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## World Intellectual Property Organization

### WIPO Conventions

#### Declaration of Continued Application

##### SURINAM

The Government of the Republic of Surinam deposited on November 16, 1976, a declaration that it considers that the Convention Establishing the World

Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, which has been applied to the territory of Surinam, continues to apply to the territory of the Republic of Surinam after the attainment of independence on November 25, 1975.

The Republic of Surinam is considered a party to the WIPO Convention as from November 25, 1975.

WIPO Notification No. 93, of November 23, 1976.

## International Unions

### Paris Convention

#### Declaration of Continued Application (Stockholm Act)

##### SURINAM

The Government of the Republic of Surinam deposited on November 16, 1976, a declaration that it considers that the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, which has been applied to the territory of Surinam, continues to apply to the territory of the Republic of Surinam after the attainment of independence on November 25, 1975.

Concurrently with depositing the said declaration, the Republic of Surinam indicated that it wished to belong to Class VII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Paris Union.

The Republic of Surinam is considered a party to the Paris Convention so revised as from November 25, 1975.

Paris Notification No. 86, of November 23, 1976.

### The Hague Agreement

#### Declaration of Continued Application, and Accessions

##### SURINAM

The Government of the Republic of Surinam deposited on November 16, 1976, the following declaration and instruments of accession:

- declaration that the Government of the Republic of Surinam considers that the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs of November 6, 1925, as revised at London on June 2, 1934, and supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco of November 18, 1961, which has been applied to the territory of Surinam, continues to apply to the territory of the Republic of Surinam after the attainment of independence on November 25, 1975,
- instrument of accession to the said Agreement as revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960,

- instrument of accession to the Complementary Act of Stockholm, of July 14, 1967, to the said Agreement,
- instrument of accession to the Protocol of Geneva, of August 29, 1975, to the said Agreement.

The Republic of Surinam is considered a party to the Hague Agreement so revised and supplemented as from November 25, 1975.

The Complementary Act of Stockholm to the Hague Agreement will enter into force with respect to the Republic of Surinam three months after the date of this notification, that is, on February 23, 1977.

The date of entry into force of the Act of the Hague Agreement revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960, or of the Protocol of Geneva, of August 29, 1975, to the said Agreement will be notified when, in accordance with Article 26(1) of the said Act or with Article 9(1) of the said Protocol, as the case may be, the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

The Hague Notification No. 9, of November 23, 1976.

## IPC Union

### Declaration of Continued Application

#### SURINAM

The Government of the Republic of Surinam deposited on November 16, 1976, a declaration that it considers that the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification of March 24, 1971, which has been applied to the territory of Surinam, continues to apply to the territory of the Republic of Surinam after the attainment of independence on November 25, 1975.

The Republic of Surinam is considered a party to the Strasbourg Agreement as from November 25, 1975.

Strasbourg Notification No. 29, of November 23, 1976.

## Administrative Bodies

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

#### Seventh Series of Meetings

(Geneva, September 27 to October 5, 1976)

#### Note \*

During the seventh series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Unions administered by WIPO, which took place in Geneva from September 27 to October 5, 1976, the following 19 bodies (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrative Bodies") held their sessions:

- WIPO General Assembly, fourth session (3rd ordinary)
- WIPO Conference, third session (3rd ordinary),
- WIPO Coordination Committee, tenth session (7th ordinary),
- Paris Union Assembly, third session (3rd ordinary),
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives, fifth session (3rd ordinary),
- Paris Union Executive Committee, twelfth session (12th ordinary),
- Berne Union Assembly, third session (3rd ordinary),
- Berne Union Conference of Representatives, third session (3rd ordinary),
- Berne Union Executive Committee, tenth session (7th ordinary),
- Madrid Union Assembly, seventh session (2nd ordinary),
- Madrid Union Committee of Directors, seventh session (2nd ordinary),
- Hague Union Assembly, first session (1st ordinary),
- Hague Union Conference of Representatives, first session (1st ordinary),
- Nice Union Assembly, fourth session (3rd ordinary),
- Nice Union Conference of Representatives, third session (3rd ordinary),

Lisbon Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary),

Lisbon Union Council, ninth session (9th ordinary),

Locarno Union Assembly, fourth session (2nd ordinary),

IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, second session (2nd ordinary).

Sixty-three States, members of WIPO, the Paris Union or the Berne Union, or of one or more of these, were represented at the sessions. In addition, eight other States, eleven intergovernmental organizations and eight international non-governmental organizations sent observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

The seventh series of meetings of the Administrative Bodies was convened by the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch. The sessions of the Administrative Bodies, with the exception of those of the Assembly and Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union, were opened in a joint meeting by the outgoing Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, Mr. G. Borggård (Sweden). The sessions of the said Assembly and Conference of Representatives, the latter of which was established at the said seventh series of meetings by member States of the Hague Union not being members of the Hague Union Assembly, were opened by the Director General of WIPO.

Each of the Administrative Bodies elected its officers at the beginning of its session. The WIPO General Assembly elected Mr. A. Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil) at its new Chairman. A list of all the officers of the various Administrative Bodies appears below.

Items on the agendas of the Administrative Bodies which were common to two or more of the said bodies were considered in joint meetings of the bodies concerned.

The main items discussed and the principal decisions taken by the Administrative Bodies are reported on below.

#### Past Activities

The WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions reviewed and approved, respectively, the reports and activities of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Executive Committee and the Berne Union Executive

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

Committee for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975. The Administrative Bodies also reviewed and approved, or noted with approval, the reports and activities of the Director General since their last sessions. In the course of that review, a number of delegations commended the Director General and the staff of the International Bureau on the activities undertaken in the execution of the program, particularly those for the benefit of the developing countries, and underlined the importance which their governments attached to those activities. The Director General expressed his appreciation for the contributions made by so many governments to the WIPO legal-technical assistance program, in particular as regards the training of officials from developing countries and the placing of technical experts at the disposal of the International Bureau for projects in developing countries and for work at the International Bureau in the field of development cooperation. The Director General also acknowledged the contribution of the Government of Austria to the WIPO legal-technical assistance activities for the benefit of developing countries, especially in the field of patent documentation and information.

The Administrative Bodies concerned noted the efforts of the Director General in promoting cooperation between WIPO and the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the consultations which had taken place between the International Bureau and the Secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on matters relating to industrial property and the transfer of technology. The Administrative Bodies concerned also noted the activities performed or planned by the Director General in respect of those resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Economic and Social Council and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system which called for action by the specialized agencies of the United Nations in general or which were relevant to the work of WIPO.

In the field of industrial property, the Administrative Bodies concerned noted the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on the Revision of the Paris Convention, including its recommendations for the convening of a Diplomatic Conference and the establishment of a Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee.

The Administrative Bodies concerned also noted the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee for Coordination of the Technical Activities of WIPO and invited the Director General to present to the next session of that Committee, in November 1976, proposals for possible structural changes and new allocations of certain responsibilities to make more

effective the coordination of the related technical activities carried out within the framework of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC Agreement) and the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT).

In the fields of copyright and neighboring rights, a number of delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work carried out by the International Bureau and stressed the importance of close cooperation in that work with other international organizations including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

### Financial Matters

The Administrative Bodies concerned noted with approval the accounts of the International Bureau and the reports of the auditors on those accounts, as well as other information concerning finances in the years 1973, 1974 and 1975.

The Administrative Bodies concerned approved the establishment of a new system for the payment of contributions, to be introduced gradually over a transitional period of six years as from January 1, 1978, whereby contributions would be due and payable at the beginning of the year to which they related. The Administrative Bodies concerned approved the creation of working capital funds in fixed amounts for the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions, to be constituted through payments in six yearly installments commencing in 1978. The Administrative Bodies concerned expressed their thanks to the Swiss Government for its generosity in the past in granting interest-free advances to the International Bureau. The Swiss Government was designated auditor of the accounts of the Unions for the years 1977 to 1979.

### Cooperation Between WIPO and Other International Organizations

**Agreement Between WIPO and the CMEA.** The WIPO Coordination Committee approved a working agreement between WIPO and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The following nine States are members of the CMEA: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union. A specialized body of the CMEA — the Conference of Directors of Patent Offices of the CMEA Member Countries — functions to enhance and improve cooperation among the CMEA member countries in the field of invention and patenting.

**Admission of Intergovernmental Organizations as Observers.** The Administrative Bodies concerned adopted an updated list of intergovernmental organizations to be invited to attend their meetings as observers. The list includes three new intergovernmental organizations: the European Patent Organisation (EPO) (or, until it starts functioning, the Interim Committee of the EPO), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

**Admission of International Non-Governmental Organizations as Observers.** The Administrative Bodies concerned decided to admit as observers to their meetings three additional international non-governmental organizations: the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) (in the category essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights), and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA) and the Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES) (in the category essentially concerned with industrial property). In addition, four other international non-governmental organizations — the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA), the European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP), the International Federation for Documentation (FID) and the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) — which had been admitted previously to the meetings of certain Administrative Bodies, were admitted to the meetings of certain other Administrative Bodies.

#### **Administration of New International Agreements**

The WIPO General Assembly approved participation by WIPO in the administration of the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, adopted at Brussels in May 1974.

#### **Scientific Discoveries**

After a full discussion, the WIPO General Assembly agreed that the institution at the International Bureau of a system for the international recording of scientific discoveries for those countries which favored such a system should be effected by means of a treaty, it being understood that it was the intention of all delegations, subject to final decisions to be made by their governments, that the conclusion of such a treaty among interested countries would not be prevented at the Diplomatic Conference. It was further agreed that the above intention was based on the understanding that in substance the treaty would be as in the draft prepared by the Working Group on Scientific Discoveries at its fourth session in May 1976, and would include certain safeguards for States not

participating in the system. The Director General was asked to make proposals to the 1977 session of the WIPO Coordination Committee concerning the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the said treaty.

#### **Permanent Programs for Development Cooperation**

The WIPO Conference approved the enlargement of the scope of the existing WIPO Permanent Program for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property. The new program, which is entitled "WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property," will bring under the review of the relevant Permanent Committee all appropriate development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property. Its objectives will be to promote inventive and innovative activity in developing countries with a view to strengthening their technological capacities, the acquisition by developing countries, under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, of technology related to industrial property, and the development of legislation and institutions in the field of industrial property in developing countries.

The WIPO Conference also established a similar mechanism and a similar intergovernmental body in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights to assist in the planning and implementation of development cooperation activities in those fields. The objectives of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights are to promote the encouragement in developing countries of intellectual creation in the literary, scientific and artistic domains, the dissemination in developing countries, under fair and reasonable conditions, of intellectual creations in such domains protected by the rights of authors (copyright) and by the rights of performing artists, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organization ("neighboring rights"), and the development of legislation and institutions in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights in developing countries.

#### **Program and Budget for 1977 to 1979**

The main features of the program and budget for the period 1977 to 1979, adopted by the WIPO Conference, by the Assemblies and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Union and by the Assemblies of the Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno and IPC Unions, are the following:

**Development Cooperation Activities.** The WIPO Conference adopted the triennial program of development cooperation activities. This program is intended to support the relevant objectives of international

cooperation for development, especially those set forth in the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on development and international economic cooperation. In particular, the program is designed to promote creative intellectual activity and facilitate access to, and selection, adaptation and use of, technological, scientific and other information and literary and artistic works of all kinds for the purposes of economic and social development. The activities of the program, which are mainly aimed at the strengthening of national infrastructures in developing countries, will be carried out within the framework of the two Permanent Programs (see above) and in accordance with the recommendations of the two Permanent Committees.

