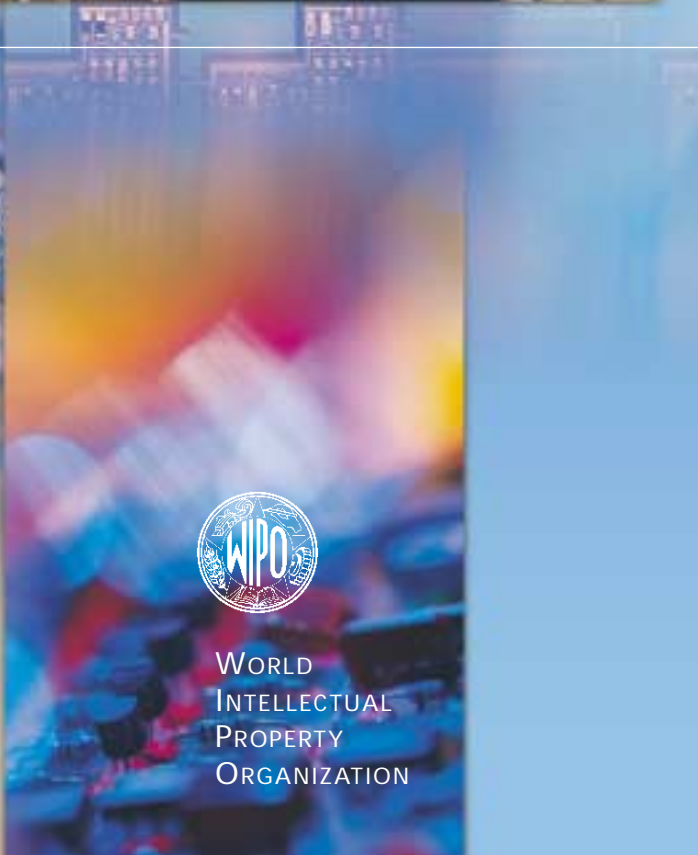
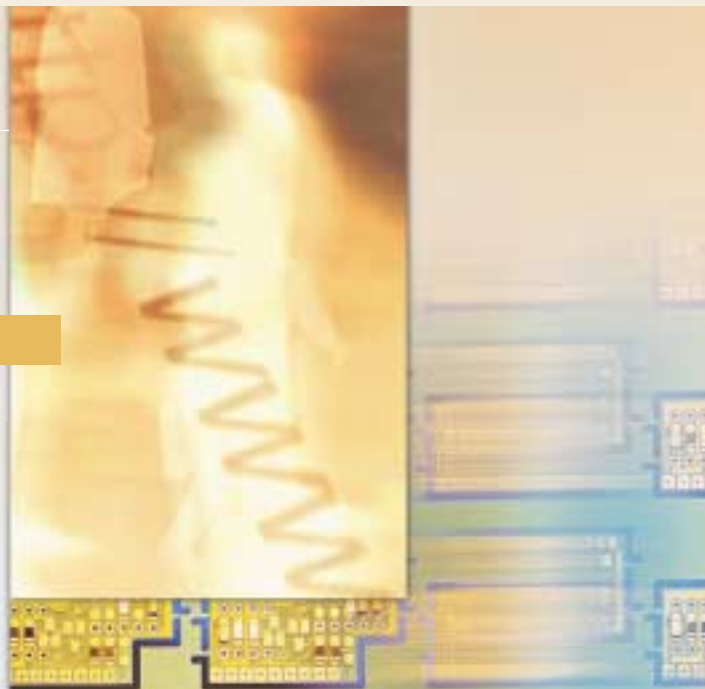


ANNUAL REPORT 2000



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION



WIPO'S MISSION STATEMENT

*To promote through international
cooperation the creation,
dissemination, use and protection
of works of the human spirit
for the economic, cultural and social
progress of all mankind.*

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Inclusion and Empowerment

Throughout 2000, the Organization worked hard at reinforcing two key policy directions: inclusion and empowerment. This involved bringing all interested parties – wherever they may be – into the dialogue that helps shape the changing role of the intellectual property system in today's world. By including all those who have an interest in an efficient and responsive international intellectual property system, WIPO also helps to empower them – to shape, adapt to, and benefit from the changes and improvements.



The Organization's traditional stakeholders and partners – member States, industry and commerce, the legal profession and the main intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations – are being joined in increasing numbers by those who realize that they too have a stake in how intellectual property policies and practices affect our future. The list is long, growing, and varied, ranging from owners of small businesses to farmers, from those involved in public health issues to artists and creators disseminating their works in cyberspace, from practitioners of traditional knowledge to the Internet community. The policy of inclusion means that no one who has an interest in intellectual property or the work of the Organization should be excluded.

Many of the interested organizations and individuals, however, often do not have the means to take advantage of the intellectual property system. The solution to this problem lies in providing them with better knowledge of the subject as well as the means of putting that knowledge to use. The policy of inclusion therefore goes hand in hand with the policy of empowerment. To this end, the Organization devoted much of its energy in 2000 to helping developing countries and countries in transition participate as fully as possible in the ongoing process of change. Substantial resources were spent on WIPO's programs for those countries, benefiting some 12,500 people from over 150 countries.

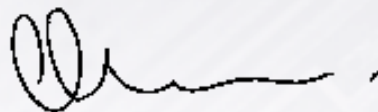
The Organization initiated dialogues with many non-governmental organizations which were new to it, such as farmers' groups, arts councils and cultural promotion organizations, societies promoting the interests of indigenous peoples as well as those active in public health issues. It is hoped that in this way the intellectual property system becomes more accessible and more relevant to more users, a primary goal of the Organization.

The Organization took a major step in reaching out to a key group of economic and business players that form the backbone of most national economies: small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Making them more aware of the value of intellectual property and helping them realize its potential can have a major positive impact on wealth creation. This was recognized by member States when in September, 2000, they approved the creation of a new program aimed at helping this key sector of the global economy take better advantage of the intellectual property system.

The Organization also worked hard to solicit and consider opinions from all quarters of the Internet community in helping to shape intellectual property policy in cyberspace. The process continued throughout the year as WIPO began a second domain name process and became a key provider of alternative dispute resolution for domain name disputes. Similarly, the wide community of performers, actors, musicians and other artists was included in efforts to improve protection of their rights in their audio-visual performances.

These and other activities carried out by the Organization during 2000 all reflect major changes brought on by the advent of the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century. As we continue to confront such changes, we are guided by a simple principle: people and governments everywhere must understand how and why intellectual property can benefit them. Without that understanding, truly positive change cannot be achieved; owners of intellectual property rights cannot hope for effective protection, and consumers – those whose lives are enriched daily by intellectual property – cannot be expected to fully appreciate why such rights should be respected.

Dr. Kamil Idris

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a long horizontal stroke and a small flourish at the end.

- A new international treaty, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT), was adopted in June, crowning with success over five years of international negotiations which brought together both governments and the private sector. Among the benefits of the PLT will be the reduction in cost of patent protection in multiple countries, while application procedures will be streamlined.
- International patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system jumped by about 23 percent compared with 1999, only a shade short of the 100,000 applications mark, or the notional equivalent of some 8.5 million national patent applications. During the year, the 500,000th PCT application was filed, 22 years after the system began operations.
- International trademark registrations under the Madrid system surged by 15 percent compared with 1999, reaching almost 23,000. Renewals rose by 20 percent to almost 6,900. For industrial designs, the increase in deposits and renewals was 8 percent compared with 1999.
- The cooperation for development program expanded its activities geared to empowering developing countries, including the least-developed among them, to derive greater benefit from the intellectual property system. Some 11,000 men and women coming from over 130 countries received training and practical and useful information on intellectual property. A total of 54 country-specific development plans were being carried out during the year; 12 were successfully completed and the rest are still ongoing.
- Since the implementation in December 1999 of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) concerning bad-faith use by third parties of Internet domain names affecting the rights of trademark owners, WIPO's Arbitration and Mediation Center has become the world's leading provider of services under the UDRP. During the year, the Center dealt with 1,840 disputes in the generic top-level domains .com, .net and .org, involving disputing parties from 74 countries. In the second half of the year, WIPO also began a series of international consultations with all interested parties, to study the protection of certain other identifiers in the domain name system which could be subject to abusive registration. The consultations, called the second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, cover the following identifiers: personal names, international non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical substances, names of intergovernmental organizations, geographical indications, indications of source or geographic terms, and trade names.
- Member States of WIPO, with the active participation of the professional and business sectors concerned, reached agreement on 19 draft treaty provisions which clarify and improve protection of the rights of performers in their audio-visual performances. The agreement was reached at the Diplomatic Conference, held in December, on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances. The WIPO Assemblies will consider the encouraging result in September 2001 before deciding on when to reconvene the Conference in order to conclude negotiations and establish a new treaty.
- In September the member States approved the creation of a new program to focus on the intellectual property needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The program will work with member State governments as well as NGOs to develop strategies to help SMEs take better advantage of the intellectual property system.
- In recognizing the importance of promoting a better understanding of intellectual property and the work of the Organization among as wide a public as possible, the member States



Photo: Mercedes Martinez Dozal



Photo: Mercedes Martinez Dozal



declared that April 26 of each year, beginning in 2001, would be World Intellectual Property Day, during which commemorative events would be held around the world. Of great importance for the future corporate image of WIPO was the member States' decision to launch an international competition for a new WIPO logo to better reflect the Organization's dynamic, innovative and forward-looking approach. The competition will be held in 2001 and the new logo will be phased in the following year. Member States also noted the Policy Advisory Commission's World Intellectual Property Declaration.

- Much investment was made throughout the year in information technology, which is key to an ever more efficient Organization vis-à-vis the secretariat's performance and its services to member States and the private sector. The results included advances in the automation of PCT operations (IMPACT project), as well as in the implementation of the global intellectual property information network (WIPONET). At the same time, the WIPO Intellectual Property Digital Libraries (IPDL) and on-line legal database (CLEA) expanded their store of information while enhancing their user-friendliness.

- Two important steps were taken towards resolving the chronic problem of efficient work space for the staff. In March a winning design was chosen by an international jury after an international architectural competition for a new WIPO building, conference center and car park. The winner was the German firm of Behnisch, Behnisch and Partner. In the same year, site work began on the renovation and extension of an adjacent office building complex.

