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World Intellectual Property Organization

Opening of the New Headquarters Building of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The construction of the new headquarters building of WIPO was completed in May 1978. The staff move into the new building took place in May and June 1978 and the building was inaugurated on September 11, 1978, in a ceremony to which were invited officials of the Government of Switzerland, the Canton of Geneva and the City of Geneva, the ambassadors, heads of the permanent missions of the various States accredited in Geneva, and a number of special guests.

A further dedication ceremony took place on September 24, 1978, at which the main invitees were the delegations of the various States and the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations accredited to the annual meetings of some of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and Unions administered by WIPO.

Large excerpts are given below from the speeches made on the occasion of one or both of those ceremonies since much of the history of the construction of the new headquarters building and much information on the building itself can be learnt from them.

The building was described, at both ceremonies, by its architect, Pierre Braillard of Geneva, in the following terms:

Building is a long adventure.

Transposing ideas from paper to reality, reconciling the technical and the aesthetic, respecting the timetable of the client and staying within his budget are so many stumbling blocks to be overcome.

A building like the one we are inaugurating today is the result of a long series of mutations and controversies and a constant search for improvement.

That is why, having been asked to explain to you the reasoning behind the approach adopted, I have to begin by asking you to be indulgent in your criticism, and not to voice it without first having investigated the essentials of the problem that had to be solved.

The responsibility of building a tower on the *Place des Nations* was one of which I was conscious from the very outset. I had no right to make a mistake, and I could not content myself with a facade treatment of questionable sophistication, which is all too often the fashion.

I looked for a construction that was both sober and dignified and yet light and above all animated, alive.

The gently curving shape of the tower's vertical plane offered possibilities of variations in the quality and intensity of light effects at different hours of the day.

And then the light had to be actually brought into play. I therefore chose this reflecting sky-blue glass which I had seen used in America.

The monolithic block of sapphire-blue crystal, inside which the protection of all forms of human thought would be worked out, was designed.

But it had yet to be built. All my efforts were then concentrated on making the metal parts so small that only a fine silver network was left, which hardly encroached on

the architecture at all. And, to reduce them even further, I divided the aluminium supports with a black line.

A running battle was carried on with the building contractor to keep to the minimum dimensions, especially since provision had to be made for resistance to wind, expansion and contraction. And of course the flooring slabs at each level had to be supported. Behind each of the supports that can be seen from the outside there is a solid steel pillar which is designed not only to support the building but also to carry an inner wall if required.

In order to produce the block effect, the same tones had to be used for the transparent parts of the windows and for the opaque parts underneath, behind which are the floors and the air conditioning. This problem also was solved satisfactorily. Finally, on either side of the tower, a solid wall, necessary for the equilibrium of the building, is faced with granite in order to emphasize by contrast the lightness of the glass.

The blue reflecting glass, which is still relatively little known in Europe, was specially made for the building under the factory's first contract of this kind. It reduces the cost of air conditioning by retaining indoor heat in winter; it eliminates the need for outside blinds, which are unsightly, costly and too sensitive to the wind at such heights. By reflecting trees, sky and clouds, it gives an impression of lightness and transparency and avoids the massive appearance of a solid construction.

The main conference room, in which you are sitting now, is the hub of the Organization, the focal point of all the member countries; it is placed at the foot of the tower, shaped to the protective curve like a jewel set in a ring.

The stretch of water seen from inside at the foot of the windows cascades over to form a glittering silver base on three sides, falling into a pool below and providing a pleasant sound in the background to drown the noise of passing traffic.

The interior is generously illuminated by the wall-to-wall glazing along the whole of one side, in the shade of century-old oaks. The decor has been intentionally kept sober. Artificial lighting is provided by an illuminated ceiling decorated with champagne-colored glass panels made by hand in Venice.

The upper floors are made to a standard design which affords freedom and flexibility, allowing office space to be redistributed according to present and future requirements, being fitted with movable partitions that can be installed and removed without difficulty.

So much for functional considerations.

But man needs more than just a cell to work in. In the common rooms, in the entrances, corridors, hall and restaurant, there must be human elements to which the senses can respond; there must be gaiety, color and an element of the unexpected.

That is why I endeavored to give the building a kinder aspect with the use of wood, marble, water and light, not superimposed by way of decoration but integrated in the structure and architecture of the building.

Even though here and there we have given preference to the use of noble materials, the overall effect is modest indeed when one considers the number of years during which it will be expected to meet your requirements, and still more modest in relation to the rich heritage left by our predecessors in the world, who did not have our technology at their disposal.

The entrance hall was designed on two levels, its ceiling heightened by a cupola to give it more importance. I selected this as the place for a large wall-fountain designed to symbolize the creative power of the human intellect. At the top there is the arid whiteness of the nebulae, before the world was created. There is as yet no life. Then water appears and land and rocks are revealed, whereupon plant and animal life emerge from the void. Water, with its sweet music and latent power, the very source of life, runs down into the basin below, and out of this basin comes a long ribbon whose five bands represent the five continents, in the colors of all the countries of the world. It symbolizes the beginnings of human thought and its development in the course of the millenia, broadening into golden ages and narrowing into dark ages, winding and weaving under the effect of mutations and intuitions, hesitations, impulses and discoveries, driven by the constant urge to control the elements, and ending with the creation of nuclear energy represented by the sun.

The variety and quality of the marble, and above all its execution by Roman marble-masons, make this a masterpiece for which a new color-blending technique was devised in order to interpret my thoughts and my design to perfection.

The fact of opening up the first floor above the entrance hall called for the provision of a balustrade, but, in order to avoid a heavy overall effect, I wanted it to be light and almost invisible, which accounts for its informal design.

A work such as this cannot be created single-handed. I was given invaluable assistance by my immediate collaborators: Mr. Vural Özbora in the design workshop, who also played a leading part at the time of the competition, and Mr. Mario Curti on the site, who was the mainspring of the project, ever-present, exacting, precise and far-sighted.

I should also like to stress the decisive part played by Dr. Arpad Bogisch, the Director General, who, with his grasp of essentials, his decisions, his optimism, his choices and his rapid understanding of problems, greatly facilitated my work. The confidence he showed in me under all circumstances was a genuine encouragement.

The work is now complete; it no longer belongs to its author. Whether beautiful or ugly, it cannot now be changed for it has become part of the heritage of Geneva.

I leave you to inspect it, criticize it or admire it, in the hope that you will find it to your taste.

Dr. Arpad Bogisch, Director General of WIPO, said the following, among other things, at the inauguration ceremony:

I wish to express the most sincere gratitude of the World Intellectual Property Organization to the government authorities of Switzerland — federal, cantonal and municipal — and to the Property Foundation for International Organizations (FIPOI). The ground on which this new building has been erected belongs to Geneva; Geneva has leased it to the World Organization. The necessary funds for its construction were advanced to the World Organization by the Swiss Confederation through a civil law foundation, the FIPOI, set up by the Confederation and the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

The Foundation is directed and supervised by senior federal and cantonal officials. The conditions under which the Foundation has granted a loan to the World Organization are extremely favorable and, indeed, without such conditions, it would have been practically impossible to envisage the construction of a new building under the ownership of the World Organization.

