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Copyright

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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

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SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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WIPO 1993

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Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Copyright

WIPO Convention

Accession

ARMENIA

The Government of Armenia deposited, on January 22, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Armenia will belong to Class C for the purpose

of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Armenia, on April 22, 1993.

WIPO Notification No. 162, of January 22, 1993.

Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1992— An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

Nineteen ninety-two was the 25th year after the establishment of the WIPO Convention in 1967. To mark the occasion, a special publication, entitled *The First Twenty Five Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization*, was issued. It contains an essay by the Director General which gives an exhaustive survey of the developments and accomplishments of the Organization in the past 25 years. Also to commemorate the event, a statue of two leaping dolphins was commissioned and placed in a specially constructed fountain in the park of the WIPO headquarters.

At their meetings in September 1992 (the first year of the biennium 1992–93), the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the work of the International Bureau of WIPO and expressed their appreciation for the range of activities that had been carried out, the depth of the treatment received and the efficiency with which they were accomplished. In the view of the delegations of the Member States of WIPO at those meetings, the objectives of the activities were attained and demonstrated the capacity of the International Bureau to adapt to new circumstances and demands with imagination and verve.

Development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries were highlighted in the review. Delegations of recipient developing countries underlined the importance of assistance to developing countries, given the enhanced role of intellectual property rights in international trade and technology transfer. The wish was expressed that WIPO's development cooperation program be strengthened so that developing countries could develop intellectual property systems commensurate with their development status yet compatible with world trends. Those development cooperation activities which were regarded as most useful were those dealing with training (both general and specialized), assistance in the preparation of legislative texts, streamlining of administration, including computerization, patent information services to the public with extended use of CD-ROM technology, and the teaching of intellectual property subjects at

institutions of higher education. Considerable concern was expressed about the decline in resources traditionally available from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in WIPO's development cooperation activities, and the International Bureau was asked to explore new sources of funding, including allocation of more money from its regular budget.

Many delegations underlined the importance that they attached to WIPO's work in norm-setting and international registrations. Encouragement was given for continuing work on the proposed Patent Law Treaty, the preparations of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, a proposed treaty for the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, a proposed treaty on the simplification of trademark procedures and a proposed model law on the protection of performing artists and producers of sound recordings. In respect of international registrations, special mention was made of the continuing increase in the number of Contracting States and the high rate of growth in the use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Development Cooperation

For WIPO, the year 1992 was marked by a consistent level of demand for assistance from the developing countries. Although the decline in extra-budgetary funds from UNDP continued, WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries during that year. WIPO's training activities are meant to provide or enhance professional skills and competence for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by international experts.

Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1992, a total of about 95 such events were orga-

nized at national, subregional, regional and global levels. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of technological inventiveness. Besides WIPO officials, 131 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, about 25% of whom were nationals of developing countries. In addition, 37 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. In all, 33 developing countries, 19 industrialized countries and nine intergovernmental organizations hosted such meetings and visits or organized them jointly with WIPO. Over 5,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 100 developing countries and from six intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended these events as participants, of whom some 730 had their travel or living expenses, or both, borne by WIPO; the rest of the participants were local residents. Further, WIPO also bore the travel and living expenses of 34 government officials of developing countries who participated in other WIPO meetings not dealing specifically with development cooperation matters but nonetheless of interest to developing countries, such as meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information and of certain Committees of Experts.

A condition for ensuring optimum benefits from a country's use of the intellectual property system is the existence of appropriate national legislation. WIPO continued in 1992 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance that it gives to developing countries in the improvement of their legislation. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country concerned, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or WIPO commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. During the period under review, some 85 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

In seeking to help developing countries encourage domestic technological inventiveness, WIPO offered advice on the drafting of legislative provisions for the establishment of suitable institutional arrangements in favor of inventors, authors and other creators, and organized seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavors. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme, mainly in the context of special exhibitions, for exceptional work done by inventors and creators.

Ninety missions comprising WIPO officials and 88 outside consultants employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 40 developing countries. Those missions afforded advice, *inter alia*, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 460 search reports and copies of 2,100 patent documents were supplied to 28 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1992.

Among the meetings organized for developing countries on a wide range of subjects during the year, the following two deserve special mention. In March, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal the Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works. Fourteen States were represented. The Conference adopted by acclamation the "Dakar Appeal" which called on States to combat piracy through national measures, international cooperation and accession to international treaties dealing with copyright and neighboring rights. In September, a ministerial meeting of Central American countries was convened in San Salvador with the assistance of WIPO. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama participated. The meeting adopted unanimously a joint declaration regarding the intention of the Central American countries to accede to the Paris Convention.

Setting of Norms and Standards

The objective of the work in this area is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of countries. Significant work was carried out in several fields of intellectual property in 1992.

In February, the second session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention examined the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention." Discussions dealt with, *inter alia*, general

questions, the right of reproduction: storage of works in computer systems, reprographic reproduction by libraries, archives and educational establishments, private reproduction for personal use by devices, possible exclusion of the application of non-voluntary licenses for sound recording; the right of public display; right of rental and public lending right; right of importation; right of broadcasting: direct broadcasting by satellite, possible exclusion or restriction of the applications of non-voluntary broadcasting licenses; definition of the notion of "public" in respect of certain qualified acts and term of protection.

