

# Industrial Property

Published monthly  
Annual subscription:  
Sw.fr. 115.—  
Each monthly issue:  
Sw.fr. 10.—

20th Year - No. 3  
March 1981

Monthly Review of the  
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

---

## Contents

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU	
— The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1980 .....	83
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS	
— Hague Agreement. Accession to the Protocol of Geneva (1975): Monaco .....	95
— Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks). Ratification of the Geneva Act (1977): Monaco .....	95
PLANT VARIETIES	
— UPOV in 1980 .....	95
WIPO MEETINGS	
— Locarno Union. Committee of Experts on the International Classification for Industrial Designs .....	99
GENERAL STUDIES	
— The Role of Trademarks in Consumer Protection and Development in Developing Countries (M. Gabay) .....	102
BOOK REVIEWS .....	113
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS .....	114

## INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES

— <i>Editor's Note</i>	
— DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA — Law on Inventions and Innovations (of December 27, 1978, as revised) .....	Text 2-001
— MULTILATERAL TREATIES	
Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (as in force on January 1, 1981) (Second Segment: Parts C to F) .....	Text 2-007

---

© WIPO 1981

ISSN 0019-8625

Any reproduction of official notes or reports, articles and translations of laws or agreements published in this review is authorized only with the prior consent of WIPO.

---



## Activities of the International Bureau

### The Paris Union and Industrial Property in 1980\*

#### A. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

##### I. Membership of the Paris Union

The Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deposited instruments of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Stockholm Act), in February and March 1980, respectively, bringing the membership of the Paris Union to 89 States.

Instruments of ratification or accession in respect of the administrative provisions of the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention were deposited by Argentina, Indonesia, and the Philippines, already members of the Paris Union.

As far as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is concerned, it is to be noted that the Government of that country has not yet informed the International Bureau whether that Government considers that country to be a member of the Paris Union. This is why lists of member countries issued by the International Bureau and some other publications of the International Bureau contain a note to the effect that the situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Paris Union is under consideration.

##### II. Revision of the Paris Convention

###### *Objective*

The objective is to revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in order to introduce in it new provisions and to change certain existing provisions to meet better the needs of developing countries. Furthermore, the revision should introduce new provisions giving full recognition to "inventors' certificates," a form of protection of inventions existing in several Socialist countries.

\* This article is a continuation of an account of the main activities of WIPO in 1980. It describes activities of the Paris Union and in the field of industrial property. Activities of WIPO as such were covered in the February issues of *Industrial Property* and *Copyright*. The March issue of the latter review covers activities of the Berne Union and in the field of international copyright and neighboring rights.

### *Diplomatic Conference of Revision*

The first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention was held in Geneva from February 4 to March 4, 1980. Delegations from 89 countries participated; 14 intergovernmental organizations and 16 international non-governmental organizations were represented. The number of participants in the first session was about 450. The Conference was opened by the Director General, and the Secretariat was provided by the staff of WIPO. The meetings were held in the *Centre international de conférences de Genève (CICG)*.

The Diplomatic Conference elected its officers and the officers of its three Main Committees. It took the required decisions on the composition and officers of the Credentials Committee and the Drafting Committee.

The list of participants, the list of Officers, the list of countries members of the Credentials Committee and of the Drafting Committee, the list of spokesmen of the three groups of countries and the list of WIPO staff members constituting the Secretariat of the Conference were published in the May 1980 issue of *Industrial Property*, together with an account of the preparatory work for the Conference.

The Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference were adopted without a vote but with one opposition on March 1, 1980. The question which had remained unresolved until that date was the majority required for the final adoption by the Diplomatic Conference of the Revised Text of the Paris Convention. The corresponding rule (Rule 36(I)), as adopted, reads as follows:

"The Conference, meeting in Plenary Session, shall endeavour to achieve final adoption of the Revised Text by consensus. However, if consensus cannot be attained, the final adoption of the Revised Text shall require a majority of  $\frac{2}{3}$ , provided that the number of States voting against its approval shall not exceed 12 (twelve). In case the Revised Text is not approved on a first vote as prescribed above a second vote under the same rules will take place not less than 48 hours later. If, in the second vote, the Revised Text is not approved, a third vote will take place not less than 48 hours later than the second vote. The third vote shall be taken under the same rules but by means of a secret ballot."

Discussions on the basic proposals in the three Main Committees started only after the adoption of the Rules of Procedure and could therefore last only one day. During those discussions, several proposals were made concerning the substance of the basic proposals.

On March 4, the Diplomatic Conference adopted the following Decision:

"The Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, meeting in Geneva from February 4 to March 4, 1980,

"Considering that it was not possible to complete its agenda by the date foreseen,

"Noting that, consequently, it is necessary to continue its work,

"Requests the Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property to meet in extraordinary session from September 22 to 26, 1980, in order to take the measures necessary for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference at the earliest possible date in 1981 and to give the appropriate directions to the International Bureau of Intellectual Property."

In connection with the above Decision, the Diplomatic Conference noted the following declaration by its President:

"The Decision of the Conference speaks about the 'continuation' of the Conference since it is clearly understood that the second session of the Conference will not be a new Diplomatic Conference but the continuation of the present Diplomatic Conference on the basis of what has already been adopted."

The provisional Summary Minutes of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference were issued for comments in August 1980.

In March 1980, the Government of Kenya confirmed an invitation, announced by its Delegation during the first session, to hold the second session of the Diplomatic Conference in Nairobi. In April and October 1980, WIPO officials undertook missions to Nairobi for discussion of the administrative aspects of the said invitation with the competent authorities of the Kenyan Government.

As requested by the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention at its first session, the Paris Union Assembly met in extraordinary session in September 1980 in order to take the measures necessary for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference. The Assembly noted with sincere appreciation the invitation of the Government of Kenya to hold the second session of the Diplomatic Conference in Nairobi. It accepted with pleasure that invitation and fixed the dates of the said session as September 28 to October 24, 1981.

As far as preparations for the said second session of the Diplomatic Conference are concerned, the Assembly decided that if one or more governments or regional groups present written proposals for changes in any of the basic proposals within the scope of the basic proposals by February 1, 1981, to the Director General, the latter will convene a preparatory meeting consisting of the three Spokesmen accompanied by not more than ten representatives for each Group. If the condition is fulfilled, such meeting will take place in Geneva in March 1981.

The Assembly, on a proposal made by the Delegation of Kenya, decided that a separate conference for the adoption of an independent instrument concerning the protection of the Olympic symbol will be convened in Nairobi for September 24 and 25, 1981.

The preparatory documents for the separate conference on the protection of the Olympic symbol were prepared and mailed by the International Bureau in December 1980.

### III. Promotion of the Acceptance, and Preparation for the Entry into Force, of Certain Industrial Property Treaties

#### *Objective*

The objectives are to ensure that more countries ratify or accede to treaties dealing with the international protection of industrial property or certain international classifications (Paris Convention, Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT), Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks), Budapest Treaty (Microorganisms), Geneva Treaty (Scientific Discoveries), Strasbourg Agreement (IPC), Nice Agreement (Trademark Classification) and Locarno Agreement (Industrial Designs Classification)), to ensure also that governments preparing legislative action for the acceptance of certain treaties have at their disposal the necessary documentation, and to ensure that when these treaties enter into force everything required for their application should be ready.

*Trademark Registration Treaty.* Following the deposit by the Soviet Union in February 1980 of its instrument of accession to the Trademark Registration Treaty (TRT), the said Treaty entered into force on August 7, 1980, for Togo, Gabon, Upper Volta, the Congo and the Soviet Union (listed in order of dates of accession).

The TRT Union Assembly held its first session in September 1980. It took decisions on the adoption of its rules of procedure (having received the advice of the Coordination Committee) and on the admission of observers. The Assembly also adopted decisions on financial regulations, the working capital fund and auditors.

*Vienna Agreement (Figurative Elements of Marks).* Sweden deposited its instrument of ratification of this Agreement in June 1980. The records of the Vienna Diplomatic Conference were published in December 1980.

*Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source).* Cuba deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967) of this Agreement in July 1980.

*Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.* Instruments of ratification of or accession to the Budapest Treaty were deposited by France in February 1980 and by Japan in May 1980. The Budapest Treaty entered into force on August 19,

1980, for the said countries and for Bulgaria, Hungary and the United States of America.

In February 1980, the Director General addressed to the States which had signed the Budapest Treaty an enquiry concerning their intentions as to ratification.

The *Records* of the Diplomatic Conference of 1977 which established the Budapest Treaty were published in English and French in May 1980.

The *Interim Advisory Committee* for the preparation of the entry into force of the Budapest Treaty held its third session in Geneva in June 1980. Twenty-one member States of the Interim Committee were represented, and three other States in an observer capacity; one intergovernmental organization was represented as a special observer and four international non-governmental organizations as observers.

In a joint session with the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union, the Interim Committee considered proposals for possible amendments to the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty and recommended to the Budapest Union Assembly the adoption of a new rule concerning applications filed as international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The Interim Committee also recommended the amendment of Rules concerning new deposits.

After a discussion of questions raised by the Interim Committee at its second session, agreement was reached on the decisive date of deposit of a microorganism and on the legal effect of the first viability test being negative. Preliminary views were expressed on the minimum requirements for the establishing of the said date.

The Interim Committee gave advice on preparations for the first session of the Assembly and noted statements by 13 delegations concerning the progress being made in their countries towards ratifying the Budapest Treaty.

The *Budapest Union Assembly* held its first session in September 1980. It took decisions on the adoption of its rules of procedure (having received the advice of the Coordination Committee) and on the admission of observers. The Assembly also decided on the agenda of its second session, to be held in January 1981 in Geneva.

*Locarno Agreement.* In August 1980 the Director General circulated a note drawing attention to the interest countries could have in acceding to the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

*Strasbourg Agreement.* In May 1980 the Director General circulated a note drawing attention to the

interest countries could have in acceding to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification.

#### IV. Promotion of Industrial Property Protection Through New International Agreements

##### *Objective*

The objective is to explore the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty on the protection and/or international registration of computer software in order to institute international protection for software and/or to establish a reliable system for proving the origin and the date of creation of new software.

##### *Activities*

Consultants from Bulgaria, India, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America met in Geneva in September 1980 in order to advise the International Bureau on the preparation of a questionnaire concerning the international protection of computer software and related matters.

#### V. Promotion of Industrial Property Protection Outside Treaties

##### *Objective*

The objectives are to stimulate better contractual arrangements for the protection of inventions made within the framework of joint enterprises (mainly in East-West relations) and to stimulate new legislative and administrative measures which would enhance, through the judicious use of industrial property, the protection of consumers.

##### *Activities*

*Consumer Protection.* Convened by the Director General, in accordance with a decision adopted by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and of the Paris Union in 1978, a Working Group on Industrial Property Aspects of Consumer Protection held its first session in Geneva from January 14 to 17, 1980. Eighteen States were represented in the meeting: Austria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Congo, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America. Eleven intergovernmental and international non-

governmental organizations were represented as observers.

The Working Group discussed a draft memorandum which had been prepared by the International Bureau pursuant to the recommendations made at a meeting of experts held in Geneva from July 3 to 5, 1978, and which covered those aspects of industrial property identified by the said experts as relevant to consumer protection.

The Working Group recommended that the International Bureau prepare a revised memorandum, taking into account the views expressed at the meeting and the results of further in-depth studies to be undertaken by the International Bureau on certain problems raised in the discussions. It was understood that the objectives of WIPO's revised memorandum should include, in particular, the making of contributions to the activities of the United Nations in the field of consumer protection and the formulation of guiding principles for the preparation of model laws for developing countries and for legislative advice to be given to those countries at their request. Furthermore, the Working Group agreed that the revised memorandum should cover not only aspects relating to protection of trademarks and other distinctive signs, but also to protection against acts of unfair competition, in particular misleading advertising.

The Working Group advised that the revised memorandum be sent to governments and interested organizations for their comments. Depending on the nature and contents of those comments, the memorandum could be further revised before being submitted to the Working Group for its consideration and subsequent discussion at its second session.

## **VI. Promotion of the Practical Application of Laws and Treaties in the Field of Industrial Property**

### *Objective*

The objective is to draw a clear picture, region by region, of the present situation of industrial property law and institutions in the various countries. Surveys will cover the state of legislation, the organization and work of industrial property offices, the number and organization of practitioners, statistics on patents, trademarks, etc.

### *Activities*

*Latin America.* For the purpose of preparing a survey of the practical administration of industrial property laws in Latin America and the Caribbean, fact-finding missions were undertaken, between

November 1979 and November 1980, to the following countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. By the end of 1980, the necessary information had been received from 17 of the said countries, and drafts of the first national chapters for the survey had been sent to the governments for approval.

## **VII. Promotion of Patent Information and Development of Patent Classification**

### *Objective*

The objectives are to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification, cooperation with the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), and cooperation between patent offices in all aspects of patent documentation and patent information (standardization, modernization of reproduction and dissemination of patent documents, etc.).

### *Activities*

The WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) held its fourth session in Geneva in October 1980, jointly with the third session of the Committee for Technical Cooperation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Twenty-nine member States and one member Organization were represented; five organizations were represented by observers.

The PCPI took note of the membership of the various Working Groups established by it for 1980, and noted the further declarations of interest made at the session.

The PCPI reviewed the activities of its four Working Groups and of the International Bureau; it noted that the WIPO Industrial Property Statistics Data Base (INPRODAT) had been established, including statistics from 1970; it also noted the 28 annual technical reports received from industrial property offices, and agreed on the updating and amendment of the standard codes for identifying countries and other entities and for indentifying bibliographic data in patent documents. The PCPI agreed on the publication of a list of IPC-associated publications and of guidelines for the organization of search files based on the IPC; it forwarded to the Committee of Experts of the IPC Union recommended amendments to the IPC concerning more than 30 areas of the IPC, and agreed on the IPC revision program for 1981.

The PCPI also discussed the WIPO State-of-the-Art Search Program, the identification of users of patent information and their needs, the improvement of users' guides to the IPC, consistency in the application of the IPC, the preparation of a World Directory of Sources of Patent Information and a WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation. It agreed on a first outline of the PCPI long-term program, approved the Working Procedures of the PCPI and its Working Groups and adopted its program for 1981.

*The PCPI Working Group on General Information* held its second session in Geneva in January 1980. Eighteen States and one organization, members of the Working Group, were represented, together with observers from three other organizations.

The Working Group dealt with questions concerning the standard two-letter codes for States and other entities issuing patent documents, the internationally agreed numbers for the identification of bibliographic data (INID codes), the possible revision of the standard code for identification of different kinds of patent documents, a survey of the use of punch fields in 8-up aperture cards, IPC-associated literature, guidelines for the organization of search files based on the IPC and the presentation and content of the annual statistics on industrial property, published by WIPO.

*The PCPI Working Group on Search Information* held its third and fourth sessions in Geneva in January and February and in June 1980. At the third session, 14 States and one organization, members of the Working Group, were represented, together with observers from one other organization; at the fourth session, 17 members (15 States and two organizations) were represented.

The Working Group discussed the 29 pending IPC revision projects which were carried over from the 1979 revision program. Twenty-two of these projects were completed, comments were invited on four, and three were referred to subsidiary bodies. The Working Group also approved 20 of its IPC revision projects for 1980 and made arrangements for further work on 23 projects. It approved the section of the Handbook for Revision of Search Systems containing specific instructions for the revision of the IPC.

The Working Group also considered questions relating to "X-notations" (symbols allotted in certain cases of incomplete or imprecise classification) and a progress report on a pilot project on the computerization of lists of documents classified in a particular class in the chemical area; it considered the second draft of the "Advice to Classifiers" and agreed tentatively on the text, subject to any comments to be received from offices. It decided to consider in detail at its next session the second draft of the "Advice to Searchers."

Subgroups on particular classes of the IPC, composed of members of the Working Group, met in Vienna in November and in Paris in December 1980. They examined in detail revision projects referred to them, and agreed on recommendations to the Working Group.

*The PCPI Working Group on Planning* held its fifth and sixth sessions in Rio de Janeiro in February and in Geneva in September 1980. At the fifth session, eight States and one organization, members of the Planning Group, were represented, together with observers from one other State and one other organization; at the sixth session, nine States and one organization, members of the Group, were represented.

The Planning Group dealt with the following questions concerning the PCT minimum documentation: the preparation of inventories of patent documents, reported gaps in search files of such documents, sorted collections of patent documents, English-language abstracts, cooperation in selecting relevant articles from PCT minimum documentation journals and criteria for revising the list of such journals. The Planning Group also considered the consistency in the application of the IPC, the philosophy of IPC revision work during the third revision period (including the question of the introduction of hybrid systems), priorities in the IPC revision work, working procedures for the PCPI and its Working Groups, proposals for a long-term program for the PCPI, the creation of a world directory of sources of patent information and a survey conducted by INPADOC showing what percentage of inventions would be covered by collections of patent documents limited to the documents of particular countries, and made final recommendations for the publication of a WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation.

*The PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries* held its second session in Geneva in October 1980; a report on the session is contained in the article on the activities of WIPO as such published in the February 1981 issue of *Industrial Property*.

The third edition of the *International Patent Classification* began to be published in Portuguese by the Brazilian Industrial Property Office in January 1980; it was published in German in June, and in Japanese and in Spanish in October 1980; its translation into Russian was completed in March 1980, and made available for internal purposes; the official Russian text is expected to be published in 1981.

The brochure containing general information on the IPC was published in German in June, in Arabic in July and in Spanish in October 1980.

An *Advanced IPC Seminar* was organized by WIPO at the Swedish Patent Office in November 1980 for

participants from PCT International Searching or Preliminary Examining Authorities or Patent Offices publishing patent documents which form part of the PCT Minimum Documentation. Fifteen such officials from nine countries took part. The aim of the Seminar was to increase the use of the IPC and to arrive at more consistent classification. After lectures and a detailed discussion on known classification problems, conclusions and recommendations were formulated for consideration by the IPC Committee of Experts.

The *Committee of Experts of the IPC Union* held its eighth session in Geneva in December 1980. Fourteen of the 27 member States of the Committee and one intergovernmental organization were represented.

The Committee decided that magnetic tapes with the full text of the English and French versions of the third edition of the IPC should be made available to industrial property offices under certain conditions, and recommended to the IPC Assembly that the said tapes be made available also to other requesting organizations.

The Committee approved a number of amendments, submitted by the PCPI, related to 34 subclasses. It also discussed IPC training examples, reviewed the work carried out by the PCPI in the area of the IPC, endorsed relevant recommendations and conclusions of the PCPI, approved the part of the PCPI Program for 1981 which related to IPC matters, and recommended to the PCPI that studies of the problems outlined in the recommendations and conclusions of the Advanced IPC Seminar in Stockholm be instigated in order to determine possible ways and means to resolve the problems discussed.

The fifth issue of the *Bulletin of the Latin American Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Data Service* was published in January 1980. It contained data relating to patents, trademarks and offers and requests to supply technology for the period from April to June 1979. The sixth issue of the *Bulletin*, covering the period from July to September 1979, was published in August 1980. Two additional countries (Argentina and the Dominican Republic) agreed to participate in the Service, bringing the total number of participants to 16.

The Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of INPADOC met in May and December 1980 in Vienna; WIPO was represented at its sessions, and also at a ceremony for the opening of INPADOC's new computer center in September 1980.

WIPO and INPADOC cooperated in organizing a demonstration of INPADOC services at the trade fair "Technology for the People" held in Geneva in September 1980.

WIPO continued its efforts to bring to an early conclusion the CAPRI System—the Computerized

Administration of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the International Patent Classification. WIPO officials, together with representatives of the Patent Offices of Austria, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the European Patent Office (the "cooperating Offices") and representatives of INPADOC met in Vienna in March 1980, and in Geneva in April 1980, to discuss the state of progress of and further work to be performed within the CAPRI System. At those meetings the cooperating Offices gave further undertakings to supply, by the end of 1981, computerized lists of patent documents, published since 1920 and falling within the PCT minimum documentation, reclassified according to the IPC in respect of a further 62 IPC subclasses. A plan of action was discussed concerning the remaining 54 IPC subclasses which would then be left to be reclassified. Progress was reviewed at a further meeting of cooperating Offices held in Munich in December 1980; further commitments were made for input up to 1984, and it was noted that by then some 17 subclasses would remain.

*Technological Forecasting on the Basis of Patent Documents.* Discussions started in May 1980 with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), INPADOC, and Pergamon Press Ltd. (a British publishing house) concerning cooperation in publishing a monograph of technological forecasting, based on patent documents, on new and renewable sources of energy. All expenses and risks would be borne by Pergamon Press, which would engage a renowned scientist to edit the monograph. INPADOC would furnish the needed data against payment by Pergamon Press. WIPO and IIASA would give advice and appear as co-publishers. If this plan materializes, the International Bureau will submit for approval a general agreement negotiated in May 1980 between the four parties concerning several monographs of technological forecasting based on patent documents. It is to be noted that the International Bureau's contribution would consist of advising to the maximum extent of ten man/days per year.

Issues of *World Patent Information*, a joint periodical of the Commission of the European Communities and WIPO, were published in January, April, July and December 1980.

## VIII. Development of Trademark Classification

### *Objective*

The objective is to continue the improvement of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, an important tool in the orderly registration of trademarks and

service marks. "Improvement" means the covering of new products and services and the more precise description and classification of existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### *Activities*

*Preparatory Working Group.* The Preparatory Working Group established by the Committee of Experts set up under the Nice Agreement for the Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks held its fourth session in Geneva in March 1980. Seven of the eight member States were represented, and one intergovernmental organization in an observer capacity.

The Preparatory Working Group considered proposals for improvements in the text of the List of Classes of the International Classification (Nice), and made recommendations for submission to the Committee of Experts. It also proposed amendments to the general remarks on the application of the Classification, and changes in the classification of certain goods listed in the Alphabetical List and at present appearing in two classes.

The *Committee of Experts* set up under the Nice Agreement held its thirteenth session in November and December 1980 in Geneva. Fourteen member States of the Nice Union were represented; three other States, one intergovernmental office and two international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

After a thorough study of proposals submitted by the Temporary Working Group (established by the Committee of Experts), the Committee adopted revised English and French texts of the Alphabetical List of the International (Nice) Classification.

### **IX. Development of the Industrial Designs Classification**

#### *Objective*

The objective is to continue the improvement of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs, an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### *Activities*

The *Committee of Experts* of the Locarno Union held its third session in October 1980 in Geneva. Nine

member States of the Locarno Union were represented; two other States, one intergovernmental office and four international organizations were represented by observers.

The Committee, having considered the question of the benefits from participation in Locarno Agreement activities and uses of the Locarno Agreement Classification, recommended that WIPO should prepare, for the 1981 session of the Assembly of the Locarno Union, an evaluation study based on replies to a questionnaire.

The Committee decided on a large number of amendments and additions to the International Classification for Industrial Designs, constituting amendments and additions to the List of Classes and Subclasses and to the Explanatory Notes, additions to the Alphabetical List, changes in the text of existing items of the Alphabetical List, deletions from the Alphabetical List and transfers of goods mentioned in the Alphabetical List from one class to another. The said amendments and additions were notified to the member States of the Locarno Union in December 1980.

### **X. Maintenance of General Industrial Property Information Services**

#### *Objective*

The objectives are: to allow, through forecasts based on statistical data, a better planning for industrial property activities in national offices, regional offices and the International Bureau; to inform promptly, by means of a collection of industrial property laws constantly kept up to date, all those interested in the law of industrial property; to inform, by means of monthly periodicals, governments and interested private circles about the developments in the field of industrial property both on the national and the international levels; to facilitate, by means of a Guide to the Paris Convention, the application of the revised Convention; to inform, through the collection and dissemination of data concerning grants and registrations of industrial property titles, all those interested about the evolution and the trends of industrial property protection in countries in which the systematic publication of such data is lacking.

#### *Publications*

Detailed tables of industrial property statistics (publication "B") for 1977 and 1978 were published in January and May 1980. The main statistics (publication "A") for 1979 were published in September 1980.

The collection of laws and treaties on industrial property continued to be kept up to date; several such laws and treaties were published in the legislative series annexed to *Industrial Property*.

### XI. Cooperation with States and Various Institutions in Matters Concerning Industrial Property

#### *Objective*

The objective is to ensure that, through regular contacts between the International Bureau on the one hand and the governments and other international organizations on the other hand, there should be full awareness of what is being done and planned on either side, in order to inspire mutually more and more useful activities, to combine forces wherever possible and to avoid all unnecessary duplication.

#### *Various Forms of Cooperation*

WIPO continued to cooperate with States, with intergovernmental organizations and with international non-governmental organizations in matters concerning industrial property. Missions undertaken by the Director General and his staff for this purpose, representation at meetings of organizations of the United Nations system, and cooperation with governments of developing countries, individually or in groups, and with intergovernmental specialized institutions of developing countries (e.g., ESARIPO, JUNAC, OAPI) are dealt with in the article on the main activities of WIPO as such published in the February 1981 issue of *Industrial Property*; the same article contains also references to specific such activities carried out in cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system of organizations.

*Bulgaria.* WIPO cooperated with the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress of Bulgaria in organizing an international symposium on the role of patent information in the transfer of technology in May 1980 at Varna, Bulgaria. There were some 300 participants. Lectures were given by 20 speakers, several of them heads of industrial property offices.

*China.* Cooperation with China in the field of industrial property is described in the article on the activities of WIPO as such published in the February 1981 issue of *Industrial Property*.

*Greece.* Following a mission by a WIPO official to Greece in October 1979, to discuss with the Greek authorities at their request plans for the moderniza-

tion of the Greek patent system, an expert mission composed of officials of WIPO and of the European Patent Organisation (EPO) held further discussions in Athens in January 1980 with a view to the preparation of specific proposals. The report of the expert mission on the legal-technical aspects of the Greek patent system and measures for its improvement and harmonization with regional and international treaties was prepared and submitted to the Greek authorities in March 1980.