In relation to industrial property, the development cooperation activities foreseen for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 include the following projects: a study of the legislative and institutional — both governmental and private — arrangements which exist in developing and developed countries for the promotion of invention, innovation, rationalization and adaptation of technology; a study of the technological information needs of users in developing countries and how to assist in meeting those needs through improved means of access to patent documentation; a survey of existing and planned patent information services and institutions and systems for documentation and technological information for users in developing countries; a survey of the functions, administration and role in the governmental structure of industrial property offices in selected developed and developing countries; an examination of the means of encouraging arrangements for cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrial property, including arrangements for the exchange of experience and information, for the harmonization of legislation and for the sharing of resources through the establishment of common institutions; a study of technological and other information services which could be designed to support and promote cooperation among developing countries in the transfer and acquisition of technology; continuation of the work on the preparation of a new Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How; the preparation of a new Model Law for Developing Countries on Trademarks and Related Matters; the preparation and publication of licensing guidelines for developing countries; the preparation of guidelines for the organization of patent and trademark activities of industrial enterprises in developing countries; the preparation of an industrial property glossary and manual for developing countries.

In relation to copyright and neighboring rights, the development cooperation activities foreseen for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 include the following

projects: a study of the arrangements which exist in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights in developing and developed countries for the support of national authors of literary and artistic works, performers and other creative artists; a study of the practical problems related to copyright and means of solving them in securing access to and national publication and dissemination of works of foreign origin, particularly for educational, instructional and scientific purposes; assistance to interested States in the adaptation of national copyright legislation and institutions capable of contributing to the protection of folklore; the publication of the Model Law for Developing Countries on Copyright; the preparation of a copyright glossary and manual for developing countries. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as appropriate, in some cases jointly and, in others, in coordination with the said Organizations.

In addition, the development cooperation activities foreseen for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 include training by means of fellowships enabling nationals of developing countries to be assigned to national industrial property offices or to the International Bureau or to governmental and non-governmental offices and institutions concerned with copyright and neighboring rights in both developed and developing countries, and the provision of expert services to assist national or regional authorities in developing countries in formulating or revising their legislation on industrial property or on copyright and neighboring rights, in establishing or strengthening national or regional institutions concerned with such matters and in preparing plans for projects on such matters to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or from other sources and carried out by WIPO. Seminars and training courses in developing countries or regions will also be organized on one or more subjects of industrial property, neighboring rights or related matters.

#### General Industrial Property Activities

*Revision of the Paris Convention.* The Paris Union Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference for the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property should be convened by the Director General on a date to be determined by the Paris Union Executive Committee (at present the date is expected to be during the first half of 1978). The Paris Union Assembly established the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (hereinafter referred to as "the Preparatory

Committee") and entrusted it with the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference. The Preparatory Committee held its first session in November 1976 and will hold two sessions in 1977. The decision on the place of the Diplomatic Conference is to be made by the Paris Union Executive Committee. In this connection, the Paris Union Assembly noted the declaration of the Delegation of Romania according to which the Government of Romania was ready to host the Diplomatic Conference and authorized the Director General to examine all organizational questions with the Romanian Government.

*Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.* The Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union decided that a diplomatic conference for the adoption of a treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure should be convened in 1977. The Government of Hungary has extended an invitation to hold the Diplomatic Conference in Budapest, where it is expected to take place in April 1977.

*Protection of Consumers.* The Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union approved the project to study the prevention and repression of unfair competition with a view to exploring the possibilities of international cooperation and with particular regard to the interest of consumers. A committee of experts dealing with this question will meet in 1978 and 1979.

*Other Studies.* Studies will also continue on the following subjects: revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration or the conclusion of a new treaty on the same and related subjects (including those covered by the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, if that Agreement is not itself the subject of a separate revision); possible forms which the legal protection of computer software should take and the possibility of establishing an international treaty providing in particular for the international deposit of computer software.

*Symposiums.* Three symposiums are planned for the period from 1977 to 1979 on the following subjects: the information effect of patent documents, in particular with a view to the use of such information for industrial development; systems for the encouragement and remuneration of innovation and the impact of such systems on industrial development; the international registration of marks; the role of intellectual property in economic and social development or its relation to policies concerning competition, consumer protection or economic integration.

### **International Registration and Classification Activities: Trademarks; Industrial Designs; Appellations of Origin**

In addition to providing for the continued operation of the existing international registration services concerning trademarks, industrial designs and appellations of origin, the Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon, Nice and Locarno Unions decided on the following matters relating to the international registration of trademarks and appellations of origin or the international deposit of industrial designs and the improvement of the corresponding international classifications:

*Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT).* Preparations for the entry into force of the TRT will continue. The TRT Interim Advisory Committee will meet once each year during the period from 1977 to 1979, unless the TRT enters into force during that period, in which event the Assembly of the TRT would be convened instead.

*Madrid Union Fees.* The Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union decided, with effect from April 1, 1977, to increase the basic and other fees charged to cover the expenses of the International Bureau (by an average of 13%), as well as the supplementary and complementary fees charged for the benefit of Madrid Union countries (by approximately 10%).

*Administration and Searching of Marks.* Studies will continue on the computerization of general trademark administration by national and regional industrial property or trademark offices and on the computerization of searches for similar marks. A committee of experts will meet in 1978 to consider the studies.

*Revision of the Nice Agreement.* The Assembly of the Nice Union decided to convene a diplomatic conference in Geneva in 1977 in order to revise certain provisions, particularly Article 3, of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

*Classifications Concerning Marks.* The program adopted by the Nice Union Assembly calls for the work on the review of the alphabetical list of goods and services within the framework of the existing list of classes of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification") to be continued in 1977 and completed in 1978. The alphabetical list of goods and services, in a computerized form, will be kept up to date as changes are adopted and will be published once the list is revised. Work on the systematic review of the Nice Classification is to continue

throughout the triennium. This work will be carried out by the Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement and by working groups. A Provisional Committee of Experts will meet in 1978 to propose changes in the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification").

*Classification Concerning Industrial Designs.* The Committee of Experts set up by the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs will meet in 1978 and 1979 to consider and decide upon proposals for changes in the International Classification for Industrial Designs. The Classification, in a computerized form, will be kept up to date and the Classification incorporating the changes will be published in 1979 from the computer printout.

*Hague Union: Regulations.* The program for the period from 1977 to 1979 makes provision for the convening of the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union in an extraordinary session in the event of the entry into force of the Protocol of Geneva of 1975 to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, in order to adopt the Regulations based on that Protocol and to consider the Administrative Instructions based on the said Regulations.

*Lisbon Union: Regulations.* The Assembly and the Council of the Lisbon Union modified the Regulations for Carrying Out the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, principally to take into account the situation created by the entry into force on October 31, 1973, of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement. The Regulations as modified also provide for the possibility of renouncing protection in one or some of the countries party to the Lisbon Agreement and for treating a subsequent request for protection in a given country as a modification rather than as a new international registration.

#### Patent Cooperation and Information Activities

The activities in the fields of patent cooperation and patent information relate to the preparation for the entry into force of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the work of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) and its three Technical Committees, and the work concerning the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC) through its revision and uniform application. The activities foreseen for the year 1977 are as follows:

*Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).* The PCT program for 1977 provides for the continuation of the International Bureau's studies and surveys on the following matters: PCT minimum documentation (both patent literature and non-patent literature); abstracting and translating services; searching techniques and documentation services; the 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, including the PCT Administrative Instructions and Working Forms; the preparation and conclusion of agreements between the International Bureau and the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities; assistance to developing countries in adapting their legislation and patent documentation to the PCT.

This work is to be carried out through the three PCT Interim Committees—for Technical Cooperation, for Administrative Questions and for Technical Assistance—and the Working Group on Administrative Instructions and Forms.

The Assembly and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union noted the status of ratifications and accessions with respect to the PCT, including the recent ratifications by Germany (Federal Republic of) and the United States of America, as well as the information on the situation and progress made in their countries given by the Delegations of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

*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 1977. This program includes the continuation of the work of the two Technical Committees (for Search Systems and for Standardization, respectively), in particular studies and recommendations on the establishment and development of information storage and retrieval systems in selected technical fields for use by officers making searches and examination, on the standardized format and content of patent documents, official gazettes and their indexes, 8-up aperture cards and other microforms, and standardized symbols to be used on patent documents, and on the short and long range problems of computer application in information storage and retrieval concerning the bibliographic data and the technical contents of patent documents and items of scientific literature needed in novelty searches. The Plenary Committee of ICIREPAT will continue to coordinate, supervise and organize this

work, taking into account the priority accorded to the tasks planned within the framework of the Long-Term Program of ICIREPAT.

*International Patent Classification (IPC)*. The Executive Committee of the Paris Union approved the IPC program for 1977. This program concerns work on the preparation and adoption of amendments relating to the third edition of the IPC and ensuring the uniform application of the IPC. The work is to be carried out by the Committee of Experts, the Steering Committee and five Working Groups.

#### Official Texts

The Director General was instructed to establish an official text in Arabic of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Lisbon Agreement and official texts in English, German and Spanish of the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) to the Hague Agreement and when the Protocol of Geneva (1975) to that Agreement enters into force, of that Protocol.

#### Copyright and Neighboring Rights Activities

The main features of the program and budget for the period 1977 to 1979 adopted by the Assembly of the Berne Union and noted with approval by the Conference of Representatives of that Union are set forth in the November 1976 issue of *Copyright*.

#### Budget

The Assemblies of the Paris, Berne, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno and IPC Unions adopted the triennial (1977 to 1979) budgets of their respective Unions, while the Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague and Nice Unions, the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union and the Council of the Lisbon Union noted those budgets and/or fixed the ceiling of contributions in those Unions. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union approved the 1977 budget of that Union, established the PCT and ICIREPAT budgets for 1977, adopted the recommendations concerning voluntary contributions to these budgets and noted the pledges or statements made by the countries participating in the PCT and ICIREPAT programs. The IPC Union Assembly also adopted a recommendation concerning the voluntary contributions to the IPC Union budget and noted the pledges or statements made by the countries participating in the IPC program.

Further, the WIPO General Assembly adopted the triennial budget of expenses common to the Unions, and the WIPO Coordination Committee established the 1977 common expenses budget. That part of the triennial (1977 to 1979) budgets of WIPO and

the Unions administered by WIPO, which relates to the calendar year 1977, shows income of 23,092,000 Swiss francs and expenditure of 24,458,000 Swiss francs. The number of staff posts covered by the budget for the year 1977 is 185.

#### Staff Matters

The WIPO Coordination Committee noted the information on the composition of the International Bureau and the progress made by the Director General to improve the geographical distribution of the staff in both the Professional and higher categories. On September 1, 1976, the staff of the International Bureau comprised 174 persons, nationals of 37 different countries. The WIPO Coordination Committee gave favorable advice to the Director General on his proposal to promote to grade D.2 Mr. C. Masouyé, Director of the Copyright and Public Information Department, and to grade D.1 Mr. S. Alikhan, as Director of the Copyright Division, Mr. L. Baeumer, as Director of the Industrial Property Division, Mr. P. Claus, as Director of the Patent Information Division, Mr. G. Ledakis, Legal Counsel, and Mr. M. Pereyra, as Director of the Administrative Division.

#### Election of Members of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Designation of an Ad Hoc Member of the WIPO Coordination Committee

**Election of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions.** The Assembly of the Paris Union unanimously elected the following States as ordinary members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union: Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America (15); the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that as soon as the number of its members reached 64, a country member of the Group of 77, namely Romania, would automatically become an ordinary member of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union without it being necessary to convene a new meeting for that purpose. The Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union unanimously elected the following States as associate members of the Executive Committee of the Paris Union: Central African Republic, Nigeria, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia (5).

The Assembly of the Berne Union unanimously elected the following States as ordinary members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary,

India, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia (12). The Conference of Representatives of the Berne Union unanimously elected the following States as associate members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union: Argentina, Italy, Poland, Sri Lanka (4).

