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UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

GENEVA

BIRPI

**ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES
OF WIPO AND OF THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO AND BIRPI**

**First Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 21 to 29, 1970**

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE
ACTIVITIES OF BIRPI

presented by the Director of BIRPI

SUMMARY

This report contains a summary of the activities of BIRPI since the last session (1967) of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union as far as activities relating to that Union are concerned, and since the last session (1969) of the Interunion Coordination Committee as far as other activities are concerned.

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INTRODUCTION

Period Covered by the Present Document

1. This document contains a summary of the activities of BIRPI since the drafting of the reports submitted to the seventh ordinary session of the Interunion Coordination Committee, held in Geneva in September 1969. It therefore covers a period of about ten months, from September 1969 to July 10, 1970. An exception has been made, however, in respect of the parts of this document dealing with the Paris Union and cooperation between the United Nations and BIRPI, where the period covered extends back to December 1967 the date of the last session of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, that is to say, a period of two and a half years.

Composition of the Present Document

2. The present document is divided into eleven main parts dealing respectively with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), cooperation between BIRPI and the United Nations, the Paris Union and industrial property in general, the Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source), the Special Unions of Madrid (Registration of Marks), The Hague, Nice and Lisbon, the Locarno Agreement, the Berne Union and copyright in general, and the Rome Convention (neighboring rights).

Attached to this document is an Annex listing the meetings which have been organized by BIRPI--or in the organization of which BIRPI has collaborated-- since January 1, 1968.

3. The present document is a report on activities: it is concerned with the carrying out of the program. Financial questions are covered in the Management Report for 1969 (and, for the Paris Union, in the 1967 and 1968 Management Reports) and in document AB/I/4. The future program is dealt with in document AB/I/7, and staff matters in document WO/CC/I/3.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
(WIPO)

Acceptance

4. At the time of writing the present report, the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), adopted at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, has been accepted by the following States (listed in the chronological order in which they took action as provided in Article 14(1) of the Convention):

<u>State</u>	<u>Nature of Instrument</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Entry into Force</u>
Ireland	signature without reservation as to ratification	12.1.1968	26.4.1970
German Democratic Republic	accession (the validity of which has been contested by a certain number of member States)	20.6.1968	26.4.1970
Senegal	ratification	19.9.1968	26.4.1970
Soviet Union	ratification	4.12.1968	26.4.1970
Ukraine	ratification	12.2.1969	26.4.1970
United Kingdom	ratification	26.2.1969	26.4.1970
Rumania	ratification	28.2.1969	26.4.1970
Byelorussia	ratification	19.3.1969	26.4.1970
Spain	ratification	6.6.1969	26.4.1970
Israel	ratification	30.7.1969	26.4.1970
Sweden	ratification	12.8.1969	26.4.1970

<u>State</u>	<u>Nature of Instrument</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Entry into Force</u>
Hungary	ratification	18.12.1969	26.4.1970
Denmark	ratification	26.1.1970	26.4.1970
Switzerland	ratification	26.1.1970	26.4.1970
Bulgaria	ratification	19.2.1970	19.5.1970
Malawi	accession	11.3.1970	11.6.1970
Canada	accession	26.3.1970	26.6.1970
United States of America	ratification	25.5.1970	25.8.1970
Finland	ratification	8.6.1970	8.9.1970
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	ratification	19.6.1970	19.9.1970
Chad	accession	26.6.1970	26.9.1970

Declarations

5. At the time of writing the present report, the States mentioned below have filed declarations in conformity with Article 21(2)(a), according to which they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the same rights as if they had become party to that Convention: Cuba (15.1.1968), Luxembourg (19.3.1970), France (24.4.1970), Italy (29.4.1970), Belgium (20.5.1970), and Brazil (9.6.1970), the dates indicated being those on which the declarations were filed.

Initial Entry Into Force of the Convention

6. The WIPO Convention entered into force on April 26, 1970.

Notifications

7. In accordance with Article 21(1) of the WIPO Convention, which provides that the Director of BIRPI shall perform the tasks of the Director General of WIPO until such time as the latter is appointed and assumes office, the Director of BIRPI notified the States concerned (that is, those States which were invited to the 1967 Stockholm Conference) of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession and declarations, as well as of the entry into force of the Convention. At the time of writing the present document, 26 notifications have been transmitted concerning WIPO.

Official Texts

8. In accordance with Article 20(2) of the Convention, official texts have been established and published in German, Italian and Portuguese, after consultation with the interested Governments.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND BIRPI

9. BIRPI has continued and extended its cooperation with the United Nations and with the various subsidiary bodies of that Organization.

Economic and Social Council

10. At its forty-sixth session, held in New York in the spring of 1969, at which BIRPI was represented by an observer, the Council considered a Report of the Secretary-General upon "arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries" (E/4633), which included the following statement: "One of the organizations concerned, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), is outside the United Nations system. Means could be devised to associate it with the work of the ACC (Administrative Committee on Coordination) Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, and with the ACC itself, when the work of the Sub-Committee is discussed. Similarly, provision could be made for BIRPI's participation, in an advisory capacity, in the meetings of the Advisory Committee (on the Application of Science and Technology to Development) when questions within its purview are considered. This would involve some amendment of, or addition to the Working Arrangement in force with that organization."

11. At its forty-seventh session, held in Geneva in the summer of 1969, at which also BIRPI was represented by observers, the Council adopted a resolution in which it recognized the need for the reinforcement and coordination of present and contemplated activities, including the desirability of the establishment of intergovernmental machinery, in the field of the application of science and technology to development, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a comprehensive report at its forty-ninth session (July/August 1970) in the light of views expressed by Member Governments, by organizations concerned within the United Nations system and by other intergovernmental organizations concerned. The resolution also noted the Council's view that UNCTAD is competent to take any action, including appropriate

institutional arrangements within its framework, in connection with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology which fall within its jurisdiction. In accordance with the Council's resolution, BIRPI was invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit views on how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and coordination, and the place and the role of any intergovernmental machinery that may be set up. BIRPI has complied with this request and the matter is now pending.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

12. The tenth, eleventh and thirteenth sessions of the Advisory Committee, (Vienna, November 1968, New York, April 1969 and New York, April 1970) were attended by a representative of BIRPI as observer. The agenda of the twelfth session, which met in Addis Abeba in October 1969, did not contain items of concern to BIRPI. At the eleventh session, the Advisory Committee considered Resolution 2458 (XXIII) of the General Assembly, which called for a report upon "international cooperation with a view to the use of computers and computer techniques for development." Discussions began in 1969 between BIRPI and the UN Office for Science and Technology upon the problem of patent and copyright protection for computer programs developed in industrialized countries which may be applicable to the developing countries.

13. At its thirteenth session, the Advisory Committee authorized its Working Group on Computer Technology, which met in Bucharest in April 1970, to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations its advice upon the preparation of the report referred to in the preceding paragraph. In accordance with this advice, this report, for consideration by the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council before submission to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, includes a recommendation that BIRPI and WIPO, with the assistance of governmental experts, should be requested to study questions of the most appropriate form of legal protection for computer software and of international arrangements in this field (UN Document E/4800, paragraph 202).

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

14. The Executive Secretary of the ECE asked BIRPI to assist in the preparation of two studies called for by resolutions of the Commission at its twenty-third session, held in May 1968.

The first required an account of BIRPI's activities relevant to the promotion of technological cooperation; the second related to practices followed for trade in patents and licenses, with a view to finding means to promote the development of such trade. This was considered by a Committee on the Development of Trade in October 1969, whose report included the following statement: "The encouraging progress achieved by BIRPI in promoting international cooperation in this field was commended by all participants in the debate," and an expression of support for such activities as the plan for a Patent Cooperation Treaty. Representatives of BIRPI also participated in meetings in 1969 of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering, which prepared a "Guide for Use in Drawing up Contracts Relating to the International Transfer of Know-how in the Engineering Industry" (ECE Document TRADE/222).