Reimbursement of the loan will extend over a period of 40 years. Since the repayments will be effected, to a large extent, by the Member States, I feel that I may also on their behalf express our heartfelt gratitude to the Swiss Confederation and to Geneva.

The support given to the project by both Switzerland and Geneva has once more demonstrated their will and their capacity to assist the organizations within the United Nations system. What can I say that the World Organization gives in exchange, apart from its gratitude? Two things at least. One is that, being more than ever attached to Geneva through its new building, the World Organization will remain faithful to Switzerland and to Geneva and has no intention whatsoever of moving its headquarters elsewhere. The other is that in erecting this new building, which it hopes is an aesthetic success, the Organization would be happy to think that it had contributed to the embellishment of Geneva and, more particularly, of the *Place des Nations*.

I should also like to express the thanks of the International Bureau of WIPO to the Member States. It is they who decided to construct this building. I hope they will find it a pleasant setting for their meetings. We have endeavored to make the conference rooms and other facilities used by the Member States' delegates particularly well-adapted and comfortable.

My thanks go also to the architect, to his staff, to all the firms and their engineers, technicians and workmen who have participated in the construction of the building. It is the result of their imagination and hard work.

Finally, permit me to express my thanks to those of my colleagues who bore special responsibility in relation to the construction. There are too many of them to mention them all, but I should first like to mention three of them: Mr. Manuel Pereyra, the Director of our Administrative Division; Mr. Behrouz Davoudi, Head of our Buildings Section, and Mr. René Gattone, Mr. Davoudi's principal assistant. Their task has been a difficult one since we had no experience, of course, of constructing a building, particularly one of 19 stories. In spite of that, they learnt, and learnt quickly, to visualize our needs, to foresee the smallest detail of execution and to limit the costs; all of which they did in liaison with the architect. Such was also the task of a Committee which supervised the construction and which also included Mr. Jean Chalut, an architect occupying a

high position in the Geneva administration and who had been delegated by FIPOI as a consultant, and Mr. Claude Masouyé, Director of our Copyright and Public Information Department. All these people had great responsibilities. Their devotion and patience have been exemplary and their share in the final result has been decisive. I thank them most heartily.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to finish by voicing the hope that this new building will bear the fruit expected of it: a practical and pleasant environment for the work of both our delegates, who are the representatives of the States, and the staff of the International Bureau. May this environment and this building contribute to a more rapid and more effective achievement of the World Organization's aims: the protection of the rights of intellectual creators and the progress of the developing countries.

Mr. Pierre Aubert, Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Political Department, said the following words at the inauguration ceremony, before cutting the symbolic ribbon officially opening the new building:

I have the honor and the pleasure to convey to you the congratulations and best wishes of the Federal Council.

The building we are to inaugurate demonstrates the importance assumed by the World Intellectual Property Organization under the stimulus of its Director General and also as a result of the will of the States to maintain and develop international cooperation.

Although WIPO is in fact one of the most recent specialized agencies — having entered the United Nations system on December 17, 1974 — its history is long and rich.

A good deal of ground has been covered from the time of the modest United International Bureaux in Berne, set up in 1893, under the administrative and financial supervision of the Swiss Government, for the purpose of promoting and ensuring compliance with the 1883 Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works — binding only some ten States at that time — to the ultramodern building which now houses an international organization approaching something like universality! Was not such a development foreseeable and desirable in an institution whose prime task was to defend "intellectual property," that is to say, intangible goods which, by their very nature, escape national frontiers and which, in the words of Albert Camus, are the recognition of the infeasible rights of man's creative genius expressed through ideas, sounds, shapes, inventions, articles of trade, and the like.

These rights were not recognized without trouble. Is it necessary to recall the tribulations of a certain Balzac or of many unfortunate inventors? The 19th century afforded protection to the fruits of intellectual work, without which no scientific or technical progress is possible. In so doing, it enabled that progress to be disseminated in a spirit of freedom which, in turn, has stimulated research.

Despite the modesty of its beginnings, BIRPI rapidly acquired an enviable and well-deserved reputation on account of its hard work and efficiency. Its field of activity was not long in expanding considerably to cover, amongst other things, patents and licenses. It now concerns the whole of the international community. Thus WIPO plays an increasing part in matters connected with the economic growth of the developing countries. To give but one instance, your Organization deals with the complex and sensitive questions raised by technology transfer to the developing countries, where these relate to industrial property.

The new WIPO building likewise illustrates the importance of Geneva within the United Nations system and as a center of international life. Within this city there has grown up a unique concentration of international institutions, both intergovernmental and non-governmental. It is thanks to these institutions and to the men who work in them that a network of human and professional relations so advantageous to the development of international cooperation has been established in Geneva. Certainly, the international organizations, just like the States, are currently in a much more difficult financial situation than during the preceding decades, but I can assure you that the interest my country takes in these organizations, which it regards as the symbol of international cooperation, has not changed. Moreover, the Confederation has been constantly supported in its efforts by the Republic and Canton of Geneva, which, I am happy to emphasize here, has made available the site on which WIPO has erected its new building.

It is needless, of course, to remind you of Switzerland's long tradition of hosting international organizations and conferences, which we do not intend to abandon. The Property Foundation for International Organizations was established by the Confederation and the Canton of Geneva in 1965 with the aim of facilitating the work of the international organizations and of financing the construction of headquarters buildings — as you know, WIPO has also enjoyed the support of FIPOI in this way.

I should like to take this opportunity to emphasize the Federal Council's firm intent to continue this policy and to promote, in so far as it is able, the harmonious development of the international institutions established on Swiss soil.

To close, may I express my own very best wishes, together with those of the Federal Council, for the felicitous development of WIPO's activities, for the success of its Director General and of all those who participate in this great work of international cooperation, and for the prosperity of the Member States of WIPO.

Mr. Willy Donzé, President of the Council of State of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, made the following speech at the inauguration ceremony:

It is a great honor and a great pleasure for me to act as the spokesman for the Geneva Government on this happy occasion in bringing to you our best wishes for health and prosperity.

As President of the Government, I have had occasion this year to participate in numerous events organized by the international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. Each time it has been an opportunity for me to say how important and profitable the work of these organizations is and what a guarantee of progress for the whole of mankind.

Sometimes, the results can be clearly recognized. In other cases, unfortunately, their work is more obscure and its effectiveness is not immediately apparent.

However that may be, the Geneva community is attached to these institutions and I should like here to reaffirm that point.

