

Industrial Property

Monthly Review of the
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

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

Published monthly
Annual subscription: Sw.fr. 75.—
Each monthly issue: Sw.fr. 9.—

12th year - No. 12
DECEMBER 1973

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

- Retirement of Professor Bodenhausen and Appointment of Dr. Bogsch as Director General of WIPO 367
- WIPO Convention
 - I. Accession. Sudan 368
 - II. Application of the Transitional Provisions (Five-Year Privilege). India . . . 368

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

- Paris Convention. Application of the Transitional Provisions (Five-Year Privilege) of the Stockholm Act. Uruguay 368

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

- Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions. Fourth Series of Meetings . . 369

WIPO MEETINGS

- Paris Union. Working Group on Scientific Discoveries 373
- ICIREPAT. Plenary Committee 374

LEGISLATION

- Argentina. Law on Seeds and Phytogenetic Creations, 1973 375
- Italy. Decrees concerning Temporary Protection at Exhibitions 380

GENERAL STUDIES

- The Infringement of Supranational Patent Rights in a Future Europe (Romuald Singer) 380

LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS

- Letter from Argentina (Ernesto D. Aracama Zorraquín) 391

NEWS FROM PATENT OFFICES

- Japan 398
- Netherlands 400

BOOK REVIEWS 402

CALENDAR 403

Announcement of Vacancy 404

STATISTICS

- Industrial Property Statistics for 1972 (Annex)

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Retirement of Professor Bodenhausen and Appointment of Dr. Bogsch as Director General of WIPO

With effect from November 30, 1973, Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen retired from the post of Director General of WIPO.

A few days earlier, and with effect from December 1, 1973, the General Assembly of WIPO had appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch as the new Director General of WIPO.

* * *

Professor Bodenhausen was in office for almost eleven years. He was appointed Director of BIRPI (United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property), the organization that was the predecessor of WIPO, with effect from January 15, 1963. After the establishment of WIPO, he became its first Director General on September 22, 1970. As from October 1969, he was also Secretary General of the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).

During his tenure of office, the membership of the Unions administered by BIRPI/WIPO increased considerably (that of the Paris Union grew from 51 to 80, and that of the Berne Union from 50 to 63) and the staff of the International Bureau trebled (from some 50 to approximately 150).

During the same period, all the international treaties which were in existence when he took office (Paris Convention, Berne Convention, two Madrid Agreements, The Hague Agreement, Nice Agreement, and Lisbon Agreement) were revised: the Berne Convention at Stockholm in 1967 and at Paris in 1971, the others in 1967. Eight new international treaties were negotiated and concluded during the same period: the Convention Establishing WIPO in 1967, the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs in 1968, the Patent Cooperation Treaty in 1970, the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification in 1971, the Phonograms Convention in 1971, the Trademark Registration Treaty in 1973, and the two Vienna Agreements (International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks; Type Faces) in 1973.

Also during his tenure of office, two important committees were established: the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) in 1968 and the Permanent Committee for the

Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property (ATRIP) in 1973.

Under Professor Bodenhausen's direction, BIRPI, and later WIPO, was particularly attentive to the needs of developing countries. The model laws for such countries were all initiated and completed during this period. They were authored, to a large extent, by Professor Bodenhausen himself. The program of fellowships for nationals of developing countries and of regional seminars for those countries was also started and led to important achievements under his direction.

These impressive achievements were largely due to Professor Bodenhausen himself: to his profound knowledge of all branches of the law of intellectual property, to his fine sense of diplomacy which guaranteed smooth cooperation between the Member States and the International Bureau, to his high sense of duty, his industry and his integrity which set an example to the staff of the International Bureau and inspired confidence in the Member States. Last, but not least, all these achievements were also due to Professor Bodenhausen's ability to identify those questions which, in a context of rapidly changing circumstances, required attention if not solution, and his capacity for introducing the International Bureau, at the right time and in the appropriate manner, to assist the Member States in solving the problems which they have to face in the field of intellectual property.

The eminent services of Professor Bodenhausen to the international community of intellectual property will be long remembered and his achievements will have a permanent effect on international cooperation in the field of patents, trademarks and copyright.

* * *

Dr. Arpad Bogsch was born in Hungary in 1919 and became a citizen of the United States of America in 1959. He holds law degrees from Hungary, France and the United States, and was a member of the bar of Budapest and of Washington.

He joined BIRPI on March 1, 1963, and was Professor Bodenhausen's closest collaborator during the latter's tenure, first as Deputy Director of BIRPI and then, from 1970, as First Deputy Director General of WIPO.

The decisions of the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions concerning the appointment of Dr. Bogsch as Director General of WIPO were unanimous.

WIPO Convention**I. Accession****SUDAN**

The Government of Sudan deposited on November 15, 1973 its instrument of accession, dated October 29, 1973, to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Sudan, which is a member of the United Nations, has fulfilled the conditions set forth in Article 5(2)(i) of the WIPO Convention.

Pursuant to Article 11(4)(b) of the WIPO Convention, Sudan has expressed the wish to belong to Class C.

Pursuant to Article 15(2), the WIPO Convention will enter into force with respect to Sudan on February 15, 1974.

WIPO Notification No. 50, of December 10, 1973.

**II. Application of the Transitional Provisions
(Five-Year Privilege)****INDIA**

The Government of India has notified its desire to avail itself of the provisions of Article 21(2) of the WIPO Convention.

This notification entered into force on the date of its receipt, that is, on November 19, 1973.

Pursuant to the said article, India, which is a member of the Berne Union but has not yet become party to the WIPO Convention, 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 same rights as if it had become party.

WIPO Notification No. 49, of December 10, 1973.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

Paris Convention**Application of the Transitional Provisions
(Five-Year Privilege) of the Stockholm Act****URUGUAY**

The Government of Uruguay 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 November 19, 1973.

Pursuant to the said article, Uruguay, 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. 48, of December 10, 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions Administered by WIPO and BIRPI

Fourth Series of Meetings

(Geneva, November 19 to 27, 1973)

Note*

Introduction. During the fourth series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and of the Unions administered by WIPO and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), held at Geneva from November 19 to 27, 1973, the following sixteen bodies held their ordinary sessions:

- WIPO General Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),
- WIPO Conference, second session (2nd ordinary),
- WIPO Coordination Committee, fifth session (4th ordinary),
- Paris Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives, fourth session (2nd ordinary),
- Paris Union Executive Committee, ninth session (9th ordinary),
- Berne Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),
- Berne Union Conference of Representatives, second session (2nd ordinary),
- Berne Union Executive Committee, fifth session (4th ordinary),
- Madrid Union Assembly, fourth session (1st ordinary),
- Madrid Union Committee of Directors, fourth session (new series) (1st ordinary),
- Nice Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),
- Nice Union Conference of Representatives, second session (2nd ordinary),
- Lisbon Union Assembly, first session (1st ordinary),
- Lisbon Union Council, eighth session (8th ordinary),
- Locarno Union Assembly, third session (1st ordinary).

The following sixty-two States, members of WIPO or of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property or the Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, were represented either as members or in an observer capacity in one or several of the Administrative Bodies concerned: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India,

Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

The following eleven States, not members of WIPO or of the Paris or Berne Union but members of the United Nations or of a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, were represented in an observer capacity: Bolivia, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Iraq, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan.

Eleven intergovernmental organizations and nine international non-governmental organizations were represented in an observer capacity.

A list of the participants is set forth below.

At the beginning of each of their respective sessions, the Administrative Bodies elected their officers. A list of the officers is set forth below.

The principal decisions taken by the Administrative Bodies concerned are as follows.

Director General. The Coordination Committee of WIPO and the General Assembly of WIPO noted that Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen had decided not to seek an extension of his appointment as Director General of WIPO.

On the basis of the nomination made by the Coordination Committee of WIPO, the General Assembly of WIPO appointed, unanimously and by acclamation, Dr. Arpad Bogsch as Director General of WIPO.

Reports on Past Activities. The General Assembly of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions reviewed and approved, respectively, the reports and activities of the Coordination Committee, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union for the years 1971 to 1973. The Administrative Bodies also reviewed and approved or noted, each as far as it was concerned, the reports and activities of the Director General since their last sessions.

Finances and Final Accounts. The Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Nice, Locarno and Berne Unions and the Council of the Lisbon Union, each as far as it was concerned, approved the accounts of the International Bureau and the report of the auditors on those accounts and noted with approval other information concerning finances for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Headquarters Building. The Coordination Committee of WIPO expressed its sincere gratitude to the Swiss Govern-

* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the sessions of the Administrative Bodies.

ment for the decisions it had made concerning the financing of the extension of the headquarters building and noted the progress achieved in the work of construction.

Administration of New International Agreements. The General Assembly of WIPO approved the measures provided in the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (1971) and in the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit (1973) for the administration by WIPO of these international agreements.

Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO. The General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO considered a progress report on the question of concluding a relationship agreement with the United Nations. The General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO noted, in particular, the decisions which had been reached by the Coordination Committee and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) to the effect that it was desirable that such an agreement should be concluded in the form of a specialized agency agreement under Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter. The General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO further noted that the details of such an agreement were currently under consideration by the representatives of governments appointed as negotiators by the Coordination Committee and ECOSOC.

The General Assembly and the Conference of WIPO approved the actions taken by the Coordination Committee at its third and fourth (extraordinary) sessions¹.

The General Assembly of WIPO decided to hold an extraordinary session for the approval of a specialized agency agreement if the draft of such an agreement resulted from negotiations between WIPO and the United Nations.

Agreement between Unesco and WIPO. The Coordination Committee of WIPO approved a new agreement concerning working relations and cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). The new agreement replaces the working agreement concluded in 1950 between the International Bureau of the Berne Union and Unesco.

Directorial Posts. The General Assembly examined the question of the geographical distribution of directorial posts in the International Bureau and suggestions for possible solutions. The General Assembly decided that three posts of Deputy Director General should be created, of equal rank and remuneration, one to be occupied by a national of a socialist country, one by a national of a developing country and one by a national of the other countries.

Staff Matters. The Coordination Committee of WIPO noted the information on the composition of the International Bureau and the progress made by the Director General in improving the geographical distribution of the staff.

Several delegations expressed the wish that the International Bureau continue and increase its efforts to ensure an

equitable geographical distribution of the staff in the professional and higher categories. It was suggested that the International Bureau should favor appointments of nationals from developing countries, through in-house training if necessary.

Program and Budget of the Conference of WIPO. The Conference of WIPO adopted the triennial budget (1964 to 1976) and established its triennial program of legal-technical assistance.

In addition to the Permanent Program (see below), the following are the main features of the program of legal-technical assistance:

Training in the fields of industrial property and copyright will be offered to nationals of developing countries.

Experts will be sent, on request, to developing countries to assist them in improving their industrial property and copyright legislation and in administering their laws in these fields.

Regional seminars on industrial property and copyright matters will be organized by WIPO.

