

>> ANNUAL REPORT 2001



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

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Throughout 2001 the Organization's activities were directed at meeting one of the greatest challenges WIPO faces today: ensuring that the intellectual property system is an efficient and effective tool for economic growth, accessible to all.

Intellectual property is increasingly a fundamental element of modern economies. In an extremely competitive global environment, more countries are finding tangible benefits in supporting innovation and creativity. This places a growing number of demands on the international intellectual property system, from an expanding and diverse group of stakeholders.

Our response to these and other challenges has been swift, flexible, and forward-looking. It has included the launching of unprecedented consultations on the development of a strategic blueprint for the future evolution of the international patent system, known as the WIPO Patent Agenda. The aim of these consultations is to pave the way for an international system that meets the changing needs of governments and global users alike, while providing an equitable balance between the rights of inventors and those of the general public.

The launch of the Patent Agenda coincided with new efforts to streamline and simplify the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system, which witnessed a growth in applications of more than 14 percent in 2001. An increase of more than 70 percent in applications from developing countries is clear testament to the PCT's appeal to inventors and innovators worldwide. This expanding use of the PCT represents a growing recognition that intellectual property is a valuable, exploitable resource and economic asset, common to developed and developing countries alike.

The Organization's efforts to promote and protect intellectual property in cyberspace reached significant milestones during the year. The 30th accession to the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) in December allowed the Treaty to enter into force in March 2002. The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) was also nearing the required number of accessions by year-end. These two "Internet Treaties" are crucial to bringing the intellectual property system into the digital age and allow writers, musicians and others to create and disseminate their work in cyberspace with confidence.



Efforts to make the Internet an easier and more secure environment in which to conduct business continued through the services offered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, which witnessed a significant increase in cases filed regarding Internet domain name disputes. The year also saw the publication of the final report on the WIPO Second Domain Name Process, a major effort to solicit and consider opinions from all quarters of the Internet community in helping to shape intellectual property policy in cyberspace.

The Organization also made considerable progress in its efforts to extend the benefits of digital technologies to all its constituents. The WIPONET project moved into the deployment phase and, by year end, 12 national intellectual property offices had received the services, infrastructure, and online connectivity offered by the network.

WIPO's programs to assist developing countries, countries in transition, and least developed countries in strengthening their intellectual property institutions continued on many fronts. National and regional seminars on issues ranging from traditional knowledge to electronic commerce, as well as distance learning and specialized training offered by the WIPO Worldwide Academy, benefited men and women from more than 150 countries during the year.

The Organization's efforts to assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in using the intellectual property system as a tool for building business was also aimed at producing tangible, measurable results. Such enterprises form the backbone of national economies; their full and effective use of the intellectual property system helps build national industries. Whether in culture or commerce, this creates more jobs, more income and, ultimately, encourages economic growth.

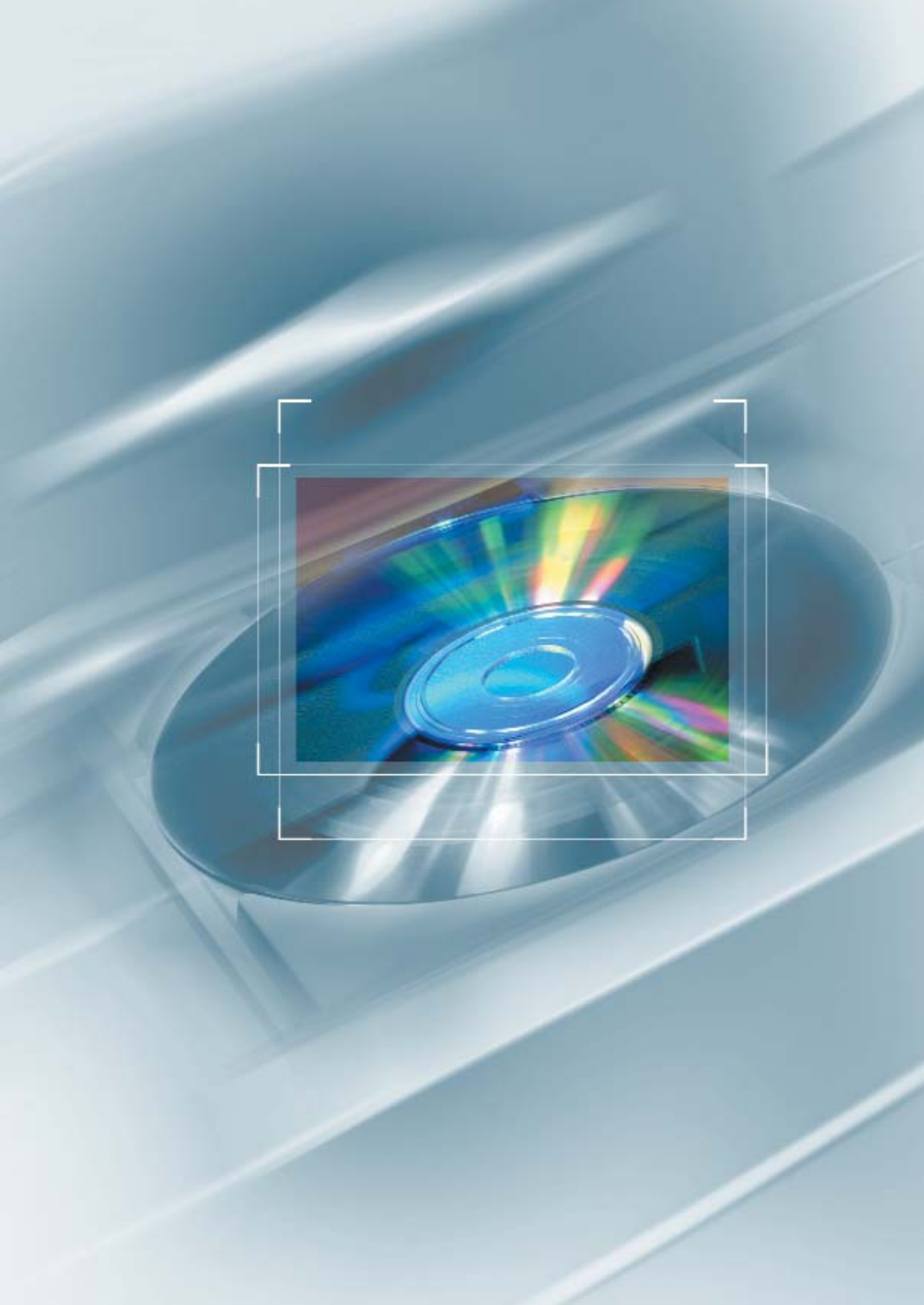
The results of the Organization's work during 2001 reflect our commitment to ensure that the intellectual property system remains a supple and adaptable tool for prosperity and well-being, crafted to serve the needs of present and future generations. Working with our Member States and constituents, we will continue our efforts to help realize the full potential of intellectual property for us all.

Dr. Kamil Idris



MILESTONES IN 2001

- WIPO States approved in September a proposal to launch worldwide consultations to develop a blueprint for the evolution of the international patent system. The "WIPO Patent Agenda" seeks broad-based consultations among governments and users of the system to address the increasing demands of global users, help create a more user-friendly and accessible system, and assure an equitable balance between the rights of inventors and those of the general public.
- WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) launched in June a new initiative to help least developed countries (LDCs) maximize the benefits of intellectual property protection. One of the main goals of the initiative is to assist LDCs fulfill their commitments in relation to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) by January 1, 2006. The joint initiative builds on existing cooperation between WIPO and WTO and on each organization's own technical assistance programs.
- In December, WIPO received the 30th accession required for the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) to go into force. The accession means the Treaty, which brings copyright law in line with the digital age, would enter into force on March 6, 2002. The WCT opens horizons for composers, artists, writers and other creators to use the Internet with confidence to create, distribute and control the use of their works in cyberspace.
- World Intellectual Property Day was celebrated for the first time on April 26. The theme, "Creating the Future Today," emphasized the importance of innovators and artists in the economic and cultural development of societies everywhere. More than 50 Member States and a wide variety of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in the event, helping to spread the WIPO message around the world.
- The Arbitration and Mediation Center expanded its position as the pre-eminent provider of services for domain name and other intellectual property disputes. Some 3,192 domain name cases were received in 2001, a 72 percent increase over the previous year. The Center also began receiving domain name cases for the new generic top level domains (gTLDs) *.info* and *.biz*. It also administered some 25 complaints in relation to non-Roman script or "internationalized" domain names, which also became available in 2001.
- International patent applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) set a new record when the 100,000th application was received at WIPO in December. This was the largest number of applications filed in a single year in the PCT's 23-year history. PCT applications increased by 14.3 percent compared with 2000. In addition, the percentage of applications received from developing countries increased from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 5.1 percent in 2001. At the end of the year there were 115 PCT Contracting States, of which 61 were developing countries.
- The Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) Division launched a new website (www.wipo.int/sme) in June, which by year-end was receiving some 30,000 hits per month. This followed the adoption in February of the Milan Plan of Action, which serves as a blueprint for helping SMEs take full advantage of the intellectual property system.
- The Madrid Assembly adopted proposals for amendment of the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol – the first major revision of the Common Regulations since they came into force in 1996. The amendment would make the system more responsive to the needs of users and the offices of participating countries.



- WIPO initiated a new effort to promote the Madrid and the Hague Systems among developing countries and countries in transition, with an emphasis on expanding those countries' level of participation in the two systems and increasing the use of the systems within those countries.

- The WIPO Worldwide Academy launched the Chinese version of its distance learning course on intellectual property in October. The course is now available in Chinese, English, French and Spanish and will soon be available in Arabic, Portuguese and Russian.

- Member States approved a budget for the 2002-2003 biennium of 678.4 million Swiss francs. This represents an increase of 19.9 percent over the revised budget for 2000-2001. The increase in

expenditure is due to the dramatic rise in demand for WIPO services by the private sector, as well as growth in strategic areas of the Organization's programs and services and related policy issues that need to be addressed in the 2002-2003 biennium.

- Member States agreed to continue reducing certain fees of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system, the largest of WIPO's international registration systems, leading to a 14.4 percent reduction of the 2001 average fee per application as compared to that of 2000.

- After a year of international consultations, WIPO published in September the final Report on the Second Domain Name Process. The report determined that the international legal framework for protection in



the domain name system is not yet fully developed. It calls upon the international community to decide whether to address these shortcomings and establish a complete legal basis for dealing with abusive online practices pertaining to the naming systems concerned.

- The WIPONET Project, which will provide a global intellectual property information network to all WIPO Member States, moved ahead with the successful installation of the WIPONET Kits in five test sites, which included Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Chad, Honduras and Lebanon, by mid-year. By December, deployment of the Kit was completed in seven more intellectual property offices and delivery was near conclusion in another 14 offices.

- Some 64 new adherences by countries to WIPO treaties extended the trend of previous years, reflecting the growing importance of intellectual property protection around the world. Some 51 percent of the new adherents came from developing countries and 44 percent from countries in transition to a market economy. The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty received ten new adherents, bringing the total to 28 at year-end.

- Significant work was undertaken for the renovation of the Organization's information technology (IT) infrastructure. Projects involved the renovation and expansion of WIPO's main



computer room, the implementation of the WIPONET I and II computer rooms, and achieving a state-of-the-art environment for housing all of WIPO's IT systems as well as upgrading the performance and security of internal computer networks.

- The *ad hoc* Advisory Panel on Privatization, established by the Director General in 2000 to explore the intellectual property dimensions of privatization and to examine how WIPO might advise and assist Member States and the market sector in this area, submitted its final report to the Director General in April. The report noted that a better assessment of the intellectual property assets of state-owned enterprises – which often tend to be undervalued in privatization efforts – could improve the quality and enhance the development impact of privatization and post-privatization efforts. The report also noted that WIPO can play a positive role in providing assistance in these areas.

>> **Policy Advisory Commission (PAC)**

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

Following a task force meeting in New York in May, the PAC focussed on two key areas during the year: the development of an international patent system, and intellectual property issues relating to genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and folklore. On the latter, PAC members in October reviewed and endorsed the Organization's efforts in these areas and emphasized the critical leadership role WIPO plays in addressing such questions.

Recognizing that the international patent system faces significant new challenges in meeting the increasing demands of global users, in becoming more user-friendly and accessible, and in providing a more equitable balance between the rights of inventors and the general public, the PAC gave explicit and unanimous support to the Director General's Patent Agenda. Members agreed that any reform of the international patent system hinges on requisite political will, and endorsed the plan to launch worldwide consultations on development of the international patent system. The PAC endorsed WIPO's efforts "to create political momentum worldwide so as to achieve the expected objectives of the Patent Agenda."

The discussions on these issues at the October meeting were chaired by President Guido de Marco of the Republic of Malta. Also in attendance were President Ion Iliescu of Romania, then-President Petar Stoyanov of Bulgaria, two former Presidents, a former Secretary-General of the United Nations and several current or former government Ministers. The Commission, a purely advisory body to the Director General, is composed of some 25 eminent leaders from the world of politics, diplomacy, law and public administration.



The WIPO Patent Agenda

WIPO Member States approved in September a proposal to launch worldwide consultations to develop a blueprint for the evolution of the international patent system. The "WIPO Patent Agenda" seeks broad-based consultations among governments and users of the system to address the increasing demands of global users, help create a more user-friendly and accessible system, and assure an equitable balance between the rights of inventors and those of the general public. Broad-based consultation among governments and users of the system will be undertaken to identify the impact and opportunities of the new initiative.

Objectives for the International Patent System

Member States noted that the long-term and broad objectives for the development of the international patent system should include the provision of

mechanisms and programs which could help provide inventors and industry with access to national, regional and internationally effective patent protection systems. This system should enable them to obtain, maintain and enforce their patents through procedures that are simple, inexpensive, timely, reliable and consistent with the need for affordable effective protection.

In the course of developing mechanisms and programs to achieve the objectives, the consultations will consider the following:

- the need for countries to pursue economic development and other national interests by fostering innovation through an effective patent system;
- the need of third parties for reasonable certainty as to how they may be affected by pending applications and granted patents;
- the enabling of patent offices of all sizes to meet the needs of users and in particular to ensure that mechanisms and programs are available to assist in the pre-grant processing of applications for patents;
- the general structure of the system, including interaction and inter-reliance among the national, regional and international systems;
- enhanced user-friendliness;
- the achievement of a high-quality and timely service, including search and examination;
- the optimal use of patent office resources to alleviate problems;
- the possibilities for simpler and more accessible means of enforcing and challenging patents.





PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 2002-2003

In September, Member States approved by consensus the Program and Budget presented by the Director General for the 2002-2003 biennium. This was the third results-based biennium budget presented to Member States since 1998, following an approach based on strategic objectives and results, as well as efficiency and accountability.

The approved program and budget for 2002-2003 amounts to 678.4 million Swiss francs (CHF), an increase of 19.9 percent over the revised budget for 2000-2001 of 565.9 million CHF.