In June, the first session of the Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings considered a draft model law prepared by the International Bureau. The participants stressed the importance of reinforcing the rights of producers of sound recordings in the fight against piracy. They examined the draft Model Law which deals with, *inter alia*, the list of definitions covering such terms as "broadcasting," "communications to the public," "fixation," "performers," "public lending," "public performance," "sound recording," "producer of a sound recording," "rental," "reproduction"; the rights protected, limitations on rights and duration of protection; the transmission of ownership of rights and licenses, collective administration of rights, enforcement and final provisions. The Committee recommended that the Model Law also cover the rights of performers; that recommendation was approved in September by the Assembly of the Berne Union.

In September, the Assembly of the Berne Union decided on the continuation of the Committee of the Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on the creation of another Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. It was decided, *inter alia*, that each of the two Committees of Experts would meet once in 1993. The former Committee would discuss computer programs, data bases, rental right, non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works and for primary broadcasting and satellite communication, distribution right, including importation right, duration of the protection of photographic works, communication to the public by satellite broadcasting, enforcement of rights, national treatment; the latter Committee would discuss questions relating to the effective international protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held its fourth session in July. Discussions were based on the draft of a treaty prepared by the Interna-

tional Bureau. The Committee of Experts examined the draft articles concerning the establishment of a Union, abbreviated expressions, sphere of application, consultations, good offices, conciliation and mediation, panel procedure, reporting on the compliance with the recommendation of the panel and arbitration. Notwithstanding the progress achieved during the fourth session, the Committee considered that a fifth session was necessary.

The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its third and fourth sessions in June and November, respectively. It considered the draft of a treaty provisionally entitled, "Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks," which had been prepared by the International Bureau. The draft included in particular provisions specifying the maximum conditions that Contracting Parties can require that an application for registration fulfill, the obligation of Contracting Parties to allow applications to refer to goods and/or services in several classes, the exclusion of the possibility of Contracting States requiring that signatures and other means of self-identification be legalized or authenticated, guaranteeing to applicants the possibility of asking in one and the same request for the recording of changes in names, addresses, ownership, representation, or correction of mistakes concerning several registrations.

In response to the increasing resort to extra-judicial procedures, such as arbitration and mediation, for the settlement of intellectual property disputes between private parties, the International Bureau continued to study the possibility of providing services with respect to such procedures. Two meetings of a Working Group of non-governmental organizations were held, one in May, the other in November. The meetings considered the desirability of the provision of such services by WIPO, as well as the types of services that could be provided. Amongst the types of services that were discussed were the establishment of mediation and arbitration procedures to be conducted under rules to be drafted by the International Bureau, the provision of administrative services, such as the appointment of mediators and arbitrators, at various stages in the conduct of those procedures, and the provision of model contract clauses that could be utilized by private parties wishing to make use of any of the procedures administered by WIPO.

In November, the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its twelfth session and approved a number of changes in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) which will be forwarded to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption, and considered a

proposal to restructure certain classes of the Nice Classification.

International Registration Activities

The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs continued to increase, although to a different extent in each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1992, compared with 1991, was 16.5% in the PCT system, 1.7% in the Madrid system and 10% in the Hague system.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

In 1992, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 25,917, 16.5% more than in 1991. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 25.5. The international applications thus replaced some 661,000 national applications. The increase can be partly explained by the intensive efforts made by the International Bureau to promote the use of the PCT.

The amendments to the PCT Regulations adopted by the PCT Assembly in July 1991, with the aim of further simplifying the use of the PCT system, entered into force on July 1, 1992.

In the course of the year, the International Bureau continued to offer to the national offices of PCT member States, and also to the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities, the supply, free of charge, of CD-ROMs in lieu of paper or microfilm copies of published PCT international applications, on the understanding that those offices that accepted the offer would receive, free of charge, a workstation consisting of the equipment needed for reading and printing the PCT pamphlets contained in the CD-ROMs. Twenty-eight offices or Authorities have accepted the offer during the year 1992.

A new, improved, computer system enabling the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it, as well as to generate magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the *PCT Gazette* and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets, has been developed and installed. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA), became operational in July 1992.

The International Bureau continued its development of an additional computer system, called the "Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System" (DICAPS), designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (paper files will gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* entries; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, especially CD-ROMs. The development of the system is taking place in two successive phases. The first phase was completed in 1991. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system in successive stages, started in March 1992 and is scheduled to be completed by early 1994. The first stage (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages) is scheduled to be completed by April 1993.

The International Bureau started cooperating with the European Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare international applications on personal computers and to file such applications in machine-readable form. This system, called the "Electronic Application SYstem" (EASY), will allow applicants to input the various data to be indicated in the request and to enjoy the benefit of automatic validity checks of such data, and to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) by using a word processor, and the drawings as facsimile images.