- There were 60 new adherences to treaties in 2000, extending the wave of 1999 and reflecting the expanding importance of intellectual property. At the end of the year, the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty — known as the Internet treaties — had a total of 21 and 18 member countries, respectively, 30 are needed for each treaty to enter into force.



Photo: Gérard Chardonnens



Photo: WIPO

- During the year, the WIPO main website and its subsidiary sites — restructured and redesigned — received 80.5 million hits, while some 23 million pages were viewed. This compares most favorably with the 29 million hits and 4.5 million hits of 1999 and 1998, respectively.

- In parallel, staff members were provided with advanced computerized support in such areas of work as project management, infrastructure and network services, business and administrative systems as well as internal communications.

Advisory Bodies

Policy Advisory Commission (PAC)

The PAC, which held its second meeting in June, advises the Director General on international policy issues concerning intellectual property aimed at wealth creation, cultural development and social progress.

The body is composed of some 25 eminent individuals from the world of politics, diplomacy, law and public administration, with HRH Prince El-Hassan bin Talal of Jordan as the current chairman. Other members at the second meeting included Petar Stoyanov, President of Bulgaria, Fidel Ramos, former President of the Philippines, Song Jian, Vice-Chairman of the China People's Political Consultative Conference, and Lakshman Kadirgamar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka.

The June meeting focused on finalization of the World Intellectual Property Declaration, which had been developed in two prior meetings of the PAC Task Force, held in Amman and Washington. The Commission adopted the agreed text in June, in time for presentation of the Declaration – a strong message about the importance of intellectual property as a tool for wealth creation – by Prince Hassan to the 175 member States of WIPO in September.

The Commission also debated in June the questions being asked by some sectors of society about globalization and various international institutions. The group concluded that the issue lay not with the protection of intellectual property as such but with how it is perceived, and it reaffirmed its conviction that WIPO should prioritize its demystification program.

The Commission, at the close of the meeting, recommended that WIPO examine issues relating to the question of a possible global patent. The Commission agreed to address the areas of traditional knowledge, genetic resources and biotechnology in future meetings.

“The Declaration illustrates how intellectual property is native to all peoples, is relevant in all times and cultures, and underlines how it has marked the world's evolution and contributed historically to the progress of societies.”

– HRH Prince El-Hassan bin Talal of Jordan



Photos: Mercedes Martínez Dozal

“Intellectual property rights are a key and integral tool in efforts to address the fundamental challenge of development for all, which at the end of the twentieth century stands as the most universally important responsibility facing humankind.”

– World Intellectual Property Declaration

Industry Advisory Commission (IAC)

At its May meeting the IAC, which reflects on the role of WIPO from the perspective of industry and advises the Director General accordingly, recommended that the Organization and its member States explore ways to reduce the costs of intellectual property protection. The IAC noted that affordable intellectual property protection is a key factor in fostering economic development and promoting the widespread use of the intellectual property system.

Composed of senior corporate officers and other professionals from sectors whose business is closely linked to intellectual property issues – ranging from law and telecommunications to information technology and entertainment – the Commission urged member States to adopt a comprehensive approach to obtaining and maintaining intellectual property protection in multiple countries. The IAC advocated greater harmonization of patent law to promote broader recognition of search and examination results, further work on the development of a legal framework for a world patent, and the adoption of a general principle to eliminate barriers — such as high fees, unreasonable delays, and burdensome procedures to maintaining intellectual property protection at a reasonable cost.

The IAC also supported the development of a set of best practices for the use of intellectual property fees at the national and regional levels. Those include the principle that filing, maintenance and other fees collected by intellectual property offices should be used exclusively for purposes related to intellectual property, as well as the principle that filing fees should not exceed a designated percentage of the total fees that would be payable if a patent were granted and maintained until expiration of the patent term.

The IAC also urged the Organization to take a leading role in addressing questions concerning the patentability of certain biotechnological inventions.



Photo: Mercedes Martínez Dozal

EXPANDING CAPACITIES

RE.1.00 MIN
INTERNET
E-MAIL
INTERNET PHONE
←

EVEREST TRAVEL SERVICE
Estd 1965

EVEREST EXCHANGE SERVICE
(Govt. Authorised Money Exchange)

TOURS & TREKKING

FIRST FLOOR
←

CLASSICAL
ART
CAFE

2nd FLOOR
←

Expanding Capacities

The overriding focus of WIPO's work in 2000 was assisting developing countries in effectively utilizing the intellectual property system for their economic, social and cultural development. This was mainly achieved through assisting them in building good administrative infrastructures, training and the preparation and implementation of laws.

Legislation

Developing countries continued to receive assistance from WIPO in preparing new or updated intellectual property laws in compliance with current international standards, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which is administered by the World Trade Organization. In 2000, WIPO provided 38 draft laws for 25 developing countries or regional organizations and written comments on another 53 draft laws received from 27 countries or

an individual government and WIPO and is aimed at helping the authorities obtain more efficient management and use of the national intellectual property system. To achieve this, a plan identifies and takes action on the authorities' immediate priorities for improvements to the system. By the end of 2000, a total of 54 such plans were being implemented, 8 of them started during the year. The automation of national intellectual property offices was often at the core of such projects.

In this context, to sustain a constant dialogue between national administrators, policy-makers and international experts, some 300 missions by WIPO staff members and consultants were organized. In addition, 73 study visits for intellectual property administrators took place, permitting the visitors to observe and learn from the experiences of other countries. Computer equipment was furnished to 46 countries.



Photo: IMPI

regional organizations. In addition, many discussions were held with government officials in Geneva or in the capitals on legal questions.

Institution-building

A principal aim of WIPO's cooperation for development program is helping developing countries maintain good infrastructures and build lasting institutions, which would in due course bring long-term benefits to their respective economies. The best approach in this area is through country-specific action plans, known as nationally focused action plans (NFAPs). An NFAP is established jointly between

The new division set up in 1999 to ensure that the collective management of copyright and related rights makes a full contribution to national economic and social development continued to cooperate actively with the governments of developing countries in the establishing or strengthening of collective management organizations. A WIPO regionally focused action plan (RFAP), was successfully started to establish a collective management system in the Caribbean region.

Other national and regional projects aiming at capacity building in the area of collective management were undertaken, ranging from

software development, legal advice and guidelines on model statutes, to human resource development. In parallel, the evolution of the digital environment and its impact on collective management systems was monitored closely in order to meet the challenges posed and to ensure that copyright protection would not be adversely affected by those changes.

Training

Besides formal training organized under the aegis of the WIPO Worldwide Academy, many regional and national symposia and meetings were held to provide information on the role of intellectual property to targeted user groups. The events brought together government policy-makers and administrators, businessmen, members of the judiciary, law-enforcement officers, lawyers, researchers, performers, creators, academics and members of the public. Together, they listened to experts from all over the world and had discussions on topical issues relating to intellectual property. Such gatherings brought together some 11,000 persons during the year.

The growing realization that intellectual property is at the heart of the knowledge-based economy (the "new economy"), coupled with the

increasing use of the Internet in commerce and continuing advances in information technology has ignited a worldwide interest in the value of intellectual property and its protection. Responding to this, events organized by WIPO in developing countries in 2000 continued to highlight the use and practical application of intellectual property, particularly as a strategic tool for enterprises to become more competitive, increase market share, develop special niches and form strategic alliances with each other. The specific needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were particularly targeted.

Intellectual Property: An Inexhaustible Resource

WIPO's assistance program highlighted the unique feature of intellectual property as a key natural resource that is inexhaustible, unlike such traditional resources as land, labor and minerals. WIPO worked to convince national leaders, policy-makers and managers to foster creativity and innovation in the labor force, protect the results of such efforts, and disseminate and use those results for wealth creation and social and cultural well-being. For the developing countries themselves, the challenge is to unleash the creative and innovative potential among the population and to promote productive entrepreneurship.

Turning the spotlight on promoting a broader business use of the intellectual property system by small and medium enterprises, research organizations and inventors, the Division for Infrastructure Services and Innovation Promotion continued to assist developing countries in establishing innovation support services. Such services would complement the national infrastructure for the support of inventive and innovative activities and contribute to a more active use and sound management of intellectual property rights.

Specific encouragement for inventors is provided under WIPO's Gold Medal Awards Scheme for Inventors, initiated in 1979.



Photos: WIPO

Least-Developed Countries (LDCs)

The relative weakness of the intellectual property system in least-developed countries (LDCs) impedes their ability to compete effectively in the market for innovation. This weakness covers both the public and private sectors and involves a lack of managerial and technical capacity, deficiencies in the public administrative and legal systems, as well as in physical and equipment infrastructure.

The Least-Developed Countries Unit of WIPO, in cooperation with the rest of the secretariat, created a set of focused activities that addresses those problems, with the aim of integrating LDCs in the global process of intellectual property development. The main focus throughout the year was on preparations for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, technology transfer, innovation policy and collective management of copyright and related rights. Close attention was also paid to the preparation and enactment of laws, rules and regulations governing intellectual property in LDCs with regard to copyright and related rights, geographical indications, competition and plant varieties, as well as consideration of the protection of traditional knowledge. The national needs of 16 LDCs were supported through individual nationally focused action plans (NFAPs) determined jointly by WIPO and each government. Almost 228 nationals from LDCs received training in 2000.

The key role of leadership at the policy and strategy level in the transformation of the intellectual property system in LDCs was highlighted with the holding of three regional meetings for LDCs of the Africa, Arab, and Asia and Pacific regions, respectively.

WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA)

The aim of the WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA) is to serve as an educational institution providing teaching, training, and research services in intellectual property, principally for the benefit of developing countries. It also cooperates with academic institutions and intellectual property offices of various countries in carrying out its work.

Training conducted by the WWA comprises three main categories, namely, professional training, policy training and distance learning.

- The *Professional Training Program* offers introductory and advanced courses for managers and technical staff of intellectual property offices and other professional users of the system, as well as for those working in universities, research and development (R&D) institutions, and commerce and industry.
- the *Policy Training Program* is for decision-makers, policy advisors, development managers, diplomats and other target groups. The training and discussion sessions promote policy debate and a deeper understanding of the strategic implications of the intellectual property system.
- The *Distance-Learning Program* embodies the advantages of flexibility of time and space, cost effectiveness and the capacity to cover wide geographical zones. Distance-learning courses are delivered via the Internet, and registration, student-teacher interaction, student tests, course-monitoring and evaluation systems all take place on-line. In addition to the "Introduction to Intellectual Property" (DL-101) course, five specialized advanced distance-learning courses which focus on specific aspects of intellectual property were designed in 2000 and will be launched in 2001.