Model laws for developing countries will continue to be prepared, particularly in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, and those on inventions and trademarks will be revised. The establishment of model regional agreements for regional cooperation in the administration of industrial property laws will be studied on request.

Cooperation with the *United Nations bodies* concerned with technical assistance will continue. This applies in particular to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the regional economic commissions.

Permanent Program. The Conference established a Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property and adopted the Organizational Rules of that Program². The Permanent Program forms a part of the legal-technical assistance program of WIPO. The objective of the Permanent Program is to promote and facilitate, by all means within the competence of WIPO, the acquisition by developing countries, under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, of technology related to industrial property. The Organizational Rules set up a Permanent Committee, consisting of all member States of WIPO or the Paris Union which desire to be members, whose task will be to keep the Permanent Program under review and to make recommendations in this connection to the Conference and the Coordination Committee of WIPO.

Program and Budget of the Paris Union and the Special Unions. The main features of the program for the period 1974 to 1976, adopted by the Assembly and Executive Committee of the Paris Union and by the Assemblies of the Madrid, Nice, Lisbon and Locarno Unions are the following:

¹ *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 299, and 1973, p. 165.

² See, on this subject, *Industrial Property*, 1973, p. 199.

Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT). The Assembly, the Conference of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union decided to assume the role outlined in the resolution of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference on Industrial Property, 1973, at which the TRT was adopted. This resolution invites the said bodies to adopt, direct and supervise the measures to be taken by the International Bureau for the preparation of the entry into force of the TRT. The measures recommended include the setting up of a TRT Interim Advisory Committee which should study and make recommendations on the questions that will require solutions by national Offices and the International Bureau and which should advise the Director General on the preparation of the Administrative Instructions referred to in the Regulations under the TRT.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Preparations for the entry into force of the PCT will continue. The three Interim Committees (Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation, Interim Committee for Technical Assistance, Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions) and the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation will each meet at least once each year.

These Committees will be concerned with matters connected with the PCT minimum documentation (both patent literature and non-patent literature), abstracting and translating services, searching techniques and documentation services, adaptation of national laws to the PCT, the administrative procedures under the PCT in national Offices, International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities and the International Bureau, and with matters of special interest to developing countries, including, in particular, advice on legislative and administrative measures to make the developing country's patent system more effective and more responsive to the needs of its developing economy, assistance in adapting the developing country's legislation to the PCT and in establishing and developing patent documentation centers (national or regional).

ICIREPAT. The Executive Committee of the Paris Union adopted the program of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) for the year 1974. This program includes the continuation of the work of the three Technical Committees (the Technical Committee for Computerization, the Technical Committee for Shared Systems, the Technical Committee for Standardization) and the Technical Coordination Committee.

The following activities are planned under the ICIREPAT program for 1974: studies of mechanized systems of search and of methods of information retrieval; the exchange of technical information regarding Patent Offices and related activities; a survey of computer applications to information retrieval; further development of shared systems for indexing documents pertaining to certain fields of technology; the study of a proposal for a long-term program for an integrated system for patent search; preparation of recommendations on the organization and physical layout of official gazettes, on the physical layout of patent applications and patent documents and on the standardization of microforms; surveys and

studies on various aspects of the production of microforms and of the publication of patent documents as well as of the recording of texts and the bibliographic data thereof.

Moscow Symposium. A symposium will be organized by WIPO in cooperation with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in Moscow from October 7 to 11, 1974, on the subject "The Role of Patent Information in Research and Development."

International Patent Classification (IPC). The Executive Committee of the Paris Union approved the IPC program for 1974. This program concerns the work on the preparation and adoption of amendments relating to the second revision of the IPC and ensuring the uniform application of the IPC. The work is to be carried out by the Interim Committee, a Bureau, and five Working Groups.

Classifications Concerning Marks. The revision of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification") will be undertaken and preparations will be initiated for the entry into force of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification"). Committees of Experts and Working Groups will also be convened in connection with the said revision and preparations.

Other Studies. Studies will also continue on: scientific discoveries; the deposit of microorganisms; the revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Deposit and the revision of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or the conclusion of new international treaties on the subjects covered by these two Agreements; the mechanization of searches for word marks and for internationally registered figurative elements of marks. Committees of Experts and Working Groups will be convened to consider these matters.

Budget. The Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Nice, Lisbon and Locarno Unions adopted the triennial (1974 to 1976) budgets of their respective Unions, while the Conferences of Representatives of the Paris and Nice Unions and the Council of the Lisbon Union noted these budgets and fixed the ceiling of contributions in these Unions. Further, the General Assembly of WIPO adopted the triennial budget of expenses common to the Unions, and the Coordination Committee established the 1974 common expenses budget. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union adopted the 1974 budget of the Paris Union and the 1974 PCT, ICIREPAT and IPC budgets and noted the pledges or statements made by the participating countries in these three programs.

Program and Budget of the Berne Union. The main features of the program for the period 1974 to 1976 adopted by the Assembly, and noted with approval by the Conference of Representatives, of the Berne Union are contained in the December 1973 issue of *Copyright*.

Official texts. The Director General was instructed to establish official texts of the Convention Establishing WIPO and the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention in the Arabic language and to establish official texts of the Stockholm Act of

the Lisbon Agreement in the Arabic, English, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish languages.

Elections of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions. The Assembly of the Paris Union elected the following ordinary members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America (15). The Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union elected the following States as associate members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union: Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Sri Lanka (4).

The Assembly of the Berne Union elected the following ordinary members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union: Argentina, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia (13). The Conference of Representatives of the Berne Union elected the following States as associate members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union: Philippines, Poland (2).

Switzerland will continue to occupy its *ex officio* ordinary seat on the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions.

Composition of the Coordination Committee of WIPO. As a consequence of the elections of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, the following States will be members of the Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (33).

List of Participants *

I. States Members of One or Several Bodies Convened

Algeria: H. Bencherchali; G. Sellali (Mrs.); S. Bouzidi; M. Kechiche (Miss). Argentina: R. A. Ramayón; C. A. Passalacqua. Australia: K. B. Petersson; J. McKenzie. Austria: R. Dittich; T. Lorenz; O. Leberl; O. Auracher; G. Ruhitschka. Belgium: A. Schurmans; R. Philippart de Foy. Brazil: T. Thedim Loho; J. F. da Costa; A. Gurgel de Alencar; A. Teixeira Cardoso Filho. Bulgaria: D. Atanassov; K. Jelev; T. Sourgov. Byelorussian SSR: N. Androsovitsh. Cameroon: J. Ekedí Samnik. Canada: A. A. Keyes; A. Gariépy; J. O. Caron. Chad: J. Ahdulhad; D. Salomé. Chile: J. M. Ovalle. Cuba: J. M. Rodríguez Padilla; F. Ortiz Rodríguez; H. Rivero Rosario. Czechoslovakia: M. Bělohávek; V. Vaníš; J. Prošek; A. Ringl; J. Springer. Denmark: E. Tuxen; R. Carlsen (Mrs.); D. Simonsen (Mrs.). Egypt: A. Kabesh; Y. Rizk; S. A. Abou-Ali; M. A. M. Rizk. Finland: E. Tuuli; B. Norring; R. Meinander. France: J. Fernand-Laurent; P. Faure; A. Kerever; F. Savignon; R. Labry; J. Buffin; P. Guérin; R. Leclerc; S. Balous (Mrs.). Gabon: J. Engone; J.-J. N'Zigou-Mabika. German Democratic Republic: J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; K. Zschiedrich; H. Konrad; G. Schumann; M. Förster (Mrs.). Germany (Federal Republic of): A. Krieger; H. Mast; R. Singer; T. Roetger; H. Graeve; R. von Schleussner

(Mrs.); S. Schumm; G. Ullrich; M. von Harpe. Greece: S. Roditis. Holy See: S. Luoni; O. Roulet (Mrs.). Hungary: E. Tasnádi; I. Timár; A. Benárd; G. Pálos. India: K. Chaudhuri; G. Shankar. Iran: F. Nasser. Ireland: M. J. Quinn. Israel: M. Gahay. Italy: P. Archi; M. Vitali (Miss); N. Faiel Dattilo; A. Ciampi; I. Dini-Del Guzzo (Mrs.). Ivory Coast: B. Nioupin; B. Dadié; Y. Bakayoko; C. Bosse; M.-L. Boa (Miss). Japan: K. Adachi; H. Saito; N. Shikaumi; Y. Hashimoto; T. Hotta; Y. Kawashima; Y. Oyama. Kenya: D. J. Coward. Liechtenstein: A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian. Luxembourg: J.-P. Hoffmann. Madagascar: R. Razafimbelo. Mexico: G. E. Larrea Richerand; V. C. García Moreno; E. Sánchez Rodríguez; M. de María y Campos; M. S. Wionczek. Monaco: J.-M. Notari. Morocco: M. S. Abderrazik; S. M. Rahhali. Netherlands: J. B. van Benthem; J. Dekker. Nigeria: O. Omotosho; A. G. Adoh. Norway: L. Nordstrand, S. H. Røer, J. B. Heggemesnes. Pakistan: M. J. Khan. Philippines: C. V. Espejo. Poland: J. Szomański; H. Wasilewska (Mrs.); D. Januszkiewicz (Mrs.); M. Paszkowski. Portugal: J. L. Esteves da Fonseca; J. de Oliveira Ascensão; J. Van-Zeller Garin; L. Nunes de Almeida. Romania: L. Marinete; V. Tudor; D. Stoenescu; M. Costin (Mrs.). Senegal: A. M. Cissé; J. P. Crespín; N'D. N'Diaye; S. Kandji. South Africa: C. J. Wessels; F. Stroehel. Soviet Union: E. Artemiev; J. I. Plotnikov; A. Zaitsev; V. Roslov. Spain: A. Fernández-Mazarambroz; J. Delicado Montero-Ríos; I. Fonseca-Ruiz (Miss); C. González-Palacios. Sweden: G. Borggård; C. Uggla; C. E. Tryse; L. Norberg. Switzerland: W. Stamm; P. Braendli; P. Ruedin. Syrian Arab Republic: A. Jouman-Agha. Togo: I. Johnson. Tunisia: A. Amri; H. Ben Achour. Turkey: R. Arim; A. Erman. Uganda: C. Sehitosi (Miss). United Kingdom: E. Armitage; I. J. G. Davis; A. Holt; T. A. Evans; O. M. O'Brien. United States of America: D. M. Searby; R. Tegtmeyer; H. J. Winter; M. K. Kirk; H. D. Hoinkes; E. Lyerly; H. C. Wamsley. Uruguay: R. Rodríguez-Larreta de Pesaresi (Mrs.). Yugoslavia: D. Bošković; D. Čemalović. Zaire: Y. Yoko. Total: 62 States

II. Other States

Bolivia: J. Eguino-Ledo; V. Banzer Lopez (Mrs.). China: Jen Tsien-Hsin; Yang Po; Lu Lung; Wang Cheng-Fa. Colombia: J. Fonseca. Guatemala: C. A. Steiger Tercero. Iraq: T. Al-Khudhairi. Khmer Republic: S. Rethnara. Kuwait: N. Al-Refai. Libyan Arab Republic: T. Jerbi. Republic of Korea: S. M. Cha. Saudi Arabia: M. Kurdi; M. Abn Al-Samh. Sudan: K. H. Friegoun; A. Deng. Total: 11 States

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): A. Dollinger; A. Ezenkwele; T. Zoupanos; B. Beer; F. Brusick; S. J. Patel; P. Roffe-Rosenfeld. World Health Organization (WHO): G. G. Meilland; E. Kamath. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco): C. Lussier; M.-C. Dock (Miss). International Patent Institute (IIB): G. M. Finnis. African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI): D. Ekani. Benelux Trademark Office: P. J. V. Rome. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA): I. Schunin; I. Tcherviakov. European Economic Communities (EEC): E. Tuxen; K.-D. Jagstaidt; M. Gleizes; P. Luyten; G. Maurel. European Free Trade Association (EFTA): G. Aschenbrenner. Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS): A. Abdel Hak. Organization of American States (OAS): R. T. Freire.

IV. Non-Governmental International Organizations

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): H. Wichmann. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): D. A. Was. International Copyright Society (INTERGU): G. Halla. International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA): H. Romanus; F. Burmester; K. E. Sundström. International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPA): A. Braun. International Hotel Association (IHA): R. Perego; J. E. David. International Organization for Standardization (ISO): R. W. Middleton. International Publishers Association (IPA): J. A. Koutchoumov. Union of European Patent Agents (UNEPA): A. Braun.

V. International Bureau of WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); C. Masonyé (*Senior Counsellor, Head, External Rela-*

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

tions Division); K. Pfanner (Senior Counsellor, Head, Industrial Property Division); B. A. Armstrong (Senior Counsellor, Head, Administrative Division); L. Egger (Counsellor, Head, International Registrations Division); T. S. Krishnamurti (Counsellor, Head, Copyright Division).

VI. Officers and Secretariat

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

General Assembly: *Chairman:* G. Borggård (Sweden); *Vice-Chairmen:* A. M. Cissé (Senegal); L. Marinete (Romania); *Secretary:* C. Masouyé (WIPO).

Conference: *Chairman:* G. Sellali (Mrs.) (Algeria); *Vice-Chairmen:* A. Fernandez-Mazarambroz (Spain); R. A. Ramayón (Argentina); *Secretary:* I. Thiam (WIPO).

Coordination Committee: *Chairman:* A. Krieger (Germany, Federal Republic of); *Vice-Chairmen:* E. Artemiev (Soviet Union); K. Chaudhuri (India); *Secretary:* R. Harhen (WIPO).

Paris Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* T. Thedim Loho (Brazil); *Vice-Chairmen:* F. Savignon (France); A. A. Keyes (Canada); *Secretary:* K. Pfanner (WIPO).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman:* A. G. Adoh (Nigeria); *Vice-Chairmen:* R. Rodriguez Larreta de Pesaresi (Mrs.) (Uruguay); C. V. Espejo (Philippines); *Secretary:* K. Pfanner (WIPO).

Executive Committee: *Chairman:* D. M. Searhy (United States of America); *Vice-Chairmen:* J. Ekedí Samnik (Cameroon); H. Saito (Japan); *Secretary:* K. Pfanner (WIPO).

Berne Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* I. Timár (Hungary); *Vice-Chairmen:* E. Armitage (United Kingdom); E. Tuxen (Denmark); *Secretary:* T. S. Krishnamurti (WIPO).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman:* Y. Yoko (Zaire); *Vice-Chairmen:* J. Szomański (Poland); R. Razafimhelo (Madagascar); *Secretary:* T. S. Krishnamurti (WIPO).

Executive Committee: *Chairman:* G. E. Larrea Richerand (Mexico); *Vice-Chairmen:* A. Kerever (France); K. Chaudhuri (India); *Secretary:* T. S. Krishnamurti (WIPO).

Madrid Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic); *Vice-Chairmen:* M. S. Abderrazik (Morocco); T. Lorenz (Austria); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Committee of Directors: *Chairman:* M. A. M. Rizk (Egypt); *Vice-Chairman:* A. Amri (Tunisia); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Nice Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* E. Artemiev (Soviet Union); *Vice-Chairmen:* J. B. van Benthem (Netherlands); K. B. Petersson (Australia); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman:* A. Amri (Tunisia); *Vice-Chairmen:* J.-M. Notari (Monaco); J. Szomański (Poland); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Lishon Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* J. Prošek (Czechoslovakia); *Vice-Chairmen:* P. Archi (Italy); S. Bouzidi (Algeria); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Council: *Chairman:* J. M. Rodríguez Padilla (Cuba); *Vice-Chairman:* E. Sanchez Rodríguez (Mexico); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

Locarno Union

Assembly: *Chairman:* P. Braendli (Switzerland); *Vice-Chairmen:* D. Čemalović (Yugoslavia); M. J. Quinn (Ireland); *Secretary:* L. Egger (WIPO).

WIPO MEETINGS

Paris Union

Working Group on Scientific Discoveries

(Geneva, November 28 to 30, 1973)

Note*

Pursuant to a decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, a Working Group on Scientific Discoveries met in Geneva from November 28 to 30, 1973, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. da Costa (Brazil).

The Working Group was convened in order to examine the study of a system for the international deposit of scientific discoveries which had been prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO. Thirty-one States and two inter-

governmental and two non-governmental organizations were represented. A list of participants follows this Note.

In the course of the general discussion, some countries, in particular those whose national laws provide for a system of registration and recognition of scientific discoveries, said they were in favor of setting up a system for the international deposit of scientific discoveries. A number of other countries, which do not have a special system of registration and recognition of scientific discoveries, questioned, however, the need for the setting up of an international registration system. In their opinion, it was sufficient to base recognition of the authorship of new scientific discoveries on publication in scientific journals, which was also the most appropriate means of ensuring rapid dissemination of information on new scientific discoveries. Developing countries underlined the fact that they were more interested in facilitating access to information on scientific discoveries than in recognizing the author-

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

ship of such discoveries. A great number of other countries also stressed the importance of facilitating access by developing countries to information on scientific discoveries.

The Working Group unanimously agreed that a system of international registration of scientific discoveries should not provide for the grant of monopoly rights or of a right to remuneration. It further unanimously agreed that the International Bureau of WIPO should continue to study this question and that a new meeting of the Working Group should be convened in order to consider a further study to be prepared by the International Bureau; that study should be based on the replies received from countries to a questionnaire which should deal, in particular, with the definition of a scientific discovery, the legal position of the author of a scientific discovery under the national law, the necessity, scope, criteria and procedure of examination, and the possible legal effects, if any, of an international registration, as well as procedural and administrative aspects of the proposed international system, including the question of financing.

List of Participants*

I. Countries

Algeria: G. Sellali (Mrs.). Australia: K.B. Petersson; J. McKenzie. Austria: E. Dudeschek. Belgium: P. Peetermans; R. Philippart de Foy. Brazil: J.F. da Costa; A. Gurgel de Alencar; A. Teixeira Cardoso Filho. Byelorussian SSR: N. Androsovitich. Canada: A. Garipey. Cuba: J.M. Rodriguez Padilla. Czechoslovakia: V. Vaníš; A. Ringl. France: S.G. Bindel; A. Françon. German Democratic Republic: D. Schack. Germany (Federal Republic of): H. Mast; R. von Schleussner (Mrs.). Hungary: E. Tasnádi; G. Pálos. Ivory Coast: C. Bossé. Japan: Y. Oyama. Kenya: D.J. Coward. Mexico: G.E. Larrea Richerand; V.C. Garcia Moreno; M.S. Wionczek. Netherlands: W. Neerwoort; H.F.G. Lemaire (Miss); W. de Boer. Nigeria: A.G. Adoh. Philippines: C.V. Espejo. Poland: H. Wasilewska (Mrs.). Portugal: J.L. Esteves da Fonseca; J. de Oliveira Ascensão; J. da Mota Maia; L. Nunes de Almeida. Romania: L. Marinete; M. Costin (Mrs.). Senegal: S. Kandji. Soviet Union: E. Artemiev; J.I. Plonnikov; V. Sapelkin; V. Roslov. Spain: J. Delicado Montero-Rios. Sweden: G. Moore. Switzerland: R. Kämpf; C. Peter; J. Mirimanoff-Chilikine. Togo: I. Johnson. United Kingdom: I.J.G. Davis. United States of America: D.M. Searby; H.J. Winter; H.D. Hoinkes; H.C. Wamsley.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): H. Einhaus. International Labour Office (ILO): R. Cuvillier (Mrs.).

III. Non-Governmental Organizations

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): E. Marlin-Achard; J.-L. Crochet. International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (CITI): M. Guiton.

IV. Officers

Chairman: J.F. da Costa (Brazil); Vice-Chairmen: S.G. Bindel (France); E. Artemiev (Soviet Union); Secretary: L. Baeumer (WIPO).

V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (First 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 Officer, Legislation and Regional Agreements Section).

ICIREPAT

Plenary Committee

Fifth Session

(Geneva, November 14 to 16, 1973)

Note*

The Plenary Committee of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) held its fifth ordinary session in Geneva from November 14 to 16, 1973¹. The session was chaired by Mr. E. Armitage, Comptroller-General, United Kingdom Patent Office.

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

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 report on the activities of the Technical Committees.

The Plenary Committee adopted several recommendations approved by the Technical Coordination Committee, which include a Standard Code for Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents, a Recommendation on the Minimum of Indexes to be Inserted in Official Gazettes, as well as amendments to the existing Recommendations for Recording Application Numbers and the Symbols of the International Patent Classification on Machine-Readable Data Carriers, and on the Layout and Presentation of the First Page of Patent Documents.

Reconsideration of the Shared Systems Program. The Plenary Committee finalized its evaluation and review of the shared systems program, which it had started at its fourth session last year, by endorsing a final report prepared by the Technical Coordination Committee. The final conclusions of the Plenary Committee were as follows. The shared systems program will be reoriented in order to include not only the conventional ICIREPAT systems, but also other mechanized and automated search systems developed by individual Offices and under alternative procedures. Part of such program could be experimental. A number of Offices will continue to develop coordinate indexing type systems — but perhaps on a lower level of activity than before — alone or in cooperation with other Offices. Any new system should be developed in harmony with the International Patent Classification. The systematic use of abstracts, established in accordance with certain guidelines, should be carefully studied and pursued. The mandate of the Technical Committee for Shared Systems should be reviewed in the light of the broader scope now adopted for the program.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the fourth session of the Plenary Committee, see *Industrial Property*, 1973, p. 31.

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

Technical Symposium — Moscow 1974. The Plenary Committee noted the final plans for organizing the Moscow Symposium in October 1974, as agreed between the International Bureau and the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Program for 1974. The Plenary Committee adopted the draft program for 1974, for submission to the Executive Committee of the Paris Union².

List of Participants*

I. Member States

Austria: K. Springer. Canada: J. H. A. Gariépy. Czechoslovakia: M. Fořtová (Mrs.). Denmark: A. Morsing. Finland: B. Norring. France: D. Cuvelot; M. Monka (Miss). German Democratic Republic: J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; H. Konrad; M. Förster (Mrs.). Germany (Federal Republic of): A. Wittmann; W. Weiss. Ireland: P. Slavin. Japan: Y. Hashimoto. Netherlands: J. Dekker. Norway: A. Michaelsen; E. O. Kjeldsen. Soviet Union: R. P. Vcherashny; V. N. Roslov. Sweden: G. Borggård; L. G. Björklund. Switzerland: J.-L. Comte; M. Leuthold.

² See p. 371 above.

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

United Kingdom: E. Armitage; D. G. Gay. United States of America: R. Tegtmeyer; M. K. Kirk; R. A. Spencer.

II. Observer State

Mexico: E. Sanchez Rodriguez.

III. Intergovernmental Organization

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

IV. Chairmen of the Technical Coordination Committee and Technical Committees

Chairman of the TCC: G. Borggård; *Chairman of the TCCR:* R. A. Spencer; *Chairman of the TCSS:* L. F. W. Knight; *Chairman of the TCST:* A. Wittmann.

V. Officers of the Session

Vice-Chairman (and Acting Chairman): E. Armitage; *Secretary:* P. Claus.

VI. WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head, Industrial Property Division*); P. H. Claus (*Technical Counsellor, Head, ICIREPAT Section, Industrial Property Division*); K. J. Dood (*Technical Counsellor, ICIREPAT Section*); D. Bouchez (*Technical Officer, ICIREPAT Section*); V. N. Evgeniev (*Technical Officer, ICIREPAT Section*).

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA

Law on Seeds and Phytogenetic Creations

(No. 20247 of March 30, 1973)*

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

1. — The present Law seeks to promote efficient activity in the production and marketing of seeds, to guarantee to farm producers the identity and quality of the seed they acquire and to protect property rights in phytogenetic creations.

2. — For the purposes of this Law, the following terms are defined below:

(a) "seed": any vegetable structure intended for sowing or propagation;

* This translation was prepared by Allende & Brea, Attorneys at Law, Patent Agents, Buenos Aires, and is published here with their kind permission.

(b) "phytogenetic creation": the cultivar obtained by discovery or by application of scientific knowledge to the inheritable improvement of plants.

3. — The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with the advice of the National Seeds Commission, shall apply this Law and establish requirements, standards and tolerance levels, in general and for each class, category and species of seed.

CHAPTER II

National Seeds Commission

4. — The National Seeds Commission is hereby created within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, its character to be that of a collegiate body having the functions and powers assigned by this Law and its regulations.

5. — The Commission shall consist of ten members appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. They shall be especially versed in seeds. Five of these members shall be public officials representing the State, two of them

belonging to the National Directorate for Agricultural Control and Marketing; two, to the National Institute of Farming Technology and one, to the National Grain Board. Five other members shall represent the private sector, one representing the phytogenetic improvers; two, the seed producers and seed trade and two, the users. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock shall determine, from among the State representatives, who shall act as president and vice-president of the Commission. The remaining members forming the Commission shall act as Commission members.

Each member shall have an alternate, appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, who shall act in the absence of the member, in the same capacity.

The representatives of the private sector, both the members and the alternates, shall be appointed on the proposal of the most representative entities of each branch. They shall serve for two years; they may be reelected and may not be removed during their term of office, except for a serious cause. They shall receive an indemnity to be determined annually on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

6. — The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a simple majority of votes, the president having a casting vote in the case of a tie. Such decisions shall be communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, which, should it consider them pertinent, shall ensure their implementation through its specialized services.

7. — The functions and powers of the Commission shall be:

(a) to propose rules and criteria of interpretation for the application of this Law;

(b) to specify the species to be included under the "controlled" seed system;

(c) to pronounce upon any question which, in compliance with this Law and its regulations, is submitted to it by the technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;

(d) to consider and issue opinions regarding official policy projects, and national, provincial and municipal laws, decrees, decisions and orders relative to the subject matter of this Law, as well as to the official agencies for the marketing of agricultural produce;

(e) to examine the evidence regarding *prima facie* infringements of this Law, and to propose, when called for, the application of the penalties provided for in Chapter VII;

(f) to settle technical disputes arising between the services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the identifiers, merchants, distributors and users in the application of this Law and its regulations;

(g) to propose to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock the fees for the services rendered under this Law, as well as any change to be made therein.

Apart from the functions and powers provided for above, the Commission shall propose such measures of government as it considers necessary for the better observance of the law.

8. — The Commission shall draw up its internal working rules and shall have a permanent technical secretariat.

The Commission shall set up committees to deal with specific matters, which may be of a permanent nature and shall be formed in accordance with the provisions of the said rules.

CHAPTER III

Seeds

9. — Seed displayed to the public or delivered to users, under any heading, must be duly identified and the following minimum particulars must be specified on the container label:

(a) name and address of the identifier of the seed and his registration number;

(b) name and address of the merchant selling the seed and his registration number, when he is not the identifier;

(c) common name of the species, and the botanical name for such species as may be established according to the regulations; where a mixture of two or more species is concerned, the term "mixture" must be specified and the names and percentages of each of the components which, individually or together, exceed the total percentage established according to the regulations, must be given;

(d) name of the cultivar and the varietal purity thereof, if called for; otherwise, the term "common" shall be indicated;

(e) percentage of physical-botanical purity, by weight, when this is below the values established according to the regulations;

(f) germination percentage, in numbers, and date of analysis (month and year), when such percentage is below the values established by the regulations;

(g) percentage of weeds, in the case of the species established by the regulations;

(h) net contents;

(i) harvest year;

(j) origin, in the case of imported seed;

(k) "category" of the seed, if any;

(l) "Cured Seed — Poison," in red letters, if the seed has been treated with a toxic substance.

10. — The following "classes" of seeds are established:

(a) "identified," being the class which complies with the requirements of Section 9;

(b) "controlled," being the class which not only complies with the requirements for "identified seed" and has shown good results in officially approved tests, but has also been subjected to official control during the stages of its production cycle. Within this class the following "categories" are recognized: "original" (basic or foundation) and "certified" in different degrees.

The regulations may establish other categories within the classes mentioned.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with the advice of the National Seed Commission, shall maintain under the controlled production system all the species which, at the date of adoption of this Law, are under such system, and may compulsorily incorporate into the "controlled" seed system the production of any species where it deems fit for agronomic reasons or reasons of the general interest.

11. — The importation and exportation of seed shall be subject to this Law in accordance with the rules issued by the National Executive Power to defend and promote the country's agricultural production.

12. — In deciding on differences as to seed quality in cases of importation and exportation, the international standards in force regarding methods and processes of analysis and seed tolerances shall be applied.

13. — The National Register of Seed Marketing and Control is hereby established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Register, in accordance with regulations to be established, shall record all persons importing, exporting or producing controlled seed, or processing, analyzing, identifying or selling seed.

14. — The transfer under any heading of seed for the purpose of trade, sowing or propagation by third parties may only be effected by a person recorded in the National Register of Seed Marketing and Control, who shall, on transferring the seed, be responsible for its correct labeling. The regulations shall determine the cases where, due to the passage of time or other causes, such responsibility may cease.

15. — The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with the advice of the National Seed Commission, may prohibit or subject to requirements and special rules, temporarily or permanently in all or part of the national territory, the production, multiplication, distribution, promotion or marketing of a seed, where it deems fit for agronomic reasons or reasons of the general interest.

When adopting any of the measures referred to, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock shall determine a sufficient period of time before their application, so as not to damage legitimate interests.

CHAPTER IV

National Register of Cultivars

16. — The National Register of Cultivars is hereby established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Register shall record any cultivar which may be identified for the first time in compliance with Section 9 of this Law; the registration shall be sponsored by an agricultural engineer having a national or a confirmed foreign title. Cultivars that are publicly known at the date of entry into force of this Law shall be recorded *ex officio* by the said Ministry.

17. — The application to record any cultivar shall specify the name and address of the applicant, the botanical species and name of the cultivar, its origin and most notable characteristics in the opinion of the professional sponsor and its source. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may, with the advice of the National Seed Commission, establish additional requirements for the registration of certain species. Cultivars of the same species may not be recorded under the same or a confusingly similar name; the denomination in the original language shall be respected, following the same criterion. The recordation in the Register established under Section 16 shall not imply any proprietary rights.

18. — Where identity or confusing similarity has been duly proved, in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the advice of the National Seed Commission, priority shall be granted to the name given in the first description of the cultivar in a scientific publication or in an official or private catalog, or to the vernacular name or, in case of doubt, to the first name recorded in the National Register of Cultivars. The use of the other denominations shall be unlawful as from a date to be determined in each case.

CHAPTER V

National Register of Ownership of Cultivars

19. — The National Register of Ownership of Cultivars is hereby established under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the object of protecting the property rights of the creators or discoverers of new cultivars.

20. — The phytogenetic creations or cultivars that may be recorded in the Register established by Section 19, and be considered as "assets" coming under this Law, shall be those which, at the filing date of the application for property rights, are distinguishable from others already known, and whose individual elements have sufficiently homogeneous and stable hereditary characteristics through successive generations. The application shall be submitted by the creator or discoverer, sponsored by an agricultural engineer having a national or confirmed foreign title, and the new cultivar shall be individualized by a name complying with the provisions in the relevant part of Section 17.

21. — The application for property rights in the new cultivar shall detail the characteristics required in Section 20 and shall be accompanied by seeds and specimens of the cultivar, if so required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Ministry may subject the new cultivar to laboratory and field trials, in order to check the characteristics attributed thereto, and may accept as evidence the reports on previous tests carried out by the applicant and reports by official services.

On the basis of this evidence and with the advice of the National Seeds Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock shall decide whether to grant the corresponding title of ownership. Until such title is granted, the cultivar concerned may not be sold or offered for sale. The owner shall keep a live sample of the cultivar at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock while the corresponding title is in force.

22. — The title of ownership of a cultivar shall be granted for a period of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, depending on the species or group of species and in accordance with the provisions in the regulations. The title of ownership shall show the dates of issuance and expiration.

23. — The title of ownership of cultivars may be assigned and, for that purpose, the assignment shall be recorded in the National Register of Ownership of Cultivars. If it is not recorded, the assignment shall be unenforceable against third parties.

24. — The right to ownership of a cultivar shall belong to the person who obtained it. Without his express authorization, persons involved in the work relating to the phyto-genetic creation or discovery of a new cultivar shall have no right to exploit the cultivar in their private capacity.

25. — The ownership of a cultivar shall not prevent other persons from using it to create a new cultivar, which may be recorded in the name of its creator without the consent of the owner of the phytogenetic creation used to breed the new cultivar, provided the original cultivar is not used in a permanent manner to produce the new cultivar.

26. — The title of ownership of a foreign cultivar shall be applied for by its creator or his lawfully authorized representative residing in Argentina and shall be granted provided the country where it originated recognizes similar rights for Argentine phyto-genetic creations. The maximum term of ownership in such cases shall be the period remaining before expiration of such right in the country of origin.

27. — The property rights in a cultivar shall not be infringed by anyone who, under any heading, delivers seed of the cultivar with the owner's authorization or who retains and sows seed for his own use, or who uses or sells as raw material or foodstuff the product obtained from cultivating the phyto-genetic creation.

28. — The title of ownership of a cultivar may be declared to be of "restricted public use" by the National Executive Power on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, on the basis of an equitable compensation for the owner, where it is found that such declaration is necessary in order to assure an adequate supply in the country of the product obtainable by cultivating the cultivar and that the beneficiary of the property rights is not satisfying the public need for the seed of such variety in a quantity and at a price considered reasonable. During the period in which a variety is declared to be of "restricted public use," the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may allow it to be exploited by interested persons, who shall offer satisfactory technical guarantees and register themselves accordingly with that Ministry. The declaration by the National Executive Power to that effect may or may not specify the compensation to be paid to the owner and such compensation may be determined by the interested parties. In the case of a difference of opinion, the compensation shall be determined by the National Seed Commission, whose decision shall be appealable before the federal courts. The negotiation of the agreement regarding compensation may under no circumstances whatsoever delay the availability of the cultivar, which shall immediately follow the declaration of the National Executive Power; in case of opposition, the owner shall be liable in accordance with this Law.

29. — The declaration of "restricted public use" of a cultivar shall be effective for a period not exceeding two years. Extension for a further period of two years may be declared only by a new, reasoned decision of the National Executive Power.

30. — The title of ownership of a cultivar shall lapse in the following cases:

(a) renunciation by the owner of his rights, in which case the cultivar shall pass into the public domain;

(b) where the title is shown to have been obtained by fraud on third parties, in which case the right shall be transferred to its legitimate owner if he can be determined; otherwise, it shall pass into the public domain;

(c) termination of the legal period of ownership, in which case the cultivar shall, from such moment, pass into the public domain;

(d) failure by the owner to provide a live sample of the cultivar, having the same characteristics as the original, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;

(e) non-payment of the annual fee to the National Register of Ownership of Cultivars within six months from a duly substantiated demand for payment, in which case the cultivar shall then pass into the public domain.

CHAPTER VI

Fees and Subsidies

31. — The National Executive Power, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and with the advice of the National Seed Commission, shall establish fees under the following headings:

(a) recordation, annual renewal and certification in the National Register of Ownership of Cultivars;

(b) recordation and annual renewal in the National Register of Seed Marketing and Control;

(c) supply of official labels for "controlled" seed;

(d) seed analysis and cultivar tests;

(e) services requested;

(f) recordation of laboratories and other auxiliary services.

32. — The Executive Power may, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and with the advice of the National Seed Commission, grant, under the conditions determined by the regulations, subsidies, special promotional credits and tax exemptions in favor of cooperatives, official agencies, persons and enterprises with domestic capital that are dedicated to the work of phyto-genetic creation. The funds for these expenses shall be debited to the "Seed Law" special account established under Section 34.

33. — The Executive Power may, on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and with the advice of the National Seed Commission, grant prizes, as an incentive, to phyto-genetic technicians who, through their work in the different official agencies, contribute new cultivars having outstanding qualities and being of significant benefit to the national economy. The funds required for this purpose shall be debited to the "Seeds Law" special account.

34. — A special account, called "Seeds Law," is hereby established, under the administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, to which shall be credited the funds obtained from fees, fines, donations and other income and

sums to be determined in the general budget of the Nation, and to which shall be debited the expenses and investments necessary to maintain the services, subsidies and prizes referred to in this Law. The remainder of the funds not used during a financial year shall be transferred to the following financial year.

CHAPTER VII

Penalties

35. — Anyone who displays or delivers, under any heading, seed not identified in the manner established by Section 9 and its regulating provisions or who makes a false statement in the specifications on the container label, shall receive a reprimand in the case of a simple error or omission and, in other cases, a fine of 100 to 100,000 pesos accompanied by the confiscation of the merchandise if it cannot be put into proper condition for its marketing as seed.

In this case, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may authorize the owner to sell the confiscated goods for consumption or destruction, as determined by the regulations.

36. — Anyone who distributes as seed cultivars which have not been registered in the National Register of Cultivars, shall be liable to confiscation of the merchandise and a fine of 1,000 to 60,000 pesos. The fine shall be determined by reference to the offender's background and to the economic importance of the seed.

37. — Anyone who identifies or sells, with or without correct identifications, seed of cultivars, where the multiplication and marketing has not been authorized by the owner of the cultivar, shall be liable to a fine of 2,000 to 100,000 pesos.

38. — Anyone who disobeys decisions issued under Section 15 shall be liable to a fine of 2,000 to 100,000 pesos and to confiscation of the merchandise concerned.

39. — Anyone who provides information or makes advertisements which, in any manner, are or may be misleading with regard to the qualities or condition of a seed, or withholds or misrepresents information which he is obliged to give under this Law, shall receive a reprimand or a fine of 1,000 to 60,000 pesos.

40. — In addition to the penalties provided for in Sections 35 to 39, and 42, persons specified in Section 13 may have their recordation in the National Register of Seed Marketing and Control temporarily or definitively suspended, and shall thus be precluded from exercising any activity governed by this Law during the period of the suspension, where they may be infringing this Law and its regulations as importers, exporters, seed growers, seed processors, analysts, identifiers or sellers.

41. — Persons or entities obliged under Section 13 to register themselves in the National Register of Seed Marketing and Control who fail to do so shall be reprimanded and required to correct this situation within 15 days from their receipt of the relevant notification. In the case of non-compliance, a fine of 1,000 pesos shall be imposed. In the case of a further offense the fine shall be a maximum of 60,000 pesos.

42. — If the use made of the official labels purchased for "controlled" seed is not justified within the periods established by the regulations, a fine of twice the value determined for each label shall be imposed by virtue of the provisions of Section 31, paragraph (d).

43. — The seller shall be under an obligation to reimburse to the buyer the price of seed that has been proven to constitute an infringement, plus freight. The buyer shall be obliged to return the seed he has not sown, together with the respective containers, the resulting expenses being payable by the seller.

44. — The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may periodically publish the results of its inspections and samplings. Furthermore, it may publish in two newspapers, one of which — at least — shall be a newspaper of the locality where the offender resides, the decisions imposing penalties which have not been the subject of appeal.

45. — Officials acting under this Law may carry out an inspection, take samples and effect analyses and tests of seeds stored, transported, sold or offered or displayed for sale, at any time or place.

Such officials shall have access to any premises where seeds are held and may request and examine any documents relative thereto. They may hold up and intercept the sale and transport of any seed lot *prima facie* infringing the law, for a period of not more than 30 days. To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may request the effective cooperation of other official agencies, as well as the services of the police, in all cases where it deems fit.

46. — The penalties for infringements of this Law and of its regulations shall be imposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, following a decision of the National Seed Commission. The parties that have been penalized may have recourse to appeal for reconsideration by the Ministry, within ten working days following notification of the penalty.

47. — The offender may appeal to the federal courts against an adverse decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, after paying the fine in question within 30 days following notification of the decision.

48. — The application of the penalties referred to in this Chapter shall not preclude such penalties as may be applicable in the case of infringement of other legal provisions.

Transitory Provisions

49. — The title holders of cultivars provisionally recorded under Law No. 12 253, may, when this Law comes into force, apply for ownership of the said cultivars in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V.

50. — Sections 22 to 27 — Chapter Promotion of Genetics — of Law No. 12 253 are hereby repealed as well as any other provision contrary to this Law.

51. — Chapters I and II shall come into force on the day that this Law is promulgated; the other chapters, and Sections 49 and 50, shall come into force six months after the promulgation of this Law. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock may postpone for up to 18 months the application of Section 9 in the case of any seeds where it deems fit.

52. — [Publication etc.]

ITALY

Decrees concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at Exhibitions

(of May and June 1973) *

Sole Section

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

* Official communications from the Italian Administration.

Salone mercato internazionale dell'abbigliamento SAMIA e di modaselezione (Turin, September 7 to 10, 1973);

V° Salone internazionale delle attività zootecniche EURO-CARNE (Verona, October 4 to 8, 1973);

XVII° SINCAS — Salone internazionale campeggio sport and XIII° Salone internazionale rimorchio campeggio (Busto Arsizio (Varese), October 14 to 22, 1973);

III° Salone internazionale del veicolo industriale (Turin, November 3 to 11, 1973);

SIMEI — Salone internazionale macchine per l'enologia e l'imbottigliamento (Milan, November 10 to 18, 1973);

EIMA — Esposizione internazionale delle industrie di macchine per l'agricoltura (Bologna, November 14 to 18, 1973)

shall enjoy the temporary protection established by the decrees mentioned in the preamble¹.

¹ Royal Decrees No. 1127 of June 29, 1939, No. 1411 of August 25, 1940, No. 929 of June 21, 1942 and Law No. 514 of July 1, 1959. (See *La Propriété industrielle*, 1939, p. 124; 1940, pp. 84 and 196; 1942, p. 168; 1960, p. 23.)

GENERAL STUDIES


The Infringement of Supranational Patent Rights in a Future Europe

By Romuald SINGER *










LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS



Letter from Argentina

By Ernesto D. ARACAMA ZORRAQUIN *



NEWS FROM PATENT OFFICES

JAPAN

Report on the Activities of the Patent Office

Revision of Industrial Property Legislation

A partial revision of the Patent Law and the other industrial property legislation was promulgated on May 22, 1970 with effect from January 1, 1971. The amendments in the field of patents and utility models include the following:

1. *Laying-Open of Unexamined Applications*

As the prolonged examination of applications delays the publication of inventions and thus frustrates the proper functioning of the patent system, the amended laws provide for the laying-open of applications one and a half years after the filing date, regardless of the stage of examination reached.

2. *Requests for Examination*

An application for a patent or a utility model will not give rise to exclusive rights unless it has undergone the process of examination. Examination is now carried out only at the request of the applicant or a third party. Such a request must be made within seven years from the filing date in the case of patents and four years from the filing

date in the case of utility models. Where no request is made, the application will not be examined but will retain its priority in accordance with its filing date. At the end of the seven or four-year period, however, such an application will be deemed withdrawn.

3. *Initial Reexamination by Original Examiner in Trial Cases*

Most demands for a trial in the Patent Office are directed against the rejection of an application; in such cases, the demandant attempts to restore the situation by filing an amendment of the part of the application which gave ground for rejection. There is a strong probability that the examiner who made the original decision of rejection will be more familiar with the content of the application and will be able to proceed more rapidly in reexamining it. With a view to alleviating the burden on trial examiners, the task of reexamining a rejected application is now therefore assigned to the original examiner.

4. *Provisional Protection after Publication of Examined Applications*

An applicant may now take proceedings for an injunction, damages or restitution of unjust enrichment as from the date of the publication (after examination) of his application.

5. Extension of the Scope of Prior Art

The whole contents of the specification at the time the application is laid open for public inspection (before the examination) are now recognized as prior art.

* * *

It should be noted that all these changes only affect applications filed after January 1, 1971 (the date of entry into force of the amended laws).

Number of Applications
(the figures in parentheses relate to foreign applications)

Year	Patents	Utility Models	Designs	Trademarks	Total
1967	85,364 (23,643)	111,060 (1,906)	37,970 (608)	82,348 (4,845)	316,742 (31,002)
1968	96,710 (25,596)	114,785 (2,033)	39,380 (760)	94,243 (6,423)	345,118 (34,812)
1969	105,586 (28,454)	124,170 (2,463)	42,223 (951)	115,811 (6,848)	387,790 (38,716)
1970	130,831 (30,309)	142,066 (2,369)	46,860 (967)	139,414 (8,991)	459,171 (42,636)
1971	105,785 (27,360)	122,843 (1,942)	48,446 (898)	142,518 (9,632)	419,592 (39,832)

As can be seen from these figures, the number of applications for patents, utility models, designs and trademarks reached about 459,000 in 1970 (a rise of 18.4% over the previous year). This tendency for applications to rise was perhaps mainly due to the rapid expansion of the Japanese economy and to the more active development of new technology in view of the possible liberalization of capital in Japan, as well as to fiercer competition in industry.

Furthermore, in expectation of the liberalization of capital, many overseas enterprises seemed to have recognized the importance of Japan as a market for their products, since a considerable number of applications were filed by foreign enterprises during 1970 (9.3% of the total number of industrial property applications and 23.2% of the total number of patent applications).

Another factor to be taken into account when the 1970 figures are considered appears from the monthly statistics. The number of patent applications during December 1970 was abnormally higher than the figure for other years. This was probably due to a rush of applications under the former law before the revised Patent Law came into force on January 1, 1971.

This rush of applications at the end of 1970 would also partly account for the appreciable decrease in patent and utility model applications during 1971 (105,785 patent applications, i.e. a drop of 19.14% as compared with 1970;

122,843 utility model applications, i.e. a drop of 13.53% as compared with 1970). However, the decrease in 1971 could be said to be a temporary phenomenon, and the trend for applications to increase does not seem to have diminished.

The State of Examination

	Year	Applications	Requests for Examination	Applications Processed	Applications Pending
Patents	1967	85,364	-	56,288	273,272
	1968	96,710	-	65,711	304,271
	1969	105,586	-	65,737	344,120
	1970	130,831	-	69,871	405,080
	1971	105,785	28,621	80,493	353,208
Utility Models	1967	111,060	-	67,566	332,448
	1968	114,785	-	74,117	373,116
	1969	124,780	-	94,696	402,590
	1970	142,066	-	81,661	462,995
	1971	122,843	38,830	94,124	407,701
Designs	1967	37,970	-	30,595	83,438
	1968	39,380	-	35,074	87,744
	1969	42,223	-	36,201	93,766
	1970	46,860	-	36,016	104,610
	1971	48,446	-	43,171	109,885
Trademarks	1967	82,348	-	62,195	144,975
	1968	94,243	-	62,780	176,438
	1969	115,811	-	72,286	219,963
	1970	139,411	-	90,068	269,309
	1971	142,518	-	102,948	308,879
Total	1967	316,742	-	216,644	834,133
	1968	345,118	-	237,682	941,569
	1969	387,790	-	268,920	1,060,439
	1970	459,171	-	277,616	1,241,994
	1971	419,592	-	320,736	1,179,673

One salient feature of this table on the state of examination of industrial property applications is the 1971 figure for applications processed. It can be seen that from 1968 to 1970 the number of applications dealt with increased each year by an average of a little more than 9%, whereas the increase for 1971 as compared with the previous year was about 15.5%.

International Cooperation

It has been the trend in recent years for patent systems of the world to progress toward internationalization, and Japan is willing to contribute its share in that movement. In June 1970 Japan signed the Patent Cooperation Treaty and we have taken part in the work of all the PCT Interim Committees. In September 1971 Japan signed the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. Furthermore, in relation to the study on the mechanization of the examination of patent applications, we have been participating in the activities of ICIREPAT. We have also been studying problems related to our domestic trademark legislation and the examination system in our Office, and we sent delegates to the Diplomatic Conference on the Trademark Registration Treaty.

NETHERLANDS

Activities of the Octrooiraad in 1972

Deferred Examination

Since January 1, 1964, the patent grant procedure in the Netherlands takes place at the request of the applicant instead of ex officio and has two phases: the novelty search and the actual examination procedure leading to the grant or refusal of a patent. Both phases must be initiated successively by special requests (request for novelty search and request for examination), which the applicant may file within seven years from the filing of his application. This is why the system is also called the deferred examination procedure.

In 1972 the seven-year period for applications filed during 1965 came to an end. The situation with respect to requests for novelty search at the end of 1972 was the following: of the applications filed before 1964¹, 64.5 % were the subject of a request; of the applications filed in 1964, 64.1 % were the subject of a request, and of those filed in 1965, 62 % were the subject of a request. The remainder of the applications either lapsed or were withdrawn without a novelty search. Thus, a slight fall in the requests for novelty search can be seen.

The situation with regard to requests for examination at the end of 1972 was the following (in percentages of the applications filed):

<i>For applications filed:</i>	Before 1964 ²	In 1964	In 1965
<i>Percentage of requests</i>	45.5 %	40.3 %	31.5 %
<i>Applications lapsed or withdrawn without examination</i>	18.9 %	20.5 %	18.8 %
<i>Applications "floating"³</i>	0.1 %	3.3 %	11.7 %

<i>Applications already lapsed or withdrawn without novelty search (see above)</i>	35.5 %	35.9 %	38.0 %
--	--------	--------	--------

From these figures it can be concluded that, as is the case with the requests for novelty search, the percentage of requests for examination has a slight tendency to fall, if consideration is given to the percentages of "floating" applications, which can still lead to further requests for examination.

The following tables give a breakdown of the requests made in 1972 according to the years in which the corresponding applications were filed. Thus, Column B shows the number of applications filed during a given year (Column A) which were the subject of a request in 1972; Column C shows the percentage of such requests in relation to the total number of applications filed during the year concerned:

Requests for Novelty Search in 1972

A. Application year	B. Number of requests	C. Percentage of applications filed during year
1965	2,148	12.5 %
1966	984	5.4 %
1967	439	2.4 %
1968	443	2.4 %
1969	531	2.7 %
1970	640	3.5 %
1971	1,130	6.3 %
1972	4,622	25.9 %
Total: 10,937		

Requests for Examination in 1972

A. Application year	B. Number of requests	C. Percentage of applications filed during year
Before 1964	182	
1964	1,009	6.5 %
1965	1,917	11.1 %
1966	477	2.6 %
1967	416	2.3 %
1968	598	3.1 %
1969	786	4.0 %
1970	1,101	5.8 %
1971	849	4.7 %
1972	62	0.4 %
Total: 7,397		

Although, as has been seen, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of requests in 1972, the number of such requests was in fact larger than in 1971 (10,937 requests for novelty search as opposed to 10,023, and 7,397 requests for examination as opposed to 6,176). The figures for 1972 were influenced to a large extent by the considerable increase in fees for both forms of request which took effect on July 1, 1972. A large number of applicants filed requests before that date.

Finally, it should be noted that while there was an increase in the number of requests, there was a decrease in the number of applications filed in 1972 (17,872 as opposed to 18,225 in 1971).

Cooperation with the IIB

In 1972, its 60th anniversary year, the *Octrooiraad* (the Netherlands Patent Office) moved into the new building in Patentlaan, Rijswijk, that has been built for the International Patent Institute (IIB) and houses both the *Octrooiraad* and the IIB. That the former premises had to be left was not really due to a lack of accommodation but to the *Octrooiraad's* cooperation with the IIB, which has increased to such an extent that the need was felt by both Offices, which make use of the same documentation, for considerably greater housing possibilities.

¹ Under transitional provisions, applications on which no action had been taken at the time of entry into force of the new Act became subject to the amended grant procedure.

² See footnote 1 above.

³ In specified cases, the seven-year period is extended (see *Industrial Property*, 1972, p. 369).

The *Octrooiraad* has been closely cooperating with the IIB since the Institute came into operation on June 10, 1949. In its early days, an initial team of examiners in the IIB was trained through the processing of Netherlands applications and the engineers in the IIB were in part-time service with the *Octrooiraad*. In those days the great majority of the searches performed by the IIB were for the *Octrooiraad*. Through the years the *Octrooiraad* continued to make use of the IIB's services and after 1969 the number of Netherlands patent applications sent to the Institute for a novelty search increased from approximately 2,500 in the years preceding 1969 to roughly 8,800 in 1972. The total number of novelty searches performed by the IIB also increased, from about 12,000 in 1968 to over 29,000 in 1972; of these, more than 4,700 and 23,000 respectively were done on behalf of national patent authorities.

As mentioned earlier, the IIB makes use of the technical documentation built up by the *Octrooiraad* (this was one of the reasons why the Institute was established in The Hague). For this purpose, the costs of maintaining the documentation are shared by the two Offices. In 1972, the IIB bore 60 % of these costs, but performed approximately 29,000 novelty searches as opposed to the 3,500 searches carried out by the *Octrooiraad*. It was therefore agreed that the IIB would considerably increase its financial contribution to the maintenance of the documentation in the coming years.

How important this will be for the *Octrooiraad* may be seen from the fact that the costs of maintaining the technical documentation came to a total of about 8,000,000 florins in 1972. These costs are mainly attributable to the time that engineers spend on the classification of incoming patent specifications and other literature relevant to the 35,000 technical groups and on the reclassification of revised classes. The costs also include the time of administrative staff and the purchase of such items as books, periodicals and photocopies. If the entire cost had to be borne by the *Octrooiraad* itself and compensation had to be sought for the novelty searches with respect to Netherlands patent applications, the fee for a request for novelty search would have to include 700 florins (having regard to the 11,600 requests filed in 1972) solely for the maintenance of the apparatus needed for the execution of the novelty search. All this shows that a national Patent Office of a relatively modest size is faced with an insurmountable problem if it wishes to maintain a useful documentation apparatus for a good patent grant procedure, including the updating of this documentation with the considerable

annual increase of technical literature. It also shows how far this problem can be avoided merely by diluting the costs through the centralization of the novelty search with an international organization.

Administrative Matters

There is little to report concerning the administration of the Office during 1972. There were few changes in personnel, except for a small decrease in the clerical staff, due to the fact that the IIB is gradually taking over the *Octrooiraad*'s technical documentation. The *Octrooiraad* no longer attracts new staff for keeping the technical documentation up to date. At the end of 1972, the number of personnel was 388 (as opposed to 406 at the end of 1971). There were 67 outside collaborators.

International Activities

The activities in 1972 relating to the European Patent Convention and the draft Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market took up a large part of the time of some officials of the *Octrooiraad*, including the President, and of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. During that year, several officials of the *Octrooiraad* attended many international meetings organized by WIPO or under its auspices. A large number of those meetings concerned the International Patent Classification and ICIREPAT and some of them related to the elaboration of the Administrative Instructions under the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the preparation of the Trademark Registration Treaty and the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces. The meetings of the Administrative Councils of the IIB and the Benelux Trademark Office were attended regularly.

The President of the *Octrooiraad*, Mr. J. B. van Benthem, attended the AIPPI Congress in Mexico City in November 1972; prior to this meeting he gave a lecture to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on the developments concerning the European system for the grant of patents.

In order to establish a Netherlands standpoint at the international meetings, the four interested circles in the country were consulted beforehand. The group of representatives of the interested circles was also consulted on a draft for the amendment of the Netherlands Patent Act, the preparation of which was completed in 1972.

This commentary is primarily addressed to those who are interested in the practical working of the trademark system and in the Patent Office and Patent Court procedure. The Trademark Law and its application in practice are therefore the subject of an exhaustive analysis, which takes account of the court decisions published up to October 1, 1973. The notes and references and the index in this work are extremely detailed, enabling a particular judicial decision, for instance, to be found without difficulty. It is therefore an extremely useful and up-to-date work.

G. R. W.

January 7 to 11, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Bureau of the Joint ad hoc Committee

January 15 to 18, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Joint ad hoc Committee

February 6 to 8, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

February 11 to 15, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II of the Joint ad hoc Committee

March 4 to 8, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I of the Joint ad hoc Committee

March 18 to 22, 1974 (Geneva) — WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property — Permanent Committee

March 25 to 29, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III of the Joint ad hoc Committee

April 22 to 26, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Shared Systems (TCSS)

April 23 to 26, 1974 (Geneva) — Inventions Relating to Microorganisms — Committee of Experts

April 29 to May 3, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

May 6 to 21, 1974 (Brussels) — Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite — Diplomatic Conference (jointly organized with Unesco)

May 13 to 17, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee

June 10 to 14, 1974 (Geneva) — Nice Classification — Committee of Experts

June 17 to 20, 1974 (Geneva) — Protection of Computer Programs — Advisory Group

June 17 to 21, 1974 (Geneva) — Madrid Union — Assembly and Committee of Directors (Extraordinary Session)

June 25 to July 1, 1974 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee (Extraordinary Session)

June 26 to 28, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

July 1 to 5, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II of the Joint ad hoc Committee

July 8 to 10, 1974 (Geneva) — Industrial Property Statistics — Working Group

September 2 to 6, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V of the Joint ad hoc Committee

September 9 to 13, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III of the Joint ad hoc Committee

September 9 to 13, 1974 (Geneva) — PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions — Working Group on Forms

September 18 to 20, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

September 24 to October 1, 1974 (Geneva) — Session of certain Administrative Bodies of WIPO and of certain Unions administered by WIPO

September 30 to October 4, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I of the Joint ad hoc Committee

October 2 to 4, 1974 (Geneva) — Scientific Discoveries — Working Group

October 7 to 11, 1974 (Moscow) — Symposium on the Role of Patent Information in Research and Development
Participation open to all interested persons subject to a registration fee — *Note:* Meeting organized in cooperation with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

October 21 to 25, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Shared Systems (TCSS)

October 28 to November 1, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

November 4 to 8, 1974 (Geneva) — International Protection of Appellations of Origin — Committee of Experts

November 4 to 8, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV of the Joint ad hoc Committee

November 12 to 19, 1974 (Geneva) — PCT Interim Committees — Annual Sessions

December 9 to 13, 1974 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Bureau of the Joint ad hoc Committee

December 16 to 18, 1974 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

September 23 to 30, 1975 (Geneva) — Sessions of the Administrative Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO

UPOV Meetings

March 12 and 13, 1974 (Geneva) — Technical Steering Committee

April 2 to 4, 1974 (Geneva) — Consultative Working Committee

October 21 to 25, 1974 (Geneva) — Council

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

January 18, 1974 (Paris) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Executive Committee and General Assembly

February 24 to March 2, 1974 (Melbourne) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Executive Committee

March 18 to 20, 1974 (Rijswijk) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Board

May 6 to 30, 1974 (Luxembourg) — Conference of the Member States of the European Communities concerning the Convention on the European Patent for the Common Market

November 11 to 15, 1974 (Santiago) — Inter-American Association of Industrial Property — Congress

May 3 to 10, 1975 (San Francisco) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

ANNOUNCEMENT OF VACANCY

Competition No. 225

Counsellor
(or "Assistant"*)

Office of the Director General

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

Principal duties:

The incumbent will, under the supervision of the Director of the Office of the Director General, assist the Director General and the said Director by performing in particular the following tasks:

- (a) contacts with the various services of WIPO, particularly as regards the control of progress on various assignments and liaison among such services on questions requiring coordinated activity;
- (b) collaboration in the preparation of WIPO meetings;
- (c) representing WIPO in international meetings; contacts with representatives of Member States and other visitors.

Qualifications:

- (a) University degree in Social Sciences (law, economics, political sciences, business and public administration, etc.) or equivalent qualifications.

* Title applicable if appointment at P. 3 level.

- (b) Experience in the diplomatic service or international organizations.

- (c) Excellent knowledge of English or French; knowledge of the other is desirable; knowledge of other languages would be an advantage.

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:

Less than 50 years of age at date of appointment.

Date of entry on duty:

As mutually agreed.

Applications:

Application forms and full information regarding the conditions of employment may be obtained from the Director of the Administrative Division, WIPO, 32, chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Please refer to the number of the Competition and enclose a brief curriculum vitae.

Closing date: March 15, 1974.

Industrial Property — La Propriété industrielle

Monthly Review of the WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)
and the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), Geneva

*Revue mensuelle de L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE (OMPI)
et des Bureaux internationaux réunis pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle (BIRPI), Genève*

12th Year / June 1973, Annex to No. 6

89^e année / Juin 1973, Annexe au N° 6

Supplement to the Annex published
in the December 1972 issue

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

Supplément à l'Annexe publiée dans
le numéro de décembre 1972

STATISTIQUES DE PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE
POUR L'ANNÉE 1971

CORRIGENDUM

PATENTS / BREVETS ARGENTINA / ARGENTINE

An error occurred in footnote 1 chart 1b (page 4) published in the Annex to the December 1972 issue of this review: that footnote must be corrected as follows: "Period: July 1, to December 31, 1971 for figures relating to applications and to the total number of applications".

Une erreur s'est glissée dans la note 1, tableau 1b (page 4) publié dans l'Annexe au numéro de décembre 1972 de cette revue: cette note doit être corrigée comme suit: « Période: 1^{er} juillet au 31 décembre 1971 en ce qui concerne les chiffres relatifs aux demandes et au total de ces demandes ».

TRADEMARKS / MARQUES BENELUX / BENELUX

An error occurred in the column "Total" (of applications for registrations — page 20, Chart 1a): the correct figure should read 7 700 (and not 77 000) for new applications (see footnote 3).

Une erreur s'est glissée dans la colonne « Total » (des demandes d'enregistrements — page 20, tableau 1a): le nombre correct est 7 700 (et non pas 77 000) pour les nouveaux dépôts (voir note 3).

COSTA RICA / COSTA RICA

(a) In 1971, the number of registrations granted to nationals and/or residents was 483 (and not 438 as published) this gives a total of registrations for 1971 as 1366 (and not 1321) (see page 20).

(b) The number of new registrations effected in 1971 being 1366 (and not 1321), the total number of registrations in force at the end of 1971 is therefore 35 556 (and not 35 511) (see page 28).

a) En 1971, le nombre d'enregistrements accordés à des nationaux et/ou résidents était de 483 (et non pas 438, comme cela avait été publié); ceci donne un total de 1366 enregistrements accordés en 1971 (et non pas 1321) (voir page 20).

b) Le nombre des enregistrements nouveaux effectués en 1971 était de 1366 (et non pas 1321): le nombre total des enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1971 est donc de 35 556 (et non pas 35 511) (voir page 28).

ADDENDUM

PATENTS
Chart 1a

PATENTS / BREVETS

BREVETS
Tableau 1a

Patent Applications Filed and Patents Granted During 1971; Patents in Force at the End of 1971
Demandes et délivrances de brevets au cours de 1971; brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1971

Countries Pays	Applications for patents filed by Demandes de brevets déposées par des			Grants of patents to Brevets délivrés à des			Patents in force at the end of 1971 ** Brevets en vigueur à la fin de 1971 **
	Nationals and/or residents Nationaux et/ou résidents	Foreigners and/or non- residents * Etrangers et/ou non-résidents *	Total Total	Nationals and/or residents Nationaux et/ou résidents	Foreigners and/or non- residents * Etrangers et/ou non-résidents *	Total Total	
Indonesia/Indonésie	8	325 (273)	333	—	—	—	4418
Laos/Laos	—	8	8	—	8	8	
Nigeria/Nigéria	4	387	391	3	270	273	
Zaire/Zaire	1	131	132	1	131	132	

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

** See Chart II for additional information as to some countries.

* Les chiffres entre parenthèses dans la colonne *Etrangers et/ou non-résidents* indiquent le nombre de fois où le droit de priorité prévu à l'article 4 de la Convention de Paris a été revendiqué.

** Voir Tableau II pour des renseignements supplémentaires pour certains pays.

PATENTS
Chart IbPatent Applications Filed by and Patents Granted to Foreigners and/or Non-Residents
During 1971, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Bahamas Bahamas	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	German Dem. Rep. Rép. dém. allemande	Germany (Fed. Rep. of) Allemagne (Rép. féd. d')	Hong Kong Hong-Kong	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie
Indonesia		7	1		7	1		26			3		17		19	1		4			11
Laos													1								
Nigeria					3			1					42		37		2				4
Zaire	—	1	1	—	11	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	5	1	13	—	—	—	1	—	3

Demandes de brevets déposées par des étrangers et/ou non-résidents et brevets délivrés
à des étrangers et/ou non-résidents, en 1971, répartis selon leur pays d'origineBREVETS
Tableau Ib

Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Romania Roumanie	Singapore Singapour	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Soviet Union Union soviétique	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	United States of America Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Others ** Autres **	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
33	4	1		8	2	4			1			2		1		15	26	127	4	325	Indonésie
																1	1	5		8	Laos
4				9			1									66	97	119	2	387	Nigéria
3				6												49	60	91	1	270	
—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	24	16	25	3	131	Zaïre
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16	25	—	131	

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

* Figures relating to nationals and/or residents are recorded in Chart Ia.

Remarque générale: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en caractères gras s'appliquent aux délivrances de brevets.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux et/ou résidents sont indiqués dans le Tableau Ia.

** DETAIL — Indonesia: Malaysia 1/—; Others 3/—, — Nigeria: Greece 1/1; Others 1/—, — Zaire: Greece 1/1; OAMPI 1/1; Zambia 1/1.

ZAÏRE : (tableau II)

a) Brevets maintenus en vigueur au cours de 1971, par le paiement de taxes de renouvellement : 131 pour la première année et 4286 pour la vingtième année (estimation).

b) Brevets maintenus en vigueur au cours de 1971 sans paiement de taxes : 1.

c) Total des brevets maintenus en vigueur au cours de 1971 : 4418 (estimation).

BREVETS
Tableau III

Countries	↓	Classes
		↓
Zaire/Zaire		Pays
10	1	A. Human Necessities. 1. Agriculture <i>A. Nécessités de la vie courante. 1. Activités rurales</i>
2	2	2. Foodstuffs and Tobacco <i>2. Alimentation et tabac</i>
1	3	3. Personal and Domestic Articles <i>3. Objets personnels et ménagers</i>
5	4	4. Health and Amusement <i>4. Santé, sauvegarde et amusements</i>
14	5	B. Performing Operations. 5. Separating and Mixing <i>B. Techniques industrielles diverses, transport. 5. Séparation et mélange.</i>
6	6	6. Shaping <i>6. Façonnage</i>
—	7	7. Printing <i>7. Imprimerie, Librairie, Décoration</i>
5	8	8. Transporting <i>8. Transport et Manutention</i>
36	9	C. Chemistry and Metallurgy. 9. Chemistry <i>C. Chimie et Métallurgie. 9. Chimie</i>
25	10	10. Metallurgy <i>10. Métallurgie</i>
5	11	D. Textiles and Paper. 11. Textiles and Flexible materials not otherwise provided for <i>D. Textiles et papiers. 11. Textiles et matériaux flexibles non prévus ailleurs</i>
1	12	12. Paper <i>12. Papier</i>
6	13	E. Fixed Constructions. 13. Building <i>E. Constructions fixes. 13. Travaux publics et bâtiment</i>
5	14	14. Mining <i>14. Exploitation minière</i>
1	15	F. Mechanical Engineering, Lighting, Heating, Weapons, Blasting. 15. Engines and Pumps <i>F. Mécan., éclair., chaud., armement et sautage. 15. Mach. motrices, moteurs et pompes</i>
4	16	16. Engineering in General <i>16. Technologie en général</i>
2	17	17. Lighting and Heating <i>17. Éclairage et chauffage</i>
1	18	18. Weapons and Blasting <i>18. Armement, sautage</i>
—	19	G. Physics. 19. Instruments <i>G. Physique. 19. Instruments</i>
1	20	20. Nuclear <i>20. Science nucléaire</i>
2	21	H. Electricity. 21. Electricity <i>H. Électricité. 21. Électricité</i>
		Unclassified <i>Non classés</i>
		Plants <i>Plantes</i>
132		Total <i>Total</i>

TRADEMARKS
Chart Ia

TRADEMARKS / MARQUES

MARQUES
Tableau IaApplications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1971
Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1971

Countries Pays	Applications for registration filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des</i>			Registrations granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés à des</i>		
	Nationals and/or residents <i>Nationaux et/ou résidents</i>	Foreigners and/or non-residents <i>Etrangers et/ou non-résidents</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals and/or residents <i>Nationaux et/ou résidents</i>	Foreigners and/or non-residents <i>Etrangers et/ou non-résidents</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Indonesia/Indonésie	4276	1668	5944	1296	827	2123
Italy/Italie				5474 ¹	1226 ¹	6700 ¹
Nigeria/Nigéria			1163			736
Laos/Laos	40	406	446	40	406	446
Zaire/Zaire	17	404	421	17	404	421

¹ Correction of total on page 20 of the 1971 statistics.¹ Correction du total figurant à la page 20 des statistiques publiées en 1971.

TRADEMARKS
Chart IbApplications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners and/or Non-Residents
During 1971, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Bahamas Bahamas	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	German Dem. Rep. Rép. dém. allemande	Germany (Fed. Rep. of) Allemagne (Rép. féd. d')	Hong Kong Hong-Kong	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie
Indonesia	—	73 26	12 1	— 1	8 3	1 —	—	24 4	1 —	6 1	15 6	—	64 40	—	171 99	31 28	—	5 —	4 7	—	22 18
Italy	6 —	6 —	2 —	—	5 —	1 —	—	18 —	1 —	—	17 —	3 —	33 —	6 —	77 —	—	—	—	1 —	3 —	*
Laos	—	1 1	—	—	1 1	—	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	56 56	—	27 27	1 1	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	3 3	1 1	—	2 2	20 20	—	—	21 21	—	—	1 1	1 1	46 46	1 1	30 30	1 1	—	—	1 1	—	12 12

Demandes déposées par des étrangers et/ou non-résidents et enregistrements accordés
à des étrangers et/ou non-résidents, au cours de 1971, répartis selon leur pays d'origineMARQUES
Tableau Ib

	Japan Japan	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Romania Roumanie	Singapore Singapour	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Soviet Union Union soviétique	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	United States of America Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Others ** Autres **	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
	259 151	18 24	—	—	90 41	2 —	— 2	—	—	—	1 —	157 40	4 —	—	6 5	11 —	96 37	149 82	396 205	42 6	1668 827	Indonésie
	— 63	— 2	— 1	— 3	— 12	—	— 7	— 2	— 1	—	—	—	— 3	— 1	— 2	— 46	— 53	— 311	— 532	— 8	— 1226	Italie
	45 45	—	—	—	9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	27 27	95 95	123 123	17 17	406 406	Laos
	16 16	18 18	1 1	—	10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3	—	2 2	6 6	37 37	70 70	96 96	5 5	404 404	Zaire

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

* Figures relating to nationals and/or residents are recorded in Chart Ia.

Remarque générale: Les chiffres en caractères ordinaires s'appliquent aux demandes, tandis que les chiffres en caractères gras s'appliquent aux enregistrements accordés.

* Les chiffres concernant les nationaux et/ou résidents sont indiqués dans le Tableau Ia.

** DETAIL -- Indonesia: Malaysia 24/3; Philippines 4/—; Thailand 7/—; Trinidad and Tobago —/1; Yugoslavia 1/—; Others 6/2. — Italy: Colombia —/1; Greece—/1; Peru —/1; San Marino —/3; Venezuela —/1; Others —/1. Laos: Republic of Viet-Nam

1/1; Thailand 16/16. — Zaire: Pakistan 2/2; Puerto Rico 1/1; Swaziland 1/1; Others 1/1.

TRADEMARKS
Chart III

Registrations Granted in 1971,
Broken Down According to the International Classification
*Enregistrements accordés au cours de 1971,
répartis selon la classification internationale*

MARQUES
Tableau III

Reporting Country Pays de délivrance	Class Classe 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Italy/Italie	458	100	579	88	1080	199	313	56	326	60	128	93	9	65	8	178	73	44	103	118	73	24	123
Zaire/Zaire	42	1	52	3	111	4	14	3	14	7	2	9	—	9	—	7	2	2	1	—	—	2	2

TRADEMARKS
Chart III (continued)

MARQUES
Tableau III (suite)

Reporting Country Pays de délivrance	Class Classe 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Total trademarks Total marques de produits	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	Total service marks Total marques de service
Italy/Italie	162	411	22	21	82	448	459	95	161	326	35	6520	49	24	13	2	15	2	26	49	180
Zaire/Zaire	1	4	—	—	—	22	21	1	11	16	58	421									

General Remark : A trademark registration may relate to several classes, depending on the legislative provisions of the country in question.

Remarque générale : Selon les pays, une marque peut être enregistrée dans plusieurs classes simultanément.

DESIGNS
Chart Ia

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

DESSINS ET MODÈLES INDUSTRIELS

DESSINS
ET MODÈLES
Tableau Ia

Applications Filed and Registrations Granted During 1971
Demandes déposées et enregistrements accordés au cours de 1971

Countries Pays	Applications for registration of industrial designs filed by <i>Demandes d'enregistrements déposées par des</i>			Registrations of industrial designs granted to <i>Enregistrements accordés à des</i>		
	Nationals and/or residents <i>Nationaux et/ou résidents</i>	Foreigners and/or non-residents <i>Etrangers et/ou non-résidents</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Nationals and/or residents <i>Nationaux et/ou résidents</i>	Foreigners and/or non-residents <i>Etrangers et/ou non-résidents</i>	Total <i>Total</i>
Nigeria/Nigéria	717	1586	2303	94	327	421
Zaire/Zaire	29	93	122	29	93	122

DESIGNS
Chart Ib

Applications Filed by and Registrations Granted to Foreigners and/or Non-Residents
During 1971, Broken Down According to the Country of Origin

Country of origin ↓ Reporting country ↓	Argentina Argentine	Australia Australie	Austria Autriche	Bahamas Bahamas	Belgium Belgique	Brazil Brésil	Bulgaria Bulgarie	Canada Canada	Cuba Cuba	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie	Denmark Danemark	Finland Finlande	France France	German Dem. Rep. Rép. dém. allemande	Germany (Fed. Rep. of) Allemagne (Rép. féd. d')	Hong Kong Hong-Kong	Hungary Hongrie	India Inde	Ireland Irlande	Israel Israël	Italy Italie
Nigeria															57 57						
Zaire					1 1								1 1								

Demandes déposées par des étrangers et/ou non-résidents et enregistrements accordés
à des étrangers et/ou non-résidents, au cours de 1971, répartis selon leur pays d'origine

DESSINS
ET MODÈLES
Tableau Ib

Japan Japon	Liechtenstein Liechtenstein	Luxembourg Luxembourg	Mexico Mexique	Netherlands Pays-Bas	New Zealand Nouvelle-Zélande	Norway Norvège	Panama Panama	Poland Pologne	Portugal Portugal	Romania Roumanie	Singapore Singapour	South Africa Afrique du Sud	Soviet Union Union soviétique	Spain Espagne	Sweden Suède	Switzerland Suisse	United Kingdom Royaume-Uni	United States of America Etats-Unis d'Amérique	Others Autres	Total Total	Total Total	Pays d'origine ← Pays de délivrance ↓
				408 81												352 —	769 189			1586 327		Nigeria
																90 90	1 1			93 93		Zaire

DESIGNS
Chart II

Registrations in Force at the End of 1971
Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1971

DESSINS
ET MODÈLES
Tableau II

Countries Pays	Industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1970 <i>Enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1970</i>	Minus industrial design registrations lapsed during 1971 <i>Moins les enregistrements tombés en déchéance en 1971</i>	Plus industrial design registrations effected in 1971 <i>Plus les enregistrements effectués en 1971</i>	Total industrial design registrations in force at the end of 1971 <i>Total des enregistrements en vigueur à la fin de 1971</i>
Nigeria/Nigéria	—	—	421	421
Zaire/Zaire	3391 ¹	—	122	3513 ¹

¹ Estimate.¹ Estimation.