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Ordinance on Patents for Inventions (Patent Ordinance) (of October 19, 1977, and amended on April 27 and September 14, 1983) (replacement sheets) Text 2-002

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Notifications

Budapest Treaty

Acquisition of the Status of International Depository Authority

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (NCAIM)

The following written communication addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was received on April 18, 1986, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

"As provided in Article 7(1)(a) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic notify the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that they nominate the Mezőgazdasági és Ipari Mikroorganizmusok Magyar Nemzeti Gyűjteménye (MIMG), i.e., National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM) as an International Depository Authority. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic furnish their assurances that the nominated institution complies and will continue to comply with the requirements specified in Article 6(2) of the Treaty and request the Director General to carry out the procedures in accordance with the provisions of Article 7(2)(a).

"The information concerning the nominated institution as provided in Article 7(1)(b) is set out below.

"1. The National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM) is located on the territory of the People's Republic of Hungary; its address is:

Kertészeti Egyetem, Mikrobiológiai Tanszék, i.e.,
Department of Microbiology, University of Horticulture,
Somlói ut 14-16,
H-1118 Budapest.

The institution is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

"2. The organization of the NCAIM was established in 1974 and it contains the strain collections of

about 30 research and higher education institutes engaged in agricultural and industrial activity. The center of the strain collection is the Department of Microbiology of the University of Horticulture which has been functioning since 1969 as an independent organizational unit of the University founded more than 130 years ago.

"The NCAIM has a staff of 19, of whom nine hold university degrees. Of those, three professionals and three technical assistants deal exclusively with the work of the strain collection; the other members of the staff perform such tasks in 1/4-1/5 part of their working time. This staff is fully competent and adequate to perform the scientific and administrative tasks required under the Budapest Treaty. The area of the main premises of the NCAIM is about 370 m². Two rooms are used for placing the strain preserving equipment and the safes containing the preserved strains, while the further parts of the area are occupied by the laboratories and preparatory rooms necessary for the cultivation and testing of the strains.

"With its work up to now, the NCAIM has proved to be qualified for performing the tasks according to the requirements arising in international relations. Being a member of the World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC) (No. 485), formerly called Hungarian Microbiological Gene Bank (HMGB), its activity is generally known and it maintains widespread international connections. At present, the collection contains over 1,000 strains of bacteria, 1,400 strains of fungi and about 100 strains of viruses. For the time being, 220 strains are deposited for patent purposes.

"3. The NCAIM has all the facilities to keep the deposited microorganisms viable and uncontaminated. All strains of microorganisms are preserved by either freeze-drying (lyophilization) or freezing (in liquid nitrogen). For safety's sake, both methods are used simultaneously, when it is possible, to maintain permanently the same strain. In addition, traditional strain preserving methods are also applied. The strains are stored in sealed ampoules, at least in 24 copies by strain, in fire-proof safes or insulated containers, and in locked rooms used only for this purpose. Strains deposited for patent purposes are kept separately. Records relating to the strains are kept in locked metal cases. Only authorized staff has access to both the strains and the records.

"4. The NCAIM accepts strains for deposit in connection with patent applications, on the following conditions:

— the depositor sends at least 25 lyophilized ampoules, which will be qualified as stored material after viability examination, or at least three lyophilized or active cultures from which the NCAIM will prepare storable material.

— the depositor presents a written statement, under Rule 6.1(a) or 6.2(a) of the Regulations under the Treaty, on the established forms, in one of the applicable languages.

— the depositor pays the fees charged by the NCAIM for the storage under Rule 9.1 of the Regulations under the Treaty.

"5. The NCAIM is generally willing to accept for deposit in connection with patent applications strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria and fungi whose cultivation and preservation do not call for special conditions and which do not involve any health or other hazard to the environment.

"The following may be accepted for deposit:

— bacteria (including *Streptomyces*) except obligate human pathogenic species (e.g., *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Yersinia pestis*, etc.)

— fungi, including yeasts and moulds, except some pathogens (*Blastomyces*, *Coccidioides*, *Histoplasma*, etc.), as well as certain basidiomycetous and plant pathogenic fungi which cannot be preserved reliably.

"Apart from the above-mentioned, the following may not, at present, be accepted for deposit:

- viruses, phages, rickettsiae,
- algae, protozoa,
- cell lines, hybridomas.

"After the necessary preparations, the NCAIM will in future accept for deposit the aforementioned and users will be so notified.

"6. The following fees are payable to the NCAIM:

	Ft.
(i) for the storage of the microorganisms in accordance with Rule 9.1	15,000.-
(ii) for the issue of an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2	500.-
(iii) for the issue of a viability statement, except in the cases provided for under Rule 10.2(e)	1,500.-
(iv) for the furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3	2,000.-
plus cost of transport	
(v) for communication of information under Rule 7.6	500.-

"7. The official language of the NCAIM is Hungarian; correspondence may, however, be conducted also in the English, French, German and Russian languages.

"8. The NCAIM will acquire the status of international depositary authority as from June 1, 1986."

[End of text of Communication]

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the NCAIM acquires the status of international depositary authority as from June 1, 1986.

Budapest Communication No. 27 (this Communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 51, of May 2, 1986).

Activities of the International Bureau

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1985*

Industrial Property and Patent Information Activities

I. Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

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.

Activities

Synoptic tables reproducing the proposals made during the Diplomatic Conference concerning Articles 1, 5A and 5*quater* of the Paris Convention (WIPO document PR/DC/INF/51) were prepared in English in February 1985 (and in French, Russian and Spanish in May and June 1985).

In June 1985, the *First Consultative Meeting on the Revision of the Paris Convention* took place in Geneva pursuant to the decision taken at the ninth session, in September 1984, of the Assembly of the Paris Union that the machinery for consultation would consist of consultative meetings, as well as pursuant to the decisions taken by the Spokesmen of the three Groups (Group of Developing Countries, Group B and Group D) at the preparatory meeting held in Geneva on December 20, 1984.

Representatives of the following 27 States members of the Paris Union participated in the first consultative

meeting: (i) *for the Group of Developing Countries*: Brazil (Spokesman), Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, Philippines, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia (10 representatives, 10 States); (ii) *for Group B*: United Kingdom (Spokesman), Australia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America (10 representatives, 10 States); (iii) *for Group D*: Soviet Union (Spokesman), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland (10 representatives, six States); *China* (one representative, one State) also participated.

The Director General was unanimously appointed by the three Spokesmen, and with the agreement of the Representative of China, as Chairman of the meeting. The meeting dealt with one article only, namely, with Article 5A of the Paris Convention. The report of the meeting states that the extensive and detailed discussions that took place have, doubtless, usefully contributed to a better understanding among the three Groups and China.

II. Industrial Property Questions of Topical Interest

Objective

The objective is to look for solutions to specific questions of a legal nature, and of topical interest, in the field of the protection of industrial property. These questions are of topical interest because they are raised by recent changes in the social, economic or technological environment in which mankind lives.

Activities

International Registration of Marks. The Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks held its *first session* in Geneva in February 1985. Forty-two States participated in the meeting: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru,

* This article is the second part of a report on the main activities of WIPO in general and in the field of industrial property. Activities in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights are covered in a corresponding report in the review *Copyright*.

The first part dealt with the activities of WIPO as such and with development cooperation activities in respect of industrial property and patent information. This second part deals with other industrial property and patent information activities.

Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Five intergovernmental organizations and 20 non-governmental organizations were represented in an observer capacity: Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), Commission of the European Communities (CEC), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, American Bar Association (ABA), American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents (BMM), European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF), Deutsche Vereinigung für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht e.V. (DVGR), International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), Institute of Trade Marks Agents (ITMA), Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG), Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF), Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (CIPA), United States Trademark Association (USTA), Union des fabricants (UNIFAB), Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE).

The Committee of Experts was convened following a decision taken by the Assembly of the Paris Union at its ninth session at which the Assembly had examined a document that reported on a letter received by WIPO from the AIPPI. In its letter, AIPPI had expressed ideas on the system of international registration of marks and had suggested, in particular, a "variant" of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks containing provisions differing from the current text of the Madrid Agreement and more attractive to countries that were not at present party to the Agreement.

The Committee of Experts was convened in order to give advice on a number of proposals contained in a memorandum drawn up by the International Bureau entitled "Some Ideas on a Possible Treaty on the International Registration of Marks" (document IRM/CE/I/2). That memorandum highlighted the limited territorial scope of the Madrid Agreement, the reasons for its lack of attractiveness for the member States of the Paris Union not party to the Agreement, the need to seek solutions that could be accepted by the greatest possible number of countries as well as to devise a system that was as simple and as cheap as possible for users. The memorandum set out the main possible differences between the Madrid Agreement

and a new treaty which would coexist with that Agreement and which would institute an international system of registration of marks that would be attractive both to the countries of the Madrid Union and to those that had remained outside the Union.

The Director General opened the meeting. Following a general discussion, during which the representatives of the participating States and organizations expressed their views on the memorandum by the International Bureau and on the ideas it contained, the Committee of Experts held a full exchange of views on the substantive matters involved and on new solutions to improve and extend the system of international registration. It also examined the financial aspects of a new treaty.

At the close of the session, the Director General stated, *inter alia*, that the International Bureau would draw up a detailed outline of a new treaty and would carry out studies on the links with regional systems and on the financial aspects of such a new treaty.

The said outline is contained in a memorandum of the Director General of WIPO, entitled "Detailed Outline of a Proposed New Treaty on the International Registration of Trademarks" (document IRM/CE/II/2).

The proposed new treaty would, according to the said outline, have the following main features. Trademarks belonging to nationals or residents of countries party to the new treaty could be registered with the International Bureau of WIPO in Geneva. Such international registration would have the same effect as if the trademark had been registered in the national trademark registers of those countries party to the new treaty in which the applicant wishes protection and which, accordingly, he designates in his application for international registration. A similar effect can be achieved by designating a group of countries having a regional trademark system. Any national or regional trademark office could, within a period of two years, notify its refusal, or intent of refusal, of such effect in the country or countries that that office serves on the same grounds on which it could refuse an application for national or regional registration but such grounds could, naturally, not be grounds not admitted by the Paris Convention.