In March, a meeting of the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT took place. Modifications to the PCT Search Guidelines and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines were adopted. Also in March, an informal meeting was held of representatives of the private sector of several PCT Contracting States. They considered the possibility of adding new features to the PCT system to make the international search and the international preliminary examination reports so reliable that supplemental search and examination during the national phase of the PCT procedure would not be necessary for most applications.

In September, in anticipation of China's forthcoming accession to the PCT, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted a number of amendments to the PCT Regulations, with effect on the date on which China would become bound by the PCT (expected to be on January 1, 1994), appointed the Chinese Patent Office as an International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authority with effect on the same date and approved the text of the Agreement between the Chinese Patent

Office and WIPO to that effect. The Assembly also adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations with respect to the international searching and international preliminary examination of international applications in Spanish, which entered into force on January 1, 1993. Furthermore, the Assembly adopted a new PCT Rule concerning the extension of the effects of international applications to certain successor States, for example, Ukraine.

Madrid Agreement

In 1992, the combined total of international trademark registrations and renewals received by the International Bureau was 21,143, representing an increase of 1.7% in relation to the corresponding 1991 figure. The international registrations totalled 15,702, that is, 1.61% less than in 1991. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 9.11, the international registrations in 1992 had the equivalent effect of some 143,000 national registrations. As for renewals, there were 5,441 in 1992, representing an increase of 21.39% compared with 1991.

In September, the Assembly of the Madrid Union adopted a new Rule which deals with the continuation of the effects of international registrations in successor States. By January 1, 1993, the Rule became applicable to the Czech Republic, Croatia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The archival sub-system of the MINOS (*Marks INformation Optically Stored*) system became fully operational in 1992. Work started not only on the scanning and storage on optical discs of new international trademark registrations and renewals of existing international trademark registrations, but also on the scanning and storage on optical discs of existing paper files of international trademark registrations. Work continued on the ROMARIN (*Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation*) system with the monthly production of CD-ROM discs containing all the data from the International Trademark Register. Scanning of the figurative elements of all international trademark registrations started and the production of the second, image, CD-ROM disc will start in mid-1993.

Work started on the MAPS (*Madrid And Protocol System*) computer project to cater for the requirements under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks when it will come into force. The MAPS system will replace the existing computer system (SEMIRA) used to assist in the international registration of marks under the Madrid Agreement.

Hague Agreement

In 1992, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 4,798, representing an increase of 10% in relation to the 1991 figure.

In April, the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its second session. Discussions were based on a draft Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs prepared by the International Bureau, which aimed at improving the current international registration system and at encouraging new States to accede to the Agreement.

New Accessions to Treaties

In the course of 1992, the number of member States party to the treaties administered by WIPO increased with the adherences or declarations of continued application of the following countries to the following treaties: (i) Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia to the WIPO Convention, bringing the total number of Member States of WIPO to 133; (ii) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Paris Union to 107; (iii) China, Croatia, Czech Republic, the Gambia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Berne Union to 95; (iv) Czech Republic and Slovak Republic to the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, bringing the total number of States party to that Agreement to 31; (v) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine to the Madrid (Registration of Marks) Agreement, bringing the total number of the member States of the Madrid Union to 33; (vi) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania to the Hague Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Hague Union to 21; (vii) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Slovenia to the Nice Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Nice Union to 36; (viii) Czech Republic and Slovak Republic to the Lisbon Agreement, bringing the total number of States members of the Lisbon Union to 17; (ix) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic and Slovenia to the Locarno Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Locarno Union to 19; (x) Czech Republic, Ireland, New Zealand, Niger, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Ukraine and Viet Nam to the PCT, bringing the number of member States of the PCT Union to 56; (xi) Czech Republic and Slovak Republic to the Strasbourg Agreement,

bringing the total number of States members of the IPC Union to 27; (xii) Czech Republic and Slovak Republic to the Budapest Treaty, bringing the total number of member States of the Budapest Union to 24; (xiii) Argentina, Australia and Greece to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 38; (xiv) Slovenia to the Brussels (Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of States party to the Convention to 15; (xv) Argentina, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic to the Film Register Treaty, bringing the number of States members of the FRT to 7.

Countries in Transition to Market Economy

Since the establishment of a special unit, in October 1991, in the International Bureau, WIPO has given particular attention to the needs of this group of countries. The International Bureau offered its cooperation to the following countries:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. Officials of those countries in charge of intellectual property matters were invited for discussions at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, and study visits by them to various countries were organized by WIPO. The International Bureau assisted them, on request, in the preparation of laws dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property. Advice was also given on the establishment of administrative structures to implement those laws, while assistance and training were extended in relation to accession to WIPO-administered treaties. Staff members of the International Bureau lectured in special seminars and meetings to promote the awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries.

Activities of WIPO in the Field of Copyright Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Burundi. In November 1992, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright and industrial property.