Computer Users' Committee: Administrative Committee on Coordination

15. This subcommittee was established in 1968 with the object of ensuring cooperation between the organizations in the United Nations system in the use of computer equipment. The Committee and its working groups meet in Geneva at frequent intervals; since September, 1968, BIRPI has been represented by observers, and has paid particular attention to the proceedings of the Working Group on Standardization, supplying at the request of the Working Group full information on the standard alphabetical country code established by ICIREPAT.

International Law Commission

16. BIRPI was represented by observers at the twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Commission, held in Geneva in 1968, 1969 and 1970. The agenda for each session included the subject of "Succession of States in respect of treaties," the working documents for which include studies of the relevant practices of the Unions administered by BIRPI; the agenda item was not reached until the twenty-second session, when some matters of principle embodied in the report of the Special Rapporteur were discussed; detailed consideration of draft articles on the subject will not take place until the twenty-third session.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

17. BIRPI was represented at the Second Conference in New Delhi in 1968, which devoted considerable discussion to problems of the transfer of technology to developing

countries. The United Nations Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in a statement to the Conference in plenary session, spoke of the role of patents in this context and emphasized the need for international arrangements. He stressed the potential importance to developing countries of ICIREPAT and of the BIRPI plan for a Patent Cooperation Treaty. A draft resolution on the subject was transmitted to the Trade and Development Board, recommending that the Board should consider establishing a committee to examine the question, including the effects of existing international regulations for the protection of industrial property upon the economic development of developing countries.

18. At its seventh and ninth sessions, held in 1968 and 1969, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD considered this draft resolution and decided to call for a study on the possible elements of a program of work for UNCTAD in the field of transfer of technology before taking a final decision at its tenth session in 1970. The Secretariat of UNCTAD consulted with BIRPI during the preparation of this study.

19. At its eighth session, held in Geneva in May 1969, the Board approved the outlines of a proposed study on restrictive business practices, called for by a resolution of the Second Conference in New Delhi. The background documents included a paper, prepared by BIRPI at the request of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, which described BIRPI's activities in this field and referred to the relevant provisions of the BIRPI Model Laws for Developing Countries (UN Document TD/B/C.2/54/Add.1, Annex 3).

20. BIRPI is regularly represented by observers at the meetings not only of the Trade and Development Board, but also of the Committees on Manufactures and on Invisibles of UNCTAD.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

21. BIRPI was represented at the second, third and fourth sessions of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, which took place in Vienna in 1968, 1969 and 1970, respectively. At its second session the Board approved UNIDO's program of work for 1968 and 1969, which included "assistance to developing countries in the field of patents" with the "cooperation and participation of the United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, of BIRPI and of other interested agencies." At the third session of the Board, which was preceded by a meeting of the Board's Working Group on Programme and Coordination, UNIDO's program of work for 1970 was approved; it included the preparation and publication of comparative studies, on a regional basis, of industrial laws including those relating to industrial property; training of government officials in the organization and administration of patent offices, and the preparation of a feasibility study on the establishment of a technology bank to accelerate the flow of proprietary technology to developing countries. In the Report of the Working Group, received by the Board, it was emphasized that the activities of UNIDO should be clearly coordinated with those of BIRPI and other international organizations active in this field.

22. In 1970, during consideration of UNIDO's program of work from 1970 to 1972, the Working Group on Programme and Coordination included the following statement in its report, which was subsequently adopted at the fourth session of the Board: "While some delegations stressed the need to avoid duplication in this field of activities, several delegations emphasized the importance of cooperation between UNIDO and other international organizations concerned such as the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property and the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office. These delegations noted the initiative of the secretariat in negotiating arrangements for cooperation with such organizations, especially in view of their experience and competence. Several delegations referred to the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which they expected would soon be signed. Some delegations thought adherence to the Treaty might be of interest to developing countries as it would relieve the need to set up a complex machinery for examining patent applications." (UN Document ID/B/78, paragraph 165)

23. In May 1970, the Director of BIRPI, accompanied by several officers of BIRPI, met in Vienna some high officials of UNIDO and discussed with them the guidelines of a working agreement between the two Organizations.

24. BIRPI and UNIDO convened jointly an Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices in Vienna from October 6 to 10, 1969. Experts from eleven countries and observers from nineteen countries and one intergovernmental international organization participated in this meeting. In its "Conclusions and

Recommendations," the Expert Group recommended "to developing countries to consider participating in the development of international conventions in the field of industrial property and to examine the usefulness of their adherence to any such conventions, particularly to the conventions of universal and general character and to those of a technical character, and to take these conventions into account when adapting their national legislations to their needs, in the light of the model laws prepared by BIRPI" (UN Document ID/WG.42/16).

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

25. BIRPI was represented by observers at the first session of UNCITRAL, which was held in New York in 1968; the Director of BIRPI participated personally in a few meetings and made a statement to the Commission. UNCITRAL drew up a list of the subjects it intends to deal with and selected four which are to be given priority. "Intellectual Property" is among the subjects to be taken up but not among the four to be given priority.

26. At the second and third sessions of UNCITRAL, which were held in Geneva in 1969, and in New York in 1970, respectively, BIRPI was also represented by observers. The Commission devoted most of its work to the subjects chosen for priority treatment. At the request of the Secretariat of UNCITRAL, BIRPI prepared in 1969 a report on the technical assistance program in the field of industrial property, giving information on the BIRPI Model Laws for Developing Countries and seminars and on the technical assistance (training) program. This information was included in a report of the Secretary-General of the UN under the title: "Training and Assistance in the Field of International Trade Law," and was brought up to date by a further report in 1970.

United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties

27. BIRPI was represented by observers at the first and second sessions of this Conference, held in Vienna in 1968 and 1969, respectively. At the conclusion of the second session, an international Convention on the Law of Treaties was signed. Article 4 of the new Convention makes it clear that the application of its provisions (which include rules relating to treaty obligations between States which are party to different Acts of the same Convention, and to majority voting at international conferences) to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization, or to any treaty adopted within an international organization, will be without

prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization. In relation to the definition of "international organization" (Article 2, paragraph 1(i)), the Drafting Committee of the Conference reported to the Committee of the Whole that: "In the light of communications from GATT and BIRPI concerning paragraph 1(i), the Committee had examined the question of the appropriate scope to be given to the term 'international organization,' which was the subject of the paragraph. The Committee had considered that the term covered agencies established at intergovernmental level either by agreements or by practice and which exercised international functions of some permanence. In the opinion of the Committee, the agreements or the practice establishing those institutions played the same role as the constituent instruments mentioned in Article 4." (UN Document A/CONF. 39/C.1/SR 105)

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

28. The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its second session held in Geneva in 1969, considered, inter alia, the legal implications of direct broadcasts by satellites. Although BIRPI was not formally represented by observers at this session, its representatives attended the meetings and had access to the working documents and to the secretariat. The Working Group in its report (UN Document A/AC.105/66) recorded the opinion that "international agreements concerning copyright and neighboring rights in connection with direct broadcasting of television programs via satellites require particular and urgent expert study by the competent international agencies, inter alia, by UNESCO and BIRPI, in cooperation with future users of direct broadcast systems, particularly the broadcasters. The international organizations concerned should be requested to prepare reports and studies for the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space." The same report recommended that the Committee "should commend to the attention of the meeting of governmental experts on international arrangements in the space communication field convened by Unesco the need for protection against unauthorized use of television programs broadcast via satellites," and suggested that Unesco and BIRPI should be requested to inform the Committee of progress in this field.

29. The Unesco meeting, referred to in the previous paragraph, on international arrangements in the space communication field was held in Paris in December 1969; BIRPI was represented by observers. A Working Party was established to consider the question of legal protection against uses (of satellite television transmissions) not authorized

by the originating body. The meeting was informed that Unesco and BIRPI intended to convene jointly a meeting of governmental experts for further study of the question.

30. BIRPI submitted to the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, at its third session held in New York in May 1970, a report on the activities undertaken and planned in this field (UN Document A/AC.105/79). The Working Group welcomed the attendance at its third session of a representative of BIRPI, who participated as an observer. The report reaffirmed the request, made at the second session of the Working Group, "that Unesco and BIRPI should continue to study (i) problems arising from direct broadcasting by satellites in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights; and (ii) the question of the legal protection of satellite transmissions against unauthorized use" (UN Document A/AC.105/83, paragraph 63).

