

# Industrial Property

Published monthly  
Annual subscription:  
Sw.fr. 110.—  
Each issue:  
Sw.fr. 10.—

18th Year — No. 5  
May 1979

Monthly Review of the  
World Intellectual Property Organization

## Contents

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| INTERNATIONAL UNIONS   |            |
| — Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks). Ratification of the Geneva Act (1977):<br>United Kingdom .....  | 123        |
| — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Ratifications: Netherlands; Romania .....   | 123        |
| — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union. Ratification: Italy .....   | 123        |
| WIPO MEETINGS  |            |
| — WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property.<br>Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How ..... | 124        |
| — WIPO/Thailand. Group of Experts on the Legal Protection of Inventions, Innovations and<br>Know-How in the Countries of the ASEAN Region .....                                  | 125        |
| ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS  |            |
| — International League Against Unfair Competition. Twenty-Fifth Congress .....   | 127        |
| GENERAL STUDIES  |            |
| — Patentability of Pharmaceutical Products in Italy—Background and Recent Developments<br>(S. Samperi) .....   | 128        |
| NEWS FROM INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES  |            |
| — Germany (Federal Republic of) .....  | 136        |
| — Switzerland .....  | 140        |
| EXHIBITIONS  |            |
| — Italy. Decrees Concerning Temporary Protection at Exhibitions .....  | 142        |
| — Romania. Communications Concerning Temporary Protection at Two Exhibitions .....   | 144        |
| CALENDAR OF MEETINGS .....   | 145        |
| INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES  |            |
| — <i>Editor's Note</i>   |            |
| — UNITED KINGDOM— The Patents Rules 1978 .....   | Text 2-002 |
| — BILATERAL TREATIES   |            |
| CHINA/JAPAN — Agreement Concerning the Protection of Trademarks (of<br>September 29, 1977) .....   | Text 3-007 |

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## International Unions

### Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks)

#### Ratification of the Geneva Act (1977)

##### UNITED KINGDOM

The Government of the United Kingdom deposited on March 30, 1979, 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 Geneva Act (1977) of the said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to the United Kingdom, on July 3, 1979.

Nice Notification No. 45, of April 3, 1979.

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### Ratifications

##### NETHERLANDS

The Government of the Netherlands deposited, on April 10, 1979, its instrument of ratification, for the Kingdom in Europe and the Netherlands Antilles, of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to the Netherlands, on July 10, 1979.

PCT Notification No. 26, of April 19, 1979.

##### ROMANIA

The Government of Romania deposited, on April 23, 1979, its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

The said instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

“The Socialist Republic of Romania declares in accordance with Article 64(5) that it does not consider itself bound by Article 59 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

“The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Treaty or the Regulations may only be brought before the International Court of Justice with the consent of all parties to the litigation, for each individual case.” (*Translation*)

Furthermore, the said instrument of ratification was accompanied by the following declaration:

“The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependency of certain territories, to which the provisions of Article 62(3) and (4) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty refer, does not comply with the Charter of the United Nations nor with the documents adopted by the United Nations as regards the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2625(XXV) of October 24, 1970, which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.” (*Translation*)

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Romania, on July 23, 1979.

PCT Notification No. 27, of April 30, 1979.

### International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

#### Ratification

##### ITALY

The Government of Italy deposited on March 28, 1979, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16(5) of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification of March 24, 1971, its instrument of ratification to the said Agreement.

The said instrument of ratification was accompanied by the declaration that the Government of Italy intends to avail itself of the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii) of the Agreement.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Italy, on March 30, 1980.

Strasbourg Notification No. 32, of March 30, 1979.

## WIPO Meetings

### WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

#### Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How

Eighth Session  
(Geneva, March 5 to 8, 1979)

#### NOTE\*

Within the framework of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, the Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How held its eighth session in Geneva from March 5 to 8, 1979. The list of participants follows this Note.

At its first sessions, held in November 1974,<sup>1</sup> May 1975,<sup>2</sup> and November 1975,<sup>3</sup> the Working Group had examined draft model provisions prepared by the International Bureau for the purpose of the new Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How. The new Model Law is intended to replace the one published by BIRPI in 1965.

At its fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, held in June 1976,<sup>4</sup> November/December 1976,<sup>5</sup> and June 1977,<sup>6</sup>

the Working Group had examined a new draft of certain model provisions which had been prepared by the International Bureau in the light of the discussions of the first three sessions.

For the seventh session of the Working Group, held in May 1978,<sup>7</sup> the International Bureau had prepared, in the light of the discussions of the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, a "consolidated" version, constituting the last draft, of the new Model Law. The Working Group's task was to establish the new Model Law not only on the basis of this last draft but also in the light of the written comments of the Governments of the member States of the Permanent Committee and of certain of the organizations invited to the sessions of the Working Group.

Due to lack of time, the Working Group was able to examine entirely only Part I of the new Model Law, which is devoted to patents. For this reason, the Working Group met for an eighth and last session, at which it examined the rest of the new Model Law, namely the Parts concerning know-how, the examination and registration of contracts, inventors' certificates, innovations and transfer of technology patents.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Governing Bodies of WIPO at their ninth series of meetings in September/October 1978,<sup>8</sup> Part I of the new Model Law will be published during 1979, while the other Parts will be submitted for comments to the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property prior to publication. The publication of these Parts is foreseen for the middle of 1980.

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

<sup>1</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1975, p. 230.

<sup>3</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 82.

<sup>4</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1976, p. 215.

<sup>5</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 20.

<sup>6</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 170.

<sup>7</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 192.

<sup>8</sup> See *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 280.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

## WIPO/Thailand

## I. Experts

J. Alvarez Soberanis (Mexico); G. Ancarola (Argentina); H. Bouhalila (Algeria); G. R. Clark (United States of America); J. Delicado Montero-Ríos (Spain); B. Fathallah (Tunisia); E. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany); V. Iliyn (Soviet Union); J. King'Arui (Kenya); D. O. Lewis (United Kingdom); K. Luanda (Zaire); A. A. Omar (Egypt); Y. Plasseraud (France); J. M. Rodriguez Padilla (Cuba); Z. Szilvassy (Hungary).