Nigeria. In November 1992, two government officials undertook a study visit to London, to attend an international conference on "Nigeria's Foreign Investment Laws and Intellectual Property Rights" organized by the Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property and the University of London. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

Sierra Leone. In November 1992, Mrs. Lilian Zalucatu Sisay, Acting Director of Culture, Department of Information, Broadcasting and Culture, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of Sierra Leone to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

United Republic of Tanzania. In November 1992, Mr. Richard Benjamin Mngulwi, Registrar of Patents, visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials future cooperation activities in the field of copyright, and recent legal developments in the United Republic of Tanzania in the fields of patent and trademark regulations.

Arab Countries

General

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In November 1992, a WIPO official held discus-

sions in New York with UNDP officials on the strengthening of cooperation between UNDP and WIPO in favor of the Arab countries and in particular on UNDP funding for several WIPO activities in those countries.

Asia and the Pacific

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Bangladesh. In November 1992, Dr. Ekram Hossain, Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Government of Bangladesh, had discussions at WIPO in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation between Bangladesh and WIPO in the field of intellectual property, and in particular the modernization of the country's intellectual property administration.

India. In November 1992, at the special invitation of the University of Delhi, the Director General visited New Delhi, accompanied by another WIPO official. He held talks with Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, President of the Republic of India, and members of the Government of India. During his visit, the Director General received from Mr. K.R. Narayanan, Chancellor of the University

of Delhi and Vice-President of the Republic of India, the Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D) *honoris causa* of Delhi University.

Malaysia. In November 1992, Mr. Dato Shahruddin Hj. Haron had discussions at WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of mutual interest regarding cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the field of intellectual property and, in particular, on strengthening awareness of intellectual property in the country.

Thailand. In November 1992, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Department of Intellectual Property in Bangkok on the situation concerning that newly established Department, and with officials of the Department and the UNDP office on matters regarding cooperation in the field of intellectual property between Thailand and WIPO.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

Honduras. In November 1992, a WIPO official spoke at the National Seminar on Enterprise Development and the Protection of Intellectual Property organized by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and the National Council of Private Enterprises in Tegucigalpa. The Seminar was attended by around 130 participants from interested circles, including patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and representatives of industrial and commercial enterprises.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Brazil. In November 1992, Mr. Otávio Carlos Monteiro Afonso dos Santos, General Coordinator

of Copyright, Ministry of Culture, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various aspects of cooperation between WIPO and Brazil in the field of copyright.

Chile. In November 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a note concerning Chile's possible accession to the Film Register Treaty (FRT).

Costa Rica. In November 1992, WIPO submitted a final report on the modernization of the intellectual property system of Costa Rica to the Government. That report was based on preliminary studies made by WIPO and was prepared, at the request of the Government, under an agreement between WIPO and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) of October 13, 1992. The report contained WIPO's recommendations for the mod-

ernization of the patent, trademarks and copyright systems in Costa Rica as well as information on the advantages of Costa Rica's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

Honduras. In November 1992, a WIPO official had discussions in Tegucigalpa with government and UNDP officials on legislative issues in the field of copyright and, in view of the envisaged accession of Honduras to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, in the field of industrial property.

Mexico. In November 1992, Mrs. Carmen Quintanilla, Director of the Copyright Office, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

Paraguay. In November 1992, Mr. Oscar Jesús Cabello Sarubbi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on

the planned official visit of the Director General to inaugurate the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights which will be organized by WIPO in Asunción in March 1993 in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, as well as preparations for the International Training Course on Copyright which will also be organized by WIPO in Asunción in March 1993.

Uruguay. In November 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a note on the new draft copyright law of Uruguay.

Also in November 1992, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss the new draft copyright law with the Commission of Culture of the Senate of Uruguay and with the Board of the Council of Copyright. On that occasion, he met also with the Minister of Education and Culture, to discuss cooperation activities with Uruguay on copyright matters.

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its 10th session in Geneva from November 2 to 6, 1992. Fifty-nine States members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire. Five non-member States were represented by observers: Estonia, Kuwait, Oman, Republic of Korea, Venezuela. The following three intergovernmental and 11 international non-governmental organiza-

tions were also represented by observers: Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (AGECOP), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Organization of African Unity (OAU), International Advertising Association (IAA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers Association (IPA), International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU).

The Permanent Committee reviewed the development cooperation and related activities undertaken since its last session in April 1991. The delegations which took the floor expressed their support and appreciation of WIPO's cooperation activities concerning development of human resources in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in developing countries, which they felt had made an important contribution in the dissemination of infor-

mation concerning, and proper understanding of, copyright and neighboring rights, and their role in development. Several delegations offered to continue their cooperation. A number of delegations thanked the countries and organizations that had received trainees in the field of copyright and neighboring rights during 1991 and 1992, as well as those that had helped in the organization of training courses and also in providing speakers in such courses.

Several delegations expressed great satisfaction with the considerable work being done by WIPO in providing advice and assistance to developing countries in the preparation and updating of their copyright legislation, as well as in the setting up of national copyright institutions or strengthening such institutions where they existed. In noting the activities envisaged in the future in this context, a number of delegations emphasized the need for WIPO to continue and strengthen its cooperation with developing countries in the establishment of an efficiently working infrastructure for implementation of laws on copyright and neighboring rights.