PARIS UNION AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
IN GENERAL

Member States

31. In December 1967, there were 80 members of the Paris Union (or 79, if the German Democratic Republic is not considered a member). These figures were reduced by one because of the denunciation of the Paris Convention by Laos, which took effect on November 30, 1968. At the present time, therefore, the Paris Union has 79 (or 78) members.

Lisbon Act

32. In December 1967, 51 countries had acceded to the Lisbon Act of 1958 of the Paris Convention. By May 19, 1970 (date of entry into force of the Stockholm Act in its entirety, closing accession to earlier Acts), two more countries, namely Austria and Italy, had acceded to the Lisbon Act. Taking into account the denunciation by Laos, the total number of countries bound by the Lisbon Act is at present 52.

Stockholm Act

33. Acceptance.- At the time of writing this report, the following countries had ratified or acceded to the Stockholm Act (in chronological order of the deposit of instruments):

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Date of Entry into Force of Articles 1 to 12</u>	<u>Date of Entry into Force of Articles 13 to 30</u>
Ireland	March 27, 1968	April 26 or May 19, 1970 ¹⁾	April 26, 1970
German Democratic Republic	June 20, 1968	"	"
Senegal	September 19, 1968	"	"
Soviet Union	December 4, 1968	"	"
United Kingdom	February 26, 1969	"	"
Rumania	February 28, 1969	"	"
Israel	July 30, 1969	"	"
Sweden	August 12, 1969 July 7, 1970	- October 9, 1970	" -
Hungary	December 18, 1969	April 26 or May 19, 1970 ¹⁾	"
Denmark	January 26, 1970	"	"
Switzerland	January 26, 1970	"	"
Bulgaria	February 19, 1970	"	"
Malawi	March 11, 1970	June 25, 1970	June 25, 1970
Canada	March 26, 1970	(2)	July 7, 1970
United States	May 25, 1970	(2)	September 5, 1970
Finland	June 8, 1970	(2)	September 15, 1970
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970	September 19, 1970
Chad	June 26, 1970	September 26, 1970	September 26, 1970

(1) Either the first or the second date is applicable, depending on whether the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is accepted or not.

(2) This country declared that its ratification (or accession)

34. Declarations. - At the time of writing this report, the following countries had filed declarations under Article 30(2), according to which they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided under Articles 13 to 17 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those Articles: Cuba (January 15, 1968), Luxembourg (March 19, 1970), Italy (April 29, 1970), Belgium (May 20, 1970) France (April 24, 1970) and Norway (July 22, 1970).

35. Initial Entry into Force. - Articles 13 to 30 of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention entered into force on April 26, 1970. Articles 1 to 12 entered into force on April 26, 1970 (or on May 19, 1970, for countries not recognizing the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic).

36. Notifications. - The Director of BIRPI notified the States members of the Paris Union of deposits of instruments of ratification or accession and declarations, as well as of the dates of entry into force. At the time of writing this report, 25 notifications have been transmitted concerning the Paris Union.

Relations with Member States

37. During the period under review, the Director or senior officers of the BIRPI staff visited the Governments or the competent authorities of several countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Soviet Union, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States), to discuss questions concerning the Paris Convention or the preparation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Guide to the Application of the Paris Convention

38. The Guide to the Application of the Paris Convention by Professor G.H.C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, which comments on each provision of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention, was published in English in 1968 and in French and Spanish in 1969.

National Legislative Reforms

39. In connection with the legislative reforms in preparation in the patent field in India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Director of BIRPI was invited to present BIRPI's views on this matter, in January 1969 and May 1969, respectively.

Model Laws for Developing Countries

40. During the period under review, BIRPI prepared a draft of the third of the series of Model Laws, namely, the Model Law on Industrial Designs. This draft and a draft commentary were submitted to a Committee of Experts, which met in Geneva in October 1969. Taking into account the views expressed by the Committee of Experts, final texts of the Model Law and the Commentary were established, which will be published in the autumn of 1970.

Seminars on Industrial Property

41. During the period under review, BIRPI organized an Arab Seminar on Industrial Property in Cairo (November 3 to 7, 1969) and a South American Seminar on the Paris Convention in Buenos Aires (November 11 to 13, 1969).

42. The Arab Seminar, in which participated representatives of eleven countries, four intergovernmental organizations and three non-governmental international organizations, was devoted to the protection of industrial property in general and to BIRPI's program of legal-technical assistance to developing countries.

43. At the South American Seminar, which was attended by representatives of ten countries, two intergovernmental organizations and one international non-governmental organization, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, particular aspects of industrial property protection in South American countries and the modernization of national legislation were considered.

Training Program

44. As in the past, training courses have been organized with the cooperation of several Industrial Property Offices, for the benefit of officials--nationals of developing countries who have assumed or will be called upon to assume responsibility within their own Industrial Property Administrations.

45. It should be noted that, at the time of writing the present document, the final allocation of training courses for 1970 has not yet been made; consequently, the information given below covers only 1968 and 1969.

46. Sixty-seven applications for training courses were received during the period under review. Of the Industrial Property Offices in the 23 member countries of the Paris Union usually approached by BIRPI, the following 19 replied that they were willing to accept trainees for two or three months: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

47. The award of fellowships has been limited by the amounts available in the budget. Moreover, such awards must take account of candidates' linguistic abilities in relation to the offers received from national Industrial Property Offices, as well as the conditions specified by these Offices concerning the subjects of the training courses (patents, marks, etc.) On the other hand, the fact that certain host countries have agreed to meet all or part of the expenses has made it possible to increase the number of training courses slightly.

48. Twenty applications for training courses were actually accepted in 1968 and 1969 for trainees from the following countries: Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Congo (Democratic Republic), Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Korea (Republic of), Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Turkey (2), United Arab Republic.

49. The training courses were held in the following countries: Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

50. During the period under review, the plan for a Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was further elaborated so that it could be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference which was held at Washington from May 25 to June 19, 1970.

51. Following the Committee of Experts of 1967, which had examined the first draft of the Treaty (document PCT/I), numerous consultations with governments and intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations took place in the first six months of 1968 with a view to preparing the second draft of the PCT and a draft of the PCT regulations. These drafts (document PCT/III/5 & 6) were published in July 1968 and communicated to all member countries of the Paris Union and to interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.

52. All member countries of the Paris Union and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were invited to the Committee of Experts which was held at Geneva from December 2 to 10, 1968. Forty-one States, 7 intergovernmental organizations and 10 international non-governmental organizations were represented by a total of some 150 delegates. The Committee examined the 1968 Drafts, article by article, and rule by rule. Its deliberations, and particularly its proposals for amendments to the 1968 Drafts have been recorded in detail in the report adopted by the Committee itself (PCT/III/31).

53. On the basis of the 1968 Committee of Experts, BIRPI revised the 1968 Drafts and issued them (PCT/R/2 and 3) in March 1969 to those States and organizations which it had convened to meetings in April and May 1969. These meetings served as consultations with Government experts from nine countries (France, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Netherlands, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America) and with non-governmental organizations.

The International Patent Institute participated in all these meetings.

54. On the basis of these consultations, BIRPI once more revised the drafts of both the PCT and the PCT regulations, and, after a two-day meeting with experts of the nine Governments referred to in paragraph 53, above, issued them in July 1969 as documents PCT/DC/4 and 5, which served as preparatory documents for the Diplomatic Conference. In addition, BIRPI issued documents on the history of the PCT Plan (PCT/DC/1), on the main contents of the Draft (PCT/DC/2), on the differences between the 1968 and the 1969 Drafts (PCT/DC/3) and a document containing a PCT glossary and a subject index to the 1969 Drafts (PCT/DC/6).