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

**Designation of an Ad Hoc Member of the WIPO Coordination Committee.** The WIPO Conference unanimously designated the Sudan in the capacity of ad hoc member of the WIPO Coordination Committee.

**Composition of the WIPO Coordination Committee.** As a consequence of the elections of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, the designation of an ad hoc member of the WIPO Coordination Committee and the taking into account of the *ex officio* ordinary seat of Switzerland, the following States are members of the WIPO Coordination Committee: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia (38).

### List of participants \*

#### I. States, Members of One or Several Bodies Convened

**Algeria:** F. Bouzid. **Argentina:** F. Jiménez Dávila; C. Passalacqua. **Australia:** K. B. Petersson; R. J. McInnes. **Austria:** G. Mautner-Markhof. **Belgium:** G. L. de San; A. Schurmans; M. Servais. **Brazil:** A. Gurgel de Alencar; G. Hatab; G. R. Coaracy; G. F. Martins. **Bulgaria:** I. Ivanov; B. Todorov. **Byelorussian SSR:** V. Andryhushin. **Cameroon:** E. Ngo-Bassé. **Canada:** D. E. Bond; D. J. French; R. D. Gould; M. Moher. **Chile:** J. Lagos; P. Oyarce; D. Herrera Sierpe. **Cuba:** J. M. Rodríguez Padilla; J. Otero Solanes; C. González Izquierdo. **Czechoslovakia:** M. Bělohávek; J. Prosěk; J. Zelko. **Denmark:** K. Skjødt; R. Carlsen; D. Simonsen. **Egypt:** O. El Shafei; F. El Ibrashi; A. Aboul Kheir. **T. Dinana.** **Finland:** E. Wuori. **France:** J. Fèvre; G. Vianès; A. Kerover; S. Balous; S. Bindel; J. Buffin; P. Fressonnet, R. Leclerc, L. Nicodème. **German Democratic Republic:** J. Hemmerling; D. Schack; C. Micheel;

**M. Förster.** **Germany (Federal Republic of):** A. Krieger; E. Steup; E. Häusser; T. Roetger; U. C. Hallmann; G. Wirth; M. Aúz Castro; S. Gees. **Ghana:** J. G. Okyne. **Greece:** A. Sideris. **Holy See:** O. Rouillet. **Hungary:** E. Tasnádi; M. Bognár; A. Benárd. **India:** V. Kitchlu; S. Balakrishnan. **Iran:** Y. Madani. **Ireland:** M. J. Quinn; J. F. Cogan. **Israel:** E. F. Haran. **Italy:** I. Papini; G. Trotta; S. Samperi; G. Catalini; G. Armento; M. Tomajuoli. **Ivory Coast:** A. Essy; K. Kra; Z. P. Any-Grah; M.-L. Boa. **Japan:** I. Katayama; K. Yanagawa; H. Takeuchi; A. Tamori; Y. Oyama; I. Umezawa; T. Yoshida. **Kenya:** D. J. Coward. **Libyan Arab Republic:** Y. Arebi; A. Embark; I. Zeidan; M. O. Caal. **Liechtenstein:** A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian. **Luxembourg:** J.-P. Hoffmann; H. Kronz. **Madagascar:** J.-J. Maurice; R. Raparson. **Mali:** G. Traore. **Mauritius:** A. G. Pillay. **Mexico:** G. E. Larrea Richerand; J. C. Barona. **Monaco:** J.-M. Notari. **Morocco:** M. Chraïbi. **Netherlands:** J. B. van Benthem; J. Bos; F. P. R. van Nouhuys. **Norway:** A. G. Gerhardsen; S. Røer; J. Aars-Rynning. **Pakistan:** I. Bukhari. **Philippines:** C. C. Sexton; J. M. Diaz. **Poland:** J. Szomański; J. Blaszcak; D. Januszkiewicz; E. Szelchaz; A. Krezelewski. **Portugal:** R. Serrão; J. Van-Zeller Garin; J. Mota Maia; A. M. Pereira. **Qatar:** A. El Amad. **Romania:** L. Marinete; V. Tudor; D. Stoenescu; C. Ion. **Senegal:** S. L. Ba; P. Crespin. **Soviet Union:** L. E. Komarov; V. F. Zubarev; S. Gorlenko; V. N. Roslov; A. Zaitsev; S. Egorov; V. I. Rochtchin. **Spain:** A. Villalpando Martinez; L. Padial Martin; I. Fonseca Ruiz; L. Garcia Cerezo. **Sri Lanka:** S. de Alwis. **Sudan:** S. el Khatim Zaki. **Sweden:** G. Borggård; C. Ugglä; B. Van Der Giessen. **Switzerland:** P. Braendli; J.-L. Marro; F. Pometta; A. Kamer; J.-M. Salamolard; W. B. Gyger. **Thailand:** C. Kannawat; S. Kouptaromya. **Ukrainian SSR:** Y. Egorov. **United Arab Emirates:** J. Al Fardan. **United Kingdom:** E. Armitage; I. J. G. Davis; A. J. Needs; D. Cecil. **United States of America:** C. M. Dann; H. J. Winter; L. Schroeder; I. A. Williamson. **Upper Volta:** B. Bakyono. **Yugoslavia:** D. Bošković; D. Čemalović. **Zaire:** K'Habouji Lukabu.

#### II. Other States

**Bolivia:** V. Banzer. **Colombia:** A. Morales; C. Osorio. **Ecuador:** E. Tobar. **Honduras:** M. Carías; J. J. Cueva; H. Marconi. **Panama:** A. P. Villamonte R.; D. Chevalier Villamonte. **Rwanda:** T. Mulisa. **Venezuela:** A. Benni de Ruiz.

#### III. Intergovernmental Organizations

**United Nations (UN):** T. S. Zoupanos; V. Lissitsky; G. M. Kirby; P. Roffe; R. Schmied. **International Labour Organisation (ILO):** S. Cornwell. **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):** J. Behrstock; M.-C. Dock. **Benelux Trademark Office — Benelux Designs or Models Office:** L. van Bauwel. **African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI):** D. Ekani. **European Patent Organisation (EPO):** V. Scordamaglia. **Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS):** A. Abdul Hak. **Commission of the European Communities (CEC):** P. Luyten; B. Harris; H. Kronz. **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMAE):** I. V. Chervakov. **Organization of American States (OAS):** F. E. Hutardo de Mendoza.

#### IV. International Non-Governmental Organizations

**Committee of Patent Agents (CNIPA):** C. G. Wickham. **International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (CITI):** G. Poulle. **International Federation of Inventors' Association (IFIA):** S.-V. Angert. **International Federation of Pro-**

\* A list may be obtained from the International Bureau containing the titles and functions of the participants and the bodies in which each State or Organization was represented.

ducers of Phonograms and Videograms (IFPI): G. Davies; E. Thompson. International Publishers Association (IPA): J. A. Koutchoumow. Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht (INTERGU): G. Halla. International Organization for Standardization (ISO): T. Földesi. Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives before the European Patent (UNEPA): A. Rossel.

## V. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogisch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (*Deputy Director General*); F. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); C. Masouyé (*Director, Copyright and Public Information Department*); R. Harben (*Director, Development Cooperation and External Relations Division*); G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); M. Pereyra (*Head, Administrative Division*); M. Porzio (*Head, Office of the Director General*); S. Alikhan (*Head, Copyright Division*); L. Baeumer (*Head, Industrial Property Division*); P. Claus (*Head, Patent Information Division*); L. Egger (*Head, International Registrations Division*); E. M. Haddrick (*Head, PCT Division*); J. Franklin (*Head, PCT Technical Section*); I. Grandchamp (*Head, Languages Section*); B. Hansson (*Head, IPC Section*); H. Konrad (*Head, ICIREPAT and Statistics Section*); M. Lagesse (*Head, Budget and Systems Section*); F. Moussa (*Head, External Relations Section*); I. Thiam (*Head, Development Cooperation Section*); I. Pike-Wanigasekara (*Assistant, Office of the Director General*); M. Qayoom (*Head, Conferences and Common Services Section*); H. Rossier (*Head, Mail and Documents Section*).

## Officers

### World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

General Assembly: *Chairman*: A. Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil); *Vice-Chairmen*: A. Krieger (Germany Federal Republic of); J. Szomański (Poland).

Conference: *Chairman*: J. M. Rodriguez Padilla (Cuba); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic); G. Borggård (Sweden).

Coordination Committee: *Chairman*: E. Armitage (United Kingdom); *First Vice-Chairman*: D. Čemalović (Yugoslavia); *Second Vice-Chairman*: F. Bouzid (Algeria).

### Paris Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: C. M. Dann (United States of America); *Vice-Chairmen*: D. J. Coward (Kenya); L. Marinete (Romania).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman*: S. de Alwis (Sri Lanka); *Vice-Chairmen*: F. Jiménez Dávila (Argentina); ... (Tanzania).

Executive Committee: *Chairman*: L. E. Komarov (Soviet Union); *Vice-Chairmen*: K. B. Petersson (Australia); E. Ngo-Bassé (Cameroon).

### Berne Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: I. Katayama (Japan); *Vice-Chairmen*: E. Tasnádi (Hungary); A. Essy (Ivory Coast).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman*: ... (Uruguay); *Vice-Chairmen*: A. M. Pereira (Portugal); C. Kannawat (Thailand).

Executive Committee: *Chairman*: D. E. Bond (Canada); *First Vice-Chairman*: V. Kitchlu (India); *Second Vice-Chairman*: C. Sexton (Philippines).

### Madrid Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: F. El Ibrashi (Egypt); *Vice-Chairmen*: M. Bělohlávek (Czechoslovakia); A. Schurmans (Belgium).

Committee of Directors: *Chairman*: A. Villapando Martinez (Spain); *Vice-Chairmen*: S. Samperi (Italy); R. Serrão (Portugal).

### Hague Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: P. Braendli (Switzerland); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. -M. Notari (Monaco); A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian (Liechtenstein).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman*: M. Chraïbi (Morocco); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic); ... (Indonesia).

### Nice Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: E. Tasnádi (Hungary); *Vice-Chairmen*: E. Wuori (Finland); ... (Austria).

Conference of Representatives: *Chairman*: I. Papini (Italy); *Vice-Chairmen*: ... (Lebanon); ... (Tunisia).

### Lisbon Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: (Togo); *Vice-Chairmen*: I. Ivanov (Bulgaria); E. Haran (Israel).

Council: *Chairman*: G. E. Larrea Richerand (Mexico); *Vice-Chairmen*: R. Serrão (Portugal); ... (Haïti).

### Locarno Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: P. Fressonnet (France); *Vice-Chairmen*: A. Gerhardsen (Norway); M. Bělohlávek (Czechoslovakia).

### IPC Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: K. Skjødt (Denmark); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. B. van Benthem (Netherlands); G. Hatab (Brazil).

## WIPO Meetings

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Interim Committees

#### 1976 Sessions

(Geneva, November 1 to 8, 1976)

#### Note \*

The three PCT Interim Committees, namely, the Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, the Interim Committee for Technical Assistance and the Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation, were convened from November 1 to 8, 1976, in Geneva.<sup>1</sup> Twenty-six States, three inter-governmental organizations and seven non-governmental organizations were represented. A list of participants follows this Note.

#### Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions

**Administrative Instructions.** This Interim Committee examined and approved, subject to some amendments, a document containing a fourth revised draft of the Administrative Instructions relating to Chapters I and II of the PCT as well as to matters found in the other Chapters of the PCT. Subject to some additional amendments to the Administrative Instructions, which might be necessary in due course, in particular as a consequence of further study of some of the proposed guidelines (see below), the Interim Committee agreed that the draft could now, without further consideration, serve as a basis for the establishment of the text of the Administrative Instructions by the Director General and its publication by the International Bureau. It was agreed that the International Bureau should indicate in that publication that the entry into force of the Administrative Instructions depended on their promulgation by the Director General and

their publication in the Gazette as prescribed in the PCT Regulations, acts which would occur after the entry into force of the Treaty.