Several delegations noted with great appreciation the national, regional and subregional workshops, congresses, seminars, training courses and other similar meetings on copyright and neighboring rights organized or sponsored by WIPO during the 1991-1992 period, as well as those planned for 1993. Several delegations stressed the importance of those meetings in order to create awareness of the significance of copyright and neighboring rights in the social and economic development of developing countries, and emphasized the need for strengthening collective administration organizations where they existed, with assistance in providing computer equipment and on-the-spot training of the staff concerned. They said that the issue of computerization of the operation of collective administration organizations was of great importance and that the International Bureau should continue making available the necessary software for authors' societies of developing countries, subject to budgetary availability. Certain delegations emphasized the necessity, in view of the widespread commercial piracy of works protected by copyright, of continuing and strengthening WIPO's activities, at international and national levels, in order to combat such piracy.

Several delegations expressed their wish that development cooperation activities also extend to such state officials as the officials of customs authorities, police, judiciary, ministries of foreign affairs and ministries of foreign trade, taking into account the new developments in the field of intellectual property rights and their importance in international trade relations and the need for the officials

to understand better the problems involved. In this context, some delegations referred to economic integration processes, such as those which were taking place within MERCOSUR or in the Caribbean region, and suggested that, in the framework of WIPO's development cooperation program, assistance be granted to developing countries concerned to facilitate the harmonization and development of their copyright and neighboring rights systems, e.g., in the form of studies and seminars on the problems related to the copyright and neighboring rights aspects of the establishment of unified markets.

The Permanent Committee unanimously designated the 15 members of its Working Group: Argentina, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Paraguay, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

The Permanent Committee devoted part of its session to a Symposium on the Effective Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The presentation made by Mr. Henry Olsson (Sweden) was followed by discussions at the end of which the Permanent Committee concluded that an efficient enforcement system should include, at least, the following main elements: (a) appropriate and clear provisions in the law granting precisely defined rights and containing appropriate penal and civil sanctions as well as provisions on conservatory measures, including injunctions, giving possibilities to take sufficiently quick action particularly in case of piracy; (b) accession to the relevant international conventions to ensure protection for foreign works and productions protected by neighboring rights; (c) appropriate enforcement mechanisms guaranteeing reliable, quick and simple procedures; (d) training and information for the sectors concerned, and creation of awareness among the general public about the rationale for, and mechanisms of, the relevant legal institutions; (e) transparency, *inter alia*, to ensure the predictability of enforcement procedures.

The Permanent Committee decided that the topic for the Symposium to take place in 1994 during the eleventh session of the Permanent Committee would be the role of the protection of performers and producers of phonograms in the promotion of creativity in developing countries.

General

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). In November 1992, a WIPO official was received by the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at its headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He transmitted to the Secretary General a cooperation agreement between the

two organizations, which after its signature by the Director General and the Secretary General of the OIC, entered into force on November 3, 1992.

During his stay in Jeddah, the WIPO official held discussions with the representatives of two

specialized agencies of the OIC whose headquarters are also in that city, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), with a view to exploring future paths of cooperation with them.

Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Copyright

United Nations

United Nations. In November 1992, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force (UN-IATF). In November 1992, a WIPO official attended the special meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on African Critical Economic Situation, Recovery and Development, which took place at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa.

Interagency Meeting on "Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector in Development." In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in an Interagency Meeting on "Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector in Development" organized by UNDP in New York. The meeting was attended by representatives of 10 specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the UN Department of Economic and Social Development. The WIPO official present emphasized WIPO's active role in this respect.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in a meeting organized in Paris by Unesco on the Role and Challenges of Copyright on the Eve of the Twenty-First Century.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Council of Europe (CE). In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the CE Legal Committee in the Media Field (MM-JU) in Strasbourg, France.

European Communities (EC). In November and December 1992, a WIPO official participated, as an observer, in a Hearing on the Possible Harmonization of Moral Rights, organized by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) in Brussels.

Non-Governmental Organizations

On November 27, 1992, WIPO held an informal meeting at its headquarters with representatives from international non-governmental organizations interested in matters of industrial property and/or copyright in order to exchange views on the activities and programs of WIPO. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Coordination of European Independent Producers (CEPI), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Tape Industry Council (ETIC), Federal Chamber of Patent Agents (Germany) (FCPA), Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD), International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFI), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of the

Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Publishers Association (IPA), International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU), International Video Federation (IVF), Japan Patent Association (JPA), Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID), Licensing Executives Society International (LESI), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

Other Organizations

American Arbitration Association (AAA). In November 1992, the President and the General Counsel of that Association visited WIPO for discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on possible cooperation between WIPO and AAA.

Association of International Libraries (AIL). In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in a Management Training Seminar organized by AIL in Geneva.

European Foundation for Library Cooperation (EFLC)/Working Group of European Librarians and Publishers. In November 1992, a WIPO official participated, in Brussels, in a Conference entitled "Knowledge for Europe—Librarians and Publishers Working Together" organized by EFLC.

Franklin Pierce Law Center. In November 1992, a professor from that Center met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of common interest.