In 2000, the WWA trained some 2,300 men and women. This figure represents an increase of about 125 percent over that of 1999. It includes participants in the WWA Summer



Photo: Lucinda Jones

School on Intellectual Property (formerly known as the WWA Internship Program).

The year saw the launch of the first postgraduate specialization course in intellectual property, bringing together the resources of an international organization and a renowned university to produce positive results. The course was organized by the WWA and the University of Turin, with the support of the Government of Italy and the cooperation of the International Labor Office (ILO).

Another innovation was a joint Masters program in intellectual property and human rights, launched by the WWA, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the University of Lund, Sweden. In all, the WWA is now cooperating with 15 respected academic institutions from Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The WWA also produced and distributed a CD-ROM entitled "Essential Elements of Intellectual Property." Intended as a practical reference tool for all those

interested in acquiring an introductory knowledge of the international legislative framework of the intellectual property system, the CD-ROM presents a comprehensive range of reading materials and covers both industrial property and copyright matters.

Closely supporting the WWA's work is the Library, designed to fulfill the research and information needs of WIPO staff, students of the WWA and external researchers. With approximately 35,000 monographs and nearly 300 periodicals, the Library is an excellent source of information on intellectual property.

for intellectual property. The IDC increased and diversified its holdings of reference materials by 2,400 items.

To ensure that the WWA maintains its high standards and strategic direction, it benefits from the experience and support of an Advisory Board. The Board consists of well-known individuals drawn from academia, government administration and industry.



Photo: WIPO

Its services include an on-line, automated public-access catalogue, a reading room for reference study, access to laws and treaties, Lexis-Nexis and a cyber center which houses a CD-ROM terminal and several workstations. In 2000, the Library was transformed into an Information and Documentation Center (IDC)



LASTING INSTITUTIONS

Lasting Institutions

In many ways, the assistance and support which WIPO gives to the countries in Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic region are similar to that provided to developing countries. In 2000, the cooperation with those countries covered the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, the modernization of national intellectual property legislation, advice and training on legislation and enforcement, human resources development and institution-building as well as awareness promotion. Furthermore, WIPO gave advice on the intellectual property legislation of six countries, as well as on the model copyright legislation for the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS member States.

Considerable attention was given to the issue of enforcement of intellectual property rights. Approximately 430 officials from industrial property and copyright administrations, the judiciary, legal profession, police, customs and other law enforcement agencies were trained in two subregional and three national seminars. Increased emphasis was placed on cooperation with specialized non-governmental organizations in that area. Those events aimed at increasing the participants' capacity to deal effectively with piracy and counterfeiting of intellectual property assets and contributed to strengthening the administrative mechanisms for the enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Furthermore, four regional and four national awareness events were held, which were attended by approximately 900 people from the government and private sectors. Those events enabled the participants to recognize the value and application of intellectual property rights

and their importance in key areas of economic activity and competitiveness. One highlight was the first meeting of heads of copyright offices of Caucasian, Central Asian and Eastern European countries, organized by WIPO in Moscow. Discussions focused on the WIPO Internet treaties and collective management of copyright.

There was increased interest among the countries in capacity-building and in creating and maintaining lasting institutions which would then bring long-term benefit. WIPO cooperated actively in this respect with eight governments in the development and implementation of country projects aimed at taking action on the authorities' immediate priorities for improving the intellectual property system and promoting the use of that system. Assistance focused on, among other things, strengthening the industrial property and copyright administrations through modern management systems,



Photo: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center

acquisition of equipment, human resource development, the streamlining of administrative procedures, collective management of copyright and related rights, as well as expanding services to the public and providing access to industrial property information.



NORMS & STANDARDS

Norms & Standards

Standing Committees

One of WIPO's principal tasks is promoting the progressive development and harmonization of intellectual property laws, standards, and practices among its member States. Encouraging the growth of international common principles and rules governing intellectual property requires extensive consultations. Three WIPO Standing Committees on legal matters - one dealing with copyright and related rights, one dealing with patents, and one dealing with trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications - help member States coordinate efforts in these areas and establish priorities.

Membership of the committees comprises member State representatives with representatives from selected intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations participating as observers.

The work of these Standing Committees is crucial in the progressive development of international approaches to the protection, administration, and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In 2000, progress in the work of two committees, dealing with patents and copyright and related rights, was sufficiently advanced for WIPO to convene two Diplomatic Conferences, one in May and the other in December.

Patents

More than five years of negotiations in the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) and its predecessor body culminated in the successful adoption of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) in June 2000. Following the successful adoption of the PLT, the SCP met in November to discuss further issues relating to patent harmonization, especially basic questions underlying the grant of patents such as the definitions of prior art, novelty, inventive step/non-obviousness and industrial applicability/utility, sufficiency of disclosure and drafting and



interpretation of claims. The SCP further agreed that the inclusion of additional topics would be discussed in November 2001. The SCP also discussed the implications on patentability of the disclosure of information on the Internet.

Patent Law Treaty

On June 1, 2000, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) on the harmonization of patent formalities, was adopted at the end of a three-week Diplomatic Conference. It was a gratifying culmination of over five years of international negotiations among WIPO's member States and is a major step towards further international harmonization of patent law and practice. Working hard to achieve this success were negotiators and representatives from some 140 member States and 32 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

After its entry into force, the PLT promises to reduce the cost of patent protection in multiple countries, an issue which today concerns many inventors and enterprises, by making the patent application process more user-friendly through streamlining procedures in national and regional patent offices. In standardizing certain procedures and requirements for obtaining a patent in various countries, the PLT offers both applicants and patent offices the following advantages:

- use of standardized forms and simplified procedures that reduce the risk of error;
- elimination of cumbersome and complicated procedures;
- possibility of electronic filing of patent applications and related communications;
- reliance on a predictable maximum set of patent formalities in all countries party to the PLT;
- enhanced legal certainty for applicants filing in their home country and abroad;
- relief and re-instatement of rights in case of loss of rights for missing certain time limits.

These advantages are expected to result in cost reductions for inventors, applicants and patent attorneys, and in improved efficiency and lower operation costs for patent offices.

The PLT also achieves a major goal of international simplification by incorporating the formal requirements for the Patent Cooperation Treaty's international applications into national and regional laws.

The PLT is open for signature by WIPO member States until June 1, 2001. Signature entitles a government to ratify the treaty at any time. WIPO member States that do not sign the PLT within the one-year period are entitled to accede to the treaty at any time. The PLT will enter into force after ten countries have acceded to or ratified it.

Trademarks

Building on the work done in 1999, the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) made major progress during the year. It agreed on a set of measures to simplify and harmonize procedures relating to trademark licenses. These provisions were adopted as a Joint Recommendation by the WIPO Assemblies in September, setting out a maximum list of indications and elements that may be required by national or regional authorities with respect to a request for recordal, cancellation or amendment of a recordal for a license. The Joint Recommendation complements the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT).

Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights

The Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights met for the first time in October to consider the challenges that member States face in enforcing these rights, and to develop recommendations for WIPO on how to promote more effective enforcement measures.

At the Committee's inaugural meeting, representatives from 57 member States and several intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations agreed on several priorities that should be addressed in its future work. These include the identification of difficulties, training needs and best practices – with a focus on cost-effective measures – in enforcement of industrial property rights. The Committee also recommended that a public awareness campaign to sensitize the general public as well as administrative and judicial agencies be explored, with a particular emphasis on explaining the health and safety aspects of effective enforcement.

The SCT continued discussions throughout the year on draft provisions on the protection of marks, and other industrial property rights in signs, on the Internet. The draft provisions are intended to help courts and competent authorities apply existing national laws to legal problems resulting from the use of marks or signs on the Internet. The Committee agreed in principle on provisions intended to be applied in determining whether use of a sign on the Internet has contributed to the acquisition, maintenance or infringement of an industrial property right in a mark or other sign in a particular country. Those provisions also set up conditions allowing the coexistence of rights in identical or similar marks or signs on the Internet, and introduce a principle of proportionality in remedies provided for infringement.

The Committee also considered a study prepared by the secretariat on possible solutions for conflicts between trademarks and geographical indications, and for conflicts between homonymous geographical indications. More general questions concerning geographical indications will be studied, to arrive at a better understanding of all legal issues involved.

Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights

In 2000, this Committee devoted itself essentially to preparing the final groundwork for the holding of the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances (see below). To ensure that countries would be ready for the final round of negotiations in that conference, WIPO also conducted six regional consultation meetings in October and November of the year.

Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances

The Diplomatic Conference took place in December 2000 in Geneva. Its aim was to create a new international treaty safeguarding the rights of performers (primarily actors, musicians, dancers and singers) against unauthorized use of their performances in audiovisual media. When established, such a treaty would be of foremost importance to performers as well as of major impact for the film, music and television industries by facilitating the exchange of culture and entertainment worldwide. The main beneficiaries would be performers, whose economic and moral rights would be protected internationally. They would receive protection against the use of their skills and talents not only in the traditional media but also on the Internet and in digital media, a protection granted to performers of sound recordings in the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. The new treaty was to lead eventually to easier public access to culture and entertainment worldwide.



Photo: Wend Wendland



At the end of the Conference, negotiators from over 120 countries provisionally agreed on 19 of 20 legal provisions making up the treaty, which would strengthen the rights of performers in their audiovisual performances. Among the issues dealt with in the provisions were national treatment, moral rights, and economic rights covering the right of reproduction, right of distribution, right of rental, and the right of broadcasting and communication to the public. The provisions marked the first time audiovisual performers would be accorded moral rights against any distribution or modification of their performances which would be prejudicial to their reputations.

Provisional agreement on the increased protection of the rights of performers also covered protection against circumvention of technological protection used in the digital environment, such as encryption. In addition, it provided remedies against any act of unauthorized removal or alteration of electronic rights management information.

In spite of the significant progress in shoring up the rights of performers in their audiovisual performances, agreement could not be reached on the fundamental question relating to the right of transfer, namely the question of how the performers' rights are acquired by the producers, whether by

law or agreement. Negotiators considered a number of different proposals, but divergence between certain countries could not be reconciled at the Conference.

The Diplomatic Conference concluded by noting the provisional agreement reached on the 19 articles and recommended to the Assemblies of WIPO member States, which would meet in September 2001, that the Diplomatic Conference be reconvened in order to reach agreement on outstanding issues.