**Forms.** The Interim Committee approved, subject to certain amendments, the forms which would be used in the PCT procedure by the applicant, the receiving Offices, the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities and the International Bureau. The forms will constitute an annex to the Administrative Instructions. The Interim Committee agreed on a list of those PCT forms, the use of which should be mandatory; use of the remaining forms would be optional.

**Guidelines for Applicants.** The Interim Committee made a number of suggestions relating to the form and content of the draft Guidelines for Applicants filing international applications under the PCT. It noted the International Bureau's intention to finalize the text of the Guidelines in so far as it had been submitted, i.e., mainly in relation to Chapter I of the PCT and subject to the completion of the Appendices thereto, and to complete the Guidelines at a later date with more detailed information on Chapter II of the PCT.

**Guidelines for Receiving Offices.** The Interim Committee suggested various amendments to the draft Receiving Office Guidelines for the Processing of International Applications under the PCT and noted that the International Bureau would finalize these Guidelines and publish them as soon as possible.

**Draft Model Agreement between an International Searching Authority and the International Bureau.** The Interim Committee discussed the Draft Model Agreement and made suggestions for amendments on the general understanding that no further revision of the Draft Model Agreement as such was intended, but that the International Bureau would enter into individual negotiations with a view to concluding agreements with the prospective International Searching Authorities on the basis of the Draft Model Agreement submitted to the Interim Committee and of the results of the discussion at the session of the said Committee.

**Draft Guidelines for Publication and for Drawings.** The Interim Committee formulated general comments

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

<sup>1</sup> This was the seventh session of the PCT Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions, and the sixth session of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Assistance and the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation. A Note on the 1975 sessions of the Interim Committees was published in *Industrial Property*, 1975, page 361.

on the Draft Guidelines on Publication under the PCT and decided to establish a PCT Working Group on Guidelines for Publication and for Drawings, the first session of which would be held from February 21 to 25, 1977, for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of the Guidelines for Publication and the Guidelines for Drawings.

**Preliminary Study of the Staff, Equipment and Budgetary Requirements of the International Bureau.** The Interim Committee considered a document containing a preliminary study of the staff, equipment and budgetary requirements of the International Bureau in the year before and in the first year of effective operation of the PCT. It decided to establish a PCT Working Group on Budgetary Questions, the first session of which would be held from February 28 to March 4, 1977, for the purpose of assisting in the preparation of a study on the budgetary questions connected with the implementation of the PCT in its initial period.

#### **Interim Committee for Technical Assistance**

**Patent Document Collections Available to Developing Countries.** The Interim Committee noted a progress report stating that four million patent documents had been disposed of since the last session of the Interim Committee, and recommended that the International Bureau actively continue its efforts towards locating further collections of patent documents and channeling them to developing countries. Document donors were requested to give early notice of expected availability of collections and were urged to store them for sufficiently long periods to allow the necessary negotiations for transportation, where needed, to take place.

**Technical Assistance Projects.** The Interim Committee noted the activities carried out by the International Bureau in implementing the project for the modernization of the Brazilian Patent Office and expressed its strong support for the continuation of this work. The Interim Committee expressed its full support for the project envisaging the creation of a patent documentation center at OAPI (the African Intellectual Property Office), and associated itself with the appeal to UNDP to give preferential consideration to the financing of this project. The Interim Committee urged the International Bureau to pursue its activities in relation to other PCT related technical assistance projects.

**Technical Periodicals Available Free of Charge or at Little Cost.** The Interim Committee noted all offers from commercial enterprises received so far and

expressed itself in favor of a continuation of the efforts to expand the list of periodicals offered free of charge to developing countries.

**Usefulness of INPADOC Services to Developing Countries.** The Interim Committee was informed of the services available from INPADOC, including new services, and urged developing countries to take advantage of the possibility offered of testing INPADOC services free of charge.

**Training Program to be Implemented in Cooperation between Austria and WIPO.** The Interim Committee noted the progress made in preparing the envisaged training program for developing countries. It expressed its appreciation to the Government of Austria and voiced the hope that an agreement would shortly be concluded between that Government and WIPO whereby the implementation of the training program could soon start in a way which would avoid financial burdens for developing countries.

#### **Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation**

**Minimum Documentation: Non-Patent Literature.** The Interim Committee noted that the International Bureau had published and distributed the PCT Minimum List of Non-Patent Literature, it being understood that any new information relevant to that list would be reflected by the International Bureau in the ongoing work of keeping the list up to date.

A representative of Information Services in Physics, Electro-Technology, Computers and Control (INSPEC) (operated by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London) informed the Interim Committee of the progress made to date and of the proposals of INSPEC for the fourth year of subscription in respect of the Patent Associated Literature (PAL) system, a system designed to facilitate access to selected areas of non-patent literature. The Interim Committee noted this progress report and invited INSPEC to prepare a list of the periodicals from the PCT minimum list which would be covered by the PAL Services during the fourth subscription year and to organize, under the auspices of WIPO, a meeting of users and prospective users of the PAL system.

**Minimum Documentation: Patent Documents.** The Interim Committee considered an inventory relating to the state of completeness of the search files of the prospective International Searching Authorities in respect of the national patent documents to be included in the PCT minimum documentation. It entrusted the International Bureau with the task of updating the inventory by June 1977, in order to cover the patent

documents to be included in the PCT minimum documentation.

The Interim Committee considered a progress report concerning the inclusion in the PCT minimum documentation of those patent documents in English, French and German in which no priority is claimed, as offered by Australia, Austria and Canada.

The Interim Committee also considered an inventory of the English-language abstracts of the patent documents of Japan and the Soviet Union presently in the possession of the prospective International Searching Authorities and noted information supplied by the Japanese Patent Office, the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR Council of Ministers and the United States Patent and Trademark Office with respect to future coverage of English-language abstracts of the patent documents of Japan and the Soviet Union, through services provided either by private suppliers or by national Patent Offices.

**Searching and Preliminary Examination under the PCT.** The Interim Committee decided to establish a PCT Working Group on Guidelines for International Searches and for International Preliminary Examination, the first session of which is to be held from February 14 to 18, 1977, for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of the PCT Guidelines for International Searches and for International Preliminary Examination.

With respect to the question of the inclusion in the search files and the citation in the international search report of members of a patent family, the Interim Committee decided that the decision on this question should be left to the International Searching Authorities, provided that, as far as the inclusion of the patent documents considered in the search files was concerned, there was systematic access to other members of the patent family.

## List of Participants \*

### I. States

Algeria: S. Lebdioui; A.-R. Bendisari. Argentina: C. Passalacqua. Austria: G. Gall. Brazil: A.-G. Bahadian. Cameroon: L. Wansek. Canada: R.-B. McKenzie. Cuba: J. Otero Solanes. Denmark: O.-P. Callesen; L. Østerborg. Egypt: F. El Ibrashi. Finland: P. Salmi; S.-L. Lahtinen. France: P. Guérin. Germany (Federal Republic of): U. C. Hallmann; N. Haugg. Hungary: E. Parragh. Iran: L. Ansari-Mahabadian. Ivory Coast: L. Ouattara. Japan: K. Hoshikawa; T. Yoshida. Luxembourg: F. Schlessler. Netherlands: J. Dekker. Norway: O. Os. Romania:

C. Ivascu. Spain: J. Delicado. Soviet Union: V. Bakastov; E. Buryak. Sweden: S. Lewin; J. E. Bodin; B. Sandberg. Switzerland: J.-L. Comte; C. Blaser; R. Egli; R. Kämpf; M. Leuthold. United Kingdom: D. G. Gay; M.F. Vivian; R. W. Heinink. United States of America: H. D. Hoinkes; L. O. Maassel.

## II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): R. Collomb. European Patent Organisation (EPO): P. E. Catchlove; J. M. Creskens; K. Mellor. International Patent Institute (IIB): J.-A.-H. van Voorthuizen; U. J. Schatz; A. Vandecasteele.

## III. Non-Governmental Organizations

Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF): M. van Dam. Fédération européenne des mandataires de l'industrie en propriété industrielle (FEMIP): F.-A. Jenny. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP): M. Mathez. International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA): S. E. Angert; P. Feldmann. International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI): G. E. Kirker; M.-P. Micheli. Union of European Professional Patent Representatives: G. E. Kirker. Union of Industries of the European Community: R. Kockläuner; R. Sadones Laurent.

## IV. Observer Organization

The Institution of Electrical Engineers (INSPEC): D. H. Barlow; R. Cox.

## V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); F.-A. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); P. Claus (*Director, Patent Information Division*); E. M. Haddrick (*Head, PCT Division*); J. Franklin (*Head, PCT Technical Section*); D. Bouchez (*Technical Counsellor, PCT Division*); N. Scherrer (*Counsellor, PCT Division*); Y. Gyrdymov (*Technical Officer, PCT Division*); A. Okawa (*Consultant, PCT Division*); J. Sheehan (*Consultant, Industrial Property Division*).

## INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION (IPC) UNION

### I

## Steering Committee

### Second Session

(Geneva, October 11 to 18, 1976)

## Note \*

The Steering Committee of the Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its second session in Geneva from October 11 to 18, 1976. The following 10 of the 11

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

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

members of the Committee were represented: Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. Japan, which is the associate member of the Steering Committee, and the International Patent Institute (IIB) were also represented. A list of participants appears on p. 287.

**Procedure for the Revision of the IPC.** The Steering Committee recommended to the Committee of Experts that amendments approved during the earlier part of a revision period would not undergo further amendment during the same revision period, except where absolutely necessary. This recommendation would allow Patent Offices to undertake reclassification of documents, translation of the IPC into other languages and other preparatory work for the entry into force of the new edition of the IPC as soon as amendments to the IPC had been approved by the Committee of Experts.

**Revision of the Guide to the IPC.** The Steering Committee recommended to the Committee of Experts that a small ad hoc body should be set up with the task of preparing a first draft of a revised Guide to the IPC.

**Renumbering and Identification of Amended Entries of the IPC.** The Steering Committee discussed the question of renumbering and identification of amended entries but did not reach any final conclusions. The present instructions of the Committee of Experts therefore remain in force.

**Amendments to the IPC.** The Steering Committee forwarded a certain number of amendments to the IPC to the Committee of Experts for final approval.

**Reports on the Sessions of Working Groups I to V.** The Steering Committee noted the reports of the Chairmen on the first sessions of Working Groups I, IV and V, and on the second sessions of Working Groups II and III.

**Request from the Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS) of ICIREPAT.** The Steering Committee discussed the request from the TCSS of ICIREPAT that the IPC bodies provide ICIREPAT with information concerning technical fields in which conventional search methods are not capable of meeting search needs satisfactorily, with the indication of possible underlying reasons, and agreed to recommend accession to this request.

**Establishment of a Common Computerized Listing of Patent Documents for the Purpose of Constituting Search Files Based on the IPC.** The Steering Committee discussed the proposal of the United States

of America to establish a common computerized listing of patent documents for the purpose of constituting search files based on the IPC, and unanimously agreed that a pilot project could be undertaken in accordance with the proposal of the United States of America. Class CI2, which had been put on the priority program of Working Group I by the Steering Committee, would be selected for the pilot project.

## II

### Committee of Experts

#### Third Session

(Geneva, October 19 to 22, 1976)

#### Note \*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its third session in Geneva from October 19 to 22, 1976. The following 14 of the 20 members of the Committee were represented: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. Japan, a special Observer in the Committee, and the International Patent Institute (IIB) were also represented. A list of participants follows this Note.