*Portugal.* A similar joint mission to Portugal was undertaken in May 1980, following discussions with the Portuguese authorities both in Lisbon and in Geneva. Also in May, WIPO provided a lecturer in a national seminar on the role of patent information in economic development; the same official discussed with the Portuguese authorities the strengthening of the patent information side of the National Institute for Industrial Property. At the non-governmental level, a WIPO official gave lectures in symposia organized by the Portuguese Institution of Engineers on technical and scientific information in March 1980.

*Organization of African Unity (OAU).* WIPO continued its cooperation with the OAU, and was represented at the second extraordinary session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government devoted to economic problems of Africa, held in Lagos in April 1980. This "first OAU economic summit" had been prepared at immediately preceding meetings, also in Lagos, at the ministerial and expert levels, at which also WIPO was represented. The Assembly adopted the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the economic development of Africa. The Lagos Plan of Action refers to the need for national centers for science and technology for development to have effective linkages with institutions responsible for industrial property and patent information, and calls for support for regional and subregional intergovernmental technological institutions, including specifically ESARIPO and ESAPADIC, OAPI and CADIB.

*Commission of the European Communities (CEC).* WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Working Group on the Community Trade Mark, convened by the CEC in Brussels in January 1980, and at the session of the Interim Committee for the Community Patent held in Brussels in April 1980.

*Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).* WIPO was represented by the Director General at the session of the Conference of the Heads of Offices for Inventions of the CMEA countries held in Karl-Marx-Stadt (German Democratic Republic) in June 1980.

*European Patent Organisation (EPO).* WIPO was represented at sessions of the Administrative Council of the EPO held in The Hague in June and in Munich in September and in December 1980. The Director General represented WIPO at a ceremony for the inauguration of the new EPO headquarters building in Munich in September 1980.

*International Organization for Standardization (ISO).* Cooperation between WIPO and ISO continued in the fields of the adoption of common names for pesticides and of documentation.

*Other Organizations.* WIPO was also represented at the following meetings of other international and national non-governmental organizations having an interest in industrial property and related matters at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed: the Industrial Property Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and its Working Party on trademarks, in Paris in March, June and October 1980; the Subcommittee on patent documentation of the German Documentation Society, in Munich in March 1980; the Congress of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) in Copenhagen in May 1980, at which the Director General represented WIPO; the Members' Conference of the Patent Documentation Group held in The Hague in June 1980; the Congress of the International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD) held in Antwerp in June 1980; the Congress of the International Federation of Documentation (FID) held in Copenhagen in August 1980; the Patent Information and Documentation Committee of the FID in Munich in March and in Eindhoven in October 1980. WIPO was also represented at a Conference on Protection against Piracy organized by the Union des Fabricants in Paris in April 1980, at a Conference held within the framework of the Licensing Executives Society (LES) (International) in Geneva in April 1980, and at the Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) in Buenos Aires in November 1980. The Director General gave an address at the said LES Conference. He also took part, in March 1980 in Munich, in a meeting of the Kuratorium of the Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law having, in February 1980, accepted membership in that Kuratorium, in a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property in Paris in October 1980, and in the Congress of IAPIP, referred to above. A member of the staff of WIPO delivered a lecture at an "IPC Day" organized by the Netherlands Association for Patent Information in The Hague in February 1980.

In November 1980, a meeting of international non-governmental organizations concerned with

industrial property questions was convened by the Director General in Geneva; current activities were reviewed, and suggestions were invited and offered for the future programs and medium-term plans of WIPO.

## B. REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

### I. Promotion of the Acceptance of Treaties

#### *Objective*

The objective is to ensure that more countries become party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

#### *Activities*

*Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).* During the period covered by this report, three countries (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Hungary) deposited instruments of ratification or accession in respect of the PCT, bringing the number of Contracting States to 30.

As far as Madagascar is concerned, it is to be noted that that country does not seem to have a patent law in force at the present time. This is why the *PCT Gazette* carries, under the title "Designation (or Election) of Madagascar," from time to time, the following note:

"According to information received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar concerning international applications designating Madagascar, the draft industrial property legislation, submitted to the competent authorities, provides, among other things, for the prolongation of the time limits under Articles 22 and 39 until the time at which the new patent legislation will, after its entry into force, permit the processing of patent applications in Madagascar. After the publication of the new law, the said prolonged time limits will be fixed by the competent authorities. The Government of Madagascar has expressed the desire that this information be conveyed to applicants using the PCT system and designating or electing Madagascar, or intending to do so, so that they may take cognizance of the possibility thus offered to them validly to designate or elect Madagascar and to wait with the action required to start the national phase under Articles 22 and 39 until the new legislation has entered into force and the time limits to be observed under it have been determined."

*Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.* During the period covered by this report, one country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) deposited its instrument of accession in respect of the Madrid Agreement. The number of Contracting States reached 25.

As far as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is concerned, it is to be noted that the Government of that country has not yet informed the International Bureau whether that Government considers that country to be a member of the Madrid Union. This is why lists of member countries issued by the International Bureau and some other publications of the International Bureau contain a note to the effect that the situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Madrid Union is under consideration and why publications of the International Bureau likely to be read by would-be applicants under the Madrid Agreement include a statement to the effect that the International Bureau has no information on the effect, if any, of the designation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam under the Madrid Agreement.

In March 1980, the Director General circulated a note drawing attention to the interest countries could have in acceding to the Madrid Agreement.

*Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.* During the period covered by this report, one country (France) ratified the Protocol of Geneva (1975) to the Hague Agreement.

As far as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is concerned, it is to be noted that the Government of that country has not yet informed the International Bureau whether that Government considers that country to be a member of the Hague Union. This is why lists of member countries issued by the International Bureau and some other publications of the International Bureau contain a note to the effect that the situation of Viet Nam in respect of the Hague Union is under consideration and why publications of the International Bureau likely to be read by would-be depositors under certain texts of the Hague Agreement include a statement to the effect that the International Bureau has no information on the effect, if any, in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam of a deposit under the Hague Agreement.

In March 1980, the Director General circulated a note drawing attention to the interest countries could have in acceding to the Hague Agreement.

## II. Registration Activities

### *Objective*

The objective is to maintain registration and similar activities under the Paris Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Trademarks), the Hague Agreement (Industrial Designs) and the Lisbon Agreement (Appellations of Origin).

### *Activities*

*Communication of State Emblems, etc.* During the period covered by this report, five communications of emblems, abbreviations or names were made under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention.

*Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).* In 1980, the International Bureau of WIPO received 3,539 record copies from the receiving Offices. The number of applications filed is estimated, on the basis of information provided by the receiving Offices, at approximately 3,958; the difference between these two figures is attributable mainly to the period of formal processing of the applications by the receiving Offices preceding the receipt of record copies by the International Bureau. The corresponding totals in 1979 were 2,625 record copies received and 2,734 international applications filed.

The record copies were transmitted by the national Offices of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and by the European Patent Office. The average number of States or groups of States in respect of which a designation fee was payable was five. The average number of designations per international application was eight.

In the same period, the International Preliminary Examining Authorities notified the International Bureau of their receipt of 175 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II. Subsequent to such notifications, the International Bureau received and communicated to the elected Offices the international preliminary examination reports in 185 cases, all such reports having been received within the prescribed time limits. The International Bureau of WIPO provided the translations of these reports in accordance with the requirements of the elected Offices.

Regular (fortnightly) publication of the *PCT Gazette* in separate English and French editions was continued throughout 1980. Altogether, 29 issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, those issues included entries relating to the 2,897 international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese or Russian, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issues of the *PCT Gazette*. A quarterly supplement was issued consolidating the information of a general character.

The prices of the pamphlets and the *PCT Gazette* were increased by about 30%, when expressed in Swiss francs, from January 1, 1980.

Replacement pages were issued from time to time to update the *PCT Applicant's Guide*. In 1980, WIPO published "national chapters," i.e., supplements to the *PCT Applicant's Guide* containing information on requirements for the processing of international applications before national Offices; the Offices covered were those of Austria, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and the European Patent Office. This information had been cleared with the Offices in discussions which took place in the countries concerned and at Geneva; similar discussions were initiated with the national Offices of Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Romania and the Soviet Union and the African Intellectual Property Organization for the preparation of national chapters concerning the procedures in force in the said Offices.

The leaflet "Basic Facts about the PCT" was published in French in January and in German in December 1980.

The following Offices were International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities in 1980: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Japanese Patent Office, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Swedish Patent Office, and the European Patent Office; furthermore, the United States Patent and Trademark Office was an International Searching Authority and the United Kingdom Patent Office was an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

In March 1980, a "PCT Management and Budget Consultants Group," composed of experts from the industrial property Offices of France, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, reviewed PCT operations in detail and made recommendations, including a recommendation for the computerization of certain aspects of the administration and management of international applications.

The *PCT Union Assembly* held its fifth session in Geneva in June 1980. Nineteen of the Contracting States were represented at the session; six other States participated in the session as observers; one intergovernmental organization and ten international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers.

The Assembly adopted amendments to a number of Rules of the PCT Regulations and to the Schedule of Fees annexed thereto, deleted a few existing Rules and adopted several new Rules. The more significant subjects of the amendments and new Rules are as follows: microorganisms, late payment of fees, priority documents, competent receiving Office in case of several applicants, date of amendments to claims, communication of copy of international application to designated Offices, effective date of demand for

international preliminary examination, delays in the mail, communications by telegram, teleprinter, etc., transmittal of record copy.

The Assembly considered a report by the International Bureau of WIPO on progress to date with regard to ratification of or accession to the PCT. The Assembly also noted statements by the Delegations of Finland, Italy and Spain concerning progress towards ratification of, or accession to, the PCT by those States and adopted a resolution inviting all States members of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property which are not members of the PCT Union to take, at an early date, the steps necessary to become members of the PCT Union.

The PCT Union Assembly held its sixth session in Geneva in September 1980. Having received the advice of the Coordination Committee, it took a number of decisions relating to financial matters. In particular, it expressed its appreciation for the work accomplished by the PCT Management and Budget Consultants Group, renewed the composition and mandate of that Group and asked that it be consulted by the Director General in the course of 1981; it approved a revised budget of the PCT Union for 1980 and the budget for 1981, and fixed the amount and the sharing of deficit-covering contributions for 1981; in this connection, it decided that a member State from which less than 10 international applications emanated in a year will not be required to pay contributions for that year; the Assembly also fixed new amounts of basic, designation and handling fees, and new prices for the *PCT Gazette* and pamphlets, and decided to amend the PCT Regulations accordingly.

The PCT Union Assembly also formally adopted a number of amendments to the PCT Regulations, decided at its preceding (fifth) session held in June 1980. Finally, the Assembly welcomed a proposal by the Delegation of Japan that a "PCT International Meeting" be held in 1981, and accepted with thanks the offer of the Government of Japan to host the meeting in Tokyo. The meeting, which will be open to all Offices of PCT member States, will be concerned mainly with questions affecting the activities of the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

The *PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation* held its third session in Geneva in October 1980 jointly with the fourth session of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI). Seventeen States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee, were represented; representatives of three other States were present as special observers, and eight other States were represented by observers. Three intergovernmental organizations, one international center and one international non-governmental organization were also represented by observers.

The Committee endorsed the conclusions of the PCPI Working Group on Planning at its fifth and sixth sessions (see under section A.VII, above) on the following questions concerning PCT minimum documentation: the preparation of inventories of patent documents, reported gaps in search files of such documents, sorted collections of patent documents, English-language abstracts, cooperation in selecting relevant articles from PCT minimum documentation journals and criteria for revising the list of such journals.

*Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.* WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Madrid Agreement. From January 1 to December 31, 1980, the total number of registrations effected was 8,028. To this figure should be added 4,311 renewals under the Nice or Stockholm Acts of the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations and renewals during the said period was therefore 12,339, as compared with 11,272 in 1979. The total number of changes recorded in the international registration of marks was 14,220, as compared with 13,961.

On the closing of the accounts for 1979 of the Madrid Union (Marks), the member States received the following amounts as their part in the supplementary and complementary fees:

	<i>Swiss francs</i>
Algeria	137,579.55
Austria	384,638.26
Benelux	813,669.16
Czechoslovakia	426,608.54
Egypt	429,064.68
France	335,679.02
German Democratic Republic	239,725.70
Germany, Federal Republic of	456,146.38
Hungary	422,928.96
Italy	387,360.48
Liechtenstein	104,853.92
Monaco	107,941.45
Morocco	109,898.88
Portugal	565,610.76
Romania	422,150.69
San Marino	76,284.76
Soviet Union	219,975.03
Spain	663,983.18
Switzerland	382,242.91
Tunisia	107,609.52
Viet Nam	64,066.77
Yugoslavia	497,541.40
	7,355,560.—

In addition, each member State received 2,862 francs, being an equal share of one-tenth of the profits of 1979, the remaining nine-tenths going to the

Reserve Fund. The sums due, in Swiss francs, are used by many member States for the payment of their contributions to the budgets of Unions other than the Madrid Union administered by WIPO.

The review *Les Marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals and changes recorded in the International Register, continued to appear each month. Plans were established for the introduction in 1981 of computer and photo-composition techniques in the preparation of this publication.

WIPO continued to maintain its service to the public identifying identical or similar marks among those registered. The total number of trademark searches in 1980 was 2,441, as compared with 2,317 in 1979.

*Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.* WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *Les Dessins et modèles*) of industrial designs deposited with it. During 1980, the total number of international deposits was 1,718 and the total number of prolongations was 674, as against 1,756 and 706, respectively, in 1979. Open deposits amounted to 1,276 and sealed deposits 442; simple deposits amounted to 837 and multiple deposits 881. In 1979, the comparable figures were 1,739, 517, 905 and 851.

*The Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Hague Union* held their fifth sessions in November 1980. Seven member States were represented. After a discussion on the Schedule of Fees and on the expenditure of the Hague Union, the Assembly and the Conference reaffirmed the principle that, as far as possible, fees should cover the expenditure of the Union and that contributions from member States to cover deficits should be sought only as a last resort, and asked the Director General to arrange for savings to be made as far as possible, and to prepare studies on the streamlining of all or some of the operations involved in the deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement and on the possibility of encouraging multiple design deposits and adjusting the fees for such deposits. The Assembly and the Conference also approved a new Schedule of Fees of the Union with effect from January 1, 1981, and amended the Regulations of the Hague Agreement accordingly.

*Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.* WIPO continued to accept for registration, to register and to publish (in *Les Appellations d'origine*) appellations of origin under the Lisbon Agreement. During 1980, seven applications were filed and registered. Five applications were filed and registered in 1979.

## International Unions

### The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Accession to the Protocol of Geneva (1975)

MONACO

The Government of Monaco deposited, on February 5, 1981, its instrument of accession to the Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975, to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs of November 6, 1925.

The Protocol of Geneva (1975) of the said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Monaco, on March 5, 1981.

The Hague Notification No. 15, of February 9, 1981.

### Nice Agreement (Classification/Marks)

Ratification of the Geneva Act (1977)

MONACO

The Government of Monaco deposited, on February 5, 1981, 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, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The Geneva Act (1977) of the said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Monaco, on May 9, 1981.

Nice Notification No. 48, of February 9, 1981.

## Plant Varieties

### The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in 1980

#### *State of the Union*

In 1980, the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) recorded an increase in its membership from 11 to 12: on April 18, 1980, Spain deposited its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, and to the Additional Act of November 10, 1972. It became a member State of UPOV on May 18, 1980. Thus at the end of 1980 UPOV had 12 member States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Italy, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

On July 1, 1980, the United Kingdom deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of November 10, 1972. It became bound by that Act on

July 31, 1980. The Additional Act is now in force for all 12 member States.

Two of the 16 signatory States of the Revised Act of October 23, 1978, of the UPOV Convention have expressed their consent to be bound by that Act, namely New Zealand by the deposit, on November 3, 1980, of its instrument of ratification and the United States of America by the deposit, on November 12, 1980, of its instrument of acceptance. It is recalled that the Revised Act will enter into force one month after the deposit of the fifth (or a further) instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession on condition that at least three of those instruments are deposited by States that were party to the UPOV Convention of December 2, 1961, that is, the present member States mentioned in the first paragraph. Since neither New Zealand nor the United States of America was party to the Convention of 1961, the entry into force of the Revised Act of 1978 now depends on the deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by at least three of the present member States.

## Sessions

During 1980, the various bodies of UPOV met as described below. Unless otherwise specified, the sessions took place in Geneva.

The *Council* held its fourteenth ordinary session from October 15 to 17, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Skov (Denmark). All 12 member States were represented, as were, by observers, the following non-member States: Australia, Canada, Chile, India, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) were also represented by observers.

The Council session started with a symposium on "The Use of Genetic Resources in the Plant Kingdom." The following lectures were given and were followed by a discussion:

(i) "Gene Banks and Clonal Repositories" by Dr. J.T. Williams, Officer in Charge, Genetic Resources Group, FAO, and Executive Secretary, International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Rome;

(ii) "The Usefulness of Gene Banks—Perspectives for the Breeding of Plants" by Professor G. Fischbeck, Chair for Plant Growing and Plant Breeding, Technical University of Munich, Freising-Weihenstephan, Federal Republic of Germany;

(iii) "Plant Breeders' Rights and the Improvement of Plant Varieties" by Mr. P.W. Murphy, Controller of Plant Variety Rights, The Plant Variety Rights Office, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Mr. G. de Bakker, Executive Secretary of the European Co-operative Programme for the Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources (Geneva), participated in the symposium, as did representatives of the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), the International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Fruit Tree and Ornamental Varieties (CIOPORA) and the International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS). The records of the symposium are published in No. 25 of the *UPOV Newsletter*.

The main decisions taken by the Council in its said session were the following:

(i) The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Union in 1979 and the first nine months of 1980, and the report on his management and on the financial situation of the Union in 1979, were approved.

(ii) The program and budget for 1981 was examined and approved.

(iii) The progress made by the various committees and Technical Working Parties in their work was noted and their plans for future work were approved. In that connection the following texts were adopted:

(a) a Recommendation on Fees in Relation to Cooperation in Examination, to replace the Resolution on Fee Questions adopted at the Council's seventh ordinary session;

(b) the UPOV Model Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties, as amended to take account of the above-mentioned Recommendation;

(c) a UPOV Model Form for the Interim Report on the Examination of a Variety.

(iv) The following officers were elected:

(a) Dr. W. Gfeller (Switzerland) was elected President of the Council. His term of office will last until the end of the seventeenth ordinary session of the Council (1983);

(b) Mr. W. van Soest (Netherlands) was elected Vice-President of the Council. His term of office will last until the end of the fifteenth ordinary session of the Council (1981);

(c) Mr. P.W. Murphy (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman of the Administrative and Legal Committee. His term of office will last until the end of the seventeenth ordinary session of the Council (1983);

(d) Mr. C. Hutin (France) was elected Chairman of the Technical Committee. His term of office will last until the end of the seventeenth ordinary session of the Council (1983).

The *Consultative Committee* held its twenty-first session on April 16, 1980, and its twenty-second session on October 14 and 17, 1980, both under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Skov (Denmark). At its twenty-first session, the Committee mainly considered the organization of future ordinary sessions of the Council, reviewed the list of States and organizations to be invited to the various UPOV meetings and decided on the arrangements to be made for the participation of UPOV in the ninth Panamerican Seed Seminar, held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from November 17 to 21, 1980. The twenty-second session was devoted mainly to the preparation of the fourteenth ordinary session of the Council and to a discussion on the theme of the symposium part of the fifteenth ordinary session of the Council (1981).

The *Administrative and Legal Committee* held its fifth session on April 17 and 18, 1980, under the chairmanship of Dr. D. Böringer (Federal Republic of Germany) and with the participation of observers from Canada, Ireland, Japan, Poland, the United States of America and the Commission of the Euro-

pean Communities. It held its sixth session on November 13 and 14, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. P.W. Murphy (United Kingdom) and with the participation of observers from Ireland, Japan, the United States of America and the Commission of the European Communities. A *Subgroup of the Administrative and Legal Committee* held its first session on June 23 and 24, 1980, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. Mast (Vice Secretary-General of UPOV). Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom were represented at the latter session.

The main topic at the above sessions was the future program of work relating to the further development of the Union. At its fifth session the Committee identified the following three main fields of activity, noting at the same time that any activity in one of those fields would have a bearing on the other two:

- (i) intensification of existing cooperation based on bilateral administrative agreements;
- (ii) harmonization of national legislation and practice among member States;
- (iii) examination of a system—or systems—of cooperation more far-reaching than the existing one.

Harmonization of national legislation and practice among member States was given the highest priority in view of the fact that member States would have to amend their national laws in order to ratify the Revised Act of 1978 of the UPOV Convention, which moreover offered a welcome opportunity for such harmonization. In that connection the Subgroup established a list of topics concerning plant variety protection law which was further discussed by the Committee at its sixth session.

At its fifth session the Committee finalized the draft Recommendation on Fees in Relation to Cooperation in Examination and at its sixth established the principles governing the practical application of the Recommendation in special cases such as the presence of several applications giving rise to cooperative examination or the withdrawal or rejection of one such application.

At its fifth session the Committee considered, article by article, a revised version of the draft UPOV Model Law on Plant Variety Protection and agreed to the Office of the Union being responsible for finalizing the Model Law.

Finally, the Committee recommended to member States that they publish annually, on the date most convenient to them, a list of the protected varieties containing the following information as a minimum: genus or species, variety denomination, name and address of the holder of the title of protection.

The *Technical Committee* held its fifteenth session on March 18 and 19, 1980, under the chairmanship of

Mr. A.F. Kelly (United Kingdom) and its sixteenth session from November 10 to 12, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Hutin (France). All member States except Israel and Italy were represented at the fifteenth session and all except Italy at the sixteenth session, which was also attended by an observer from the United States of America.

At its fifteenth session, the Technical Committee examined the need for the submission of a further seed sample for testing in the second growing season, and agreed that the first submitted sample should, for the purposes of distinctness, be the authentic or reference sample. It also examined the need for the testing of the parental lines of a hybrid variety in addition to the testing of the hybrid variety itself, the possibilities of and need for harmonization and cooperation in testing the resistance of varieties to pests and diseases and the implications of sophisticated methods such as electrophoresis on the testing of varieties. Discussions on the latter topic continued at the sixteenth session, during which the Committee also considered the possibility of improving the Tables of Characteristics of the Test Guidelines by including further characteristics which were already used in some of the member States, the possibility of establishing a list of all varieties under examination, the problems caused by mutations and those associated with the maintenance of reference collections for vegetatively propagated species, and the question of the homogeneity of vegetatively propagated varieties. Discussions on most of these items will continue during the next session.

As in previous years, the Committee supervised the work of the five Technical Working Parties. It adopted four revised Test Guidelines, namely for Maize (TG/2/4), for Ryegrass (TG/4/4), for Rose (TG/11/4) and for Poplar (TG/21/7) and nine new Test Guidelines, for Flax and Linseed (TG/5/3), for Sheep's Fescue and Red Fescue (TG/6/4), for Blackberry (TG/7/3), for Celeriac (TG/7/4/3), for Cornsalad (TG/7/5/3), for Sweet Pepper (TG/7/6/3), for Gerbera (TG/7/7/3), for Kalanchoë (TG/7/8/3) and for White Cedar (TG/7/9/3). It also agreed on some additional amendments to the Test Guidelines for Black Radish (TG/6/3/3), for Radish (TG/6/4/4) and for Kohlrabi (TG/6/5/3) which had already been formally adopted at the previous session.

The *Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops* held its eleventh session at Nelspruit (South Africa), from May 5 to 8, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Berning (Federal Republic of Germany). At that session, it completed its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Blackberry and agreed to their submission to the Technical Committee. In addition, it continued its discussion on the working papers on Test Guidelines for Citrus and started discussing working papers on Test Guidelines for Kiwi Fruit, for Japanese

Plum, for Persimmon (Kakifruit) and—in a subgroup—for Quince.

The *Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops* held its ninth session at Wageningen (Netherlands) from May 12 to 14, 1980, under the chairmanship of Miss Jutta Rasmussen (Denmark). At that session, the Working Party completed its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Flax and Linseed and for Sheep's Fescue and Red Fescue and on the draft revised Test Guidelines for Maize and for Ryegrass with a view to their submission to the Technical Committee. It prepared comments on a working paper on Test Guidelines for Peas established by the Technical Working Party for Vegetables, and on a document called "Proposed Harmonized Procedure for Testing Varieties of *Lolium* spp. for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability," prepared by the Commission of the European Communities. It started discussions on a working paper on Test Guidelines for Soya Bean. It further agreed that the working papers on revised Test Guidelines for Wheat, for Barley and for Oats, prepared by its Subgroup on Cereals, should be submitted as first drafts to the professional organizations for comment.

The *Technical Working Party for Forest Trees* held its eighth session at Scharnhorst (Federal Republic of Germany) from August 26 to 28, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Schneider (Netherlands). At that session, it completed its work on the draft revised Test Guidelines for Poplar, bringing them more into line with the comparable system applied by the International Poplar Commission. In addition, it continued its discussion on the draft Test Guidelines for Willow and on the problems connected with the testing of Norway Spruce and approved the draft Test Guidelines for White Cedar established by the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants.

The *Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants* held its thirteenth session at Alnarp (Sweden) from September 16 to 18, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. George (United Kingdom). At that session, it completed its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Gerbera, for Kalanchoë and for White Cedar, and on the draft revised Test Guidelines for Rose with a view to their submission to the Technical Committee, and prepared first drafts for revised Test Guidelines for Poinsettia and for Euphorbia Fulgens to be submitted to the professional organizations for comment.

The *Technical Working Party for Vegetables* held its thirteenth session at Lund (Sweden) from September 23 to 25, 1980, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Brossier (France). At that session, it settled a pending problem with regard to the already adopted Test

Guidelines for Black Radish, for Radish and for Kohlrabi and completed its work on the draft Test Guidelines for Celeriac, for Cornsalad and for Sweet Pepper with a view to their submission to the Technical Committee. In addition, it prepared first drafts for revised Test Guidelines for Peas and Lettuce, the first-mentioned in cooperation with the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, for submission to the professional organizations for comment.

#### *Contacts with States and Organizations*

During 1980, the Vice Secretary-General of UPOV testified, in Washington, D.C., in a public hearing of the Subcommittee of the Department of Investigations, Oversight and Research of the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture of the United States of America in favor of a Bill to amend the Plant Variety Protection Act. UPOV was also represented at a ceremony held in Washington, D.C., on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United States of America plant patent system, at the seventeenth ordinary meeting of the Southern African Regional Commission for Conservation and Utilization of the Soil (SARCCUS) at Lilongwe (Malawi), at the annual Congresses of the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL) and of the International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS) at Cannes (France), at the Thirty-Second Congress of the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH) at Basel (Switzerland), at the 1Xth Panamerican Seed Seminar at Buenos Aires (Argentina), at the first meeting, in Geneva, of the Governing Board of the European Co-operative Programme for Conservation and Exchange of Crop Genetic Resources and at a discussion meeting on Italian legislation for the patenting of new varieties of plants at Padua (Italy).

UPOV also assisted the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) at Lima (Peru) in the elaboration of a draft for a standard plant variety protection law. A delegation of UPOV discussed, in Budapest, with the competent Hungarian government authorities the advantages of possible membership of Hungary in UPOV. The advantages of the protection of plant breeders' rights were discussed in Nairobi by the Vice Secretary-General of UPOV with government representatives of Kenya.

#### *Publications*

In 1980, the Office of the Union published four issues of the *UPOV Newsletter*, brochures containing

the Italian and Russian texts of the UPOV Convention of 1961, of the Additional Act of 1972 and of the Revised Act of 1978 of the UPOV Convention (UPOV publications 293(I) and 293(R), respectively), a brochure containing the Spanish text of the Revised Act of 1978 of the UPOV Convention

(UPOV publication 295(S)), a UPOV Model Law on Plant Variety Protection in English and Spanish (document UPOV/INF/6) and an updated version of the *UPOV General Information Brochure* in English, French, German and Spanish (UPOV publications 408(E), (F), (G), (S), respectively).

## WIPO Meetings

### Locarno Union

#### Committee of Experts on the International Classification for Industrial Designs

(Geneva, October 6 to 10, 1980)

#### NOTE\*

The Committee of Experts set up by Article 3 of the Locarno Agreement, of October 8, 1968, Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") met in Geneva from October 6 to 10, 1980.

The following countries members of the Locarno Union were represented: Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America (9). The following member countries of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, not members of the Locarno Union, were represented by observers: Germany (Federal Republic of), Republic of Korea. One intergovernmental organization, the Benelux Designs Office, and three non-governmental organizations, namely, the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), the Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Specialists (BMM) and the Union of European Practitioners of

Industrial Property (UEPIP), were also represented by observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

The Committee decided on a certain number of amendments and additions to the List of Classes and Subclasses, the Explanatory Notes and the Alphabetical List of Goods in the Classification.

Pursuant to Article 4 (1) of the Locarno Agreement, the decisions of the Committee were notified by the International Bureau to the member countries of the Locarno Union by Circular No. 3739 of December 29, 1980. The decisions concerning the setting up of a new class or the transfer of goods from one class to another will enter into force on June 29, 1981. All other decisions entered into force on receipt of the said notification.

In accordance with Article 4 (2) of the Locarno Agreement and as decided by the Assembly of the Locarno Union at its session held in 1971, only the amendments and additions to the List of Classes and Subclasses and to the Explanatory Notes are published below.

The Committee further discussed the merits of and benefits to be derived from participation in the Locarno Agreement and recommended that this matter should formally be put on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the Locarno Union, which is scheduled for November 1981.

The Committee further recommended that the International Bureau should prepare for the said session of the Assembly, an evaluation study based on the replies to a questionnaire which has been sent to the countries members of the Locarno Union, and to some other countries not members of that Union, which register a large number of industrial designs.

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

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LIST  
OF CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES AND TO THE  
EXPLANATORY NOTES

**1. Explanatory Note to Subclass 04 of Class 02**

The words: "orthopedic footwear and socks" have been added; the Note thus reads: "Including special boots for sports such as football, skiing and ice hockey, orthopedic footwear and socks, as well as tights, gaiters and other legwear."

**2. Explanatory Note to Subclass 07 of Class 02**

*In part (a) of the Note* the words "hand sewing, knitting and embroidery equipment" have been added. The Note thus reads: "Including buttons, clasps for garments, for headwear and for footwear, laces, pins, hand sewing, knitting and embroidery equipment and clothing accessories such as belts, suspenders, braces."

*In part (b) of the Note* the words "sewing-, knitting- and embroidery machines (Class 15-06) or sewing kits (containers) (Class 03-01)" have been added. The Note thus reads: "Not including yarns or other threads (Class 05-01), decorative trimmings (Class 05-04), sewing-, knitting- and embroidery machines (Class 15-06) or sewing kits (containers) (Class 03-01)."

**3. Title of and Explanatory Note to Subclass 01 of Class 03**

The indication "keyholders" has been added to the title of Subclass 01 of Class 03. Further, present Subclasses 01 and 02 of Class 03 have been combined in one new Subclass 01, the title of which reads: "Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles," with the following Explanatory Note: "Not including articles for the transport of goods (Class 09) or cigar cases and cigarette cases (Class 27-06)."

The former Subclass 02 of Class 03 thus becomes vacant.

**4. Title of Subclass 02 of Class 04**

"Shoe brushes" has been added to the title of this Subclass, which now reads: "Toilet brushes, clothes brushes and shoe brushes."

5. This amendment affects only the French text of the title of Subclass 04 of Class 04. The English text of this Subclass remains unchanged.

**6. Explanatory Note to Class 07**

In view of the creation of a new Class 31 (see under No. 25) and the transfer of part of the goods of Subclass 07-04 to the new Class 31, the Explanatory Note to Class 07 has been changed as follows:

- "Note: (a) Including household appliances and utensils operated by hand, even if motor driven  
(b) Not including machines and appliances for preparing food and drink (Class 31)."

**7. Subclass 04 of Class 07**

Those goods to be considered machines and appliances, not hand-manipulated, for preparing food or drink have been transferred to new Class 31.

**8. Explanatory Notes to Class 08**

Because of the creation of a new Class 31 (see under No. 25) a reference to this Class has to be added in the Explanatory Note (b) to the Class itself and to that to Subclass 03 of Class 08. These Notes thus read:

- Note (b) to Class 08: "Not including machines or machine tools (Class 15 or Class 31)"  
Note (b) to Subclass 03 of Class 08: "Not including tableknives (Class 07-03), cutting tools and implements for kitchen use (Class 31) or knives used in surgery (Class 24-02)."

**9. Creation of a New Subclass 09 in Class 09**

A new Subclass 09 was created, the title of which reads: "Refuse and trash containers and stands therefor."

**10. Explanatory Note to Subclass 07 of Class 10**

In view of the combination of former Subclasses 01 and 02 of Class 03 in one new Subclass 01 (see under No. 3) the reference to Class 03-02 now becomes a reference to Class 03-01.

**11. Title of Subclass 10 of Class 12**

The title of this Subclass has become: "Trailers," accompanied by the following Explanatory Note: "Including caravans."

**12. Title of Subclass 15 of Class 12**

"Snow chains" has been added to the title of this Subclass, which now reads: "Tyres and snow chains for vehicles."

**13. Title of Subclass 02 of Class 14**

The title of this Subclass has been changed to: "Data processing equipment." The former Explanatory Note to this Subclass has been deleted.

**14. Title of Subclass 01 of Class 15**

The title of this Subclass has been changed to: "Engines." The present Explanatory Note has been deleted and replaced by the following Note:

- (a) "Including non-electric engines for vehicles"
- (b) "Not including electric motors (Class 13)."

**15. Subclass 08 of Class 15**

The goods coming under this Subclass have been transferred to new Class 31 (see under No. 25). The former Subclass 08 of Class 15 thus becomes vacant.

**16. New Explanatory Note to Subclass 01 of Class 16**

A new Explanatory Note was added to this Subclass reading:

"Not including television cameras (Class 14-03)."

**17. Title of Subclass 02 of Class 16**

The title of this Subclass has been changed to: "Projectors and viewers."

**18. Explanatory Note to Class 17**

In view of the combination of former Subclasses 01 and 02 of Class 03 in one new Subclass 01 (see No. 3 above), the reference to Class 03-02 now becomes a reference to Class 03-01.