55. The PCT Draft Regulations contained in document PCT/DC/5 were examined by a Study Group which met from March 9 to March 19, 1970, in Geneva and to which all member countries of the Paris Union were invited. Forty States, nine inter-governmental organizations, and eleven non-governmental organizations were represented by a total of some 130 delegates. The Study Group considered, paragraph by paragraph, each of the 95 Rules of the PCT Draft Regulations. When the discussion on any Rule made consideration of the changing of the corresponding Article of the Draft Treaty (document PCT/DC/4) necessary, the Study Group also dealt with such Article. The changes of the Rules agreed upon by the Study Group and interpretations proposed, as well as the major proposals on which no general agreement has been reached, were reported on in document PCT/WGR/17.

56. Washington Diplomatic Conference.- "The Washington Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970" was held, at the invitation of the Government of the United States of America, in the premises of the Department of State in Washington from May 25 to June 19, 1970. Delegations of 78 States, of which 55 were members of the Paris Union, and representatives of 22 international organizations, of which 11 were intergovernmental and 11 were non-governmental, participated in the work of the Conference. The number of participants amounted to some 300 persons. The Secretariat was furnished by the staff of BIRPI and by persons put at the disposal of the Conference by the Government of the United States, mainly from among the staff of the US Department of State and the US Patent Office. The team of 14 BIRPI staff members was headed by the Director of BIRPI, Professor G.H.C. Bodenhausen.

57. The work of the Conference was performed in plenary sessions, in the sessions of the two Main Committees (Main Committee I dealing with the patent law aspects of the drafts, Main Committee II being responsible for the administrative provisions and final clauses), in the Drafting Committees of the two Main Committees and the General Drafting Committee, and in the Credentials Committee. Mr. Eugene M. Braderman, Deputy Assistant Secretary, US Department of State, was elected President of the Conference. Dr. Arpad Bogsch, First Deputy Director of BIRPI, acted as Secretary General of the Conference and Mr. Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director of BIRPI, as Assistant Secretary General of the Conference. Main Committee I was chaired by Mr. William E. Schuyler, Jr., US Commissioner of Patents. Main Committee II was presided over by Mr. J.B. van Benthem, President of the Netherlands Patent Office. They were replaced on occasion by Mr. Kurt Haertel, President of the German Patent Office, Vice-Chairman of Main Committee I, and by Mr. Mirko Besarovic, Delegation of Yugoslavia, Vice-Chairman of Main Committee II. Mr. Joseph Voyame, Second Deputy Director of BIRPI, was Secretary of Main Committee II. Mr. Klaus Pfanner, Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division, BIRPI, acted as Secretary of Main Committee I. The General Drafting Committee and the Drafting Committees of Main Committees I and II were chaired by Mr. Y. Artemiev, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Mr. Edward Armitage, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, United Kingdom, and Mr. Jean Balmay, Avocat général près la Cour d'Appel de Paris, France, respectively. The Credentials Committee was chaired by Mr. Bunroku Yoshino, Head of the Delegation of Japan.

58. The discussions of the Conference were based on the drafts of the Treaty and the Regulations referred to above. In addition, more than one hundred documents prepared during the Conference contained a series of amendments to these drafts which were moved during the Conference by numerous Delegations and which constituted a further basis for the work of the Conference. Most of the discussions took place in the two Main Committees, each of which was open to all participants.

59. The Treaty and the annexed Regulations were unanimously adopted by the Plenary of the Conference on June 17, 1970. Forty-four member countries of the Paris Union, out of 47 countries having the right to vote, voted for the text. There was no

vote against and no abstention. The same meeting of the Plenary adopted a Resolution concerning preparatory measures for the entry into force of the Patent Cooperation Treaty inviting the Assembly and the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and the Director General of WIPO to adopt, direct and supervise the measures necessary for the preparation of the entry into force of the Treaty. According to the Resolution, such measures should in particular include the setting up of an Interim Committee for Technical Assistance, of an Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation and of an Interim Advisory Committee for Administrative Questions. The Resolution furthermore expressed the desire that the organizations of inventors, industries and the patent profession be associated in this preparatory work.

60. The opening session of the Conference was addressed by Mr. Maurice H. Stans, U.S. Secretary of Commerce. The Conference was closed by Mr. William P. Rogers, U.S. Secretary of State.

61. The Treaty was opened for signature on June 19, 1970, and signed on the same day by the following 20 States: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The Treaty will remain open for signature in the U.S. Department of State until December 18, 1970. Iran signed the Treaty on July 7, 1970.

62. The Treaty provides for the filing of an "international application" where protection is sought for an invention in several countries. The formalities of the international application are regulated in detail. Filing of such applications has the same effect as if applications had been filed separately in each of the countries in which protection is desired.

63. The international application is then subjected to a search to discover "prior art" and also, if specially requested by the applicant, to a preliminary examination to find out whether the invention seems to be new, non-obvious, and industrially applicable.

64. Once the relevant reports are established--and not before--the application is processed separately in the various countries, each of which will then grant or refuse protection.

65. The international application, together with the international search report, is published generally upon the expiration of 18 months from the date of filing of the first application.

66. This procedure has great advantages over the present procedures, not only for the applicant and the national Offices but also for the general public.

67. It offers advantages to the applicant because it allows him to decide whether he wishes to pursue his application in several countries at a time when, thanks to the international search report, he is in a better position to judge whether the expenses of proceeding in those countries are justified. The procedure under the PCT is also to the advantage of the national Offices, because the fact of receiving an international search report, or even an international preliminary examination report, together with the application greatly reduces, if not entirely eliminates, their tasks of searching or examining. For the general public, the advantage lies in being able to see the application published together with the international search report and thus be in a better position to understand the invention and evaluate the chances it has of protection.

68. The Treaty will require close cooperation among national Offices in the field of scientific documentation. In order to enable such documentation to be tapped for the promotion of the industrialization of developing countries, the Treaty provides for special machinery and cooperation with the United Nations bodies concerned with technical assistance. Thus, the Treaty is designed to be specially useful for developing countries.

ICIREPAT

69. During the period under consideration, the transformation of the former Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) into a Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (the new ICIREPAT), which had been decided at the Second Ordinary Session (December 1967) of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, has been completed.

70. Four meetings of the Enlarged Transitional Steering Committee (ETSC) of ICIREPAT were held in 1968 at BIRPI Headquarters in Geneva. At these meetings the questions of the Organizational Rules of ICIREPAT, the program of ICIREPAT and the reassessment of the past activities of ICIREPAT were discussed.

71. In its second session (June 25, 1968), the ETSC approved the proposal for an appraisal of the shared use systems program. Upon a proposal by the Commissioner of the United States Patent Office at the third session of the ETSC (September 27, 1968), it was decided that the comprehensive work with regard to the assessing of the shared systems should start only after the members of the ETSC had given their views on a long-term plan for international cooperation in the framework of ICIREPAT. The replies to a questionnaire, drafted for this purpose by the United States Patent Office, were discussed at the fourth session of the ETSC (December 12 and 13, 1968) and, in view of the content of these replies, it was decided that BIRPI was no longer required to carry out the assessment of the shared system program. BIRPI, as the Secretariat, was still asked, however, to write a report on all other activities of ICIREPAT carried out in the past.

72. On January 1, 1969, the Organizational Rules of the new ICIREPAT came into force. At present, the following countries are participating in ICIREPAT and are represented in the highest executive body, which is the Plenary Committee (PLC): Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

73. The International Patent Institute actively participates in the work of the various organs of ICIREPAT.

74. The Plenary Committee held its first session on September 18 and 19, 1969, at BIRPI Headquarters in Geneva. On this occasion, the Rules of Procedure for the PLC were adopted, the decisions made by the ETSC in connection with the assessment of past ICIREPAT activities were reviewed, and a procedure for elaborating a program for 1970 and 1971 was discussed.

75. The Technical Coordination Committee (TCC), which consists of experts from six major Offices and two co-opted Offices, held sessions at BIRPI Headquarters in April, September and December 1969, and May 1970.

76. At its first session (April 17 and 18, 1969), the TCC created six Technical Committees and adopted their mandates. On the basis of a document prepared by BIRPI, all ICIREPAT activities--other than the shared use systems program--were assessed. Pending matters were referred to the newly-created Technical Committees concerned. The Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS) was retained as a special working group.

At its second session (September 17, 1969), the TCC proposed a draft program for ICIREPAT in 1970 and decided to transfer the secretarial tasks of the ABCS to BIRPI.

At its third session (December 12, 1969), the TCC adopted its Rules of Procedure.

At its fourth session (May 12 and 13, 1970), the TCC adopted a draft program for ICIREPAT in 1971 and also adopted the Rules of Procedure of the Technical Committees.

77. The six newly-created Technical Committees (TCs) have been allotted the following mandates:

TC.I	Retrieval Systems, Design and Testing
TC.II	Technical Fields: Forward Planning
TC.III	Advanced Computer Techniques
TC.IV	Microform
TC.V	Patent Format and Printing
TC.VI	Systems Implementation.

These Technical Committees and ABCS met in May/June, 1969, in October/November 1969, and in April 1970, to discuss their program of activities, to adopt their proposed Rules of Procedure, and to prepare recommendations for approval by the TCC.

* World Patent Index

78. As a result of the December 1967 session of the Conference of Representatives, an attempt was made to work out proposals

for establishing the World Patent Index through cooperation among certain national Offices and the International Patent Institute. In view of the fact that no such proposals were made, the Executive Committee of the Paris Union decided in 1968 to set up an "Ad hoc Subcommittee on Contracting for the World Patent Index" and delegated to it the task of examining and approving any contract between BIRPI and any private enterprise with which BIRPI might enter into contractual relationship for the establishment and operation of a World Patent Index. This Subcommittee met in June 1969 and in September 1969. It examined the possibilities of concluding an agreement with a private enterprise, or two private enterprises which would cooperate in this matter. BIRPI discussed such possibilities with two enterprises in particular: LEASCO (USA) and DERWENT (UK). No agreement has been reached.

X
Study on a System of Priority Fees

79. The Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, 1967, adopted a recommendation according to which BIRPI was to study, in cooperation with committees of experts, the desirability and the feasibility of creating new sources of revenue for the Paris Union, through the collection of a modest fee for each application filed with a national Administration whenever, in such application, the right of priority provided for in the Convention of the Union is claimed.

80. In compliance with this recommendation, BIRPI undertook the study and presented the results in a report describing possible systems of "priority fees" conceivable under the terms of reference of the recommendation, and administrative and legal questions to be considered with a view to introducing such systems. In particular, the report raised the questions whether priority fees should apply not only to priority claims for patents but also to priority claims for trademarks and industrial designs and even to "automatic priorities" under the Madrid and the Hague Agreements concerning international registration, whether the income from priority fees should be allotted to the countries which collect the fees or allocated directly to the budget of the Paris Union, and whether systems of priority fees are compatible with the Paris Convention.

81. The report was submitted to a Committee of Experts which met on September 30 and October 1, 1969, at the headquarters

of BIRPI in Geneva. Of the eighteen countries invited to take part in the work of the Committee, fifteen were represented (Algeria, Argentina, Austria, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Iran, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia). One country (Hungary) was invited to participate in the work of the Committee in the capacity of an observer. Four international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers (Industrial Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Chamber of Commerce, International Association of Inventors' Associations, and International Federation of Patent Agents).

82. The Committee considered the administrative and legal aspects of the recommendation of the Stockholm Intellectual Property Conference in the light of the study made by BIRPI. Opinions on the desirability and feasibility of introducing priority fees were divided.

83. Some countries (Algeria, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia) were in favor of priority fee systems, pointing in particular to possible financial advantages from the collection of such fees. On the other hand, some countries (Germany (Federal Republic), Iran, Sweden, and Switzerland) were strongly opposed to priority fees, most of them maintaining that such fees would be contradictory to the Paris Convention and would lead to administrative difficulties. The United Kingdom, which was invited but not represented, had expressed the same opinion in a written observation. The four non-governmental international organizations were also opposed to priority fees. The remaining countries had not yet taken a final position on the question, although some of them indicated that the adoption of a priority fee system would probably meet difficulties.

84. In view of this situation, the Committee of Experts adopted a recommendation according to which BIRPI should:

(a) send a copy of the report on the meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Establishment of Priority Fees to all member countries of the Paris Union;

(b) submit to the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, in 1970, the question whether, in the light of the Committee's report, the studies under way on the subject of introducing priority fees should be continued;

(c) draw the attention of the said Conference, in the event that it should consider that such studies ought not to be continued, to the problem of financing the Paris Union and in particular to the difficulties certain countries may encounter in meeting the cost of the increased contributions they may have to pay to BIRPI.

85. In compliance with this recommendation, the report on the meeting of the Committee of Experts (document TP/I/6) was communicated to the member States of the Paris Union by BIRPI Circular No. 1073.

86. The Paris Union Assembly and the Paris Union Conference of Representatives are invited to express their views on the questions contained in the recommendation of the Committee of Experts.

Cooperation with the Council of Europe, in particular concerning the International Patent Classification

87. BIRPI has participated in the work of the Committee of Experts on Patents of the Council of Europe. BIRPI representatives attended meetings of that committee held in Strasbourg in November 1968 and November 1969, and a meeting of the Working Group of the Committee of Experts on Patents, held in Geneva in April 1969. The meetings of the Committee of Experts were concerned with the program of the Council as regards harmonization of patent laws, fellowships for studies relating to industrial property, and the International Patent Classification.

88. Under the heading of the harmonization of patent law, the Committee of Experts studied the texts drafted by its Working Party for the revision of the European Convention Relating to the Formalities Required for Patent Applications, and other proposals for harmonizing patent law. The Committee decided not to make any final decisions concerning the drafting of these texts, in view of the plans for the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the European Patent Convention. With regard to fellowships, the Committee of Experts approved Regulations for the granting each year of a limited number of these fellowships for studies relating to industrial property.

89. As regards the International Patent Classification, the Director of BIRPI, following a decision of the Conference of Representatives in 1967, entered into negotiations with the Council of Europe for the purpose of seeking ways which would permit all countries of the Paris Union which so desire-- and not only those which are members of the Council of Europe-- to participate on an equal footing in the development of the Classification. These negotiations prepared the decision of the Paris Union Executive Committee (September 1968) and of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (March 1969), according to which the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and BIRPI would be asked to cooperate in preparing proposals for the revision of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.

90. The Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the Classification, set up in conformity with the decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph, held its first session in Berne in April 1969. In the light of an exchange of views, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and BIRPI established a document entitled "Principles Governing the Revision of the European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention of December 19, 1954" (Annex IV to document CE/BIRPI/14). This document was approved by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union at its fifth session in September 1969. The Executive Committee expressed in particular the view that a Special Union should be established for the International Patent Classification, with its own budget. The Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe, at its meeting in November 1969, also approved in general the Governing Principles contained in Annex IV to document CE/BIRPI/14. The terms of reference of the Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI were extended so as to allow it to prepare the revision of the European Convention.

91. At its second session, held in Munich in October 1969, the Joint ad hoc Committee set up five Working Groups charged with the revision of the Classification, and a Bureau, to supervise and coordinate the work of the five Working Groups. The Bureau held three sessions in the course of 1969 and 1970, whereas the five Working Groups held one constituent session each in 1970.

92. Following the acceptance of the Governing Principles referred to in paragraph 90 above, the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and BIRPI established a first Draft Agreement concerning the International Patent Classification, which was submitted to the third session of the Joint ad hoc Committee, held in Paris in April 1970. The Joint ad hoc Committee expressed its general agreement with that Draft and made some observations, in the light of which the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe and the International Bureau of WIPO established the Draft Agreement which was submitted to the member States of the Paris Union and will be the basis of the discussion in the Diplomatic Conference scheduled for March 15 to 24, 1971 (document IPC/DC/2).

The Monthly Periodical "Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle"

93. This periodical has continued to be published monthly. The contents during the period under review included in particular: national industrial property legislation of 26 countries (Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom), detailed statistics relating to patents, utility models, inventors' certificates, new varieties of plants, trademarks, and industrial designs, as well as general studies in the form of "Letters" concerning the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Other Publications

94. The texts adopted by the Stockholm Conference (1967) were published, in the form of brochures, in an ever-increasing number of languages. These comprise the Paris Convention (in English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish) and the Madrid (Marks), Hague, Madrid (Indications of Source), Nice and Lisbon Agreements (in English, French, German and Italian), as well as the Reports on the Work of the Five Main Committees (in English and French). In addition, the Agreement adopted at Locarno in 1968 establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs has been published--also in brochure form--in English, French and German.

95. Apart from these documents, BIRPI has published the following works:

The Guide to the Application of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as Revised at Stockholm in 1967 referred to in paragraph 38 has been published in English (1968), French and Spanish (1969).

The International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied was published in a German version, a Spanish version, and a three-language edition in English, French and German in 1968 and 1969.

A brochure on the "Transfer of Technology and Licensing Opportunities" was published in English and French in October 1969; a second edition will be published in the summer of 1970.

A brochure on the "Teaching of the Law of Industrial Property and Copyright at Universities and Other Institutions" was published in English and French in May 1970.

A new bilingual edition (English/French) of the "Directory of National Industrial Property Offices" came out in 1969.

Finally, the discussions at the meetings of ICIREPAT during 1967 and 1968 have been published in English, under the titles "Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices--Seventh Annual Meeting of ICIREPAT" and "Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices--Tokyo Meeting of ICIREPAT," respectively.

MADRID AGREEMENT

(INDICATIONS OF SOURCE)

Member States

96. The number of States party to this Agreement is 29 (or 30, if the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is acknowledged).

Lisbon Act

97. Italy acceded to the Lisbon Act with effect from December 29, 1968.

Additional Act of Stockholm

98. Acceptance. - At the time of writing this report, the following States have ratified or acceded to the Additional Act of Stockholm (in the chronological order in which their respective instruments were deposited):

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Date of Entry into Force</u>
Ireland	March 27, 1968	April 26, 1970
German Democratic Republic	June 20, 1968	"
United Kingdom	February 26, 1969	"
Israel	July 30, 1969	"
Sweden	August 12, 1969	"
Hungary	December 18, 1969	"
Switzerland	January 26, 1970	"
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970

99. Initial Entry into Force.- The Additional Act of Stockholm entered into force on April 26, 1970.

Notifications

100. The Director of BIRPI notified member States of the Paris Union of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, and of the entry into force. At the time of writing this report, 10 such notifications have been transmitted.

MADRID UNION

(REGISTRATION OF MARKS)

Member States

101. The number of States party to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks is 21 (or 22, if the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is acknowledged).

Nice Act

102. Ratification.- Austria ratified the Nice Act of 1957 with effect from February 8, 1970. Two of the member States of the Madrid Union Concerning the International Registration of Marks are not yet bound by this Act, namely, Morocco and Viet-Nam.

103. Article 3bis.- Hungary has given notification, in accordance with Article 3bis of the Nice Act, that the protection resulting from the international registration shall not extend to its territory unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requests it. The said notification will be effective as from October 30, 1970.

104. The number of States having notified their intention to avail themselves of the possibility offered to them under Article 3bis is at present 12 (or 13, if a similar notification by the German Democratic Republic is taken into consideration): Belgium (December 15, 1966), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Rumania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Spain (December 15, 1966), Tunisia (August 28, 1967), United Arab Republic (March 1, 1967). The dates indicated in parentheses are those on which the notifications took (or will take) effect.

Stockholm Act

105. Acceptance.- At the time of writing this report, the following States have ratified or acceded to the Stockholm

Act of the Madrid Agreement (Marks) (in the chronological order in which their respective instruments were deposited):

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>
German Democratic Republic	June 20, 1968
Rumania	February 28, 1969
Hungary	December 13, 1969
Switzerland	January 26, 1970
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	June 19, 1970

106. Declarations. - At the time of writing the present report the following States have filed declarations, in conformity with Article 18(2), according to which they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 10 to 13 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those Articles: Luxembourg (March 19, 1970), Italy (April 23, 1970), France (May 20, 1970).

107. Initial Entry into Force. - The Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement (Marks) will enter into force on September 19, 1970, for States which acknowledge the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic. For the others, it will enter into force three months after the date of the next deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession.

Notifications

108. The Director of BIRPI notified member States of the Paris Union of deposits of instruments of ratification or accession, and of the possible entry into force. At the time of writing this document, 9 such notifications have been transmitted.

New Regulations of the Madrid Agreement

109. During its third session held in Geneva, the Committee of Directors of the National Offices of Member States of the

Madrid Union adopted, on April 29, 1970, new Regulations, which will enter into force on October 1, 1970.

Revision of the Madrid Agreement

110. A Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks met in Geneva from April 13 to 16, 1970. All member countries of the Madrid Union Concerning the International Registration of Marks were invited to attend as members of the Committee, as well as the following countries which had shown an interest in the Madrid Agreement: Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America. The purpose of the meeting was to undertake an initial exchange of views on the possibility of a revision of the Madrid Agreement and to inform BIRPI of the wishes and probable attitudes of countries which were already members of the Madrid Union and other interested countries. The Committee of Experts studied the main questions which might arise during that revision.

Statistics

111. Registrations and renewals in 1969 totalled 12,989, including 107 registrations as a result of a partial transfer. (as compared with 12,737 in 1968). For the period from January 1 to June 30, 1970, the total figure was 6,358.

Amounts Distributed

112. The amount of 2,365,600 Swiss francs was distributed among the national Offices applying the Nice Act. This amount relates to 12 months of operations (January 1 to December 31, 1969). It comprises supplementary fees (153,900 francs) and complementary fees (2,211,700 francs). The former are payable when the registration applies to more than three classes of goods or services (Article 8(2)(b) of the Nice Act); the latter are payable when the applicants wish to have their marks protected in countries that must be specially designated (Articles 3bis, 3ter and 8(2)(c) of the Nice Act).

Publications

113. The review Les Marques internationales continued to appear each month. The presentation was modified as from the January 1969 issue.

Trademark Search Section

114. BIRPI continued to undertake searches for anticipation, in pursuance of Article 5ter(2) of the Madrid Agreement.

THE HAGUE UNION

Member States

115. The number of States party to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs is 14 (or 15, if the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is acknowledged).

Additional Act of Monaco

116. Ratification. - Spain ratified the Additional Act of Monaco with effect from August 31, 1969.

Complementary Act of Stockholm

117. Ratifications. - Switzerland and Germany (Fed. Rep.) ratified the Complementary Act of Stockholm. Their instruments of ratification were deposited on January 26, 1970, and June 19, 1970, respectively. The Director of BIRPI notified member States of the Paris Union of the deposit of these instruments. The Complementary Act of Stockholm has not yet entered into force.

Statistics

118. In 1969, the number of international deposits totalled 2,301 (as against 2,359 in 1968). For the period from January 1 to June 30, 1970, the total number of deposits was 1,270.

Publications

119. The monthly periodical Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux continued to appear regularly.

NICE UNION

Member States

120. The number of States party to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks is 25 (or 26, if the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is acknowledged).

Accession to the Nice Agreement (1957)

121. Austria acceded to the Agreement (1957 Act) on September 24, 1969. This accession became effective on November 30, 1969.

Stockholm Act

122. Acceptance. - At the time of writing the present report, the following States had ratified or acceded to the Nice Agreement (in the chronological order in which their respective instruments were deposited):

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Date of Entry into Force</u>
Ireland	March 27, 1968	November 12, 1969 or March 18, 1970*
German Democratic Republic	June 20, 1968	March 18, 1970
United Kingdom	February 26, 1969	"
Israel	July 30, 1969	"
Sweden	August 12, 1969	"
Hungary	December 18, 1969	"
Denmark	January 26, 1970	May 4, 1970
Switzerland	January 26, 1970	"
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	June 19, 1970	September 19, 1970

* Either the first or the second date is applicable, depending on whether or not the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic is acknowledged.

123. Declarations.- At the time of writing the present report, the following States have filed declarations, in accordance with Article 16(2), whereby they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 5 to 8 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those Articles : Italy (April 29, 1970), Belgium (May 20, 1970), France (May 20, 1970).

124. Initial Entry into Force.- The Stockholm Act of the Nice Agreement entered into force on November 12, 1969 (or March 18, 1970, for States which do not acknowledge the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic).

Notifications

125. The Director of BIRPI notified member States of the Paris Union of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, and of the entry into force. At the time of writing the present document, 12 such notifications have been sent.

Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services (Marks)

126. A meeting of the Subcommittee of the Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services was held in Geneva on June 29 and 30, 1970. The purpose of this meeting was to study proposals for amendments and additions to the International Classification in preparation for the session of the Committee of Experts which was held at Geneva from July 1 to 10, 1970.

LISBON UNION

Member States

127. The number of States party to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration is nine.

Stockholm Act

128. Ratifications.- Israel and Hungary ratified the Stockholm Act on July 30, 1969, and December 18, 1969, respectively.

129. Declarations.- At the time of writing the present report the following States have filed declarations, in accordance with Article 18(2), whereby they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided for under Articles 9 to 12 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those Articles: Italy (April 29, 1970), France (May 20, 1970).

130. The Stockholm Act has not yet entered into force, however. The Director of BIRPI has notified member States of the Paris Union of these ratifications and declarations (4 notifications in all).

Applications for Registration

131. From July 1, 1969, to July 1, 1970, a total of 21 applications for the registration of appellations of origin were filed, of which 1 originated in Czechoslovakia, 2 in France, 1 in Israel and 17 in Italy.

132. Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Agreement on September 25, 1966, a total of 525 appellations of origin have been filed and registered, of which 18 originated in Cuba,

76 in Czechoslovakia, 408 in France, 3 in Hungary, 1 in Israel and 19 in Italy.

Meeting of the Council of the Lisbon Union

133. The Council held its fourth ordinary session at Geneva on September 25 and 26, 1969. It approved the report of the Director of BIRPI on the activities of the Lisbon Union, the 1968 accounts and the draft budget for 1970.

134. The Secretariat was instructed to send to all member States of the Lisbon Special Union a circular recommending that they comply with item 4, paragraph 3, of the BIRPI Note on the international registration of appellations of origin, by indicating on registration refusal forms all the necessary information concerning the possibilities and procedure for appeals, and, at any rate, the appellate body and the relevant periods for appeal; the Secretariat was also asked to gather information on the formalities for appeal provided for by the laws of the various member States. It was further pointed out that divergences had sometimes occurred in the interpretation of the Lisbon Agreement and that it would be advisable to take steps to achieve uniform application, especially as regards the concept of the appellation of origin itself.

135. Consequently, in his Circular No. 987 of March 6, 1970, addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member countries of the Lisbon Union, the Director of BIRPI:

(a) recalled the content of item 4, paragraph 3, of the BIRPI Note on the international registration of appellations of origin and recommended all member States of the Lisbon Special Union to comply with it;

(b) requested each member State to provide him with information on the formalities for appeal against decisions in the field of appellations of origin, by completing a questionnaire attached to the circular mentioned above;

(c) requested each member State to inform him of any problems arising, as far as it was concerned, from the application of the Lisbon Agreement, and to communicate its proposed solutions to such problems.

136. By July 1, 1970, three countries, Czechoslovakia, Haiti and Portugal, had replied to the circular of the Director of BIRPI dated March 6, 1970.

Publications

137. The fourth issue of the periodical Les Appellations d'origine was published in August 1969 and the fifth in April 1970.

LOCARNO AGREEMENT
(INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS)

Acceptance

138. The German Democratic Republic deposited an instrument of accession to the Locarno Agreement of 1968 on October 13, 1969. The validity of this accession has been contested by a number of member States of the Paris Union.

139. Sweden deposited its instrument of ratification on July 7, 1970, and Ireland its instrument of accession on July 9, 1970.

140. The Locarno Agreement has not yet entered into force.

Publications

141. The English and French texts of the Agreement in which it was signed, both texts being equally authentic, have been published.

BERNE UNION
AND COPYRIGHT IN GENERAL

Member States

142. At the time of writing the present report, the number of member States of the Union is 61 (or 60, if the German Democratic Republic is not considered a member). However, this figure will be reduced to 60 (or 59) on September 20, 1970, the date on which the denunciation of the Berne Convention by the Government of Upper Volta becomes effective.

Brussels Act

143. One State, Chile, acceded to the Brussels Act with effect from June 5, 1970. Chile is a new member State.

Stockholm Act

144. Ratifications and Accessions.- During the period covered by the present document, that is, between October 1, 1969, and July 10, 1970, instruments of ratification or accession were deposited by Rumania on October 29, 1969 (with the reservations provided for in Articles 7(7) and 33(2)), Pakistan on November 26, 1969 (availing itself, for an initial period of 10 years, of the reservations provided for in Article 1 of the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries, with the exception of paragraph (a) thereof), Denmark on January 26, 1970, Switzerland on January 26, 1970, Canada on March 26, 1970, Finland on May 8, 1970, and Germany (Federal Republic) on June 19, 1970 (the five last-mentioned having excluded from their ratifications or accessions Articles 1 to 21 and the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries).

145. Declarations.- At the time of writing the present report, the following States have filed declarations in accordance with Article 38(2), whereby they may, for five years from the date of entry into force of the WIPO Convention (that is, until April 26, 1975), exercise, if they so desire, the rights provided under Articles 22 to 26 of the Stockholm Act as if they were bound by those Articles: Bulgaria (February 23,

1970), Luxembourg (March 19, 1970), Italy (April 29, 1970), Belgium (May 20, 1970), France (June 8, 1970), Brazil (June 9, 1970) and Niger (June 26, 1970).

146. Entry into Force.- Articles 22 to 38 of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention entered into force on February 26, 1970 (or January 29, 1970, for countries which acknowledge the validity of the accession of the German Democratic Republic).

147. Notifications.- The Director of BIRPI notified member States of the Berne Union of deposits of instruments of ratification or accession and declarations, and also of the entry into force of Articles 22 to 38 of the Stockholm Act. At the time of writing the present document, 23 notifications have been transmitted concerning the Berne Union.

148. Official Texts.- In accordance with Article 37(1)(b), the official text in Spanish of the Stockholm Act was published, after consultation with the interested Governments.

New Revision of the Berne Convention

149. The preparatory work for a further revision of the Berne Convention continued during the period covered by the present document. A detailed report on this work appears in document AB/I/15 (in particular, paragraphs 12 to 25).

Permanent Committee: Fourteenth Ordinary Session

150. The Permanent Committee of the Berne Union held its fourteenth ordinary session in Paris from December 15 to 19, 1969. Some of the meetings were held jointly with those of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee. The session was devoted primarily to the preparation of the revision of the Berne Convention (see preceding paragraph). However, other questions on the agenda included a study of copyright problems arising from the transmission of radio and television broadcasts by space satellites. On this subject, the Permanent Committee recommended that a committee of governmental experts be convened under the joint auspices of BIRPI and Unesco, with the

collaboration of interested organizations, including, in particular, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The convening of this committee is scheduled for February 1971. Thereafter, it is planned to hold a diplomatic conference for the adoption of appropriate treaty provisions.

Relations with States

151. In 1969, the Director of BIRPI visited several member States of the Berne Union (Germany (Federal Republic), India, Italy, Pakistan, Thailand), and one non-member State (Soviet Union), to discuss certain questions concerning the Berne Convention with the competent authorities of those countries.

Publications

152. The reviews Le Droit d'Auteur and Copyright continued to appear each month. They published, in particular, all information concerning the Berne Union and new copyright legislation in the following countries: Brazil, Hungary, Libya, Rumania, Singapore, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America.

153. The review La Propiedad Intelectual, which also concerns the other Unions, continued to appear quarterly.

154. Certain BIRPI publications mentioned in paragraphs 94 and 95 of this document also concern the Berne Union (reports of the Main Committees of the Stockholm Conference and the teaching of copyright law in universities).

ROME CONVENTION
(NEIGHBORING RIGHTS)

Ratification

155. Paraguay deposited an instrument of ratification of the Rome Convention on November 26, 1969. This ratification became effective on February 26, 1970.