These international activities which have their seat in our city are an integral part of the life of the Canton and contribute to its development and its renown. They constitute, together with a number of essentially Genevan institutions, with our tradition of hospitality, with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and many others, that special something that makes a modest community of a little over 300,000 souls a world center and a focal point of public and private events. We consider this factor to be eminently positive and the natural complement of our deep

attachment to our own roots and traditions. We thus link Geneva's past with its future, and join the provincial to the cosmopolitan.

Although based on legal instruments drawn up and ratified during the last century, WIPO as such is a fairly recent creation and its entry into the concert of specialized agencies is even closer. But it is in the fields in which it works that this institution is brought so close to man for it is the very expression of what every man feels in his secret hopes. Through a complex technical organization, WIPO facilitates the conception and management of all that man creates, of all that man invents. This will to innovate is the most enriching, the most noble aspect of human activity.

That an international organization should be devoted to defending, to protecting, the product of man's intellectual activity, his ingeniousness, his capability of innovating, of transforming, of using his imagination to perfect ever more the quality of this life that is man's lot, that is indeed gratifying.

The fact that to bear witness to its activity WIPO should construct an original work of architecture of such interest can but increase our gratitude.

This most handsome building, erected within the framework of the Property Foundation for International Organizations, is indeed a remarkable addition to the *Place des Nations*, whose architectural character as a whole it considerably enhanced.

As the representative of the population living each day in this environment and taking pleasure in viewing its architectural heritage, we should like to congratulate the architect. We would also mention that the decorations come from a large number of countries throughout the world.

Our thanks, therefore, to the World Intellectual Property Organization for this addition to our community life and our congratulations, once again, to all the international organizations, to whom we wish a good and pleasant journey along with us.

Mr. Luigi Cottafavi, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, speaking on behalf of Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said the following among other things:

You may not know that, towards the middle of August, Mr. Waldheim and I made a prior visit to this building, accompanied by the "master of the house"; I am therefore familiar with my subject. The Secretary-General expressed his sentiments and impressions to the Director General and staff in the course of that visit, so all I can do is repeat what he said, which in fact is what he asked me to do, namely, convey to you his satisfaction with this achievement within the United Nations family; the WIPO building brings us something new, something that fits very well into the general framework of the organizations and the city. He also hopes that in this way the work of WIPO will proceed as efficiently as before, if not more efficiently, since environment does play a part in one's everyday work. As Director-General here in Geneva, I should add that I am delighted with the achievement of this remarkable feat of organization in our family; it is the result of an accumulation of efforts which began long before my arrival here, but of which I am happy to witness the completion. I have to pay tribute above all to the determination — political determination, so to speak — to bring about the creation of this building, a tribute therefore to my friend Dr. Arpad Bogsch, who followed his predecessor in this task. I also have to congratulate the architect for what he has done, and also the federal authorities for their financial support which made it possible for this result to be achieved; it was not easy!

I have visited the whole building, and I must say that I was struck by the quality and taste embodied in it. You will all certainly remember that Pericles said when he was in charge — and the Greeks, as you know, are extraordinary in the field of architecture — that an assembly hall or a building intended for meetings should be designed above all to permit concentration within the assembly rather than to divert attention by its surroundings. You have a perfect example here, for you are seated in an assembly hall surrounded by sunshine, by blues, by greens, by a pervading lightness, and yet, for all that, the room is so designed that one does not feel the need to escape: one feels comfortable; the lighting is excellent, and I should like to think that the light coming from above, through glass which, after much thought, was chosen in a champagne color, will put some sparkle into the ideas of those who take their seats in this room. The various floors, the offices and the combinations of colors are also very pleasing.

Dr. h.c. Albrecht Krieger, Director General, Federal Ministry of Justice, Federal Republic of Germany, spoke at both ceremonies in his capacity of Chairman of the Headquarters Building Subcommittee established by the General Assembly of WIPO. At the inauguration ceremony he said the following among other things:

I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate all who have contributed to this achievement, especially the Organization's distinguished Director General, Dr. Bogsch. It was only a few years ago that the late Director, Professor Secrétan, succeeded in having BIRPI moved from Berne to Geneva. For this wise decision he must be given great credit because this removal really paved the way for the expansion of WIPO. On this basis, Professor Bodenhausen, the immediate predecessor of the present Director General, Dr. Bogsch, greatly contributed, through his active leadership and his dedication to the protection of intellectual property, to the growth of the Organization. During his time of office — as Dr. Bogsch has already mentioned — the decision to construct the new building was taken, and the success we are celebrating today is largely due to the untiring efforts of Professor Bodenhausen, assisted by the valuable advice and work of his two Deputy Directors General, Dr. Bogsch and Professor Voyame; and, at this point, may I add that it is a very great pleasure for me personally to see you here, Professor Voyame, in this festive assembly.

The present importance of WIPO, however, has mainly been achieved under the directorship of Dr. Bogsch over the last five years. It is chiefly as a result of his successful endeavors and initiatives to improve the protection of intellectual property and to promote it throughout the world that WIPO now needs this new headquarters building. His indefatigable energy gave the development of WIPO its momentum and represents, if I may say so, the cornerstone of the efficiency, creativity and worldwide importance of this Organization, to which, as I have just been informed, 101 Member States now belong.

As Chairman of the Headquarters Building Subcommittee which was set up in 1969, I have closely and intently watched the construction of this building right from the first blueprint up to its final completion. It was, if I may say so, a real hurdle-race against time, rising costs and other financial complications. In this respect, the Member States of WIPO are in particular deeply grateful to the Swiss Government for having so generously advanced the funds needed.

When in 1970 a group of experts was formed from among the members of the Building Subcommittee in connection with the architect's competition for the construction

of a new headquarters building, the members of that group took the responsibilities conferred upon them very seriously. It may be interesting to recall that it was quite a bare majority which, after long and heated discussions, decided in favor of the project called "Arc" designed by the Geneva architect Pierre Brillard. The group had to choose a project which did not exceed the financial limits envisaged and which was designed, on the one hand, to ensure that WIPO was adequately and suitably equipped and represented and, on the other hand, to make it clear that WIPO, notwithstanding its exposed position on the *Place des Nations*, was only one among 14 specialized agencies of the UN system. The choice of the group of experts was approved by the Building Subcommittee itself by a considerable majority of eight to one votes, and then unanimously by the Coordination Committee of the Organization. The Geneva authorities approved it on the sole condition that the front of the building be turned to face the *Avenue Motta*, thus avoiding an undue dominance of the building over the *Place des Nations*.

Certainly, a construction of this size and character will meet with criticism here and there; I am convinced, nevertheless, that the decision in favor of the project "Arc" was right. The building in my view is a true symbol of how important the protection of intellectual property is for the large family of States in all regions of the world which form this international Organization. With its beautiful, clearcut

outlines, it fits well into its distinguished surroundings, and I hope that — as it stands — it will convince even those who, at earlier stages of the planning and construction, opposed this solution and those who maybe even now still do so.

For the staff of WIPO, I do hope that the new premises will create adequate working conditions which will serve the admirably high level of efficiency of WIPO and will enable the Organization to face even greater challenges and objectives in the years to come

I am convinced that the new building will help WIPO to fulfill its highly important and growing tasks within the framework of multilateral cooperation. For those tasks, which will reach far beyond the coming decades and will have a great impact on international relations in the fields of law and economics, I wish the distinguished Director General and his hard-working staff all the best, good luck and every success in this new building. Their work will be vital for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. The new building, however, also reminds States that such protection is important in the interests of technical progress and the social life of mankind, which is essentially based on science, education, literature and art. This importance, in my view, could not be expressed more ingeniously than by the words the Director General, Dr. Bogsch, has had engraved on the cupola of the entrance hall:

"NASCUNTUR AB HUMANO INGENIO OMNIA ARTIS INVENTORUMQUE OPERA
— QUAE OPERA DIGNAM HOMINIBUS VITAM SAEPIUNT — REIPUBLICAE
STUDIO PERSPICIENDUM EST ARTES INVENTAQUE TUTARI"

"HUMAN GENIUS IS THE SOURCE OF ALL WORKS OF ART AND INVENTION.
THESE WORKS ARE THE GUARANTEE OF A LIFE WORTHY OF MEN. IT IS THE
DUTY OF THE STATE TO ENSURE WITH DILIGENCE THE PROTECTION OF THE
ARTS AND INVENTIONS"

Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar, Under-Secretary for International Economic and Technical Cooperation, *Secretaria de Planejamento da Presidencia da Republica* of Brazil, speaking on the occasion of the dedication ceremony in his capacity of Chairman (1976-1979) of the General Assembly of WIPO, said the following, among other things:

As current Chairman of the General Assembly of this Organization, I consider myself fortunate to have been in office at the time the inauguration happened to take place, giving me therefore the opportunity of being here today. I wish to thank you, Mr. Director General, for the kind invitation you have extended to me to speak at this festive gathering.

I am sure that I speak for all Members of WIPO in congratulating you, Mr. Director General, as well as all those who cooperated with you, on the completion and inauguration of this magnificent building. Even those of us who were not directly involved in this formidable endeavor are fully aware of the amount of energy, steadfastness and devotion required to bring us to this happy moment of the inauguration.

Now the time has come for praise and congratulations, and also for expressing thanks. Thanks to all who cooperated with you, Mr. Director General, and particularly from the standpoint of the General Assembly, I believe, thanks to those who sat on the Building Subcommittee, under Dr. Albrecht Krieger's chairmanship, and gave their valuable time to

assisting, advising and taking decisions on behalf of the Coordination Committee, and in fact on behalf of all of us, on matters affecting the construction.

In short, for occasions such as this, perhaps nothing can be more expressive than the brief English words: "Well done!" But maybe I should go one step further and say: "Beautifully done!" Nevertheless, I would like to be permitted to dwell a bit longer on the meaning of this inauguration.

It is a characteristic of administrations in general that they should be best remembered by their visible achievements. A magnificent functional building such as this one would certainly be enough for any administrator to be remembered by. But I feel that this inauguration should be viewed alongside other achievements of the current administration of WIPO which, though perhaps less striking in appearance, are of comparable importance. I have in mind the relentless efforts made by the Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, to make WIPO a truly universal organization, in terms of both membership and scope of interests. And here I must say how happy I am that we have with us today Professor Bodenhausen, under whose administration this move towards a complete universalization of WIPO first began.

The international community of nations seems to have come to realize that, for the peaceful advancement of mankind as a whole, there is little hope outside a concerted effort to bring about the necessary conditions for the economic and social development of the developing countries. It is to the Director General's credit that he cor-

rectly interpreted the wishes of the developing countries, as expressed at WIPO meetings and unanimously supported by its membership, to put the expertise commanded by this Organization in its field of competence at the service of the development needs of those countries. But this in itself would not have permitted the attainment of these ends, had he not applied himself personally, as he has done, to complement WIPO's admittedly scarce development resources by efficient cooperative arrangements with governments of member countries.

As a result, the World Intellectual Property Organization has attuned its activities and broadened its horizons to encompass the pressing realities of today's unbalanced world. It is fitting, therefore, that these expanded activities should now be carried out from this new headquarters building.

Its glowing facade reflects not only the skies above the blue Léman, but also the new, more dynamic and infinitely more purposeful destiny of WIPO.

As you, yourself, have pointed out, Mr. Director General, I had the privilege of living in this lovely city of Geneva for almost four years and, having known it well, I can say that there is no more beautiful structure than this building which we are inaugurating today.

As I look at the modern features of this Assembly Hall, I cannot help feeling that, at the same time, it radiates and elicits harmony and balance. It seems to have been designed for consensus, which means ever closer cooperation among member countries. May I express my sincere hope that it will always be used for that purpose.

Views of the outside and inside of the new building and photographs taken of the speakers at the inauguration and dedication ceremonies are inserted in this issue.

Governing Bodies

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

Ninth Series of Meetings
(Geneva, September 25 to October 3, 1978)

NOTE*

During the ninth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Unions administered by WIPO, which took place in Geneva from September 25 to October 3, 1978, the following six bodies (hereinafter referred to as "the Governing Bodies") held their sessions:

- WIPO Coordination Committee, twelfth session (9th ordinary)
- Paris Union Executive Committee, fourteenth session (14th ordinary)
- Berne Union Executive Committee, thirteenth session (9th ordinary)
- PCT Union Assembly, second session (1st ordinary)
- Hague Union Assembly, second session (1st extraordinary)
- Hague Union Conference of Representatives, second session (1st extraordinary).

The ninth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies was preceded by a ceremony celebrating the

opening of the new WIPO headquarters building, which was held on the evening of September 24, 1978, for the government delegations of the member States of the Governing Bodies.

Sixty-six States, members of WIPO, the Paris Union or the Berne Union, or of one or more of these, were represented at the ninth series of meetings. In addition, nine intergovernmental organizations sent observers. Furthermore, six international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers at the session of the PCT Union Assembly during the discussions on matters of substance and interest to the said organizations.

The ninth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies was convened by the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch. The sessions of the Governing Bodies were opened in a joint meeting by the outgoing first Vice-Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, Mr. Zenji Kumagai (Japan), acting as the Chairman of that Committee.

The WIPO Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Executive Committee, the Berne Union Executive Committee and the PCT Union Assembly each elected its officers at the beginning of its session. Each of the said Governing Bodies elected the following person, respectively, as its new Chairman: Mr. Göran Borggård (Sweden), Mr. Adhemar Bahadian (Brazil), Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria) and Mr. Valentin Bykov (Soviet Union). A list of participants and all the officers of the Governing Bodies appears below.

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

Items on the agendas of the Governing Bodies which were common to two or more of the said Bodies were considered in joint meetings of the bodies concerned. In addition to the meetings of the Governing Bodies, groups of countries had informal consultations in separate meetings.

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

Past Activities

The WIPO Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Executive Committee and the Berne Union Executive Committee reviewed and noted with approval the reports of the Director General which had been presented to the said Bodies and the activities of the International Bureau which had taken place since their last sessions in September/October 1977. The PCT Union Assembly did likewise as concerns the period since the entry into force of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) on January 24, 1978.

A number of delegations commended the Director General and the staff on the activities undertaken in execution of the program and on the full account of those activities, which was given in the report of the Director General. That report was characterized as being of high quality and as reflecting the efficiency of the International Bureau and the efficacy of the Organization's activities. They expressed their particular satisfaction with the activities in the field of development cooperation and emphasized their importance, especially the following: the training program, in particular, the organization of training courses in cooperation with the Governments of Austria and Spain and the *Centre d'études internationales de la propriété industrielle (CEIPI) de l'Université de Strasbourg* (Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) of the University of Strasbourg) and the grant of individual fellowships for training, an increasing number of which were being offered with the financial support of the industrial property offices; the preparation and publication in different languages of the model laws for developing countries and of surveys and other tools for planning reforms in industrial property legislation and administration; the advice and assistance to certain developing countries and to regional institutions of developing countries in the preparation of legislation dealing with industrial property, copyright and neighboring rights, and in the establishment or strengthening of their institutions, in particular, the building up of national collections of patent documents and the setting up of regional patent documentation and information centers; the holding of regional meetings and seminars which treated problems of current concern to developing countries, such as the use of

technological information contained in patent documents, or which provided an opportunity to better understand the role of industrial property, copyright and neighboring rights in economic and social development and promoted the acceptance of international treaties in the fields of intellectual property.

The WIPO Coordination Committee noted the results of the Diplomatic Conference held in February/March 1978, at which the Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries was adopted.

In the field of industrial property, the Paris Union Executive Committee noted the work accomplished by the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee and its Working Groups on questions of special interest to developing countries and on inventor's certificates and noted that the Committee had established a Working Group to consider the question of conflict between an appellation of origin and a trademark. It also noted the preparatory work undertaken for the entry into force of certain treaties, including the meeting of the Interim Advisory Committee for the preparation of the entry into force of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of Micro-organisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, held in April 1978, and the meeting of the Interim Advisory Committee for the preparation of the entry into force of the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT), held in February 1978. It further noted the results of the meeting of experts on the industrial property aspects of consumer protection held in July 1978, as well as of a number of other meetings, including those of the Committee of Experts set up under the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, which met in May 1978, and of the Temporary Working Group established by the Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, which met in October/November 1977 and in March 1978.

As concerns patent cooperation and information activities, a number of delegations highlighted the entry into force of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the commencement of operations under that Treaty on June 1, 1978. Particular importance was also attached to the work of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information, which held its first session in January 1978, and to its Working Group on Planning, which had been established by the Committee to advise it on the details of the objectives, tasks, program and working methods of the Committee and on the establishment of other working groups.

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 welcomed the initiative taken to explore the

possibilities to enable more countries to become party to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as reflected in the results of the meeting of the Group of Consultants that had met in June 1978, which had examined the question of the accession of the United States of America.

Financial Matters

The Governing 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 year 1977.

The PCT Union Assembly adopted the financial regulations of the PCT Union, appointed the Government of the Swiss Confederation as auditors of the accounts of the PCT Union and agreed to postpone the question of the constitution of the working capital fund of the PCT Union until its ordinary session in 1982.

Relations with Organizations

Agreement with the European Patent Organisation (EPO). The WIPO Coordination Committee approved an agreement on the establishment of working relations and cooperation with the European Patent Organisation (EPO). The following States are members of the EPO: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (8).

Resolutions and Decisions of United Nations Bodies. The WIPO Coordination Committee noted with approval the activities performed or planned by the Director General in respect of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, adopted at its thirty-second session (September to December 1977), of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, adopted at its first and second regular sessions, 1978, and of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted at its meetings in August 1978.

Program and Budget for 1979

The main features of the program and budget for 1979, as established by the WIPO Coordination Committee and approved by the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, are the following:

Development Cooperation Activities

The programs for development cooperation activities include the convening in March 1978 in Dakar (Senegal) of the two WIPO Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation (one related to industrial property and the other to copyright and neighboring rights).

The program for development cooperation related to industrial property, as such, calls for a working group to meet on the subject of the promotion of domestic inventive and innovative activity. A working group will also meet to study 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. The recommendations of the working groups will be submitted to the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property. The program also calls for the completion of a survey, begun in 1977, of the functions, administration and role in the governmental structure of industrial property offices in selected developing and developed countries and its submission to the said WIPO Permanent Committee.

In respect of the new Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How, the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Paris Union Executive Committee approved the publication of Part I of that new Model Law, provided that its text is in complete conformity with the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention and that information on possible provisions based on a revised text of the Paris Convention prepared during the work on its revision is furnished in the form of footnotes, annex, additional pages, or the like. The said Committees decided also that the remaining Parts of the Model Law should be submitted to the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property for comments prior to publication. It is expected that the Working Group on that new Model Law will meet again in March 1979. As concerns the new Model Law for Developing Countries on Marks and Trade Names, a working group will meet again, in June 1979, to review drafts of that Model Law, model regulations (or their outline) and explanatory notes (commentary), to be prepared by the International Bureau. Work will also continue on the preparation of guidelines for the organization of patent and trademark activities of industrial enterprises in developing countries and on the preparation of an industrial property glossary and manual for developing countries.

The program for development cooperation related to copyright and neighboring rights, as such, includes the continuation of the study of the legislative and institutional arrangements for the support of national authors of literary and artistic works, performers and

other creative artists and the convening of a working group to consider action to encourage creativity in developing countries. The study on access to and dissemination of works and performances of foreign origin protected by copyright will be continued; in particular, replies to a questionnaire prepared jointly by the International Bureau and the Secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will be submitted to a working group convened jointly by WIPO and Unesco. A study on the protection of folklore by copyright-type legal provisions will be undertaken also in cooperation with Unesco. Work will continue also in cooperation with Unesco on the preparation of a copyright glossary and manual for developing countries, with the International Bureau preparing and publishing the glossary and Unesco preparing and publishing the manual.

In both the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights, training will be offered to nationals of developing countries by means of fellowships and training courses, organized with the assistance of national industrial property and copyright offices. In addition, regional meetings and seminars will be organized in developing countries or regions to discuss and exchange experiences on various subjects of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights.

The International Bureau will continue to provide 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 to be carried out by WIPO.

General Industrial Property Activities

Revision of the Paris Convention. Work will continue on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The Paris Union Executive Committee approved the recommendation of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee that a Provisional Steering Committee of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property be set up and noted that, in 1979, the Provisional Steering Committee would meet and the Working Group on Inventors' Certificates would hold one, and subject to the decision of that Committee, a further meeting in that year.

The Paris Union Executive Committee fixed, as the date of the Diplomatic Conference, February 4 to March 4, 1980, and, as its place, Geneva, and noted

the steps to be undertaken in 1979 by the International Bureau and the time limits established concerning the preparation and submission of documents to the Provisional Steering Committee and to invited Governments and Organizations for their comments.

Budapest Treaty. Preparations for the entry into force of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure will continue. The Budapest Treaty Interim Advisory Committee will hold one session, in April/May 1979.

Computer Software. The study concerning the possibility of setting up an international treaty providing, in particular, for the international deposit of computer software will continue. A group of experts will meet to consider that study.

Consumer Protection. The study of the possibilities of international cooperation concerning the industrial property aspects of consumer protection will continue. A working group dealing with this question will meet.

Round Table on the Teaching of Industrial Property. A Round Table of university professors teaching industrial property will be convened to discuss means of encouraging the inclusion of industrial property law in university curricula, for encouraging scientific writing on industrial property law and for establishing cooperation and exchange of information among interested universities.

Other Studies. The WIPO Coordination Committee considered a preliminary study, prepared by the Director General with the assistance of consultants, on possible activities, within the field of industrial property, with regard to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and concluded that the scope and general aim of further work on the issues in that field had wider geographical implications than those of the Final Act, and that therefore WIPO should treat those issues in a universal context under the designation "joint inventive activity." The WIPO Coordination Committee requested the Director General to study these issues with the purpose of gathering concrete examples illustrating the practical problems experienced with regard to the questions raised and of providing an analysis of the extent to which multilateral international cooperation could be expected to offer a solution to the problems encountered.

Trademark and Design Activities

In addition to providing for the continued operation of the existing services for the international registration of trademarks and appellations of origin and the international deposit of industrial designs, the Governing Bodies concerned decided on the following matters relating to such services and to 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 hold one session, in February/March 1979.

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 feasibility study will be undertaken to determine if savings may be expected and efficiency enhanced by the computerization of the international registrations of trademarks and the publication of *Les Marques internationales*.

Classification Concerning Marks. The Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks will meet to decide upon the proposals made by the Temporary Working Group in respect of the review of the alphabetical list of goods and services on the basis of the existing list of classes. The list so modified will thereafter be published.

Classification Concerning Industrial Designs. Preparations will be commenced to input and encode on magnetic tape the Spanish and Portuguese versions of the International Classification Concerning Industrial Designs, thus enabling the Classification, in a computerized form, to be kept up to date and published from a computer printout incorporating changes decided upon by the Committee of Experts set up by the Locarno Agreement establishing that Classification.

Hague Union Fees. The Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union decided, with effect from January 1, 1979, to increase the fees charged to cover the expenses of the International Bureau in administering the international deposit of industrial designs service established by the Hague Agreement for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

Patent Cooperation and Information Activities

The program in the fields of patent cooperation and patent information relates to the administration of the international system of applications for the protection of inventions through the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC) and the strengthening of cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices in the field of patent documentation and information.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The program adopted by the PCT Assembly calls for meetings in 1979 of the PCT Assembly and of the PCT Committees—for Technical Cooperation, for Technical Assistance and for Administrative and Legal Matters—as well as of two working groups of the latter Committee. Those bodies will provide the necessary guidance to the International Bureau, the national offices and the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities in the work to be carried out by them under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

The PCT Assembly also adopted amendments to Rules 15 and 57 of the Regulations under the PCT, including new amounts of the fees in Swiss francs, and adopted certain interpretations of Rules 47.2 and 48.3(b) of the said Regulations. The PCT Assembly designated Arabic and Italian as languages in which official texts of the PCT should be established by the Director General after consultation with the interested Governments. During the session of the PCT Assembly, consultations were also held between the International Bureau and the receiving offices and the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities relating to modifications of the Administrative Instructions.

Patent Information. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information is expected to meet twice in 1979. The Working Group on Planning and Working Groups on Search Information, on General Information and on Patent Information for Developing Countries will also meet. These Working Groups will, for the most part, eventually take over the tasks of the ICIREPAT Technical Committees (for Standardization and for Search Systems) and the IPC Steering Committee and IPC Working Groups. The ICIREPAT Plenary Committee and the IPC Committee of Experts will each meet once, however, in 1979.

It is expected that, in 1979, the work on the preparation of the publication of the third edition of the IPC will be completed. In addition, a study will be undertaken of the technical and economic feasibility of deriving for publication by semi-automatic means (in machine-readable form) from the third edition of the IPC a keyword index to that edition.

Finally, the program for 1979 in the field of patent information provides that a journal entitled "World Patent Information" will be published in cooperation with the Commission of the European Economic Communities and possibly other regional organizations or national offices.

Publications in the Field of Industrial Property

The monthly reviews, *Industrial Property*/*La Propriété industrielle*, the official periodicals, *Les Marques internationales* and *Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux*, as well as the legislative series entitled *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, will continue to be published. The quarterly review, *La Propiedad Intelectual*, will be modified to take the form of a newsletter which will be published in smaller but more frequent issues.

The Records of the Budapest Diplomatic Conference (1977) which adopted the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure will be published in one language (English or French) in 1979 and in the other thereafter. The Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Nice Agreement (1978) which adopted the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks will be published in one language (English or French) in 1979 and in the other thereafter. Work will start on the preparation of the Records of the Diplomatic Conference (1978) which adopted the Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries.

Copyright and Neighboring Rights Activities

The main features of the program and budget for the year 1979 in the field of copyright and neighboring rights approved by the Berne Executive Committee are set forth in the December 1978 issue of *Copyright*.

Budget

The Governing Bodies concerned adopted the budgets of 1979 corresponding to the programs outlined above.

The budgets of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO which relate to the calendar year 1979 show an expected income of 27,312,000 Swiss francs and an expected expenditure of 27,613,000 Swiss francs. The number of staff posts covered by the budgets for the year 1979 is 202.

Administrative Matters

Budget Cycles; Program Priorities and Program Evaluation. The WIPO Coordination Committee decided, upon the recommendation of the WIPO Budget Committee, that the Director General should prepare for the 1979 sessions of the WIPO Budget Committee and Governing Bodies not only a triennial (1980 to 1982) program and budget but also give indications as to the plan envisaged for the subsequent three-year period (1983 to 1985). In addition, the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions decided, upon the recommendation of the WIPO Budget Committee, that the WIPO Permanent Committees and any other committee or working group making proposals for the program should recommend priorities among such program proposals and indicate, in respect of any proposed new activity, its objectives, its expected duration and possible need for additional staff and other additional expenses. The WIPO Coordination Committee decided also, upon the recommendation of the WIPO Budget Committee, that consideration be given in the next triennial program to the advisability of carrying out an evaluation of the attainment, in actual fact, of the objectives set in that program, and asked the Director General to prepare a report on the matter.

Nomination of Candidate for Appointment by the WIPO General Assembly to the Post of Director General. The WIPO Coordination Committee decided, upon the proposal of the Delegation of the United States of America, supported by the delegations of a great number of States, to nominate, unanimously and by acclamation, Dr. Arpad Bogsch for appointment by the General Assembly of WIPO for a further period of six years as Director General of WIPO.

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, 1978, the staff of the International Bureau comprised 192 persons, nationals of 42 different countries.

Agendas of the 1979 Sessions: Working Languages. The WIPO Coordination Committee decided that the question of the use of Arabic, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish as working languages of the Organization should be placed on the agendas of the 1979 sessions of the Committee and of the Assemblies and Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions. The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive

Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions decided also that a number of items, proposed by the Director General, should be included in the draft agendas of the 1979 sessions of the WIPO General Assembly, the WIPO Conference, the Paris Union Assembly and the Berne Union Assembly.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

I. States

Algeria: H. Bouhalila. **Argentina**^{3,7}: G.O. Martínez; F. Jimenez Dávila; C.A. Passalacqua. **Australia**^{1,6}: F. Smith; H. Freeman. **Austria**^{1,6}: O. Leberl; M. Sajdik. **Bangladesh:** M. Hossain. **Belgium**^{1,6}: G.-L. de San; J. Degavre; J.H. de Bock. **Brazil**^{1,4,8}: U. Quaranta Cabral; A.G. Bahadian. **Bulgaria**^{1,6}: B. Todorov; Kr. Iliev; G. Nastev. **Byelorussian SSR:** N. Grinev. **Cameroon**⁸: D. Ekani. **Canada**^{1,6}: D.E. Bond; R. Thébergé; M.R. Leir. **Chile:** J. Lagos. **Colombia:** M. Botero. **Costa Rica:** M. Quiros-Guardia; M. Odio-Benito. **Czechoslovakia**^{1,4}: M. Bělohávek; J. Prošek; G. Kaňka; J. Čížek. **Denmark**⁸: K. Skjødt; D. Simon-sen. **Egypt**¹⁰: F. El Ibrashi; T. Dinana. **Ecuador:** M.A. Game Muñoz; P. Yáñez. **El Salvador:** N.R. Monge López; C.A. Barahona Rivas. **Finland:** E. Tuuli; R. Meinander; A.H. Risku. **France**^{1,4,8,9}: G. Vianès; A. Françon; R. Richard; L. Nicodème; H. Vial; J. Buffin; R.S. Leclerc; A. Némio; G.R. Yung. **Gabon**⁸: M. Nzue Nkoghe; R. Jaffres. **German Democratic Republic**^{1,4,10}: D. Schack; O. Maiwald; M. Förster. **Germany (Federal Republic of)**^{1,4,8,9}: A. Krieger; E. Haeusser; E. Steup; U.C. Hallmann; G. Wirth; A. Mühlen; S. Gees. **Ghana**^{1,4}: E. Vanderpuyé. **Holy See**¹⁰: O.J. Roulet. **Hungary**^{1,6}: E. Tasnádi; A. Benárd; A. Eröss. **India**^{1,6}: S. Singh; S. Sabharwal. **Indonesia**¹⁰: M. Sidik. **Iran:** Y. Madani. **Iraq**^{1,4}: Y. Al-Khanaty; G.A. Rafik. **Ireland**^{1,4}: J. Quinn. **Israel:** M. Gabay. **Italy**^{3,7}: I. Papini; A. Sinagra; M. Cerallo; G. Fonzi; U. Sessi; M.F. Pini. **Ivory Coast**^{1,6}: G. Doh; C. Bouah; A. Ouattara; B.T. Aka; K. Kassi. **Japan**^{1,4,8}: Z. Kumagai; K. Yoshihisa; T. Yoshida; K. Kujirai; Y. Oyama; K. Hatakawa. **Kenya:** D.J. Coward. **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**^{1,4}: A. Embark. **Liechtenstein**⁹: A.F. de Gerliczy-Burian. **Luxembourg**⁸: J.-P. Hoffmann. **Madagascar**⁸: S. Rabearivelo. **Mauritius:** H.M. Joomun. **Mexico**^{1,6}: I. Otero Muñoz; F. Riva Palacio; V. Blanco Labra; M.F. Ize de Charrin. **Morocco**^{1,6,10}: A. Kandil. **Netherlands**¹⁰: J. Dekker; E. van Weel; H.J.G. Pieters; F.P.R. van Nouhuys. **Nigeria**^{3,5}: F.J. Osemekhe. **Norway:** A.G. Gerhardsen; S.H. Røer. **Pakistan:** A. Hashmi. **Philippines**^{3,5}: H.J. Brillantes; J.L. Palarca; D.T. Wendam. **Poland**^{3,7}: J. Szomański; A. Olszówka; E. Szelchaz; B. Rokicki. **Portugal:** A. de Carvalho; J. Van-Zeller Garin; A.M. Pereira; R. Serrão; J. Mota Maia. **Romania**^{1,4}: G. Filipas; V. Tudor; R. Bena. **Senegal**⁸: A. Diarra; J.P. Crespin. **Soviet Union**^{1,4,8}: V. Bykov; V.F. Zubarev; L. Tchobanian; S. Egorov. **Spain**^{1,6,10}: A. Villalpando Martínez; E. Rua Benito; L. García-Cerezo. **Sri Lanka**^{1,6}: K. Breckenridge. **Sudan**²: Z. Sir El-Khatim; A.A. Osman; F. Talaat. **Sweden**^{1,4,8}: G. Borggård; C. Ugglä; B. van der Giessen. **Switzerland**^{1,4,6,8,9}: P. Braendli; J.-L. Marro; M. Jeanrenaud; J.-M. Salamolard; D. Eckmann. **Tunisia**^{1,6,10}: B. Fathallah; A. El Fazaa. **United Kingdom**^{1,4,8}: I.J.G. Davis; V. Tarnofsky; E.F. Blake; D.H. Cecil. **United States of America**^{1,4,8}: D.W. Banner; H.J. Winter; P. Keller; M.K. Kirk; L.J. Schroeder; S. Steiner. **Uruguay:** J.J. Real; C. Nadal. **Yugoslavia:** D. Bosković; D. Čemalović; D. Strujić; M. Adanja. **Zaire:** L. Elebe. **Zambia**^{1,4}: A.R. Zikonda.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): T.S. Zoupanos; V. Lissitsky. **International Labour Organisation (ILO):** S.C. Cornwell. **United Nations**

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): A. Amri. **Benelux Trademark Office – Benelux Designs Office:** L. van Bauwel. **African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI):** D. Ekani; K.-A. Johnson. **European Patent Organisation (EPO):** J.B. van Benthem; J.C.A. Staehelin. **Commission of the European Communities (CEC):** C. Dufour. **Secretariat of the Interim Committee for the Community Patent:** J.-F. Faure; K. Mellor. **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA):** I. Tcherviakov.

III. Officers

WIPO Coordination Committee

Chairman: G. Borggård (Sweden). **Vice-Chairmen:** A. Benárd (Hungary); Y. Al-Khanaty (Iraq).