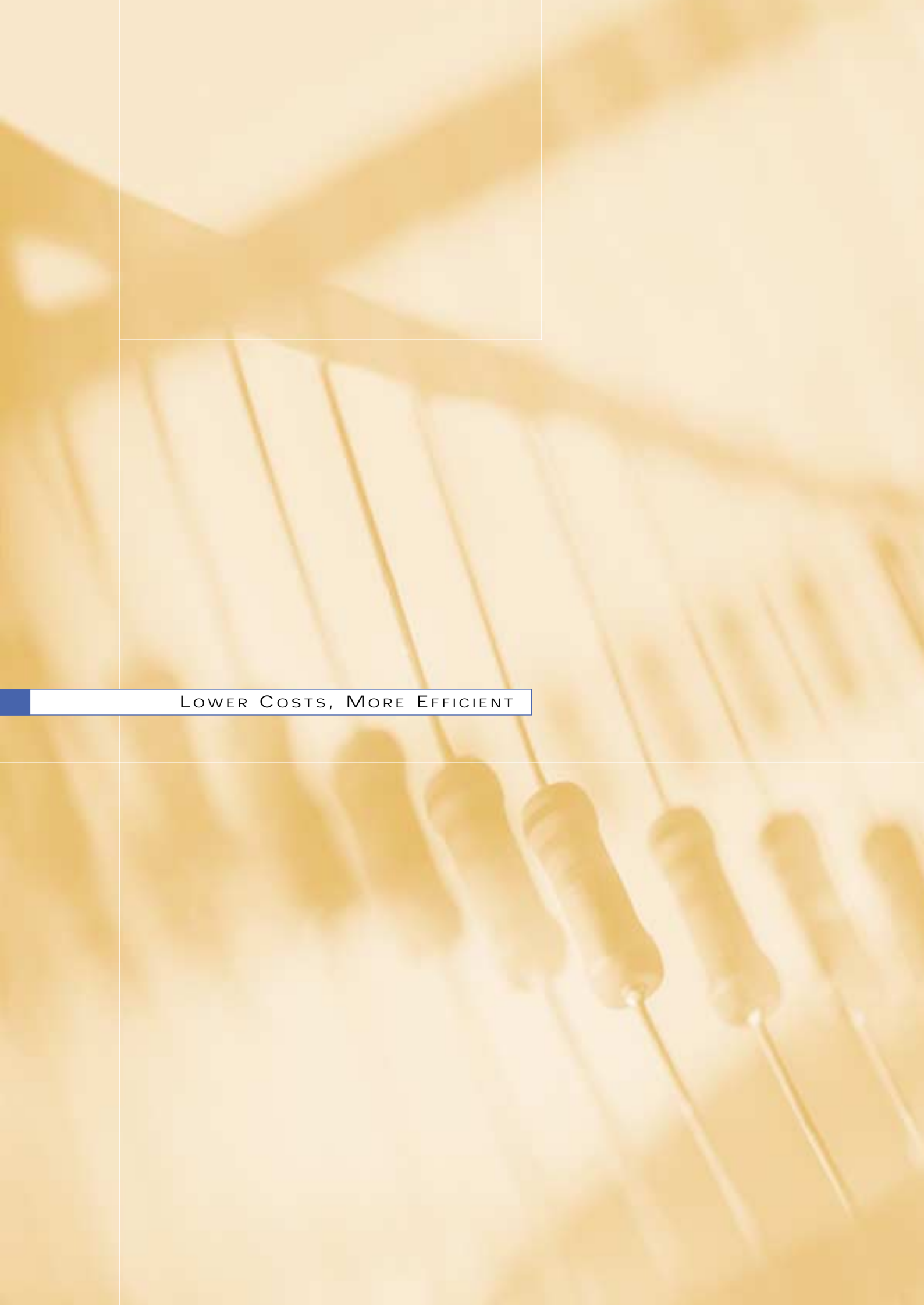
Internet Treaties

The two WIPO "Internet treaties," the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), were adopted in 1996 and provide international protection for performances and phonograms, updated to meet the challenges presented by modern digital communication technology, in particular the Internet.

For the treaties to enter into force, 30 countries must first adhere to each of them. Since 1997, WIPO has made great efforts to promote adherences to these treaties and their inclusion in national laws.

During the year, nine countries adhered to the WCT and seven to the WPPT, bringing the numbers of adherences to 21 and 18, respectively. In addition, legislative efforts to implement the protection of the treaties in national law were under way in a significant number of countries.

WIPO is continuing its work to achieve the required number of accessions and ratifications to bring the treaties into force before the end of 2001, a goal set out in the WIPO Digital Agenda.



LOWER COSTS, MORE EFFICIENT

Lower Costs, More Efficient

Those elements of WIPO's work program which are of most direct benefit and interest to the market sector – enterprises, research institutions, inventors and designers – are the Organization's international registration services. Those services are provided in close cooperation with the industrial property administrations of countries that are party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT system), the Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Marks and/or its Protocol (Madrid system) and the Hague Agreement for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Hague system).

In a nutshell, those three systems facilitate the obtaining (in all three cases) and maintaining (in the case of the Madrid and Hague systems) of international protection for inventions, marks and industrial designs. This is done, on the one hand, by offering an enterprise or individual wishing to obtain protection the right to file a single international application which will be treated as if separate applications had been filed in multiple countries and, on the other hand (for the Madrid and Hague systems), by maintaining international registers of marks and industrial designs.

Such facilities greatly simplify procedures for the applicant, offer wider options, speed up administrative processing and can reduce costs. The fees charged to users of the systems are decided by the member States and provide a very important source of revenue to the Organization.

In 2000, WIPO's global protection systems generated a total gross revenue of about 220 million Swiss francs, the equivalent of about 85 percent of the Organization's total income for 2000.

PCT System

The success story of the PCT was sustained throughout 2000. At the end of the year, the total number of international applications had reached a new record: about 91,000. This was an increase of 22.9 percent over 1999. The 90,948 applications represented the notional equivalent of almost 8.5 million

national applications, since each international application designates a number of PCT countries in which the application has effect. PCT operations began in 1978 with 460 international applications. That began an unbroken series of annual increases over 22 years, with the 2000 figure being 198 times that of the 1978 figures.

Another milestone passed in the year was the filing of the PCT's 500,000th application. Whereas it took 18 years after the start of PCT operations in 1978 to reach the 250,000th application, doubling that figure took only four years. In July 2000, WIPO received its 10,000th application since becoming a Receiving Office (RO) in 1994.

The number of countries participating in the PCT system rose to 109 through the membership of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Columbia and Mozambique. Sustained efforts continued throughout the year to promote more new country memberships and encourage greater use by participating countries, through seminars and meetings, missions to countries and study visits of government officials to Geneva. These efforts helped produce an 80 percent increase in PCT applications from developing countries. In addition, certain rule changes aimed at making the PCT work more efficiently with the requirements of the PLT were instituted during the year.

In September, the PCT member States decided on a fee decrease equivalent to a reduction of 17 percent in PCT fees for those PCT applicants who make over six country designations per application (about two-thirds of such applicants). This fee decrease is in respect of the designation fees. The new lower fee took effect January 1, 2001, marking the fourth consecutive year in which PCT fees have been lowered, leading to a total of a 44 percent reduction in fees since 1998.

In addition, a decision was taken that, as from January 1, 2001, the transmittal fee charged by WIPO as an RO would fall from 300 to 100

Swiss francs and would be waived for countries whose per capita income is below US\$3,000.

Investments made in computerization yielded good results. The electronic filing system was put to good use, with 27 percent of all applications in 2000 using the EASY (Electronic Application System) software. In the course of the year, modifications aimed at improving the electronic filing, processing, storage and records management of international applications were further studied by the PCT countries. Significant progress was made towards the establishment of the legal framework and technical standard for electronic filing and processing of PCT applications.

Besides considering administrative and procedural improvements to the PCT system, member States decided in September to create a special body consisting of member States, international searching and preliminary examining authorities, and selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider proposals for long-term and fundamental reform of the PCT.

IMPACT

IMPACT (Information Management for the Patent Cooperation Treaty), the Organization's ambitious project to fully automate the operations of the PCT within the next three years, progressed during 2000 as efforts focused on development of the first phase of the project.

Working with experts from an external consortium, the Organization established a project management system and advanced development of the IMPACT Communications System for the communication of certain PCT-related documents – such as PCT pamphlets, copies of priority documents, various PCT Forms and, under Chapter II of the PCT, international preliminary examination reports – to designated intellectual property offices, international searching authorities, international preliminary examining authorities and national offices of PCT contracting States. In parallel, WIPO, with substantive input from the consortium, began working on the global architecture for the activities carried out by the Organization under the PCT.

By the end of the year, a formal project management system had been defined and put into practice. A project board was established to guide strategic decisions during the course of the project, and work on the systems architecture had advanced to the point at which most of the



Photo: Mercedes Martinez Dozal

The international registration of trademarks at WIPO takes place on a completely automated computer system known as the Madrid and Protocol System (MAPS). MAPS permits the Organization to process, send notifications, arrange for payment of fees, and publish most trademark requests within 15 days of arrival at WIPO.

hardware infrastructure required for the system could be ordered, both for testing and production.

Madrid (Marks) System

In sharp contrast to the minimal increase in international trademark registrations in 1999, the number of registrations grew in 2000 by some 15 percent over the preceding year, to reach a figure close to 23,000. Renewals, for their part, increased by 20 percent to almost 6,900.

While those increases no doubt reflect a general international trend, they are certainly due also in good part to the widening of the

membership of the Madrid system. In the course of the year 2000, nine States became bound by the Madrid Protocol (one of which joined the Madrid Agreement at the same time), bringing the total number of member States of the Protocol to 49 and the total membership of the Madrid system to 67. Throughout the year, the International Bureau continued to promote awareness of the Madrid system and its effective use, notably in meetings organized with or by governmental and non-governmental organizations and through visits to countries.