Member States

156. At the time of writing the present report, the number of States party to the Rome Convention is 11.

Intergovernmental Committee

157. Second Ordinary Session. - The Intergovernmental Committee established by the Rome Convention held its second ordinary session at Paris from December 10 to 12, 1969. It noted, in particular, the result of surveys undertaken by the secretariats on the application of the Rome Convention in the contracting countries and on the possibilities for the accession of other countries to the Convention. It also examined neighboring rights problems arising from the transmission of radio and television broadcasts by space satellites.

158. Renewal. - At a meeting of States party to the Rome Convention, also held in Paris in December 1969, the Intergovernmental Committee was renewed. As a result of the elections, the Committee is composed of the following States: Brazil, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic), Mexico, Niger and the United Kingdom.

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Annex follows/

List of Meetings Relating to Industrial Property
Organized by BIRPI, or in the Organization
of which it has Participated, since January 1968

- 1968 January 18 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- January 20 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- January 23 to 25 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- March 25 to 29 (Geneva): Working Group - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- March 30 (Geneva): Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) - Enlarged Transitional Steering Committee (1st Session).
- April 22 and 23 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- April 25 and 26 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- April 29 to May 3 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- May 27 to 29 (Geneva): Committee of Experts (Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks).
- June 24 (Geneva): Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union (Marks).

June 25 and 27 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

June 28 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Enlarged Transitional Steering Committee (2nd Session).

July 1 (Geneva): Information Meeting - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

September 24 to 27 (Geneva): Interunion Coordination Committee (6th Session).

September 24 to 27 (Geneva): Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (4th Session).

September 27 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Enlarged Transitional Steering Committee (3rd Session).

September 26 and 27 (Geneva): Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (3rd Session).

October 2 to 8 (Locarno): Diplomatic Conference (Special Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Industrial Designs).

October 7 and 8 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Standing Committee II.

October 21 to November 1 (Tokyo): ICIREPAT Technical Meetings.

October 22 and 23 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

November 5 and 6 (Geneva): Representatives of Interested Non-Governmental Organizations - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

December 2 to 10 (Geneva): Committee of Experts - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

December 12 and 13 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Enlarged Transitional Steering Committee (4th Session).

- 1969 April 14 to 16 (Berne): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI for the International Classification of Patents.
- April 17 and 18 (Geneva): Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) - Technical Coordination Committee (1st Session).
- April 21 to 24 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- April 28 and 29 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- May 1 and 2 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
- May 22 and 23 (London): ICIREPAT - Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS) (10th Session).
- May 27 and 28 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee III (Advanced Computer Techniques) (1st Session).
- May 29 and 30 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee II (Technical Fields: Forward Planning) (1st Session).
- June 2 and 3 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee I (Retrieval Systems, Design and Testing) (1st Session).
- June 4 and 5 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee VI (Systems Implementation) (1st Session).
- June 9 and 10 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee IV (Microform) (1st Session).
- June 11 and 12 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee V (Patent Format and Printing) (1st Session)
- June 16 and 17 (Geneva): Meeting of Consultants - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

September 17 to 19 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Coordination Committee (2nd Session).

September 18 and 19 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Plenary Committee (1st Session).

September 22 to 25 (Geneva): Interunion Coordination Committee (7th Session).

September 22 to 25 (Geneva): Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (5th Session).

September 25 (Geneva): Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (4th Session).

September 30 and October 1 (Geneva): Committee of Experts on the Establishment of Priority Fees (Paris Convention).

October 6 to 10 (Vienna): Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices (Meeting convened jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO).

October 21 to 24 (Munich): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents (2nd Session).

October 24 (Munich): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Bureau (1st Session).

October 27 to 29 (Geneva): Committee of Experts on a Model Law for Developing Countries on Industrial Designs.

October 27 to 29 (Munich): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee II (Technical Fields: Forward Planning) (2nd Session).

October 30 and 31 (Munich): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee III (Advanced Computer Techniques) (2nd Session).

November 3 to 7 (Cairo): Arab Seminar on Industrial Property.

November 3 and 4 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee I (Retrieval Systems, Design and Testing) (2nd Session).

November 5 and 6 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS) (11th Session).

November 5 to 7 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee VI (systems Implementation) (2nd Session).

November 10 to 12 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee IV (Microform) (2nd Session).

November 11 to 13 (Buenos Aires): BIRPI South American Seminar on the Paris Convention.

November 13 and 14 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee V (Patent Format and Printing) (2nd Session).

December 11 and 12 (Geneva): BIRPI Headquarters Building Subcommittee (a Subcommittee of the Interunion Coordination Committee).

December 12 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Coordination Committee (3rd Session).

1970 January 19 to 23 (Geneva): Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union (Marks) - (2nd Extraordinary Session).

January 19 to 23 (The Hague): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Temporary Working Group VI (1st Session).

January 26 to 30 (Geneva): Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Madrid Agreement (Marks).

February 24 to 27 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Bureau (2nd Session).

March 9 to 19 (Geneva): Preparatory Study Group on the Draft Regulations for the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

April 7 to 10 (Paris): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents (3rd Session).

April 8 to 10 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee IV (Microform) (3rd Session).

April 13 and 14 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee V (Patent Format and Printing) (3rd Session).

April 13 to 16 (Geneva): Committee of Experts for the Revision of the Madrid Agreement (Marks).

April 15 to 17 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee II (Technical Fields: Forward Planning) (3rd Session).

April 20 and 21 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems (ABCS) (12th Session).

April 20 to 22 (The Hague): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee VI (Systems Implementation) (3rd Session).

April 22 to 24 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Committee I (Retrieval Systems, Design and Testing) (3rd Session).

April 27 to 29 (Geneva): Committee of Directors of National Industrial Property Offices of the Madrid Union (Marks).

April 28 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Working Group I (Revision of the Classification) (1st Session).

April 29 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Working Group II (Revision of the Classification) (1st Session).

April 30 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Working Group III (Revision of the Classification) (1st Session)

May 1 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Working Group IV (Revision of the Classification) (1st Session).

May 11 to 15 (Geneva): Working Group on the International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks.

May 12 and 13 (Geneva): ICIREPAT - Technical Coordination Committee (4th Session).

May 25 to June 19 (Washington): Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

June 15 and 19 (Washington): Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Financing Working Group.

June 29 and 30 (Geneva): Subcommittee of the Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services (Marks)

June 29 to July 3 (London): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Working Group V (2nd Session).

July 1 to 10 (Geneva): Committee of Experts for the International Classification of Goods and Services (Marks).

July 13 to 17 (Geneva): Joint ad hoc Committee of the Council of Europe and BIRPI on the International Classification of Patents - Bureau (3rd Session).

List of Meetings Relating to Copyright
Organized by BIRPI, or in the Organization
of which it has Participated, since January 1968

- 1968 March 12 to 14 (Geneva): Working Group - Stockholm Recommendation No. III (Copyright).
- July 1 to 5 (Paris): Committee of Experts on the Photographic Reproduction of Works Protected by Copyright*.
- October 14 to 16 (Geneva): Working Group on Copyright Problems of Satellite Communications.
- November 25 to 29 (Geneva): BIRPI Symposium on Practical Aspects of Copyright.
- 1969 February 3 to 7 (Paris): Extraordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union.
- June 9 to 12 (Abidjan): African Committee of Experts for the Drafting of Model Statutes for Societies of Authors*.
- June 20 and 21 (Geneva): Extraordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union.
- August 29 (Geneva): Information Meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations.
- September 29 to October 3 (Washington): International Copyright Joint Study Group*.

* Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

December 10 to 12 (Paris): 2nd Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention (Neighboring Rights)**.

December 15 to 19 (Paris): 14th Ordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union.

1970

March 16 (Paris): Information Meeting of International Non-Governmental Organizations.

May 19 to 21 (Geneva): Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee for the Revision of the Berne Convention.

September 14 to 18 (Geneva): Extraordinary Session of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union.

/End of Annex/

** Meeting convened jointly with the ILO and Unesco .