Paris Union Executive Committee

Chairman: A. Bahadian (Brazil). **Vice-Chairmen:** J. Quinn (Ireland); M. Bělohávek (Czechoslovakia).

Berne Union Executive Committee

Chairman: B. Todorov (Bulgaria). **Vice-Chairmen:** A. Kandil (Morocco); D. Bond (Canada).

PCT Union Assembly

Chairman: V. Bykov (Soviet Union). **Vice-Chairmen:** M. Nzue Nkoghe (Gabon); P. Braendli (Switzerland).

Hague Union Assembly

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

Hague Union Conference of Representatives

Chairman: M. Chraïbi (Morocco). **Vice-Chairman:** J. Hemmerling (German Democratic Republic).

Secretary General: G. Ledakis (WIPO).

IV. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogisch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); K.-L. Liguier-Laubhouet (*Deputy Director General*); F.A. Sviridov (*Deputy Director General*); G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); M. Pereyra (*Director, Administrative Division*); M. Porzio (*Director, Office of the Director General*); S. Alikhan (*Director, Copyright Division*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); P. Claus (*Director, Patent Information Division*); R. Harben (*Director, Division for Industrial Property Development Cooperation Projects*); L. Egger (*Head, International Registrations Division*); I. Grandchamp (*Head, Languages Section*); E.M. Haddrick (*Head, PCT Division*); P. Howard (*Head, Personnel Section*); A. Jaccard (*Head, Finance Section*); M. Lagesse (*Head, Budget and Systems Section*); F. Moussa (*Head, External Relations Section*); I. Thiam (*Head, Development Co-operation Section*); L. Kadrigamar (*External Relations Officer, External Relations 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*).

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

¹ Ordinary member of the WIPO Coordination Committee.

² Ad hoc member of the WIPO Coordination Committee.

³ Associate member of the WIPO Coordination Committee.

⁴ Ordinary member of the Paris Union Executive Committee.

⁵ Associate member of the Paris Union Executive Committee.

⁶ Ordinary member of the Berne Union Executive Committee.

⁷ Associate member of the Berne Union Executive Committee.

⁸ PCT Union Assembly.

⁹ Hague Union Assembly.

¹⁰ Hague Union Conference of Representatives.

International Unions

Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks)

I. Ratifications of the Geneva Act (1977)

IRELAND

The Government of Ireland deposited on October 31, 1978, its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Act of May 13, 1977, of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957.

The date of entry into force of the said Geneva Act (1977) will be notified when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Nice Notification No. 40, of November 6, 1978.

SWEDEN

The Government of Sweden deposited on November 6, 1978, its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Act of the Nice Agreement.

The date of entry into force of the Geneva Act (1977) is the subject of a separate notification (Nice Notification No. 42).

Nice Notification No. 41, of November 7, 1978.

II. Entry into Force of the Geneva Act (1977)

The Geneva Act of May 13, 1977, of the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classifica-

tion of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, will enter into force on

February 6, 1979,

that is, three months after the deposit of the required instruments of ratification or accession.

In this connection, it is recalled that instruments of ratification or accession relating to the Geneva Act (1977) of the said Nice Agreement were deposited:

- on January 4, 1978, by Australia;
- on April 3, 1978, by Benin;
- on July 12, 1978, by Finland;
- on September 13, 1978, by Czechoslovakia;
- on October 31, 1978, by Ireland;
- on November 6, 1978, by Sweden.

As six countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession and as at least three of the said countries (that is, all the said countries with the exception of Benin) are countries which, on the date the Geneva Act (1977) of the said Nice Agreement was opened for signature, were countries of the Nice Union, the conditions set forth in Article 9(4)(a)(i) and (ii) of the said Act for its entry into force have been fulfilled.

Consequently, in accordance with Article 9(4)(b) of the Geneva Act (1977) of the said Nice Agreement, the said Act will enter into force on February 6, 1979, with respect to the six States referred to above.

Nice Notification No. 42, of November 8, 1978.

General Studies

Recent Developments in Patent Protection in Israel

Y.A. TSUR *

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change)

1979

January 29 to February 2 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

January 29 to February 2 (Geneva) — Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention on the Implementation of the Convention (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

January 31 to February 5 (Pattaya) — Group of Experts on the Legal Protection of Inventions, Innovations and Know-How in the Countries of the ASEAN Region (organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Thailand)

February 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Executive Committee (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)

February 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information

February 12 to 14 (Geneva) — “PCT and Budapest Treaty” Working Group

February 14 to 16 (Geneva) — Madrid Union — Assembly and Conference of Representatives

February 26 to March 2 (Geneva) — Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT) — Interim Committee

March 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning

March 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation (Industrial Property) — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How

March 12 to 16 (Dakar) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

March 12 to 16 (Dakar) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

March 20 to 30 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Provisional Steering Committee

April 2 to 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries

April 25 to May 1 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Assembly

April 30 to May 3 (Geneva) — Budapest Union (Microorganisms) — Interim Committee

May 1 to 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Budget Committee

May 28 to June 1 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on Problems Arising from the Use of Electronic Computers (convened jointly with Unesco)

June 11 to 15 (Paris) — Satellites Convention — Committee of Experts on Model Provisions for the Implementation of the Convention (convened jointly with Unesco)

June 11 to 15 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group

June 18 to 29 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Working Group on Conflict Between an Appellation of Origin and a Trademark

June 25 to 29 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information, and ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

July 2 to 6 (Paris) — Berne Union and Universal Copyright Convention — Working Group on the overall problems posed for developing countries concerning access to works protected under copyright conventions (convened jointly with Unesco)
July 2 to 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information
July 9 to 12 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Meeting of Experts on Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection
September 10 to 14 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning
September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, 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)
October 15 to 26 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Committee of Experts
October 18 and 19 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee
October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
October 22 to 24 and 30 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)
October 25, 26 and 31 (Paris) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
November 26 to December 13(?) (Madrid?) — Diplomatic Conference on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (convened jointly with Unesco)
November 27 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Group of Experts on Computer Software
December 10 to 14 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

1980

February 4 to March 4 (Geneva) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference

UPOV Meetings

1979

January 30 to February 1 (Corsica) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
March 26 to 28 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
April 24 and 25 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
April 26 and 27 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
May 21 to 23 (La Minière, France) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
June 5 to 7 (Avignon) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
July 17 to 19 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
September 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
September 25 to 27 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Forest Trees
October 16 and 19 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council
November 12 to 14 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
November 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Industrial Property

1979

European Communities:

Expert Group of the Commission of the European Communities for the Community Trade Mark:

February 12 to 16, April 23 to 27, July 2 to 6, September 17 to 21 and November 26 to 30 (Brussels) — Examination of draft provisions relating to the Community Trade Mark — restricted meetings

Inter-American Industrial Property Association: September 25 to 29 (Bogota) — Sixth Congress