## II. Persons Accompanying the Experts

L. E. Bertone (Argentina); G. Pusztai (Hungary); L. Zebdji (Algeria).

## III. Observers

*United Nations Organizations*

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD):** D. Chudnovsky. **International Labour Office (ILO):** S. C. Cornwell.

*International Non-Governmental Organizations*

**European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP):** M. G. E. Meunier. **Inter-American Bar Association (IABA):** A. Ladrón de Guevara. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** H. Wichmann. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** D. Vincent. **International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA):** H. Romanus. **Licensing Executives Society (LES):** J. Debétencourt; F. Gevers. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** J. Neumann.

## IV. Officers

*Chairman:* J. Alvarez Soberanis (Mexico).

## V. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); L. Baeumer (*Director, Industrial Property Division*); M. Porzio (*Director, Office of the Director General*); F. Curchod (*Head, Special Projects Section, Industrial Property Division*); S. Oddi (*Senior Legal Officer, Special Projects Section*).

## Group of Experts

**on the Legal Protection of Inventions,  
Innovations and Know-How  
in the Countries of the ASEAN Region**

(Pattaya, Thailand, February 1 to 5, 1979)

## NOTE\*

A Meeting of a Group of Experts on the Legal Protection of Inventions, Innovations and Know-How in the Countries of the ASEAN Region was organized jointly by WIPO and the National Research Council and the Department of Commercial Registration of the Government of Thailand, from February 1 to 5, 1979.

The Governments of the five countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) designated experts to participate in the Meeting. The heads of the delegations of the Governments of Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST) also attended the Meeting. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA) were represented by observers. In all, a total of 33 persons took part in the Meeting. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Meeting was opened by His Excellency, Mr. Prok Amranand, Deputy Minister for Commerce, Government of Thailand.

The discussions were based on a series of documents prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO dealing with the report of the Regional Workshop on the Patent System (Manila, April 12 to 15, 1978) and the report on the first meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST) (Baguio City, June 20 to 22, 1978), a study of the various legal systems or other measures in the ASEAN countries for the protection of inventions, suggestions for the improvement of those systems and measures, and arrangements for the legal protection of innovations.

The Group of Experts reviewed the summaries of the national legal systems and other measures for the protection of inventions in the countries of the ASEAN region. The Group of Experts concluded that such summaries were useful and provided a basis for an exchange of experience and a means for keeping

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

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

abreast of the latest developments in the patent field in the ASEAN countries.

The Group of Experts concluded that the preparation of uniform or model provisions for inclusion in the patent legislation of the countries of the ASEAN region appeared to be premature for the time being inasmuch as the registration systems in two countries (Malaysia and Singapore) were apparently functioning well and were based on legislation existing in the United Kingdom, whose patent system was similar to that existing in the Philippines, and that it appeared that the preparation of the draft legislation under consideration in the two other countries (Indonesia and Thailand), which had not yet adopted a patent system, had taken into account the provisions of the Model Law on Inventions and recent trends in reforms leading to the harmonization of laws in other regions of the world.<sup>1</sup>

The Group also discussed other possibilities of continuous cooperation and closer relations among the ASEAN countries, particularly as concerns measures in respect of patent documentation and information. Among the possibilities mentioned were the exchange among the patent offices of their patent documents, the establishment of lists of patents granted or registered, and the publication of the bibliographic data in respect of applications filed for patents and patents granted or registered. The Group of Experts concluded that as an initial step towards cooperation in the patent documentation and information field, it would be desirable if the patent offices of the countries of the ASEAN region could provide, when requested by another such patent office, information on applications filed and patents granted or registered insofar as such information could be made available by the competent authorities in conformity with their national legislation and any requirements pertaining to the disclosure of information concerning official documents.

The Group of Experts expressed the view that the Meeting had provided the opportunity for a fruitful exchange of views and experiences among the experts from the countries of the ASEAN region and enabled the participants to be informed about the more recent developments in the field of the legal protection of technological inventions and innovations in the ASEAN countries and in other countries and regions of the world and that similar meetings should be held to consider various questions in the industrial property field.

The Group of Experts was of the opinion that contacts and exchanges of views should continue in the framework of an ASEAN-WIPO Development

Cooperation Project on Technological Inventions and Innovations, whose aim would consist in studying and recommending means for encouraging technological inventive and innovative activity, modernizing, where necessary, the institutions dealing with the protection of inventions, improving, for the ASEAN countries, conditions for the acquisition of foreign technology protected by patents and improving the conditions for inventors of the ASEAN region for the protection of their inventions abroad. The Group of Experts recommended that an ASEAN-WIPO Group of Experts be established to deal with industrial property questions, in order to exchange information and discuss possibilities of common or coordinated attitudes and that the Group should inform the ASEAN Committee on Science and Technology (COST) from time to time of the activities of the Group.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

### I. States

**Indonesia:** I. Gambiro; W. Martosewojo; P. M. Luhulima; N. Bakar. **Malaysia:** S. A. L. Mohammed Hashim; N. Abidin; A. S. Yasin. **Philippines:** R. C. Cruz; F. A. Adriano; T. P. Velasco; G. Calleja, Jr. **Singapore:** L. Woon Yin; L. Yoon Kee. **Thailand:** S. Kraichitti; S. Sabhasri; P. Talerngsri; C. Swasdiyakorn; A. Bhumiratana; C. Wanwiwake; A. Sumawong; K. Garnjana-Goonchorn; R. Parichatkul; P. Meekun-iam; S. Chivasutho; R. Charoenphandhu; P. Arayasiri; Y. Phuangrach; V. Disathannarj.

### II. Observers

**Thailand:** N. Pichayaphanich; C. Nitayaporn; N. Chandravithun.

### III. Intergovernmental Organizations

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** R. England.

### IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

**Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA):** S. Lewmanomont.

### V. Officers

**Chairman:** S. Kraichitti (Thailand). **Vice-Chairmen:** I. Gambiro (Indonesia); S. A. L. Mohammed Hashim (Malaysia); R. C. Cruz (Philippines); L. Yoon Kee (Singapore).

<sup>1</sup> Shortly after the Meeting of the Group of Experts was held, Thailand enacted—for the first time in its history—patent legislation. The Patent Act B.E.2522 (A.D. 1979) enters into force on September 13, 1979. The text of that Act will be published in a future issue of this review.

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

## VI. Organizing Committee of the Government of Thailand

*Chairman:* S. Sabhasri. *Co-Chairman:* P. Talerngsri. *Members:* C. Swasdiyakorn; A. Bhumiratana; Y. Phuangrach; P. Thanasukarn; P. Akanark.

## VII. WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); L. Kadirgamar (*External Relations Officer, External Relations Section, Development Cooperation and External Relations Division*).

# Activities of Other Organizations

## International League Against Unfair Competition

Twenty-Fifth Congress  
(Strasbourg, September 6 to 10, 1978)

The 25th Congress of the International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD) was held in Strasbourg under the chairmanship of *Maitre J. Lassier*.

The Congress was attended by participants from 15 different countries. A number of prominent personalities were present, including representatives of the Minister of Economy, of the *Préfet* of the *Bas-Rhin*, of the Strasbourg municipal authorities, and also representatives of international organizations, notably the Commission and the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the Council of Europe and various associations concerned with the law of competition, industrial property and copyright. WIPO was represented by its Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, and by Mr. F. Curchod. The French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) was represented by its Deputy Director, Mr. G. Le Tallec.

The work of the Congress covered the following subjects:

- Development in the protection of indications of source and appellations of origin since the 1976 Munich Congress;
- Relationship between fair competition and the interests of consumers;
- Comparative advertising;

- Respect of the rights of the defense in actions against restrictive practices;
- International protection of trade names;
- The most-favored-customer clause.

Additionally, two seminars were devoted to competition and the transfer of technology in developing countries, and the decisions taken by national authorities following preliminary rulings given by the Court of Justice of the European Communities in respect of the rules of competition and the right of establishment, respectively.

The following motions were adopted at the close of the Congress:

QUESTION No. 1

### Comparative Advertising

The LICCD

*notes* the complexity of the problem of comparative advertising, particularly in view of the recent developments that have taken place at the social, legal and technological levels,

*also notes* the divergence of opinion among the participants at the Congress and postpones to its next meeting the adoption of a position on this question of principle,

*decides* therefore to pursue its study and to include the examination of the conditions under which, without prejudging its decision of principle, comparative advertising practices could be accepted or refused,

*affirms*, finally, its intention of taking into consideration the status of voluntary restraint and of administrative controls, and to maintain study of the matter in the work schedule drawn up at the Edinburgh study session.

## QUESTION No. 2

**Respect of the Rights of the Defense in Actions  
Against Restrictive Practices**

The LICCD,

*having heard* the national reports on the rights of the defense in actions against restrictive practices, *notes* that the following principles form part of the elementary rights of the defense:

- the right to be heard in an *audita altera parte* procedure,
- the right to be assisted by a lawyer enjoying all the usual privileges of his profession,
- the right to call witnesses and to submit any piece of documentary evidence,
- the right against self-incrimination (right to refuse to give information),
- access to the case file,
- use of information limited to that which was heard in the *audita altera parte* procedure,
- confidential nature of information obtained,
- guarantees in respect of seizure and search,
- guarantees in respect of professional secrecy,
- unlimited right of appeal.

## QUESTION No. 4

**The Most-Favored-Customer Clause**

The LICCD,

*having heard* the international report on the most-favored-customer clause,

*considers* that this clause may be defined as a contractual stipulation under which one of the contracting parties undertakes to afford to the other party, either automatically or at the latter party's request, those prices and terms deemed more favorable, which the first-mentioned party may afford in future in contracts or transactions of the same kind concluded with third parties,

*notes* that this type of clause, which has evolved from trade practice, has not as yet enjoyed the attention of lawmakers, courts or legal writers,

*notes* that the use of such a clause can prove valuable, particularly in long-term supply or procurement contracts and in nonexclusive industrial property licensing agreements,

*decides* to return to the study of this matter at its next meeting in the light of trends in business life and case law.

## General Studies

### Patentability of Pharmaceutical Products in Italy — Background and Recent Developments

S. SAMPERI\*















## News from Industrial Property Offices

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

### Activities of the German Patent Office in 1977\*

1977 was a jubilee year for the German Patent Office. A ceremony was held on June 30 to commemorate the entry into force of the first German Patent Law and the consequent establishment of the

Imperial Patent Office in Berlin on July 1, 1877, at which the Federal President, the Federal Minister of Justice and a large number of prominent representatives of domestic and foreign politics, business and science took part, thus demonstrating their interest in the protection of industrial property. A commemorative publication, entitled *Hundert Jahre Patentamt* was produced to mark the jubilee.<sup>1</sup>

\* This Report, prepared by the International Bureau, consists of extracts from the Report for 1977 of the German Patent Office.

<sup>1</sup> For a review of this publication, see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 223.

The German Patent Office has continued in 1977 to perform its statutory tasks, despite a volume of activities which was practically the same as in the preceding year and a staff establishment numbering some 100 officials less.

The considerable increase in revenue for the reported year may be essentially attributed to the entry into force on November 1, 1976, of the Law Concerning the Fees of the Patent Office and Patent Court of August 25, 1976.

As shown in the reports on the individual sectors, considerable efforts have also been made in 1977 to further improve the services offered by the German Patent Office and to make additional contributions to ensuring the progress of technology.

## I. Patents

### *Summary*

During 1977, 60,401 patent applications were filed with the German Patent Office as against 61,705 in 1976. 30,247 (50.1 percent) were national applications; 343 (0.6 percent) came from the German Democratic Republic; 14,205 (47.6 percent) came from other European countries; and 15,606 (52.4 percent) came from countries outside Europe. The largest number of foreign applications came, as in previous years, from applicants in the United States of America (10,283), Japan (4,626), France (2,761), Switzerland (2,611) and the United Kingdom (2,573).

The applications concerned principally chemistry (4,273 national applications and 7,519 applications from other countries), mechanical technology (9,882 and 7,863), mechanical engineering (7,485 and 5,647), electrical engineering (5,781 and 5,207) and physics (2,826 and 3,918).

In 1977, 4,851 requests for isolated searches in accordance with Section 28a of the Patent Law<sup>2</sup> were received; 1,965 (40.5 percent) of these originated from abroad.

The number of examination requests under Section 28b of the Patent Law amounted to 39,311 in 1977, that is to say 6,222 requests less than in 1976.

The drop in requests for isolated searches and examination requests compared with the unusual numbers in the preceding year is almost certainly attributable to the increase in fees on November 1, 1976, as a result of the Law on the Fees of the Patent Office and the Patent Court, which had provoked a sharp increase in such requests up to October 1976.

In 1977, 41,293 examination and opposition procedures were dealt with, or 257 more than in 1976. The number of applications remaining to be examined at the close of 1977 was 121,988, or 781 less than in the preceding year. The average time taken to complete a patent granting procedure, counted from the filing of the examination request under Section 28b of the Patent Law up to publication, i.e. up to the beginning of provisional protection under Section 30 of the Patent Law, is currently two years four months. If the appeals procedure is included, this period becomes approximately three years.

In the case of 193,734 applications, no request for examination under Section 28b of the Patent Law had been made since the application date. Since the seven-year period for submitting the examination request in respect of the applications has not yet expired, they remain "dormant."

In 1977, 56,528 patent specifications were published, and 25,645 applications were advertised. During the same period, 21,749 patents were officially granted, or 784 more than in 1976. At the close of 1977, a total of 129,058 patents were in force, or 2,627 more than at the end of 1976.

### *Frequency of Patent Applications*

The largest number of patent applications received in 1977 are to be found in Classes C 07 (Organic Chemistry) (3,705 applications), H 01 (Basic Electric Elements) (3,417) and G 01 (Measuring; Testing) (2,994).

### *Frequency of Patents Granted*

The greatest number of patents (1,433) was granted in 1977 in the field of Basic Electric Elements (Class H 01). This was followed by Organic Chemistry (Class C 07) (1,365) and Measuring and Testing (Class G 01) (1,090). In all other Classes, less than 1,000 patents were issued in each case.

### *Trends and Innovative Activities*

Outstanding activity on the part of inventors and applicants was apparent in various fields of technology during the reported year.

Particularly striking were developments in the fields of thermal utilization of solar energy, heat pump installations and the use of waste heat and geothermal heat. The tendency, especially in the utilization of solar energy, was towards more reasonably priced equipment, new assembly and fitting methods and higher degrees of efficiency.

<sup>2</sup> See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF—Text 2-002 (*Industrial Property*, April 1977).

The principal other field of inventive activity was that of electrical engineering, where mention should be made of the inventions in the field of micro-processors and highly integrated semiconductor circuits and those concerning miniaturization and improved handling in the field of digital electronically-operated display arrays for the visualization of information.

## II. Utility Models

Whereas the number of principal applications showed a slight drop in 1977 (12,623 as against 13,180 in 1976), the number of subsidiary applications remained practically the same (27,962 as against 27,929). Of the total of 40,585 applications in 1977, 11,908 (29.34 percent) originated from abroad. A total of 14,941 (16,596 in 1976) utility models were registered and 28,740 (27,875 in 1976) procedures were completed without registration. The processing of subsidiary applications is included in both figures. The time taken for a registration procedure is approximately four months. At the close of the year, 5,081 principal applications and 157,384 subsidiary applications were still pending. Extensions of protection from three to six years were applied for in respect of 9,004 registered utility models, with the result that the number of utility models in force at the end of 1977 amounted to 74,039. Industry therefore continues to show keen interest in the registration and maintenance of utility models as speedily obtainable protection rights for everyday appliances and utensils.

Of the 177 requests received in the reported year, a total of 147 utility model cancellation procedures were carried out. At the end of the year, 264 procedures were still pending. The relatively long average time of 18 months required for the procedure can be explained by lack of staff at the German Patent Office, by extra time requested by the parties concerned, by the need to issue provisional decisions and the statutory oral procedure. It will be possible to shorten the procedure once the staffing problems have been solved and efforts are being made in this direction.

## III. Trademarks

The number of applications for trademarks fell slightly during the reported year: 18,855 as against 19,124 in 1976. 4,361 (23.1 percent) of these originated from abroad.

Whereas the number of oppositions had been getting smaller and smaller for years, in 1976 a non-negligible increase became obvious. This tendency

also continued in 1977. 16,853 oppositions were filed (as against 16,031 in 1976). An upwards tendency has been achieved for new registrations of which there were 13,350 (compared with 12,718 in 1976). 6,601 applications were rejected or withdrawn.

The number of cancellations and partial cancellations dropped considerably: 9,661 total cancellations (12,365 in 1976) and 1,603 partial cancellations (1,974 in 1976). The year 1977 saw 11,025 transfers and 9,849 renewals of trademarks.

Furthermore, 1,896 applications (as against 2,152 in 1976) for the international registration of German trademarks and 4,851 applications (as against 4,571 in 1976) for the protection of internationally registered foreign trademarks were received.

## IV. Industrial Designs

The number of applications for registration in 1977 was 1,220 (as against 1,128 in 1976). The number of registered designs at the close of 1977 amounted to 4,896 (as against 4,744 at the end of 1976). Renewals increased slightly from 942 in 1976 to 957 in the reported year.

## V. Arbitration Office for Employees' Inventions

The Arbitration Office set up at the German Patent Office in Munich and at its Berlin Branch Office under the Law on Employees' Inventions has been entrusted by Section 28 of that Law with the task of achieving an equitable settlement in all disputes between employers and employees.

The Arbitration Office in Munich was called in on 101 cases in 1977, concerning a total of 261 titles of protection; the Arbitration Office in Berlin was called in on five cases. Sixty-two conciliation proposals were made to the parties concerned and 40 were accepted.

## VI. Classification

Since January 1, 1975, the German Patent Office has been classifying all patent documents (applications, patent specifications, special publications and patents) and documentation in respect of the registration of utility models exclusively in accordance with the International Patent Classification (IPC). Use is made solely of the classification symbols of the current version of the IPC, which is revised at five-year intervals. In view of the continuing development of technology, it is unavoidable that the existing IPC should fail to contain classification units for certain

new technical areas. Where classification units are lacking, they may be replaced at national level by so-called X-notations.

In 1977, there was a considerable increase in the requests for classification in the 31 X-notations introduced so far by the German Patent Office. Transfers, that is to say changes in the classification of patent applications filed with the Patent Office, had to be undertaken in 3,017 cases.

The examination files (printed publications) of the Patent Office, containing the patent documents of altogether eight Patent Offices, in addition to various other publications, has in the meantime run to more than 18 million documents. The annual growth rate is over 500,000 documents.

The conversion of such a large number of documents to a new classification system naturally takes quite some time. The first areas to be converted were those in which the files are most frequently used. The Patent Office will have reclassified its entire examination documentation in accordance with the current version of the IPC by 1980.

## VII. Documentation

### *Use of EDP-Orientated Patent Documentation System*

Following completion of the jointly financed project of the German Patent Office and the Institute for Documentation Studies (*Institut für Dokumentationswesen*) (IDW), "Utilization of developed patent documentation systems," there now exist in the Patent Office 13 operational automated documentation systems containing some 150,000 domestic and foreign searchable patent documents in 13 areas of technology. These patent documentation systems are primarily available to the Office's examiners for searches in examination procedures (in 1977 alone, some 430 such investigations were carried out). In the more distant future they will be able to provide rapid and reliable information to inventors, firms and searchers in addition to their use in official examination procedures in accordance with Section 23(3) of the Patent Law. Some 650 test searches were carried out using these systems as part of an extensive experimental program during 1976 and 1977, in which the usefulness of the systems was successfully tested.

### *Introduction of IDC Searching in the Chemical Sector*

In view of the fact that in the foreseeable future it will no longer be possible with the current tools to maintain the requisite search quality needed for the reliable examination of patent applications, particu-

larly in the chemical area, further preparations were made for the introduction of GREMAS, the documentation system developed by the International Documentation Society for Chemistry (*Internationale Dokumentationsgesellschaft für Chemie*) (IDC) for the area of low molecular chemistry. The test program for proving the GREMAS system was continued in 1977. The IDC, acting as the specialized information center for chemistry as from the beginning of 1977, supplied almost 400 searches. The test program is receiving the support of the Federal Minister for Science and Technology.

### *Development and Testing of IPC Dialogue System*

Automated searching systems for limited technical areas have proved their worth but the outlay for setting them up and operating them is so high that their use in future will remain limited to a small number of particularly suitable technical sectors in which manual searching is very difficult. In order to be able to extend EDP support to more extensive areas of technology, a concept is being developed for an EDP system for patent searching based on the International Patent Classification. A working model of such a system was tested in 1977. The first results achieved in 1977 gave good grounds for the current preparation of a larger scale practical trial. The purpose of this trial is to utilize the EDP dialogue system in two examining offices as a test and, in the case of a positive result, to draw up a schedule of requirements for a system to apply to the entire area of technology.

### *Exchange of Data with INPADOC*

As part of the contractually agreed exchange of data with the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) in Vienna, the German Patent Office supplied a total of 118,371 sets of data stored on magnetic tape in 1977. The weekly deliveries covered the bibliographic data of newly published patent specifications, examined patent applications, patents granted and the documentation for registered utility models. In exchange, the German Patent Office received during the same period from INPADOC data tapes containing 835,790 sets of bibliographic data of the patent documents of 45 States, which had been published in 1977.

### *Document Service*

The Document Service of the German Patent Office, located at the Berlin Branch Office, supplied German documents to industry at home and abroad on individual orders and subscriptions and to domestic

patent documentation centers and foreign Patent Offices under the international exchange of documentation.

The printing of the various patent documents and the fabrication of the corresponding microfilm aperture cards (containing also documentation on registered designs) was carried out by the Federal Printing Office.

The Documentation Service is equipped with the most modern machines and facilities. Data processing installations are used to control the printing orders, the subscriptions and sales invoicing.

In 1977, the Federal Printing Office printed a total of seven million documents on behalf of the German Patent Office and supplied them to the Document Service for distribution and sale.

### VIII. Information

#### General

As part of the planning work for the information and documentation program of the Federal Government (*IuD-Programm*), a planning group was set up for an information service dealing specifically with patents (*IbZ-Patente*). In addition to representatives of industry, the relevant associations and the documentation centers, the German Patent Office also participated in the implementation of this planning work. Its participation was primarily to make the Office's documentation available to a wide public. A planning report, which views the establishment of a specialized information facility for patents as a decisive improvement in the possibility of obtaining information from patent documentation for the general public, is to be published in the near future.

#### Library

The library of the German Patent Office is one of the largest specialized technical and scientific libraries in the world. Its primary purpose is to provide support for the examiners in the German Patent Office and the judges of the Federal Patent Court. Almost the entire collection of the library, however, is accessible to the public. 39,800 visitors made use of this facility in 1977 and 489,578 items were borrowed, constituting 50.3 percent of the total lendings of the library.

Original literature may not be borrowed and therefore, in the reported year, approximately 950,000 photocopies, mainly from the area of patent literature, were made for users not belonging to the Office.

### IX. International Cooperation

In 1977, the focal point of the Patent Office's activities in the international sector was constituted by its cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva and its collaboration in most of the International Unions concerned with the protection of industrial property administered by that Organization.

The Patent Office sent representatives to all important conferences and collaborated in numerous working groups. Particular emphasis may be given to its participation in the Diplomatic Conference on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure in Budapest. The Office also collaborated in the coordination meetings and in the sessions of the Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee for the Revision of the Paris Convention.

Work continued in the interim committees of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and in the PCT Working Groups during 1977. This was particularly important in view of the entry into force of the PCT in January 1978 and the resultant possibility, with effect from June 1978, of filing international patent applications with the German Patent Office.

The German Patent Office continued to take an active part in the work to prepare the newly-established WIPO Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI), a committee that is to coordinate the work of WIPO's technical committees within the framework of the existing Unions and Agreements (IPC Union, PCT, ICIREPAT, etc.).

On October 7, 1977, the European Patent Convention entered into force. Up to the opening of the European Patent Office on November 2, 1977, the German Patent Office was most extensively involved in the interim work to prepare its opening. The European Patent Office Project Group set up within the Office to deal with the preparatory work ceased its activities on October 31, 1977, following the entry into force of the European Patent Convention since its tasks were then assumed by the European Patent Office itself.

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#### SWITZERLAND

### Activities of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property from 1974 to 1977\*

The main industrial property activities of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property in 1972 and

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\* This report was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the Management Reports presented by the Federal Council to the Federal Chambers for the years 1974 to 1977.

1973 were described in the October 1974 issue of this review. In this report, we present a summary of the same activities as appearing in the Management Reports presented by the Federal Council (Swiss Government) to the Federal Chambers (Swiss Parliament) concerning 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

## Legislation

Work continued on the revision of the *Law on Patents*; this work was mentioned in the report published in 1974. It culminated in 1976 in the adoption of the revised Law by the Federal Chambers.<sup>1</sup> The Law entered into force on January 1, 1978, at the same time as the new Ordinance on Patents<sup>2</sup> (with the exception of the new Parts of the Law, entitled "European Patent Applications and European Patents" and "International Patent Applications," which entered into force on June 1, 1978.

The revision work on the *Trademark Law* was slowed down by the work on the Law on Patents. It should continue as from 1979.

## Statistical Data

The number of *patent applications* filed continued to diminish during the years under review: 18,284 (including 12,767 foreign applications) in 1973; 17,429 (including 12,033 foreign applications) in 1974; 16,940 (including 11,106 foreign applications) in 1975; 16,513 (including 10,820 foreign applications) in 1976; 16,343 (including 10,801 foreign applications) in 1977.

The total number of *patents granted* followed the same curve: 13,210 without examination and 470 after examination in 1973; 12,509 without examination and 461 after examination in 1974; 13,160 without examination and 540 after examination in 1975; 11,781 without examination and 519 after examination in 1976. In 1977, the Federal Bureau took pains to complete the processing of as many patent applications as possible, owing to the new conditions of form provided for in the new Law (which, as we mentioned, entered into force on January 1, 1978); this explains why the number of

patents granted increased sharply in 1977: 21,972 without examination and 583 after examination.

The trend was the same for *marks*. The number of filings was: 6,555 in 1973; 6,408 in 1974; 6,229 in 1975; 6,151 in 1976; and 6,559 in 1977. The number of registrations (new registrations and renewals) was: 6,252 in 1973; 6,001 in 1974; 5,915 in 1975; 5,780 in 1976; and 5,283 in 1977. We would add that the same trend was apparent with marks of Swiss origin entered in the International Register (new registrations and renewals): 1,525 in 1973; 1,545 in 1974; 1,305 in 1975; 1,293 in 1976; and 1,256 in 1977.

For *industrial designs*, on the other hand, the situation improved: 583 new registrations in 1973; 531 in 1974; 678 in 1975; 777 in 1976; and 672 in 1977.

## International Cooperation

In 1977, Switzerland ratified the *Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention* of November 27, 1963, the *Patent Cooperation Treaty* of June 19, 1970, and the *European Patent Convention* of October 5, 1973, this having been made possible by the adoption of the new Law on Patents.

In 1977, the Federal Chambers gave their consent to the ratification of the *Protocol of Geneva to the Hague Agreement* of August 29, 1975; the date of ratification of this instrument will be fixed in consultation with other interested States.

Switzerland also took part in 1977 in the work of the *Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure* and in that of the *Geneva Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Nice Agreement*. In the course of the years under review, Switzerland naturally took part in the preparatory work on both Conferences, not to mention the work on a possible new treaty on geographical denominations and on the revision of the Paris Convention.

The *bilateral treaties* concluded by Switzerland with Czechoslovakia<sup>3</sup> in 1973 and with France<sup>4</sup> and Spain<sup>5</sup> in 1974 entered into force in 1976, 1975 and 1976, respectively. A similar treaty was signed in 1977 with Portugal. In addition, a treaty with the Republic of Korea on the Reciprocal Guaranteeing and Protection of Patent and Trademark Rights<sup>6</sup> was signed in 1977 and entered into force the same year.

<sup>1</sup> For the text of this Law, see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, SWITZERLAND — Text 2-001 (*Industrial Property*, June 1978). See also P. Braendli, "The New Swiss Patent Law," *Industrial Property*, 1978, p. 171.

<sup>2</sup> See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, SWITZERLAND — Text 2-002 (*Industrial Property*, July/August 1978).

<sup>3</sup> See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, BILATERAL TREATIES — Text 5-006 (*Industrial Property*, October 1978).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Text 5-003 (*Industrial Property*, April 1976).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Text 5-007 (*Industrial Property*, October 1978).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Text 1-001 (*Industrial Property*, October 1978).

## Exhibitions

### ITALY

#### Decrees Concerning Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at Exhibitions

##### Sole Section

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

- I° SAMAB – Salone macchine, accessori industrie abbigliamento* (Milan, June 16 to 20, 1978);
- XXXIX<sup>a</sup> Fiera di Messina campionaria internazionale* (Messina, August 5 to 20, 1978);
- XLII° Salone internazionale delle calzature, delle conterie, degli articoli per calzature e degli accessori per l'industria calzaturiera e conciaria – X MICAM* (Milan, September 1 to 4, 1978);
- XXXII<sup>a</sup> Fiera campionaria nazionale del Friuli-Venezia Giulia* (Pordenone, September 1 to 10, 1978);
- Mostra nazionale delle sementi e delle attrezzature sementiere* (Vicenza, September 2 to 4, 1978);
- Esposizione Europea radio-televisione-elettroacustica: ERTEL 4* (Milan, September 7 to 11, 1978);
- XII° SIM – Salone internazionale della musica e High Fidelity 1978* (Milan, September 7 to 11, 1978);
- VIII° Mercato professionale nazionale del florovivaismo da reddito FLORMART – FLORTECNICA – HOBBYFLORA* (Padua, September 8 to 10, 1978);
- VIII<sup>a</sup> Mostra internazionale di conigliocultura – M.I.C. 1978* (Erba (Como), September 8 to 11, 1978);
- CHI-BI D'AUTUNNO '78 – Salone internazionale della chincaglieria, articoli per profumeria, bigiotteria, articoli di pelle e promozionali, articoli per fumatori* (Milan, September 8 to 12, 1978);
- MACEF – AUTUNNO 1978 – Mostra mercato internazionale degli articoli casalinghi, cristallerie, ceramiche, argenterie, articoli da regalo, ferramenta ed utensileria* (Milan, September 8 to 12, 1978);
- XLII<sup>a</sup> Fiera del Levante – Campionaria generale internazionale* (Bari, September 8 to 18, 1978);
- Mostra internazionale del marmo e macchine per la lavorazione del marmo* (S. Ambrogio di Valpolicella (Verona), September 9 to 17, 1978);
- IV° Salone professionale internazionale caravan e accessori – CARAVAN EUROPA '78* (Turin, September 12 to 18, 1978);
- XVI<sup>a</sup> Dimostrazioni di macchine impianti ed attrezzature per la raccolta, lavorazione e la conservazione dei foraggi and X<sup>a</sup> Dimostrazioni di macchine, impianti e sistemi per la raccolta, lavorazione e la conservazione del mais* (S. Bellino (Rovigo), September 14 and 15, 1978);
- SAIT MODAMAGLIA – Salone dell'abbigliamento italiano* (Bologna, September 14 to 17, 1978);
- XXXI<sup>a</sup> Fiera di Bolzano – Campionaria internazionale* (Bolzano, September 16 to 25, 1978);
- SMAU – Salone internazionale macchine, mobili, attrezzature ufficio* (Milan, September 21 to 26, 1978);
- EUROLUCE – Salone internazionale dell'illuminazione* (Milan, September 22 to 27, 1978);
- Salone internazionale del mobile* (Milan, September 22 to 27, 1978);
- X° Salone internazionale delle tecnologie per la lavorazione, conservazione e distribuzione delle carni – EUROCARNE* (Verona, September 27 to October 1, 1978);
- MODA '78 – Salone nazionale artigianato moda* (Turin, September 28 to October 2, 1978);
- II<sup>a</sup> DETERGO – Mostra specializzata delle attrezzature, servizi, prodotti ed accessori per lavanderia e stireria* (Genoa, September 29 to October 2, 1978);
- MONTAGNA '78 – XV° Salone internazionale della montagna* (Turin, September 29 to October 8, 1978);
- TURISMART '78 – I<sup>a</sup> Borsa mercato dell'offerta turistica e delle attività connesse* (Padua, September 30 to October 3, 1978);
- Mostra della gemmologia, mineralogia, paleontologia, strumenti gemmologici ed attrezzature per preziosi* (Vicenza, September 30 to October 4, 1978);
- XIII<sup>a</sup> Esposizione internazionale delle attrezzature per le attività turistiche e ricettive EXPO TURISMO '78* (Bari, October 4 to 8, 1978);

- I<sup>a</sup> Esposizione nazionale della raccorderia e valvole, ricambi attrezzature per oleodotti, macchine ed attrezzature per la ricerca e la perforazione del sottosuolo, per l'industria petrolifera e dei pozzi d'acqua* (Piacenza, October 5 to 8, 1978);
- XI BI-MU – Biennale della macchina utensile* (Milan, October 7 to 14, 1978);
- XIV<sup>o</sup> SAIE – Salone internazionale dell'industrializzazione edilizia* (Bologna, October 7 to 15, 1978);
- MIAS – Mercato internazionale dell'articolo sportivo* (Milan, October 8 to 10, 1978);
- XVIII<sup>o</sup> Salone nautico internazionale and VIII<sup>o</sup> SIAS – Salone internazionale delle attrezzature subacquee* (Genoa, October 14 to 23, 1978);
- Salone internazionale delle attività vinicole – VINITALY* (Verona, October 15 to 22, 1978);
- I<sup>a</sup> Mostra convegno internazionale delle apparecchiature eliatermiche* (Verona, October 19 to 22, 1978);
- Mostra nazionale specializzata della conceria pelli e cuoio* (Vicenza, October 20 to 22, 1978);
- VII<sup>a</sup> INTERSAN – Mostra mercato internazionale dell'ortopedia tecnica e sanitaria, sanitari, strumenti chirurgici, attrezzature ospedaliere, apparecchi fisioelettromedicali, corsetteria, articoli sanitari per la prima infanzia* (Milan, October 21 to 23, 1978);
- VI<sup>o</sup> SELE – Pel preselezione stagionale della pelletteria* (Milan, October 21 to 24, 1978);
- INTERPAMEX '78 – Mostra convegno nazionale di macchinari e materiali per l'industria cartaria* (Turin, October 25 to 29, 1978);
- TECNICA '78 – XXVIII<sup>o</sup> Salone internazionale della tecnica* (Turin, October 25 to 31, 1978);
- X<sup>a</sup> Mostra nazionale dei mangimi, delle attrezzature, per l'alimentazione del bestiame, delle attrezzature e strutture per stalla* (Piacenza, October 27 to 29, 1978);
- II<sup>o</sup> IMMAGTRA – Salone italiano dell'imballaggio, magazzinaggio e trasporto* (Naples, October 27 to 30, 1978);
- II<sup>o</sup> SIFUC – Salone italiano delle ferramenta, dei colori e dei casalinghi* (Naples, October 27 to 30, 1978);
- VIII<sup>o</sup> MIPAN – Salone internazionale delle macchine, impianti e prodotti per la panificazione e la pasticceria* (Milan, October 28 to November 5, 1978);
- XIII<sup>a</sup> Esposizione internazionale delle attrezzature per il commercio EXPO COMMERCIO '78* (Milan, October 29 to November 5, 1978);
- EIMA – Esposizione internazionale delle industrie di macchine per l'agricoltura* (Bologna, November 8 to 12, 1978);
- Fiera internazionale dei cavalli – Salone delle attrezzature e delle attività ippiche* (Verona, November 8 to 12, 1978);
- XV<sup>a</sup> TECHHOTEL – Mostra internazionale delle attrezzature alberghiere e turistiche and IX<sup>a</sup> BIBE – Mostra internazionale di vini, liquori ed altre bevande* (Genoa, November 11 to 19, 1978);
- XV<sup>o</sup> BIAS – Convegno mostra biennale internazionale dell'automazione e strumentazione* (Milan, November 21 to 25, 1978);
- VI<sup>a</sup> RICH – Rassegna internazionale della chimica and MAC '78* (Milan, November 21 to 25, 1978);
- VII<sup>o</sup> CARNESUD – Salone nazionale della zootecnia* (Foggia, November 23 to 26, 1978);
- Salone nazionale "Fai da te hobby"* (Milan, November 29 to December 3, 1978);
- MAV '78 – XVII<sup>a</sup> Mostre dell'avicoltura pregiata da carne ed ornamentale, dell'avifauna e della conigliocoltura – Attrezzature e prodotti relativi* (Padua, December 7 to 10, 1978);
- Mostra internazionale dell'oreficeria, gioielleria ed argenteria* (Vicenza, January 14 to 21, 1979);
- CART '79 – Salone internazionale della cartoleria, carta, prodotti cartotecnici, articoli per la scuola e belle arti* (Milan, January 19 to 24, 1979);
- CHIBICAR '79 – Salone internazionale degli articoli da regalo, della chincaglieria, degli articoli per profumeria, della bigiotteria, degli articoli per fumatori* (Milan, January 19 to 24, 1979);
- XVII<sup>o</sup> Salone internazionale del giocattolo* (Milan, January 26 to February 1, 1979);
- X<sup>o</sup> CATERING – Salone nazionale dei prodotti per alberghi, ristoranti, bar e comunità* (Naples, January 27 to February 4, 1979);
- II<sup>o</sup> PASPANSUD – Salone delle attrezzature e dei materiali per la panificazione per la pasticceria e i prodotti dolciari* (Naples, January 27 to February 4, 1979);
- XVIII<sup>o</sup> Salone internazionale delle attrezzature alberghiere, turistiche e di pubblico esercizio per il Mezzogiorno e l'oltremare* (Naples, January 27 to February 4, 1979);
- XI<sup>o</sup> SIVEL – Salone nazionale dei vini e dei liquori* (Naples, January 27 to February 4, 1979);
- XVI<sup>a</sup> Mostra internazionale di caravanning* (Florence, February 3 to 11, 1979);
- V<sup>a</sup> INTEL '79 – Mostra internazionale dell'elettrotecnica* (Milan, February 8 to 12, 1979);
- Salone internazionale della ceramica, della porcellana e del vetro* (Vicenza, February 10 to 13, 1979);

*SAIT MODAMAGLIA* — *Salone dell'abbigliamento italiano* (Bologna, February 15 to 18, 1979);

*IX° Mercato professionale internazionale del florovivaismo da reddito FLORMART — FLORTECNICA — HOBBYFLORA* (Padua, February 16 to 18, 1979);

*MACEF PRIMAVERA '79* — *Mostra mercato internazionale degli articoli casalinghi, cristallerie, ceramiche, argenterie, articoli da regalo e articoli di qualità per la casa* (Milan, February 16 to 20, 1979);

*XIII° Salone internazionale delle vacanze* (Turin, February 22 to March 5, 1979);

*XX<sup>a</sup> Mostra convegno riscaldamento condizionamento refrigerazione idrosanitaria* (Milan, March 1 to 7, 1979);

*XVIIIP SUDPEL* — *Salone nazionale della pelletteria del Mezzogiorno d'Italia* (Naples, March 2 to 5, 1979);

*MIAS* — *Mercato internazionale dell'articolo sportivo* (Milan, March 4 to 7, 1979);

*Mostra nazionale dei vini a denominazione di origine controllata* (Vicenza, March 9 to 12, 1979);

*CASA '79* — *XVI° Salone internazionale delle arti domestiche* (Turin, March 22 to April 2, 1979);

*Mostra internazionale dell'oreficeria, gioielleria ed argenteria* (Vicenza, June 3 to 10, 1979);

*MIAS* — *Mercato internazionale dell'articolo sportivo* (Milan, October 7 to 9, 1979)

shall enjoy the temporary protection established by the decrees mentioned in the preamble.<sup>1</sup>

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

## ROMANIA

### I

#### Communication

##### **Concerning the Temporary Protection of Inventions, Trademarks and Service Marks Exhibited at the International Exhibition TIBCO '79 and at the International Chemistry Exhibition — Bucharest 1979**

The International Exhibition TIBCO '79 and the International Chemistry Exhibition will be held in Bucharest from May 4 to 12, 1979.

Inventions, trademarks and service marks exhibited shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Law No. 62/1974 on Inventions and Law No. 28/1967 on Trademarks and Service Marks.

The Administration of the International Exhibition TIBCO '79 and the International Chemistry Exhibition will issue certificates of guarantee, upon request, until the closing date of the Exhibitions.

### II

#### Communication

##### **Concerning the Temporary Protection of Inventions, Trademarks and Service Marks Exhibited at the International Exhibition TEHNOEXPO '79 — Bucharest 1979**

The International Exhibition TEHNOEXPO '79 — Bucharest 1979 will be held in Bucharest from October 4 to 13, 1979.

Inventions, trademarks and service marks exhibited shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Law No. 62/1974 on Inventions and Law No. 28/1967 on Trademarks and Service Marks.

The Administration of the International Exhibition TEHNOEXPO '79 — Bucharest 1979 will issue certificates of guarantee upon request, until the closing date of the Exhibition.

# Calendar

## WIPO Meetings

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

### 1979

- 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 11 to 15 (Washington) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Subgroup on IPC Class A 01, etc.**
- 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**
- September 11 to 14 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries**
- September 17 to 21 (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, 23 and 30 (Paris) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee** (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- October 24 to 26 and 31 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee** (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)
- 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

- 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 Patent Organisation:** September 12 to 14, November 27 to 29 (Munich) — Administrative Council

**European Communities:**

*Working Group of the Commission of the European Communities for the Community Trade Mark:*

July 2 to 5, September 17 to 20, November 5 to 7, December 10 to 13 (Brussels)

**Inter-American Industrial Property Association:** September 10 to 14 (Bogota) — Sixth Congress

**International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property:** September 23 to 28 (Toronto) — Executive Committee

**International League Against Unfair Competition:** September 9 to 12 (Prague) — Working Session (*Journées d'Etudes*)



