

BUREAUX INTERNATIONAUX  
RÉUNIS POUR LA PROTECTION  
DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE  
GENÈVE, SUISSE

# BIRPI

CCIU/VII/ 12  
ORIGINAL: French  
DATE:  
September 16, 1969  
UNITED INTERNATIONAL  
BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

## COMITÉ DE COORDINATION INTERUNIONS, SEPTIÈME SESSION INTERUNION COORDINATION COMMITTEE, SEVENTH SESSION

(Genève, 22-26 septembre 1969)  
(Geneva, September 22 to 26, 1969)

ACTIVITIES OF BIRPI  
SINCE THE LAST ORDINARY SESSION (SEPTEMBER 1968)  
OF THE INTERUNION COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Supplementary Report by the Director of BIRPI

### INTRODUCTION

1. The present document is a supplement to document CCIU/VII/3. It contains information on the activities of BIRPI between July 1, 1969, and September 15, 1969.

### PARIS UNION AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN GENERAL

#### Stockholm Act

2. Ratifications.- The following countries have deposited their instruments of ratification: Israel, July 30, 1969, and Sweden, August 12, 1969. Israel has ratified the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention in its entirety; Sweden has ratified it with the exception of Articles 1 to 12.

Technical Assistance Program (Training)

3. The applicants accepted in 1969 will receive training as follows:

a national of	Brazil	in France*
"	"	" Ceylon in the United Kingdom
"	"	" Cuba in the Soviet Union*
"	"	" Ecuador in Spain
"	"	" Indonesia in Australia
"	"	" Iran in Switzerland*
"	"	" Malawi in Australia
"	"	" Pakistan in Canada*
"	"	" The Philippines in Canada*
"	"	" The United Arab Republic in Germany (Federal Republic)*
"	"	" Syria in Switzerland*
"	"	" Turkey in Yugoslavia*.

representing a total of 12 trainees.

4. The Governments of countries marked with an asterisk will defray part of the expenses of the trainees they receive.

Cooperation between the United Nations and BIRPI

5. Economic and Social Council.- At its forty-seventh session, held in Geneva from July 14 to August 8, 1969, the Council resumed consideration of the report of the Secretary-General upon "arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries". BIRPI was represented by observers.

6. 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 the 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.

7. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.- The Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD held its ninth session from August 26 to September 15, 1969. BIRPI was represented by observers, who paid particular attention to the Board's consideration of the agenda item relating to "transfer of technology, including patents and know-how".

8. The Board adopted without dissent a resolution by which it was decided to defer this item for consideration at its tenth session (August/September, 1970) as a matter of high priority, and to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit a study of the elements of a program of work of UNCTAD in the field of the transfer of technology, taking into account the views of Member Governments and after appropriate consultations with the organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations concerned.

Moscow Jubilee Symposium, 1969

9. In order to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the first decree of the Soviet Union providing for the protection of inventions, the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR organized a scientific Symposium in Moscow. The theme of the Symposium was: "Inventive activity and scientific and technical progress. Problems of patent information retrieval."

10. Some one thousand participants attended the Symposium, including 330 foreigners from 33 countries. Mr. Y. Maksarev, Chairman of the said Committee, spoke during the opening ceremony and later read a paper entitled "Lenin's Decree of 1919 and its role in the promotion of inventive activity in the USSR." A delegation from BIRPI, headed by the Director, attended the Symposium. The papers read and discussed will be published in English and Russian by the organizers of the Symposium towards the end of 1969.

MADRID AGREEMENT  
(INDICATIONS OF SOURCE)

Lisbon Act

11. Accession.- On August 14, 1969, Sweden deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, as revised in Lisbon in 1958. Its accession will take effect on October 3, 1969.

Additional Act of Stockholm

12. Ratifications.- At the same time, Sweden deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967, to the said Agreement. Israel also deposited its instrument of ratification of the same Act, on July 30, 1969.

THE HAGUE UNION

Additional Act of Monaco

13. Ratification.- On July 9, 1969, Spain deposited its instrument of ratification of the Additional Act of Monaco of November 18, 1961, to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. Its ratification took effect on August 31, 1969.

NICE UNION

Stockholm Act

14. Ratifications.- The following countries have deposited their instruments of ratification: Israel, July 30, 1969, and Sweden, August 12, 1969.

LISBON UNION

Stockholm Act

15. Ratification.- On July 30, 1969, Israel deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin.

BERNE UNION  
AND COPYRIGHT IN GENERAL

Stockholm Act

16. Ratifications.- On July 30, 1969, Israel deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention, declaring that its ratification was not applicable to Articles 1 to 21 or to the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries.

17. On August 12, 1969, Sweden deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act of the Berne Convention, with the exception of Articles 1 to 20. At the same time, Sweden deposited a declaration admitting the application of the Protocol Regarding Developing Countries to works of which it is the country of origin.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
(WIPO)

Convention Establishing the Organization

18. Ratifications.- The following countries deposited their instruments of ratification: Israel, July 30, 1969, and Sweden, August 12, 1969.

/End of document CCIU/VII/12/