Act has entered into force.

(2) If the classes of goods and/or services are not indicated in the application, BIRPI shall designate them itself, shall notify the applicant accordingly through his national Administration and, where appropriate, shall request him to pay the supplementary fee within a period of two months from the date of such notice.

(3) If the classes indicated in the application are contested by BIRPI, BIRPI shall notify the national Administration of the applicant and, in collaboration with it, shall fix the classes in question. If agreement is not reached within a period of two months from the notice of dispute dispatched by BIRPI, BIRPI shall itself fix the classes and, where appropriate, BIRPI shall request the applicant, through his national Administration, to pay the supplementary fee within a period of one month from the date of such request.

(4) If the supplementary fee owed by the applicant is paid within the periods fixed, or if within these periods the list of goods and/or services is reduced by the applicant to the required extent, the mark shall be registered as of the same date as the date on which it would have been registered if the classes had been indicated by the applicant at the time of the application for registration, or if the classes indicated by him had not been contested. If the supplementary fee is not paid within the periods fixed, or if, within these periods, the list of goods and/or services has not been reduced by the applicant to the required extent, the application for registration shall be considered abandoned and the international fee paid shall be returned to the applicant after a deduction of fifty francs.

Article 9

Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration as to Conditions Relating to Color

(1) If BIRPI finds that any of the conditions relating to color prescribed by Article 3 of the Agreement and by Article 4 of these Regulations are not fulfilled, it shall defer registration; it shall promptly notify the Administration concerned and shall fix a period of two months as from the date of such notice for the application to be put in order or completed.

(2) When the application has not been put in order or completed within the period fixed, the mark shall be registered and registration notified without taking color into account.

(3) If BIRPI receives from the national Administration an application which has been put in order or completed within the period prescribed by paragraph (1), the date of receipt either by BIRPI or by the national Administration of the application put in order or completed shall be taken into consideration under the provisions of the London and Nice Acts for determining the registration date. However, if the application put in order or completed, transmitted by the Administration of a country in which the Nice Act has entered into force, is received by BIRPI before the expiration of a period of two months from the date on which the incomplete or irregular application was received by such Administration, the international registration shall be effected as of that date.

Article 10

Other Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration

(1) If BIRPI finds that an application for international registration is incomplete or irregular for other grounds than those mentioned in Articles 8 and 9 of these Regulations, it shall defer registration and shall promptly advise the Administration concerned.

(2) In particular, BIRPI may, according to the same procedure, defer registration:

- (a) if the application contains descriptions of goods and/or services which are incomprehensible or too vague, such as "miscellaneous merchandise," "and other goods," "etc.," or if the description of goods and/or services consists only of an indication of the corresponding classes;
- (b) if the printing block received does not provide a sufficiently clear impression of the features of the mark, or if BIRPI is unable to establish a printing block from the reproduction sent to it, when the printing block is required;
- (c) if the mark bears the sign of a cross liable to be confused with the "Red Cross" and if, in order to avoid certain refusal, it is necessary to obtain from the proprietor a preliminary declaration that the mark will not be used either in red or a similar color;
- (d) if, in the case of an application referring to a previous international registration, the particulars contained in the application do not correspond to the particulars entered on the International Register, without the discrepancy being justified by an appropriate note in the application.

(3) When the application has not been put in order or completed within six months from the date appearing on the notice mentioned in paragraph (1), BIRPI will fix a further period of the same duration for settlement of the matter. BIRPI shall notify the applicant or his agent accordingly, as well as the Administration which requested the registration.

(4) If the application has not been put in order or completed within the period fixed, the application shall be deemed to have been abandoned and the international fee paid shall be returned to the applicant after a deduction of fifty francs.

(5) If BIRPI receives from the national Administration an application which has been put in order or completed within the prescribed periods, the date of receipt either by

BIRPI or by the national Administration of the application put in order or completed shall be taken into consideration under the provisions of the London and Nice Acts for determining the registration date. However, if the completed or regularized application transmitted by the Administration of a country in which the Nice Act has entered into force is received by BIRPI before the expiration of a period of two months from the date on which the incomplete or irregular application was received by such Administration, the international registration shall be effected as of that date.

Article 11

Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Registration Included in a Collective Deposit

When a incomplete or irregular application for registration of a particular mark is part of a collective deposit, registration of all the marks included in the deposit shall be suspended, unless the Administration concerned or the applicant requests BIRPI to consider the mark as withdrawn from the collective deposit and to treat it as a separate deposit.

CHAPTER II

Registration

Article 12

Registration

(1) BIRPI shall enter the mark, without delay, in a Register which shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) the serial number of the international registration;
- (b) the wording comprising the mark or a reproduction of the mark;
- (c) where appropriate, the particulars relating to a claim of color;
- (d) where appropriate, a statement that the mark is a "shape (three-dimensional) mark";
- (e) the name and address of the proprietor of the mark;
- (f) the date or dates on which the registration has taken effect;
- (g) the term for which the basic fee has been paid;
- (h) the goods and/or services to which the mark is applied, and an indication of the appropriate class or classes of the international classification;
- (i) the countries to which the registration is to be notified;
- (k) the country of origin of the mark;
- (l) the dates and numbers of the application and registration of the mark in force in the country of origin at the time of the application for international registration, including, where appropriate, a statement by the applicant that the application in the country of origin is a first application within the meaning of Article 4 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;
- (m) where appropriate, the particulars of a previous international registration or of any earlier international registrations referred to in connection with the application for registration and particulars relating to changes not yet entered which have occurred since the latest registration.

(2) In addition, the Register shall contain:

- (a) BIRPI's entries for administrative purposes;
- (b) where appropriate, the name and address of the agent of the proprietor of the mark;
- (c) particulars concerning the status of the mark after registration, such as: refusal of protection, limitations, transfers, renunciations, requests for territorial extension provided for in Article 3^{ter} (2) of the Agreement, cancellations, renewals or new applications referring to previous registrations, etc.

CHAPTER III

Requests for Territorial Extension made Subsequently to the International Registration

Article 13

Requests for Territorial Extension made Subsequently to the International Registration

(1) This article is applicable only if the country of origin, or, where appropriate, the country of the proprietor, has ratified or acceded to the Nice Act.

(2) Any request for territorial extension [Article 3^{ter} (2) of the Nice Act] sent to BIRPI by the Administration of the country of origin of the mark, or, where appropriate, by the Administration of the country of the proprietor, subsequently to the international registration, shall be presented in duplicate on the form supplied free of charge to the Administrations by BIRPI. The request shall be written in the French language. It shall indicate:

- (a) the name and address of the proprietor of the mark;
- (b) the number and date of the international registration;
- (c) the country or countries in respect of which the request for territorial extension is made;
- (d) the goods and/or services in respect of which the territorial extension is applied for, if the protection is not claimed in the countries concerned for all the goods and/or services entered in the International Register;
- (e) the amount and the method of payment of the complementary fee and the entry fee [see paragraph (3), below].

(3) The complementary fee [Article 8 (2) (c) of the Nice Act] and the fee in respect of the entry in the Register [Article 28 (1) of these Regulations] must be paid to BIRPI before or at the same time as the request is made. If BIRPI has not received these fees at the time it receives the request, it shall defer inscription until receipt of the payment.

(4) BIRPI shall without delay enter in the Register the request for territorial extension. If it finds that the application is incomplete or irregular, it shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of Article 10 of these Regulations.

(5) The two copies of the request for territorial extension shall be kept in the archives of BIRPI.

CHAPTER IV

Renewal

Article 14

Unofficial Notice of Renewal

The unofficial notice mentioned in Article 7 (4) of the Agreement:

- (a) shall indicate the exact date of expiration of the international registration;
- (b) shall indicate, if the country of the proprietor of the mark has ratified or acceded to the Nice Act, the countries which have exercised the right given by Article 3^{bis} of the Nice Act and shall specify that the proprietor must name those countries in which he wishes to maintain the protection;
- (c) shall indicate the class or classes corresponding to the goods and/or services mentioned in the Register in respect of the mark in question;
- (d) shall contain a warning to the effect that, if the request contains any modification in relation to the registration to be renewed, or is received by BIRPI after the expiration of the prescribed periods, it will be treated as an application for new registration.

Article 15

Applications for Renewal

(1) In order to effect renewal of the international registration, the Administration of the country of the proprietor of the mark shall send to BIRPI, no sooner than twelve months before the expiration of the existing registration, an application for renewal, in duplicate, completed in the French language on the form supplied free of charge to the Administrations by BIRPI. The form shall be completed by the Administration of the country of the proprietor of the mark; alternatively, the Administration shall take steps to see that it is completed correctly. The form shall, in any event, be signed by the said Administration.

(2) The application shall indicate:

- (a) the date and number of the international registration subject to renewal;
- (b) the name of the proprietor of the mark;
- (c) the address of the proprietor; if more than one address is given, the application shall specify the address to which notices should be sent; an address for service may not be indicated unless it is clear from the particulars referred to in (d) and (e), below, that the conditions prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement have been complied with;
- (d) the country of the Madrid Union of which the proprietor is a national or, if none, in which he is domiciled or has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment [Articles 1 (1) and 2 of the London Act; Articles 1 (2) and 2 of the Nice Act];
- (e) the country of the proprietor of the mark within the meaning of the Nice Act; the country of origin at the time of renewal, within the meaning of the London Act;
- (f) the name and address of the agent, if any;
- (g) the wording comprising the mark, in the case of a word mark; in the case of a design mark or of a mark including a design element or a special form of script, the application shall show a clear reproduction of the mark, in black print only; if color is claimed as a distinctive feature of the mark, the application shall indicate the color or colors claimed; if the mark is comprised, in whole or in part, of the shape of the physical object (in three dimen-

sions) appearing in the application, the latter will indicate the fact by the statement "shape (three-dimensional mark)";

- (h) the dates and numbers of the application and registration concerning the mark in force in the country of origin at the time of renewal, within the meaning of the London Act;
- (i) the dates and numbers of previous international registrations, if any;
- (k) the goods and/or services in respect of which protection of the mark is claimed and, if possible, the appropriate class or classes of the international classification;
- (l) in the circumstances envisaged under Article 19 (2) of these Regulations, if the application comes from a country where the Nice Act has entered into force, the date on which the application for renewal was received by the Administration of that country;
- (m) if the application comes from a country where the Nice Act has entered into force, an indication of the countries which have availed themselves of the right provided for by Article 3^{bis} of the Agreement, and in respect of which extension of the effects of international registration is requested;
- (n) the amount and the method of payment of fees in conformity with Article 18 of these Regulations.

(3) The application shall include the fees, in conformity with Article 18 of these Regulations, as well as, where appropriate, the items referred to in Articles 16 and 17 of these Regulations.

(4) The two copies of the application for renewal shall be kept in the archives of BIRPI.

Article 16

Printing Block

(1) If the mark is a design mark or includes a design element or a special form of writing, the application shall include a printing block of the mark for its reproduction in the publication to be made by BIRPI. This block must exactly reproduce the mark so that all details stand out clearly; the block must not be less than 15 millimeters nor more than 10 centimeters, either in length or in breadth; its exact thickness must be 24 millimeters, corresponding to the depth of the printing characters.

(2) This printing block will not be returned to the proprietor of the mark.

(3) The proprietor of the mark may send to BIRPI, instead of the printing block, the fee prescribed in Article 28 (14) of these Regulations. In such case, BIRPI shall establish the printing block using the reproduction represented on the application.

Article 17

Reproduction in Color

If the proprietor claims color as a distinctive feature of his mark, the application shall include forty copies of a reproduction in color, upon paper, each side of which shall not exceed 20 centimeters. One of these copies shall be affixed to

each of the two copies of the application for renewal, in addition to the representation of the mark in black print. If the mark is comprised of several separate parts, these parts must be collected together and pasted on a sheet of strong paper, in the case of each of the forty specimens. The application shall include a brief statement, describing in simple terms the color, or combination of colors, claimed for the essential parts of the mark.

Article 18

Fees

(1) The application shall include the basic international fee and, where appropriate, the supplementary fee and the complementary fee prescribed by Article 8 (2) (b) and (c) of the Nice Act if the application comes from a country in which the Nice Act has entered into force, or the surcharge prescribed by Article 8 (5) of the London Act if the application comes from a country in which the Nice Act has not entered into force, unless they have been sent in advance directly to BIRPI or can be debited to a deposit account with BIRPI. If these sums cannot be debited to a deposit account with BIRPI, they shall be paid either by a cash payment to BIRPI or by postal order, or by payment or transfer to BIRPI's postal cheque account or bank account, or by cheque payable in Geneva.

(2) Every payment shall be accompanied by a statement indicating the name and domicile of the proprietor, as well as the mark and the purpose of the payment.

(3) Applications for renewal must state clearly upon what date, in what form, and by whom the payment has been made.

Article 19

Incomplete or Irregular Applications for Renewal

(1) The provisions of Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of these Regulations shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to renewals, in as much as the applications for renewal are received by BIRPI within the prescribed periods.

(2) If the application for renewal contains a modification in relation to the registration to be renewed, or is received by BIRPI after the expiration of the prescribed periods, BIRPI may treat it as a new application for registration.

Article 20

Entry in the Register

Article 12 of these Regulations shall be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to renewals.

CHAPTER V

Changes Made in the Entry of the Mark

Article 21

Transfers, Assignments, and Other Changes

(1) The transfers and assignments referred to in Articles 9^{bis} and 9^{ter} of the Agreement shall be entered in the International Register by BIRPI, once it has established that the assignee is a person entitled to register an international mark, that the consent required under the provisions of Articles 9^{bis} (1) and 9^{ter} (3) of the Agreement has been obtained, and that payment of the prescribed fees has been made.

(2) If the assignment of an international mark for part only of the goods and/or services registered is notified to BIRPI, BIRPI shall cancel the international registration in respect of the goods and/or services assigned and shall enter the assignment in the Register, subject to the provisions of Article 9^{ter} of the Agreement. The mark shall be entered in the name of the assignee, in respect of the goods and/or services assigned, under a number different to that of the registration, which shall remain in the name of the assignor in respect of the goods and/or services not included in the assignment. The registration in the name of the assignee shall expire at the same time as the registration in the name of the assignor. Each registration shall be capable of renewal independently of the other.