International Federation of Actors (FIA). In November 1992, Mr. Michael Crosby, General Secretary of FIA, visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials a possible new instrument on the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in the 14th Triennial Congress of FIM held in Paris.

National Contacts

Japan. In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in, and presented a paper at, the Asian Regional Copyright Symposium organized in Tokyo by the Recording Industry Association of Japan (RIAJ) to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Recording Industry Association of Japan (RIAJ). Some 300 participants attended the Symposium, among them representatives of the phonographic industry and foreign authors societies.

Also in November 1992, the same WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Agency of Cultural Affairs on cooperation matters between WIPO and Japan, the organization of a seminar in Tokyo in 1993 and the draft Japanese law on home taping.

Portugal. In November 1992, a WIPO official attended in Lisbon a meeting jointly organized by WIPO, the Secretariat of Culture of Portugal—Directorate of Arts and Entertainment—and the Interamerican Copyright Institute (IIDA) concerning the second Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Portugal in 1994.

United Kingdom. In November 1992, a WIPO official participated in a Conference on the Protection and Exploitation of Intellectual Property in Russia and the former Soviet Union organized in London by Interforum Services Ltd., a private institution in the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the United Kingdom Patent Office. Some 45 participants attended the Conference, mostly patent attorneys and legal advisers from firms interested or involved in cooperation with the States or the territory of the former Soviet Union.

Miscellaneous News

The Blue Tower of WIPO on the Place des Nations in Geneva (Built Between 1974 and 1978)

by its architect
Pierre Braillard, Geneva

This is undoubtedly the work into which I have put the most of myself, which I have experienced with the greatest intensity and in which I have best been able to express myself.

It is also the work that has given me the most satisfaction.

For me, volume is the supreme expression of art, and also the most difficult since all three dimensions have to be mastered. Color is an accessory which merely lends emphasis to the various aspects of volume.

A straight line, by itself, has no spirit. It has no content, no variant; several straight lines are required to express a shape. Forever the same, it leaves little room for imagination: if it stops, we know how it would have continued.

A curve, on the other hand, always contains a message. It can range from extremes of gentleness to extremes of brutality; it is a source of great sentimental and intellectual wealth, it suggests, it creates, it lives. If it stops, we do not know how it would have continued; it holds a mystery, and man, ever desirous of knowledge and understanding, is disturbed by this mystery.

My prime concern when creating the House of WIPO was to avoid the ponderous bulk of a static tower, planted heavily, aggressively in the ground.

I was looking for a light, lively design that would change with the changes in light quality from morning to evening or from day to day; one that would change also according to the movements of the viewer who, as his viewpoint changed, would be presented with new perspectives. A design that shared in the life of the sky and clouds, and played with them.

That is how I came to imagine this façade of glass in the shape of a concave arc on which the daylight plays with infinite variety.

The large conference hall was moved outside the main building on account of its considerable volume. As the heart of WIPO, it now nestles symbolically within the protecting curve of the tall façade. In this way it fits neatly into the overall design.

By contrast, and in order to emphasize the lightness of the glazed façades, two large windowless panels clad in red granite occupy half of each side wall from top to bottom.

Resting as they are on sandstone, they have an obvious structural role in bracing the tower, and are supplemented in this by the central core of the building, which comprises four elevator shafts in pairs flanked by two emergency staircases, all in reinforced concrete.

However, this lightness of architectural design had also to be matched by the color, the structure and the nature of the materials used.

"Absorbent" glazing, consisting of two sheets of glass separated by a dry vacuum, was making a timid appearance on the market. The sapphire-blue color, obtained by means of a fine dusting of silver-oxide powder on the inner surface of one of the two panes, which are hermetically sealed with a special putty, particularly suited my plans.

What I was looking for was one-piece glazed panels to the full height of each floor, which would avoid the need for intermediate frames. The dimensions involved were at the limit of manufacturing capabilities.

It was most important to me to achieve a color that was the same, seen from the outside, for the transparent glazing of the offices and for the translucent parts between floors that were to camouflage the concrete slabs and the technical installations for the air-conditioning, heating, electricity, telephone and communications.

I undertook numerous tests on a full-scale model until I achieved a perfect result.

The load-bearing structure of the building had to be so designed as to be invisible from the outside; the curve of glass should simply outline the volume, with no divisions, either vertical or horizontal.

This was achieved by increasing the number of uprights, which were located every 1.2 meters, alongside each glazing module. They are small, solid-steel pillars 10 x 10 cm in section, which bear the solid reinforced-concrete floor slabs. Such an

arrangement considerably lessens the expansion and "creep" of the slabs, a phenomenon that otherwise tends to affect large spans. This increase in number of bearing points results in better load distribution, and prevents distortions which the façade could not accommodate without a certain amount of broken glass.

From the inside, these slender pillars are hardly visible, and in no way restrict either the use of the premises or the glazed surfaces. They make it possible to secure partitions to the façade every 1.2 meters.

The fragile nature of the large glass façade panels called for a metal bearing structure, but one in which every element had to be individually designed to preserve its freedom of movement.