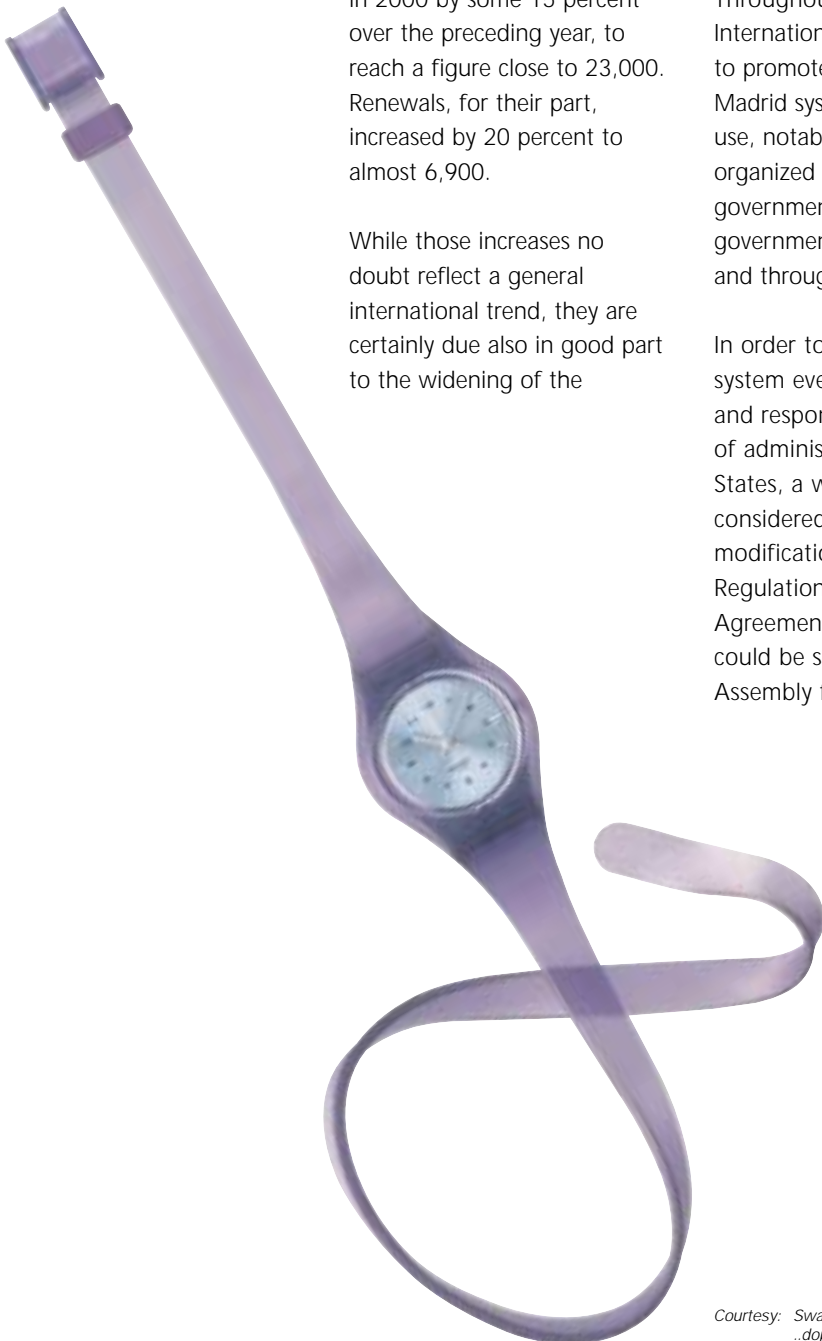
In order to make the Madrid system ever more user-friendly and responsive to the needs of administrations of member States, a working group considered proposals for modifications of the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol that could be sent to the Madrid Assembly for approval in

September 2001. Throughout the year, the computerized Madrid system and its electronic information products continued to be improved. Redevelopment of the ROMARIN CD-ROM using the latest computer technology was started (ROMARIN is the publication on CD-ROM of information concerning the international registration of marks).

Hague (Industrial Designs) System

Registration activity under the Hague international design deposit system also rose significantly in the year 2000. The number of deposits and renewals of industrial designs went up by 8 percent to reach a total of 7,300. A special exhibition of new designs of the world-famous Swatch watches was successfully held in February at WIPO to mark the 50,000th deposit under the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement.

Information material on the Hague system was produced and published and a number of seminars and briefings were organized both in Geneva and in various countries to provide information on the functioning of the system and on the improvements introduced by the latest Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement.



*Courtesy: Swatch AG 2001
..doppio giro*

The *ad hoc* Advisory Panel on Privatization

Strong intellectual property policies and strategies are key elements in building successful national privatization efforts. In recognition of this, and to help ensure that these considerations are included in such efforts, the Director General in 2000 established the *ad hoc* Advisory Panel on Privatization. Composed of nine experts representing government, diplomacy and academia, the panel met twice during the year in Geneva.

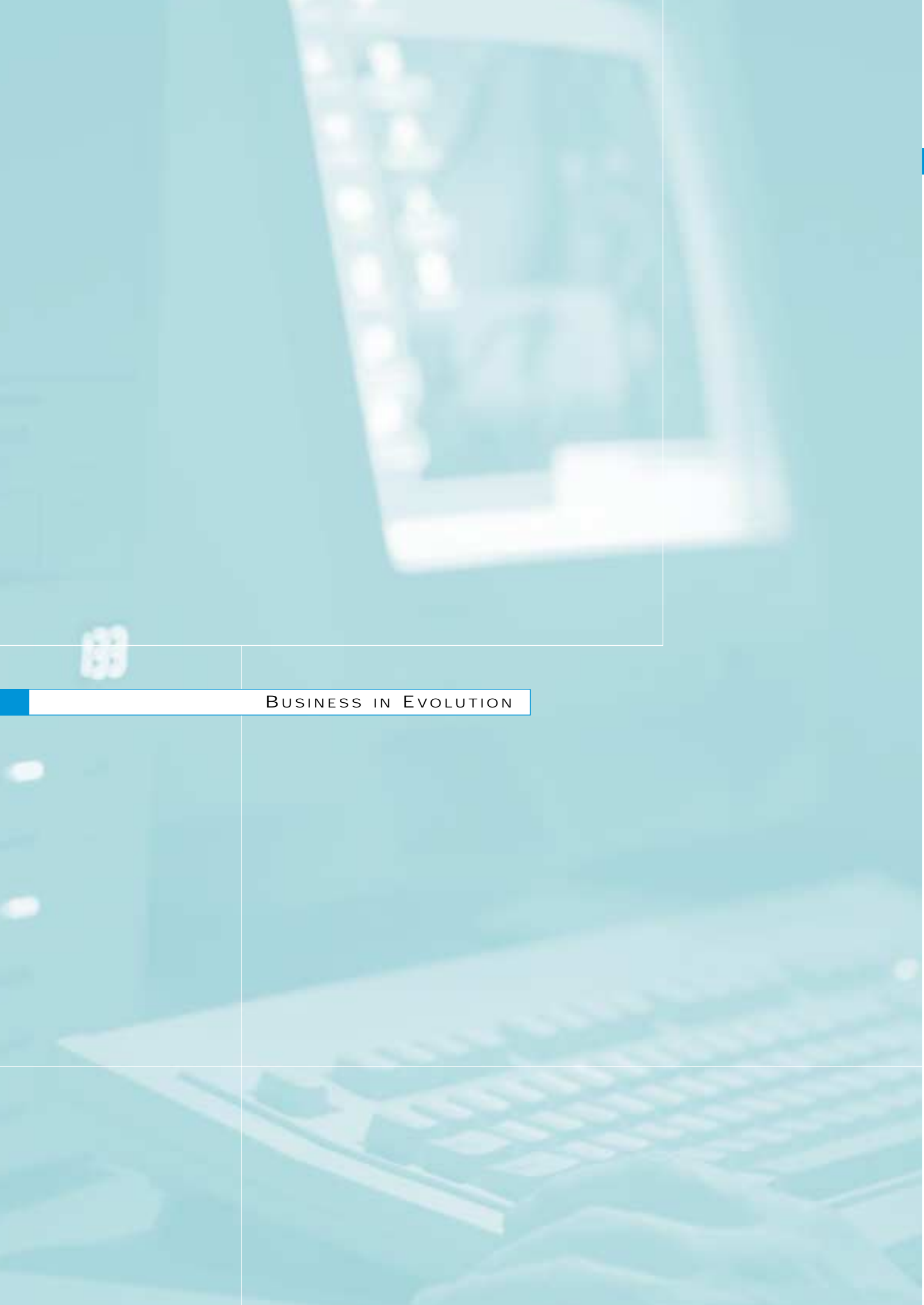
The panel considered various ways and means of ensuring that intellectual property considerations were taken into account in national privatization efforts and corporate strategies, as well as how WIPO could assist in the process. In the course of its research and discussions, the panel found that, while privatization is increasing at a rapid rate throughout the world, intellectual property assets are often ignored or undervalued in the process. This is especially true in developing countries and countries in transition. It suggested that the Organization could play a positive role in building awareness – among governments and enterprises alike – of how identification and appropriate valuation of intellectual property assets could be incorporated into the privatization process, mainly through providing expert advice and training, and by helping to establish guidelines for auditing and valuing intellectual property assets in the privatization process. The panel will present its final report and recommendations in 2001.

SMEs: A New Focus

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are often the driving force behind innovation and the knowledge-based economy. They produce more than four-fifths of all goods and services and account for the vast majority of enterprises worldwide. SMEs are a rich source of entrepreneurship, creative effort, and the production of new and original products and services.

Their innovative and creative capacity, however, is not always fully exploited as they often fail to take full advantage of the intellectual property system. This is partly due to a lack of awareness. With a view to encouraging greater use of the intellectual property system by SMEs, member States, in September 2000, approved the creation of a new WIPO program to focus specifically on the intellectual property needs of SMEs.

Under the new program, WIPO will reinforce cooperation with member State governments in developing policies and strategies for increasing awareness of intellectual property issues among SMEs. Work began in 2000 to develop a plan of action to expand contacts and consultation with the relevant public, private and civil society institutions. These contacts will initially aim at helping to increase the competitive edge of SMEs through awareness-building and special studies as well as more efficient use of such aspects of intellectual property as technological inventions, licensing, trademarks, designs, software, and new business methods. An initial milestone in this effort was the Organization's publication during the year of a book examining the socio-economic benefits of intellectual property protection, with a focus on policy considerations in developing countries.



BUSINESS IN EVOLUTION

Business in Evolution

Electronic commerce has continued its rapid growth, both in size and scope, in developed and developing countries alike. The open, international nature of the Internet – with its evolving, multifunctional character, increasingly low-cost access and growing bandwidth – has galvanized the potential for this new way of doing business. The Internet carries enormous promise for generating and delivering new education, information and business opportunities and resources. To achieve that promise, a stable and positive environment for the continuing development of electronic commerce is essential. A strong intellectual property system plays a vital role in such an environment.