(3) If the assignment of an international mark for one or several of the contracting countries is notified to BIRPI, BIRPI shall cancel the international registration so far as concerns the country or countries involved, and shall enter the assignment in the Register, subject to the provisions of Article 9^{ter} of the Agreement. The mark shall be entered in the name of the assignee, in respect of the country or countries subject of the assignment, under a number different to that of the registration, which shall remain in the name of the assignor in respect of the country or countries not included in the assignment. The registration in the name of the assignee shall expire at the same time as the registration in the name of the assignor. Each registration shall be capable of renewal independently of the other.

(4) If the country of the assignee is a country other than the country of the assignor, BIRPI shall transmit to the national Administration of the country of the assignee an extract of the registration including all particulars entered in the International Register prior to the entry of the assignment.

Article 22

Changes Made in the Entry of the Mark in the National Register also Affecting the International Registration

(1) Changes which have been the subject of notice as provided for in Article 9 of the Agreement shall be entered in the International Register by BIRPI, once it has established that the status of the mark following the entry will remain in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement and that payment of the prescribed fees has been made.

(2) The same provision, including the obligation to pay the prescribed fees, shall apply if the domicile of the proprietor of the mark is transferred from one country to another.

(3) If the transfer of title or of domicile cannot be registered, BIRPI may ask the Administration of the country of the former proprietor for authorization to cancel the mark.

CHAPTER VI

Registration Certificates and Notifications

Article 23

Registration Certificates

When the registration of an international mark has been effected, BIRPI shall prepare a certificate of registration

containing the information referred to in Article 12 (1) of these Regulations. It shall send the certificate to the Administration which submitted the application, and that Administration shall forward the certificate to the proprietor of the mark or his agent.

Article 24

Notifications

(1) BIRPI shall notify the interested Administrations without delay of registrations (Article 12), entries in the Register of requests for territorial extension made subsequently to the registration (Article 13), and renewals (Article 20).

(2) Transfers, assignments, and other changes (Articles 21 and 22), shall be notified by BIRPI to the Administrations of all the countries parties to the Agreement.

Article 25

Collective Notifications

The collective notification provided for in Article 11 (2) of the Agreement shall contain the same particulars as the notifications provided for in Article 24 of these Regulations.

CHAPTER VII

Refusals and Invalidations

Article 26

Refusals and Invalidations

(1) Notifications, whether of a refusal, or of a decision following a provisional or final refusal, or of a total or partial invalidation, shall be transmitted to BIRPI, by means of a separate notice in respect of each mark, in three identical copies: one for BIRPI, one for the Administration of the country of origin or that of the country of the proprietor, and one for the proprietor of the mark or his agent. BIRPI shall prepare by a photographic process, if necessary, the copy intended for the Administration of the country of the proprietor. Notice of refusal must indicate, as a minimum, the country making the refusal, the date of dispatch of the notice of refusal, the number and date of the international registration of the mark, the name and address of the proprietor, the grounds for refusal, and, in the case of partial refusal in respect of one or more classes of goods and/or services, the list of goods and/or services contained in the class or classes in respect of which protection is refused or accepted.

(2) If the refusal is based upon the existence of an earlier registration the notification must specify the distinctive elements, whether word or design, of the national or international mark with which there is conflict, and indicate, in particular where a national mark is concerned, the name and address of the proprietor of the earlier mark, the date of its registration, and its serial number. The Administration refusing protection shall attach to the notification a facsimile of the mark with which there is conflict.

(3) Notices of provisional refusal, as well as, where there is a possibility of appeal, notices of final refusal or invalidation, must specify the essential provisions of the national law applicable, as well as the time for appeal and the authority

to which such appeal should be addressed. In the case of invalidation, BIRPI is authorized to ask the Administration concerned, if it considers it necessary, to supply it with additional information and in particular to give reasons for its decision.

(4) If BIRPI finds that a notice of refusal was sent to it after the expiration of the period of one year provided for under Article 5 (2) of the Agreement, then BIRPI shall return the notice to the Administration which sent it, pointing out that the Administration has lost the benefit of the right provided for under Article 5 (1) of the Agreement.

CHAPTER VIII

Publication

Article 27

Publication

(1) When registered, BIRPI shall publish the international mark in *Les Marques internationales*. This publication shall contain the particulars referred to in Article 12 (1) of these Regulations.

(2) BIRPI shall publish in *Les Marques internationales* particulars relating to requests for territorial extension made after registration, renewals, and all changes made in the entry concerning the mark in the International Register, according to the provisions of Articles 13, 20, 21 and 22 of these Regulations.

(3) At the beginning of each year, BIRPI shall publish an index containing, in alphabetical order, the names of the proprietors of marks which have been published in the course of the preceding year in *Les Marques internationales*.

(4) Every Administration shall have the right to receive from BIRPI two copies free of charge and two copies at half price of *Les Marques internationales* in respect of each unit corresponding to the class of contributions selected in accordance with Article 13 (8) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

CHAPTER IX

Fees

Article 28

Fees

(1) The fee for entry in the International Register of a request for territorial extension made subsequently to the international registration [Article 3^{ter} (2) of the Nice Act; Article 13 (3) of these Regulations] is 40 francs per mark.

(2) The selling price of an uncertified copy (reprint) of the publication of a specific international registration [Article 5^{ter} (1) of the Agreement] is 5 francs.

(3) The fee for providing a certified extract from the International Register relating to a specific mark [Article 5^{ter} (3) of the Agreement] is 25 francs.

(4) The fee for providing any other attestation is 20 francs per mark.

(5) The fees for searches for anticipation among international marks [Article 5^{ter} (2) of the Agreement] are:

- (a) 15 francs per word mark and 30 francs per design mark if the searches cover a clearly distinguishable mark without taking into account contingent similarities (*identity searches*); these fees are doubled if the search has to cover marks which fall within more than three classes of goods and/or services according to the international classification;
- (b) 60 francs per word or design mark if the searches cover similarities; a supplement of 5 francs per class will be charged if the mark applies to more than three classes of goods and/or services;
- (c) If the searches have to cover a mark which contains both word and design elements, the fees referred to in (a) and (b) above are calculated separately for each of these elements.

(6) The fee for providing any other information concerning a specific mark is 5 francs if it is communicated orally, and 20 francs if it is the subject of a letter.

(7) The surcharge for taking advantage of the period of grace is twenty per cent (20%) of the basic fee or, where appropriate, of the balance of the basic fee [Article 8 (8) of the Nice Act], and also 20%, where appropriate, of the supplementary fee and of the complementary fee [Article 7 (5) of the Nice Act].

(8) No fee shall be payable in respect of renunciations of protection in one or more countries (Article 8^{bis} of the Agreement), general cancellations of registrations, as well as operations consequent upon a notice of provisional or final refusal or a judicial decree (Article 26 of these Regulations).

(9) No fee shall be payable in respect of the entry in the Register of the annulment or cancellation of the national mark, as well as of the renunciation of the national mark [Article 9 (1) of the Agreement; Article 22 of these Regulations].

(10) The fee for entry in the International Register of a reduction of the list of goods and/or services to which an international mark applies [Article 9 (3) of the Agreement] is 40 francs per entry and per mark.

(11) The fee for entry in the International Register of the transfer or assignment of an international mark (Article 9^{bis} and 9^{ter} of the Agreement; Article 21 of these Regulations) is 40 francs per entry and per mark.

(12) The fee for entry in the International Register of a change of name, trade name, or address, of the proprietor of an international mark is 40 francs for the first mark, and 5 francs for each additional mark if the change is the same for all marks and if the request for entry of the change is presented to BIRPI at the same time for all marks.

(13) The fee for entry in the International Register of changes of agent and/or address of the agent of the proprietor of an international mark is 5 francs per mark.

(14) The fee for preparing the printing block of the mark provided for in Articles 3 and 16 of these Regulations is 20 francs.

(15) BIRPI shall fix the amount of additional fees to be charged in respect of operations which have to be dealt with

urgently, as well as the amount of the fees to be charged in respect of transactions not provided for in these Regulations.

(16) Applications for renewal of an international registration coming from countries which have not ratified the Nice Act, as well as applications for renewal of an international registration which originate from countries bound by the said Act and which would involve modifications in the registration intended to be renewed, shall be treated as applications for registration; in such cases, the fees may be paid for two periods of ten years each by applying the procedure provided for in Article 8 (3) and (4) of the London Act or in Article 8 (7) and (8) of the Nice Act, as appropriate, as well as in Article 5 (3) of these Regulations.

(17) The Administrations of the contracting countries which notify BIRPI of operations subject to fees shall indicate the designation of the mark and the operation for which payment is made, as well as, where appropriate, the international registration number of the mark; they will also indicate either the date and the method of payment of the fee and the name of the person who made the payment, or the deposit account with BIRPI upon which the payment may be raised.

(18) All payments to BIRPI shall be made in advance in Swiss francs.

(19) The surcharge prescribed by Article 8 (5) of the London Act, referred to in Articles 5 (1) and 18 (1) of these Regulations, is 2 francs by group of ten words above the first hundred words contained in the list of goods and/or services.

CHAPTER X

Distribution of Certain Receipts

Article 29

[Reserved]

CHAPTER XI

Final Clauses

Article 30

Amendments

(1) These Regulations may be modified by the Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices of the special Union, by the unanimous vote of the countries represented. For this purpose, representatives of member countries of the Madrid Union in respect of which the Nice Act has not yet come into force shall be admitted to the Committee.

(2) In adopting any modification, the Committee of Directors shall fix the date of its entry into force.

Article 31

Entry into Force

These Regulations shall come into force, for all countries parties to the Agreement (Nice Act and/or London Act), on December 15, 1966, and, as from that date, shall replace the Regulations adopted at London on June 2, 1934.

ANNEX III

Certain Questions concerning the Application of the Nice Act *)

1. Some countries have recently shown increasing, albeit unofficial, interest in becoming members of the Madrid Union.

2. It has been suggested to BIRPI that certain questions of possible interest to such countries be submitted to this meeting with the request that it consider them and express an opinion on them since such an opinion would help the said countries in their study of the possibilities of adhering to the Madrid Union.

3. It is fully realized that this meeting has no jurisdiction to interpret the Agreement. This is why the request relates to unofficial opinions, which, if expressed, would not be considered as binding either upon this *ad hoc* Conference or upon the countries which are its members.

4. The questions submitted for consideration in this document relate to the following six topics: use or intention to use the mark; type of national protection desired; effective date of receipt of international application; opposition procedure; cancellation for non-use; use of the English language.

Use or Intention to Use the Mark

5. In certain countries, actual use of the mark at the time of applying for registration, and a declaration and/or proof of such use, are required. In certain other countries, a declaration of intent to use the mark is required at the time of applying for registration.

6. Where such declaration and/or proof, relating to the effective date of the international registration, did not reach the National Offices of such countries together with the notification of the international registration, the National Offices would have to declare that protection could not be granted upon their territories ("refusal," cf. Article 5 of the Nice Act).

7. In order to avoid such refusals, it would be in the interest of the applicants if BIRPI were to accept such declarations and/or proofs and forward them to the countries requiring them. The countries to which such declarations and/or proofs are to be sent would have to be designated in the application for international registration.

8. The question is whether there would be any objection to such a procedure.

Type of National Protection Desired

9. Under the domestic laws of some countries there are two kinds of trademark registers and the applicant may ask for registration in the one offering the broader protection if he thinks his mark qualifies for such protection. Otherwise, he will choose to apply for registration in the register offering a narrower type of protection.

10. Such is the case, for example, in the United Kingdom (Parts A and B of the Register) and in the United States (Principal and Supplemental Registers).

11. In order to allow applicants to choose between the two types of protection available according to the nature of the mark, and thereby enable them to avoid refusals, it would be in their interest if BIRPI were to accept declarations as to the choice between the two types of protection and transmit such declarations to the countries which they concerned.

12. The question is whether there would be any objection to such a procedure.

Opposition Procedure

19. In some countries, for example the United Kingdom and the United States, the National Office first examines the registrability (particularly whether a "trademark" according to the law; whether conflicting with existing rights of other persons) of the trademark (*ex officio* or *ex parte* examination) and — if this examination is favorable to the applicant — it publishes the mark and invites opposition by third persons who believe that they would be prejudiced by the registration of the mark.

20. Article 5 (2) of the Nice Act provides that "refusals" must be communicated within a maximum period of one year.

21. It is generally believed that "refusals," as used in this provision, mean refusals based on *ex officio* or *ex parte* examination by the National Patent Offices and not also on *inter partes* oppositions, since the duration of *ex officio* examinations is under the control of the National Patent Offices whereas the duration of *inter partes* opposition proceedings cannot be fully controlled by National Patent Offices and may in some cases exceed one year.

22. The question is whether a country which communicates *ex parte* refusals, with all grounds, within the one year period prescribed in Article 5 (2), may deny protection to an internationally registered mark after this period if, convinced by the arguments of an opponent, it later decides that the mark is not registrable according to its national law.

Cancellation for Non-Use

23. The law of the United States provides that the owner of a mark must, during the sixth year from registration, file an affidavit showing that the mark is still in use or that its non-use is due to special circumstances which excuse such non-use and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark. Unless such affidavit is filed, the registration is cancelled.

24. What is relevant in the context of the Madrid Agreement is that the owner of the mark must, according to United States law, be notified, at the time of registration, that he shall have to file such an affidavit during the sixth year. This is to his obvious advantage, because if he forgets to file such

*) Document prepared by BIRPI and submitted to the Conference.

an affidavit, the effects of his international registration in the United States would be lost after six years.

25. The question is whether there is any objection to BIRPI's including a warning to such an effect in all certificates of international registration which are intended to have effect also in the United States.

Use of the English Language

26. At the present time, when no English-speaking country is a member of the Madrid Union, BIRPI uses only one of its two working languages (English and French) in the administration of the Madrid Agreement. The language it uses is French.

27. Should the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or some other English-speaking country, accede to the Agreement, it would be natural for BIRPI to use English also in the administration of the Madrid Agreement and allow any country to communicate the refusals and reasons for refusal in either English or French.

28. The question is whether there would be any objection to such use of the English language should one or more English-speaking countries accede to the Madrid Union.