**Officers and Participation in the Working Groups.** In accordance with Rules 7(2) and (3) of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee of Experts unanimously re-elected the Chairmen of Working Groups I to IV and the Vice-Chairmen of all Working Groups and elected Mrs. O. Kavyrchine (France) as Chairman of Working Group V. As a result of these elections, the Officers of the five Working Groups are the following:

	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
Working Group I:	Mr. Lomont (United States of America)	Mr. Marchart (Australia)
Working Group II:	Mr. Dodd (United Kingdom)	Mr. Borloz (Switzerland)
Working Group III:	Mr. Baré (International Patent Institute)	Mr. Tatur (France)

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.



The Committee of Experts noted that the Steering Committee had approved the creation of a new class, "B 09: Disposal of solid waste," in Section B.

The Committee of Experts endorsed the decision of the Steering Committee to request Working Group V to reconsider the Advice to Searchers, mainly in view of the increased use of the "last place rule," and to examine whether the Advice to Classifiers was also in need of revision.

**Establishment of a Common Computerized Listing of Patent Documents for the Purpose of Constituting Search Files Based on the IPC.** The Committee of Experts endorsed the recommendations made by the Steering Committee in this respect.

**Program of Sessions for 1977 and Tentative Program of Sessions for 1978.** The Committee of Experts agreed on the program of sessions for 1977 and tentative program of certain sessions for 1978, which would be the last sessions of the IPC bodies in respect of amendments to be incorporated in the third edition of the IPC.

**Indication on Published Patent Documents of the Second Edition of the IPC.** The Committee confirmed the recommendation of the former Joint Ad Hoc Committee that Offices should indicate on each published patent document classified in accordance with the second edition of the IPC, the fact that that edition of the International Patent Classification had been used when allocating the symbols. This indication should preferably be printed near the

International Patent Classification symbols (INID Code 51) as a superscript Arabic two, e.g. "Int.C1.<sup>2</sup>: C 12 C 1/04."

## List of participants \*

### I. Member States

**Australia:** K. B. Petersson. **Austria:** J. Fichte. **Denmark:** S. T. Simonsen. **Finland:** E. Häkli. **France:** O. Kavvyrchine; A. de Pastors. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** K. Sölla. **Netherlands:** E. F. Silas. **Norway:** P. E. Lillejordet. **Soviet Union:** Y. Plotnikov. **Spain:** A. Vega del Barco. **Sweden:** J. von Döbeln. **Switzerland:** E. Caussignac. **United Kingdom:** D. G. Gay; V. S. Dodd. **United States of America:** A. C. Marmor; T. F. Lomont.

### II. Associate Member

**Japan:** H. Takeuchi.

### III. International Organization

**International Patent Institute (IIB):** A. Vandecasteele; F. C. R. de Laet; R. J. F. Baré.

### IV. WIPO

F. A. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); P. Claus (*Head, Patent Information Division*); B. Hansson (*Head, IPC Section, Patent Information Division*); A. Sagarminaga (*Technical Officer, IPC Section*); K. Takami (*Technical Officer, IPC Section*).

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

## News from Patent Offices

### BRAZIL

#### Patent Bank

The Brazilian Center for Technical Information and Documentation, or "Patent Bank," which will operate within the framework of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro on July 14, 1976. The inauguration was presided over by the Minister of Industry and Commerce of Brazil, Dr. Severo Façundes Gomes, and was attended by a number of personalities from Brazil and abroad.\*

The establishment of the Patent Bank is part of

the five-year Project for the Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System, which is being carried out by WIPO together with the Brazilian Government and with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The overall objective of the project is to assist the Brazilian Government in the complete, fundamental modern-

\* Among those attending were Mr. Marino Porzio, representing the Director General of WIPO; Dr. Paulo Vieira Belotti, Secretary General, Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Dr. José Walter Bautista Vidal, Secretary for Industrial Technology, Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Dr. Guilherme Hatab, President, INPI; Dr. L. M. Ramirez Boettner, Resident Representative of UNDP; Mr. P. Fressonnet, Deputy Director, National Institute of Industrial Property of France.

ization of its patent system, and thereby to build up within INPI a bank of technical information on patent and non-patent technical literature, to introduce modern retrieval, search and examination techniques and new organizational procedures for handling patent applications, and to establish systems for the effective dissemination of technical information to interested services in the Government as well as in local industry.

The Brazilian Government envisages the creation of a search file which contains at least the "minimum documentation" prescribed by the Patent Cooperation Treaty, thereby enabling INPI to be sufficiently well equipped to function as an International Searching Authority under that Treaty. This goal has nearly been achieved. The Patent Bank has in its possession complete numerical collections of patent documents, in original paper format, from France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It also controls a classified search file of about 1,600,000 documents, including original patent documents from Brazil, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which are organized according to the International Patent Classification (IPC). The classified search file is expected to increase at the rate of 20,000 new patent documents per month.

The numerical search file now contains, in addition to the collections mentioned above, 230,000 Brazilian patent documents, 420,000 German patent documents on aperture cards, 180,000 French patent documents on 16 mm microfilm and a total of seven years of United States patent documents, also on 16 mm microfilm. This part of the search file is also regularly updated. The task of enlarging the file was greatly facilitated by the active assistance of the Patent Offices of a number of industrialized countries, which made several patent document collections available to the Brazilian Government that were not contained in the Patent Bank. This assistance is a good example of effective cooperation between industrialized and developing countries in the patent field.

The non-patent literature consists of a technical library, which contains all the major reference books and monographs on the various technical fields, as well as some periodicals and abstracts that are regularly received and added to the search file. This non-patent literature has proved to be very important, particularly when documentation not yet available in the classified search file has to be traced.

At present the services of the new Brazilian Center for Technical Information and Documentation offer access to the technical knowledge contained in the patent and non-patent technical literature described above, and thereby provide the essential tool not

only for all kinds of state-of-the-art searches within and outside the patent granting procedure, but also for any other studies where technological information in various fields of technology is needed. However, it is the aim of the above project to constantly improve these services, in order to adapt them more and more to the needs of users.

During the second quarter of 1976, in other words before its official inauguration, the Patent Bank supplied copies of patent documents to public users at an average rate of approximately 2,200 per month, while the number of searches carried out by private users averaged about 180 per month and covered an average of about 16,300 documents per month. In June 1976, the number of documents searched amounted to more than 27,000. This gives a clear indication of the growing attractiveness of the Patent Bank, the use of which has increased steadily since its official inauguration and attendant publicity. In March 1976, this figure reached 32,000, owing to intense searching activity on the part of a newly-established Government agency in a particular technical field.

Through its assistance in the establishment of the Brazilian Patent Bank, WIPO has contributed to the creation of the first institution of this nature in a developing country.

The Patent Bank is a source of constantly updated worldwide technological information. It will provide decision-makers at all government levels as well as those in national enterprises with the necessary elements not only for the formulation of policies in the field of technology transfer and national technological development, but also for the investigation of new processes, technologies or alternatives. It will stimulate national scientific development and put the Government and national enterprises in a better bargaining position in the world technology market.

The Brazilian Patent Bank thus gives evidence of the way in which the possibilities inherent in the patent system can contribute to the advancement of industrial and technological development.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

### Activities of the German Patent Office in 1975

#### I. Patents

##### *Old Applications*

The Amending Law which entered into force on October 1, 1968,<sup>1</sup> made considerable changes to the

<sup>1</sup> *Industrial Property*, 1967, p. 305; The Patent Law as amended, *Industrial Property*, 1968, p. 134.

patent granting procedure, particularly by introducing the system of deferred examination. As a result, patent applications are no longer automatically examined for patentability but only on request and on payment of a fee (Section 28b (1) of the Patent Law). In the case of the so-called old applications, i.e., those filed prior to October 1, 1968, to which the new provisions apply (Section 7.1 (1) and (2) of the 1967 Amending Law), the seven-year period for filing the request (Article 28b (2) of the Patent Law) and the two-year period following service of the statutory notification (Section 7.1 (2), Ch. 3 of the 1967 Amending Law) both expired on September 30, 1975, at the latest. The figure of 9,410 so-called dormant old applications at the close of 1974 was reduced to a mere 21 by the end of 1975. Where the requests for examination are filed on time, the applications are examined by the Patent Divisions; the remaining applications are deemed withdrawn (Section 35 (3) of the Patent Law).

The aim of the Amending Law, which was to improve the situation of the German Patent Office, has been largely fulfilled. Of the 228,653 old applications received by October 1, 1968, and subsequently notified, requests for examination were received before expiry of the time limit in 129,875 cases. This represents a proportion of 56.8%.

### New Applications

A reduced number of 60,095 applications was recorded in 1975, as compared with 63,545 in 1974. 30,640 (50.99%) of these applications were from Germany and the remaining 29,455 (49.01%) from abroad. Of the foreign applications, 14,408 were from European and 15,047 from non-European countries. The largest numbers of foreign applications came, as in the previous year and in almost the same order, from the United States of America (9,938), Japan (4,322), France (2,789), the United Kingdom (2,650) and Switzerland (2,647). The national and foreign applications were spread over the following technical areas:

	National applications	Foreign applications
Chemistry . . . . .	4,446	7,746
Mechanical technology .	9,907	7,757
General mechanical engineering . . . . .	7,668	5,650
Electrical engineering . .	5,572	5,109
Physics . . . . .	2,605	3,635

1975 saw 6,748 requests for isolated searches under Section 28a of the Patent Law, representing 11.2% of all applications; 38% of the requests were from abroad. The search reports produced by the Berlin Annex of the German Patent Office identify an average of five

anticipations in each case. These anticipations were found in the German patent literature in 84% of the cases, in foreign patent literature in 13% of the cases and in 3% of cases in non-patent literature.

Requests for examination under Section 28b of the Patent Law were received in respect of 38,454 patent granting procedures in 1975. 38,265 examination and opposition procedures were completed, i.e., some 600 more than in 1974. The number of applications awaiting examination at the end of 1975 was 110,835. The average time required to complete a patent granting procedure as from the request for examination was therefore slightly more than two and a half years.

At the close of 1975, 212,864 patent applications were in "standby state," i.e., no request for examination under Section 28b of the Patent Law had been made within seven years of the date of the relevant application.

From the introduction of the deferred examination procedure on October 1, 1968, up to the close of 1975, a total of 473,547 applications were received. During the same period, examination was requested in 199,663 cases, or 42.2% of applications.

The time between the date of the application and receipt of the request for examination has again become shorter. Overall, the number of requests for examination filed shortly after the application is rising from year to year. The proportion of requests for examination made within three months of the application rose from almost 12% in 1969 to some 23% in 1975. The proportion of requests for examination made within six months of the application rose from 17% in 1969 to 25% in 1975. The reasons for this increase are not easy to identify. It can be taken, however, that one of the factors behind the increase is industry's continuing interest in obtaining protection as rapidly as possible to enable exclusive rights to be claimed with all haste in a period of growing competition.

21,235 patent applications were published in 1975 and 18,290 patents granted. At the close of 1975, 125,863 patents were still valid out of the total of 158,201 granted between the start of 1968 and the end of 1975.

## II. Utility Models

The number of full applications (13,801) and subsidiary applications (28,251) for utility models showed a slight downturn in 1975. Of the resultant total of 42,052 full and subsidiary applications, more than 28% (11,845) were from abroad. 14,280 utility models were registered and 24,754 procedures completed without registration. This is explained by the fact that both figures include the processing of subsidiary applications. The average time needed for

the registration procedure was approximately three months for full utility model applications. At the close of the year, there remained 6,861 full applications and 162,000 subsidiary applications to be processed. Extensions to 10,765 registered utility models were applied for, thus maintaining the total of valid utility models at 80,406. This proves that industry still has a keen interest in the registration and upkeep of utility models as speedily obtainable protection rights for everyday appliances and utensils.

1975 brought 165 applications for cancellation of utility models and a total of 167 cancellation procedures were completed. At the close of the year, 232 procedures were still pending. The relatively protracted average time of 18 months required for cancellation procedures is due to the need for provisional decisions and, in some cases, the lengthy taking of evidence.

### III. Trademarks

The number of new applications for trademarks rose slightly in 1975, after temporarily declining in 1974, to total 17,334. This fact emphasizes the unchanging significance of trademarks as an important ancillary in business competition. One reason for the renewed increase in trademark applications is certainly to be found in the shrinking number of oppositions over the last few years, which amounted to 27,376 at the end of 1970, and by 1975 had dropped to 13,895. 12,828 registrations were made and 6,823 applications terminated either by rejection or withdrawal. Pharmaceuticals, and electric and electronic equipment were again the leaders among new applications with 14% and 9%, respectively. The foreign share of new applications was 22%.

The number of cancellations and partial cancellations rose in 1975 to 16,339, placing it 59% above the average for the preceding five years (9,690 a year). This was mainly a result of the obligation to use under Section 11 of the Trademarks Law which took effect on January 1, 1973. As a result of a high number of cancellations, the total of registered national trademarks sank in 1975, for the first time since 1945, with 12,828 new registrations against 16,339 cancellations. 1975 also saw 10,792 transfers and 14,147 renewals. The Trademark Division received 1,794 applications for international registration of German trademarks and 5,286 applications for protection of internationally registered foreign trademarks, which represents a decrease from the preceding year.

### IV. Arbitration Office for Employees' Inventions

The Arbitration Office set up at the German Patent Office pursuant to the Law on Employees' Inventions was approached on 91 occasions in 1975 to assist in

achieving an amicable agreement between employers and employees. 64 proposals were made as to conciliation or settlement, of which 47 were accepted.

### V. Documents

The Federal Press in Berlin printed some 6.6 million documents for the German Patent Office in 1975. Microfilm aperture cards were made for all documents and annexes of the deposited utility models.

The Berlin Document Service of the German Patent Office supplied free of charge some 3.8 million documents in paper form and approximately 1.1 million microfilm aperture cards to 31 foreign Patent Offices as part of the international exchange of documentation, to 16 documentation centers in the Federal Republic of Germany and to the German Patent Office itself for its own requirements. A total of some 2.2 million documents were sold for approximately 8 million German marks.

### VI. Classification, Information, Documentation

#### *Classification*

Following its second revision in 1974, the International Patent Classification (IPC) was introduced into the German Patent Office as the sole classification with effect from January 1, 1975. To facilitate use of the IPC, an alphabetically arranged key word index has been published in collaboration with the Swiss and the Austrian Patent Offices, containing some 113,000 catchwords.

The changeover to the IPC required a considerable number of organizational changes and adjustments of the Office. The task distribution of the Examining Divisions was altered, all current examination files had to be reclassified, the whole data collection system had to be changed, the patent gazette was given a new layout and the publications office at the Berlin Annex was reorganized.

The reclassification of the examination material, comprising some 17 million documents, proved to be a highly demanding task. Before the reclassification began in 1973, a total of 3.5 million printed documents had already been reclassified and refiled as part of the stepwise adjustment to the IPC. At the beginning of 1973, there remained some 13 million examination documents still to be converted. By the end of 1975, 5.5 million of these had been reclassified by the examiners (i.e., 3.5 million in 1973-74 and 2 million in 1975). When the reclassification work is completed in about 1978, the German Patent Office will be the first Office in the world to classify entirely by the IPC.

### Information

The German Patent Office collaborated in the study, *The German Patent Office Information System—System Analysis, Development, Introduction*, published by the Federal Minister of Justice and already introduced a large number of the proposals contained in the study. This is an integrated data-processing system designed to rationalize the administrative procedures of the German Patent Office and to provide an information system covering the bibliographic data on German protection rights and thus constitute an important tool for inventors and industry. Special mention may be made of the Electronic Data Processing (EDP) patent register project which made significant progress and will be available to the public in 1976. Furthermore, the patent procedure data for publication purposes will be provided by the uniform patent data processing system in 1976. In addition, the means of informing the public of the latest technical developments have been improved. Since 1974, the German and foreign patent documents of five countries, arranged according to IPC symbols, have been made available for public inspection. This collection has been continued and expanded. A classification register, a number register and a register of applications and names are available to the public in microfiche form. The library of the German Patent Office has begun to recatalog its 650,000 volumes in accordance with the international rules for alphabetical cataloging.

### Documentation

In the field of EDP-oriented patent documentation, the project for the "utilization of developed patent documentation systems" has been continued. Under this project, with the assistance of the Institute for Documentation Studies (*Institut für Dokumentationswesen*), fifteen patent documentation systems are being developed to a useable state and are being tested for usefulness by the public in an extensive test program. Eight systems are already in a useable state. 1975 also saw the start of a further program to test the GREMAS documentation system developed by the International Documentation Company (IDC). This program received support from the Federal Minister for Research and Technology. These various documentation systems hold out the prospect not only of an improved examination procedure but also of providing speedier and more reliable information to inventors outside the granting procedure.

### VII. International Cooperation

In 1975, the German Patent Office pursued its participation in all seven Working Parties of the European Patent Organization's Interim Committee to

prepare for the opening of the European Patent Office. Representatives of the German Patent Office have collaborated in both the coordinating Executive Committee set up by the Interim Committee and the Planning Group in Munich and have participated in the constructional planning for the European Patent Office and European School buildings in Munich.

The German Patent Office further participated to a considerable extent in the preparations and consultations leading to the signing in Luxembourg on December 15, 1975, of the Convention for the European Patent for the Common Market.

Further, in 1975, the German Patent Office collaborated in preparing the legislative procedure in respect of the Law on International Patent Conventions for the Purpose of Ratifying the European Patent Convention, the International Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Strasbourg Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention. This ratification Law represents a further significant step towards harmonization in international cooperation in the field of patents.

### NETHERLANDS

#### Activity Report of the Netherlands Patent Office in 1975

**Patent applications.** In the year under review, 15,267 applications were filed, which, compared with 1974, indicates a decrease of 10.52%. The downward trend that started in 1969, when a maximum of 19,000 applications were filed, thus continued and even intensified. Although a similar trend can be observed in other Western European countries, the percentage decreases among the countries vary and, at least in the large countries, have reached a much lower level than in the Netherlands.

This difference again raised the question as to the causes to which the fall in the number of applications must be attributed. In the annual report for 1974, it was explained that after the initial, large increase in the annual number of applications between 1950 and 1970, a stabilization was to be expected, perhaps even preceded by a certain decrease. The deterioration in the economic situation may also have contributed to a considerable extent to this continuing

decrease. In this context, it should be noted that there are no signs indicating a change for the better. On the contrary, the figures relating to the applications filed between January and April 1976, show a further decrease.

The cause of the fall in the number of applications may also ultimately lie in the rate of fees to be paid in the course of the pre-grant procedure and in the maintenance fees. In the Netherlands, these fees are high and, as a result of periodical adjustments to meet the rising cost of wages in the Patent Office, are tending to increase out of proportion to the fees in foreign countries. This will continue to be the case,

at least as long as the fees will be based on the principle that the Patent Office has to meet its own expenses. After the new increase in fees comes into effect on July 1, 1976, serious consideration will have to be given to the question whether, in the interest of the granting of patents in the Netherlands, it will be necessary to abandon the principle that the Patent Office must meet expenditures out of revenues.

The following comparative table gives the number of applications filed in 1974 and 1975 in the various technical fields, classified according to the International Classification, together with percentage figures relating to 1973:

	Filed in 1974	Filed in 1975	Change in %	Change in % of 1974 filings compared to 1973	Change in % of 1975 filings compared to 1973
Section A (human necessities)	2,018	1,878	-6.94	-6.41	-12.91
Section B (performing operations)	3,267	2,976	-8.91	-5.12	-13.48
Section C (chemistry and metallurgy)	4,955	4,555	-8.07	+2.60	-5.68
Section D (textiles and paper)	488	440	-9.84	-6.51	-15.70
Section E (fixed constructions)	787	777	-1.27	-6.25	-7.35
Section F (mechanical engineering)	1,358	1,263	-7.00	-18.29	-24.01
Section G (physics)	1,911	1,633	-14.55	-6.96	-20.50
Section H (electricity)	2,041	1,741	-14.70	-9.05	-22.42
Total	16,825	15,263	-10.52	-5.63	-15.56

In 1975, the smallest decrease (1.27%) took place in building, hydraulic engineering and mining (Section E). In these fields, the fairly sharp drop in railway construction (15 applications in 1974 as against 7 in 1975 or, stated briefly, 15-7), hydraulic engineering (61-41) and building materials (55-41) was largely compensated for by a large increase in door and window construction (71-120). The decrease of 6.94% in the section for human necessities (Section A) and of 7.00% for mechanical engineering, lighting, heating and weapons (Section F) was also well below average. In Section A, the sharpest decrease was in footwear and machines for the manufacture of footwear (21-10), haberdashery and jewellery (62-34) and sports, games and amusements (69-44), while there was a significant increase in the

manufacture of tobacco (23-35), the culture of flowers and vegetables in receptacles and greenhouses (14-22) and in diapers (14-26). The largest decrease in Section F was found in the drying of solid materials (27-14), clutches and brakes (53-32), fluid pressure systems (29-18) and fuel supply apparatus for combustion engines (44-28); the largest increase was in heat exchanger components (21-36) and exhausts and silencers for gas flows (21-36).

The decrease in the chemical section (Section C) was somewhat larger -8.07%. As against the largest decrease, which took place in non-mechanical metalworking (116-74), processing of pig iron (30-15), monoazodyes (38-16), microbiology (26-15) and shaped ceramic products according to their components (35-18), the greatest increase occurred in

destructive distillation (23-36) and loaders for coke ovens.

Furthermore, the decrease of 8.91 and 9.84%, respectively, in the sections for performing operations (Section B) and for textiles and flexible materials not otherwise provided for (Section D) was below average.

In Section B, the largest decrease occurred in chemical and physical processes (203-167) and arc welding and cutting (27-19), while the largest increase took place in spraying apparatus (15-25), trucks (16-35) and cleaning (10-18).

In Section D, the largest decrease occurred in yarns (52-34), knitting (38-19) and paper and board according to their composition (34-22), while there was an increase in the manufacture of ropes and cables (3-8), which, however, only represented a recovery from the decrease (17-9) in the previous year. A similar recovery also took place in sewing, embroidering and tufting (9-14) as against a decrease (17-9) in the previous year.

The physics and electronics sections (G and H) both showed a decrease significantly in excess of the average. With regard to electronics, there was a decrease, which took place in all classes, of 14.7%. The largest decrease in this section took place in electronic circuits (303-218), while the only significant increase occurred in accumulators (38-66) and apparatus for stimulated emission (26-43).

In Section G, there was an almost equivalent decrease of 14.55%. The only increase was observed in the field of optics (119-126), but this was entirely due to the growth in optical elements (64-81). Furthermore, the decrease in measuring apparatus (529-509) was below the average, as a result of an increase (18-33) in devices for the measurement of length, thickness, angles and similar units, which, in itself, only represented a recovery from the decrease (30-18) in 1974.

In all other classes of Section G, the decrease was above the average, the largest decline appearing in clockwork mechanisms (12-4) and regulation (101-69), and particularly in regulation systems for non-electrical, electrical and magnetic variables (78-50).

Shifts in entire classes, which were mentioned in the report for 1974, continued or increased in only some classes, while in others, they were only partly maintained or disappeared completely. In class F 03 (wind and water engines, spring, weight and similar engines), there was a slight advance (14-16) on the previous increase (4-14), and there was also a further increase of 49-56 in class D 03 (weaving) where the previous rise was 33-49. The decrease of 15-9 in class C 06 (explosives, matches) continued to some extent, and in class G 04 (clockwork mechanisms), the decrease (19-12) continued and intensified (12-4).

**European Patent Office.** In the year under review, the Interim Committee and the seven working parties made considerable progress in their activities for the preparation of the establishment of the European Patent Office, as provided for in the Munich Convention on the Grant of European Patents, concluded in 1973. Ten officials of the Patent Office have had numerous meetings in which they have been able to contribute considerably to this international work. It is expected that the time schedule can remain unaltered, thus enabling the preparatory activities to be concluded at the end of 1976 (the Convention is scheduled to come into effect during the first half of 1977). Six months after coming into existence, the EPO will begin to receive European patent applications in a restricted area of the technical field and, during the following five years, will gradually extend its capacity to all technical fields. This will have far-reaching consequences for the Netherlands Patent Office.

On the one hand, there will be a considerable decline in applications in the Netherlands. Calculations agreed upon in international consultation support the view that, for applicants who seek patent protection for their inventions in more than two European countries, a single application with the EPO is more attractive than several national applications. Since over 85% of the applications received in the Netherlands originate in foreign countries and a substantial number of national applicants are also interested in foreign markets, it appears justifiable to expect that, in the long run, the number of applications filed with the Patent Office will gradually fall to approximately 850 a year.

The establishment of the EPO will therefore have a considerable influence on the employment situation in the Netherlands Office. However, the reduction in the supply of work will be much more gradual than the decrease in the number of applications, since the existing deferred examination system provides for a relatively large amount of work, namely the processing of applications, which still remains to be done. It will be some years before there is any decrease in this respect. According to our calculations, the reduction in staff may be adjusted to meet these circumstances. In this context, regard should be had to the fact that, apart from the process of natural wastage, a certain percentage of the staff will be considered for transfer to the EPO.

On the other hand, the establishment of the EPO will obviously have certain financial consequences for the Netherlands Patent Office. The major part of the income of the Office consists of the maintenance fees for patent applications and patents, while the largest expenditure consists of the salary costs involved in the activities resulting from "VVO" (request for search) and "VBO" (request for examination). At the outset, a part of the income consisting of filing fees

and maintenance fees will disappear as a result of the expected sharp drop in the number of patent applications. Initially, the expenditure for search activities will remain at a high level and will not be covered by the "VVO" and "VBO" fees. Although the annual maintenance fees will continue to constitute a source of income, they will be unable to compensate for the growing losses, unless the balance is restored by further increasing the fees. In order to be prepared for the future, the Patent Office has drafted a number of forecasts for the period extending to 1990, which, subject to annual reconsideration, will form the basis of the future policy in the field of staffing and finance.

**WIPO Meetings.** Several meetings organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) were attended by officials of the Patent Office. In this respect, particular mention should be made of the conferences on the revision of the Paris Convention which were aimed at meeting certain requirements of developing countries concerning the role of patents and the transfer of technology.

In addition, attention should be paid to the Protocol to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, signed at Geneva on August 29, 1975. This Protocol restores or establishes relations between countries of the Hague Union and countries which are not members but have ratified the 1960 Act of The Hague, which has not yet come into effect. After the Protocol comes into effect, Netherlands nationals will be able to protect their designs in many European countries by means of an international deposit. On the other hand, pursuant to the Protocol, nationals of these European countries will be able to acquire rights in the Benelux countries under the Uniform Benelux Design Act.

In May 1975, a delegate of the Patent Office attended the Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) which was held in San Francisco.

**Legislative Activity.** A preliminary report on the Bill for the amendment of the Netherlands Patent Act was delivered by the Special Commission of the Second Chamber in the autumn of 1975. It may be expected that the Bill will be enacted in the course of 1976. In that case, the Patent Act will be brought into line with the Paris Convention, as revised at Stockholm (already ratified by the Netherlands in 1974) and also with the Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Inventions, concluded on November 27, 1963, with the exception, however, of the "ab initio" invalidity of patents.

In 1975, discussions on national and international issues in the field of industrial property were held with the *Commissie van Acht*, a committee composed of eight representatives of the four interested groups.

## SPAIN

### Activities of the Spanish Industrial Property Registry in 1975

#### I. General

The year was a particularly important one for the Spanish Industrial Property Registry. On May 2, 1975, the Spanish Parliament adopted a Law establishing the Registry as an independent organ of the State administration and giving it separate legal personality with full autonomy, both financially and administratively. At the same time, the existing system of fees was changed, the amounts updated and the entire revenue thus obtained made available to the Registry for financing its own activities.

The objectives aimed at by the new Law are basically the following:

- to provide the Industrial Property Registry with an adequate administrative organization to enable it to adapt itself to the constant evolution experienced by industrial property and to institute new planning capable of accommodating its growth and its international implications;

- to ensure the existence of a sufficiently numerous and adequately qualified staff to fulfill the Registry's legal and technical tasks;

- to provide the Registry with adequate financial means without burdening the public treasury;

- to extend the scope of the Registry's activities by setting up a Technological Information Service based on the content of the patents, thus complementing the purely registrational tasks which constituted its activity hitherto.

In accordance with the new Law, the general basic structure of the Industrial Property Registry is organized as follows:

(a) *Administrative Council*, chaired by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and comprising also the Director of the Registry and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Industry, Agriculture, Commerce and Finance, of the Council of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, of the Trade Union Organization and of the Council for Scientific Research;

(b) *Director of the Registry*, appointed by Cabinet decree, responsible for the conduct and management of the Registry. His decisions are final in administrative procedure and may only be contested through the administrative appeals procedure before the Regional Courts or the Supreme Court of Justice;

(c) *General Secretariat*, responsible for the general and administrative tasks of the Registry comprising, basically, personnel matters, budgets, financial management, relations with the courts of justice, with the government, and the internal running of the Registry;

(d) *Patents and Models Department*, concerned with all administrative actions leading to recognition or maintenance of registry protection for patents of invention and of introduction, utility models and industrial and artistic designs. A number of other sections form part of this Department, including the Patent Service, the Models Service, the Classification Section and the Technical Service;

(e) *Distinctive Signs Department*, entrusted with all actions concerning the recognition and maintenance of registry protection of national and international marks, trade names, business signs and special distinctive signs. It is divided into services and sections corresponding to each of the fields within its area of responsibility;

(f) *Studies and International Relations Department*, providing assistance to the Director in legal and administrative matters and responsible, *inter alia*, for the review and modernization of the statutory provisions on industrial property, for conducting studies and giving opinions on related matters, for promoting international relations and cooperation in that field, for maintaining contacts with intergovernmental organizations, with the national Offices of other countries and with other bodies specialized in industrial property in order to achieve greater knowledge and more adequate protection in these fields.

(g) *Technological Information Department*, the administrative and technical unit of the Registry responsible for the effective dissemination of patent information to Spanish industry and the national sectors concerned in order to assist in the technological research and development activities of undertakings and other national bodies. To this end, it is entrusted with the organization and updating of the technical search files of Spanish patents and of those of the major technology generating countries, and with the systematic, selective dissemination of their contents. It is also responsible for drawing up, publishing and distributing the official publications of the Industrial Property Registry;

(h) *Appeals Section*, examining appeals against decisions taken by the Directors of Departments, and *Data Processing and Organization Section*, responsible for studying mechanized systems for the administrative procedure and information processing by means of data processing equipment. Both units are independent and report directly to the Director General of the Registry.

The law also provides for the simplification of decision making by means of the legal techniques of deconcentration and delegation of powers to subordinate bodies in the administrative hierarchy. Special reference is made to the legal status of staff by providing for the existence of the various categories (legal, technical, administrative) forming the permanent staff of the Industrial Property Registry.

With the introduction of this new organization, begun during the last quarter of 1975, the Industrial Property Registry has entered into a new phase whose first results permit the affirmation that the outcome will be most beneficial to the administration of industrial property in Spain.

## II. Activities

The Registry's activities in 1975 should be looked at from two different points of view: old applications (prior to 1975) awaiting examination and decision, and applications submitted during the year.

(1) *Old applications*: At the time of entry into force of the Law of May 2, 1975, the Registry was faced with a large number of applications awaiting examination and decision, which may be summarized as follows:

Patents of invention and introduction . . . . .	31,565
Utility models and industrial designs . . . . .	21,503
Trademarks . . . . .	139,962
Trade names . . . . .	9,465
Business signs . . . . .	13,788
Applications for transfer of ownership . . . . .	48,434
Total	264,697

This backlog, which tended to grow by some 16,000 applications a year because of the Registry's lack of capacity to deal with the volume of incoming applications, was the first and major problem tackled in the new phase which has just begun. The necessary steps were taken to realize the potential of both staff and equipment and to modernize the working methods and processes. Consequently, the efficiency of the various units was considerably improved and the Registry was able not only to adequately deal with the normal volume of its annual activities but also to catch up on quite a large part of the existing backlog in as short a time as possible. A detailed action program for each unit was drawn up and applied with effect from October 1, 1975. As a result thereof, the number of decisions rendered in 1975 has, for the first time in many years, considerably exceeded the number of applications submitted, despite the fact that the new planning was not introduced until the final quarter of the year. The objective set, in view

of the results obtained so far, is for the Registry to catch up on current registration work within a maximum period of three years.

(2) *Applications and Decisions in 1975*: The Registry received 68,811 applications for registration in 1975 and completed 74,287 files. These figures may be further classified as follows:

	Applications	Decisions
Patents of invention and introduction . . . . .	10,547	12,378
Utility models . . . . .	9,004	9,532
Industrial designs . . . . .	3,968	4,904
Trademarks and service marks	31,439	35,030
International marks . . . . .	6,622	5,119
Trade names . . . . .	3,411	3,349
Business signs . . . . .	3,820	3,975

The decline in applications for registration, already begun in 1974, continued in 1975. For inventions (patents and utility models), the figure was about 9% lower than in the previous year whereas that for applications for marks and other distinctive signs decreased by 16%.

(3) *Other Activities*: In addition to the Registry's activities in respect of applications for registration, special mention should be made of the following actions undertaken within the context of updating and modernizing the Registry's internal functioning:

(a) *International Patent Classification*. Over recent years, a backlog of patents requiring classification had arisen; by the beginning of 1975, this backlog amounted to 4,000 files, a figure which reached 6,500 in June of the same year. One of the main reasons for this state of affairs was the lack of qualified technical staff. Additional staff were engaged and the backlog disappeared.

It should be further noted that starting on June 1, 1976, a number of files were classified on an experimental basis at the subgroup level in several classes of the international classification. This was done with a view to Spain introducing the uniform system of patent classification and thus obtaining the information required for internal data processing, in connection with technical information, and to keep up with the incoming files to avoid the recurrence of a backlog.

Finally, mention may be made of the fact that the translation of the second edition of the IPC has been completed and is in the process of being printed with a view to publication and distribution.

(b) *Transfers of Ownership*. The backlog of decisions to be taken on transfers of ownership of the various types of registration stood at 45,000 requests

in January 1974, and rose to 48,000 by the final quarter of that year.

In order to find a solution to this problem, a mechanized system was studied and subsequently introduced at the end of 1975, as part of a special action undertaken jointly by a firm of consultants and the responsible Registry officials.

The results proved satisfactory since by May 1976, the backlog had been reduced to 800 registrations which were still pending for legal reasons. Moreover, the 2,000 requests received in the first four months of the year were dealt with.

