

TEACHING OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

by
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Until 1945 no specific courses existed on the subject of industrial property in any of the faculties of the Argentine Republic. The Law on Patents and the Law on Marks were incorporated in a discipline called Federal Law, which has since disappeared.

It was in 1945 that industrial law was introduced as an optional subject at the Faculty of Law and Social Science of Buenos Aires University. The teaching of this subject, which took the form of ex cathedra lectures (clases magistrales), disappeared when the new curriculum was adopted in 1955.

In 1958 the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina Santa María in Buenos Aires introduced the study of industrial law as a compulsory subject in the sixth year of study.

The subject in fact began to be taught in 1963, when those who had begun their studies in 1957, after the operation of private universities had been authorized by law, attained their sixth year of study.

It was taught as an annual subject for two hours a week in the form of ex cathedra lectures, with a break every two months for intermediate examinations on the syllabus covered during the preceding period.

Apart from this annual course, the study of industrial property was embodied in a special course called "corporation law", for attorneys who had already passed their examinations, which was given both at the Faculty of Law and Social Science of the National University of Buenos Aires and at the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Universidad Católica Argentina. These were semestrial courses lasting two hours a week in which experienced practitioners of this legal discipline completed their theoretical grounding.

In addition to the above there are certain non-university institutions, like the Colleges of Attorneys of the Cities of Buenos Aires and La Plata and the Insititue for the training of Executives in Argentina, which organized short courses on the subject, intensive in character and intended mainly for the in-house attorneys of enterprises or for civil servants in the marketing field.

At the present time, in the face of the anti-academic trends in university teaching, industrial property is taught on a permanent basis only at the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Universidad Católica Argentina. Since 1974 the subject has been optional for sixth-year students bent on the law profession. The course lasts one semester and takes place in the form of ex cathedra lectures on the one hand and dialogue between professors and students on the other. Intermediate examinations are taken in order to ascertain the student's knowledge. In view of the specialized nature of the subject, it may only be taken up after the majority of the other subjects on the curriculum have been passed.

The program on this subject at the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the Universidad Catolica Argentina comprises the study of the subdivisions of industrial property, according to the table below.

(a) Theory of unfair competition

patents

utility models

manufacturing secrets

technical character

know-how or technical expertise

inventors' certificates

(b) Theory of non-material industrial property
new creations

innovations and rationalization proposals

ornamental character

industrial designs

corporate trademarks

proprietary

trade names

distinctive means

business signs

business styles

non-proprietary

collective marks

indications of source

appellations of origin

(c) Transfer of technology

The exposition of the subject covers the general aspects of each sub-division. The various relevant features of foreign theory and legislation are described, special emphasis being placed on the provisions of Argentine law and its interpretation by the courts, and the more significant cases are commented on.

The course starts with a general introduction of the subject and an indication of bibliographic sources, especially Spanish-language ones. Ironically, in a subject area as dynamic as that of industrial property law, the texts available in Spanish date back more than quarter of a century: the constant prospect of amendment of industrial property laws makes noted authors reluctant to publish full-scale works which would rapidly become out of date. Lack of proficiency in foreign languages, the student's natural disinclination to carry his research beyond the limits of the work assigned to him and the

lack of up-to-date bibliographic material in university libraries are all obstacles to the attainment by students of the level of knowledge that one might wish for.

The lack of adequate apprenticeship in the subject and the lack of awareness of its importance in business life have an adverse effect on the development of the legal, administrative and judicial aspects of industrial property. Above all there is a need for a link between university and administration, and then a link between them and the judiciary and the enterprises themselves. If there were such links they would have a favorable effect on all interested circles, especially the immediate beneficiaries, in that they would be more fully aware of industrial property.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial performance over the past year. It includes a breakdown of revenue, expenses, and net income, along with a comparison to the previous year's figures. The analysis highlights the company's strong growth and improved operational efficiency.

The third part of the document outlines the company's strategic vision and goals for the upcoming year. It details the key initiatives and projects that will be undertaken to drive growth and innovation.

The fourth part of the document discusses the company's commitment to social responsibility and environmental sustainability. It describes the various programs and initiatives in place to minimize the company's carbon footprint and support the local community.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the company's overall performance and outlook. It reiterates the company's commitment to excellence and its confidence in achieving its long-term goals.

The sixth part of the document contains a list of key metrics and performance indicators that will be used to track the company's progress over time. It also includes a section on risk management and contingency planning.

The seventh part of the document provides a detailed analysis of the company's market position and competitive landscape. It identifies the company's strengths and weaknesses and offers recommendations for improvement.

The eighth part of the document discusses the company's human resources strategy and its commitment to employee development and well-being. It describes the various training and development programs in place to support the company's growth.

The ninth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's legal and regulatory compliance efforts. It describes the various laws and regulations that the company must adhere to and the steps taken to ensure compliance.

The tenth part of the document contains a list of key contacts and stakeholders within the company and its industry. It also includes a section on the company's corporate governance and board of directors.

The eleventh part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's financial projections and budget for the upcoming year. It includes a breakdown of the various line items and a discussion of the assumptions underlying the projections.

The twelfth part of the document discusses the company's marketing and sales strategy and its commitment to customer satisfaction. It describes the various marketing and sales programs in place to drive revenue growth.

The thirteenth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's technology and IT infrastructure. It describes the various systems and tools used to support the company's operations and the steps taken to ensure security and reliability.

The fourteenth part of the document contains a list of key metrics and performance indicators that will be used to track the company's progress over time. It also includes a section on the company's risk management and contingency planning.

The fifteenth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the company's overall performance and outlook. It reiterates the company's commitment to excellence and its confidence in achieving its long-term goals.

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