In spite of the 600 kg that each window unit weighed, I wanted the load-bearing structure to be as discreet as possible, with only a fine latticework of aluminum visible.

Apart from that, the glass had to be fitted to the metal in a manner that was flexible enough to allow for the expansion and contraction of the two materials, exposed as they were to the wind and to considerable temperature variations, and yet ensured a perfect seal.

This was achieved by the use of a strip of artificial foam rubber, tailor-made to fit all round the window frame without a join. It is black and invisible. All that is seen is a thin strip of profiled aluminum screwed to the load-bearing structure which holds two adjacent window units in place at the same time. This forms the silver-colored latticework that shows up on the façade.

The joints between the window panels allow each panel to be set at different angles, so that these myriad facets combine and merge to highlight the smooth arc of the façade.

Because the window units are sealed, the outer surfaces are cleaned and maintained from a cradle suspended from a trolley that moves on rails fitted in the roof.

Access to the lobby from outside is afforded by a porch of slender columns made of solid stainless steel and twin entrances, each with double automatic doors.

The lobby occupies a very large area, and the ceiling height of the ground floor was insufficient to lend a building of this importance the prestige that it deserved.

I therefore opened up a large area of the first floor in order to give the lobby a ceiling height corresponding to two floors. A cupola inset with gilded mosaic made in the workshops of the Vatican serves to lighten the ceiling and further increase its height.

The dominant feature of the lobby is the wall fountain, which takes up the full height of a wall six

meters high by eleven wide, and is executed in small squares of various types of marble and contrasting grey rock.

The fountain has a symbolic theme in keeping with this temple of world intellectual property protection.

It represents the emergence of the world from the mists, represented by white marble, beneath which water, the source of all life, appears as from a spring and trickles down the wall.

Then comes the Earth itself represented by the grey rock.

The water gives birth to plant life, which we see as marble that is first pale green and gradually darkens as that life becomes more dense.

At the foot of the wall the water, representing human thought, collects in a marble basin from which five multicolored ribbons spring forth, representing thought in the five continents. These ribbons, with their ever-changing colors, spread through the entire lobby. They wind in and out at the whim of mankind, broadening as they pass through centuries of enlightenment and narrowing during periods of intellectual austerity.

This cycle, extending from the birth of the world to the present day, culminates in the apotheosis of a sunburst, representing the discovery of nuclear energy.

Immediately above, the gilded cupola, as well as increasing the height of the lobby, gives it volume and life at this focal point.

All the marble for this unique floor and that of the wall fountain were chosen piece by piece and put together in the course of exciting work sessions in which the Director General of WIPO, Dr. A. Bogsch, myself and senior representatives of the Roman marble industry were all absorbed.

The opening up of the first floor to increase the height of the lobby made it necessary to surround the remaining part with a safety railing.

I wanted at all costs to avoid the creation of a wall-like barrier.

Some form of barrier was essential for practical reasons, of course, but I wanted it to be invisible, diaphanous, seemingly nonexistent. I spent a great deal of time looking for such an ethereal design, a search which eventually earned the ironworker Walo Grandjean the task of forging more than 900 meters of wide, flat strips of iron. I should like to pay tribute here to the work of this modest and self-effacing craftsman.

Two conference rooms were created, leading off the main hall which affords access to them.

The largest is oval in shape, without any central pillar. One of the long sides is entirely glazed from floor to ceiling, with electrically-operated outside blinds and inside curtains. The other side is trimmed with exotic dark wood from the Orient and

accommodates the four simultaneous interpretation booths as well as the two entrance doors.

The two shorter sides are straight and trimmed with heavy colored drapes which conceal the air-conditioning installation.

The ceiling, which is also slightly curved, is fully lit across its entire area. It consists of innumerable champagne-colored translucent glass tiles from Murano, with an irregular raised pattern on their surface. The mountings of the tiles are invisible, and the spaces between are left open to allow air to pass through to the air-conditioning system. In this way the rising stale air and smoke are ducted away, together with the heat generated by the lamps set into the false ceiling.

The floor is carpeted in apple-green moquette with a multicolored pattern.

This hall has a seating capacity of 250; each seat is equipped with a desk wired to the sound system, so that speakers may take the floor without leaving their places, and also so that their interventions may be instantly translated into three other languages.

The desk for the chairmen and officers of meetings is on a raised platform.

The acoustics and air-conditioning in this hall are particularly effective. This is due both to the shape of the hall and to the materials used in it.

Outside, beneath the glazed part of the hall, there is a long trough from which water tumbles two meters in a 65-meter wide cascade. This curtain of water forms an animated base for the hall, and the sound of rushing water dampens the noise of nearby traffic. The water collects in a large basin graced by two statues by Giambologna, the 16th-century Florentine sculptor. They are castings taken from the original water nymphs in Neptune's fountain on the Piazza Signoria, in front of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence.

The smaller room is rectangular. One of its longer sides is glazed, the other trimmed with wood, with

the glass fronts of the simultaneous interpretation booths and the entrance door let into it. The ceiling is fully lit from side to side, and the floor carpeted. The room is furnished with desks equipped for sound.