Throughout 2000, WIPO continued to follow closely the evolution of electronic commerce and its implications for the intellectual property system. WIPO's mission extends to promoting the balanced protection of intellectual property in the digital environment, which in turn will continue to provide a solid foundation for the creativity and investment in technologies and content that are fueling the digital society.

Internet Domain Names

In its Report on the first WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, which was published in 1999 and dealt primarily with recommendations aimed at curbing abuse of trademarks on the Internet, WIPO noted the need to study further the protection of certain identifiers, other than trademarks, in the domain name system, which receive protection to some degree in the physical world, but not as yet in cyberspace. In 2000, WIPO received a request from a number of its member States to initiate a Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process to study the abusive registration of these identifiers, namely:

- personal names;
- International Nonproprietary Names (INNs) for Pharmaceutical Substances;
- names of international intergovernmental organizations;
- geographical indications, indications of source or geographic terms; and
- trade names.



Courtesy, DHZ Architects

With the question of copyright protection on the Internet becoming more critical as more creative works become available on-line, the Organization mounted an exhibition on "Music In the Digital Age" in its Information Center. The exhibition examines how the use of digital technologies has affected the way music is created, distributed, and enjoyed.

In July, the Organization began the Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, via online and regional consultations, to study the extent of the problems experienced in these areas, and to produce recommendations on how to avoid and resolve any conflicts. Regional consultations with interested parties were conducted in Brazil, Jordan, Poland and Thailand in the second half of the year, which, along with the online consultations, would form the basis of an Interim Report to be published in early 2001. That report would be considered in further regional consultations planned in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Ghana, Spain and the United States of America. The final report of the Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process would be published and submitted to WIPO's member States and the Internet community in mid 2001.

Regional Consultations on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property

While continuously evolving and improving digital technologies and networks are becoming a significant channel of world trade, the international community faces

the challenge of ensuring that all countries are equipped to take advantage of electronic commerce, and that the Internet does not create a 'digital divide' between developed and developing countries. Bridging this divide is one of the main tasks of WIPO's Digital Agenda. The speed with which electronic commerce is changing international commerce, and the growth of such commerce throughout the world, should help rather than hinder developing countries in participating in all of its benefits. The intellectual property system plays an important role in enabling developing countries to engage in electronic commerce, while protecting and preserving their commercial interests and cultural heritage.

Through its programs of cooperation for development, WIPO assists developing countries to take further advantage of the potential of electronic commerce. During 2000, the Organization conducted a number of regional meetings on electronic commerce and intellectual property issues with the aim of broadening developing countries' participation in global policy formation on intellectual property issues. These meetings, organized in Brazil, China, Jamaica, Jordan,

Poland and Thailand, featured international and local expert speakers addressing the following subjects:

- identification of the intellectual property issues raised by electronic commerce, and formulation of appropriate policies to respond to those issues;
- development of updated intellectual property systems, including national and regional policies and legislation, that are not only conducive to electronic commerce but which also protect the rights of indigenous artists, creators and small businesses and encourage cultural and economic development and investment;
- enhancing intellectual property protection through advice and technical assistance on, for example, the establishment of appropriate domain name registration policies by national authorities;
- public awareness campaigns and specialized training activities to help demystify intellectual property issues in the digital world.

The Center became the world's leading dispute resolution provider under the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). Adopted in 1999 by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) on WIPO's recommendation, the innovative UDRP provides owners of trademark rights with an administrative remedy against the bad-faith registration and use by third parties of domain names corresponding to those trademark rights. In 2000, the Center administered some 1,840 disputes in the generic top-level domains — .com, .net, and .org — involving parties from 74 countries, with WIPO-appointed panels issuing more than 1,000 decisions. In December, the Center also received the first case relating to a domain name in Japanese, marking an expansion into cases involving names in non-Roman language scripts.

communication, and a dedicated web site offering WIPO model documents, guides and posted decisions. By year-end, the site was receiving more than one million hits per month.

The Center's alternative dispute resolution procedures – in domain name cases as well as other disputes arising from intellectual property matters – effectively complement the options traditionally available to holders of intellectual property rights for the enforcement of those rights. Clauses for the submission of disputes to mediation and arbitration under the WIPO Rules are now found in commercial contracts involving intellectual property, particularly international licensing agreements. In addition to administering a developing mediation and arbitration caseload, the Center provided referrals of neutral experts from its extensive database of intellectual property specialists.



In addition to WIPO's work in providing country code top-level domain (ccTLD) registration authorities with advice on the management of intellectual property within their domains, the Center was retained by 17 ccTLDs as a dispute resolution service provider through their voluntary adoption of the UDRP or similar procedure. The Center received 16 cases involving domain names registered in ccTLDs during the year.

To service its growing caseload, the Center established time-saving and cost-effective facilities such as on-line filing, e-mail case

The Center also assisted in the development of tailor-made dispute resolution systems at the request of specific intellectual property interests, notably the Application Service Provider Industry Consortium (ASPIC).

In addition to its frequent workshops, the Center organized the WIPO International Conference on Dispute Resolution in Electronic Commerce in Geneva in November. Some 300 participants discussed how electronic commerce is changing the ways in which business and the legal profession approach dispute resolution, as well as how information technology can be used to improve the efficiency of such procedures.



LINKING THE WORLD

Linking the World

Standing Committee on Information Technology

The Standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT), established in 1998 to address key challenges to WIPO and the intellectual property community presented by continuous advances in digital technologies, began a review of its activities and working methods in July. Delegates from 66 WIPO member States, 6 intergovernmental and 7 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting. A series of subsequent consultations produced draft proposals to member States for their comment via electronic means. Central to the reform effort is a desire among member States for closer monitoring of the Organization's various information technology activities and projects, as well as the need for a decision-making mechanism that is sufficiently flexible and dynamic to cope with a fast-changing technological environment.

Key proposals included an emphasis on more communication between committee members via electronic means, which would provide for more frequent global consultation and minimize the need for physical meetings. A recommendation to divide the work of the SCIT into two working groups was also proposed: a Standards and Documentation Working Group (SDWG) will work to revise and establish WIPO technical standards, while a new IT Projects Working Group (ITPWG) will play a role in the design, planning and monitoring of all WIPO's IT activities and advise the SCIT on the initiation of new activities and priorities. These proposals were adopted by the SCIT in early 2001.

WIPO_{NET}

Significant progress was made during the year towards the implementation of the global intellectual property information network (WIPO_{NET}), a flagship project launched by WIPO in 1998. WIPO_{NET} will establish a secure, global network linking the intellectual property offices of all WIPO member States. The network will facilitate access to and exchange of information across the globe, while enhancing the use of the intellectual property system to foster economic and cultural development in all these countries.

In December 2000 WIPO signed contracts with two companies for the provision of key components of the project, the WIPO_{NET} Center and WIPO_{NET} Kit.

The WIPO_{NET} Center will serve as the hub for the delivery of basic WIPO_{NET} services such as



secure e-mail and web-hosting for all WIPO member States. To be located within WIPO headquarters, the WIPO_{NET} Center, a main computer facility with a fault-tolerant design, will ensure continuity in providing basic services even in the event of partial system failure. Expected to be completed in 2001, the WIPO_{NET} Center services will be available to some 160 intellectual property offices already connected to the Internet as well as those to be connected during the coming two years.

The WIPONET Kit will provide Internet connectivity, computer hardware and software, maintenance and helpdesk facilities, and training to more than 150 intellectual property offices in WIPO member States that presently have no connection to the Internet. Implementation of the WIPONET Kit, which will fulfill the objective of providing offices with the tools to better reap the benefits of the global intellectual property system, will continue through 2002.

IPDLs

The Organization's Intellectual Property Digital Libraries (IPDLs) Project, which provides broad-based access to a wide range of database collections, moved well beyond its initial prototype stage during the year. The WIPO IPDLs expanded the range of data available, including the development of full-text PCT published applications to complement the existing PCT Gazette service, as well as the provision of databases based on WIPO's work in the field of

traditional knowledge. Additional improvements, based upon user feedback, were also made to the current PCT Gazette, Madrid Express, and JOPAL collections. Also enhanced were the IPDL's online interface, to provide a more user-friendly search and retrieval system.

CLEA

The WIPO Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA) provides an international, multi-lingual electronic database of intellectual property legislation, a key resource for countries developing their own up-to-date intellectual property legislation and for legal researchers.

By the end of 2000, the CLEA website contained the full texts of intellectual property legislation of 35 countries and the European Community, as well as the texts of all treaties administered by WIPO. In numbers, CLEA offerings reached a total of 21,216 pages. All legislative texts feature embedded hyperlinks and are fully searchable.

During the year, some 7,714 pages corresponding to 252 legislative texts in English, French and Spanish were converted into electronic format and launched on the site. An additional 218 bibliographic data entries, corresponding to 16 countries, were published on the site to cover additional laws communicated to WIPO. Work progressed on integrating the intellectual property legislation of 27 additional countries into CLEA.

CLEA now contains more than 3,000 bibliographic data entries concerning international treaties and national legislation, and 1,504 full texts of laws and treaties in the relevant languages. By year-end, the CLEA site had registered 2.3 million hits.



EXPLORING NEW AREAS

Exploring New Areas

WIPO's work exploring the links between intellectual property and emerging issues such as traditional knowledge, folklore, biological diversity, environmental protection and human rights is becoming increasingly important as the pace of economic globalization and technological advance quickens. Perceptions in some quarters of civil society of disparities and inequalities make this work all the more relevant today.

The Organization's efforts in these areas were marked by several milestones during the year. The release for public comment of a comprehensive study, the first of its kind, on the intellectual property-related needs of holders of traditional knowledge was the result of hundreds of interviews conducted by WIPO during nine fact-finding missions in many regions in 1998 and 1999. The draft was available for comment until December 2000; a revised report taking into consideration those comments will be published in 2001.

The year's activities in this area took a significant step beyond the fact-finding and exploratory nature of the work undertaken in previous years. Based on that work, the Organization's efforts moved

into a more technical phase, with the development of practical activities designed to test current approaches and future possibilities for managing the links between intellectual property protection and traditional knowledge. The Organization worked to facilitate dialogue between relevant stakeholders and to provide them with training and information, as well as to examine other specific issues identified during previous field work.

An Inter-Regional Meeting on Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge, held in Chiang Rai, Thailand, in November, exposed participants from 28 countries from across the globe to the latest developments in intellectual property as it relates to genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and folklore, and provided an opportunity to exchange information and views and coordinate plans of action on an inter-regional basis.

At a first-ever WIPO Meeting on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, held in April, member States called for the establishment in WIPO of an appropriate forum for future work examining the links between intellectual property and genetic resources. Further consultations led to the establishment by member

States in September of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.

The Intergovernmental Committee will constitute a forum for discussion among member States on three primary themes, namely intellectual property issues that arise in the context of (i) access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; (ii) protection of traditional knowledge, whether or not associated with those resources; and (iii) the protection of expressions of folklore. The first session of the Intergovernmental Committee will take place in spring 2001.

The year also saw the publication of three case studies on "The Role of Intellectual Property Rights in the Sharing of Benefits Arising from the Use of Biological Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge". The studies were commissioned jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and form part of a larger study on intellectual property and benefit-sharing in respect of biological resources, to be published jointly.



GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

Global Understanding

Telling the story of intellectual property and WIPO in an interesting and informative way – and disseminating that story widely – was carried out through a combination of new products, new partners, and new technologies. Using the Internet, contacts with the press, a wide variety of publications, multimedia products and exhibitions – as well as working with partners in member States – the Organization reached new audiences in its campaign to emphasize the key role intellectual property plays in improving the quality and enjoyment of life and as a tool for social, cultural, and economic progress. Throughout the year, efforts were made to refine and promote the Organization's corporate image as "an organization for the future." A decision by the member States to hold an international competition in 2001 for a new logo better reflecting the strategy and mission of the Organization will further that evolution.

www.wipo.int

The Organization's use of information technology to reach the widest possible audience took a major step forward during the year with the complete restructuring and redesign of the WIPO website. A new architecture was created, with improved navigation and search tools, to present information amounting to some 55,000 pages of text in a more logical, user-friendly manner, for regular users as well as the general public.

An Arabic language version of the site was launched in April, and work started on a Russian language version, with a launch planned for late 2001. There were seven live webcasts of WIPO meetings over the site, as well as the webcasting of 14 video clips of WIPO events. The WIPO main site and subsidiary sites generated 80.5 million hits during the year, compared with 29 million the previous year and represented some 19 times those of 1998. The number of hits during 2000 represents more than 23 million pages viewed by visitors to the sites.



The redesigned website directs visitors from the portal to four distinct areas, with simple and clear links between each. Visitors can learn about intellectual property, about WIPO, or access the Organization's various activities, services, and information resources with the click of a mouse

Press and Publications

Close cooperation with the media increased, and improved the balance of, reporting on WIPO's work and key intellectual property issues, resulting in a greater understanding of both the Organization and intellectual property in general. A steady flow of press releases and updates, combined with more than 400 press interviews with WIPO officials and regular press briefings resulted in some 1,940 articles in the world's press covering issues related to WIPO — more than double that of the year before.

New and updated publications and publicity materials for meetings and events targeting

the general public as well as specialized audiences increased in scope and number throughout the year. Some 240 new public information products were produced, including posters, CD-ROMs, reports, books and leaflets explaining the basic notions of intellectual property and the work of WIPO in simple terms.

The number of publications sold via the Organization's electronic bookshop increased. Some 230,000 publications were distributed free of charge during the year, representing nearly 85 percent of the total dispatched by the Organization.

Partners in Outreach

The Organization worked with some member States and certain organizations — especially in regards to the cooperation for development program — in the area of public outreach. Three nationally focused action plans dealing exclusively with public outreach were launched in member States, with the Organization providing training and material support for projects designed to promote among the general public an understanding of and respect for intellectual property. In addition, the Organization participated in dozens of exhibitions and fairs around the world to promote its message among a variety of specific groups and target audiences.





EXPANDING CONTACTS

Expanding Contacts

Market Sector and Civil Society

While WIPO is an international organization responsible above all to its member States, it also serves another important constituency, made up of the market sector and civil society. As industry and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are of increasing significance in the Organization's work and financial well-being, WIPO continued to expand and enhance its relations with these sectors throughout the year. By year-end, 161 international non-governmental organizations had observer status with WIPO.

In addition to consultations with the Industry Advisory Commission and other advisory panels, WIPO officials held numerous and extensive discussions throughout the year with representatives from, among others, the pharmaceutical, motion picture, recording, computer software, publishing and biotechnology industries. There were also many contacts with a wide range of other interest groups representing, among others, performers, artists, farmers, inventors, consumers, practitioners of traditional knowledge, the legal profession and trade and industry associations.

These NGOs have a variety of interests in various aspects of intellectual property and WIPO's work. They include the progressive development of global intellectual property laws and standards as well as the various international protection services provided. Efforts to promote these services involved an extensive series of presentations and seminars throughout the year to a wide variety of corporations and industry groups.

In addition, many accredited NGOs worked with WIPO to provide support for the Organization's cooperation for development program. Many had specific interests in global intellectual property issues under study by the Organization, such as the intellectual property aspects of folklore, traditional knowledge, biodiversity and protection of the environment, and worked closely with WIPO in its work in those fields.

Institutional and Intergovernmental Cooperation

Apart from working closely with international non-governmental organizations representing private sector and civil society concerns, WIPO maintained frequent contact with intergovernmental organizations, usually in the context of direct cooperation on intellectual property matters, often in the form of support to developing countries. Notable as partners in this category of organizations were: the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Andean Secretariat, the European Patent Office (EPO), the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks Designs) (OHIM), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Commission (EC), the Common Market of the Southern Cone Countries (MERCOSUR), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the



Photo: Mercedes Martínez Dozal

As part of a joint cooperation agreement, the Organization and the League of Arab States (LAS) organized an exhibition at WIPO headquarters of works by distinguished artists from seven countries in the Arab region. The works reflected a wide variety of styles and demonstrated the broad diversity found in contemporary Arab art.

Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, and the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIB).

WIPO's relationship with other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental institutions continued to progress during the year. The WIPO Coordination Office in New York enlarged the scope and range of its contacts with the United Nations' New York headquarters, expanding areas of cooperation. The office followed the work of the United Nations General Assembly, including the

Millennium Summit, and monitored debate on matters relevant to intellectual property, the UN common system, social and economic development, and international law.

The office's public outreach activities included arranging – in cooperation with NGOs and industry groups – a lecture series on intellectual property issues at a number of academic institutions in the United States of America. It also hosted a panel that discussed the benefit of intellectual property for developing countries, as well as WIPO initiatives in the field of traditional knowledge.

In Geneva, the Organization collaborated on several levels with a variety of organizations such as the World Health Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Environment Program, the UN Regional Commissions and Regional Development Banks, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Center and the International Telecommunication Union.

WIPO-WTO Cooperation

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of WIPO's principal institutional partners. That partnership aims at sharing the respective expertise, experience and resources of the two organizations in serving the needs of their members.

In 2000, WIPO accelerated its support to developing countries that had to meet their TRIPS Agreement obligations by January 1, 2000. Over the five-year period from the entry into force of the WIPO-WTO cooperation agreement to December 31, 2000, WIPO's legal and technical assistance to developing countries, including least-developed countries was unflagging. Such TRIPS-related assistance was mostly incorporated into WIPO's wider cooperation for development program.

In the five-year period covered, 111 developing countries and regional organizations were helped in drafting new intellectual property laws and in drafting amendments to existing laws. A total of 122 regional and 251 subregional and national meetings, as well as 212 study attachments were organized. In addition, 124 interregional training courses were held. All these events benefited 45,000 men and women in developing countries. WIPO also provided some 102 developing countries with 255 computer workstations and related software.

As a result, most developing countries have strengthened their legal and administrative infrastructures, and a greater attention to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights is clearly evident. There is an enhanced and more widespread awareness of the importance of intellectual property in general, and of the legal implications of the TRIPS Agreement in particular.

Cooperation between the two organizations continued in other areas, such as participation in each other's meetings and seminars, as well as the routine exchange of information required by the WIPO-administered Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.



WORKING TOGETHER

Program Performance Evaluation and Internal Audit

Building upon efforts begun the previous year, in 2000 the secretariat provided member States with a program performance report covering the complete 1998-1999 biennium. This report analyzed the performance of the Organization during that period in implementing the objectives approved by member States. By itemizing resources, activities, and results and comparing them with specific performance indicators, the report helped quantify as well as qualify the secretariat's successes, while identifying constraints that may have caused unanticipated delays or setbacks.

An overview of program implementation covering the first six months of the 2000-2001 biennium was also produced. Together, the two reports provided member States with a review of 30 consecutive months of WIPO activities.

To further familiarize WIPO staff with the concept – and value – of evaluation and audit as vital components of results-based budgeting and management, work started on Intranet pages describing the concepts, background and methods of audit, evaluation and oversight in general. Work on a WIPO Internal Audit Charter, which would establish the basis for the internal audit function within the Organization, was also begun during the year.

In a significant expansion of its "stock taking" activities, the secretariat launched the first in-depth evaluation of one of its areas of activity – in this case the cooperation for development area – carried out by the Organization. An evaluation team attended the Annual Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Latin America in San Salvador to seek direct feedback from participants regarding their perceptions of WIPO's efforts to promote cooperation in the Latin American region. While the exercise provided important insights into these efforts, it also laid the groundwork for strengthening WIPO's monitoring process and creating a more informed framework for better planning of future programs and activities in the cooperation area. This evaluation process is designed to be useful in evaluating other areas of activity as well.

Human Resources

The members of the WIPO secretariat, working as staff members or under other arrangements such as short-term staff or consultants, form the core of the Organization. Their contribution to the work of WIPO is crucial and valued by the Director General as well as the member States. Staff members were publicly commended and thanked by the Director General during the annual meetings of the WIPO member States in September.

Throughout 2000, staff members pursued training activities designed to help build motivation and encourage a more effective, efficient and healthy workforce. New training emphasized providing staff with better ways to handle the demands of the workplace; courses such as time management and stress management were offered throughout the year.

To better enable staff to enhance their knowledge and understanding of intellectual property, the WIPO Worldwide Academy provided on-line training on various aspects of intellectual property to interested staff members. Language courses in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish continued to be popular, with some 739 participants attending language classes during the year.

Substantial improvements were made to staff administrative procedures and social services, with a focus on using the Intranet to keep staff better informed. The WIPO Administrative Manual was redesigned and re-issued during 2000, including a user-friendly electronic version on the Intranet, assuring that up-to-date versions in English and French are always available.