The new treaty would be similar to the Madrid Agreement, except that the new treaty would not require, as a condition of international registration, the existence of a previous national registration in the country of origin of the applicant. The new treaty would be similar also to the Trademark Registration Treaty, except that the new treaty would contain no provision that would limit the freedom of any country to provide actual use of the trademark as a condition of its registration. The new treaty would co-exist with the Madrid Agreement, and applicants who, because of their nationality or residence, may use both treaties, could use either or both. The new treaty would allow switching over from an existing national registration to interna-

tional registration and vice versa. The renewal of an international registration would have the same effect if the national or regional registrations had been, separately, renewed. The treaty would make the protection of trademarks, where protection in several countries is desired, cheaper, simpler and more secure. It would have no drawbacks, and anyone who would not wish to use it could apply separately, in any national or regional office, for registration.

In December 1985, the Committee of Experts on the International Registration of Marks held its *second session* in Geneva in order to discuss the above-mentioned memorandum outlining the proposed new treaty. Thirty-four States were represented: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Two intergovernmental organizations and 27 non-governmental organizations were represented as observers: EFTA, BBM, ABA, AIM, AIPPI, Association française des praticiens du droit des marques et des modèles (APRAM), International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI), BMM, CIPA, CNIPA, ECTA, European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP), FICPI, ICC, IFPMA, Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia (IPAA), International Patent and Trademark Association (IPTA), ITMA, International League for Competition Law (LIDC), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright, and Competition Law, PTMG, TMPDF, Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), UNICE, UNIFAB, United States Council for International Business (USCIB), USTA. The participants began with a general debate on the advisability of establishing a new system for the international registration of marks, in addition to those established by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Trademark Registration Treaty, and proceeded to discussions on a few specific issues. The discussions on some of those issues are summarized below.

With respect to whether international applications should be based on a national (or regional) registration, a national (or regional) application or neither of the two, and to where international applications should or could be filed, the delegations representing countries not party to the Madrid Agreement that took the floor unanimously stated that a new system of international registration of marks in which an international application would be required to be based on a registration of the

mark in a national or regional trademark register would be totally unacceptable. The majority of those delegations were also of the opinion that an international application should in no case be required to be based on an application for a national registration and that filing an international application directly with the International Bureau should be allowed.

The majority of the delegations of the countries party to the Madrid Agreement, while expressing their satisfaction with the requirement of a national registration as presently in force in the Madrid Agreement, stated that they were willing to accept that a national application be a sufficient basis for the filing of an international application, in order to facilitate the adherence of countries not members of the Madrid Union to the new system for the international registration of marks. A number of those delegations stated, however, that the national application should, in order to be able to serve as a basis for an international application, lead to a national registration and that, should the national application be refused within a certain time limit after the filing of the international application, the effects of the international registration would cease to exist; another delegation suggested that the possibility, in such a situation, of the international registration being transformed in each designated State into a national registration benefiting from the filing or priority date of the international application be studied. A delegate of a country party to the Madrid Agreement suggested that a solution along the lines of Articles 4(6) and 5(2) of the Trademark Registration Treaty be explored, which would allow the country of origin of the applicant to require that the mark be the subject of a national application in that country at the time of the (direct) filing of the international application with the International Bureau.

As to the possibility for a central attack of the international registration, the majority of the delegations representing countries party to the Madrid Agreement stressed the advantages of a system in which, during a certain period of time, the effects of the international registration may come to an end in all the designated countries as a consequence of the registration in the country of origin ceasing during that period of time either as the result of an action brought against the registration (central attack) or as a result of some other fact. Those delegations, however, recognized that central attack could lead to unjust results since a ground for cancellation in one country might very well not be a ground for cancellation in other countries, and said that alternative solutions allowing the elimination of such unjust consequences should be studied.

All the delegations of countries not party to the Madrid Agreement that took the floor on the central attack question expressed their strong opposition to including the institution of central attack in the envisaged new system. The majority of the representatives of non-governmental organizations, speaking largely in the name of trademark owners who can and do use the Madrid Agreement, expressed their preference

for a central attack system, since it allowed for good protection of owners of prior rights.

A possible compromise solution that was suggested for further study would provide that the owner of an international registration that loses its effect as a consequence of a successful central attack could file applications for national registrations in the designated countries and that such applications would be considered as if they had been filed on the filing or priority date of the application for international registration.

In respect of what the effects of international registration should be, attention was drawn to the fact that it was conceivable to give very different effects to an international registration in the designated countries. As a minimum, the internationally registered mark would be treated in each designated country as if it had been the subject, on the same day, of a national application in that country, whereas all other conditions for protection would be left to the national law of the designated country. As a maximum, the international registration would have the full effects of a national registration in each designated country. Several intermediate solutions could also be envisaged.

The Committee agreed that the International Bureau would study various alternative solutions and would analyze the consequences of each of them.

Concerning the question of fees, a number of delegations not party to the Madrid Agreement considered that a solution whereby each country party to the new treaty would have the choice between a system comparable to that of the Madrid Agreement (in which the designation fee for each country is the same and is fixed by the Assembly of the Madrid Union and in which the fees are distributed among the member States taking into consideration the degree of examination to which they must proceed under their national laws) and a system under which each designated State would charge the same amount as for national applications was acceptable. The delegations of countries that undertook a substantive examination of applications for the registration of marks stated that their countries' choice would be for the second system. It was said that even if all countries opted for that system, it would still be financially advantageous for applicants.

The Committee next considered the question of what, under any future system of international registration of marks, should be the time limit for issuing a notice of possible refusal, or "provisional refusal." A considerable number of delegations (including member countries of the Madrid Agreement) stated that the time limit of 12 months for the provisional refusal under the Madrid Agreement was too short, in particular for countries with a more elaborate examination system. Several member countries of the Madrid Agreement, however, stated that they were satisfied with the existing time limit under that Agreement and were of the opinion that it gave sufficient opportunity for timely refusal.

As to the desirable time limit for the envisaged new system, it was noted that there was a general willingness

in the Committee of Experts to move toward a limit of 15 to 20 months from the publication of the international registration, while some delegations expressed a preference for 24 months.

As for the languages to be used under the new treaty, the Committee noted with approval the proposal of the International Bureau that those languages should be English and French. Several delegations expressed the opinion that the introduction of English should also be envisaged in connection with the Madrid Agreement.

Lastly, in respect of the planned continuation of the work of the Committee of Experts, the Director General said that the discussions had shown that views were divided on whether the conclusion of a new treaty or the revision of the existing Madrid Agreement should be aimed at, although the mandate that had been received thus far was the exploration of possibilities for the conclusion of a new treaty. He thus said that, in respect of the continuation of the work, he would convene a third session of the Committee of Experts and would prepare a preparatory document containing new proposals that would, in the light of the present discussions, contain various alternatives as to the effect of an international recordal. Furthermore, the Director General said that since the delegates of several countries of the Madrid Union declared that they would be ready to make some modifications in the Madrid system and since the delegates of several countries not party to the Madrid Agreement declared that they might be interested in a revised Madrid Agreement, he would ask the Assembly of the Madrid Union to give, if it so wishes, directions to the International Bureau concerning the preparation for a possible conference of revision of the Madrid Agreement. If such a mandate—which did not exist at the present time—were given, the International Bureau would work on proposals for a possible revision on the basis of the statements made in the Committee of Experts.

Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. In June 1985, the International Bureau published the text of the first version of a Draft Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (document IPIC/CE/I/2), pursuant to a decision taken by the Assembly of the Paris Union in September 1983. The work was preceded by informal discussions that the Director General had in Tokyo (April 1985) and Washington (May 1985) and in informal meetings of consultants in Geneva in January and May 1985.

The main features of the Draft Treaty are the following. Each country party to the treaty would have to grant to nationals and residents of the other countries party to the treaty the same protection that it grants to its own nationals with respect to original integrated circuits (popularly called "microchips"). However, in any case, each country would have to consider unlawful the copying of an integrated circuit, the incorporating of

the design of the integrated circuit in a product, as well as the importing, selling or otherwise distributing products that are copies of, or incorporate, the design of the integrated circuit; these acts would, naturally, be lawful if they are performed with the authorization (license) of the proprietor of the rights protected. Unlawful acts would have to give rise to an order to discontinue them and to the payment of damages. The treaty would allow that a country require, as a condition of protection, that a copy of the design of the integrated circuit be deposited with a public authority of its country and that it be registered with such authority; however, it would have to allow, for the fulfillment of these formalities, at least two years counted from the first commercial exploitation of the integrated circuit, and it could not require additional formalities. Finally, the treaty would provide that the protection that each country has to give must last at least 10 years counted either from registration or from first commercial exploitation. It is to be noted that the treaty would leave free any country to choose the kind of protection it wishes: such protection could be *sui generis* (as it is today in Japan and the United States of America) or it could be granted under the copyright, patent, industrial design or any other intellectual property law.

The Draft Treaty was discussed in the first session of the *Committee of Experts on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits*, which took place in Geneva in November 1985. The following 30 States participated in the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. In addition, representatives of three intergovernmental organizations and 14 non-governmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), CEC, European Patent Organisation (EPO), AIPPI, ATRIP, British Computer Society (BCS), Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), CNIPA, European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association (EECA), Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ), FICPI, ICC, International Publishers Association (IPA), IPTA, LIDC, UEPIP, UNICE.

The aim of the Draft Treaty is to provide a system of international protection for the design or layout of integrated circuits (often referred to as "microchips"). The need for such a system stems from the fact that integrated circuits, the development of which requires great investments in money and manpower, are playing a crucial role in modern technology and are the object of intense international trade and competition. The prevailing view is that the design or layout of integrated circuits is neither an invention eligible for patent protection nor a work eligible for copyright protection,

and at least in those countries in which such a view is followed, the existing patent or copyright conventions (i.e., the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention) do not ensure protection for the design or layout of integrated circuits of foreign origin. The Draft Treaty, if adopted, would remedy that situation by obliging the Contracting States to consider unlawful the unauthorized reproduction of the design or layout of integrated circuits, the incorporation of the design or layout of an integrated circuit in a product and the distribution of reproductions of the design or layout or of products that incorporate the design or layout.

On the whole, the participants fully endorsed the need for a new multilateral treaty for the protection of the original design or layout of an integrated circuit; they also stressed the importance of such a treaty being based on the principle of national treatment rather than reciprocity. Although proposals for additional clarification and some suggestions for changes were made, much support was given to the Draft Treaty, which was considered to be a solid basis for further consideration.

With respect to the provisions of the Draft Treaty, the participants discussed, *inter alia*, the following issues.