(c) *Mechanization of Activities*. Under the plan drawn up for the reorganization of the Industrial Property Registry, an ambitious program of mechanization of activities in the short, medium and long terms was elaborated, approved and put into execution. Its aim is to compile magnetic records containing the basic data for all existing registrations under the various types of industrial property rights for use in the mechanical processing of a large part of the administrative procedures for granting and, subsequently, for administering the lifetime of the granted registrations and for the processing of the information deposited with the Registry, both for the Registry's own needs and for external dissemination to interested circles. At the close of 1975, the magnetic cards had reached an advanced state of preparation and it is likely that the task will be completed by the end of 1976. As far as distinctive signs (marks, trade names and business signs) are concerned, the magnetic tapes will contain all registrations currently in force (696,706 at the end of 1975) and, in the case of inventions, those granted since 1967 (some 200,000). These registrations will continuously be updated on the basis of the incoming new applications and decisions taken, as well as on the basis of the procedures for maintaining their validity, as from the introduction of an integral processing system for the relevant information. The first mechanized applications made possible by the work undertaken in this field have been the cancellation for loss of validity of 122,423 registrations of distinctive signs and the resolution of practically 48,000 applications for transfer of ownership of various titles.

(d) *Technological Information*. In this field, which was a task entrusted to the Industrial Property Registry by the Law of May 2, 1975, a start has been made on establishing the necessary infrastructure in support of this service, which is of great importance to Spanish industry and to the public administration in its current task of defining its strategy in matters of technical policy. The Registry's actions in 1975 concerned the following basic aspects:

— *Adaptation to the new requirements of the search files for national patents both in paper and microfilm*

*form.* The files have been rearranged and appropriately classified. Additionally, the modest microfilm laboratory has been expanded and modernized so that patent documents can be obtained in microfilm aperture-card form of a quality permitting them to be distributed and possibly exchanged with other Patent Offices.

— *Expansion of the Spanish search files* by the addition of documentary information on foreign patents, basically those of the major technology generating countries. The initial means adopted for this purpose was an agreement concluded with the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) under which the Spanish Office is to supply to INPADOC the patent documentation for the years 1968 to 1975 in machine-readable form and to periodically send the bibliographic data published fortnightly in the Official Bulletin of Industrial Property. INPADOC, for its part, is to provide the Registry with the IPG (INPADOC Patent Gazette) service. It is planned to pursue the negotiations in the near future with a view to reaching a new agreement of longer duration and extended scope. Talks have also been initiated with other specialized centers and institutions and with a number of Patent Offices with the aim of adequately supplementing the foreign search files of the Registry to meet the requirements of Spanish industry.

— *Publications.* Since the official publications of the Registry also form an important means of documentary information, the Official Bulletin of Industrial Property (BOPI) was rearranged both in presentation and in content. The first number of the new version of BOPI was issued on January 1, 1976. 1975 saw the publication of 24 volumes of the Patent, Utility Model and Industrial Design Indexes, classified according to numerical order of granting, owners of registrations and classes of the international classification, and covering the registrations granted from 1968 to 1975, inclusive. The indexes were offset printed by a mechanized process using the Registry's magnetic tape archives.

— *Reference Room.* The reference room in which the documentation held by the Registry may be consulted has been reorganized and enhanced by the acquisition of modern microfilm readers giving interested persons and parties direct access to information on patent documentation.

### III. International Cooperation

The Registry has continued to develop its activities in this field by sending representatives to the majority of committees, expert groups, programs and adminis-

trative meetings held by WIPO, and also by its participation in the latter's legal-technical assistance program, which has consisted in the organization of training courses each year for Latin American trainees.

At the Administrative Meetings held in 1975, Spain repeated its wish to aid the developing countries. In this context, a training course for five Latin American trainees was held at the Registry from October 1 to November 15, 1976, in which distinguished experts in the field of industrial property participated.

It should also be mentioned that one of the Registry's expert officials was chosen by UNIDO to serve for six months in 1974 as an advisor to the Government of Guatemala on the operation of its Trademark and Patent Office in view of the imminent entry into force of the Central American Convention on Trademarks, Trade Names and Advertising Signs.

The Registry has studied with great interest the European Patent Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT), in order to assist in determining the position to be adopted by Spain in these matters.

Finally, mention should be made of the international cooperation agreement with the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) already referred to and, among the more recent instruments of concern to the Registry, the accession of Spain to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC).

### IV. Administrative Matters

The constitution of the Industrial Property Registry as an independent body under the Law of May 2, 1975, and the practical and financial autonomy that that implies, has meant that the corresponding administrative units to deal with the direct management of the tasks involved have had to be created.

After Cabinet approval of the new staff establishment was obtained, the corresponding competitions for employment in the Registry were announced, bringing the total to 300 officials in the various categories, i.e. legal officers, senior technical officers, middle grade technical officers and administrative and auxiliary staff. This amounts to a doubling of the Registry's present complement. The services of 60 persons were temporarily contracted in 1975 in order to reinforce the available staff.

For the first time in its history, the Registry has its own budget distinct from that of the State. Revenue is obtained from the new fees approved by the above-mentioned Law and, based on receipts for the period from June 1 to December 31, may be estimated at

some 300 million pesetas a year. Expenditure of a similar amount serves to finance the operation of the Registry, including payment of staff, rental of accommodation, procurement of office equipment of both the conventional type and for data processing, office supplies, publications and outside service contracts. The amount of these means will enable the Registry

to meet the cost of the modernization projects already in hand and of bringing its activities up to date.

As a result of the new financial possibilities, the Registry has moved to new, modern offices, located at 59 Avenida del Generalísimo, Madrid, appropriate to its present requirements and the development of its activities in its new phase.

## News Items

### EGYPT

#### Agency for Development of Innovations and Inventions \*

On February 9, 1976, the Minister of Scientific Research and Atomic Energy issued Decree No. 3 creating the Agency for Development of Innovations and Inventions.<sup>1</sup> The Agency was established to stimulate innovative and inventive growth in Egypt.

Innovations and inventions have a profound impact on a country's national economy. This is obvious in all developed countries. In Socialist countries, the return is estimated at billions of dollars per year. On the other hand, innovations and inventions, if they exist at all in developing countries, play no significant role in the countries' technical or economic life. Thus, the development of innovative and inventive activity is a subject worthy of special attention.

In general, inventors from developed countries suffer relatively fewer difficulties or problems than those from the developing world. The advanced technological society in which they live provides a form of stimulation. They have the opportunity to take advantage of extensive consumer markets which are able to make use of diverse ideas in many fields of activities. Moreover, it is sometimes possible in developed countries to find private or governmental establishments which are willing and capable to market ideas or innovations for inventors.

\* This News Item was prepared by Mr. A. Aly Omar, Director General of the Patent Office of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Egypt.

<sup>1</sup> For the text of this Decree, see this month's selection of Industrial Property Laws and Treaties, Egypt - Text 2-001.

However, in developing countries education is not well developed. People have been in contact with modern technology for only a few decades. The best manifestation of new technology is in finished consumer products, and most of those new inventions are regarded with amazement and awe. Thus the atmosphere is not well suited for the prolific development of innovations and inventions. In spite of all this, one cannot ignore the existence of the many people who have bright ideas which are the fruit of deep thought.

In most cases, these bright ideas need polishing and need to be put into proper form. A reasonable amount of calculation and refinement is required before the idea may be put in the hands of a designer. Frequently, a market study, which is often of great importance, is essential.

The best encouragement to inventors is to give their innovations a chance to be put into practice and to realize a return which balances with the money spent and time devoted.

The innovator normally lacks knowledge with respect to the exploitation of his innovations and is not able to adequately deal with the commercial world. He is liable to be deceived and victimized.

For all these reasons, the creation of the Agency for Development of Innovations and Inventions was considered important. In preparing for the establishment of the agency, three similar bodies were studied, two from developed countries and one from a developing one. These bodies were:

- The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) (United Kingdom);
- L'Agence nationale de valorisation de la recherche (Anvar) (France); and
- The National Research Development Corporation (India).

# Calendar

## WIPO Meetings

### 1976

**December 6 to 9 (Lusaka) — Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of an Agreement on the Creation of an Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa**

**December 8 to 17 (Lusaka) — Conference on Industrial Property Laws of English-Speaking Africa, and of its Committee for Patent Matters and its Committee for Trademark and Industrial Design Matters**

**December 8 to 17 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on the Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

### 1977

**January 25 to 28 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Committee**

**January 25 to 28 (Bangkok) — Development Cooperation — Asian Pacific Seminar on the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with ILO and Unesco

**February 7 to 9 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee**

**February 14 to 25 (Munich) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III**

**February 16 to 18 (Colombo) — Development Cooperation — Regional Seminar on Industrial Property**

**February 21 to 24 (Colombo) — Development Cooperation — World Symposium on the Importance of the Patent System to Developing Countries**

**February 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on Videocassettes**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

**March 5 to 10 (Baghdad) — Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with UNIDO, IDCAS and the Government of Iraq

**March 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Working Group on Technological Information derived from Patent Documentation**

**March 14 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property**

**March 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights**

**March 21 to 28 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee**

**March 29 to April 1 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Ad hoc Working Group on the Revision of the IPC Guide**

**April 14 to 28 (Budapest) — Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure**

**April 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services**

**April 25 to 29 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group V**

**April 25 to 29 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)**

**May 2 to 6 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)**

**May 4 to 13 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks**

**May 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Ad hoc Coordinating Committee for Technical Activities**

**May 16 to 27 (Moscow) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group IV**

**May 23 to 27 (Rabat) — Development Cooperation — Arab Copyright Seminar**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

**June 1 to 3 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Advisory Group on Computer Software**

**June 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How**

**June 6 to 17 (Paris) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I**

**June 13 to 17 (Paris) — Berne Union — Working Group on Cable Television**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

**June 20 to July 1 (Washington) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II**

**June 27 to July 1 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services**

**June 27 to July 8 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention**

**September 21 to 23 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee**

**September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Assemblies of the Madrid and Hague Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union**

**October 10 to 18 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees**

**October 17 to 28 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III**

**October 19 to 22 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Committee**

**October 24 to 28 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)**

**October 24 to November 2 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services**

**October 31 to November 4 (Geneva) — Lisbon Union — Committee of Experts on the Revision of the Lisbon Agreement on Appellations of Origin**

**November 2 to 18 (Paris) — Berne Union — Diplomatic Conference (or Committee of Governmental Experts) on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties**

*Note:* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

**November 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Trademarks**

**November 7 to 11 (Paris) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)**

**November 14 to 21 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee**

**November 14 to 26 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention**

**November 22 to 25 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts**

**November 28 to December 5 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session**

**December 6 to 8 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)**

**December 9 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on the Rationalization of the Publication of Laws and Treaties in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights**

## 1978

**September 25 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions**

## 1979

**September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union**

## UPOV Meetings in 1977

**Council:** October 26 to 28

**Consultative Committee:** March 11; October 25 and 28

**Technical Steering Committee:** May 16 to 18; November 15 to 17

**Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention:** March 8 to 10; September 20 to 23

**Working Group on Variety Denominations:** in the time between September 20 to 23

*Note:* All these meetings will take place in Geneva at the headquarters of UPOV

**Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops:** May 10 to 12 (Madrid - Spain)

**Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops:** May 24 to 26 (Hanover - Federal Republic of Germany)

**Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants:** June 7 to 9 (Wageningen - Netherlands)

**Technical Working Party for Forest Trees:** June 14 to 16 (Orleans - France)

**Technical Working Party for Vegetables:** September 6 to 8 (Aarslev - Denmark)

## Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

### 1977

**January 14 (Paris) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Executive Committee and General Assembly**

**January 17 to 21 (Strasbourg) — Council of Europe — Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television**

**May 1 to 4 (Amsterdam) — Union of European Patent Attorneys — Congress and General Assembly**

**May 5 and 6 (New York) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Legal and Legislative Committee**

**May 16 to 18 (Munich) — Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation — International Symposium on Patent Information and Documentation (organized in cooperation with WIPO and the German Patent Office)**

**May 23 to 27 (Rio de Janeiro) — Inter-American Association of Industrial Property — Congress**

**November 28 to December 5 (Paris) — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) — Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised at Paris in 1971)**