Staff recruitment procedures continued to be streamlined throughout the year. A total of 82 new staff members were appointed, 52 of which were at the professional level. Some 58 professional contracts and 152 general service contracts were also processed throughout the year, and 6,000 applications for employment were received and processed. A new information management system for recruitment, payroll, staff benefits, workforce planning and management of insurance premiums became fully operational.

By year-end, the number of secretariat members holding regular posts stood at 783, coming from some 84 countries and reflecting a rich diversity of language and culture. Of that number, 264 were at the professional or higher level and the rest at the general service level. Of the overall total, about 58 percent were women.

Information Technology Support

Improved and enhanced use of information technologies continued across the Organization during the year, with an emphasis on applying advanced IT solutions to areas such as project management and development, infrastructure and network services, support of mission-critical business and administrative systems, and general office automation. A more efficient use of Internet and Intranet technologies was employed to streamline and expedite internal as well as external communication.

Efforts to improve security throughout the IT system - both internally and externally - were stepped up during the year. More staff resources were applied to monitoring and preventing potential problems, and a new, dedicated firewall to protect the Organization's Internet servers from unauthorized outside access was installed.

The strength, stability and reliability of the Organization's internal network infrastructure and services were significantly improved through the steady upgrading of system components and desktop workstations. In the human resources management and finance areas, a new payroll program was deployed. More internal documents were made available – and in a better organized

manner – through a more user-friendly revamping of the Intranet.

Several initiatives were undertaken to ensure that systems availability was maintained at the highest possible level to help manage an increase in



Photo: Mercedes Martinez Dozal



Behind the Scenes

Members of the WIPO secretariat perform a wide variety of behind-the-scenes tasks that contribute to a smooth-running and efficient Organization. They range from the daily printing of official documents and publications to the processing of some 3,000 authorizations for official travel per year. Management of the Organization's finances, its internal and external communications, and its various premises in Geneva all provide invaluable support to the achievement of WIPO's mission.

network activity. During the year the system availability averaged 99.8 percent, due primarily to the introduction of new operational procedures and an upgrade of the communications links with the United Nations International Computing Center (UNICC).

By year-end, more than 1,200 networked computers were in use, as were 1,000 local printers, 70 large-capacity and 20 small network printers. Some 60 network servers handled the increasing flow of data within the Organization.

Training in information technology increased, with courses offered to staff members on a wide variety of software applications in several languages, as well as on navigating the Internet and Internet publishing.

Languages

WIPO uses many languages in its work, reflecting its international character, particularly as a member of the United Nations system of organizations.

Those languages comprise, above all, the six official United Nations languages, namely, Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. As much as possible, those languages were used in WIPO's documents and publications as well as in discussions and negotiations in meetings. For all major WIPO meetings and documents, interpretation and texts were available in all six languages.

Because of the high costs involved, the full range of language facilities was not always possible, although in every case, the high quality and timely delivery of translations were maintained. In the PCT system, German and Japanese are also used.

The efficiency of translation was enhanced through the greater use of information technology, including more comprehensive terminology databases, accessible by each translator, as well as through increased use of tools and resources available on the Internet.

Conferences, Communications and Records Management

With WIPO as the hub of international discussions, often involving intricate negotiations on intellectual property matters, an important function of the secretariat is to ensure that these meetings run efficiently and smoothly. In 2000, conference support services were provided for 59 meetings organized by WIPO in Geneva – attended by 5,500 representatives of member States and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations – as well as 207 meetings, including workshops and seminars, held elsewhere.

The most notable events in terms of participation — both held in Geneva — were the Diplomatic Conference that adopted the Patent Law Treaty and the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances, attended, respectively, by over 600 and 500 participants.

The Conference on the Impact of Information Technology on International Dispute Resolution, also held in Geneva, attracted 265 participants, from both the public and private sectors, and reached a much wider audience through live webcasting over the Internet and real-time, on-line archiving of the proceedings. During the year, seven live webcasts of WIPO meetings were broadcast over the Internet.

The interpretation requirements for all meetings involved the hiring of some 600 free-lance interpreters, for a total of some 3,460 working days. More than 5,600 meeting documents totaling 77,000 pages were distributed, comprising 1.4 million copies in all. Many of the documents were also published on the Internet, ensuring speedy and reliable access for delegates. The management, archiving, and prompt delivery of these documents – as well as ongoing management of a sophisticated telecommunications system – helps ensure efficient communication both within WIPO and with external contacts.

Printing

WIPO's printing plants are responsible for printing the bulk of the documents and texts prepared by the secretariat, often containing important information relating to international applications or texts serving as the basis for intergovernmental negotiations. Thanks to state-of-the-art equipment, some 90 million face prints were produced on time. A system permitting on-demand document printing was developed and installed and the weekly PCT Gazette was in-sourced with considerable savings.

Premises

The expansion plan for additional WIPO work space moved forward during the year with the completion of an international architectural competition for a new building, conference center and car park on a site adjacent to WIPO's Geneva headquarters. Work began on the renovation and expansion of the former headquarters building of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), also adjacent to WIPO.

The international competition was overseen by a 15-member jury, which included a number of eminent architects, senior government officials and legal experts from across the globe. Of the 27 proposals received from 18 countries, the winning design was by the German firm Behnisch, Behnisch & Partner. The jury also conferred awards on five other entries presented by architects from Italy, Switzerland, Norway and the United States of America.



The jury called the winning design a "a project for a new generation" and noted its close attention to integrating the complex within the surrounding environment, in effect "bringing the outside in." For their part, the winning architects stressed that their intention was to create "an environment (that is) not so much a fixed building but rather a three-dimensional, open-spatial structure, which can be 'filled' according to changing requirements."

The project will have three components: an office building with some 500 work places; a conference room offering some 600 seats for delegates and equipped with modern interpretation facilities and appropriate computer and audiovisual equipment; and parking facilities for delegates and visitors. Work on detailed building specifications began in the fall of 2000. Construction is expected to start in December 2001 and finish at the end of 2004.

The project to renovate, modernize, extend and connect the former WMO building to the existing WIPO-owned buildings began after detailed studies by architects during late 1999 and the first half of 2000. Following the prescribed procedures for tenders, the Organization identified the most cost-effective and technologically robust solution. Renovation work began in the last quarter of 2000 with a consortium of three companies based in Geneva. The renovated and expanded building will offer 450 work places and some 130 underground parking spaces. Completion of the renovation work is anticipated for the end of 2002 and the building is expected to be fully occupied by early 2003.

When completed, these two projects will bring together WIPO staff members – currently dispersed in ten different buildings throughout Geneva – in a contiguous complex at Geneva's Place des Nations. The expanded premises will greatly facilitate efficient and modern management of the Organization and implementation of its growing activities.

The winning project reflects WIPO's vision to create a building of architectural beauty and technical excellence which will symbolize creativity, facilitate our activities and incorporate technology of the 21st century."
– Director General Dr. Kamil Idris

RESOURCES

The budget of WIPO is determined for a two-year period and is expressed in Swiss francs. The principal source of income of the secretariat in the 2000-2001 budget consists of fees, paid by private sector users of the Organization's global protection services, and contributions paid by governments of the member States.

About 85 percent of WIPO's total income in 2000 came from fees derived from those global protection services, while some 6 percent came from contributions from member States. The remaining 9 percent came mainly from the sale of WIPO publications, the fees related to the arbitration and mediation services, and interest earnings.

Contributions

Contributions by member States are made on the basis of a system of contribution classes. There are a total of 14 such classes, each with a set amount of contribution for the biennium concerned. What a specific member State pays depends on the contribution class to which it belongs. A State chooses the class (and therefore the amount of contributions it pays) for itself, with three classes reserved for developing countries. The rights and obligations of each State are the same, irrespective of its contribution class.

The yearly contributions in 2000 for each class ranged from the lowest amount of about 1,400 Swiss francs to the highest amount of some 1.1 million Swiss francs.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2000

WIPO's financial results for 2000 consisted of the following main items (the figures are provisional and have not been audited).
(thousands of Swiss francs)

Income

Contributions from member States	16,764
Fees from the global protection services :	
PCT	189,556
Madrid	25,141
Hague	5,147
Subtotal	219,844
Arbitration/Mediation Services	1,076
Publications	4,607
Interest	13,536
Other revenues	4,032
Subtotal	23,251
Total	259,859

Expenditure

Staff	129,465
Other	92,899
Total	222,364

Continuing the wave that began in 1999, when there were 68 new adherences by countries to WIPO's treaties, there were 60 new adherences in 2000. This reflects the importance today of intellectual property and the efforts of the secretariat in promoting greater international participation by countries. In addition to the treaty creating the Organization, WIPO also administers 22 other treaties, of which 16 are in the field of industrial property and 6 in the field of copyright. Some 56 percent of the new adherences (accessions or ratifications) came from developing countries. Membership of WIPO at the end of 2000 stood at 175. The following figures show the new country adherences to the treaties that are in force, with the second figures in brackets being the total number of States party to the corresponding treaty by the end of 2000.

- Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization: 2 (175)
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property: 3 (160)
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: 5 (147)
- Patent Cooperation Treaty: 3 (109)
- Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: 1 (52)
- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: 6 (49)
- Trademark Law Treaty: 1 (26)
- Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: 5 (65)
- Locarno Agreement Establishing the International Classification for Industrial Designs: 2 (39)
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification: 2 (47)
- Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks: 2 (17)
- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure: 1 (49)
- Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration: 1 (19)
- International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (jointly administered with ILO and UNESCO): 4 (67)
- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms (jointly administered with ILO and UNESCO): 3 (63)
- Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False and Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods: 1 (32)
- Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol: 1 (40)

Furthermore, the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (the WIPO "Internet Treaties") received, respectively, 9 and 7 new adherences, bringing the total to, respectively, 21 and 18 at the end of 2000. Each treaty requires 30 adherences to enter into force.

Member States

One hundred and seventy-five States were party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization on December 31, 2000.

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan,

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi,

Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia,

Fiji, Finland, France,

Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary,

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan,

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan,

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia,

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique,

Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,

Oman,

Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

Qatar,

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,

Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda,

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao

Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,

Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia,

Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri

Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden,

Switzerland,

Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and

Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan,

Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United

Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United

States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan,

Venezuela, Viet Nam,

Yemen, Yugoslavia,

Zambia, Zimbabwe (175).



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