The Draft Treaty does not contain a definition of "integrated circuit" and other technical expressions. The majority of the participants suggested including, either in the text of the Treaty, in an accompanying memorandum or in explanatory notes, definitions of the object of protection and of certain key terms, such as "integrated circuit," "layout-design" and "commercial exploitation." Several delegations made proposals for such definitions, which were discussed by the Committee of Experts. Several other delegations, however, were of the view that definitions were not indispensable, as shown by other important international instruments, including the Paris Convention. It was emphasized that the search for suitable definitions should in no way jeopardize the realization of the Treaty and that all agreed-upon definitions must be sufficiently broad and flexible to ensure that national legislation would not be unduly constrained and that the Treaty would not be surpassed by rapid technological advances.

The Draft Treaty mentions the condition of originality but does not define the notion of originality. The question was discussed whether originality should be an internationally required condition of protection. While most of the participants who spoke on the matter considered that originality should constitute a requirement of protection and that the concept should be referred to in the Treaty, several delegations expressed the view that it would be preferable for the Treaty to remain silent in that regard in order to permit the Contracting States greater flexibility in adopting national systems of protection. As an alternative, the

suggestion was made to make protection conditional on either originality or novelty.

It was emphasized that, regardless of the criterion used, the purpose of the Treaty was to establish minimum rights and maximum formalities that could be adopted on an international level in order to prevent piracy in integrated circuits; the type of system adopted on the national level, therefore, need not be defined in the Treaty, provided that the national system complied with the Treaty's requirements as to minimum rights, minimum duration of protection and maximum formalities.

The Draft Treaty enumerates the acts which, if performed for commercial purposes, would, as a minimum, have to be considered unlawful by the Contracting States. Those acts are reproducing or copying the layout (or design) of an integrated circuit, incorporating such layout into a product and distributing products that are reproductions or copies of such layout or that incorporate such layout. The Draft Treaty provides that these acts need not be considered unlawful if they are performed for the purpose of teaching or research, for the purpose of creating another original layout ("reverse engineering") or for the purpose of the distribution of products that have already been put on the market with the consent of the proprietor of the layout. No basic objections were raised to these proposals, although it was suggested that the concepts of "commercial purposes" and "reverse engineering" should be further clarified.

The Draft Treaty permits Contracting States to require—as a condition of protection—that a copy of the layout or design or other identifying material be filed with a national or international public authority and that the proprietor's claim to protection be registered by such authority. Some delegations questioned whether such possibilities should be maintained since the need to comply with such formalities in several countries would be burdensome, particularly to small businesses. It was noted, however, that the United States of America and Japan already had such systems in place.

With respect to the term of protection, while the Draft Treaty only provides for a minimum duration of 10 years counted either from the date of registration or the date of first commercial exploitation, several delegations suggested, in addition, that the event from which protection must start, for example, the first fixing of the layout, should also be specified. Some delegations found the proposed 10-year minimum too long and proposed that it be reduced to five years to reflect rapid developments in technology which made new integrated circuits rapidly obsolete.

In addition, two delegations indicated their desire that the Treaty provide a system of preferential treatment for developing countries, and one delegation introduced a proposal for consultation procedures for the settlement of disputes between Contracting States concerning the implementation of treaty provisions.

Finally, the Committee of Experts noted a statement made by the Director General that he was prepared to consult with a few consultants to clarify some technical issues involved in integrated circuit protection and that the next session of the Committee of Experts would probably take place in mid-1986.

Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions. In July 1985, the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions held its first session in Geneva. The following States were represented at the session: Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (22). In addition, representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (CEC, EPO) and 18 non-governmental organizations participated as observers (AIPLA, Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA), AIPPI, BDI, ICC, CNIPA, International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (CITI), Deutsche Vereinigung für Gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht (GRUR), FEMIP, IFPMA, International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), FICPI, Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES), LIDC, CIPA, The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc. (NYPTCLA), UNICE, UEPIP).

The new name of the Committee of Experts reflects the extension of the terms of reference of the earlier committee, namely, the Committee of Experts on the Grace Period for Public Disclosure of an Invention Before Filing an Application, which had met in Geneva in May 1984; the earlier terms of reference had been enlarged to include, in addition to the question of the grace period, other subjects in respect of which the harmonization of patent laws should be considered. They were, in this session: (i) requirements in respect of the naming of the inventor by an applicant who is not the inventor and in respect of evidence to be furnished concerning the entitlement of such applicant and (ii) requirements for granting a filing date to an application for a title of protection for an invention. The discussions were based on proposals, drawn up by the International Bureau reviewing the need for harmonization and containing draft treaty provisions establishing a uniform solution in respect of each of the three subjects.

On the question of a *grace period for public disclosure*, the International Bureau proposed that Contracting States agree that the patentability of an invention would not be affected by the fact that a disclosure of the invention, subject matter of a patent application, was made before the patent application concerning that invention was filed, provided that the said disclosure occurred six or 12 months before the filing or priority date of the application and that it was

made (i) by the inventor, or (ii) by a third party, based on information acquired from, or in consequence of acts performed by, the inventor, or (iii) by an industrial property office, pursuant to an application filed without the consent of the inventor and based on information acquired from, or in consequence of acts performed by, the inventor.

The experts of nine countries were in favor of the proposed solution, whereas the experts of seven countries were opposed to it.

Views were divided on the question of whether the claiming of a grace period could be subjected to formalities, such as a statement by the applicant to be submitted together with the application, to the effect that a specific disclosure made before filing should be treated as a disclosure benefiting from the grace period. As regards the duration of the grace period, the majority of the experts was in favor of six months. Several experts were in favor of 12 months. Some of the experts favored six months indicating that they could also accept 12 months. It was generally agreed that, in any case, the grace period should be counted backwards from the date of a validly claimed priority, and that it should be uniform for all countries.

With respect to the requirements concerning the *naming of the inventor* by an applicant for a patent who is not the inventor, the International Bureau proposed that the Contracting States agree that the inventor must be named by the applicant in the patent application or in a separate document by indicating the applicant's name and address and the legal grounds of the entitlement to file the application; furthermore, that any refusal of the patent application because of non-compliance with the said requirement could be pronounced only after a reminder by the industrial property office with which the application was filed remains unheeded by the applicant; finally, that a Contracting State may reserve the possibility of requiring a statement certifying that the inventor is aware of the application.

The Committee of Experts agreed that the mandatory minimum requirement for all Contracting States should be the obligation for the applicant to name the inventor and, where necessary for the purposes of identification, to indicate his address, but that each Contracting State should be free to require or not that the applicant furnish a declaration indicating the legal grounds of his entitlement to file the application. The Committee of Experts also agreed that each Contracting State would have to allow the applicant 16 months after the filing date or the priority date for the naming of the inventor and for the furnishing of the declaration of the applicant's entitlement (if such declaration is required), and that each Contracting State would have to provide that, in case the applicant does not spontaneously comply with any of the said requirements, its industrial property office has to remind the applicant to comply and has to allow not less than two months for such compliance. Finally, the Committee of Experts agreed that the question whether Contracting States should be

allowed to require the furnishing of a statement certifying that the inventor is aware of the application should be further studied.

Concerning the requirements for *granting a filing date*, the International Bureau proposed that Contracting States agree that any patent application, in order to be granted a filing date, must comply with the following conditions: it must be in the prescribed language; it must contain an indication of the title of protection (patent, inventor's certificate, utility model, etc.) requested; it must identify the applicant; it must contain a description and claims; and, in the case of international or regional applications, it must contain the indication ("designation") of at least one State in which protection is desired. The International Bureau also proposed that the Contracting States should agree that any country may, if it so desires, make the granting of a filing date dependent on compliance with any of the following additional conditions: the application must name the inventor and, where the applicant is other than the inventor, it must contain a declaration and evidence of the legal grounds for the applicant's entitlement; it must bear the signature of the applicant or his representative; and it must be accompanied by the payment of the filing fee.

The Committee of Experts agreed that each Contracting State should require, for the granting of a filing date, that the application contain the disclosure of the invention, a request for protection and the identification of the applicant ("minimum requirements"). The Committee of Experts also agreed that possible additional requirements should be listed in the treaty, it being understood that no other requirements would be permitted and that such a list of maximum requirements should include claims, the language of the application and the designation of a Contracting State under filing procedures covering several States. It was suggested that, with respect to those three possible additional requirements, applicants should have a time limit for correction without losing the filing date.

In conclusion, the Committee of Experts agreed that the three questions deserved a continued effort of harmonization at the international level. The Committee of Experts recommended, in essence, that the draft treaty provisions on the grace period should be revised in the light of its conclusions and, as far as the questions of the naming of the inventor and the requirements for granting a filing date were concerned, the International Bureau should, taking into account the recommendations that the Committee had made, not only revise the draft treaty provisions but also the arguments supporting them. The new texts should be submitted to the Committee at its next session.

In endorsing the continuation of the work of the International Bureau of WIPO in the field of the harmonization of patent laws, the Committee of Experts agreed that treaty provisions should cover further topics, such as: manner of claiming; unity of invention; manner of description; state-of-the-art effect of applica-

tions prior to their publication or the grant of a patent; extension of process protection to products and reversal of burden of proof in respect of products manufactured by the protected process.

Industrial Property Protection of Biotechnological Inventions. In July 1985, the International Bureau published a study, prepared by a WIPO consultant, entitled "Industrial Property Protection of Biotechnological Inventions" (document BIG/281). The study analyzes several basic issues concerning the protection of biotechnological inventions, including an overview of biotechnology and the categories of biotechnological inventions, biotechnology and the concept of invention, the exclusion from protection of certain sectors of biotechnology and the application of the conditions of patentability to biotechnological inventions.

In November 1985, the International Bureau issued a report also entitled "Industrial Property Protection of Biotechnological Inventions" (document BioT/CE/II/2), which was based in part on the above-mentioned study. The report was the subject of discussions at the second session of the Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property, which took place in February 1986.

III. Information and Teaching in the Field of Industrial Property

Objective

The objective is to increase and spread knowledge about the doctrine, legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of industrial property.

Activities

The periodicals *Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle* continued to be published each month. The June issues of those periodicals contained a series of "Special Studies" entitled "The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Using It More Through Knowing It Better."

Industrial Property Statistics. In January 1985, the volume containing the detailed tables of the industrial property statistics (publication "B") for 1983 was distributed. It consists of 391 pages. In August 1985, basic industrial property statistics (publication "A") for 1984 were issued. In December 1985, the detailed tables of the industrial property statistics (publication "B") for 1984 were finalized for publication.

Surveys of the Practical Administration of Industrial Property Laws. The survey entitled *The Situation of Industrial Property in the Countries of Asia and the*

Pacific, which was completed in December 1984, was published in February 1985.

Work commenced on the preparation of the survey entitled *The Situation of Industrial Property in the Countries of Africa*. Two WIPO consultants from Cameroon and Ghana were engaged to assist in the drawing up of preliminary country reports. The 50 countries included in the survey were requested to provide updated information. The preliminary country reports were received in December 1985 for review and harmonization by the International Bureau.

Collection of Industrial Property Laws and Treaties. WIPO continued to keep up to date its collection of the texts of industrial property laws and regulations of all countries and of treaties dealing with industrial property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations. The most important texts were published in *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, annexed to the periodical *Industrial Property*.

The *International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP)* held the fifth session of its Assembly and its annual meeting at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva in September 1985. WIPO provided conference facilities and other financial support for the Assembly and annual meeting, in which 60 professors and researchers from 26 countries participated. WIPO was represented by a member of the staff of the International Bureau who is also a member of ATRIP.

The Assembly of ATRIP noted with approval the reports on the activities and accounts of the Association. In particular, it expressed its satisfaction that 22 professors and researchers had become new members of ATRIP since the previous session of the Assembly, with the result that the membership of the Association, which had been 69 in 1981 when ATRIP was founded, had grown to 243 as of the start of the fifth session (from 43 countries, including 53 members from 19 developing countries).

The Assembly also considered and approved the program of activities and budget for 1986 and, on the basis of proposals made by the Nominations Committee, elected new officers of the Association for a two-year period.

At the annual meeting, discussions were held on two subjects: "Choice of Research Topics in the Field of Intellectual Property"; and "Management of University Inventions and Innovations." In addition, three working sessions were held: the first session was devoted to an "Exchange of Experiences and Information in Respect of Recent Legislative or Judicial Developments in Intellectual Property"; the second dealt with the subject of "Piracy—Counterfeit Goods: Implications for Intellectual Property Law and its Development"; the third session was consecrated to the "Consideration of the Third Draft Questionnaire on the Ownership and Exploitation of Academic Results."

IV. Promotion of Patent Information and Development of Patent Classification

WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)

Objective

The objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices and the International Bureau in all matters concerning patent information, including, in particular, the standardization of the forms of patent documents, the indexing and classifying of patent documents in order to facilitate the retrieval of their contents and searching for the purposes of patent examination.

Activities

The *WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)* consists of the States members of the Paris Union that have informed the Director General of their desire to be members, States members of the PCT Union, States members of the IPC Union, and (without the right to vote) the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), EPO and OAPI. By December 31, 1985, the members of the PCPI were: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, ARIPO, EPO and OAPI (68).

The PCPI held its ninth session in Geneva in September 1985. The following 20 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The CEC, the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), the Patent Documentation Group (PDG), and *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The PCPI approved the report prepared by the International Bureau on the various tasks assigned to it in

1985. After taking note of the annual technical reports for 1984 prepared by 29 members and submitted in 1985, the PCPI encouraged its members to continue their efforts to submit such reports also in 1986, and to adhere to the guidelines which it had formulated in that respect.

The PCPI noted that INPADOC's data base contained, on July 26, 1985, information on a total of 12,001,311 patent documents. In respect of the CAPRI system (the Computerized Administration of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the IPC), the PCPI noted that the total of subclasses covered was 597 out of a total of 614, and that it was very likely, in view of further commitments taken, that the CAPRI project might be brought to a successful conclusion by the end of 1988.

In respect of the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*, the PCPI noted that a first set of updating pages had been published in November 1984 and a further set of updating pages, to incorporate decisions taken at its ninth session, would be published in November 1985. Similarly, the PCPI noted that the *List of Titles of Classes and Subclasses* of the fourth edition of the IPC had been published and was available in English and in French.

The PCPI reviewed the activities of its Working Groups in 1985 on the basis of the reports of their sessions held in 1985. It approved the actions taken by its Working Groups on the tasks that it had assigned to them, and congratulated the Working Groups on the work that they had done.

The PCPI reviewed and approved the recommendations made by the PCPI Working Groups in 1985. Those recommendations concerned the carrying out of the tasks assigned to the PCPI under its program for the 1984-1985 biennium.

The PCPI endorsed the evaluation made by its Planning Group on the effectiveness of the work performed by the PCPI Working Groups in 1985 and welcomed statements made by the President of the German Patent Office and by the Commissioner of the Australian Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office concerning the general thrust and future policy of the work of the PCPI.

The PCPI adopted its program for the 1986-1987 biennium. That program contains a total of 42 tasks. Furthermore, it decided that the five Working Groups established for 1985 be continued in 1986 with unchanged mandates and distributed the tasks under the revised program among the five Working Groups. Finally, the PCPI established a schedule of sessions for itself and for its Working Groups in the biennium 1986-1987.

The *PCPI Working Group on General Information* held its seventh and eighth sessions in Geneva in March and October 1985. At its seventh session, the following 15 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Working Group, were represented:

Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. CEC and INPADOC were represented by observers.

The Working Group took note of the tasks newly given to it by the PCPI in the revised PCPI Program for the 1984-1985 biennium.

The Working Group recommended a revision of WIPO Standard ST.7/E (Guidelines for Photo-optically Generated Microfiches) and gave instructions to the International Bureau on the revision of two appendices to WIPO Standard ST.16 (Standard Code for the Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents). Furthermore, recommendations concerning patent gazettes and guidelines for the publication, by industrial property offices, of periodical indexes were dealt with and forwarded to the PCPI for approval.

The Working Group considered the fourth draft of a recommendation concerning name indexes to patent documents prepared by the International Bureau, and agreed upon the text of guidelines on this subject, requesting the International Bureau to prepare certain annexes to the said guidelines, and to propose a magnetic tape merged record layout to be used to record names existing in various standardized computer lists.

The Working Group discussed technical, economic and legal questions concerning the reciprocal admittance of priority documents on microfiche, and came to a majority view that work towards a corresponding WIPO standard should be further pursued.

The Working Group discussed the situation with regard to the standardization of coded character sets to be used in the exchange of machine-readable records and, after comparing different approaches, recommended to the PCPI that a future WIPO standard should be based upon one of the said approaches.

It was also recommended to the PCPI to develop a standard for the generic coding to be applied to a patent document to define the structure of a patent document in a machine-readable record.

At the eighth session of the PCPI Working Group on General Information in October 1985, the following 16 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The CEC, INPADOC and the PDG were represented by observers.

The Working Group approved a revised Appendix II to WIPO Standard ST.16 (Standard Code for the Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents).

The Working Group considered the fourth draft of a Recommendation Concerning Name Indexes to Patent Documents and the draft of a model preface to name

indexes, and, after having made some final amendments, approved the texts of the Recommendation and the model preface.

The Working Group considered two proposals aimed at reducing the bulk of priority documents filed, sometimes together with a translation, with patent applications made under the Paris Convention, namely, the so-called "paper" solution which would result in a four-to-eight times reduction in bulk and the so-called "microfiche" solution in which the text of the priority application would be filed on a microfiche together with an authenticating certificate. The Working Group agreed that sufficient interest had been shown by offices, to exchange priority documents according to one or the other of the solutions, to warrant further work on the task, and the International Bureau was requested to prepare the first draft of a recommendation to cover both proposed solutions.

The Working Group noted the revised textual portion of the proposed standard for coded character sets for the exchange of machine-readable records of patent documents as prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the results of the trilateral agreement among the European, Japanese and United States industrial property offices, and agreed upon the wording of the said portion as a basis for further discussion.

The Working Group also had preliminary discussions on proposals to revise WIPO Standard ST.3 (Two-Letter Code for Countries, Organizations and the Like) and WIPO Standard ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patent Documents).

The *PCPI Working Group on Search Information* held its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions in Geneva in May and in November/December 1985. The following 12 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the fourteenth session: Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

The Working Group dealt with 53 of the 55 IPC revision projects that were pending. Of those projects dealt with, 12 were priority projects in the mechanical field, five were priority projects in the electrical field, and five were priority projects in the chemical field. Substantial amendments were agreed to in respect of subclass E 04 B, relating to "floor, roof or ceiling construction with regard to insulation."

The Working Group also dealt with 35 of the 59 new IPC revision projects. Of those projects dealt with, six were priority projects in the mechanical field, one was a priority project in the electrical field, and seven were priority projects in the chemical field. Substantial amendments were agreed to in respect of subclass G 09 B, relating to "flight simulation."

The Working Group considered the three X-notations (that is, patent documents dealing with subject matter which apparently cannot be satisfactorily classified according to the IPC) before it, allotted by various industrial property offices, and approved amendments, in one language version, to four subclasses. These amendments will permit appropriate classification of the patent documents in question.

In May 1985, an *ad hoc Working Group of the PCPI Working Group on Search Information* met at the German Patent Office in Munich to deal specifically with a major revision of subclass G 03.

At the fifteenth session of the PCPI Working Group on Search Information in November and December 1985, the following 12 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

The Working Group dealt with 21 pending IPC revision projects. Of these projects, 17 belonged to the mechanical field and four to the chemical field. Substantial amendments were agreed to in respect of subclasses C 07 D and C 07 J relating to "coating compositions" and "adhesives compositions," respectively.

The Working Group dealt with 38 of the IPC revision projects in the program for the 1984-1985 biennium. Of those projects, 24 belonged to the mechanical field and 14 to the chemical field. Substantial amendments were agreed to in respect of subclass A 61 J relating to "medical or pharmaceutical containers."

The Working Group approved the report of Subgroup J which, in May 1985, dealt with the IPC revision project for class G 03 relating to "photosensitive compositions," and expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved. The Working Group decided to create, and entrust to, Subgroup K the IPC revision project for subclass C 07 C, relating to "organic compounds."

The *PCPI Working Group on Special Questions* held its seventh and eighth sessions in Geneva in June and November 1985. At the seventh session, the following 13 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The International Federation for Documentation (FID) was represented by an observer.

The Working Group discussed the general comments on the subject of consistency in the application of the IPC and specific comments in respect of a study of the 10 selected subclasses. The Working Group appointed the EPO as Rapporteur to consider all comments received in connection with the said study

with a view to defining, if possible, reasons for inconsistency which were common to several or all of those subclasses.

The Working Group recommended to the Permanent Committee that further work on the project for extending the CAPRI Data Base beyond 1973 should not be undertaken for the time being.

The Working Group agreed, with respect to the subject "Means of Reducing the Bulkiness of Search Files," to recommend to the PCPI that, in the light of comments received, the International Bureau should be requested to prepare a detailed proposal to update the existing text of the "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based upon the IPC."

In respect of the subject "Possibilities of Using Microforms and other Mass Storage Media," the Working Group requested the International Bureau to prepare an updated version of the microform catalog contained in the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation* by inviting offices to submit updated information. Further, a detailed questionnaire was to be prepared to collect information on the requirements of, the equipment used, and experiences gained, by offices in conjunction with various mass storage media.

At the eighth session of the PCPI Working Group on Special Questions in November 1985, the following 14 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The FID was represented by an observer.

The Working Group discussed the consistency in the application of the IPC, based upon a report submitted by the EPO. The report analyzed 10 IPC subclasses that had earlier been selected for detailed study, and found that the lack of consistency in classifying according to the IPC was due to two reasons: (i) in three subclasses, the inconsistency was caused by mistakes made by the classifiers or for other reasons, (ii) in the other seven subclasses, the lack of consistency arose from the difficulty in classifying in areas where documents could be classified according to the "function-oriented" and/or "application" principles. The Working Group agreed that one and the same IPC subclass should not be subdivided according to both the principles unless the subclass was structured as a hybrid system.

The Working Group noted a detailed proposal prepared by the International Bureau concerning the amendments to the existing text of the "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC" and requested the International Bureau to invite offices to submit written comments on the said detailed proposal.

The Working Group discussed in detail the draft of a questionnaire prepared by the International Bureau concerning the possibilities of using microforms and other mass storage media for patent files; it agreed to

request the International Bureau to circulate the said revised questionnaire to all members of WIPO, invite them to submit replies to the questionnaire and to prepare a compilation of those replies.

The Working Group noted that the index to the Inventory of Computerized Search Systems, which had been prepared by the International Bureau, would shortly be published in the 1985 set of updating pages for the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*, and would contain the details, as available to the International Bureau in July 1985, of 30 computerized search systems.

In connection with the exchange of experience gained in the use of computerized systems for search and examination, the Working Group agreed upon the following:

- (a) a fact-finding survey should be urgently undertaken to identify those offices that, up to the end of 1985, had access to and actively used one or more computerized search systems during the search and examination of applications for patents or other similar industrial property titles;
- (b) the offices identified under (a), above, should be asked to provide information on the number of computerized searches made in 1985, the systems in which those searches were done, the average time for those searches, the speed of transmission ("baud" rate) used, and a breakdown, for example, by percentage, of those searches according to technical fields (e.g., according to the IPC);
- (c) the said offices should also be asked to provide information concerning the effectiveness of computerized search systems compared with traditional (manual) search systems, their views on the problems encountered and how they might be overcome.

Finally, the Working Group agreed that the preparations for an advanced IPC seminar to be held during the latter half of 1987 should be started and that the subject of the seminar should be the question of classifying in areas of the IPC where documents could be classified both in "function-oriented" places and in "application" places.

The *PCPI Working Group on Planning* held its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions in Geneva in June and November 1985. The following 13 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the fifteenth session: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

The Working Group discussed various new requests and proposals for possible inclusion as new items on the PCPI Program for the 1986-1987 biennium. Among the new requests and proposals to be included were the

revision of WIPO Standard ST.3 (Two-Letter Code for Countries, Organizations and the Like) and of WIPO Standard ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patent Documents), as well as the holding of advanced training courses in the use of the fourth edition of the IPC.

The Working Group prepared its report to the PCPI on the effectiveness of the PCPI Program in the 1984-1985 biennium.

The Working Group also prepared the draft PCPI Program for the 1986-1987 biennium to be decided by the Permanent Committee. It recommended a distribution of tasks in the said draft program among the PCPI Working Groups.

The Working Group also prepared a draft "Long-Term Program of the PCPI" for the consideration and decision of the PCPI.

At the sixteenth session of the PCPI Working Group on Planning in November 1985, the following 14 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

The Planning Group reviewed a detailed proposal submitted by the Japanese Patent Office concerning the revision of WIPO Standard ST.8 (Standardized Recording of IPC Symbols on Machine-Readable Records) and a detailed proposal submitted by the PDG concerning revision of WIPO Standard ST.10/C (Presentation of Bibliographic Data Components).

The Planning Group expressed its appreciation to the Australian Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office for having prepared the first draft of a questionnaire for a study concerning the use of patent statistics for technological assessment and forecasting; it agreed that the results of the proposed study would be beneficial to industrial property offices which produce, or are planning to produce, reports concerning technological assessment and forecasting based on patent documents. The Planning Group agreed that the task was complex and required an initial survey. It agreed to circulate the said draft questionnaire to its members for comment.

In September 1985, the *PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries* held its sixth session in Geneva. The following 17 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), FID and INPADOC were represented by observers.

The Working Group noted that an updated inventory of computerized search systems was to be published shortly in the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation* and that discussions

had been started, with encouraging preliminary results, between the International Bureau and various data base brokers and vendors on steps to be taken to assist developing countries in their access to and use of computerized data bases.

Furthermore, the Working Group discussed in detail the present situation of the WIPO State-of-the-Art Search Program and Related Services, and noted that the scope of contributions to this program had broadened to cope with the increasing demand from users in developing countries.

The Working Group also noted the analytical surveys prepared by the International Bureau based on the return of completed evaluation questionnaires which had been distributed together with search reports, and requested the International Bureau to continue analyzing the technological, economic and legal impact of those reports.

The Working Group noted the bibliographic survey, compiled by the International Bureau, of technical monographs based on patent documents published so far by various industrial property offices and other institutions, and requested the International Bureau to ensure the regular updating of the said survey and its publication.

The Working Group also approved a Methodology for the Elaboration of Technical Monographs Based on Patent Documents and recommended it to the PCPI for adoption and subsequent inclusion in the WIPO *Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*.

The Working Group discussed proposals for a revision of WIPO's "Guidelines for the Planning and Organization of a Patent Information and Documentation Center in a Developing Country."

Annual technical reports for 1984 were received from 29 national industrial property offices, the EPO and the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO, now known as the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)) for circulation to the members of the Permanent Committee.

In 1985, 12 issues of *JOPAL (Journal of Patent-Associated Literature)* were published by WIPO. The said Journal is a compilation of bibliographic data of articles of relevance to patent searching appearing in periodicals included in the list of minimum documentation under the PCT, arranged according to the IPC. The selection and the classification of the said articles are undertaken by the industrial property offices that cooperate in the project (Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO).

In February, July and December 1985, WIPO was represented at sessions, and in April 1985, at a working

group, of the Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of the *International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC)* in Vienna.

In March and May 1985, a WIPO official participated in meetings held at INPADOC with representatives of the Central Patent Office of Italy and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain.

Four issues, one of which was a special double issue on on-line use of patent information, of the periodical *World Patent Information (WPI)*, a joint periodical of the CEC and WIPO, were published in 1985. In April 1985, a Deputy Director General attended a meeting of the Management Committee of WPI in Luxembourg.

In April and November 1985, WIPO was represented at a *DATIMTEX* meeting organized at the EPO in Munich. In April 1985, WIPO was also represented at a meeting of the *Committee for Patent Documentation* of the FID in Luxembourg, and at the second meeting of the CEC "Task Force on Patent Information" in Luxembourg.

In June 1985, two Deputy Directors General participated in a meeting concerning the *CAPRI system* (Computerized Administration of Patent Documents Reclassified According to the IPC) with the three cooperating offices for the basic CAPRI Data Bank (Austrian Patent Office, German Patent Office, EPO) and with INPADOC at the German Patent Office in Munich. The meeting discussed possibilities of concluding the input to the CAPRI Data Bank by the cooperating offices. Agreement was reached to distribute the remaining work in establishing and delivering machine-readable lists of patent documents (16 out of 614 subclasses of the IPC) between the German Patent Office and the EPO. It is expected that the CAPRI Data Bank will be completed by the end of 1988.

International Patent Classification (IPC)

Objective

The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC) by continuously revising it.

Activities

In January 1985, the *Committee of Experts* of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its thirteenth session. The following 14 member States and the EPO were represented: Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

This session was the first one of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts to be held over the next four years, which will lead to the adoption of the fifth edition of the IPC (to be published in 1989).

The Committee of Experts approved amendments (in both the English and French versions) submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the PCPI. Those amendments affect one class and 38 subclasses of the IPC.

Furthermore, the Committee of Experts considered and adopted the revised text of the Specific Instructions for the Revision of the IPC, which forms part of the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*.

The Committee of Experts considered and adopted the revised text of the *Introductory Manual to the IPC*, the text of which is intended for non-initiated users of the IPC and will form part of the above-mentioned *Handbook*. It will also be published as a separate publication.

The Committee of Experts, in response to a request by ARIPO, agreed to invite that Organization to make proposals for amendments to the IPC, in accordance with Article 5(5) of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the IPC, and amended its Rules of Procedure accordingly.

The Committee of Experts noted the survey of the number of groups in the third and fourth editions of the IPC, according to which the total number of groups had risen from 55,326 to 58,096 (2,770 more groups). This represented a 5% increase. The survey also showed the creation of four subclasses and a main group intended for indexing purposes only, with a total of 344 indexing codes.

Publications. In 1985, translations of the *fourth edition of the International Patent Classification* (Int. Cl.⁴) were published in Chinese, Czech, Japanese, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian and Spanish.

In 1985, the *fourth edition (1984) of IPC Class and Subclass Titles* was published in English, Finnish, French and Norwegian. In December 1985, the *IPC General Information Brochure* was published in English and French.

V. Development of Trademark and Industrial Designs Classifications

Objective

The objective is to continue the improvement of the International (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, and the International

(Locarno) Classification for Industrial Designs, an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means, for the Nice Classification, the covering of new products and services and, for the Locarno Classification, the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated, as well as the more precise description and classification of existing products, services and goods, in addition to the updating of the Classifications in various languages.

Activities

Classification Service for Marks. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, created in 1984, received an ever-increasing number of requests for classification reports. In 1985, a further 63 classification reports were prepared, compared with 35 reports in 1984.

In 1985, the *translations of the Nice Classification* in German, Italian and Portuguese prepared by the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy and Portugal, were stored in the computerized Nice data base during the period under review for publication, later in 1985, as bilingual versions.

In April, August and November 1985, the *fourth edition of the Nice Classification* was published in three bilingual versions, in German and French, Portuguese and French, and Italian and French, respectively.

In October 1985, the *Committee of Experts of the Nice Union* adopted, at its fifteenth session, a number of modifications, to be introduced into the Nice Classification, which would then be published as the fifth edition of the Classification, and also decided on the creation, in French and English, of a *Keyword Index* as a new tool for the users of the Classification.

The *fourth edition of the International (Locarno) Classification* was published in a bilingual version in German and French in April 1985.

VI. Registration Activities in the Field of Industrial Property

Objective

The objective is to maintain the registration and similar activities under the Paris Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Marks), the Hague Agreement (Industrial Designs) and the Lisbon Agreement (Appellations of Origin), in particular by accurately and promptly providing the services required under those treaties.

Activities

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Communication of State Emblems, etc. WIPO continued the communication of official signs under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention. In 1985, seven communications of official signs, coming from Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Viet Nam, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Olive Oil Council (IOOC) and the Nordic Council of Ministers, were made under the said Article.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Information Services. A new brochure containing the latest text of the PCT and its Regulations was published in German, Italian and Spanish in February, May and December 1985, respectively.

Replacement pages were issued in January, June and December 1985 to update Volume I of the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, and in February and October 1985 to update Volume II of that Guide.

The fortnightly publication of the *PCT Gazette* in separate English and French editions was continued throughout 1985. Special issues were published in March and December 1985 to consolidate information of a general character.

In January 1985, WIPO published a document entitled "A New Era for the PCT System" concerning the modifications made to the PCT and the PCT Regulations by the PCT Assembly in February 1984. That document was updated in November 1985.

The June issue of the periodicals *Industrial Property* and *La Propriété industrielle* included four "special studies" devoted to the topic of "The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Using It More Through Knowing It Better."

Meetings. In March 1985, a *meeting on the advantages of the PCT* was held in Vienna with the participation of government officials, representatives of industry and patent agents. Lectures were given by a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official.

In April 1985, a *meeting on the advantages of the PCT* was held in Bad Homburg (Federal Republic of Germany) with the participation of representatives of industry and patent agents. Lectures were given by a WIPO official.

In May 1985, two *meetings on the advantages of the PCT* were held in Milan and Rome with the participation of government officials, representatives of universities and industry and patent agents. Lectures were given by a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official.

In May 1985, a *meeting on the advantages of the PCT* was held in Zurich with the participation of patent agents. Lectures were given by a Deputy Director General.

In September 1985, a *meeting on the filing of international applications* was held in Essen (Federal Republic of Germany) with the participation of senior clerks of patent departments of enterprises. Lectures were given by a WIPO official.

In November 1985, a *meeting on the advantages of the PCT* was held in London with the participation of representatives of industry and patent agents. Lectures were given by a WIPO official.

In February 1985, four government officials of Italy visited WIPO to discuss questions concerning the implementation of the PCT. In February and March 1985, two WIPO officials visited Barbados to discuss similar questions. In May and October 1985, three government officials of Yugoslavia and two government officials of Bulgaria, respectively, visited WIPO to discuss PCT matters. In December 1985, a WIPO official visited the Chinese Patent Office in Beijing also to discuss PCT matters.

In August 1985, an official of the Industrial Property Office of Barbados began training on the processing of patent applications, particularly on PCT procedures, at the Royal Patent and Trademark Office of Sweden.

Operational Services and Statistics. The operational services under the PCT are the activities performed by the International Bureau of WIPO and by various industrial property offices and international authorities in relation to individual international applications filed under the PCT. Those offices and authorities are:

(i) the *receiving Office*, which receives the international application filed by the applicant, accords an international filing date, checks the international application as to form, invites the applicant to correct any formal deficiencies, transmits the record copy of the international application to the International Bureau and the search copy to the International Searching Authority; the receiving Office is normally the national Office of the country of the applicant; however, the receiving Office for applicants from Barbados, Sri Lanka and member countries of OAPI is the International Bureau, the receiving Office for applicants from Liechtenstein is the Swiss Federal Patent Office, and the EPO is an optional receiving Office for applicants from countries which are party to the European Patent Convention;

(ii) the *International Searching Authority*, which carries out an international search of the prior art relevant to the international application and establishes an international search report which it transmits to the applicant and the International Bureau; the International Searching Authorities are the national Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden and the United States of America as well as the EPO;

(iii) the *International Preliminary Examining Authority*, which receives any demand for international preliminary examination filed by the applicant, carries out such examination, considers arguments and amend-

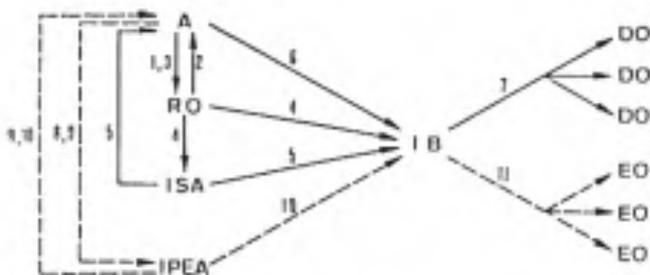
ments to the claims, description or drawings of the international application (if presented by the applicant), establishes an international preliminary examination report in which it gives its opinion on whether the claimed invention fulfills the main criteria of patentability and transmits that report to the applicant and the International Bureau; the International Preliminary Examining Authorities are the national Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Soviet Union, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as the EPO;

(iv) the *International Bureau*, which receives the record copy, receives any amendments to the claims filed by the applicant, receives any priority document(s), publishes the international application, together with the international search report, in the form of a pamphlet, announces such publication in the *PCT Gazette*, communicates the international application and, where applicable, the priority document(s) to the designated Offices (i.e., the Offices of, or acting for, the States designated in the international application which will decide on the granting of protection for the invention claimed in the international application) and, where applicable, transmits the international preliminary examination report together with any required translation thereof (which it establishes itself) to the elected Offices (i.e., those designated Offices with respect to which the applicant intends to use the results of the international preliminary examination);

(v) the *designated Offices* and the *elected Offices* (see preceding sub-paragraph).

The main tasks, as summarized above, of the receiving Office, the International Searching Authority, the International Preliminary Examining Authority and the International Bureau, are illustrated by the following (simplified) flow chart:

Flow Chart of International Applications^{1,2,3}



¹ Abbreviations: A = applicant; RO = receiving Office; ISA = International Searching Authority; IPEA = International Preliminary Examining Authority; IB = International Bureau; DO = designated Office; EO = elected Office.

² Codes of actions: 1 = filing of international application; 2 = checking as to form and, where applicable, invitation to correct; according of international filing date; 3 = filing of corrections; 4 = transmittal of search copy and of record copy; 5 = international search and transmittal of international search report; 6 = filing of amendments to the claims; 7 = international publication and communication of international application; 8 = filing of demand for international preliminary examination; 9 = international preliminary examination, including possible amendments; 10 = transmittal of international preliminary examination report; 11 = transmittal of international preliminary examination report and translation thereof.

³ Dotted lines refer to actions performed under Chapter II of the PCT, which is optional.

During 1985, the International Bureau received the record copies of 7,095 international applications from the receiving Offices.

The number of international applications filed, in the same year, according to information provided by the receiving Offices, amounted to 7,305. The total numbers of international applications filed in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

June to December 1978	687
1979	2,734
1980	3,958
1981	4,321
1982	4,713
1983	5,050
1984	5,733
1985	7,305

The increase in filings was 27.25% in 1985 as compared with 1984.

The table below shows the country of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau in 1985, and the corresponding percentages.

Country of Origin *	Record copies received *	
	Number	Percentage
Australia	324	4.57
Austria	68	0.96
Belgium	32	0.45
Brazil	11	0.16
Bulgaria	2	0.03
Denmark	120	1.69
Finland	111	1.56
France	377	5.31
Germany (Federal Republic of)	917	12.93
Hungary	83	1.17
Italy	96	1.35
Japan	716	10.09
Luxembourg	4	0.06
Netherlands	69	0.97
Norway	79	1.11
Republic of Korea	22	0.31
Romania	2	0.03
Soviet Union	113	1.59
Sri Lanka	2	0.03
Sweden	539	7.60
Switzerland**	284	4.00
United Kingdom***	603	8.51
United States of America	2,521	35.52
Total	7,095	100.00

* The record copies were received from the national Office of the country. However, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the European Patent Office (EPO) or with their national Offices (the figures which appear below in brackets after the name of the country divide the above total of record copies received in 1985 into those received from the national Office (before the slant) and those received from the EPO (after the slant): Austria (57/11), Belgium (21/11), France (373/4), Germany (Federal Republic of) (453/464), Italy (48/48), Luxembourg (1/3), Netherlands (53/16), Sweden (535/4), Switzerland/Liechtenstein (180/104) and United Kingdom (595/8). Altogether, 673 record copies were received in 1985 from the EPO as receiving Office, which represents 9.49% of the total number of record copies received in 1985. The receiving Office for nationals and residents of Sri Lanka is the International Bureau of WIPO.

** The national Office of Switzerland is the receiving Office also for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.

*** The national Office of the United Kingdom is the receiving Office also for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

The average number of designations of Contracting States per international application (on the basis of the record copies received in 1985) was 12.12 in 1985. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 5.43. This difference is due to the fact that in the case of the designation of several countries for regional (European or OAPI) protection, only one designation fee is due and the fact that each designation beyond the first 10 for which designation fees are due is free of charge. The difference also shows that applicants eliminate a certain number of designations—made at no cost at the time of filing—by the time they pay the designation fee, a natural and desirable result of the PCT procedure.

The table below shows the total of designations for the year broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications, expressed as a percentage.

Designated State	Number of designations for national and/or regional protection*	Percentage of designations
Australia	3,054	43.04
Austria	4,626	65.20
Barbados	232	3.27
Belgium	4,847	68.32
Brazil	1,860	26.22
Bulgaria	386	5.44
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	533	7.51
Denmark	2,201	31.02
Finland	1,818	25.62
France	5,852	82.48
Germany (Federal Republic of)	6,246	88.03
Hungary	715	10.08
Italy	4,032	56.83
Japan	5,544	78.14
Luxembourg	4,306	60.69
Madagascar	359	5.06
Malawi	346	4.88
Monaco	462	6.51
Netherlands	5,256	74.08
Norway	2,117	29.84
Republic of Korea	1,627	22.93
Romania	575	8.10
Soviet Union	1,183	16.67
Sri Lanka	368	5.19
Sudan	298	4.20
Sweden	5,099	71.87
Switzerland**	4,964	69.96
United Kingdom	6,244	88.01
United States of America	4,383	61.78
OAPI***	417	5.88

* Only one designation is counted where a State member of the EPO is designated both for national protection and for a European patent. In 1985, a European patent was asked for in 6,076 record copies, which represents 85.63% of the cases.

** Includes the simultaneous designation of Liechtenstein.

*** Includes the simultaneous designation of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.

The languages in which the international applications received in 1985 by the International Bureau were filed and the corresponding percentages are as follows:

Language of filing	Number of applications	Percentage of total
Danish	71	1.00
Dutch	15	0.21
English	4,171	58.79
Finnish	49	0.69
French	452	6.37
German	1,198	16.69
Japanese	725	10.22
Norwegian	39	0.55
Russian	115	1.62
Swedish	260	3.66
Total:	7,095	100.00

In 1985, 444 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices, indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities. In the following table, these demands are broken down according to the International Preliminary Examining Authorities having received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

Authority (country or organization)	Number of demands	Percentage of total
Australia	65	14.64
Austria	2	0.45
Japan	25	5.63
Soviet Union	—	—
Sweden	195	43.92
United Kingdom	65	14.64
EPO	92	20.72
Total:	444	100.00

Entries relating to the 5,741 international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese or Russian, depending on the language of filing) were published on the same day in the *PCT Gazette*. The numbers of international applications published as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages (and the corresponding percentages) are as follows:

Language of publication	Number of applications published	Percentage of total
English	3,978	69.29
French	337	5.87
German	794	13.83
Japanese	565	9.84
Russian	67	1.17
Total:	5,741	100.00

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Meetings. In March 1985, an *Ad Hoc Working Group* set up by the Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union Concerning the International Registration of Marks, met in Geneva and adopted the text of a draft recommendation concerning the identification of bibliographic data relating to marks (INID Codes).

In their sessions of March 1985, the *Assembly and the Committee of Directors* invited the International Bureau to call for tenders for the input in a computer of the data necessary for the production of unofficial notices of expiry in respect of marks registered in the International Register in 1966 and 1967 and for writing of the corresponding computer programs (see documents MM/A/XIV/3 and MM/CDIR/XIV/3, paragraph 7). The call for tenders was made on April 11, 1985, with a time limit expiry on May 13, 1985. No offers were received by the International Bureau by that date.

Pursuant to a decision of the Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union at their fifteenth sessions in September and October 1985, the International Bureau published, in November 1985, a draft Protocol and a draft Decision, which were discussed, in January 1986, in the Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark.

The draft Protocol aims at enabling the Madrid Agreement and the future Community Trade Mark Regulation to be used in parallel. In their current form, neither the Agreement nor the Regulation establish mutual links. However, the provisions of the draft Protocol would apply not only to Community registration but also to the other systems of regional registration of marks under which the applicant has the choice, in respect of any mark, (i) between national registration and regional registration or (ii) between national registration, on the one hand, and such registration plus regional registration (optional regional system of registration), on the other. The Protocol offers the possibility for the applicant for an international registration to request the effect of a regional registration (Article 2). It also deals with the possibility of a regional registration serving as the basis for an international registration under the Madrid Agreement (Article 3). In view of the aim of the Protocol and the legal and practical implications of the application of Articles 2 and 3, both for users and for Offices, a draft Decision is proposed in order to provide, following the entry into force of the Protocol after ratification or accession by three States party to the Madrid Agreement, and until such time as all the countries party to the Madrid Agreement have ratified, or acceded to, the Protocol, that its key provisions (Articles 2 and 3) have effect in respect of all the countries party to the Madrid Agreement.

Coefficients. On becoming party to the Madrid Agreement, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Sudan informed the Director General that the coefficient referred to in Article 8(5) of that Agreement for the distribution of the supplementary fees and the complementary fees was to be four in respect of the three countries.

Following the entry into force of its new trademark law, the German Democratic Republic informed the Director General that the coefficient four was to be

applied to it henceforth; this new coefficient was applied to the German Democratic Republic as from January 1, 1986.

This information was communicated to the Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union (see document MJ/CD/III/Etr.10, paragraphs 45 and 46).

Training. In April and May 1985, a government official from the State Committee on Science and Technology of Mongolia underwent training at WIPO headquarters relating to the international registration of marks.

In June 1985, a WIPO official participated in working sessions on the implementation of the Madrid Agreement organized in Sofia for officials of the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations of Bulgaria, in view of the entry into force of the accession of Bulgaria to the Madrid Agreement on August 1, 1985.

In October 1985, three government officials from the Invention Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, two officials from the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations of Bulgaria, and two officials from the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China undertook study visits to WIPO to study the administrative procedures relating to the Madrid Agreement.

Registration of Marks and Connected Tasks. WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Madrid Agreement. In 1985, the total number of registrations effected was 8,961. To this figure should be added 4,736 renewals under the Nice and Stockholm Acts of the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations and renewals effected during the period under consideration was therefore 13,697, as compared with 13,043 in the previous corresponding period. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 15,610, as compared with 17,501 in the previous corresponding period.

WIPO continued to maintain its *Trademark Search Service*, a service open to the public for identifying identical or similar marks among those registered. The total number of trademark searches carried out in 1985 was 1,478, as compared with 1,946 in 1984.

Information Service. 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.

The Guide to the International Registration of Marks was published in German and Russian in March and November 1985, respectively.

The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

In their sessions in September and October 1985, the *Assembly and the Conference of Representatives* of the

Hague Union adopted new Regulations under the Hague Agreement. Those Regulations, and the Administrative Instructions established by the Director General pursuant to Rule 31 of the said Regulations, entered into force on January 1, 1986.

Receiving Industrial Designs and Connected Tasks. WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*) of industrial designs deposited with it. A special issue of the *Bulletin* was published in December 1985; this issue contains the text of the Regulations and Administrative Instructions under the Hague Agreement, in force as from January 1, 1986. In 1985, the total number of international deposits was 1,799 and the total number of prolongations and renewals was 597.

In June 1985, a government official from the National Office of Inventions, State Committee for Science and Technology of Viet Nam visited WIPO to study the administrative procedures relating to the Hague Agreement.

In November 1985, an official of the Japanese Patent Office and an official of the Japan Trade Center in Dusseldorf visited WIPO to study the administrative procedures relating to the Hague Agreement.

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

In 1985, 35 applications were filed for registration and publication (in *Les Appellations d'origine*) of appellations of origin under the Lisbon Agreement.

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

Objective

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

Activities

WIPO continued to cooperate with States, with intergovernmental organizations, and with international and national non-governmental organizations.

States

Austria. In December 1985, the Director General had discussions with the President and a Vice-President of the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. Also in December 1985, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Austrian Patent Office on its contributions to WIPO's development cooperation activities.

Bulgaria. In April and June 1985, two parties each of three government officials from Bulgaria had discussions in WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the organization of a World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors and of an International Seminar on Inventiveness for Development Purposes. The three government officials, including the First Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, who visited WIPO in June 1985 also had discussions on cooperation between WIPO and Bulgaria.

The International Bureau made special efforts in ensuring the widest possible participation of inventors from the maximum number of countries in the Exhibition and Seminar. For that purpose, in July 1985, a WIPO official visited Canada and the United States of America.

In September 1985, a WIPO official visited Bulgaria for further discussions with representatives of the Bulgarian Organizing Committee and other government officials concerned on the Exhibition and the Seminar and to attend a meeting of national commissioners for the Exhibition.

In November 1985, the World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors was organized by the Government of Bulgaria with the cooperation of WIPO in Plovdiv, under the patronage of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Bulgaria, and the Director General of WIPO. The Exhibition was organized on the occasion of the International Year of Youth to demonstrate the contribution of young people towards technological, social and economic development and progress. More than 4,200 inventions from 73 countries, including about 50 developing countries, were exhibited. Inventors from 39 countries received a total of 239 special awards, prizes and gold medals for creativity and outstanding inventions.

The special prize of the President of the State Council of Bulgaria was awarded to a team of Hungarian researchers and the WIPO Gold Medal to a team of Bulgarian researchers. The Director General of WIPO awarded Mr. Todor Zhivkov with the WIPO Gold Medal "Protector of Inventors" and received from him the "Madara Horseman" Medal, First Class.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and the Director General attended the opening ceremony of the Exhibition, which was opened by Mr. Choudomir Alexandrov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria. Also present were many senior officials of Bulgaria, a Deputy Director General of WIPO and two other WIPO officials. The Exhibition attracted over 500,000 visitors.

The Director General also discussed with Bulgarian officials questions relating to future cooperation between WIPO and Bulgaria.

At the end of November, a Deputy Director General visited Bulgaria to attend the closing ceremony of the Exhibition and to have further discussions on cooperation between WIPO and Bulgaria.

In November 1985, an International Seminar on Inventiveness for Development Purposes was held in Plovdiv, jointly organized by WIPO and the Government of Bulgaria at the site of the Exhibition. The Seminar was organized to promote an exchange of views and experiences on the role of innovation and inventiveness in the economic and technological development of all countries, whether developing or developed. There were more than 300 participants from 31 countries, of which 21 were developing countries. Papers were presented by, *inter alia*, five overseas experts from the German Democratic Republic, the Philippines, the Soviet Union, Sweden and the United States of America as well as by a WIPO official. The attendance of the five experts was financed by Bulgaria. The attendance of four government officials from Algeria, Kenya, Malaysia and Peru was financed by WIPO.

In October 1985, two officials of the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations visited WIPO to discuss and study practical matters relating to operations under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

Denmark. In November 1985, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official had discussions in Copenhagen with officials of the Patent and Trademark Office and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) on contributions to WIPO's development cooperation activities.

Finland. In November 1985, a WIPO official had discussions in Helsinki with officials of the National Board of Patents and Registration and the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) on contributions to WIPO's development cooperation activities.

German Democratic Republic. In August 1985, the Director General, accompanied by a Deputy Director General, paid an official visit to the German Democratic Republic. He held discussions with high officials of the Government on matters of mutual interest and, in particular, on new possibilities of assistance to developing countries through joint efforts of the Government and the International Bureau of WIPO.

Germany (Federal Republic of). In February and March 1985, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official had discussions in Bonn and in Munich with officials of the Federal Ministry of Justice, the German Patent Office and the Federal Patent Court on

the renewal of the German Funds-in-Trust Arrangement, and various industrial property matters of topical interest.

Hungary. In September 1985, the Director General had discussions in Budapest with the President and Vice President of the National Office of Inventions and with the Director General of the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS).