29. *The meeting is invited to express its informal and non-binding opinion on the questions contained in this document.*

ANNEX IV

Recommendation

The *ad hoc* Conference of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of countries parties to the Madrid Agreement, meeting in Geneva from December 13 to 16, 1965,

Noting that the Nice Act of the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Trademarks will come into force on December 15, 1966;

Noting that, so long as all the States parties to the Madrid Agreement have not ratified the Nice Act, instruments differing on important points will require to be applied simultaneously in relations between States Members of the Madrid Union;

Noting the considerable difficulties which simultaneous application will involve both for BIRPI and for the national Administrations and users, in particular as regards:

- the starting point of protection, which may differ, according to the country, for one and the same mark,
- the renewal procedure, differing according to the country, for one and the same mark,
- the status of the same mark in each country as regards its dependence or independence in relation to its registration in the country of origin, and
- the distribution among the national Administrations of any surplus receipts;

Noting that States not ratifying the Nice Act will be at a certain disadvantage, in particular as regards:

- the fact that marks originating in countries which have not ratified the Nice Act will not be able to benefit from protection in countries which, on ratifying the said Act, renounce the previous texts,
- the fact that marks originating in countries which have not ratified the Nice Act will not be able to benefit from the simplified renewal procedure instituted by the said Act,
- the fact that participation by countries which have not ratified the Nice Act in the distribution of the surplus receipts of the Madrid Union will be calculated on a lower basis than that which will apply to countries which have ratified the said Act,
- the fact that representatives of countries which have not ratified the Nice Act will not be members *ipso jure* of the Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices set up by the said Act;

Urgently recommends Member States of the Madrid Union which have not yet ratified the Nice Act to do so with all speed, and if possible within a time limit permitting their ratifications to become effective on December 15, 1966;

Invites the Director of BIRPI to transmit this Recommendation to all the Member States of the Madrid Union.

LEGISLATION

ITALY

Decrees

concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at Five Exhibitions

(Of December 2, 9 and 22, 1965) ¹⁾

Single Article

Industrial inventions, utility models, designs and trademarks relating to objects appearing at the following exhibitions:

Mostra internazionale di materiali per protesi dentarie ed attrezzature per odontotecnici (Genoa, January 6-9, 1966);

3° Salone internazionale macchine per movimenti di terra, da cantiere e per l'edilizia SA.MO.TER. (Verona, February 2-7, 1966);

V° Salone nautico internazionale e VI° Salone internazionale del rimorchio-campeggio (Genoa, February 5-15, 1966);

XXI° Salone mercato internazionale dell'abbigliamento (Turin, February 18-21, 1966)

shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Laws No. 1127 of June 29, 1939 ¹⁾, No. 1411 of August 25, 1940 ²⁾, No. 929 of June 21, 1942 ³⁾, and No. 514 of July 1, 1959 ⁴⁾.

GENERAL STUDIES

A New International Organization for Intellectual Property?

Efforts to Modify the Structure of the Paris and Berne Unions *)

By Albrecht KRIEGER, Regierungsdirektor, Bonn

(Translation)

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
May 2 to 5, 1966 Geneva	Committee of Experts Designs Classification	To establish a Draft new Agreement	All Member States of the Paris Union	List to be announced later
May 16 to 27, 1966 Geneva	Second Committee of Governmental Experts on Administration and Structure	To study drafts in view of the Stockholm Conference of 1967	All Member States of the Paris and Berne Unions	United Nations; World Health Organization; International Labour Organization; Unesco; International Patent Institute; Council of Europe; Organization of American States; European Economic Community; European Free Trade Association; Latine American Free Trade Association; International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property; International Chamber of Commerce; Inter-American Association of Industrial Property; International Federation of Patent Agents; International Literary and Artistic Association; International Bureau for Mechanical Reproduction; International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers; International Writers Guild
May 30 to June 6, 1966 Madrid	Hispano-American Meeting on Copyright: Session on Legal Studies, convened by the Institute of Hispanic Culture, under the auspices and in collaboration with BIRPI	The study of legal and administrative problems for the protection of copyright in Hispano-American countries	Experts invited in their personal capacity from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Venezuela	Unesco; International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers; Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies
September 26 to 29, 1966 Geneva	Internnion Coordination Committee	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, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 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
September 26 to 29, 1966 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (2nd Session)	Program and Budget (Paris Union)	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union; United Nations
October 30 to November 4, 1966 ¹⁾ Budapest	East/West Industrial Property Symposium	Discussion of practical questions of industrial property	Open. Registration required, see announcement on page 22	
November 7 to 11, 1966 Geneva	Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Trademarks	To draft a Model Law on Trademarks for developing countries	List to be announced later	List to be announced later
December 13 to 16, 1966 Geneva	Ad hoc Conference of the Directors of National Industrial Property Offices and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union	Adoption of the Transitional Regulations of the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks)	All Member States of the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks)	All other Member States of the Paris Union

¹⁾ The date announced in the January issue has been changed to the dates indicated above.

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
The Hague	March 1 and 2, 1966	International Patent Institute (IPI)	Administrative Council
Paris	March 25, 1966	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Executive Committee and Annual General Assembly
Paris	March 28 to April 2, 1966	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)	Legislative Committee, Confederal Council, Federal Bureaux
Tokyo	April 11 to 16, 1966	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Congress
Stresa	May 3 to 7, 1966	International Federation of Musicians (FIM)	6th Ordinary Congress
Prague	June 9 to 18, 1966	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)	Congress
The Hague	October 10 to 21, 1966	Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)	6th Annual Meeting

INVITATION FOR APPLICATIONS FOR A POST IN BIRPI

BIRPI announces a vacancy for the following post:

Translator, Editorial assistant (English)

Qualifications required:

English mother tongue; university degree or equivalent qualification; thorough knowledge of French; experience in translation. Knowledge of legal technical terms in French and English desirable.

Principal duties:

Translation of legal texts from French into English; correction of English texts from the point view of language (editing); correction of printers' proofs; contacts with printers.

Nationality:

Candidates must be nationals of one of the member States of the Berne or Paris Unions. Preference will be given to candidates who are nationals of States of which no national is on the staff of BIRPI.

Conditions of employment:

Appointment will be in grade P. 2 or P. 3, according to qualifications and experience. Probationary period of two years; permanent appointment after satisfactory completion of the probationary period.

Starting salaries per annum: 31,480 (P. 2) or 38,400 (P. 3) Swiss francs, subject to deduction of approx. 8.5 % in respect of pension fund contributions.

Annual post adjustment: 1,400 Swiss francs (with dependants) or 933 Swiss francs (without dependants) for grade P. 2 and, respectively, 1,659 or 1,106 Swiss francs for grade P. 3.

Family allowance annual: 1,728 Swiss francs for spouse and 1,296 Swiss francs per child.

Conditions also include annual salary increases, home leave, full benefits of pension fund if under 35 and medical benefit scheme.

Salary, post adjustment and family allowances are tax free.

An upper age limit of 50 will apply.

Compulsory medical examination.

Applications:

Candidates should apply to Head of personnel, BIRPI, 32, chemin des Colombettes, Geneva, Switzerland, for application forms. These forms duly completed must reach BIRPI before March 31, 1966.

Geneva, February 15, 1966.

Industrial Property

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

5th Year

Annex to No. 2

February 1966

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

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INVENTORS' CERTIFICATES

No separate charts published. See footnotes 1 and 7 under Patents, Chart Ia.

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PATENTS

PATENTS

Chart Ia

Patent applications filed and patents granted during 1964 ;

Patents in force at the end of 1964

Countries	Applications for patents filed by			Grants of patents to			Patents in force at the end of 1964
	Nationals	Foreigners*	Total	Nationals	Foreigners*	Total	
Argentina	—	—	6 225	—	—	5 264	—
Australia	3 972	10 162 (9 013)	14 134	929	4 712 (4 058)	5 641	36 000 (estimated)
Austria	2 623	8 479 (7 455)	11 102	1 222	5 562	6 784	—
Belgium	—	—	15 823	—	—	15 741	—
Brazil	—	—	10 075	—	—	3 641	—
Bulgaria ¹	11	119 (119)	130	1	34 (35)	36	303
Canada	1 734	26 077 (22 370) ²	27 811	1 116	22 360	23 451	255 129
Ceylon	25	175 (64)	200	4	9 (10)	13	—
Colombia	110	1 074	1 184	58	1 000	1 058	9 407
Cuba	7	89 (29)	96	52	357 (150)	409	6 452
Cyprus	—	33	33	—	35	35	204
Czechoslovakia	6 225	1 212	7 437	3 297	543	3 840	—
Denmark	1 163	5 290	6 453	370	2680 (2244)	3 050	—
Finland	726	2 075	2 801	209	693 (609)	902	5 150
France	16 654	28 632 (25 950)	45 286 ³	13 673	25 632 (23 650)	39 305 ³	—
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	37 861	26 914	64 775	12 081	7 516	19 597	—
Ghana	—	69	69	—	69	69	683 (estimated)
Guatemala	50	161	261	12	72	84	84
Haiti	3	25	28	—	23	23	—
Hungary	1 355	691 (560)	2 046	437	282 (231)	719	6 718
Iceland	15	52 (35)	67	—	24 (1)	24	—
India	902	4 799	5 701	441	3 813	4 254	28 678
Iran	80	408	488	46	340	386	—
Iraq	131	32	163	131	32	163	—
Ireland ⁴	117	1200 (964)	1 317	—	—	706	—
Israel	441	1727 (1525)	2 168	146	732 (606)	878	7 829
Italy	—	—	28 169	—	—	20 550	—
Lebanon	34	128 (93)	162	34	128 (93)	162	—
Luxembourg	47	2515 (1422)	2 562	45	2 396	2 441	—
Malawi	—	97 (68)	97	—	—	—	811
Malaysia	—	—	—	3	137	140	1 010
Malta	2	16 (17)	18	—	8 (8)	8	108
Monaco	13	48 (31)	61	19	39 (25)	58	—
Morocco	37	320 (282)	357	46	325 (298)	371	3 092
Nepal	5	—	5	5	—	5	5
Netherlands	2 149	13 206 (12 108)	15 355	631	2 657	3 288	—
New Zealand ²	932	2 515 (2 089)	3 447	—	—	2 159	14 500 (estimated)
Nigeria	—	127	127	—	126	126	850
Norway ⁵	918	3 841	4 759	308	1 875	2 183	14 816
Poland	2 646	830	3 476	1 079	271	1 350	2 800
Portugal	146	1 371	1 517	106	1 005	1 111	—
Sierra Leone	—	21	21	—	21	21	—
South Africa	1 785	4 430 (3 430)	6 215	1 190	3 448 (2323)	4 638	—
Southern Rhodesia	69	412 (345)	481	29	522 (453)	551	—

* The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed *Foreigners* indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention.

¹ *Inventors' Certificates*: Applications: Nationals (936), Foreigners (80), Total (1016). Grants: Nationals (253), Foreigners (41), Total (294).

² Period: April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965.

³ This figure includes special patents for medicaments.

⁴ Period ending March 31, 1965.

⁵ Figures for Norway do not include 77 applications for and 42 grants in respect of patents of addition.

PATENTS
Chart I a (continued)

Countries	Applications for patents filed by			Grants of patents to			Patents in force at the end of 1964
	Nationals	Foreigners*	Total	Nationals	Foreigners*	Total	
Spain	—	—	12 766	—	—	10 649	—
Sweden	4 422	11 515	15 937	1 807	5 923	7 730	33 302
Switzerland ⁶	5 188	11 737	16 925	3 888	8 117	12 005	—
Tanzania ⁷	—	76 (14)	76	—	75 (14)	75	662
Togo	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Trinidad and Tobago	3	130 (68)	133	2	130 (68)	132	1 194
Turkey	78	600 (325)	678	29	524 (325)	553	7 244
Uganda	1	63 (64)	64	1	63 (64)	64	601
USSR ⁸	93 793	905	94 698	11 122	38	11 160	—
United Arab Republic	70	722 (537)	792	42	1 069	1 111	3 553
United Kingdom	23 963	29 141 (24 999)	53 104⁹	—	—	32 619	—
USA	67 013	20 579	87 592	38 410	8 966	47 376	729 362
Venezuela	104	1 294	1 398	34	962	996	—
Viet-Nam	76	76	152	76	76 (59)	152	—
Yugoslavia	683	1 203	1 886	238	557	795	—
Zanzibar	—	14	14	—	14	14	107

⁶ These figures also include applications and grants relating to Liechtenstein.

⁷ See also Zanzibar.

⁸ Figures for the USSR include both inventors' certificates and patents.

⁹ Complete specifications filed in 1964: 43097 (of which 14 428 were granted to nationals and 28 669 to foreigners).

PATENTS

Chart 1b

Patent applications filed by and patents granted to foreigners

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	German D. R. or East Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Australia	2 3	*	39 21	35 27	2 1	296 94	21 4	43 25	3 2	289 135	741 312		3	9 3	10 2		8 1	113 90	217 33	20 9	7 5
Austria	1 3	14 2	*	85 63	1 1	36 24	173 124	61 33	5 10	361 193	3 833 2 595		2	83 62	3	2 1	4 3	269 228	53 17	92 58	5 6
Bulgaria			6 3		1 —	2 —		3 —		18 3	24 5	8 3		2 1				9 10	3 —	1 —	
Canada	7 9	109 99	98 84	138 102	5 2	*	48 18	71 70	28 15	842 642	1 765 1 457		4 2	11 13	5 4	8 5	16 12	254 273	475 263	15 7	5 2
Ceylon		6 —		3 —		6 —				2 —	17 —				6 —			5 —	7 —		
Colombia	3 3	3 —	12 3	7 5	4 3	34 29	— 2	13 14		35 32	111 64			1 —				26 8	16 4	— 1	— 1
Cuba	— 1	1 2				14 13		3 —		5 16	12 29	14 19		2 2	3 —			1 22	1 1	1 —	
Cyprus		1 1								2 2	4 4							— 1			
Czechoslovakia		4 1	30 13	5 1		10 —	*	7 5	1 1	82 25	162 64	438 251		19 11	— 2	2 1		51 37	17 —	2 —	
Denmark		7 5	44 18	45 29		36 10	36 14	*	33 11	269 174	1 171 572			26 7				119 93	86 20		
Finland	1 1	5 1	22 8	19 6		31 4	18 6	69 22	*	79 45	359 105		2 —	10 1	1 —		1 2	32 37	9 —	15 1	8 1
France	16 19	71 55	246 252	505 441	15 8	178 180	189 123	154 119	29 19	*	7 330 6 714	376 169	13 8	78 54	13 2	20 9	36 49	1 005 991	1 013 793	109 120	34 31
Germany F.R.	18 1	91 26	603 200	414 116	12 3	212 61	317 122	319 83	58 17	2 868 810	*		15 2	116 24	17 1	9 0	41 10	890 274	1 388 130	214 54	43 4
Ghana		2 2				3 3	1 1			1 1	4 4							1 1			2 2
Hungary			23 4	2 2		4 —	1 —	7 4	— 3	46 38	78 37	259 60	1 —	*	1 —		2 —	19 21	5 5	1 —	
Iceland						6 3		4 5		7 1	6 —								1 —		1 —
India	1 —	19 13	25 17	14 32	— 1	57 70	45 19	12 6	2 2	175 153	521 449	— 17	1 —	26 19	*	— 1	1 6	86 126	219 105	11 4	— 6
Iran		9 5		1 1		7 6		2 1		50 35	41 31			1 1				9 10	10 10	2 2	
Ireland		9 —	3 —	6 —		30 —	1 —	27 —	2 —	32 —	117 —			1 —		*		12 —	10 —	7 —	
Israel	3 —	20 6	6 3	15 3	4 1	14 2	4 —	16 5	3 3	217 100	190 91		1 1	4 5		1 —	*	59 35	29 3	18 3	
Lebanon		1 1	1 1	3 3	1 1	1 1		7 7	21 21		11 11							8 8	4 4	3 3	
Luxembourg		3 3	16 23	287 226		7 7	1 1	5 6	1 1	724 657	473 455	1 1	1 —	2 2		2 2	1 2	70 68	18 16	17 12	*
Malawi		5 —				3 —				1 —	1 —		1 —		1 —			2 —	1 —	2 —	
Malaysia		2 2				2 2				3 3	3 5							2 3	10 15		
Malta		2 —									3 —										

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to patents granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1a.

during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Mexico	Monaco	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U. S. A.	Yugoslavia	Others	Total	Country of origin ← Reporting country
2 4	4 0	566 394	129 43	21 9	4 —	4 —	1 —	—	57 37	4 1	21 2	192 72	405 202	11 —	2 127 1 181	4 745 1 997	— 1	A 11 2	10 162 4 712	Australia
2 —	3 2	420 345	—	29 13	— 1	11 7	2 2	11 7	14 6	2 —	21 5	238 126	1 152 753	27 5	359 197	1 061 651	8 5	B 36 14	8 479 5 562	Austria
—	— 1	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	3 1	—	17 2	—	14 4	6 1	—	—	119 34	Bulgaria
18 9	4 9	497 388	10 10	58 35	1 1	8 2	5 2	2 1	47 35	1 3	30 12	403 328	644 537	45 5	2 315 1 936	18 060 15 951	1 1	C 24 16	26 077 22 360	Canada
—	—	8 —	—	—	—	—	—	2 —	1 —	—	—	1 —	17 —	—	32 6	59 3	1 —	D 2 —	175 9	Ceylon
5 3	1 1	24 39	—	—	—	2 —	2 2	—	—	—	20 10	7 6	113 79	—	61 56	568 629	—	E 6 6	1 074 1 000	Colombia
—	—	— 11	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5	—	9 58	—	7 8	12 169	—	F — 1	89 357	Cuba
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	—	12 12	11 11	—	—	33 35	Cyprus
—	—	37 16	—	1 —	—	13 9	— 1	4 —	4 —	—	12 1	33 6	100 54	—	100 30	76 14	2 —	—	1 212 543	Czechoslovakia
—	—	406 325	3 3	99 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 1	461 250	451 257	13 1	648 274	1 218 536	—	G 102 33	5 290 2 680	Denmark
2 —	—	86 54	—	59 24	— 2	3 —	1 1	—	5 1	—	9 1	434 180	196 56	23 3	170 39	406 92	—	—	2 075 693	Finland
5 3	34 28	1 215 1 019	3 1	73 60	14 10	45 29	11 9	38 38	42 46	—	159 143	626 534	2 017 1 731	236 233	3 609 3 452	8 974 8 056	12 18	H 89 66	28 632 25 632	France
8 8	14 7	1 346 534	3 1	111 31	15 4	48 4	12 —	48 4	55 14	2 1	103 23	873 317	2 334 773	282 13	3 753 919	10 132 2 896	6 3	I 124 26	26 914 7 516	Germany F.R.
—	—	3 3	—	2 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	3 3	—	22 22	24 24	—	—	69 69	Ghana
—	—	19 12	—	— 1	—	9 2	1 —	4 1	2 —	—	2 —	10 2	85 49	—	46 33	61 8	2 —	J 1 —	691 282	Hungary
—	—	—	—	5 5	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	8 1	—	6 2	7 5	—	—	52 24	Iceland
—	1 4	264 293	— 1	4 9	1 1	2 5	—	14 2	13 14	1 3	20 5	137 75	523 290	52 6	1 018 836	1 512 1 216	1 1	K 21 6	4 799 3 813	India
—	—	25 26	—	—	—	—	—	2 2	—	—	2 2	2 2	33 22	2 1	59 53	151 130	—	—	408 340	Iran
—	—	52 —	1 —	9 —	—	2 —	2 —	—	10 —	—	7 —	20 —	104 —	1 —	412 —	309 —	—	L 14 —	1 200 —	Ireland
1 —	— 1	48 31	—	8 4	1 2	—	1 —	—	19 8	—	13 3	28 8	207 101	1 —	159 51	634 261	—	M 3 1	1 727 732	Israel
—	2 2	1 1	—	1 1	—	1 1	—	—	1 1	—	5 5	2 2	12 12	—	12 12	29 29	—	N 1 1	128 128	Lebanon
1 1	—	48 45	—	4 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	—	5 5	—	4 4	16 16	75 77	5 5	174 163	549 588	1 1	O 1 1	2 515 2 396	Luxembourg
—	—	2 —	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	2 —	2 —	1 —	—	6 —	—	28 —	36 —	—	P 2 —	97 —	Malawi
—	—	4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 13	—	41 45	30 42	—	—	104 137	Malaysia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	—	3 5	2 3	—	Q 1 —	16 8	Malta

A Bulgaria 1/-; Cambodia 1/-; Chile -/1; Lebanon 1/-; Malaysia 1/-; Pakistan 4/-; Philippines 1/-; U.A.R. 1/-; Uruguay 1/1. — B Bulgaria 5/-; Ethiopia 1/-; Indonesia -/1; Jamaica 1/-; Morocco -/1; U.A.R. 1/-; Other American countries 28/12. — C Bahamas 2/1; Bermuda -/2; Bornea 2/-; British West Indies 1/-; Chile 1/-; Colombia 1/1; Guatemala 1/-; HongKang 1/4; Iran -/1; Kenya 1/1; Korea 1/-; Lebanon 2/1; Malaysia 1/1; Morocco 2/2; Pakistan 1/-; Puerto Rico 4/1; Tunisia -/1; Turkey 1/-; Uruguay 1/-; Zambia 1/- — D Bahamas 1/-; Hong Kong 1/- — E Bahamas -/1; Guatemala -/1; Trinidad and Tobago -/1; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela 5/2. — F Guatemala -/1. — G Iceland 2/1; Other Countries in Europe 67/17; Other Countries outside Europe 33/15. — H Andorra 1/-; Algeria 11/3; Bulgaria 10/3; Bahamas 10/-; Comoros 1/-; Central African Republic 1/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/-; Colombia 4/4; Cuba 1/-; Ecuador 1/-; Ethiopia 1/1; Gabon -/1; Guatemala 1/-; Haiti -/16; Iran -/1; Lebanon 2/2; Liberia -/1; Madagascar

7/-; Morocco 19/10; Netherlands Antilles -/8; Nigeria 1/-; Pakistan -/2; Peru 2/3; Saudi Arabia -/1; Senegal 3/-; Syrian Arab Republic 3/-; Tunisia 4/2; Turkey 3/1; U.A.R. 1/-; Venezuela -/1; Vietnam 1/-; Others -/6. — I Algeria 2/-; Bulgaria 11/1; Chile 2/1; China (Nationalist Republic) 3/-; Colombia 2/-; Costa Rica 1/-; Cuba -/1; Ethiopia 1/-; Guatemala -/1; Iran 1/-; Jamaica 3/-; Lebanon -/1; Morocco 3/4; Pakistan 2/1; Paraguay 1/-; Peru 1/1; Philippines -/1; San Morina 2/-; Turkey 1/2; U.A.R. 2/-; Uruguay 2/1; Venezuela 1/1; Others 83/10. — J Iran 1/- — K Bahamas 9/-; Bermuda 1/-; Bulgaria 2/-; Ceylon 1/-; HongKong 1/-; Malaysia 1/-; Pakistan 3/2; Philippines 1/-; Portuguese Africa -/1; South West Africa -/2; U.A.R. 1/1; West Indies 1/- — L Bahamas 4/-; Bermuda 1/-; Ghana 2/-; Netherlands Antilles 7/1. — M Cyprus 3/- Morocco -/1. — N Bahamas 1/1. — O Morocco 1/1. — P Bahamas 1/-; Bermuda 1/- — Q Bahamas 1/-.

Patent applications filed by and patents granted to foreigners

Chart 1 b (continued)

<div><div>Country of origin</div><div>Reporting country</div></div>	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	German D. R. or East Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg
Monaco										31 20	1 —							5 6	1 1	— 1	
Morocco		2 —	— 2			7 8		3 2		155 150	18 24			1 1			— 1	15 12	3 4	2 2	3 3
Netherlands	2 1	35 3	86 15	497 90	— 3	81 16	78 15	126 22	13 1	1 269 253	3 233 703	119	5 —	40 8		9 —	13 1	286 64	278 18	74 18	16 4
New Zealand	1 —	305 —	1 —	7 —		93 —		14 —		47 —	173 —		1 —	1 —	2 —	3 —		25 —	29 —	10 —	1 —
Nigeria		3 3		1 1		2 2				4 4	6 6					1 1		2 2			
Norway		7 3	33 17	26 18	1 —	62 26	11 —	143 52	39 12	185 94	690 340		2 —	4 3	1 —		2 1	85 62	62 20	24 14	5 2
Poland		1 —	21 9	1 2		6 2	4 1	11 8	— 2	65 24	106 44	260 71		18 4				27 16	8 —	2 1	1 —
Portugal	— 2	6 4	16 15	29 33	3 —	7 10	3 —	22 9	2 6	146 117	198 154			1 —		2 —	1 2	74 75	33 13	16 8	2 1
Sierra Leone		2 —				2 2					2 2										
South Africa		150 127	230 196	184 133		130 84		38 25		316 288						30 23	7 4	13 5	59 36		66 34
South. Rhodesia		15 14	— 2	2 —		23 25		1 3	— 1	14 13	33 26		1 —		2 1	1 2		12 17	3 2		2 2
Sweden	2 1	20 6	124 81	99 38	4 —	111 38	89 62	224 140	134 58	677 410	2 596 1 507	204 46	2 —	33 16	6 —	9 1	8 2	210 117	143 23	50 33	10 7
Switzerland	1 7	22 8	232 175	145 82	2 —	58 42	91 100	86 34	5 7	1 106 779	4 318 3 118		2 2	25 35	3 2	8 2	11 7	434 537	297 86	212 106	20 15
Tanzania		3 3				2 2				1 —	10 10							1 1			
Trinidad and Tobago			2 2			2 2				1 1	4 4				1 1					1 1	
Turkey		3 3	6 6	3 3		9 9	10 10	7 7		48 39	80 73					1 1	1 1	25 25	7 7	12 12	
Uganda						2 2				1 1	7 7							7 7			
United Arab Rep.	— 1	4 2	6 9	— 5		9 6	22 24	6 12	— 1	38 76	78 170	34 31	— 1	18 22	1 —			32 70	25 5	5 5	— 6
United Kingdom	26 20	234 193	219 201	311 302	8 8	523 422	251 250	269 245	31 30	2 408 2 411	6 633 6 610		12 11	91 89	24 24	68 49	64 58	755 747	1 287 1 282	98 97	24 22
U. S. A.	61 27	194 80	195 91	247 131	13 10	1 595 648	113 34	175 63	41 9	2 078 1 013	4 980 2 420		14 1	31 20	11 7	— 10	69 26	717 308	2 147 545	25 10	1 4
Venezuela	4 1	2 —	9 3	— 12	4 1	59 32	1 1	14 7		64 37	80 57		1 —					28 27	12 4	5 2	
Viet Nam										12 12	2 2								7 7		
Zanzibar											3 3										

during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Mexico	Monaco	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	South Africa	Southern Rhodesia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U. S. A.	Yugoslavia	Others	Total	Country of origin ← Reporting country ↓
	*										1 1	— 1	4 1		3 5	2 3			48 39	Monaco
3 —	— 1	4 2		— 1					1 —		17 18		15 25	4 1	18 22	48 44	1 2		320 325	Morocco
— 6	3 1	* —	1 —	52 10	12 2	24 —	6 —	7 —	15 1	2 —	29 2	333 82	883 297	28 —	1 530 278	3 928 722	6 —	A 84 21	13 206 2 657	Netherlands
		97 —	* —	11 —	1 —	1 —	2 —		13 —	4 —	1 —	45 —	118 —	6 —	742 —	748 —		B 13 —	2 515 —	New Zealand
		12 12										1 1	12 12		40 39	37 37		C 6 6	127 126	Nigeria
3 —	— 1	208 129		* —	3 —	5 —	2 1		11 2	1 —	18 2	501 246	254 107	16 1	436 215	985 492	2 —	D 14 15	3 841 1 875	Norway
		31 12		— 4		* —	— 1	3 —	3 —		5 —	33 6	84 33		78 25	58 3		E 4 3	830 271	Poland
2 —	— 2	57 36		11 13	3 —	— 1	* —		14 9	1 —	63 50	38 11	192 100		139 113	279 212		F 11 9	1 371 1 005	Portugal
												1 1	1 1		5 5	8 8			21 21	Sierra Leone
		138 106	14 8	5 3					* —	45 24		15 8	253 217		1 262 991	1 475 1 136			4 430 3 448	South Africa
		14 26	— 1	1 1		— 1	— 1		39 69	* —	2 6	1 4	16 18		148 190	68 91		G 13 8	412 522	South. Rhodesia
3 1	5 4	613 403	1 1	149 69	5 7	24 2	6 3	3 2	22 7	— 2	32 2	* —	918 468	65 8	1 498 695	3 371 1 643	4 —	H 41 20	11 515 5 923	Sweden
4 11	7 7	534 422	— 1	35 29	13 2	11 5	3 1	7 4	17 6		39 24	350 259	* —	46 8	1 022 684	2 551 1 495	9 4	I 11 11	11 737 8 117	Switzerland
		3 3											3 3		20 20	30 30		J 3 3	76 75	Tanzania
		32 32											1 1		16 16	69 69		K 1 1	130 130	Trinidad and Tobago
		19 18		3 3			1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	7 7	12 12	83 58		72 57	186 167		L 1 1	600 524	Turkey
		2 2											1 1		23 23	18 18		M 2 2	63 63	Uganda
	— 1	28 57		1 10	— 2	1 7		9 —	2 —		9 6	2 23	70 117	30 23	44 90	243 273	2 4	N 3 3	722 1 069	United Arab Rep.
5 4	6 8	807 785	57 58	101 98	24 24	30 25	13 11	37 37	112 97	7 6	105 98	747 750	1 617 1 532	293 292	* —	11 628 11 586	11 9	O 205 178	29 141 28 669	United Kingdom
136 72	6 2	709 356	27 12	90 43	— 2	31 1	4 2	12 2	95 34	5 —	84 19	726 368	1 341 667	262 12	4 239 1 839	* —	7 4	P 98 74	20 579 8 966	U. S. A.
2 7		66 60		1 1	3 2		— 2		— 2	— 1	15 7	13 2	100 47		79 53	731 592		Q 1 2	1 294 962	Venezuela
		2 2											39 39		4 4	9 9		R 1 1	76 76	Viet Nam
															4 4	7 7			14 14	Zanzibar

A Bahamas 10/4; Bermuda 2/—; Bulgaria 3/—; Ceylon 1/—; Chile —/1; Ethiopia 1/—; Iran 1/—; Jamaica 2/—; Morocco 2/4; Netherlands Antilles 63/12; Puerto Rico 2/—
 B Bahamas 9/—; Bermuda 1/—; Curaçao 3/— — C Bahamas 6/6. — D Bahamas 6/—; Bermuda 4/—; Iceland 2/3; Iran 1/—; Jamaica 1/—; Venezuela —/2; Others —/10. — E Jamaica 1/—; Yemen 3/3. — F Bahamas 3/5; Bermuda 3/—; Guatemala 1/—; Hong Kong 2/1; Jamaica 1/—; Morocco —/3; Venezuela 1/—
 G Bahamas 5/5; Bermuda 2/—; Bulgaria 1/1; Jamaica 1/1; Mauritius 1/—; Peru —/1; Zambia 3/— — H Afghanistan —/1; Bahamas 17/15; Bermuda 6/—; Bulgaria 1/—; Dutch West Indies 6/1; Iran 1/—; Jamaica 1/—; Morocco —/2; Puerto Rico 1/—; Senegal —/1; South West Africa 6/—; Turkey 1/—; Venezuela 1/— — I Algeria 1/—; Bulgaria 1/1; China (Nat. Rep.) 1/—; Cyprus 2/—; Ethiopia 1/—; Gabon —/1; Haiti 1/—; Iceland 1/—; Iran —/1; Lebanon —/1; Morocco 1/2; Turkey 1/—; U.A.R. 1/—; Uruguay —/4; Venezuela —/1. — J Ceylon 1/1; Kenya 2/2. — K Venezuela 1/1; — L Bulgaria 1/1. — M Kenya 2/2. — N Bulgaria 1/2; Iceland —/1; Jordan 2/—; Sudan —/5; Tanzania —/1; Uruguay —/1. — O Bahamas 10/11; Bermuda

7/7; Bulgaria 8/8; Ceylon 3/1; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/1; China (Peoples' Republic) 1/—; Cyprus —/1; El Salvador 1/1; Ethiopia 1/—; Gibraltar 1/—; Guatemala 1/1; Hong Kong 64/54; Iceland 1/1; Iran 1/1; Jamaica —/2; Kenya 8/7; Kuwait 1/2; Liberia 2/—; Malawi 2/1; Malaysia 13/11; Malta 2/1; Morocco 2/2; Netherlands Antilles 53/47; Nigeria 2/2; Pakistan 5/4; Peru 2/3; Puerto Rico 3/3; Swaziland 1/—; Tanzania 2/3; Trinidad and Tobago 2/2; Uganda 2/—; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela 2/—
 — P Bahamas 8/—; Bermuda —/2; Bolivia 3/—; Bulgaria 1/1; British S. W. Africa —/3; British West Indies —/8; Central America 2/—; Chile 7/1; China (Nationalist Republic) 8/3; Colombia 6/3; Congo (Leopoldville) —/3; Cuba —/1; Dominican Republic —/2; East Africa 1/—; Ecuador 3/—; El Salvador 2/—; Haiti 1/—; Honduras 1/—; Hong Kong 13/5; Iceland —/2; Iran —/1; Kenya 1/—; Korea 2/3; Lebanon 1/—; Malaysia 1/—; Morocco 3/3; Nicaragua 2/—; Pakistan 2/—; Peru 8/5; Philippines 1/5; Saudi Arabia —/1; Trinidad and Tobago —/1; Turkey 3/2; U.A.R. 1/1; Uruguay 5/3; Venezuela 12/12; Zambia —/3. — Q Chile 1/—; Cuba —/1; Jamaica —/1. — R Hong Kong 1/1.

**Patents kept in force during 1964
by the payment of renewal fees**

PATENTS
Chart II

Number of patents kept in force at the end of the ↑ Reporting countries ↓	First year after time of application	2nd year after time of application	3rd year after time of application	4th year after time of application	5th year after time of application	6th year after time of application	7th year after time of application	8th year after time of application	9th year after time of application	10th year after time of application	11th year after time of application	12th year after time of application	13th year after time of application	14th year after time of application	15th year after time of application	16th year after time of application	17th year after time of application	18th year after time of application	19th year after time of application	20th year after time of application	Beyond 21st year after time of application	Total
	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	
Austria ¹	6 395	5 594	5 155	4 759	4 090	3 617	3 190	2 959	1 867	1 525	1 041	918	625	356	230	199	55	—	—	—	—	42 575
Belgium	15 741	13 853	12 175	10 570	8 885	7 423	5 822	4 780	4 234	3 534	3 026	2 412	2 004	1 592	1 281	931	778	824	606	279	—	100 750
Ceylon	—	—	—	—	43	86	83	70	81	58	57	39	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583
Denmark	—	45	461	1 124	1 594	1 644	1 591	1 496	1 289	1 116	886	724	634	499	358	291	171	—	—	—	—	13 923
France ²	42 876	36 864	31 472	27 585	23 636	19 841	15 741	13 486	11 899	10 235	8 473	6 849	5 646	4 801	3 926	2 916	2 271	2 735	1 584	788	739	274 363
Germany (Fed. Rep.) .	1	413	3 174	7 266	11 013	13 299	13 650	12 604	11 702	10 182	9 105	7 543	6 261	5 899	5 553	2 952	1 444	8	—	—	2 016	124 085
Iceland	24	25	29	39	16	7	15	10	10	14	3	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	199
Ireland ³	—	—	—	—	598	576	418	327	259	224	175	140	118	131	83	70	—	—	—	—	—	3 119
Luxembourg	2 498	2 037	1 584	1 137	1 073	925	564	373	295	233	168	140	156	103	103	56	53	51	31	10	—	11 580
Monaco	39	29	32	31	29	15	5	4	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	197
Netherlands ⁴	3 180	3 247	2 797	2 637	2 450	1 904	1 432	1 571	1 556	1 171	1 045	687	574	407	413	275	233	102	—	—	—	25 681
South Africa	—	—	—	2 111	1 977	1 845	1 787	1 525	1 469	1 373	1 158	1 087	862	783	654	548	7	7	7	7	7	17 214
Southern Rhodesia . .	—	—	—	462	515	406	277	275	174	97	93	80	71	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 522
Switzerland	10	192	1 266	2 835	5 055	6 740	6 099	5 598	4 758	4 208	3 503	2 860	2 255	1 952	1 349	1 087	676	708	—	—	—	51 151
United Kingdom	—	—	—	38 175	25 462	21 885	17 720	15 493	13 469	11 233	9 216	7 280	5 837	5 148	4 089	2 963	—	—	464 ⁶	—	—	178 434
Viet Nam	152	76	73	70	39	38	12	25	9	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505

¹ Patents kept in force after the time of publication, not application.
Figures are valid for period ending September 30, 1964.

² Figures include special patents for medicaments but not certificates of addition.

³ Period ending March 31, 1965.

⁴ Patents kept in force to the end of 1964 after the first to the 18th year of granting.

⁵ Renewal fees are not payable until the commencement of the 5th year. Figures exclude approximately 400 Patents of addition but include 2,992 fees paid in arrear or in advance of the current year (1964).

⁶ Figures in this column relate to patents extended beyond their normal term due to special circumstances.

PATENTS
Chart IIIPatents granted during 1964,
broken down according to the International Classification

Countries	Classes																				Totals
	A. Human Necessities 1. Agriculture	2. Foodstuffs	3. Apparel	4. Medicine and Hygiene	B. Performing Operations 5. Separating and Mixing	6. Shaping	7. Printing	8. Transporting	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy 9. Chemistry	10. Metallurgy	D. Textiles and Paper 11. Textiles	12. Paper	E. Fixed Constructions 13. Building	14. Mining	F. Mechanics, Lighting and Heating 15. Engines	16. Lighting and Heating	G. Physics 17. Instruments	18. Nucleonics	H. Electricity 19. Electricity	Plants 20. Plants	
Australia	123	89	200	177	153	298	108	458	1 385	149	218	15	272	33	520	227	453	15	848	—	5 641
Austria	213	90	243	186	180	491	105	668	1 447	191	270	40	460	26	371	222	645	28	908	—	6 784
Bulgaria	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	14	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	36
Canada *																					
Cuba	18	28	19	6	4	6	2	33	218	4	16	8	18	11	6	3	2	—	7	—	409
Cyprus	1	7	—	18	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	35
Denmark	242	61	114	100	60	176	41	238	935	45	95	23	106	3	136	98	142	25	410	—	3 050
Finland	40	9	48	26	3	74	20	108	225	5	27	48	71	3	47	47	35	2	64	—	902
France ¹	1 358	613	2 132	2 709	1 437	4 065	847	5 643	8 424	987	2 104	297	2 361	423	4 698	1 847	5 486	649	5 745	32	51 857
Germany (Fed. Rep.) .	508	324	565	373	557	1 432	377	2 264	3 282	624	595	89	636	398	1 544	490	1 930	3 609	see A	19 597	
Guatemala	10	6	2	10	2	3	—	1	20	5	4	4	6	2	3	4	—	—	3	—	84
Hungary	35	8	3	49	17	45	6	33	254	18	26	1	19	8	28	11	57	—	101	—	719
Iceland	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	8	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	24
India	27	5	63	73	306	399	47	260	1 210	123	262	47	172	11	241	168	326	—	514	—	4 254
Ireland ²	72	26	35	21	14	56	12	52	233	5	25	2	12	2	14	12	56	1	56	—	706
Israel	106	5	29	87	32	46	9	34	293	5	50	4	45	3	34	13	32	22	19	—	878
Malaysia	7	4	—	6	9	—	—	9	45	2	6	1	1	1	7	2	34	—	6	—	140
Malta	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Monaco	—	3	3	4	1	5	1	4	14	2	—	—	4	—	7	—	6	—	4	—	58
Morocco	35	8	9	49	5	17	3	52	64	26	8	—	22	6	25	15	10	—	13	4	371
Nepal	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Netherlands	152	66	59	93	127	155	37	196	1 087	74	147	11	68	25	229	100	246	12	404	—	3 288
Nigeria	8	5	5	6	13	6	—	3	28	14	2	—	4	1	8	3	11	3	4	2	126
South Africa	262	305	144	431	159	320	242	348	395	9	254	278	331	13	172	151	342	5	498	2	4 661
Southern Rhodesia . .	72	1	12	54	53	41	11	83	102	31	3	2	22	10	12	8	14	—	20	—	551
Switzerland	281	129	540	348	1 430	1 112	288	977	613	193	850	160	649	22	974	359	1 456	94	1 530	—	12 005
Tanzania ³	3	5	9	13	6	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	75
Trinidad and Tobago .	1	6	3	4	30	5	—	2	48	2	—	—	7	15	1	5	3	—	—	—	132
United Kingdom ⁴ . .	378	377	1 220	798	1 343	2 904	722	2 917	6 753	766	1 371	124	1437	—	3 712	1 204	3 118	372	4 806	—	34 322
Venezuela	22	23	76	44	25	33	2	21	471	44	22	17	36	8	87	2	46	—	17	—	996
Zanzibar	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	14

* Canada: Chemical section — Chemicals (Organic): 3843; Metallurgy and Inorganic Chemistry: 1591; Applied Chemistry: 4678. Electrical section — Electric (General): 1793; Wired Transmission: 1216; Radiant Energy: 1711. Mechanical section — Transportation: 1366; Physical Science, Fine Arts: 1183; Computers, Games and Toys: 372; Metal and Wood Working: 1088; Heat and Power: 1662; Textile and Paper: 1343. Civil mechanical section — Household, Office Medical: 1409; Building and Receptacles: 1761; Agriculture and Earth Working: 1214; Material Treatment, Handling and Controlling: 1581. Grand total: 27 811

¹ One patent may appear in more than one class. Figures include certificates of addition and special patents for medicaments.

² Period ending March 31, 1965.

³ See also Zanzibar.

⁴ Figures relate to complete specifications accepted in 1964. Figures are not available for patents granted broken down according to the nature of the inventions; of the total no more than approximately 600 are not eventually granted patents.

UTILITY MODELS

UTILITY MODELS Chart Ia

Applications filed and registrations granted during 1964

Countries	Applications for registrations filed by			Registrations granted to		
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	40 651	9 034	49 685	20 468	2 083 (1481)	22 551
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	1 019
Poland	1 105	11	1 116	596	10	606
Portugal	202	24	226	122	10	132
Spain	—	—	7 901	—	—	6 758

UTILITY MODELS Applications filed by and registrations granted to foreigners during 1964,
Chart 1b broken down according to the country of origin

Country of origin → Reporting country ↓	Algeria	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	China (Nat. Rep.)	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Ethiopia	Finland	France	Germany F. R.
Germany F.R.	1	7	16	482	160	6	54	3	2	2	190	1	27	1 057	*
Poland				161	54	2	8	1			49		7	269	4
Portugal											1			1	11
															2

	Germany D. R.	Greece	Hungary	India	Iran	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan	Kenya	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Mexico	Monaco	Morocco
Germany F.R.		4	8	3	1	3	7	486	173		146	19	2	7	2
Poland	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	204	23	1	34	3	1	2	1
Portugal								2			1				
								2							

	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Yugoslavia	Other Countries	Total
Germany F.R.	726	2	56		7	6	1	35	35	294	1 239	1 461	2 247	3	54	9 034
Poland	184	7	15		1	1	1	7	8	61	388	302	266	4	1	2 083
Portugal				1	*	*			7	1	1	1	1			11
									2		1	2				10
																24
																10

General Remark: Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart 1 a.

UTILITY MODELS
Chart II
Registrations in force at the end of 1964

Countries	Utility model registrations in force at the end of 1963	Minus utility model registrations lapsed during 1963	Utility model registrations effected in 1964	Total utility model registrations in force at the end of 1964
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	85 526	22 175	22 551	85 902
Poland	2 150	430	606	2 326

UTILITY MODELS
Chart III
**Registrations granted in 1964,
broken down according to the International Classification**

↓ Reporting countries	A. Human Necessities 1. Agriculture	2. Foodstuffs	3. Apparel	4. Medicine and Hygiene	B. Performing Operations 5. Separating and Mixing	6. Shaping	7. Printing	8. Transporting	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy 9. Chemistry	10. Metallurgy	D. Textiles and Paper 11. Textiles	12. Paper	E. Fixed Constructions 13. Building	14. Mining	F. Mechanics, Lighting and Heating 15. Engines	16. Lighting and Heating	G. Physics 17. Instruments	18. Nucleonics	H. Electricity 19. Electricity	Total
Germany (F.R.)	637	206	3 313	982	431	1 491	664	3 492	450	85	757	34	2 365	217	2 076	997	1 902	2 452		22 551
Poland	16	5	9	25	2	12	—	62	2	31	26	5	43	13	5	25	54	—	57	392

INVENTORS' CERTIFICATES

No separate charts published. See footnotes 1 and 7 under Patents, Chart 1 a.

VARIETIES OF PLANTS

PLANT VARIETIES
Chart Ia

Applications filed and registrations granted during 1964 ;
Registrations in force at the end of 1964

Countries	Applications filed by			Registrations granted to			Registrations in force at the end 1964
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	
Denmark	11	33	44	4	4	8	8
Germany (Fed. Rep.) .	338	36	374	5	—	55	911
Netherlands	144	83	227	43	40	83	635
USA	103	22	125	108	20	128	1 691

PLANT VARIETIES
Chart Ib

Applications filed by and registrations granted to foreigners
during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Country of origin → Reporting country ↓	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany F. R.	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	New Zealand	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total
Denmark				*	3 2	7 —				14 2			6 —		2 —	1 —	33 4
Germany F. R.		2 —		7 —	3 —	*				23 —				1 —			36 —
Netherlands	3 —			5 4	7 6	30 23	1 —			* —			1 —		17 3	19 4	83 40
U.S.A.	3 —		— 2		6 9	3 2		— 1	1 —	4 1	3 1	— 3			2 1	* —	22 20

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart Ia.

TRADEMARKS

TRADEMARKS

Chart I a

Applications filed and registrations granted during 1964

Countries	Applications for registrations filed by			Registrations granted to :		
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total
Argentina	—	—	27 206	—	—	21 296
Australia	—	—	6 280	—	—	3 606
Austria	1 899	1 005	2 904	1 342	957	2 299
Belgium	1 794	1 444	3 238	1 794	1 444	3 238
Brazil	—	—	57 733	—	—	17 485
Bulgaria	78	226	304	76	214	290
Burundi	—	22	22	—	22	22
Canada ¹	4 104	2 984	7 088	2 524	2 296	4 820
Ceylon	588	495	1 083	340	502	842
Colombia	1 425	988	2 413	1 250	1 168	2 418
Cuba	276	341	617	153	569	722
Cyprus	69	394	463	29	279	308
Czechoslovakia	436	151	587	229	131	360
Denmark ²	2 171	2 246	4 417	1 684	2 206	3 890
Finland	854	1 829	2 683	445	960	1 405
France	18 230	2 813	21 043	—	—	—
Germany (F. R.)	21 696	2 998	24 694	13 601	2 099	15 700
Ghana	152	718	870	54	983	1 037
Guatemala	400	1 000	1 400	300	900	1 200
Haiti	10	25	35	2	518	520
Hungary	176	425	601	174	421	595
Iceland	63	244	307	58	256	314
India	5 207	1 387	6 594	2 936	1 251	4 187
Iran	1 246	631	1 877	550	655	1 205
Iraq	215	634	849	180	587	767
Ireland	268	1 491	1 759	206	1 147	1 353
Israel	386	840	1 226	127	501	628
Italy	—	—	9 108	—	—	4 159
Kuwait	27	458	485	15	304	319
Lebanon	273	1 039	1 312	273	1 036	1 309
Liechtenstein	158	46	204	154	43	197
Luxembourg	65	727	792	65	727	792
Malawi	8	398	406	—	—	—
Malaysia	1 038	878	1 916	204	313	517
Malta	47	219	266	27	180	207
Monaco	97	65	162	—	—	—
Morocco	299	286	585	299	286	585
Nepal	57	39	96	57	39	96
Netherlands	3 619	2 008	5 627	2 232	1 313	3 545
New Zealand	853	1 772	2 625	579	1 147	1 726
Nigeria	200	1 243	1 443	150	973	1 123
Norway	996	2 203	3 199	531	1 787	2 318
Pakistan	1 182	849	2 031	425	486	911
Poland	254	384	638	238	344	582
Portugal	2 372	868	3 240	1 670	808	2 478
Sierra Leone	—	291	291	—	291	291
Somalia	1	80	81	1	80	81
South Africa	2 786	2 157	4 943	—	—	3 370
Southern Rhodesia	457	1 014	1 471	—	—	1 122

¹ Fiscal year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965.² Including association marks.

TRADEMARKS
Chart 1 a (continued)

Countries	Applications for registrations filed by			Registrations granted to :		
	Nationals	Foreigners	Total	Nationals	Foreigners	Total
Spain	20 984	3 703	24 687	14 912	2 631	17 543
Sudan	197	235	432	55	187	242
Sweden	2 262	2 703	4 965	1 421	2 101	3 522
Switzerland ³	—	—	—	4 598	1 484	6 082
Tanzania ⁴	58	443	501	36	410	446
Thailand ⁵	1 241	1 576	2 817	1 368	2 421	3 789
Togo	—	316	316	—	316	316
Trinidad and Tobago	71	443	514	18	322	340
Turkey	643	995	1 638	556	962	1 518
Uganda	49	467	516	21	267	288
USSR	4 119	245	4 364	3 773	207	3 980
United Arab Republic . . .	279	422	701	166	670	836
United Kingdom	10 150	5 238	15 388	—	—	11 462
U S A ⁶	23 728	1 846	25 574	19 503	1 469	20 972
Venezuela ⁷	3 014	1 824	4 838	1 365	1 412	2 777
Viet Nam	538	206	744	538	206	744
Yugoslavia	174	272	346	179	145	324
Zanzibar	—	241	241	2	261	263

³ Figures include new registrations as well as renewals.

⁴ See also Zanzibar.

⁵ Figures based on nationality, irrespective of residence.

⁶ Figures based on Fiscal Year 1964 (July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964)
Calendar year 1964: Applications filed (26 311); Registrations (20 090).

⁷ Figures include commercial names.

TRADEMARKS
Chart I b
Applications filed by and registrations granted to foreigners

Country of origin → Reporting country ↓	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	German D. R. or East Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Jamaica
Austria	1		*	4 5	1 1	6 12	1		27 28	7 2	4 2	126 112		2 2			1 6	— 3	11 9	— 1
Belgium		1 1	1 1	*		6 6	4 4	2 2	28 28	2 2	19 19	42 42	21 21	2 2					5 5	
Bulgaria			1 1	3 2				8 8	1 1		13 12	32 28	33 32		2 2				8 8	
Burundi				1 1		1 1												1 1		
Ceylon		12 16	— 7	1 2	— 1	2 2		3 4	2 4		9 8	62 49	41 12			5 13	— 3	— 1	6 12	1 1
Colombia	31 21	1 1	8 2	11 5	21 7	17 15		2 4	10 8	— 2	54 61	102 138						— 1	25 26	
Cuba	— 5	1 —	1 —	3 9	1 —	1 2	* —	8 19	— 3		46 31	61 62	48 50		2 —		— 2		8 20	
Cyprus		3 —	10 —	1 2			1 —	1 1			19 5	55 43	10 —	3 18				— 1	4 24	1 —
Czechoslovakia	— 1			— 4		— 1	— 9	* —				— 2	— 1			— 1	— 1			
Denmark		— 2	— 9	— 36		— 8	— 1	— 9	* —	— 5	— 126	550		— 1	— 4				— 51	
Finland	1 1	2 —	26 6	29 18		3 5	— 1	14 6	92 29	* —	86 58	428 225		— 1	2 1		2 1	3 —	39 23	1 —
France	6 —	10 —		15 —	3 —	28 —	4 —	2 —	39 —	5 —	* —	228 —		5 —		3 —	11 —	3 —	9 —	2 —
Germany F. R.	9 —	8 7	21 13	22 13	6 2	34 20	2 —		77 94	11 8	57 47	* —		15 10		— 3	12 6	4 3	42 21	
Ghana	2 —	1 4	2 1	2 3	— 1	1 1	— 1	16 30	5 —		18 17	87 122	67 11		61 —		— 3	1 1	7 15	3 2
Hungary	1 1	1 1	9 9				1 1		5 5		1 1	72 70	162 160		* —	1 1				
Iceland		2 —	2 1	1 3				2 5	15 13	2 1	6 7	69 59	9 3				1 1	— —	2 15	
India		8 2	3 10	— 4	— 1	30 7		4 20	3 7		46 25	158 197	46 23		2 —	* —		— 1	30 48	
Iran	2 —	— —		5 11		28 5		7 6	8 6		61 66	112 92				6 5			18 19	
Ireland	1 1	1 1	8 6	14 11		7 5	2 1	2 1	17 13		54 41	193 149	10 7				* —		21 16	
Israel	— 1		3 —	3 1		4 2		3 1	— 1	— 1	81 46	112 83			1 —		1 2	* —	24 19	1 —
Kuwait		1 2	— 1	— —		17 1	— 1	— 1	3 —		4 1	42 9	5 3			3 —			10 12	1 —
Lebanon	2 2	1 1	15 15	4 4		15 15	3 3	15 15	10 10		93 93	250 250			9 9		1 1		42 42	1 1
Liechtenstein											2 1									
Luxembourg	1 1			59 59		5 5			10 10		2 2	9 9	5 5	1 1			1 1		2 2	1 1
Malawi		3 —				4 —			2 —		5 —	16 —	12 —				3 —		1 —	1 —
Malaysia		55 20	3 —	3 2	— 3	4 —		2 2	9 2		14 5	71 26	13 —			6 8	4 —		4 5	1 —
Malta	3 1	1 1				— 1	— 1				3 2	19 20						— 1	5 —	1 1

General Remark : Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas figures in heavy type relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart I A.

during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Japan	Kenya	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherlands	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Others	Total	Country of origin ← Reporting country
25 51		2 —	1 —		2 3	14 17	1 2	— 1	2 2	3 4	2 2	55 40	20 22	2 1	250 218	434 411	A 1 —	1 005 957	Austria
34 34		3 3	3 3	5 5	27 27	7 7				8 8	3 3	67 67	18 18		312 312	823 823	B 1 1	1 444 1 444	Belgium
20 20					7 7	1 1				1 1		1 1	25 22		38 37	32 31		226 214	Bulgaria
															2 2	14 14	C 3 3	22 22	Burundi
39 37		5 1			5 17				— 2	— 5	1 1	1 2	32 24	— 1	168 137	91 121	D 9 19	495 502	Ceylon
19 35		— 1		6 4	17 12	1 1	14 10		1 2	— 1	23 17	14 7	64 69		68 71	463 636	E 16 11	988 1 168	Colombia
13 23		1 1		— 3	13 4		— 1				28 8	3 5	15 17		39 47	48 257	F 1 —	341 569	Cuba
18 25					16 3		— 1			— 2	1 1	— 2	32 34	3 —	150 74	61 44	G 3 1	394 279	Cyprus
— 13				— 2	— 2	— 1			— 1	— 2		— 3		— 1	— 51	— 35		— 131	Czechoslovakia
— 37	— 1	— 7			— 77	— 45		— 5	— 4	— 11	— 12	— 156	— 187		— 300	— 562		— 2 206	Denmark
34 20	— 1	5 3	2 —	4 4	60 22	32 23		— 2	2 1	1 5	9 5	231 71	159 101		201 130	360 197	H 1 —	1 829 960	Finland
58 —		14 —	1 —	2 —	12 —	17 —	34 —		13 —	5 —	10 —	102 —	54 —		676 —	1 383 —	I 59 —	2 813 —	France
101 57		18 6	3 3	27 6	56 31	36 25		4 2	3 1	14 15	17 7	165 106	184 82		533 494	1 499 998	J 18 19	2 998 2 099	Germany F.R.
61 42	— 3				20 30	1 —		1 6		2 7	10 —	1 6	39 34	5 5	269 368	87 196	K 9 14	718 983	Ghana
10 10		1 1			2 2	2 2				1 1		6 6	3 3	1 1	78 78	68 68		425 421	Hungary
6 7		— 1			5 9	6 3		— 5		— 1	— 2	13 10	13 10		35 38	54 62		244 256	Iceland
68 63		5 11			25 21	2 —	9 8			1 1	4 2	33 18	123 107	— 4	281 269	484 400	L 22 2	1 387 1 251	India
28 20		5 6			28 28		2 2	— 1			1 2	1 6	73 63		73 91	172 225	M 1 —	631 655	Iran
30 23		2 1	1 1		69 58	6 4			1 1	12 9	2 1	15 12	85 64		541 416	396 304	N 1 1	1 491 1 147	Ireland
27 15		4 —	— 2	2 —	33 22	1 2	2 —	3 —	— 1	1 6	— 1	31 2	69 60		129 63	304 168	O 1 2	840 501	Israel
39 2					10 15			3 —		2 —	— 1	10 3	73 9		119 171	98 72	P 15 2	458 304	Kuwait
23 23		6 6			26 26		4 4	1 1			13 13	5 5	90 90	1 1	157 157	229 229	Q 20 20	1 039 1 036	Lebanon
1 1		*								2 2		2 2	3 3		25 23	11 11		46 43	Liechtenstein
22 22			*	3 3	8 8	2 2				7 7		23 23	2 2		171 171	393 393		727 727	Luxembourg
60 —		3 —			7 —	2 —				22 —			18 —		112 —	61 —	R 66 —	398 —	Malawi
118 42	2 2	18 1			27 6	1 —	2 1		1 —	7 3	1 —	4 2	30 12		225 78	235 88	S 18 5	878 313	Malaysia
1 3		2 1			12 8	1 —			1 —	2 4			13 8		120 97	34 26	T 1 5	219 180	Malta

A Thailand 1/- — B Bulgaria 1/1 — C Canga (Léapalville) 3/3 — D Bahamas 2/5; China (Peoples' Republic) 1/6; Hang Kang -2; Iraq 5/1; Malaysia 1/4; Rumania -1. — E Chile 5/3; Costa Rica -2; Ecuador 4/-; Manaca -1; Peru 2/1; Puerto Rica 2/1; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela 2/2 — F Bulgaria 1/- — G Bahamas 1/1; Hang Kang 1/-; Lebanon 1/- — H China -1. — I Algeria 10/-; Andarre 1/-; Antilles 1/-; Bahamas 1/-; Bulgaria 1/-; Canaries 1/-; Chile 1/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 1/-; Hang Kang 3/-; Lebanon 1/-; Manaca 21/-; Maracca 13/-; Senegal 2/-; Thailand 1/-; Uruguay 1/- — J Chile -1; Guinea 1/-; Iceland 1/1; Iraq -3; Korea -1; Lebanon 1/-; Manaca 2/1; Pakistan 1/-; Thailand -2; Uruguay -3; Venezuela 1/-; Yugoslavia 2/-; Others 9/7. —

K Bulgaria 1/-; Hang Kang 1/-; Indonesia -8; Nigeria 1/-; Puerto Rica 2/6; Rhade Islands 2/-; U.A.R. 2/- — L Bahamas 4/-; Bulgaria 1/-; Hang Kang -2; Yugoslavia 16/-; Zambia 1/- — M Iceland -1. — N Chile 1/1. — O Bulgaria 1/-; Hang Kang -2. — P China (Nationalist Republic) 4/-; Iraq 3/-; Jordan 3/-; Lebanon 2/1; Trinidad and Tabaga -1; U.A.R. 3/- — Q Canaries 2/2; Iraq 3/3; Jordan 1/1; Syrian Arab Republic 6/6; U.A.R. 8/8. — R Bahamas 1/-; Canary Islands 2/-; Southern Rhodesia 59/-; U.A.R. 2/-; Zambia 2/- — S China (Nationalist Republic) 7/1; China (People's Republic) 6/1; New Zealand 1/-; Thailand 4/3. — T Bahamas -3; Hang Kang 1/-; Southern Rhodesia -2.

TRADEMARKS

Chart 1b (continued)

Applications filed by and registrations granted to foreigners

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	German D. R. or East Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Jamaica
Monaco						1	2		3		10						1		3	
Morocco	1			1		1	4		4		34	12							3	2
Nepal																5		1	2	
New Zealand	2	173		3		8		4	11		56	110		1		2	1		43	
Nigeria	10	15		10	15	100		22	10		50	150		30		11	10		10	
Norway	1	1	17	32	1	4	—	21	133	19	130	429	—		2		4		46	1
Pakistan		4	15	1		1		3	3		11	105				7	2		10	
Poland	1		5	—	—	—	1	12	2		24	76	70		4				15	
Portugal	1	1	1	9	6	5		—	13	2	32	16			—		1		5	—
Somalia								3	1		9								7	2
South Africa	1	17	14	21		18		3	15	1	107	334					5	1	36	1
South. Rhodesia		3				2		11	7		11	63					3		5	—
Sudan		2						6	1		1	13	22			1	2			
Sweden	2	3	18	26	1	6	1	11	156	27	171	563	27	—	2		3	5	59	1
Switzerland	—	5	10	—	2	10	2	—	61	9	23	153	—	4			—	2	40	—
Tanzania		2				2		2	5		9	41	6			1		—	3	—
Thailand		28		3		2		2	10	—	20	168				6		—	19	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	4				45		—	3		16	35			2			—	1	1
Turkey	2	1	28	8		6	1	5	11	1	81	200			3		2		54	
Uganda		2						7	9		8	48				2			6	1
United Arab Rep.	7	—	7	1	—	1	3	—	2		15	45		2	—	—	1		3	
United Kingdom	5	72	41	83	2	114	11	17	93	11	512	774	1	5	3	6	24	3	185	15
U.S.A.	22	14	32	19	6	187	—	11	30	1	240	345		12			7		82	4
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		67	187					—		—	
Vietnam						2					24	23				1			1	
Zanzibar		1				—					1	23	8					—	3	1

during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Japan	Kenya	Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Mexico	Netherlands	Norway	Panama	Poland	Portugal	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Others	Total	Country of origin ← Reporting country
1		2								1			2		22	17		65	Monaco
15		3			2			1		1		4	3	1	54	135	A 5	286	Morocco
15		3			2			1		1		4	3	1	54	135		286	
1														2	5	23		39	Nepal
1														2	5	23		39	
101		4			18	2	2			14	13	34	106	1	438	626	B 1	1 772	New Zealand
56		2			7	1	1			9	4	19	42	3	290	467		1 147	
40					100	5					5		50		200	300	C 100	1 243	Nigeria
37					91	5					5				197	259	95	973	
36		9	2	3	78	*	1	—	3	2	25	236	157	—	282	527	D 1	2 203	Norway
32		4	—	5	65		1	3	—	5	16	173	151	1	252	394	2	1 787	
62					9			1			3	5	56		321	228		849	Pakistan
26					2			—			6	5	24		192	94		486	
10				2	5			*		—	—	6	34		54	59	E 4	384	Poland
7				2	8					1	2	5	25	1	47	48	1	344	
54		—	1	—	6	12		—	*	22	24	43	23		222	367	F 2	868	Portugal
83		1	1	3	14	12		1		9	12	17	34		208	262	2	808	
8					1								1		26	15	G 7	80	Somalia
8					1								1		26	15	7	80	
89		10	1		61	4	2		7	*	26	29	106		448	747	H 53	2 157	South Africa
—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
70		1			25	3			2	362		8	29		214	162	I 32	1 014	South. Rhodesia
—		—			—	—			—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	
16					2								34	1	44	89	J 1	235	Sudan
11					2								24	1	44	66	1	187	
49	—	4	2	2	79	66	—	—	3	2	18	*	222	1	363	808	K 1	2 703	Sweden
35	1	8	2	2	66	34	1	2	3	7	28		200	2	324	541	6	2 101	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	—	L	—	Switzerland
45	1	7			1	17	1	2	3	6	2	97		2	311	639	19	1 484	
16	44	2			11					8		1	45		155	70	M 24	443	Tanzania
30	34	2			8			1		6		—	12		159	84	7	410	
193		14			42		5	2	3	5	1	5	116		173	308	N 449	1 576	Thailand
190		4			117		—	—	5	5	—	12	85		341	603	638	2 421	
5		6			13		—			—	—		10		183	118	O	443	Trinidad and Tobago
14		2			22		1			3	2		6		122	110	2	322	
15			1	12	21	2		1		1	11	17	107		141	263		995	Turkey
15			—	12	21	2		1		1	11	17	104		137	260		962	
29	40	7			19					1		1	44		155	84	P 4	467	Uganda
24	17	5			5					1		1	44		91	39	4	267	
34		6			17	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	14		104	161	Q 2	422	United Arab Rep.
31		1			5	1	5	2	—	2	1	5	56	1	131	219	3	670	
158	17	20	6		165	56	12	12	16	47	77	202	397	1	*	1 879	R 196	5 238	United Kingdom
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
201		10	1	13	56	8		7	1	15	28	49	107		305	*	S 33	1 846	U.S.A.
81		7	—	11	59	6		5	1	9	28	53	107		291		8	1 469	
—		—			—										—		T	—	Venezuela
70		5			24		7		2	3	11	5	75	—	102	652	22	1 365	
34										7			2		25	83	U 4	206	Vietnam
34										7			2		25	83	4	206	
13	21	4			16					2			10		113	19	V 6	241	Zanzibar
14	33	4			14					3			9		120	33	7	261	

A U.A.R. 2/2; Uruguay 3/3. — B Thailand 1/-. — C China (People's Republic) 50/48; Iceland 3/3; Lebanon 5/5; New Zealand 30/27; Pakistan 5/5; Yugoslavia 7/7. — D Bulgaria 1/-; China -/1; Venezuela -/1. — E Bulgaria 1/-; New Zealand 2/-; Tunisia 1/1. — F Morocco 1/-; Uruguay 1/1; Venezuela -/1. — G Aden 1/1; Uganda 6/6. — H Bahamas 1/-; Calambria 1/-; Hang Kang 1/-; New Zealand 1/-; Singapore 1/-; Southern Rhodesia 47/-; Uruguay 1/-; I Bahamas 1/-; Canary Islands 2/-; Channel Islands 1/-; Cyprus 2/-; Malaysia 2/-; U.A.R. 2/-; Zambia 22/- — J Uganda 1/1. — K Bulgaria -/1; China (People's Republic) 1/4; Hong Kong -/1. — L Bahamas -/1; Chile -/3; Gibraltar -/2; Hong Kong -/4; Iraq -/1; Lebanon -/1; New Zealand -/1; Syrian Arab Republic -/4; Turkey -/1; Uruguay -/1. — M Malaysia -/1; Southern Rhodesia 3/1; U.A.R. 2/1; Uganda 19/3; Zambia -/1. — N Burma 6/-; China (Nationalist Republic) 435/627; Malaysia 6/11; Manaco 1/-; Pakistan 1/- — O China (Nationalist Republic) -/1; Costa Rica -/1. — P Malaysia 1/1; Southern Rhodesia 1/1; Syrian Arab Republic 2/2. — Q Bulgaria 1/-; China (People's

Republic) -/1; Jordan 1/-; Yugoslavia -/2. — R Aden 1/-; Bahamas 2/-; Barbados 1/-; Bermuda 2/-; Bulgaria 4/-; Chino (People's Republic) 3/-; Cyprus 13/-; Ethiopia 3/-; Gibraltar 2/-; Guinea 1/-; Hong Kong 71/-; Iran 6/-; Lebanon 4/-; Malaysia 30/-; Malta 1/-; Mauritius 1/-; Manaco 11/-; Marocco 7/-; Mazambique 1/-; New Zealand 6/-; Nigeria 3/-; Pakistan 1/-; Sierra Leone 2/-; Southern Rhodesia 5/-; Tanzania 2/-; Thailand 1/-; Trinidad and Tobago 2/-; U.A.R. 5/-; Uganda 3/-; Venezuela 1/-; Yugoslavia 1/- — S Bulgaria 1/-; Chile 2/-; Colombia 4/1; Ecuador 1/-; Guatemala 1/-; Hang Kong 1/-; Iceland -/2; Kuwait 3/-; Manaco 3/1; New Zealand 3/-; Nigeria 1/-; Philippines 3/1; Rumania 1/-; San Marino 1/-; Saudi Arabia 1/-; Southern Rhodesia 1/1; Thailand 2/-; Uruguay 1/-; Venezuela 3/1; Yugoslavia -/1. — T Chile -/6; Colombia -/8; Costa Rica -/2; Guatemala -/1; Hong Kong -/1; Peru -/1; Virgin Islands -/1; Uruguay -/2. — U Hang Kong 1/1; Iceland 3/3. — V Hang Kong 1/-; Tanzania 1/5; Uganda 4/-; Zanzibar -/2.

TRADEMARKS
Chart II

Trademark registrations in force at the end of 1964

Countries	Registrations in force at the end of 1963	Minus registrations cancelled in 1964	Minus registrations whose term expired	Plus new registra- tions effected in 1964 +	Plus renewals registered in 1964 +	Registrations in force at the end of 1964
Australia	—	—	—	3 606	2 483	75 000 ¹
Austria	37 743	10	3 159	2 300	1 889	38 763
Belgium	—	116	—	3 238	—	—
Bulgaria	200	—	—	290	249	739
Burundi	277	—	—	22	—	299
Ceylon	12 607	4	604	842	398	13 239
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	46 988 ¹
Cuba	41 232	3 157	2 577	722	445	36 665
Cyprus	3 965	5	495	308	359	4 132
Czechoslovakia	28 052	45	317	360	773	28 823
Denmark	49 967	1 084	—	3 890	—	52 773
Finland	23 025	—	1 612	1 405	1 004	23 822
France	299 822	—	—	—	—	300 220
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	230 710	1 158	20 987	15 701	16 778	241 044
Hungary	5 336	79	329	266	329	5 523
Iceland	3 403	—	247	314	187	3 657
India	131 250	36	21 591	4 187	12 843	126 653
Ireland	27 677	36	2 036	1 353	1 344	28 302
Israel	10 840	179	763	637	584	11 119
Kuwait	424	9	—	319	—	734
Lebanon	12 059	218	432	1 312	214	12 935
Luxembourg	7 064 ²	17	346	792	175	7 668
Malawi	—	—	—	—	704	704
Malaysia	—	182	2 520	517	1 600	—
Monaco	2 585	2	0	162	0	2 745
Morocco	—	—	—	585	46	—
Nepal	799	—	—	96	—	895
New Zealand	32 915	19	3 124	1 726	2 224	33 722
Nigeria	1 311	57	29	1 453	417	3 095
Norway	36 000	12	3 092	2 318	2 268	37 482
Pakistan	23 197	41	862	911	758	23 963
Portugal	—	44	1 119	2 480	2 851	—
Sierra Leone	323	33	95	288	82	565
Somalia	647	—	—	81	—	728
South Africa	—	898	1 223	3 370	2 207	—
Southern Rhodesia	17 874 ¹	2	1 602	1 122	1 311	18 703
Sudan	8 803	3	40	242	40	9 042
Sweden	51 825	39	4 231	3 522	3 082	54 159
Switzerland	—	—	—	4 704	1 378	—
Tanzania ³	7 020	1	240	446	212	7 437
Thailand	21 673	185	3 240	3 789	1 064	23 101
Turkey	18 739	—	1 333	1 333	185	18 924
Uganda	6 384	1	12	421	526	7 318
United Arab Rep.	40 961	699	825	836	720	40 993
United Kingdom	—	120	19 752	11 462	13 053	218 500 ¹
USA ⁴	321 216	4 609	6 987	20 087	2 702	332 409
Venezuela	5 134	1 623	1 612	2 777	932	5 804
Viet Nam	863	—	—	744	—	—
Zanzibar	3 610	2	58	261	—	3 811

¹ Estimated.² This figure includes all trademarks registered during the ten-year period 1954 to 1964, from which trademarks cancelled or abandoned have been deducted.³ See also Zanzibar.⁴ Figures based on Fiscal Year (July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964).

TRADEMARKS
Chart IIIRegistrations granted in 1964,
broken down according to the International Classification

Reporting country	Class 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cyprus	22	8	18	5	85	6	11	1	12	5	9	6	1	3	1	7	2	1	4	5	3	1
France	1 861	1 283	2 567	764	3 601	1 372	1 427	956	2 060	563	1 351	904	305	637	284	2 289	1 043	585	923	1 112	1 428	701
India	206	103	350	33	687	103	355	57	280	33	164	166	14	34	6	154	57	18	60	22	60	20
Malaysia	22	8	47	8	114	9	16	6	14	1	8	15	0	9	0	17	7	1	9	4	9	3
Monaco ¹	26	7	31	8	46	7	8	8	20	10	11	7	6	8	8	13	8	10	10	8	17	9
Morocco	36	7	104	43	140	10	12	13	22	10	13	17	—	8	2	19	7	4	10	9	24	5
New Zealand ²	140	82	221	32	405	94	96	30	151	21	72	58	3	33	11	100	47	24	62	58	36	15
South. Rhodesia	30	23	86	12	145	33	30	15	31	14	21	22	1	16	9	56	23	8	14	19	22	10
Sweden	354	138	290	79	563	185	291	91	354	96	203	148	26	79	26	253	198	61	159	132	154	99
Tanzania	18	4	77	5	100	6	10	5	11	3	3	17	—	5	—	14	4	1	2	3	4	4
United Kingdom	633	222	643	161	1 170	381	748	146	902	123	422	249	19	101	21	506	321	122	376	240	257	107

Reporting country	Class 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	Totals
Cyprus	3	2	9	2	2	1	6	8	6	13	12	28									308
France	1 051	1551	2 328	792	606	799	1 869	1 790	1 335	1 155	2 668	435									44 395
India	84	314	123	35	14	27	82	195	42	34	19	236									4 187
Malaysia	0	4	46	4	3	4	15	44	5	9	9	47									517
Monaco ¹	10	13	13	11	9	9	12	21	9	11	13	29	12	7	8	6	7	7	7	13	513
Morocco	12	22	86	4	6	6	53	84	6	28	31	40									893
New Zealand ²	31	78	229	15	37	40	93	128	32	31	60	60									2 625
South. Rhodesia	19	38	88	14	15	17	41	46	34	48	66	146									1 212
Sweden	103	189	288	76	104	106	165	275	147	96	86	113	66	31	64	21	36	35	80	79	6 139
Tanzania	5	14	15	1	2	2	20	24	1	12	15	39									446
United Kingdom	164	456	765	64	134	203	437	492	191	201	329	156									11 462

¹ Number of times invoked.² Figures relate only to Trademark applications; no statistics available for trademarks registered.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

DESIGNS

Chart I a

Applications filed and registrations granted during 1964

Countries	Applications for registration of industrial designs filed by			Registrations of industrial designs granted to		
	Nationals	Foreigners *	Total	Nationals	Foreigners *	Total
Australia	—	—	1 572	—	—	1 287
Austria	—	—	—	3 176	2 635	5 811
Belgium	1 315	195	1 510	1 315	195	1 510
Canada	324	655 (401)	979	256	582 (392)	838
Ceylon	9	4 (4)	13	8	3 (2)	11
Colombia	61	22	83	31	41	72
Czechoslovakia	526	8	534	272	7	279
Denmark ¹	—	—	750	—	—	704
France	8 233	741	8 974	—	—	—
Germany (F. R.)	—	479	—	55 099	480 (282)	55 579
Hungary	286	23 (6)	309	285	21 (6)	306
India	3 603	97	3 700	3 566	27	3 593
Ireland	19	113 (107)	132	21	122 (116)	143
Israel	190	27 (12)	217	143	37 (26)	180
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	597
Lebanon	31	17	48	31	17	48
Liechtenstein	6	3	9	6	3	9
Malawi	—	4	4	—	—	—
Monaco	6	—	6	—	—	—
Morocco	35	7 (3)	42	35	7 (3)	42
New Zealand	203	237 (127)	440	131	140 (75)	271
Norway	830	176 (109)	1 006	861	145 (107)	1 006
Poland	93	5 (98)	98	106	3 (109)	109
Portugal	306	87	393	144	24	168
Southern Rhodesia	4	35 (29)	39	3	32 (29)	35
Spain	—	—	3 698	—	—	3 755
Sweden ²	154	109 (79)	263	98	84 (63)	182
Switzerland	687	128	822	635	125	760
Trinidad and Tobago	—	9 (7)	9	—	9 (7)	9
United Arab Rep.	70	16 (86)	86	63	19 (82)	82
United Kingdom	6 416	1 911 (371)	8 327	—	—	6 866
USA	4 926	333	5 259	2 504	182	2 686
Venezuela ³	75	26	101	25	5	30
Yugoslavia	158	18	176	108	22	130

* **General remark:** The figures appearing in parentheses in the columns headed „Foreigners” indicate the number of instances in which priority was claimed under Article 4 of the Paris Convention.

¹ One application may cover up to 50 designs.

² Designs in Sweden may only relate to metal goods.

³ Venezuelan Law makes a distinction between two-dimensional and three-dimensional designs.

DESIGNS
Chart I b
Applications filed by and registrations granted to foreigners

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany F. R.	German D. R. or East Germany	Hungary	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
Austria		*		1	3		5		9	1966		4			9	1
Belgium		5 5	*		3 3	1 1	3 3		3 3	1 1	3 3				26 26	3 3
Canada	6 4	1	2	*		1	2		15 11	43 12			1 1		4 4	15 11
Ceylon																
Colombia									1	1						
Czechoslovakia					3	*					1				2	
France		10 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	2 —	6 —	1 —	* —	312 —					50 —	7 —
Germany F.R.	1 —	46 40	1 —	8 6		2 2	24 27	4 4	6 3	* —	23 23		1 —	1 1	24 22	12 9
Hungary		17 15			3 3						1 1	*			2 2	
India									1 1	6 3					1 1	2 1
Ireland			1 1							10 11			*			5 5
Israel		3 —	1 —	1 —	1 1				2 3	1 4				*	5 5	
Lebanon							6 6		1 1				1 1			
Liechtenstein																
Malawi																
Morocco					3 3				1 1							
New Zealand	73 —			9 —						4 —			1 —			
Norway		3 3					12 7		1 1	47 45					4 3	1 1
Poland					1 1	1 1					1 1				2 —	
Portugal		2 —	1 —	1 —					3 8	49 1					1 —	1 —
South. Rhodesia																
Sweden		2 1		1 1		1 —	3 1		4 10	15 15	1 —				5 4	3 3
Switzerland		18 17		2 2	3 3	1 1	4 4		1 1	10 10					10 10	4 4
Trinidad and Tobago										1 1						
United Arab Rep.					3 3				1 —							1 —
United Kingdom	35 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	1 —	1 —	27 —	4 —	255 —	140 —	1 —		13 —		19 —	31 —
U.S.A.	7 1	1 1	3 —	59 40			7 2	2 —	31 19	34 22				6 —	12 4	55 19
Venezuela															2 —	

General Remark: Figures in ordinary type relate to applications, whereas, figures in heavy print relate to registrations granted.

* Figures relating to nationals are recorded in Chart I a.

during 1964, broken down according to the country of origin

Liechtenstein	Luxembourg	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Portugal	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Others	Total	Country of origin ← Reporting country
— 6		— 16		— 1			— 4	— 7	564 —	16 —	23 —	— —	2 635	Austria
1 1	4 4	19 19		3 3	13 13			2 2	1 1	45 45	58 58	A 1 1	195 195	Belgium
		2 3	2 2	— 1		3 3	— 1	3 5	5 9	70 62	482 451		655 582	Canada
										3 3	1 —		4 3	Ceylon
								3 —	1 1		14 38	B 3 1	22 41	Colombia
										— 1			— 7	Czechoslovakia
1 —	1 —	1 —		1 —	14 —		8 —	5 —	1 —	118 —	185 —	C 11 —	741 —	France
4 6	1 1	6 7		5 4	14 14	2 2	6 5	12 11	11 12	84 90	179 191	D 2 —	479 480	Germany F.R.
													23 21	Hungary
		2 —								51 11	33 10	E 1 —	97 27	India
		2 2							1 1	74 80	20 22		113 122	Ireland
		— 1				— 1			4 1	1 2	10 17		27 37	Israel
							6 6				2 2	F 1 1	17 17	Lebanon
*										1 1	2 2		3 3	Liechtenstein
										3 —	1 —		4 —	Malawi
							3 3						7 7	Morocco
4 —		2 —	*					2 —	1 —	100 —	37 —	G 4 —	237 —	New Zealand
1 1	1 1	4 4		*				22 16	12 12	25 15	43 36		176 145	Norway
													5 3	Poland
		3 1		— 1	* —		13 1		2 3	7 5	8 —		87 24	Portugal
					1 1	5 5				27 25	2 1		35 32	South. Rhodesia
1 1	1 —	5 3		9 6				* —	14 11	21 8	24 19		109 84	Sweden
4 4	1 1	2 2		4 4	1 1		1 1	5 5	* —	29 28	28 27		128 125	Switzerland
										6 6	2 2		9 9	Trinidad and Tobago
									1 1	1 1	8 13	H 1 1	16 19	United Arab Rep.
9 —		196 —	3 —	4 —	13 —	7 —	12 —	14 —	53 —	* —	316 —	I 729 —	1 911 —	United Kingdom
		4 —	3 —	1 2		— 2	3 2	11 3	27 12	65 45	* —	J 2 8	333 182	U.S.A.
									1 —	5 —	18 5		26 5	Venezuela

A Panama 1/1. — B Cameroun 1/-; Ecuador 1/-; Panama 1/1. — C Manaca 3/-; Tunisia 8/-; — D Iceland 1/-; Yugoslavia 1/-. — E Singapore 1/-. — F Syrian Arab Rep. 1/1. — G New Caledonia 4/-. — H Yugoslavia

1/1. — I Ghana 47/-; Hong Kong 267/-; Kenya 1/-; Malaysia 5/-; Mozambique 1/-; Netherlands Antilles 1/-; Nigeria 406/-; Tanzania 1/-. — J Chile 1/-; Hong Kong -/3; Malawi -/1; Pakistan -/1; Philippines 1/2; Uruguay -/1.

DESIGNS
Chart II
Registrations in force at the end of 1964

Countries	Industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1963	Minus industrial design registrations lapsed during 1964	Plus Industrial design registrations effected in 1964	Total industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1964
Australia ¹	—	—	—	8 900
Austria	17 197	6 471	6 267	16 993
Belgium	—	—	1 510	—
Canada ²	4 768	699	846	4 915
Ceylon	55	2	11	64
Colombia ¹	—	—	—	569
Czechoslovakia	925	8	279	1 196
France	146 821	—	—	145 566
Hungary	390	90	306	606
India	20 517	4 809	3 593	19 301
Lebanon	1 581	33	48	1 596
Ireland	488	41	143	590
Israel	1 536	149	180	1 567
Liechtenstein ¹	—	—	—	60
Monaco	88	—	6	94
New Zealand	—	—	271	—
Poland	250	88	109	271
Southern Rhodesia	187	—	33	220
Sweden	741	118	182	805
Switzerland	9 717	1 524	760	8 953
Trinidad and Tobago	73	10	9	72
United Arab Rep.	760	—	82	842
United Kingdom ¹	50 500	8 200	6 900	49 200
USA	30 064 ¹	2 960	2 686	29 790

¹ Estimated.
² Figures for period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965.

Corrigenda

- Pages 1 and 12.** Inventors' Certificates.
Read : See footnotes 1 and 8 (instead of 1 and 7) under Patents,
Chart I a.
- Page 8.** Patents. Chart II.
Footnote 5 relates to the United Kingdom.
- Page 13.** Plant Varieties. Chart I a. For Germany (Fed. Rep.)
Registrations granted to Nationals. Read: 55 (instead of 5).
Registrations in force at the end of 1964.
Read: 913 (instead of 911).