**19. Subclasses 01 and 05 of Class 19 and the Explanatory Notes Belonging to These Subclasses**

These Subclasses have been combined in one new Subclass 01, the title of which reads: "Writing paper, cards for correspondence and announcements." The former Subclass 05 of Class 19 thus becomes vacant. The combination of the two Subclasses also caused a change in the Explanatory Notes to these two former Subclasses. The Note to former Subclass 05 has been deleted and the Note to new Subclass 01 has been reworded as follows:

"Includes all paper, in the widest sense of the term, which is used for writing, drawing, painting or printing, such as tracing paper, carbon paper, newsprint, envelopes, greeting cards and illustrated postcards, even if they embody a sound recording."

**20. Explanatory Note to Subclass 01 of Class 21**

The present Note has been replaced by the following:

- "Note: (a) Including scale models
- (b) Not including toys for animals (Class 30-99)."

**21. Explanatory Note to Subclass 02 of Class 25**

The present Note has been changed as follows:

- "Note: (a) Including windows, doors, outdoor shutters, partition walls and gratings
- (b) Not including staircases (Class 25-04)."

(see also No. 22 below)

**22. Creation of a New Subclass 04 in Class 25**

A new Subclass 04 was created, the title of which reads: "Steps, ladders and scaffolds."

**23. Explanatory Note to Subclass 03 of Class 26**

The Note to this Subclass has been reworded as follows:

"Including outside lamps, stage lighting and search-light projectors."

24. (This amendment affects only the French text of the title of Subclass 05 of Class 26. The English text remains unchanged.)

**25. Creation of a New Class 31 and Explanatory Note Thereto**

A new Class 31 was created, the title of which reads: "Machines and appliances for preparing food or drink not elsewhere specified," accompanied by the following Note:

- "Not including hand-manipulated utensils, instruments and appliances for serving or preparing food or drink (Class 07)."

The preliminary list of goods to be classified in this Class consists mainly of goods of present Classes 07-04 and 15-08, which have been transferred to this new Class 31. For the time being, this Class will have

no Subclasses. Proposals for a definite list of goods for this class will be prepared for the next meeting of the Committee of Experts.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

##### I. Member States

**Denmark:** I. Sander; J.E. Carstad. **Finland:** O. Wilder. **France:** J. Norguet. **Norway:** A. Guldhav; S. Solem. **Soviet Union:** A.N. Grigoriev. **Spain:** M. Hidalgo. **Sweden:** V. Smith. **Switzerland:** J.-M. Salamolard; M. Diriwächter. **United States of America:** H.D. Hoinkes; C. Bousquet.

##### II. Observer States

**Germany (Federal Republic of):** J. Wenzl. **Republic of Korea:** Shi-Hyung Kim.

##### III. Intergovernmental Organizations

**Benelux Designs Office:** F. Launspach.

##### IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

**International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP):** J. Guyet. **Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP):** G.E. Kirker. **Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Specialists (BMM):** F. Gevers.

##### V. Officers

*Chairman:* A. Guldhav (Norway). *Vice-Chairmen:* I. Sander (Denmark); M. Hidalgo (Spain). *Secretary:* C. Werkman (WIPO).

##### VI. WIPO

P. Claus (*Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); C. Werkman (*Head, Trademark and Industrial Designs Classifications Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); F. Carrier (*Classification Officer, Trademark and Industrial Designs Classifications Section*); V. Terbois (*Head, Industrial Designs and Appellations of Origin Registration Section, Trademark and Industrial Designs Registration Division*).

---

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

## General Studies

### The Role of Trademarks in Consumer Protection and Development in Developing Countries

M. GABAY\*

Introduction





















## Book Reviews

**Patents at a Glance—A Survey of Substantive Law and Formalities in 50 Countries**, by H. Schade, 3rd edition by J. Schade. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG., Cologne, etc., 1980. — 147 pages.

This completely revised and enlarged third edition of the well-known work by the late H. Schade presents, in table form, the main characteristics of the patent legislation of 50 countries. It allows the reader to find "at a glance" for any given country:

- the national legislation in force (including references to the texts published in English by WIPO in *Industrial Property* (before 1962 in French in *La Propriété industrielle*) and to those published by the German Patent Office in *Blatt für Patent-, Muster- und Zeichenwesen*);
- the applicable international treaties;
- the kinds of titles of protection granted;
- whether powers of attorney must be certified;
- the provisions relating to priority claims, patentability, the filing of applications, novelty (and whether there is an examination as

- to novelty), inspection of documents, opposition, the term of patents, compulsory licenses;
- the amount of the principal fees;
- the address of the Patent Office.

The part entitled "International Legislation" briefly indicates the history and contents of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as well as of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (whose Regulations it reproduces in part); other multilateral treaties are also mentioned. The European Patent Convention is summarized in table form in the same way as the national legislation.

The third edition of this manual incorporates—as far as possible—the legislative amendments introduced by the countries which have adopted the European Patent Convention or the PCT, or both.

This work, whose presentation is clear and concise, will no doubt be of great use to both patent theoreticians and patent practitioners.

**La regulación de las invenciones y marcas y de la transferencia tecnológica**, by J. Alvarez Soberanis. Porrúa S.A., Mexico, 1979. — 729 pages.

It is well known that, for developing countries, one of the major problems at international level is that of the transfer of technical knowledge to those countries.

This work studies the part which may be played by titles of protection for industrial property rights (patents, trademarks, trade names). It approaches them of course with special reference to Mexico and in the context of the new system for registering technology transfer contracts.

By setting out in this way the experience of a country that is developing rapidly, this work is certain to render a great service to all those economists interested in the implications of intellectual property for development.

GRW

**Guide to Patent, Trade Mark and Copyright Law in Canada**, by P. Burn. Coles Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1977. — 267 pages.

The first three parts of this work set out the Canadian patent, trademark and copyright systems. Its fourth part contains the texts of the relevant laws and regulations, the forms to be used and the like.

Canadian law in this field is often unknown abroad. The aim of this work is to present it to the public in a clear and complete manner. The author has certainly achieved this objective.

GRW

**Wettbewerbsrecht** (12th edition), by A. Baumbach and W. Hefermehl. C.H. Beck, Munich, 1978. — 1843 pages.

This is the twelfth edition, from the pen of Dr. W. Hefermehl, of the Manual of Competition Law founded by Dr. A. Baumbach. The present edition is updated to May 1, 1978.

The whole area of competition law in the major industrialized countries and the relevant international law is dealt with in three

main chapters, the first of which analyzes the general bases for competition law, the second dealing with legislation on the repression of unfair competition and the third covering the law relating to tariffs and reductions.

This twelfth edition naturally includes the most recent legislative texts of the major industrialized countries; it analyzes the international regulations and comments on a very abundant case law. It thus constitutes the sum of competition law to May 1, 1978, and will not fail to render the same services as the eleven preceding editions.

GRW

**Das Recht der Gleichnamigen**, by R. Knaak. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG., Cologne, etc., 1979. — 277 pages.

The "law of homonyms" constitutes an as yet unresolved problem of the law of trade names and trademarks. This work sets out the German, French and American legislation, with special emphasis, of course, on German trademark law.

GRW

**Patent- und Markenrecht**, by G. Friedl, F. Schönherr and G.H. Thaler. Manzsche Verlag, Vienna, 1979. — 604 pages.

This book, which is the work of a Counsellor (*Hofrat*) of the Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*), an attorney and a former President of the Austrian Patent Office, sets forth clearly and systematically the new Austrian patent and trademark system, which is based on the recent laws of 1970 (as amended up to 1977) on patents and trademarks and also on various special enactments (Federal Law of 1978 on Private International Law, Federal Law of 1967 on Patent Attorneys, Ordinance of 1978 on Patents and Trademarks, Ordinance of 1977 on the Patent Office)—without forgetting the applicable international texts (Paris Convention and Special Agreements).

Considering the extent of the authors' legal knowledge and their great experience, this work is bound to be extremely useful to practitioners of Austrian patent law.

GRW

## Calendar

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1981

April 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information

May 25 to 29 (Geneva) — Berne Union and Universal Copyright Convention — Group of Independent Experts on the Impact of Cable Television in the Sphere of Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)

June 15 to 26 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information

June 29 to July 3 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT Union) — Assembly (Extraordinary Session)

September 7 to 10 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries

September 10 to 18 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Planning

September 24 and 25 (Nairobi) — Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol — Diplomatic Conference

September 28 to October 24 (Nairobi) — Revision of the Paris Convention — Diplomatic Conference

November 9 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation

November 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)

- November 16 to 24 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee, Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCI, TRT, Budapest 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)
- November 30 to December 7 (New Delhi) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)
- December 7 to 11 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

## UPOV Meetings

### 1981

- May 6 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- May 6 to 8 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- June 2 to 4 (Wädenswil) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
- June 23 to 25 (Edinburgh) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
- September 22 to 25 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
- October 6 to 8 (Antibes) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants
- October 13 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- October 14 to 16 (Geneva) — Council
- November 9 to 11 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
- November 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