Japan. In April 1985, the Director General, accompanied by a WIPO official, participated in the Japanese Industrial Property Centennial Commemorative Ceremony and Celebration held in Tokyo. The Director General delivered a paper at an International Symposium sponsored by the Japanese Patent Office as part of the celebration. The Director General also had discussions with officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Japanese Patent Office.

In November 1985, a Deputy Director General attended in Tokyo a Seminar on the Industrial Property System, which was organized jointly by the Japanese Patent Office and the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII), with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the cooperation of WIPO. The participants included government officials from Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Venezuela. The participation of the representatives of these developing countries was financed by JICA.

Spain. In January and February 1985, a Deputy Director General had discussions with government officials in Madrid on Spain's cooperation with developing countries, in particular with Latin American countries, and on the organization of a meeting, in June 1985, to consider the establishment of a patent information and documentation collection in Spanish.

In June 1985, in connection with the Ibero-American Meeting on the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language held in Madrid, a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials had further discussions with government officials and officials of the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute on cooperation between WIPO and Spain, particularly in relation to WIPO's development cooperation activities.

Sweden. In June 1985, the extension of the WIPO/Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) Funds-in-Trust Arrangement for WIPO's development cooperation activities for the period 1985-1988 was finalized and entered into force on July 1, 1985.

Switzerland. In April 1985, the Director General and two Deputy Directors General attended a celebration in honor of the outgoing Director of the Swiss

Federal Intellectual Property Office, Mr. Paul Braendli, who was leaving that post to assume the position of President of the EPO.

Turkey. In September 1985, government officials had discussions with WIPO officials on a UNDP-financed country project to upgrade the industrial property system.

United Kingdom. In January 1985, a WIPO official had discussions in London with officials of the Patent Office of the United Kingdom, and with representatives of interested circles, on the international registration of marks.

United States of America. In May 1985, the Director General testified and responded to questions concerning the question of possible accession by the United States of America to the Berne Convention before the United States Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks in Washington, D.C. The Director General and another WIPO official had discussions with the Chairman and with the Ranking Minority Member of that Senate Subcommittee, with the Chairman of the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice, with the United States Trade Representative, with the Librarian of Congress and with other government officials on various matters of common interest to the United States of America and WIPO, including the protection of integrated circuits and the problems caused by counterfeit goods.

In May 1985, an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Director General by the George Washington University in Washington.

Yugoslavia. In September 1985, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Federal Patent Office, in Belgrade, concerning the questions of patent search and examination and documentation.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In October 1985, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Brussels devoted to a discussion of the CEC Draft Proposal for a Council Directive on the Legal Protection of Topographies of Semiconductor Products. Also in October 1985, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official had discussions in Brussels with an official of the CEC on questions of common interest, including the legal protection of integrated circuits and of biotechnological inventions, the harmonization of provisions in laws for the protection of inventions, protection against counterfeiting and the international registration of marks.

Council of the European Communities. In December 1985, a Deputy Director General attended the opening of the Luxembourg Conference on the Community Patent in Luxembourg. The purpose of the conference was primarily to revise the Community Patent Convention, concluded in 1975, in order to facilitate its entry into force.

Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). In April 1985, a WIPO official participated in a meeting in Brussels of the Permanent Technical Committee of the CCC on the Role of Customs in Implementing Copyright and Industrial Property Law.

European Patent Organisation (EPO). In March 1985, the Director General and a Deputy Director General participated in an extraordinary session of the Administrative Council of the EPO at the EPO headquarters in Munich. The Director General delivered an address at that session, which was devoted to honoring the retiring President of the EPO, Mr. Bob van Benthem. The Director General and the WIPO official also held discussions with officials of the EPO.

In June 1985, a Deputy Director General participated, in Munich, in a special ceremony of the Administrative Council of the EPO for the inauguration of the new President of the EPO, Mr. Paul Braendli, and in the ordinary session of the Council which followed.

In April and December 1985, a WIPO Official participated as an observer in the 13th and 14th meetings of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information.

Other Organizations

In January 1985, the Director General and a Deputy Director General participated in the Eighth Annual Institute on the Worldwide Protection of Intellectual Property, sponsored by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) in Dorado (Puerto Rico). The Director General delivered a speech at that Institute.

In January 1985, a WIPO official participated in the 30th Conference of the Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG) in Hampton Court Palace, United Kingdom.

In February 1985, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Commission on Industrial Property of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris.

In March 1985, the Director General attended a meeting of the *Kuratorium* of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, and a Deputy Director General participated in a meeting of the Expert Committee on Unfair Competition and Trademark Law of the German Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (GRUR); both meetings took place in Munich.

In March 1985, a WIPO official delivered a speech at a meeting in Rome organized by the Collegio Italiano dei Consulenti in Proprietà Industriale on national and international aspects of industrial property and their relation to the Central Patent Office of Italy, industrial property attorneys and users.

In March 1985, a WIPO official delivered a paper at the Conference of the European Society of Association Executives in Geneva.

In March 1985, WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), in Copenhagen, which discussed, in particular, the draft of the WIPO-IFIA Guide on Associations of Inventors and the second WIPO-IFIA Conference on Inventions for Development to be held in 1986.

In April and May 1985, the Director General and another WIPO official attended the annual meeting of the United States Trademark Association (USTA) in San Antonio, Texas. The Director General delivered a lecture on the international registration of trademarks.

In May 1985, the Director General and a Deputy Director General participated in a session of the Executive Committee of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) in Rio de Janeiro. The Director General delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

In June 1985, a Deputy Director General participated in the World Congress of the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) in Augsburg (Federal Republic of Germany). He delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the Congress and a lecture on the PCT.

In June 1985, WIPO was represented at the General Assembly of IFIA in Bled (Yugoslavia).

In July 1985, a WIPO official participated in a Symposium on the Harmonization of Industrial Property and Copyright Laws in the European Community, organized by the Max Planck Institute at Ringberg Castle (Federal Republic of Germany) on the occasion of the Institute's thirtieth anniversary.

In July 1985, a WIPO official had discussions, in Washington, on the subject of intellectual property

protection of integrated circuits with attorneys of the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) of the United States of America.

In September 1985, the Director General and a Deputy Director General attended a conference in Budapest entitled "New Technical Tendencies and Industrial Property Protection." The conference was organized by the Hungarian Group of AIPPI and the Hungarian Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (MIE).

In October and again in December 1985, the Director General participated in Vienna in sessions of the Supervisory Board (*Aufsichtsrat*) of the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC).

In October 1985, the Director General delivered a speech on the role of WIPO and its impact on private business to meetings in New York of the United Nations Business Council (UNBC) and the United States Council for International Business (USCIB).

In October 1985, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Trademark Committee of GRUR, which took place in Frankfurt. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the WIPO plan for a new treaty on the international registration of marks.

In October 1985, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Industrial Property Commission of the ICC in Paris. Also in October 1985, a WIPO official participated in a symposium in London on the "Practical Significance for Industry of the Madrid Agreement," organized by the ICC with the support of the United Kingdom Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation.

In October 1985, a WIPO official attended the ninth Conference of the Law Association of Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) in New Delhi.

In October and November 1985, a Deputy Director General participated in an Industrial Property Symposium in Beijing sponsored by the Chinese Group of AIPPI.

In November 1985, the Director General delivered a speech entitled "An International Intellectual Property Strategy Against Counterfeiting" to a meeting in New York of the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition, Inc. (IAC).

Plant Varieties

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

Ratification of the 1978 Act

ITALY

The Government of Italy deposited, on April 28, 1986, its instrument of ratification of the Act of October 23, 1978, of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972.

The said International Convention as revised in 1978 will enter into force, with respect to Italy, on May 28, 1986.

UPOV Notification No. 33, of April 28, 1986.

Protection of United States Process Patents

R.W. KASTENMEIER and D. BEIER*

Special Studies

The Stimulation of Inventive and Innovative Activity

Studies by G. Lewett, D. Lewinsky and E. Nyrén

The stimulation of inventive and innovative activity, which is essential for economic and technological development, is the subject of the following three articles. The first, by G. Lewett, discusses the necessity of creating an awareness of the importance of inventiveness and of the crucial role played by inventors in contemporary industrial society. The second, by D. Lewinsky, analyzes the substantial value of trademarks as a tool for promoting technical innovations. And the third article, by E. Nyrén, comments upon the successful encouragement of inventive activity in small, medium and large enterprises.

Fostering General Awareness of the Importance of Inventiveness

G. LEWETT*

**Trademarks for Innovations:
Choice, Protection and Use of Trademarks
for Technical Innovations**

D. LEWINSKY*

Inventive Activity at the Enterprise Level

E. NYRÉN*

News from Industrial Property Offices

BOLIVIA

Head, Department of Industrial Property

We have been informed that Mr. Clifton Colque Garcia has been appointed Head of the Department of Industrial Property.

COLOMBIA

Superintendent of Industry and Commerce

We have been informed that Mrs. Gloria Ortiz de Gonzáles has been appointed Superintendent of Industry and Commerce.

NETHERLANDS

President of the Patent Office (Octrooiraad)

We have been informed that Mr. M.A.J. Engels has been appointed President of the Patent Office (*Octrooiraad*).

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1986

- May 22 to June 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- May 26 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union: Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions
- June 2 to 6 (Paris) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Audiovisual Works and Phonograms (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 4 to 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries
- June 9 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
- June 23 to 27 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits
- July 2 to 4 (Geneva) — Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark
- September 1 to 5 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
- September 8 to 10 (Geneva) — WIPO Patent and Trademark Information Fair
- September 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee, Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, Assembly of the Berne Union)
- October 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on General Information
- November 24 to December 5 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- December 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning

UPOV Meetings

1986

- June 3 to 6 (Doblin) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroup
- July 15 to 18 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroup
- September 15 to 19 (Wädenswil) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroup
- November 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- November 20 and 21 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
- December 1 (Paris) — Consultative Committee
- December 2 and 3 (Paris) — Council

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

1986

- June 1 to 4 (San Diego) — The United States Trademark Association: Annual Meeting
- June 2 to 6 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council
- June 3 to 6 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (first module: Nature and In-depth Study of License Contracts and the Transfer of Technology)
- June 8 to 13 (London) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: XXXIII Congress
- September 13 to 17 (Lucerne) — International League for Competition Law: XXIXth Congress
- September 23 to 26 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (second module: Strategy and Procedures for the Transfer of Technology)
- October 22 to 24 (Mainz) — Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group: 33rd Conference
- December 1 to 5 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council