The remainder of the lobby, the walls of which are either extensively glazed or trimmed with wood, includes washrooms, cloakrooms and the doors of the four paired elevators.

The upper floors are all occupied by offices, the dimensions of which may be altered by means of removable metal dividing walls. These walls are insulated against sound and sprayed with a light-colored acrylic paint. The landings are decorated with a different kind of marble to give individuality to each floor.

The building is entirely air-conditioned, as the windows are sealed. The fresh-air inlets are at the foot of the windows, at ground level. The stale air is removed through holes in the metal ceilings in which the artificial lighting is also incorporated. All the floors are carpeted.

The top floor is a cafeteria for staff and the general public. This floor is entirely glazed and affords a sensational panoramic view of the lake and its banks as far as Lausanne, towards the hills of the Voiron, the Alps with the Mont Blanc, the Salève and the Jura mountains.

The foot of the tower, consisting of the ground and first floors, has slightly more floor space than the tower itself. In addition to the lobby and the small conference room, it accommodates a number of first-floor offices. In the first basement there are the storage areas for the archives and documents, the workshops of the technical staff, the vast heating installation and the air-conditioning plant. Underneath that there are four more basements which have been made into a covered car park with ramp access.

The land around the building has been made into an ornamental park.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1993

March 31 to April 2 (Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts)	WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights The Symposium will discuss the impact of digital technology on the creation, dissemination and protection of literary and artistic works, performances and sound recordings. <i>Invitations:</i> Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (registration fee US\$150).
April 26 to 30 (Geneva)	Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Third Session) The Committee will continue to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States to adhere to the system and to facilitate the use of the system by applicants. <i>Invitations:</i> States members of the Hague Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.
May 10 to 21 (Geneva)	Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Fifth Session) and Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States The Committee of Experts will continue the preparations for a possible multilateral treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. The Preparatory Meeting will decide what substantive documents should be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference and which States and organizations should be invited to the Diplomatic Conference. The Preparatory Meeting will also establish the draft Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference. <i>Invitations:</i> States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.
June 2 to 4 (Geneva)	Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties (Third Session) The Working Group will examine draft WIPO arbitration and mediation rules, in view of the proposed establishment, within WIPO, of services for the resolution of disputes between private parties concerning intellectual property rights. <i>Invitations:</i> Selected non-governmental organizations.
June 7 to 18 (Geneva)	Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Fifth Session) The Committee will continue to examine a draft trademark law treaty, with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures. <i>Invitations:</i> States members of the Paris Union, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
June 21 to 25 (Geneva)	Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session) The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. <i>Invitations:</i> States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.
June 28 to July 2 (Geneva)	Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (First Session) The Committee will examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. <i>Invitations:</i> States members of WIPO, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, certain organizations.

July 12 to 30 (Geneva)**Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Second Part)**

The Diplomatic Conference should adopt the Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned. It is the second part of the Diplomatic Conference whose first part took place at The Hague in 1991.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

September 20 to 29 (Geneva)**Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Fourth Series of Meetings)**

All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO meet in ordinary sessions every two years in odd-numbered years.

In the sessions in 1993, the Governing Bodies will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate WIPO's activities undertaken since July 1991, and adopt the program and budget of the International Bureau for the 1994-95 biennium.

Invitations: States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.

October 13 and 14 (Funchal, Madeira)**Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Portugal)**

The Symposium will deal with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other geographical indications) both on the national and multilateral level.

Invitations: Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (against payment of a registration fee).

November 8 to 12 (Geneva)**Committee of Experts on a Model Law on the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Second Session)**

The Committee of Experts will continue to consider a draft Model Law dealing with the protection of the rights of producers of phonograms, and it will consider (for the first time) provisions for the Model Law dealing with the rights of performing artists.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union or WIPO, or party to the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention and, as observers, certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

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

1993

April 21 and 22 (Geneva)**Administrative and Legal Committee**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

April 23 (Geneva)**Consultative Committee (Forty-Sixth Session)**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 27 (Geneva)**Administrative and Legal Committee**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

October 28 (Geneva)**Consultative Committee (Forty-Seventh Session)**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 29 (Geneva)**Council (Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session)**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Other Meetings

1993

May 8 to 12 (New Orleans)	United States Trademark Association (USTA): 115th Annual Meeting.
May 23 to 26 (Bournemouth)	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP): Congress.
June 2 to 5 (Madrid)	European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference.
June 7 to 11 (Vejde)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee.
June 12 to 16 (Lisbon)	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Council of Presidents.
June 26 to July 1 (Berlin)	Licensing Executives Society International (LESI): Annual Meeting.
September 12 to 16 (Colombo)	Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA): 13th LAWASIA Conference.
September 20 to 24 (Antwerp)	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Congress.
October 6 to 8 (Cincinnati)	Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA): International Congress.

1994

February 2 to 8 (Queenstown)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee.
May 8 to 11 (Seattle)	United States Trademark Association (USTA): 116th Annual Meeting.
May 25 to 28 (Luxembourg)	European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference.
June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen)	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee.
June 20 to 24 (Vienna)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress.