

# Industrial Property

Monthly Review of the  
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ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

and the United International Bureaux for the  
Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

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contract or contracts to be concluded by that Government, the UNDP and WIPO for the funding and the execution of the project. The discussions are continuing.

#### CUBA

The Government of Cuba has requested the assistance of the International Bureau to build up a collection of patent documents and selected scientific books and journals reflecting the current state of technology essential in examining patent applications. The collection should also facilitate the transfer of technology. The discussions concerning the possibilities of satisfying this request are continuing between officials of the Cuban Industrial Property Office and the International Bureau.

#### DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

The Government of the Democratic Yemen has requested the International Bureau for assistance notably in training the members of the staff of the Registrar General's Office dealing with trademarks and patents. In response to this request, a representative of the International Bureau had preliminary discussions in December 1972 with the competent authorities in Aden.

#### LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

At the request of the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic, which has recently established a patent section in the Ministry of Industry, a representative of the International Bureau undertook a mission to that country in May and rendered advice and guidance with a view to organizing that patent section.

#### VENEZUELA

The Government of Venezuela has asked for assistance in the reorganization of the administrative procedures of its Industrial Property Office and for advice in connection with the planned reform of its Industrial Property Law. In August, a representative of the International Bureau, accompanied by an expert in administrative matters of the German Patent Office (Munich), discussed with Venezuelan authorities the best ways of giving the required assistance. In December, the said expert went to Caracas for a few months to assist the Venezuelan Industrial Property Office in reorganizing its administrative procedures. As to the advice on the reform of the industrial property legislation of Venezuela, the first step was accomplished in September. It consisted in the furnishing by the International Bureau of a detailed written opinion on each provision of the draft of the proposed new industrial property law prepared by the Industrial Property Office of Venezuela.

#### ZAIRE

In response to a request from the Government of Zaire, a representative of the International Bureau had preliminary discussions in August with the competent government authorities in Kinshasa with a view to determining the nature and scope of the assistance which could be rendered by WIPO in particular as concerns the revision of Zaire's industrial prop-

erty legislation, the training of national staff and the furnishing of reference works in the patent field.

#### IDCAS

Examination of the possibilities of creating a regional patent documentation service under the aegis of the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) continued. Preliminary measures were recommended by the participants in the joint WIPO-IDCAS Seminar held in Cairo in February. These included the carrying out of a survey in order to establish what collections of patent documents exist in which government authorities in Arab States. The survey has been completed.

#### OAMPI

Also under examination is the request, submitted by the Director General of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), for assistance in the rearrangement of the Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962, establishing the Office, with a view to harmonizing the provisions of this Agreement with those of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), modernizing the Agreement in so far as concerns trademarks and industrial designs, and extending the jurisdiction of the Office to questions of literary and artistic property.

#### ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

The delegates of nine English-speaking countries participating in the African Seminar on Intellectual Property (see below), held at Nairobi in October, adopted a resolution in which they expressed the wish that a meeting of the Registrars General and Heads of Industrial Property Offices in the English-speaking countries of Africa, jointly sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and WIPO, be convened with a view to the harmonization of the patent and industrial design laws in their respective countries and the possible creation of a common office or other link among the said countries in the field of administering such laws.

#### SIECA

The Secretariat of the Central American Common Market (SIECA) has requested the assistance of the International Bureau in drafting a proposed Central American Patent Convention. Consultations have taken place between the two Secretariats to establish a plan for the preparatory work to be undertaken.

#### MODEL LAWS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

It is recalled that in 1965 BIRPI published a Model Law for Developing Countries on *Inventions*. The Patent Cooperation Treaty offers developing countries possibilities for deriving special benefits from it for their patent systems. With a view to incorporating the said possibilities in the Model Law, the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, which is specially competent to deal with questions concerning the Patent Cooperation Treaty, was consulted when it met in its second session in December 1971. The discussions in that Committee yielded valuable material for eventual incorporation in the Model Law.

The International Bureau has prepared and, in December, distributed the draft of a model law for developing countries on *appellations of origin* and *indications of source*. The draft will be submitted to a committee of experts in 1973.

The preparation of model laws for developing countries on *copyright*, based on the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, continued during 1972.

The WIPO African Seminar on Intellectual Property (see below) recommended that the International Bureau and the Secretariat of Unesco prepare a single model law for African countries which were party, or which were contemplating the possibility of becoming party, to both the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. Towards the end of the year, plans were drawn up by the two Secretariats for implementing the said recommendation during the year 1973.

### Seminars

#### ARAB STATES

A Seminar on Treaties Concerning Industrial Property was organized jointly by WIPO and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) at Cairo in February. The following 13 States, all members of the League of Arab States, sent participants: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen. In addition, a number of international organizations, national associations and private observers took part in the work of the Seminar.

The participants first proceeded to an exchange of information and views on industrial property in Arab countries. This was followed by a review of the principal treaties, conventions and agreements administered by WIPO. The participants also discussed the WIPO program of legal-technical assistance to developing countries, the project to facilitate patent licensing, and the setting up in an Arab country of an inter-Arab documentation center or centers for the centralization of patent documents.

At the end of the deliberations the participants unanimously adopted a series of recommendations. In particular, they recommended that Arab countries adopt modern legislation suited to their economic requirements, on the basis of the Model Laws prepared by WIPO and jointly adapted to the special needs of Arab States by WIPO and IDCAS, that they accede if possible to the Convention establishing WIPO, the Paris Convention and the other treaties and agreements adopted within the framework of the Paris Convention, in so far as they have not already done so, and that they promote the teaching of industrial property and disseminate information on the subject.

#### AFRICA

An African Seminar on Intellectual Property was organized by WIPO in agreement with the Government of Kenya at Nairobi in October. Seventeen States sent participants: Burundi, Chad, Congo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo,

Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia. Representatives of several intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were also present. The Seminar dealt with both industrial property and copyright matters.

The participants informed the Seminar on the status and administration of their respective legislations in the field of industrial property. An exchange of views took place on a number of questions in this field, including the impact of industrial property on developing countries. This exchange revealed the desirability of modernizing and harmonizing the industrial property legislations of several African countries. The discussions highlighted the advantages of further regional cooperation as illustrated by the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI), and the possibilities of further regional cooperation, particularly in the field of registration of patents. The discussions also brought out the possibilities that participation in WIPO and in the treaties administered by WIPO offer to developing countries, especially in the field of transfer of technology. Finally, they drew attention to the desirability of WIPO's becoming a UN specialized agency.

In the field of copyright, the discussions of the Seminar centered on the 1971 revisions of the Berne and Universal Copyright Conventions. As far as the plans for a model law are concerned, see above.

### *Acquisition of Foreign Technology by Developing Countries*

A Committee of Experts on a Patent Licensing Convention met in October - November<sup>1</sup>. Twenty-seven States, over half of which were developing countries, were represented as were ten international organizations, including four regional intergovernmental organizations. The Committee's discussions were based on studies prepared by the International Bureau and on proposals made by the Governments of Brazil and Sweden concerning measures to be taken in order to facilitate the acquisition of foreign technology by developing countries.

The Committee concluded that since patent documents were numerous and complex, if developing countries were to be able to use them as technical documentation, they had to have the necessary organization and experts at their disposal and therefore it seemed premature to provide for a general obligation to disseminate patent documents.

The Committee also concluded that the study of the question of information on licensing requests and licensing offers should continue with particular emphasis on the publication of the requests of developing countries and the creation of agencies for licensing, particularly in developing countries. Furthermore, the Committee agreed that further examination should be given to the proposal of Brazil that there be established, under the auspices of WIPO, a mechanism for contacts between prospective licensees and prospective licensors with the aim of facilitating the conclusion of licensing agreements. The Committee also agreed that as to measures which could be taken by national legislation, both the "industrial development patent" and the "technology transfer patent" should be further examined.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 28 below.

Finally, the Committee recommended that the competent organs of WIPO should at their next sessions set up a permanent program in this field and that its policy and day-to-day operation should be directed by a Permanent Committee. The Director General was invited to convene first a provisional committee in order to work out detailed proposals to the competent organs of WIPO for the composition of the Permanent Committee, its jurisdiction, program, means of action and financing.

#### *Computer Technology for Development*

Pursuant to an invitation contained in a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the application of computer technology for development, and to a resolution of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and also as a follow-up to the recommendations made by an Advisory Group of Governmental Experts on the Protection of Computer Programs convened by the Director General in Geneva in March 1971, the International Bureau continued to study the most appropriate forms of protection of computer programs, from the point of view of developing countries. In November 1972, a representative of the International Bureau participated in a meeting of a panel of experts on computer technology convened by the United Nations.

#### *Relations with Developing Countries*

The Director General, or other officers of WIPO, visited the governments or the competent authorities of developing countries, or had contacts with the latter at international meetings.

WIPO was represented as an observer at the Second Conference of the Organization of American States (OAS) held in April at Washington. The program and budget approved by the Conference include a project calling for the preparation by the OAS Secretariat of a study concerning the revision of the Inter-American Conventions on Industrial Property. The study is to be considered by governmental experts during meetings to be convened in 1973 and 1974.

WIPO was also represented at the Specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to Latin American Development (CACTAL) convened by the OAS at Brasilia in May.

Visits were made in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Thailand, Venezuela and Zaire for the purpose of exchanging views with the government authorities of those countries in the industrial property field, from the point of view of both legislation and the operation of Patent Offices, and also in the copyright field.

WIPO was represented by its Director General at the meeting of the Governing Body of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI) which was held in Libreville, Gabon, in August.

#### **D. Cooperation between WIPO and Organizations of the United Nations System**

During the period under review, WIPO continued and further developed its cooperation with the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system.

#### *Future Cooperation and Coordination with the United Nations*

At its session in September, the WIPO Coordination Committee examined a report by the Director General on the progress of his work under the WIPO General Assembly and Conference resolution concerning the means of securing the most appropriate cooperation and coordination between WIPO and the United Nations, including the possibility and desirability of entering into an agreement under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Coordination Committee adopted a resolution on the subject of a relationship agreement with the United Nations under those Articles. In the resolution, the Coordination Committee considers that such a relationship agreement appears desirable and requests the Director General, with a view to exploring the possibilities of entering into such an agreement, to bring the resolution to the attention of the United Nations.

The Director General transmitted the resolution of the WIPO Coordination Committee to the Secretary General of the United Nations, who, in October, replied that a reference to the resolution of the WIPO Coordination Committee would be included in the draft 1973 Programme of Work of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) which would be submitted to ECOSOC at its organizational meetings in January 1973.

#### *Information, Studies and Reports requested by, and Coordination of Activities with, United Nations Bodies*

At the request of various United Nations bodies, the International Bureau has furnished information, contributed to studies and presented papers or reports on topics of mutual interest. The International Bureau has provided information or contributed to studies made by the Secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on restrictive business practices, the transfer of technology and on the legal aspects of licensing agreements. The International Bureau also submitted a paper on WIPO's program to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

With respect to the program of work of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, the International Bureau assisted the Special Rapporteur for the question of treaties concluded by international organizations by providing information on a number of points developed by him for inclusion in a questionnaire.

The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), held at Santiago, Chile, in April-May, adopted two resolutions in which reference is made to cooperation or coordination between, or joint action by, UNCTAD and WIPO. The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union took note of these resolutions at their meetings in September.

Paragraph 10 of UNCTAD resolution 39(III) invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Director General of WIPO, to carry out a study "with a view to bringing up to date the report prepared by the Secretary-General of the

United Nations on the 'Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries' (document E/3861/Rev. 1) and to devote special consideration in this study to the role of the international patent system in such transfer, with a view to providing a better understanding of this role in the context of a future revision of the system." In October, the Secretariats of WIPO, the United Nations and UNCTAD agreed on a work plan for carrying out, in 1973, the task of updating the said report.

Consultations have also taken place on the inter-secretariat level between UNCTAD and WIPO with respect to the other decisions of UNCTAD III which call upon the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in cooperation with other UN bodies and with other organizations, including WIPO, to carry out studies, in particular on the "possible bases for new international legislation regulating the transfer from developed to developing countries of patented and non-patented technology, including related commercial and legal aspects of such transfer" and on "the elements of a model law or laws for developing countries in regard to restrictive business practices."

Close cooperation was maintained with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on matters relating to copyright and neighboring rights.

#### *Representation at meetings of United Nations Bodies*

During 1972, WIPO was represented at various meetings of the following United Nations bodies at which questions concerning the application of science and technology for development, scientific and technical cooperation or the need to create or develop information systems, data banks, centers for the transfer of technology and related activities were discussed: the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (ACAST), subsidiary bodies of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), Committees or Groups of Experts convened by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). WIPO was also represented at the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as well as at meetings of its Trade and Development Board during which matters concerning restrictive business practices and the transfer of technology were discussed. In addition, WIPO was represented at meetings of the various bodies of the United Nations Indus-

trial Development Organization (UNIDO) including the Industrial Development Board and its Working Groups on Program and Coordination, at which UNIDO's activities in the field of industrial property and cooperation with WIPO were considered.

With respect to the specialized agencies, WIPO was represented by an observer at meetings of the governing bodies of certain specialized agencies, such as the Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

#### **E. Cooperation with other Intergovernmental Organizations** *Working Agreement with IDCAS*

The WIPO Coordination Committee at its third session in September approved the terms of an agreement establishing working relations and cooperation between WIPO and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). The Board of Directors of IDCAS at its session in November also approved the agreement. The agreement is expected to be signed by the Directors General of the two Organizations in 1973.

#### **F. WIPO Publications**

##### *Reviews*

The reviews *Industrial Property* and *Copyright* continued to appear monthly in English and French. The review *La Propiedad Intelectual* continued to appear quarterly. In it were published general information and studies concerning WIPO, industrial property and copyright.

##### *Other Publications*

Updated editions of the WIPO General Information Brochure were published in 1972. Official texts in various languages of the international agreements administered by WIPO were published in brochure form during the course of the year. A study entitled "Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries — Legal Aspects of License Agreements in the field of Patents, Trademarks and Know-how" was published in June. A revised edition of the report entitled "Transfer of Technology and Licensing Opportunities" was published in September. The third edition of the survey entitled "Teaching of the Law of Intellectual Property Throughout the World" was also published in August.

## Member States of the World Intellectual Property Organization as on December 31, 1972

State <sup>1</sup>			Deposit of instrument <sup>2</sup>	Date on which the State became a member
Australia . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	A	May 10, 1972 . . . . .	August 10, 1972
Bulgaria . . . . .	P . . . . .	R	February 19, 1970 . . . . .	May 19, 1970
Byelorussian SSR . . . . .	. . . . .	R	March 19, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Canada . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	A	March 26, 1970 . . . . .	June 26, 1970
Chad . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	A	June 26, 1970 . . . . .	September 26, 1970
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	P . . . . .	A	September 22, 1970 . . . . .	December 22, 1970
Denmark . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	January 26, 1970 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Fiji . . . . .	B . . . . .	A	December 11, 1971 . . . . .	March 11, 1972
Finland . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	June 8, 1970 . . . . .	September 8, 1970
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	A	June 20, 1968 . . . . .	April 26, 1970 <sup>3</sup>
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	June 19, 1970 . . . . .	September 19, 1970
Hungary . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	December 18, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Ireland . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	S	January 12, 1968 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Israel . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	July 30, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Jordan . . . . .	P . . . . .	A	April 12, 1972 . . . . .	July 12, 1972
Kenya . . . . .	P . . . . .	R	July 5, 1971 . . . . .	October 5, 1971
Liechtenstein . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	February 21, 1972 . . . . .	May 21, 1972
Malawi . . . . .	P . . . . .	A	March 11, 1970 . . . . .	June 11, 1970
Morocco . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	April 27, 1971 . . . . .	July 27, 1971
Romania . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	February 28, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Senegal . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	September 19, 1968 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Soviet Union . . . . .	P . . . . .	R	December 4, 1968 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Spain . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	June 6, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Sweden . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	August 12, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Switzerland . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	January 26, 1970 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
Ukrainian SSR . . . . .	. . . . .	R	February 12, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
United Kingdom . . . . .	P-B . . . . .	R	February 26, 1969 . . . . .	April 26, 1970
United States of America . . . . .	P . . . . .	R	May 25, 1970 . . . . .	August 25, 1970

(Total: 28 States)

<sup>1</sup> "P" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Paris* Convention;  
"B" means State having ratified or acceded to the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act of the *Berne* Convention.

<sup>2</sup> "A" means *accession*;

"R" means *ratification*;

"S" means *signature* without reservation as to ratification;  
(see Article 14(1) of the Convention Establishing WIPO).

<sup>3</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

### Notifications made under Article 21(2) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

The States listed below have availed themselves of Article 21(2)(a) of the Convention, which enables them to exercise, until April 26, 1975, the same rights as if they had become party to the Convention:

Algeria	Greece	Poland
Argentina	Holy See	Portugal
Belgium	Italy	South Africa
Brazil	Ivory Coast	Syrian Arab Republic
Cameroon	Japan	Thailand
Cuba	Luxembourg	Togo
Dahomey	Malta	Tunisia
Egypt	Mexico	Turkey
France	Netherlands	Upper Volta
Gabon	Niger	Yugoslavia
(Total: 31 States)	Norway	

## Membership of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO

On December 31, 1972, the membership of the administrative bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization was as follows:

*General Assembly:* Algeria\*, Argentina\*, Australia, Belgium\*, Brazil\*, Bulgaria, Cameroon\*, Canada, Chad, Cuba\*, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey\*, Denmark, Egypt\*, Fiji, Finland, France\*, Gabon\*, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece\*, Holy See\*, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy\*, Ivory Coast\*, Japan\*, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg\*, Malawi, Malta\*, Mexico\*, Morocco, Netherlands\*, Niger\*, Norway\*, Poland\*, Portugal\*, Romania, Senegal, South Africa\*, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic\*, Thailand\*, Togo\*,

\* Member until April 26, 1975.

Tunisia\*, Turkey\*, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta\*, Yugoslavia\*.

*Conference:* The same States as above, with Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

*Coordination Committee:* ORDINARY MEMBERS: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Zaire.

*WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee:* Argentina, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America.

## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

### The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1972

#### I. Paris Union

##### *Member States*

During 1972, Jordan became a party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act) (see below) thus bringing the number of members of the Paris Union to 80 at the end of 1972.

##### *Stockholm Act*

*Acceptance.* During 1972, the Stockholm Act was ratified or acceded to in its entirety by Jordan, Liechtenstein, Madagascar and Spain. Australia acceded to the Stockholm Act with a declaration pursuant to Article 20(1)(b)(i), that its accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12 thereof.

*Notifications (five-year privilege).* Mexico, Monaco and Togo have given notification under Article 30(2), according to which they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they do so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 13 to 17 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those articles, thus bringing the number of such States to 30.

##### *Acts in Force on December 31, 1972*

As far as the substantive articles of the Paris Convention (Articles 1 to 12) are concerned, of the 80 countries which are members of the Paris Union as at December 31, 1972, 22 are bound by the Stockholm Act, 36 by the Lisbon Act, 19 by the London Act, and three by the Hague Act.

##### *Administrative Bodies*

The eighth ordinary session of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union was held during September. The Executive Committee noted with approval the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau since the Committee's last session. In addition to approving the program and budget of the Paris Union for the year 1973, which includes the recurrent activities such as the continued publication of periodicals and information booklets in the industrial property field, the Executive Committee approved the special program and budget activities relating to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) and the International Patent Classification (IPC), as well as certain other projects as described subsequently. The Executive Committee adopted resolutions concerning the amounts of special cash contribu-

tions for the year 1973 to cover the expenses of the International Bureau connected with the PCT, ICIREPAT and the IPC and noted the pledges or statements made relative thereto by the delegations.

## II. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

### *Contracting States*

By the end of 1972, four States had deposited instruments of ratification or accession with respect to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Central African Republic, Madagascar, Malawi and Senegal. In addition, the PCT was submitted on September 12, 1972 to the Senate of the United States of America for its advice and consent to ratification. The Treaty is not yet in force.

### *Records of the Washington Diplomatic Conference, 1970*

The English edition of these records was published in July. This one-volume edition has 728 pages. It contains, in particular, the texts of the PCT and the PCT Regulations, notes or comments on the PCT and the PCT Regulations, the texts of the Final Act of the Washington Diplomatic Conference and of the Resolution concerning preparatory and Conference documents, the list of participants, the verbatim minutes of the Plenaries and the summary minutes of the Main Committees, as well as a series of post-Conference documents, and indexes. A French edition will follow later.

### *Preparatory Work for the Entry Into Force of the Treaty*

The preparatory work for the entry into force of the Treaty continued throughout the year. As in the past, this work was carried out by the International Bureau and the three PCT Interim Committees set up pursuant to a recommendation of the Diplomatic Conference which, in 1970, adopted the PCT, and by the Standing Subcommittee of one of the Interim Committees.

The PCT allows, on a number of points, contracting States to choose between several solutions. These points have been identified and explained in documents prepared by the International Bureau. These documents should help a prospective contracting State to reach decisions as to which solution to adopt in its national legislation. In 1972, the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions once more checked these documents and recommended improvements therein.

The same Advisory Committee deals with the preparation of the draft of the Administrative Instructions. These Instructions should be adopted and should enter into force at the same time as the PCT enters into force. They will regulate procedural details not covered by the PCT or by the PCT Regulations. They will, in particular, contain dozens of forms which the applicants, the national Offices, the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities, and the International Bureau will use in connection with the PCT. The draft of these Instructions and forms are gradually being perfected on the basis of proposals of the International Bureau and the members of the Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, which met once during 1972.

The PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation and its Standing Subcommittee are primarily in charge of questions concerning the minimum documentation on which international search reports and international preliminary examination reports, prepared under the PCT, must be based. Such minimum documentation consists of patent documents and scientific articles ("non-patent literature") and needs to be identified with precision. International Searching Authorities will have at their disposal various aids, particularly abstracts, translations and services identifying the members of "patent families," that is, patent documents which relate to the same invention. The Interim Committee, which met once in 1972, examined and further directed the surveys and other activities of the International Bureau in this field. The Standing Subcommittee of this Committee met twice during the year (April and October): it prepared the session of the Interim Committee and devoted much of its attention to a patent family service and other services which INPADOC, an international patent documentation center set up in 1972 by the Austrian Government, is intending to furnish to national Offices, inventors, industry, patent agents and other interested persons.

The services of INPADOC should also be very useful to developing countries desiring to receive technical information contained in patent documents. The PCT Interim Committee for Technical Assistance, which met once during 1972, thus devoted much attention to the INPADOC project as well as to other projects of technical assistance connected with patent documentation, in particular the plan of the Brazilian Government to modernize the documentation services of the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil with the help of WIPO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

States which have signed or acceded to the PCT or which, without having done so, pledge voluntary contributions to the PCT budget qualify as members of the Interim Committees. There were 38 such States at the time of the meeting of the Interim Committees in October. Twenty-eight of them were represented. In addition, three intergovernmental organizations and six non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

## III. International Patent Classification

### *Strasbourg Agreement*

During the course of the year, Ireland deposited its instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification and France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom deposited their instruments of ratification. The Strasbourg Agreement has not yet entered into force.

### *Records of the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference*

The English and French editions of the records of this Conference, which adopted the Strasbourg Agreement, are under preparation.

### *Revision of the Administrative Arrangements*

The revision of the administrative arrangements concerning the International Patent Classification became necessary after the adoption of the Strasbourg Agreement by the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference in March 1971. The Diplomatic Conference had adopted a Recommendation to this effect.

Pursuant to the mandate given by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union at its 1971 session, proposals concerning the name and composition of the Joint ad hoc Committee, the rules of procedure of the Committee, the places of sessions of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, and the sharing of secretarial tasks between the International Bureau of WIPO and the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe were communicated by the Director General of WIPO to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in July 1971. As regards the composition of the Joint ad hoc Committee, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, after having received the approval of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, accepted in January 1972 the proposal of the Director General of WIPO to enlarge the Committee by two additional countries. Following this agreement, and in conformity with the views expressed by the Joint ad hoc Committee at its fifth session in November 1971, Brazil and Sweden were invited to be represented in the Joint ad hoc Committee and to participate in the work of its Subcommittees. As regards other aspects of the revision of the administrative arrangements, agreement was reached in December 1972 between the Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

### *Joint ad hoc Committee*

The work of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and WIPO, as well as its Working Groups and "Bureau," continued to deal with the revision and uniform application of the International Patent Classification.

The Joint ad hoc Committee consists of representatives of six member States of the Council of Europe (France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom) and six member States of the Paris Union (Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Soviet Union, Spain, United States of America) and a representative of the International Patent Institute (IIB) as an observer. The "Bureau" is composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the five Working Groups, and a representative of the International Patent Institute (IIB) as an observer.

During 1972 the Committee met twice, as did the Bureau. Working Groups II, III, IV and V had two sessions, while Working Group I had three sessions. The meetings were held in Berne, Geneva, London, Munich, The Hague and Washington.

Working Group I dealt with the revision of Sections C and D, Working Group II with the revision of Sections G and H, Working Group III with the revision of Section B and Working Group IV with the revision of Sections A, E and F of the International Patent Classification, while Working Group V dealt with the uniform application of the International Patent Classification.

The sixth and seventh sessions of the Committee, held in June and November, were mainly devoted to the first revision of the International Patent Classification. At these sessions a number of amendments to various subclasses of the IPC, as elaborated by the Working Groups and subsequently adopted by the Bureau, were approved by the Committee. The Committee also discussed and approved several decisions of the Bureau regarding the use of adopted amendments to the IPC, the amendment of notes on scope, subclass indexes, catchword indexes, the classification of additional information, advice on the use of the IPC for searching, and the starting date for the application of the revised version of the IPC.

At its sixth session, in June, the Committee also approved a provisional program for a comparative study relating to the assignment of the IPC symbols by the different Offices as well as a questionnaire asking for suggestions regarding the investigation into the uniform assignment of the IPC symbols and asking to what extent the Offices would participate in such a study.

At its seventh session, in November, the Committee also had before it a report on the revision work for the IPC performed during the first revision period of five years. On the basis of this report and the recommendations of the Bureau, the Committee approved a program of sessions for the Working Groups in 1973 with a view to terminating the revision work by the end of 1973.

### *Survey of the State of Reclassification of Search Files*

By means of a questionnaire approved by the Joint ad hoc Committee at its fifth session in November 1971, the International Bureau approached national Offices for relevant information with a view to implementing the Recommendation Concerning the Exchange of Lists of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the International Patent Classification, adopted by the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference in March 1971. On the basis of the information received, the International Bureau prepared a study of the feasibility of such a system of reclassification by sharing of labor.

At its session in October, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union approved a proposal that a special working group be convened by the Director General to advise the International Bureau on the question of international cooperation in the field of reclassification of search files according to the IPC, with a view to proposing possible solutions.

### *Translations of the IPC*

Apart from the official English and French language versions, translations into Czech, German, Japanese, and Russian of the IPC already exist; Portuguese and Spanish translations are under preparation.

### *Use of the IPC*

A survey of the extent to which the IPC is used, performed in preparation for the Strasbourg Diplomatic Conference, shows that it is at present utilized by 40 countries and that four countries plan to use it.

#### IV. International Registration of Marks (Draft Trademark Registration Treaty)

During 1972, the preparatory work for the creation of a system for the international registration of marks which would be more universally acceptable than the existing Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks continued. It appeared that the solution should be sought not through a revision of the Madrid Agreement but through the conclusion of a new treaty which could exist side by side with the Madrid Agreement. The tentative title of the proposed new treaty is "Trademark Registration Treaty" ("TRT"). Its adoption is one of the objectives of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973, to be held in the spring of this year.

The preparatory work, in 1972, consisted of two meetings (in May and December) of the Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks, and two meetings (in April and September) of a Working Group on the question of the so-called "central attack." The International Bureau issued a draft of the Treaty and its Regulations in July (based on the April and May meetings) and is to revise those drafts in the light of the December meeting. The revised texts are scheduled for publication early in 1973.

As presently contemplated, the Treaty would enable the owner of a mark to obtain, through the "international registration" of his mark, that is, through its registration in one central place — the International Bureau in Geneva — the same effect as if he had registered it in each of the national trademark registers of the countries party to the Treaty. The proposed Treaty would simplify and reduce the cost of not only the initial registration of any mark but also the renewal of the registration since renewal, too, would be "internationalized": renewal could be effected (once every ten years) by a single act before a single authority (the International Bureau) rather than by as many acts and before as many authorities as there are countries in which the owner of the mark wishes his rights in that mark to be maintained.

A similar system exists today under the Madrid Agreement but there would be several differences between the two systems, the most important being that under the Madrid Agreement only such marks may be internationally registered as have been first registered in the national register of marks of their owner's country, whereas under the TRT international registration would not be conditional upon prior national registration. Because of this feature of the Madrid Agreement, access to international registration under that Agreement is not equally easy for all trademark owners; it depends on the ease and rapidity with which the national law of the trademark owner's country allows marks to be registered in the national register. Under the TRT this difference among trademark owners of different countries would disappear, since they would not have their marks registered first nationally but could apply directly for international registration.

#### V. ICIREPAT

##### *Participating Countries*

At the end of 1972, the following 22 countries were members ("participating countries") of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT): Austria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. The International Patent Institute also participates in the activities of ICIREPAT.

##### *Objectives and Organization*

The principal goal of ICIREPAT is to foster the development of better and cheaper means for the retrieval of technical information contained in patent documents, such information being primarily needed for the purposes of the searches and examinations effected by official authorities (national Industrial Property Offices and the International Patent Institute). Such searches and examinations have, as their ultimate objective, the determination whether a claimed invention is novel, novelty being the main requirement of patentability.

In order to make retrieval of technical information contained in patent documents — of which more than half a million are published each year — faster, cheaper and, above all, more reliable, a multiplicity of means are used and need constant development. The International Patent Classification is one of them. All the measures envisaged in connection with the international searches and the international preliminary examinations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) serve this purpose too. ICIREPAT approaches the matter from three sides: it seeks to standardize the format of patent documents and any other data carriers used in connection with searches in the patent literature; it seeks to establish a certain degree of uniformity in analyzing the contents of patent documents for the purposes of the storage of their main contents in computers; finally, it serves as a forum in which the said authorities can inform each other of the progress and plans made so that the experience of each is useful to all others and that unnecessary duplication of effort is avoided.

These three branches of ICIREPAT's main activities are carried out in the framework of three committees — the Technical Committee for Standardization, the Technical Committee for Shared Systems and the Technical Committee for Computerization. They take their directives from, and their work is coordinated by, the Technical Coordination Committee. One of the main means of action of ICIREPAT is by making recommendations, worked out by the Technical Committees, cleared by the Technical Coordination Committee and finally adopted by ICIREPAT as such, acting as the "Plenary Committee." The recommendations are not binding but they carry much authority. It is moreover in the interest of the participating countries to follow the recommendations since they

are essential to smooth cooperation. Another means of action of ICIREPAT is by the carrying out, in certain phases, of inputting data concerning patent documents into computerized systems, such work being divided up ("shared") among the participating Offices ("shared systems").

#### Activities

In 1972, one of the important recommendations which reached the stage of approval by the Plenary Committee of ICIREPAT concerned the question which bibliographic data should appear on the first page of each patent document and in the entry concerning such document in the official gazette of the country issuing the document. The recommendation provides for the identification of each of these data through a number ("INID" code number, "INID" standing for ICIREPAT Number for the Identification of Data). Such numbers allow a person to recognize the nature of the information without having to be familiar with the language in which the document was issued or with the legal system under which it was issued.

Another important recommendation adopted in 1972 by the Plenary Committee concerns the format of the magnetic tape, usable in computers, containing bibliographic data of patent documents. Uniformity in that format facilitates the exchange among countries of their respective bibliographic data stored in machine-readable form.

The Technical Coordination Committee agreed, in 1972, on the basic principles which should be followed for the recording on magnetic tape of application numbers appearing in patent documents. Furthermore, the Technical Coordination Committee continued the study for a new orientation of the shared use systems referred to above.

On the level of the Technical Committees and in the field of standardization, the activities in 1972 mainly tended towards the formulation of recommendations on the following subjects: (i) uniform format of indicating, on patent documents, the data concerning applications whose priority is claimed in such documents, (ii) the adoption of a code, consisting of numbers, for the indication of the nature of patent documents (whether they are applications or granted documents, patents or inventors' certificates, granted with or without examination, etc., so-called document description ("DD") code), (iii) the definition of certain physical standards (size of paper, type of printing, etc.) of patent documents, (iv) the definition of what kind of indexes the official gazettes (concerning inventions) of each country should contain, (v) the definition of the characteristics and the labeling of certain microfilm rolls on which patent documents are fixed, (vi) the establishment of a catalog of microforms of patent documents used in the different countries, (vii) surveying the activities that are being carried out in the different countries for microfilming their patent documents or for fixing them on aperture cards (perforated cards having an aperture in which a microfilm is inserted).

The Technical Committee for Standardization, dealing with the above subjects, and the Technical Committee for Shared Systems met twice (in April and in October) during the year.

The latter Committee continued its inquiry into the possibilities of improving in the future the shared use system program and considered all matters relating to the present activities under that program.

The third Technical Committee, that for Computerization, met only once (in October) in 1972. It formulated draft recommendations or addenda to existing recommendations for the recording of bibliographic data pertaining to patent documents on magnetic tape, and updated a survey on computer application to information retrieval and a catalog of computer programs in Patent Offices and in the International Patent Institute.

During 1972, the Technical Coordination Committee met three times (February, July and December) and the Plenary Committee once (September)<sup>1</sup>. The program recommended by the Plenary Committee for 1973 was approved by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union in its September session.

## VI. Type Faces

WIPO has for several years been studying arrangements for the protection of type faces — that is, sets of designs of letters, with their accessory signs, which are intended to provide means for composing texts by graphic techniques. On the basis of the proposals of a committee of experts which met in February 1971, the International Bureau prepared a new draft Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit together with new draft Regulations. Both these texts were submitted to a committee of experts which met in March 1972 and consisted of representatives from 14 member countries of the Paris Union, one intergovernmental organization and four international non-governmental organizations.

The Committee of Experts approved the general terms of the drafts submitted to it and, at the same time, proposed a number of amendments. In relation to the protection itself, these proposals mainly concerned the definition of type faces, the persons covered by the protection and the scope of the protection; on this last point, it was agreed that further study should be given to the question of type faces developed for use in data processing machines. On the subject of the international deposit of type faces, the Committee of Experts was also in favor of a number of amendments. In particular, it recommended that the possibility of indicating a denomination for type faces deposited should be provided for, that an applicant should be able, in the case of refusal, to convert an international deposit into a national deposit, and that it should be possible for a change in ownership of an international deposit to relate to all or some only of the contracting States and for the withdrawal and renunciation of an international deposit to relate to all or some only of the type faces deposited and to all or some only of the contracting States.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, the International Bureau has prepared a new draft Agreement and new draft Regulations. These drafts were published in October and will be submitted to the Vienna Diplo-

<sup>1</sup> See page 31 below.

matic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973, to be held from May 17 to June 12 of this year.

#### VII. Mechanization of Trademark Searches

At its session in 1971, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union considered that it would be useful to proceed with the work already undertaken by a Study Group which had met earlier in 1971 to organize a first series of tests concerning the use of computers for trademark searches. It decided, therefore, to set up for the purpose a Working Group to be composed of representatives of States which already had some experience in mechanized trademark searches or had a direct interest in the study of those searches. The Executive Committee also set up a Committee of Experts to which all member countries of the Paris Union will be invited and to which the Working Group will report.

The Working Group, which met for the first time in Geneva in May 1972, examined a first series of tests carried out at the request of the Study Group and decided to broaden the scope of those tests, in particular by calling upon additional search services and by making searches among a much greater volume of marks.

A Sub-Working Group for the Mechanization of Trademark Searches, set up by the Working Group, met in Geneva in June. The Sub-Working Group decided to submit to three additional firms specializing in mechanized searches, invited by the Working Group to take part in the tests, the same search material as had been submitted to the three firms which had already carried out a first series of tests. Subsequently, a fourth firm and a public institution were also associated by the International Bureau with the tests. The Sub-Working Group will meet again to examine the results of the first series of tests so carried out and to determine the measures necessary for carrying out the second series of tests.

The Working Group will report in due course to the Committee of Experts. It will be a matter for the interested countries to decide, in the light of the results obtained, whether, with a view to facilitating their trademark searches, they wish to adopt the mechanized system that seems best to them, according to the terms and conditions that suit them. The Committee of Experts could also be invited to recommend a particular system of mechanized search to interested countries. It might also recommend that all the necessary steps be taken to avoid overlaps by establishing international cooperation in the trademark search field, by means of exchanges, for example, or division of labor.

#### VIII. Appellations of Origin

At its session in September, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union took note of the results of a survey among countries of the Paris Union on the question of a possible revision of the Lisbon Agreement. The Executive Committee adopted a suggestion that the International Bureau study, with the aid of a working group, the question of revising existing agreements or of drafting a new treaty and that, if appropriate, proposals be then submitted to a committee of experts

to which all member States of the Paris Union would be invited (see also under *Lisbon Union*, Part XVI, below).

#### IX. Scientific Discoveries

At its session in 1971, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union decided that the International Bureau should study and prepare a report on the possibilities for the international recognition or recording of the authorship of scientific discoveries. As part of this study, the International Bureau undertook a survey of the systems existing on the national level by means of a questionnaire addressed to member States of the Paris Union. A report containing the results of this survey was submitted to the Executive Committee at its session in 1972. At this session, the Executive Committee decided that the study should be continued and that a working group should be convened consisting of countries interested in this subject.

#### X. Deposit of Microorganisms

At its session in September the Executive Committee of the Paris Union considered the proposal of the United Kingdom concerning the requirements for deposit of microorganisms for the purpose of patent applications. The Executive Committee decided that the International Bureau should study the questions raised by the proposal and prepare a report on them. A survey of the systems existing on the national level would be a part of such a study, which would be submitted to a working group to be convened in 1974.

#### XI. Other Matters

##### *European Patent*

WIPO was represented by observers at the sessions of the Intergovernmental Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents, which took place in January, April and June 1972. At the June session, the Intergovernmental Conference adopted the texts to be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Munich from September 10 to October 6, 1973, in particular the Convention Establishing a European System for the Grant of Patents, and its Implementing Regulations. At the various sessions of the Intergovernmental Conference, WIPO representatives followed closely and assisted the efforts to harmonize the texts of the proposed Convention and draft Implementing Regulations with the text of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), as well as the steps taken to adopt, in so far as possible, the simplified procedures set forth in the PCT.

##### *Participation in Meetings of Various Organizations*

WIPO was represented during the year 1972 at meetings of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having an interest in industrial property, in particular the International Patent Institute, the American Bar Association, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International League Against Unfair Competition, the Licensing Executives Society, the *Union des fabricants pour la protection de la propriété industrielle et artistique* and the United States Trademark Association.

## XII. Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source)

### *Contracting States*

During 1972, Algeria and Liechtenstein became parties to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, thus bringing the number of States party to this Agreement to 31 at the end of 1972.

### *Lisbon Act (1958) and Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)*

During 1972, instruments of ratification or accession were deposited in respect of both the Lisbon and Stockholm Acts by Algeria and Liechtenstein. Thus the number of States bound by the Lisbon Act was 17 and the number bound by the Additional Act was 11 at the end of 1972.

## XIII. Madrid Union (Marks)

### *Member States*

During 1972, Algeria became a party to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Stockholm Act), thus bringing the number of member States of the Madrid Union to 23 at the end of 1972.

### *Nice Act*

By the end of 1972, 14 States were bound by the Nice Act. The Republic of Viet-Nam is the only member State of the Madrid Union which is not yet bound by this Act or by the Stockholm Act.

### *Stockholm Act*

*Acceptance.* During 1972, instruments of ratification or accession were deposited by Algeria and Liechtenstein. Thus, the number of States bound by the Stockholm Act was eight at the end of 1972.

*Notifications under Article 18(2).* By the end of 1972, ten States had filed notifications under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act according to which they may, until April 26, 1975, exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 10 to 13 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those articles. During the year, Belgium filed such a notification.

### *Declarations under Article 3<sup>bis</sup> (Nice and Stockholm Acts)*

By the end of 1972, 22 States had declared their intention to avail themselves of the faculty provided by Article 3<sup>bis</sup> of the Madrid Agreement (Stockholm and Nice Acts) to the effect that the protection resulting from the international registration will not extend to their territories unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requests it. During the year such declarations had been filed by the following States with effect from the dates indicated in parentheses: Algeria (July 5, 1972); France (July 1, 1973); Germany (Federal Republic of) (July 1, 1973); Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973); Switzerland (January 1, 1973). Thus, all the member States of the Madrid Union, with the exception of the Republic of Viet-Nam, which is bound only by the London Act, have exercised the faculty provided by Article 3bis.

### *Assembly and Committee of Directors*

The Assembly of the Madrid Union and the Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices met in extraordinary sessions in September and November.

In the September sessions they adopted a new scale of fees, effective from January 1, 1973, and raised the ceiling of the reserve fund. The Assembly of the Madrid Union approved the program and budget of the Union for 1973. This includes the continuation of studies on the mechanization of trademark searches.

In their November sessions, the Assembly and Committee of Directors authorized certain investments to be made from the reserve fund<sup>2</sup>.

### *Publications*

An edition of *Guide du déposant* was published in German in September 1972.

### *Statistics*

The total number of registrations in 1972 was 10,781, to which 3,431 renewals, effected under the Stockholm Act or the Nice Act, should be added. The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 14,212, as against 12,787 in 1971.

## XIV. Hague Union

### *Member States*

By the end of 1972, the number of member States of the Hague Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs was 15.

These States were all bound by the 1934 London Act. Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland were also bound by the Additional Act of Monaco.

By the end of 1972, three States had ratified the 1960 Hague Act — France, Liechtenstein and Switzerland — and three States had ratified the Complementary Act of Stockholm — Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, which deposited its instrument of ratification during the year, and Switzerland. Failing the required number of ratifications or accessions, neither of these Acts has yet entered into force.

### *Statistics*

During 1972, the number of international deposits was 2,653, as against 2,356 in 1971. The number of prolongations in 1972 was 979 as against 939 in 1971.

Open deposits numbered 1,762 and sealed deposits, 891. Simple deposits numbered 1,382 and multiple deposits, 1,271.

A total of 29,398 objects were deposited; 14,840 of these were two-dimensional (*dessins*) and 14,558, three-dimensional (*modèles*).

## XV. Nice Union

### *Member States*

During 1972, two States — Algeria and the United States of America — became party to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Stockholm Act),

<sup>2</sup> See p. 28 below.

thus bringing the number of member States of the Nice Union to 29 at the end of 1972.

#### *Stockholm Act*

During the year instruments of ratification or accession were deposited by Algeria, Australia, Liechtenstein and the United States of America. Thus, the number of States bound by the Stockholm Act was 15 at the end of 1972.

*Notifications under Article 16(2).* At the end of 1972, nine States had filed notifications under Article 16(2) of the Stockholm Act according to which such States may, until April 26, 1975, exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 5 to 8 of the Stockholm Act, as if they were bound by those articles.

*Declaration of territorial application.* During 1972, Denmark gave notification that the Nice Agreement (Stockholm Act) is applicable to the Faroe Islands.

### XVI. Lisbon Union

#### *Member States*

During 1972, Algeria became a party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (Stockholm Act), thus bringing the number of member States of the Union to ten at the end of 1972.

#### *Stockholm Act*

Algeria deposited on March 24, 1972, its instrument of accession to the Lisbon Agreement (Stockholm Act), thus joining Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Israel, which had deposited instruments of ratification. Failing the required number of ratifications or accessions, the Act is not yet in force.

#### *Council of the Lisbon Union*

At its session in September, the Council set up by the Lisbon Agreement noted with unanimous approval the report of the Director General on the activities of the Union and on financial questions. The Council, in particular, expressed a favorable opinion on the 1971 accounts and the budget for 1973.

The Council requested the International Bureau to study, with the aid of a working group, the revision of existing agreements, including the Lisbon Agreement, taking into account also other possible solutions, in particular the merging of the Lisbon Agreement with the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, or the preparation of a new treaty, and to submit any proposals to a committee of experts to which all member countries of the Paris Union would be invited. The Council invited the Director General, in the meantime, to make a report on the progress of the study, at the Council's next ordinary session; the Council would thus be in a complete position to decide upon the most suitable solution in the light of the objectives to be attained.

#### *Statistics*

In 1972, WIPO registered seven appellations of origin, of which one came from Czechoslovakia, three from France and three from Italy.

### XVII. Locarno Union

#### *Member States*

During 1972, Finland, the Soviet Union and the United States of America ratified the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. This brought the number of member States of the Locarno Union to ten at the end of 1972.

#### *Assembly of the Locarno Union*

At its session in September, the Assembly noted the report of the Director General on the activities of the Union and on financial questions.

The Assembly approved the program and budget for the year 1973.

The Assembly designated German, Portuguese and Spanish as languages in which, pursuant to Article 1(7) of the Locarno Agreement, official texts of that Classification are to be established.

#### *Official Texts*

An official text in Spanish of the Locarno Agreement was published in April.

#### *Records of the Locarno Diplomatic Conference*

The English and French editions of the Records of the Diplomatic Conference which adopted the Locarno Agreement, consisting of one volume each of approximately 160 printed pages, were published in 1972.

### XVIII. Table of Contracting Countries

The following table shows the situation of the Acts in force at the end of 1972 (see also "Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions," below).

Instrument	Number of Contracting Countries					
	Total	Bound by the Act of				
		Stockholm 1967	Lisbon 1958	Nice 1957	London 1934	The Hague 1925
Paris Convention . . . . .	80	22 <sup>1</sup>	36	NA	19	3
Madrid Agreement / Indications of Source . . . . .	31	11 <sup>2</sup>	17	NA	11	3
Madrid Agreement / Marks . . . . .	23	8	NA	14	1	0
Hague Agreement . . . . .	15	0 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	15 <sup>4</sup>	0
Nice Agreement . . . . .	29	15	NA	14	NA	NA
Lisbon Agreement . . . . .	10	0 <sup>5</sup>	10	NA	NA	NA
Locarno Agreement . . . . .	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> This figure relates to the number of countries which have accepted the substantive articles (1 to 12) of the Stockholm Act.

<sup>2</sup> Since the Stockholm Act is an additional Act, these 11 countries are included in the figure for countries bound by the Lisbon Act.

<sup>3</sup> The Complementary Act of Stockholm is not yet in force; three countries have accepted it.

<sup>4</sup> Hague Act (1960): 3; Additional Act of Monaco (1961): 8.

<sup>5</sup> The Stockholm Act is not yet in force; four countries have accepted it.

# Member Countries of the Industrial Property Unions as on December 31, 1972

## I

### International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) \*

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

Member Country **	Class chosen	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
<i>Algeria</i> <sup>1</sup>	IV	March 1, 1966	Lisbon: March 1, 1966
<i>Argentina</i> <sup>2</sup>	III	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
<i>Australia</i> <sup>1, 3</sup>	III	October 10, 1925	London: June 2, 1958 Stockholm: August 25, 1972 <sup>4</sup> (administration) ††
<i>Austria</i>	IV	January 1, 1909	Lisbon: November 30, 1969
<i>Belgium</i> <sup>2</sup>	III	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: August 21, 1965
BRAZIL <sup>2</sup>	III	JULY 7, 1884	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929
<i>Bulgaria</i>	V	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: May 19 or 27, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance) † May 27, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Cameroon</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	VI	May 10, 1964	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
<i>Canada</i> <sup>1</sup>	II	June 12, 1925	London: July 30, 1951 Stockholm: July 7, 1970 <sup>4</sup> (administration) ††
<i>Central African Republic</i> <sup>1</sup>	VI	November 19, 1963	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
<i>Chad</i> <sup>1</sup>	VII	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
<i>Congo</i> <sup>1</sup>	VI	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
<i>Cuba</i> <sup>2</sup>	VI	November 17, 1904	Lisbon: February 17, 1963
<i>Cyprus</i>	VI	January 17, 1966	Lisbon: January 17, 1966
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
<i>Dahomey</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	VI	January 10, 1967	Lisbon: January 10, 1967
<i>Denmark</i> <sup>6</sup>	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm <sup>7</sup> : April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	VI	JULY 11, 1890	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951
<i>Egypt</i> <sup>2</sup>	IV	July 1, 1951	London: July 1, 1951
<i>Finland</i>	IV	September 20, 1921	London: May 30, 1953 Stockholm: September 15, 1970 <sup>4</sup> (administration) ††
<i>France</i> <sup>2, 8</sup>	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Gabon</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	VI	February 29, 1964	Lisbon: February 29, 1964
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	I	May 1, 1903 <sup>9</sup>	Stockholm: April 26, 1970 <sup>10</sup>
<i>Germany, Federal Republic of</i>	I	May 1, 1903 <sup>9</sup>	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
<i>Greece</i> <sup>2</sup>	V	October 2, 1924	London: November 27, 1953
<i>Haiti</i>	VI	July 1, 1958	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Holy See</i> <sup>2</sup>	VI	September 29, 1960	London: September 29, 1960
<i>Hungary</i>	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Iceland</i>	VI	May 5, 1962	London: May 5, 1962
<i>Indonesia</i> <sup>1</sup>	IV	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950
<i>Iran</i>	IV	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
<i>Ireland</i>	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Israel</i> <sup>1</sup>	V	March 24, 1950	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
<i>Italy</i> <sup>2</sup>	I	July 7, 1884	Lisbon: December 29, 1968
<i>Ivory Coast</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>	VI	October 23, 1963	Lisbon: October 23, 1963
<i>Japan</i> <sup>2</sup>	II	July 15, 1899	Lisbon: August 21, 1965
<i>Jordan</i> <sup>1</sup>	VII	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
<i>Kenya</i>	VI	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
<i>Lebanon</i>	VI	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947

Member Country **	Class chosen	Date on which admission to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
Liechtenstein . . . . .	VI	July 14, 1933 . . . . .	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	VI	June 30, 1922 . . . . .	London: December 30, 1945
Madagascar <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	December 21, 1963 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	VI	July 6, 1964 . . . . .	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malta <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	VI	October 20, 1967 . . . . .	Lisbon: October 20, 1967
Mauritania <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	April 11, 1965 . . . . .	Lisbon: April 11, 1965
Mexico <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	III	September 7, 1903 . . . . .	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
Monaco <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	VI	April 29, 1956 . . . . .	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Morocco . . . . .	VI	July 30, 1917 . . . . .	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands <sup>2, 12</sup> . . . . .	III	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	London: August 5, 1948
New-Zealand <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	V	July 29, 1931 . . . . .	London: July 14, 1946
Niger <sup>1, 2</sup> . . . . .	VI	July 5, 1964 . . . . .	Lisbon: July 5, 1964
Nigeria . . . . .	VI	September 2, 1963 . . . . .	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	IV	July 1, 1885 . . . . .	Lisbon: May 10, 1964
Philippines . . . . .	VI	September 27, 1965 . . . . .	Lisbon: September 27, 1965
POLAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	III	NOVEMBER 10, 1919 . . . . .	THE HAGUE: NOVEMBER 22, 1931
Portugal <sup>2, 13</sup> . . . . .	IV	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	London: November 7, 1949
Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	December 8, 1956 . . . . .	London: December 8, 1956
Rhodesia <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	VI	April 6, 1965 . . . . .	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
Romania . . . . .	IV	October 6, 1920 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
San Marino . . . . .	VI	March 4, 1960 . . . . .	London: March 4, 1960
Senegal <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	December 21, 1963 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
South Africa <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	IV	December 1, 1947 . . . . .	Lisbon: April 17, 1965
Soviet Union . . . . .	I	July 1, 1965 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Spain . . . . .	IV	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	December 29, 1952 . . . . .	London: December 29, 1952
Sweden . . . . .	III	July 1, 1885 . . . . .	Stockholm: October 9, 1970 (substance) † April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Switzerland . . . . .	III	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	VI	September 1, 1924 . . . . .	London: September 30, 1947
Togo <sup>1, 2</sup> . . . . .	VI	September 10, 1967 . . . . .	Lisbon: September 10, 1967
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	August 1, 1964 . . . . .	Lisbon: August 1, 1964
Tunisia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	VI	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	London: October 4, 1942
Turkey <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	IV	October 10, 1925 . . . . .	London: June 27, 1957
Uganda . . . . .	III	June 14, 1965 . . . . .	Lisbon: June 14, 1965
United Kingdom <sup>14</sup> . . . . .	I	July 7, 1884 . . . . .	Stockholm: April 26 or May 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup> (substance)† April 26, 1970 (administration) ††
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	VI	June 16, 1963 . . . . .	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
United States of America <sup>15</sup> . . . . .	I	May 30, 1887 . . . . .	Lisbon: January 4, 1962 Stockholm: September 5, 1970 <sup>4</sup> (administration) ††
Upper Volta <sup>1, 2</sup> . . . . .	VI	November 19, 1963 . . . . .	Lisbon: November 19, 1963
Uruguay . . . . .	VI	March 18, 1967 . . . . .	Lisbon: March 18, 1967
Yugoslavia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	IV	February 26, 1921 . . . . .	Lisbon: April 11, 1965
Zambia <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	VI	April 6, 1965 . . . . .	Lisbon: April 6, 1965

(Total: 80 countries)

The footnotes are on the next page.

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Convention has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

\*\* Explanation of type:

**Heavy type:** countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967) in its entirety.

*Italics:* countries which have accepted the Lisbon Act (1958) and countries which have accepted the Lisbon Act and the Stockholm Act (1967) except Articles 1 to 12 of the latter.

**Ordinary type:** countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) and countries which have accepted the London Act and the Stockholm Act (1967) except Articles 1 to 12 of the latter.

**CAPITAL LETTERS:** countries which have accepted the Hague Act (1925).

† “Substance” means Articles 1 to 12 and, unless the date under “administration” is earlier, Articles 18 to 30.

†† “Administration” means Articles 13 to 17 and, unless the date under “substance” is earlier or where there is no entry “substance,” Articles 18 to 30.

- <sup>1</sup> The Convention was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Australia (August 5, 1907), Canada (September 1, 1923), Indonesia (October 1, 1888), Israel (September 12, 1933), Jordan (Cis-Jordan only, September 12, 1933), New Zealand (September 7, 1891), Sri Lanka (June 10, 1905), Trinidad and Tobago (May 14, 1908), U.R. of Tanzania (Tanganyika only, January 1, 1938). The Convention was previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Republic of Vietnam, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.
- <sup>2</sup> This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 13 to 17 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.
- <sup>3</sup> Australia extended the application of the Convention (Hague Act) to New Guinea and Papua with effect from February 12, 1933, and to Norfolk Island and Nauru with effect from July 29, 1936. Australia extended the application of the London Act to New Guinea, Norfolk Island and Papua with effect from February 5, 1960.
- <sup>4</sup> Acceptance excluding Articles 1 to 12.
- <sup>5</sup> The date, May 19, 1970, applied to States which, at that date, did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.
- <sup>6</sup> Including the Faroe Islands.
- <sup>7</sup> Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.
- <sup>8</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.
- <sup>9</sup> Date on which the accession of the German Empire took effect.
- <sup>10</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.
- <sup>11</sup> The Convention had applied to Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia (as component parts of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland) from April 1, 1958.
- <sup>12</sup> The Netherlands extended the application of the Convention to Curaçao and Surinam with effect from July 1, 1890. The application of the London Act was extended to these territories with effect from August 5, 1948.
- <sup>13</sup> Including the Azores and Madeira.
- <sup>14</sup> The United Kingdom extended the application of the Lisbon Act to the Bahamas with effect from October 20, 1967.
- <sup>15</sup> The United States of America extended the application of the Lisbon Act to American Samoa, Gnam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands with effect from July 7, 1963.

## II

**Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods  
(Madrid Agreement)\***

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

Contracting Country **	Original date on which the Country became bound by the Agreement	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound (see, however, for some coun- tries, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Additional Act of Stockholm and date on which the Country became bound by it
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
BRAZIL	OCTOBER 3, 1896	THE HAGUE: OCTOBER 26, 1929	—
<i>Cuba</i>	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	—
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	APRIL 6, 1951	THE HAGUE: APRIL 6, 1951	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	London: July 1, 1952	—
<i>France</i> <sup>2</sup>	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
German Democratic Republic	June 12, 1925 <sup>3</sup>	Lisbon: January 15, 1965 <sup>4</sup>	April 26, 1970 <sup>4</sup>
Germany, Federal Republic of	June 12, 1925 <sup>3</sup>	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel <sup>1</sup>	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
<i>Italy</i>	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	—
<i>Japan</i>	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	—
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
<i>Monaco</i>	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	—
<i>Morocco</i>	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	—
New-Zealand <sup>1</sup>	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	—
POLAND	DECEMBER 10, 1928	THE HAGUE: DECEMBER 10, 1928	—
Portugal <sup>5</sup>	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	—
Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>1</sup>	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	London: September 25, 1960	—
Spain	July 15, 1892	London: March 2, 1956	—
Sri Lanka <sup>1</sup>	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syrian Arab Republic	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 31 countries)

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

\*\* Explanation of type:

**Heavy type:** countries which have accepted the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967).

*Italics:* countries which have not accepted an Act later than Lisbon (1958).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than London (1934).

**CAPITAL LETTERS:** countries which have not accepted an Act later than The Hague (1925).

<sup>1</sup> The Agreement was previously applied, as from the dates indicated, on the territories of what are now the following countries: Israel (September 12, 1933), New Zealand (June 20, 1913), Sri Lanka (September 1, 1913). The Agreement was previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

<sup>2</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

<sup>3</sup> Date on which Germany became bound by the Agreement.

<sup>4</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

<sup>5</sup> Including the Azores and Madeira.

## III

## Union for the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union)\*

founded by the Madrid Agreement (1891), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
Algeria <sup>1, 2</sup>	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria <sup>1</sup>	January 1, 1909	Nice: February 8, 1970
Belgium <sup>1, 3, 4</sup>	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup>	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Egypt <sup>1, 6</sup>	July 1, 1952	Nice: December 15, 1966
France <sup>1, 4, 7</sup>	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
German Democratic Republic <sup>1</sup>	December 1, 1922 <sup>8</sup>	Stockholm: September 19, 1970 <sup>9</sup>
Germany, Federal Republic of <sup>1</sup>	December 1, 1922 <sup>8</sup>	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Hungary <sup>1</sup>	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Italy <sup>1, 4</sup>	October 15, 1894	Nice: December 15, 1966
Liechtenstein <sup>1</sup>	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg <sup>1, 3, 4</sup>	September 1, 1924	Nice: December 15, 1966
Monaco <sup>1, 4, 6</sup>	April 29, 1956	Nice: December 15, 1966
Morocco <sup>1, 4</sup>	July 30, 1917	Nice: December 18, 1970
Netherlands <sup>1, 3, 4</sup>	March 1, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
Portugal <sup>1, 4, 10</sup>	October 31, 1893	Nice: December 15, 1966
Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>2</sup>	December 8, 1956	London: December 8, 1956
Romania <sup>1</sup>	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
San Marino <sup>1</sup>	September 25, 1960	Nice: December 15, 1966
Spain <sup>1, 4, 11</sup>	July 15, 1892	Nice: December 15, 1966
Switzerland <sup>1</sup>	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Tunisia <sup>1</sup>	July 15, 1892	Nice: August 28, 1967
Yugoslavia <sup>1, 4</sup>	February 26, 1921	Nice: December 15, 1966

(Total: 23 countries)<sup>12</sup>

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

\*\* Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

*Italics*: countries which have not accepted an Act later than Nice (1957).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than London (1934).

<sup>1</sup> The following countries have declared, under Article 3<sup>bis</sup> of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests: Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), German Democratic Republic (October 25, 1967), Germany (Federal Republic of) (July 1, 1973), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Romania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Spain (December 15, 1966), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972). The dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each country.

<sup>2</sup> The Agreement previously applied, from various dates, on the territories of what are now Algeria and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

<sup>3</sup> As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

<sup>4</sup> This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 10 to 13 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

<sup>5</sup> The date, December 22, 1970, applied to States which, at that date, did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

<sup>6</sup> Egypt and Monaco only recognize trademarks registered under the Agreement *after* the date of their adhesion to the Union.

<sup>7</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

<sup>8</sup> Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.

<sup>9</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

<sup>10</sup> Including the Azores and Madeira.

<sup>11</sup> Spain has declared that it no longer wishes to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966.

<sup>12</sup> Turkey withdrew from the Union with effect from September 10, 1956. International registrations in effect on that date continue to be recognized by Turkey until they expire.

## IV

**Union Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague Union) \***

founded by the Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960) <sup>1</sup>, and supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) and by the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) <sup>2</sup>

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Date of accession to the London Act	Date of accession to the Additional Act of Monaco
Belgium . . . . .	July 27, 1929 . . . . .	November 24, 1939 . . . . .	November 13, 1964
Egypt . . . . .	July 1, 1952 . . . . .	July 1, 1952 . . . . .	—
France <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	October 20, 1930 . . . . .	June 25, 1939 . . . . .	December 1, 1962
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	June 1, 1928 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	June 13, 1939 <sup>6,7</sup> . . . . .	—
Germany, Federal Republic of <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	June 1, 1928 <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	June 13, 1939 <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	December 1, 1962
Holy See . . . . .	September 29, 1960 . . . . .	September 29, 1960 . . . . .	—
Indonesia <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	December 24, 1950 . . . . .	December 24, 1950 . . . . .	—
Liechtenstein <sup>3,8</sup> . . . . .	July 14, 1933 . . . . .	January 28, 1951 . . . . .	July 9, 1966
Monaco . . . . .	April 29, 1956 . . . . .	April 29, 1956 . . . . .	September 14, 1963
Morocco . . . . .	October 20, 1930 . . . . .	January 21, 1941 . . . . .	—
Netherlands <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	June 1, 1928 . . . . .	August 5, 1948 . . . . .	September 14, 1963
Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	December 8, 1956 . . . . .	December 8, 1956 . . . . .	—
Spain . . . . .	June 1, 1928 . . . . .	March 2, 1956 . . . . .	August 31, 1969
Switzerland <sup>3,8</sup> . . . . .	June 1, 1928 . . . . .	November 24, 1939 . . . . .	December 21, 1962
Tunisia . . . . .	October 20, 1930 . . . . .	October 4, 1942 . . . . .	—

(Total: 15 countries)

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

\*\* Explanation of type:

**Heavy type:** countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) and the Additional Act of Monaco (1961).

**Ordinary type:** countries which have accepted the London Act (1934) but not the Additional Act of Monaco.

<sup>1</sup> The Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force.

<sup>2</sup> The Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) is not yet in force.

<sup>3</sup> This country has acceded to the Hague Act (1960), which is however not yet in force.

<sup>4</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

<sup>5</sup> Date on which Germany adhered to the Union.

<sup>6</sup> The German Democratic Republic declared that it considered the Hague Agreement revised at London (1934) as again applicable on the territory of the German Democratic Republic as from the date its declaration was sent by the depositary to the States concerned, that is January 16, 1956. Thereafter, a number of States declared that they did not recognize the validity of this declaration.

<sup>7</sup> Date of Germany's accession to the London Act.

<sup>8</sup> This country has acceded to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967), which is however not yet in force.

<sup>9</sup> The Agreement was previously applied on the territories of what are now Indonesia (June 1, 1928) and the Republic of Viet-Nam (October 20, 1930).

<sup>10</sup> Including Curaçao and Surinam.

## V

**Union Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes  
of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union) \***

founded by the Nice Agreement (1957), and revised at Stockholm (1967)

Member Country **	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect	Latest Act by which the Country is bound and date on which it became bound
Algeria . . . . .	July 5, 1972 . . . . .	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Stockholm: August 25, 1972
Austria . . . . .	November 30, 1969 . . . . .	Nice: November 30, 1969
Belgium <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	June 6, 1962 . . . . .	Nice: June 6, 1962
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
Denmark . . . . .	November 30, 1961 . . . . .	Stockholm: May 4, 1970 <sup>2</sup>
France <sup>1, 3</sup> . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	January 15, 1965 <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	Stockholm: November 12, 1969 <sup>4</sup>
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	January 29, 1962 . . . . .	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Hungary . . . . .	March 23, 1967 . . . . .	Stockholm: March 18, or April 19, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Ireland . . . . .	December 12, 1966 . . . . .	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Israel . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Italy <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Lebanon . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein . . . . .	May 29, 1967 . . . . .	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Monaco . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Morocco <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	October 1, 1966 . . . . .	Nice: October 1, 1966
Netherlands <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	August 20, 1962 . . . . .	Nice: August 20, 1962
Norway <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	July 28, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: July 28, 1961
Poland . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Portugal <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Soviet Union . . . . .	July 26, 1971 . . . . .	Stockholm: July 26, 1971
Spain <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	April 8, 1961 . . . . .	Nice: April 8, 1961
Sweden . . . . .	July 28, 1961 . . . . .	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
Switzerland . . . . .	August 20, 1962 . . . . .	Stockholm: May 4, 1970
Tunisia . . . . .	May 29, 1967 . . . . .	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom . . . . .	April 15, 1963 . . . . .	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 <sup>5</sup>
United States of America . . . . .	May 25, 1972 . . . . .	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Yugoslavia <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	August 30, 1966 . . . . .	Nice: August 30, 1966

(Total: 29 countries)

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

\*\* Explanation of type:

Heavy type: countries which have accepted the Stockholm Act (1967).

Ordinary type: countries which have not accepted an Act later than Nice (1957).

<sup>1</sup> This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 16 (2) of the Stockholm Act. It may thus exercise the rights provided for in Articles 5 to 8 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles. It is considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges expire on April 26, 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

<sup>4</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

<sup>5</sup> The date, March 18, 1970, applied to States which, at that date, did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

## VI

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

founded by the Lisbon Agreement (1958), and revised at Stockholm (1967) <sup>1</sup>

Member Country	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect
Algeria <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	July 5, 1972
Cuba . . . . .	September 25, 1966
Czechoslovakia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	September 25, 1966
France <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	September 25, 1966
Haiti . . . . .	September 25, 1966
Hungary <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	March 23, 1967
Israel <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	September 25, 1966
Italy <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	December 29, 1968
Mexico . . . . .	September 25, 1966
Portugal <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	September 25, 1966
(Total: 10 countries)	

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

<sup>1</sup> The Stockholm Act (1967) is not yet in force.

<sup>2</sup> This country has accepted the Stockholm Act (1967), which is however not yet in force.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Departments of Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique and Reunion and all Overseas Territories.

<sup>4</sup> This country has deposited the notification provided under Article 18(2) of the Stockholm Act. When this Act enters into force, the country will be able to exercise the rights provided for in Articles 9 to 12 of the Act as if it were bound by those articles and will be considered a member of the Assembly. These two privileges will expire on April 26, 1975.

## VII

**Union Concerning the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Locarno Union) \***

founded by the Locarno Agreement (1968)

Member Country	Date on which adhesion to the Union took effect
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	April 27, 1971
Denmark . . . . .	April 27, 1971
Finland . . . . .	May 16, 1972
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	April 27, 1971 <sup>1</sup>
Ireland . . . . .	April 27, 1971
Norway . . . . .	April 27, 1971
Soviet Union . . . . .	December 15, 1972
Sweden . . . . .	April 27, 1971
Switzerland . . . . .	April 27, 1971
United States of America . . . . .	May 25, 1972
(Total: 10 countries)	

\* This list includes all the entities to which the Agreement has been declared applicable. It does not imply any expression of opinion as to the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities.

<sup>1</sup> At that time, a number of States had declared that they did not recognize the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic.

## VIII

**Patent Cooperation Treaty (1970)<sup>1</sup>***Signatory States*

Algeria	Hungary	Philippines
Argentina	Iran	Romania
Austria	Ireland	Senegal
Belgium	Israel	Soviet Union
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Ivory Coast	Switzerland
Denmark	Japan	Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt	Luxembourg	Togo
Finland	Madagascar	United Kingdom
France	Monaco	United States of America
Germany, Federal Republic of	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Holy See	Norway	

(Total: 35 States)

*Ratifications*

Madagascar  
Senegal

*Accessions*

Central African Republic  
Malawi

<sup>1</sup> This Treaty is not yet in force.

## IX

**Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (1971)<sup>1</sup>***Signatory Countries*

Austria	Holy See	Norway
Belgium	Iran	Spain
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Finland	Liechtenstein	United Kingdom
France	Luxembourg	United States of America
Germany, Federal Republic of	Monaco	Yugoslavia
Greece	Netherlands	

(Total: 23 countries)

*Ratifications*

France  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom

*Accession*

Ireland

<sup>1</sup> This Agreement is not yet in force.

## Membership of the Administrative Bodies

On December 31, 1972, the membership of the administrative bodies was as follows:

### Paris Union

*Assembly:* Argentina\*, Australia, Belgium\*, Brazil\*, Bulgaria, Cameroon\*, Canada, Chad, Cuba\*, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey\*, Denmark, Egypt\*, Finland, France\*, Gabon\*, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece\*, Holy See\*, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy\*, Ivory Coast\*, Japan\*, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg\*, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta\*, Mexico\*, Monaco\*, Morocco, Netherlands\*, Niger\*, Norway\*, Poland\*, Portugal\*, Romania, Senegal, South Africa\*, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic\*, Togo\*, Tunisia\*, Turkey\*, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta\*, Yugoslavia\*.

*Conference of Representatives:* Algeria, Austria, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Rhodesia, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.

*Executive Committee:* ORDINARY MEMBERS: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. ASSOCIATE MEMBER: Sri Lanka. *Note:* The members of the Executive Committee remain in office until the end of the ordinary session fixed for September 1973.

### Madrid Union (Marks)

*Assembly:* Algeria, Belgium\*, Czechoslovakia, France\*, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy\*, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg\*, Monaco\*, Morocco\*, Netherlands\*, Portugal\*, Romania, Spain\*, Switzerland, Yugoslavia\*.

*Committee of Directors:* Austria, Egypt, Republic of Viet-Nam, San Marino, Tunisia.

### Nice Union

*Assembly:* Algeria, Australia, Belgium\*, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France\*, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy\*, Liechtenstein, Morocco\*, Netherlands\*, Norway\*, Portugal\*, Soviet Union, Spain\*, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia\*.

*Conference of Representatives:* Austria, Lebanon, Monaco, Poland, Tunisia.

### Lisbon Union

*Council:* Algeria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal.

\* Member of the relevant body until April 26, 1975.

### Locarno Union

*Assembly:* Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ireland, Norway, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

## Paris Convention

### Application of the Transitional Provisions (Five-Year Privilege) of the Stockholm Act

#### MONACO

The Government of Monaco has notified its desire to avail itself of the provisions of Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

This notification entered into force on the date of its receipt, that is, on December 14, 1972.

Pursuant to the provisions of the said Article, Monaco, which is a member of the Paris Union, may, until the expiration of five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention, that is to say until April 26, 1975, exercise the rights provided under Articles 13 to 17 of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention, as if it were bound by those Articles.

Paris Notification No. 41, of December 20, 1972.

#### TOGO

The Government of Togo has notified its desire to avail itself of the provisions of Article 30(2) of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention.

This notification entered into force on the date of its receipt, that is, on December 5, 1972.

Pursuant to the provisions of the said Article, Togo, which is a member of the Paris Union, may, until the expiration of five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention, that is to say until April 26, 1975, exercise the rights provided under Articles 13 to 17 of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention, as if it were bound by those Articles.

Paris Notification No. 40, of December 12, 1972.

## Madrid Agreement (Marks)

### I. Declaration under Article 3<sup>bis</sup> of the Nice Act

#### FRANCE

The Swiss Federal Political Department has addressed the following notification to the Governments of the member countries of the Paris Union:

"By a note dated December 7, 1972, received on December 12, the Embassy of France in Berne notified the Federal Political Department that France intends to avail itself of the right provided for in Article 3<sup>bis</sup>, paragraph (1) of the

Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Trade Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Nice on June 15, 1957 and, in consequence, that the protection resulting from an international registration of trade marks or marks applicable to services would extend to France only at the express request of the proprietor of the mark.

“In conformity with Article 3<sup>bis</sup>, paragraph (2) of the said Agreement, the declaration of France will take effect on July 1, 1973.

(Translation)

Berne, January 1, 1973.”

## II. Declaration under Article 3<sup>bis</sup> of the Stockholm Act

### GERMANY, Federal Republic of

The Government of Germany (Federal Republic of) deposited, on December 7, 1972, a declaration under which the protection resulting from an international registration will extend to this country only at the express request of the proprietor of the mark.

Pursuant to Article 3<sup>bis</sup>(2) of the Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement (Marks), this declaration will take effect on July 1, 1973.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 18, of January 1, 1973.

## Strasbourg Agreement

### Ratification

#### SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland deposited on December 20, 1972, its instrument of ratification dated November 17, 1972, of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification of March 24, 1971.

A separate notification will be made of the entry into force of the said Agreement, when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Strasbourg Notification No. 5, of January 9, 1973.

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# PLANT VARIETIES

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## Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1972

### Member States

At the end of 1972, the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) consisted of the following six member States, no additional ratification or accession having taken place in the course of the year: Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### Diplomatic Conference

A Diplomatic Conference for the Amendment of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants was held in Geneva in November. The purpose of the Conference was to prepare and adopt an Additional Act amending the provisions of the International Convention relating to the contributions of member States of UPOV and, in the event of arrears in the payment of such contributions, to the right to vote. The Conference unanimously adopted such an Additional Act. The Additional Act was signed on November 10, 1972 by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Additional Act was deposited with the Government of France and remains open for signature until April 1, 1973<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The text of the Additional Act is published in *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 351.

### Council

The Council held its sixth session in November. The six member States of UPOV were represented. Three signatory States (Belgium, Italy and Switzerland) attended the meeting in an observer capacity as did representatives from certain other interested States (Austria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, South Africa, Spain and the United States of America) which had been invited to send observers. Apart from administrative matters, such as the accounts for 1970 and the budget for 1973, and some minor amendments to the Financial and Administrative Regulations, the Council invited non-member States which had introduced plant breeders' rights to cooperate with UPOV with a view to harmonizing the variety descriptions. Furthermore, the Council considered other matters for cooperation among the member States and non-member States. The Council established a Technical Working Party for Forest Trees.

### Other Bodies of UPOV

The Consultative Working Committee met in April and made preparations for the Diplomatic Conference.

The Working Group on Variety Denominations met in December and considered the question of amending the Provisional Guidelines for Variety Denominations in connection with a “hearing” of the interested professional international organizations.

The Technical Steering Committee met in June and discussed basic questions regarding testing of varieties. The Technical Working Parties met in the course of the year or made progress by correspondence.

# CONVENTIONS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

## Contracting States on December 31, 1972

### International Patent Institute (IIB)

Hague Agreement of June 6, 1947, establishing  
the International Patent Institute  
revised at The Hague on February 16, 1961

State	Date on which the State became party to the 1947 Agreement	Date on which the State became party to the 1961 Act
Belgium . . . . .	June 10, 1949	December 30, 1971
France . . . . .	June 10, 1949	December 30, 1971
Luxembourg . . . . .	June 10, 1949	December 30, 1971
Monaco . . . . .	August 2, 1956	December 30, 1971
Netherlands . . . . .	June 10, 1949	December 30, 1971
Switzerland . . . . .	January 1, 1960	December 30, 1971
Turkey . . . . .	September 28, 1955	December 30, 1971
United Kingdom . . . . .	August 2, 1965	

### African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

Libreville Agreement of September 13, 1962, Relating to the  
Creation of an African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office

#### *Ratification only*

State	Date of relevant law <sup>1</sup>
Congo . . . . .	L June 15, 1963 D July 27, 1963
Ivory Coast . . . . .	D March 4, 1963
Niger . . . . .	L February 6, 1963
Senegal . . . . .	L July 3, 1963 D November 19, 1963
Upper Volta . . . . .	L May 10, 1963 D January 6, 1964

#### *Ratification providing for the application of Annex IV*

State	Date of relevant law <sup>1</sup>
Cameroon . . . . .	L June 19, 1963 D August 23, 1963
Central African Republic . . . . .	L December 7, 1962
Chad . . . . .	O March 9, 1963
Dahomey . . . . .	D July 5, 1963
Gabon . . . . .	L December 20, 1962
Madagascar . . . . .	L June 12, 1963 D August 28, 1963
Mauritania . . . . .	L June 19, 1963

Accession: Togo, October 24, 1967

<sup>1</sup> "D" means Decree.  
"L" means Law.  
"O" means Order.

## Council of Europe

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

(Entered into force June 1, 1955)

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Austria . . . . .	March 3, 1971
Belgium . . . . .	March 12, 1965
Denmark . . . . .	September 3, 1956
France . . . . .	January 18, 1962
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	May 17, 1955
Greece * . . . . .	June 15, 1955
Iceland . . . . .	March 24, 1966
Ireland . . . . .	June 17, 1954
Israel * . . . . .	April 29, 1966
Italy . . . . .	October 17, 1958
Luxembourg . . . . .	July 4, 1957
Netherlands . . . . .	May 9, 1956
Norway . . . . .	May 21, 1954
South Africa * . . . . .	November 28, 1957
Spain * . . . . .	June 28, 1967
Sweden . . . . .	June 28, 1957
Switzerland . . . . .	December 28, 1959
Turkey . . . . .	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom . . . . .	May 5, 1955

### European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention

(including Annex as amended) (1954-1967)

(Entered into force August 1, 1955)

State	Date of Ratification of or Accession to the Convention
Australia * . . . . .	March 7, 1958
Belgium . . . . .	May 16, 1955
Denmark . . . . .	September 23, 1957
France ** . . . . .	July 1, 1955
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	November 28, 1955
Ireland ** . . . . .	March 11, 1955
Israel * . . . . .	April 18, 1966
Italy . . . . .	January 9, 1957
Netherlands . . . . .	January 12, 1956
Norway . . . . .	March 11, 1955
Spain * . . . . .	September 1, 1967
Sweden . . . . .	June 28, 1957
Switzerland ** . . . . .	December 20, 1966
Turkey . . . . .	October 22, 1956
United Kingdom ** . . . . .	October 28, 1955

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

\*\* In view of their adhesion to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (1971), these States have denounced the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention. Their denunciations have however not yet entered into force.



the proposal of the Government of Brazil were submitted in September 1972 to the Paris Union Executive Committee, which decided that the International Bureau of WIPO should analyze the replies, study possible solutions and submit a report to a Committee of Experts.

Pursuant to this decision, and at the invitation of the Director General of WIPO, a Committee of Experts on a Patent Licensing Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") met in Geneva from October 30 to November 3, 1972.

Thirty-three States had been invited; 27 of them were represented. Five intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers. The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

The Committee unanimously elected Mr. T. T. Loho (Brazil) as Chairman and Mr. G. Borggård (Sweden) and Mr. Z. Szilvássy (Hungary) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. J. Voyame (WIPO) acted as Secretary of the Committee.

Deliberations were based mainly on the report prepared by the International Bureau (Analysis of Statements and Written Replies Concerning the Proposal for a Patent Licensing Convention, and Study of Possible Solutions, documents LC/II/2 and 3); the study of possible solutions contained in the report included the examination of a possible Patent Licensing Convention providing for the communication of patent documents, the publicizing of licensing opportunities through national agencies and an international gazette and the establishment of a Committee of Experts; the report also suggested measures which could be taken by national legislation, in the form of special "technology transfer" patents. Draft texts and commentaries were provided in annexes to the report. The Committee also considered two proposals submitted by the Delegation of Brazil, one concerning the establishment of a mechanism for contacts between prospective licensors and prospective licensees, the other suggesting the introduction in national legislation of a special "industrial development" patent (documents LC/II/7 and 8), and a draft of recommendations prepared by the Secretariat concerning the establishment of a Permanent Committee (document LC/II/9).

The Committee considered in particular the following questions: information on existing technology, information on licensing requests and licensing offers, promotion of licensing negotiations, measures which could be taken by national legislation, questions relating to a patent licensing convention and administrative framework for activities envisaged. In particular, the Committee expressed the view that the study of the question of information on licensing requests and licensing offers should continue with particular emphasis on the publication of the requests of developing countries and the creation of agencies for licensing particularly in developing countries. As regards measures which could be taken by national legislation, the Committee agreed that both the industrial development patent, proposed by the Delegation of Brazil, and the technology transfer patent, outlined in the study of the International Bureau, should be further examined.

Upon a proposal of the Delegation of Germany (Federal Republic of), the Committee recommended that the compe-

tent organs of WIPO should at their next sessions set up an international mechanism to facilitate the acquisition of technology by developing countries. Its policy and day-to-day operation should be directed by a Permanent Committee. The Director General was invited to convene first a provisional committee in order to work out detailed proposals to the competent organs of WIPO for the composition of the Permanent Committee, its jurisdiction, program, means of action and financing, taking into account the preparatory work already achieved by the International Bureau of WIPO and the discussions of the present Committee. Particular attention should be paid to the need to coordinate the Permanent Committee's activities with those of other intergovernmental organizations, and those of the future Committee for Technical Assistance to be established under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and its Interim Committee. All countries members of WIPO or of any of the Unions administered by the International Bureau of WIPO should be invited to participate as members of the provisional committee, to which all other countries members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system or of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be invited as observers, together with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned.

## List of Participants \*

### I. States

Algeria: S. Bouzidi; A. Boussaïd; G. Sellali (Mrs.). Argentina: R. A. Ramayón. Brazil: T. T. Lobo; A. G. de Alencar; A. C. Bandeira; F. M. Perri. Chile: C. Contreras; E. Bucchi de Yopez (Mrs.). Colombia: A. Zuluaga; J. Serna Barhosa. Cuba: F. Ortiz Rodriguez. Czechoslovakia: V. Vaniš; I. Šronek; A. Ringl; J. Špringer; M. Kasalý. Egypt: S. A. Ahou-Ali. France: R. Lahry; P. Pietri; P. Guérin. Germany (Federal Republic of): H. Mast; R. von Schleussner (Mrs.); G. Ullrich. Hungary: Z. Szilvássy; G. Pálos. Iran: M. Naraghi. Italy: R. Messerotti-Benvenuti; A. M. Ferrari; L. Grillini. Ivory Coast: D. Tanoe. Japan: M. Umeda. Mexico: M. Prieto Espinosa (Mrs.); A. Cahrera (Miss). Philippines: T. S. Evalle. Senegal: B. Niang. Soviet Union: L. Inozemtsev; A. Ignatiev; R. Makarov. Spain: A. Fernandez Mazarambroz; J. Delicado Montero Rios. Sudan: M. M. Kanani. Sweden: G. Borggård; S. Lewin; S. Lindström; L. Körner. Switzerland: R. Kämpf; F. Curchod. Thailand: N. Snidvongs. United Kingdom: D. L. T. Cadman. United States of America: J. E. Lysterly; J. J. Sheehan; M. P. Hartman; G. R. Powers; J. M. Lightman. Venezuela: F. Baez Duarte; T. Gonzalez Bolivar (Miss); L. Matos; A. Rodriguez Iturbe.

### II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): C. Greenhill; F. R. Fiallo. Acuerdo de Cartagena (Andean Group): A. Vidales. African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI): R. Raparson. Organization of American States (OAS): P. Gonod. Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA): D. Ramirez.

### III. Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): G. Alhrechtskirchinger. Federation of Danish Industries: T. Schmidt. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): H. Wohlmann. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): D. A. Was; H. Aspden; H. C. F. Vanderhorgh. Licensing Executives Society (LES): M. B. Finnegan; C. G. Wickham.

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

#### IV. Officers

*Chairman:* T. T. Lobo (Brazil); *Vice-Chairmen:* G. Borggård (Sweden); Z. Szilvássy (Hungary); *Secretary:* J. Voyame (WIPO).

#### V. WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); J. Voyame (*Second Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head, Industrial Property Division*); L. Baeumer (*Counsellor, Head, Legislation and Regional Agreements Section, Industrial Property Division*); A. B. Kecherid (*Legal Assistant, Legislation and Regional Agreements Section, Industrial Property Division*).

### Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks

(Geneva, December 5 to 12, 1972)

#### Note \*

It is recalled that a Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks met in May 1972<sup>1</sup>. The same Committee met once again at Geneva from December 5 to 12, 1972, at the *Palais des Nations*.

Thirty-one States and two intergovernmental and fifteen non-governmental organizations, primarily representing trademark owners (particularly private industry), trademark lawyers and trademark agents, attended. The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

Experts of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations had the same opportunities to participate in the discussions as governmental experts.

The Committee of Experts was convened to examine the draft of the Regulations under the draft Trademark Registration Treaty ("TRT")<sup>2</sup>.

A draft of the TRT Regulations was prepared by the International Bureau and served as a basis for the discussions of the Committee of Experts.

On the basis of the recommendations made by that Committee, the International Bureau will once more revise the draft TRT Regulations and publish them in the form of a preparatory document for the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973.

One of the subjects of that Diplomatic Conference — scheduled from May 17 to June 12, 1973 — is the adoption of the TRT and the TRT Regulations.

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the meeting.

<sup>1</sup> *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 151.

<sup>2</sup> The draft TRT is described in *Industrial Property*, 1972, pp. 151 and 152.

### List of participants \*\*

#### I. States

Algeria: G. Sellali (Mrs.). Argentina: R. A. Ramayón. Austria: G. Gall; A. Duschaneck. Belgium: J. Degavre. Bulgaria: I. Daskalov. Canada: R. Auger. Czechoslovakia: Y. Prošek. Denmark: R. Carlsen (Mrs.). Egypt: A. M. Rizk; S. A. Abou-Ali. Finland: B. Norring; S. Tanskanen. France: M. Bierry. German Democratic Republic: G. Schumann. Germany (Federal Republic of): E. Steup (Mrs.); G. Rheker (Mrs.); R. von Schleussner (Mrs.). Hungary: E. Tasnádi; G. Bánrévy; M. Bognár (Mrs.). Ireland: M. J. Quinn. Ivory Coast: A. P. D. Tanoe. Japan: S. Otsuka; T. Takeda. Morocco: S. M. Rahhali. Netherlands: E. van Weel; M. van Dam. Norway: L. Nordstrand; R. Røed. Poland: P. Matuszewski; D. Januszkiewicz (Mrs.). Portugal: J. L. Esteves da Fonseca; R. Alvaro da Costa Morais Serrão. Romania: P. Teodorescu. Senegal: Ch. Delgado; P. Crespín. South Africa: T. Schoeman; C. J. Wessels. Soviet Union: V. Ilyin; I. Kulakov. Spain: M. Beguer de Salvador. Sweden: C. Ugglá; B. Lundberg. Switzerland: P. Braendli; F. Balleys. United Kingdom: R. L. Moorby; D. G. A. Myall. United States of America: B. C. Ladd, Jr.; R. Gottschalk; H. J. Winter; D. B. Allen; P. M. Davis (Mrs.); W. G. Reynolds.

#### II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): H. Cornil; F. Fiallo. Benelux Trademark Office: L. J. M. van Bauwel.

#### III. Non-Governmental Organizations

American Bar Association (ABA): W. E. Schuyler; G. R. Clark. American Patent Law Association (APLA): N. St. Landau. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA): T. Nishimura; K. Sugimura. Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI): W. Boekel. Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): W. Mak; D. C. Maday. European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP): J. de Clerck. Institute of Trade Mark Agents [United Kingdom]: E. R. Wenman; G. A. A. Tuckett. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): D. C. Maday. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): H. von der Hude; Ch.-L. Magnin; W. Mak; M. Röttger; D. A. Was. International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI): L. Holmqvist. Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation [United Kingdom]: J. N. Mason. Union of European Patent Agents (UNEP): L. Holmqvist. Union des fabricants [France]: R. Dusolier; Ch.-L. Magnin. Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE): P. van Reepinghen; G. Peters. United States Trademark Association (USTA): N. St. Landau.

#### IV. Officers

*Chairman:* E. Steup (Mrs.) (Germany (Federal Republic of)); *Vice-Chairmen:* S. Otsuka (Japan); P. Matuszewski (Poland); *Secretary:* K. Pfanner (WIPO).

#### V. WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); J. Voyame (*Second Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division*); L. Egger (*Counsellor, Head of the International Registrations Division*); L. Baeumer (*Counsellor, Head, Legislation and Regional Agreements Section, Industrial Property Division*).

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

## ICIREPAT

### Plenary Committee

#### Fourth Session

(Geneva, September 20 to 22, 1972)

#### Note \*

The Plenary Committee of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) held its fourth ordinary session in Geneva from September 20 to 22, 1972<sup>1</sup>. With the adhesion, on September 18, 1972, of Cuba to ICIREPAT, the number of participating countries was raised to 21, 18 of which were represented at this session.

A list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

**Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.** The Plenary Committee unanimously elected Mr. R. Gottschalk, Commissioner of Patents, United States Patent Office, as Chairman, and re-elected Mr. E. Armitage, Comptroller General of the United Kingdom Patent Office, as Vice-Chairman of the Plenary Committee for three-year terms.

**Past and Current ICIREPAT Activities.** The Plenary Committee noted the general report of the International Bureau on the activities of ICIREPAT during the preceding year as well as the activities of the Technical Committees and Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS).

The Plenary Committee adopted several recommendations approved by the Coordination Committee (TCC), among which figured a Recommendation concerning Bibliographic Data (Identification by INID Codes and Minimum Required) on the First Page of a Patent Document and in Entries in an Official Gazette<sup>2</sup>, addenda to the Recommendation on a General Magnetic Tape Format for Multilateral Exchange between Patent Offices of Direct-Coded Card-Implemented Shared-Use-System and Like Information, and amendments to the Guiding Principles for Non-Conventional Retrieval Systems and to the Guide for Implementation of Cooperative Indexing for Shared Use Systems in Stages 5 and 6. A revised system of distribution of contributions to ICIREPAT, proposed by the TCC, was approved with some amendments and recommended to the Paris Union Executive Committee for adoption<sup>3</sup>.

**Causes of Limited Acceptability of the Shared Systems Program.** The Plenary Committee discussed the preliminary results of the study being carried out by the Technical Committee for Shared Systems (TCSS) and the TCC regarding the causes of limited acceptability of the shared systems program. It decided on guidelines for the continuation of the study.

**Use of French and Russian Languages in ICIREPAT.** The Plenary Committee recommended for adoption by the Paris

Union Executive Committee<sup>4</sup> certain amendments to the Organizational Rules of ICIREPAT whereby (a) oral interventions in Plenary Committee sessions are to be made in the English, French or Russian language and simultaneous interpretation is to be provided into the other two languages, (b) oral interventions in sessions of the TCC and the Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST) are to be made in either English or French with simultaneous interpretation into the other language and (c) oral interventions in sessions of the other working groups are to be made in English. Nevertheless, interventions may also be made in other languages in sessions of any ICIREPAT body if the speaker provides for simultaneous interpretation into English. The amended Rules also provide that final reports on sessions of the Plenary Committee, the TCC and all Technical Committees are to be translated into French as well as English and published in both languages.

**Program for 1973.** The Plenary Committee adopted the draft program for 1973 for submission to the Paris Union Executive Committee<sup>5</sup>. It reads as follows:

### ICIREPAT Program for 1973

Draft agreed by the PLC at its 4<sup>th</sup> Session

#### Shared Systems

1. Continue work on the Shared Systems Program as regards systems actively progressing towards Stage 5 or 6; in particular:
  - (a) bring the following systems: Steroids, Organo-metallics, and two subsystems of Electrolysis (Electroplating and Electroforming) into Stage 6 as rapidly as possible;
  - (b) establish effective means for monitoring updating indexing and file integrity for systems in Stage 6;
  - (c) providing arrangements can be made to index US documents, and subject to the system reaching Stage 5 early in 1973, complete the system Color TV;
  - (d) study the possibility of indexing in other systems;
  - (e) continue, with a high degree of priority, with work in the field of Digital Computers.

#### Technical Coordination Committee

2. Continue investigations in connection with limited acceptability of shared systems, particularly the exploration of possible solutions.
3. Continue consideration and elaboration of different aspects of system building and goals with regard to future use of mechanized systems.
4. Promote the integration, within the framework of the ICIREPAT Shared Systems Program, of systems with fully indexed national files produced in individual Offices, with a view to avoiding conflict and duplication of work in overlapping fields by other ICIREPAT Offices.
5. Consider the applicability of mechanized systems designed to perform at lower selectivity while still offering a significant decrease in the number of documents to be searched manually.

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the official documents of the session.

<sup>1</sup> A Note on the third session of the Plenary Committee was published in *Industrial Property*, 1971, p. 301.

<sup>2</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> This was adopted without change by the Paris Union Executive Committee on September 29, 1972.

<sup>4</sup> This was adopted without change by the Paris Union Executive Committee on September 29, 1972, to come into effect on January 1, 1973.

<sup>5</sup> This was adopted without change by the Paris Union Executive Committee on September 29, 1972.

6. Endeavor to ensure that ICIREPAT keeps abreast of developments in information retrieval outside Patent Offices.
7. Invite participating countries to report annually on progress made in information retrieval in their Offices, and fill the gap caused by the fact that in the last four years no such reports have been produced.
8. Initiate the study of improvements in methods of information retrieval from manual search files, e. g., by the use of abstracts, aperture card files and elimination of duplicate documents.

#### Technical Committee for Computerization

9. Continue the feasibility study into the usefulness of various computerized or computer-aided storage and retrieval systems of scientific documents, with respect to patent documents (high priority).
10. Maintain an updated survey of existing and planned computer applications to information retrieval both in national Patent Offices and elsewhere.

#### Technical Committee for Shared Systems

11. Contribute to the work on the Shared Systems Program as described in paragraph 1, as well as to the work related to that Program as outlined in paragraph 2.
12. Continue investigations of the desirability of developing hybrid systems — combined coordinate indexing and classification systems — for shared use, with special attention to additional economic factors that exchange of data on such systems might entail.
13. Study the possibility of cooperation with respect to shared systems among a limited number of Patent Offices.
14. Study the problems of making available to examiners copies of specifications identified as possibly relevant to search needs by computer operations or other mechanical means (high priority).
15. Subject to the work of the Subcommittee on Organic Chemistry not being completed within 1972, continue to pursue actively the work of this Subcommittee and submit the final report including recommendations.
16. Review the evidence inside and outside ICIREPAT on the suitability of keyword systems for patent searches.
17. Consider the elaboration of guidelines for making abstracts of suitable form for screening purposes.

#### Technical Committee for Standardization

18. Continue to explore the feasibility of establishing recommendations for minimum requirements for official gazette indexes, their organization and mode of presentation.
19. Prepare recommendations on the physical layout of patent documents with particular attention to the possible benefits to be derived from a uniform physical arrangement consistent with the requirements of the PCT (high priority).

20. Identify and study the problems arising from different methods of publication of patent documents, including methods resulting in differences in size, with particular emphasis on the publication of documents in typewritten form.

21. Maintain an updated survey of the existing and planned production of microforms; make recommendations as to the standardization of microforms other than aperture cards for patent documents; investigate the possibilities of coordinating the production of all kinds of microforms with a particular view to avoiding duplication of effort (highest priority).

22. Study the problems which might arise in the replacement of paper copies of patent documents by microform, especially aperture cards, in view of the possible international exchange of such microforms.

23. In consultation with the TCCR, investigate requirements for recording texts and bibliographic data of patent documents in machine-sensible form for phototypesetting or photo-composition. Develop cost data for obtaining full texts of patent documents in machine-sensible form taking into account the fact that the costs of composition can be deducted.

#### Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems

24. Work on systems agreed by the TCC and those for fields included in the TCSS development proposals.

### List of Participants\*

#### I. Member States

Canada: F. W. Simons; J. Corbeil. Cuba: C. Gonzalez Toirac; F. Ortiz Rodriguez. Czechoslovakia: M. Fortova (Mrs.). Denmark: E. Tuxen. Finland: B. Norring. France: F. Savignon; D. Cuvelot; A. Sainte-Marie. Germany (Federal Republic of): A. Wittmann; S. Zimmer; W. Weiss. Ireland: P. Slavin. Japan: K. Otani; K. Takami. Netherlands: J. Dekker. Norway: L. Nordstrand; A. Michaelsen; E. O. Kjeldsen. Romania: L. Marinete; M. Costin (Mrs.); V. Puiu. Soviet Union: E. Artemiev; V. Evgeniev. Spain: C. Marquez Labajo; A. de Sagarminaga. Sweden: G. Borggård; L. G. Björklund. Switzerland: J.-L. Comte; M. Leuthold. United Kingdom: E. Armitage; D. G. Gay; D. C. Snow. United States of America: R. Gottschalk; R. D. Tegtmeyer; R. A. Spencer.

#### II. Intergovernmental Organization

International Patent Institute (IIB): L. Feyereisen; L. F. W. Knight.

#### III. Chairmen of the Working Groups of ICIREPAT

Chairman of TCC: G. Borggård; Chairman of TCCR: R. A. Spencer; Chairman of TCSS: L. F. W. Knight; Chairman of TCST: A. Wittmann; Chairman of ABCS: D. C. Snow; Chairman of STC: E. O. Kjeldsen.


#### IV. Officers of the Session

Chairman: R. Gottschalk; Vice-Chairman: E. Armitage; Secretary: K. Pfanner.

#### V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (First Deputy Director General); K. Pfanner (Senior Counsellor, Head, Industrial Property Division); P. Claus (Technical Counsellor, Head, ICIREPAT Section, Industrial Property Division); C. F. Gadd (Technical Assistant, ICIREPAT Section); V. N. Roslov (Technical Assistant, ICIREPAT Section).

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



*GENERAL STUDIES*

**New Trends in Latin America Concerning  
the Transfer of Technology**

By Ernesto D. ARACAMA ZORRAQUÍN \*



























- October 8 to 19, 1973 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- October 22 to 27, 1973 (Tokyo) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees for Administrative Questions, for Technical Assistance and for Technical Cooperation, and Standing Subcommittee of the latter
- November 5 to 9, 1973 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- November 14 to 16, 1973 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee (PLC)
- November 19 to 27, 1973 (Geneva) — Administrative Bodies of WIPO (General Assembly, Conference, Coordination Committee) and of the Paris, Berne, Madrid, Nice and Locarno Unions (Assemblies, Conferences of Representatives, Executive Committees)  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO, or of the Paris or Berne Union — *Observers:* Other States members of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency; intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned
- November 26 and 27, 1973 (Geneva) — Lisbon Union — Council  
*Members:* States members of the Lisbon Union — *Observers:* Other States members of the Paris Union
- November 28 to 30, 1973 (Geneva) — Working Group on Scientific Discoveries  
*Invitations and observers:* To be announced later
- December 3 to 7, 1973 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II of the Joint ad hoc Committee
- December 3 to 7, 1973 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Shared Systems (TCSS)
- December 3 to 5, 1973 (Paris) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee  
*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with the International Labour Organisation and Unesco
- December 5 to 11, 1973 (Paris) — Executive Committee of the Berne Union — Extraordinary Session  
*Note:* Some meetings with the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention
- December 10 to 14, 1973 (Paris) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)
- December 18 to 20, 1973 (Geneva) — Working Group for the Mechanization of Trademark Searches  
*Object:* Report and recommendations to a Committee of Experts on mechanized trademark searches — *Invitations:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America — *Observers:* Colombia, Benelux Trademark Office

## UPOV Meetings

- March 13 and 14, 1973 (Geneva) — Technical Steering Committee
- March 15, 1973 (Geneva) — Symposium Working Party
- April 2 and 3, 1973 (Geneva) — Working Group on Variety Denominations
- April 4 and 5, 1973 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- June, 1973 (Avignon) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
- July 2 to 6, 1973 (London) — Symposium on Plant Breeders' Rights
- October, 1973 (Geneva) — Council

## Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

- March 5 and 6, 1973 (London) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal and Legislative Commission
- March 13 to 15, 1973 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council
- March 19 to 30, 1973 (Brussels) — European Economic Community — "Community Patent" Working Party
- March 30, 1973 (Paris) — International Chamber of Commerce — Industrial Property Commission
- April 28 to May 1, 1973 (Valencia) — International League against Unfair Competition — Study meetings
- May 7 to 11, 1973 (London) — International Federation of Musicians — Congress
- May 8 to 10, 1973 (Paris) — Unesco International Copyright Information Centre
- May 20 to 26, 1973 (Rio de Janeiro) — International Chamber of Commerce — Congress
- May 22 and 23, 1973 (Malmö) — International Plant Breeders Association for the Protection of New Varieties — Congress
- June 26 to July 17, 1973 (Washington) — Organization of American States — Committee of Governmental Experts on Industrial Property and Technology Applied to Development
- September 10 to 14, 1973 (Stockholm) — International Federation of Actors — Congress
- September 10 to October 6, 1973 (Munich) — Munich Diplomatic Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents, 1973
- September 24 to 28, 1973 (Budapest) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Symposium
- October 28 to November 3, 1973 (Jerusalem) — International Writers Guild — Congress

## VACANCIES IN WIPO

*Competition No. 198*

*Counsellor*  
(or "Legal Assistant"\*)

*Legislation and Regional Agreements Section*  
(Industrial Property Division)

*Category and grade: P.4/P.3, according to qualifications and experience of the selected candidate.*

*Principal duties:*

The incumbent will assist the Head of the Legislation and Regional Agreements Section in carrying out the duties which fall under the competence of the above-mentioned Section. In particular, he will have the following duties:

- (a) preparing drafts of industrial property model laws and regulations for developing countries and commentaries thereon (including all preparatory documents for meetings of expert committees); acting as assistant secretary in WIPO meetings dealing with these matters;
- (b) undertaking studies on questions relating to regional industrial property agreements;
- (c) undertaking studies on particular aspects of industrial property protection, such as license agreements, know-how and trade secrets, as well as studies concerning the role of industrial property in developing countries;
- (d) representing WIPO in meetings of other international organizations dealing with the questions referred to under (a) through (c).

*Qualifications required \*\*:*

- (a) University degree in law or qualifications equivalent to such a degree;
- (b) wide experience in industrial property law (including its international aspects); thorough knowledge of at least one national law in this field;
- (c) ability to undertake legal studies involving critical analysis and to draft legislative texts (i. e. model laws);
- (d) ability to act as a representative of WIPO in specialized meetings related to the above-mentioned duties;
- (e) excellent knowledge of English; at least a good knowledge of French; knowledge of other major languages would be an advantage.

*Revised closing date: March 15, 1973.*

\* Title applicable if appointment at P.3 level.

\*\* The full range of these qualifications corresponds to an appointment at the P. 4 level.

*Competition No. 203*

*Technical Assistance Project Officer*

*PCT Section*  
(Industrial Property Division)

*Category and grade: P.4/P.3, according to qualifications and experience of the selected candidate.*

*Principal duties:*

The incumbent will assist the Head of the "PCT" Section in the elaboration and implementation of the Technical Assistance Program under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. His particular duties will be the following:

- (a) cooperation in surveys, studies and elaboration of measures as provided under Chapter IV of the PCT, particularly with a view to organizing technical assistance to developing countries in the fields of patent office administration and organization and of establishment and operation of patent documentation centers;
- (b) participation in the implementation of the program of WIPO in the field defined under (a), including preparation of proposals concerning technical assistance projects, for consideration by the competent international and national bodies;
- (c) preparation of WIPO meetings and drafting of related documents in the field defined under (a), representation of the Organization in such meetings and preparation of reports thereof;
- (d) representation of WIPO in meetings of or with other international organizations and contacts with competent national or regional authorities in the field defined under (a).

*Qualifications required \*:*

- (a) University degree in law or in a relevant field of science or technology or qualifications equivalent to such degree.
- (b) Wide knowledge and experience in the field of industrial property, in particular in questions relating to the specific needs of developing countries requiring technical assistance in the organization of Patent Offices and documentation centers. Knowledge of national patent procedures (both in developed and developing countries) and of the PCT system would be an advantage.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of either English or French and a good knowledge of the other language. Knowledge of other major languages, in particular Spanish and Portuguese, would be an important advantage.

*Closing date: March 30, 1973.*

\* The full range of these qualifications corresponds to an appointment at the P. 4 level.

With regard to the posts mentioned above, see also the following page.

**Competition No. 204****Counsellor**

(or "Legal Assistant"\*)

**General and Periodicals Section  
(Industrial Property Division)**

*Category and grade:* P. 4/P. 3 according to qualifications and experience of the selected candidate.

**Principal duties:**

The incumbent will assist the Head of the General and Periodicals Section in carrying out various tasks which fall under the competence of the above-mentioned Section. His particular duties will be the following:

- (a) undertaking studies on questions relating to industrial property protection;
- (b) undertaking studies concerning international conventions in the above-mentioned field, including the revision of existing conventions and the setting up of new conventions;

\* Title applicable if appointment at P. 3 level.

- (c) dealing with correspondence relating to questions mentioned under (a) and (b);
- (d) participating in WIPO meetings and representing the latter in meetings of or with other international organizations dealing with questions referred to under (a) and (b);
- (e) as necessary, assisting in other tasks within the jurisdiction of the Section (including preparatory work relating to industrial property Seminars).

**Qualifications required\*\*:**

- (a) University degree in law or qualifications equivalent to such a degree.
- (b) Wide experience in industrial property law (including its international aspects).
- (c) Ability to prepare legal studies and to draft texts of international arrangements.
- (d) Ability to act as a representative of WIPO in specialized meetings relating to the above-mentioned duties.
- (e) Excellent knowledge of either English or French and at least a good knowledge of the other.

*Closing date:* March 30, 1973.

\*\* The full range of these qualifications corresponds to an appointment at the P. 4 level.

With regard to the posts mentioned above:

**Nationality:**

Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of WIPO or of the Paris or Berne Unions. Qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who are nationals of States of which no national is on the staff of WIPO.

**Type of appointment:**

Probationary period of two years, after satisfactory completion of which a permanent appointment will be offered.

**Age limit:**

Candidates must be less than 50 years of age at date of appointment.

**Date of entry on duty:**

To be agreed.

**Applications:**

*Application forms* and full information regarding the *conditions of employment* may be obtained from the Head of the Administrative Division, WIPO, 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. Please refer to the number of the Competition.