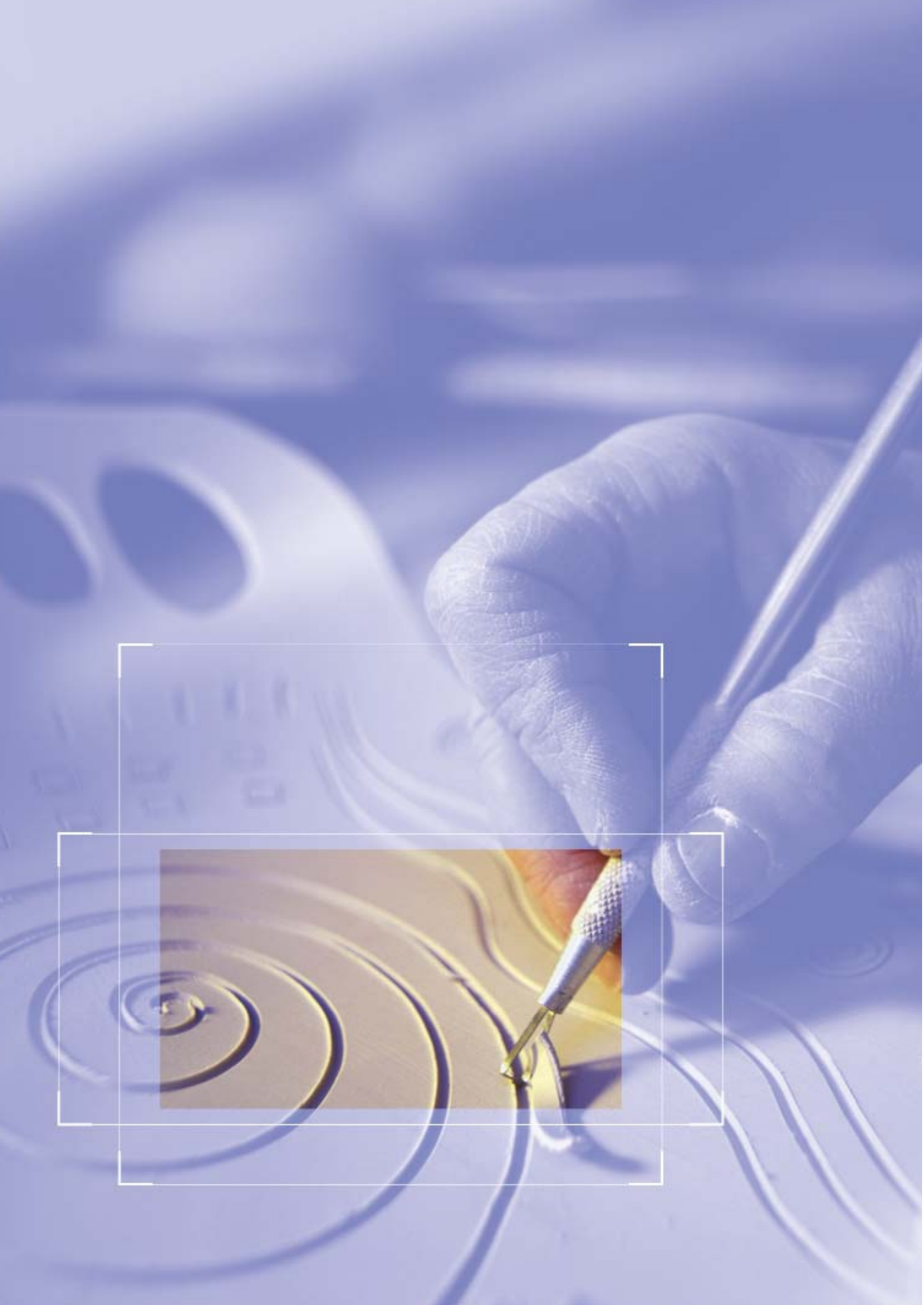
The portion of the budget funded by contributions from Member States represents less than 6 percent of the overall budget. WIPO is largely a self-funding agency, financing its activities from revenues acquired through the provision of services to the private sector in the form of international registration and filing of patents, trademarks, designs and arbitration activities. Member States approved a 17 percent reduction over the biennium in fees of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system, the largest of those registration systems, which means PCT fees will have been reduced by a total of 45 percent since 1997.

The increase in budget expenditure is due to the dramatic rise in demand for WIPO's services in the private sector as well as growth in strategic areas of the Organization's programs and services and the related policy issues to be addressed in the 2002-2003 biennium. The budget includes a 14 percent increase in funding for Cooperation for Development activities, as well as an amount of some 150 million CHF for WIPO's information technology projects, including WIPONET, IMPACT, PCT E-Filing, AIMS, CLAIMS, and other ongoing information technology projects and services.

The program and budget document fully integrates income, reserve and surplus funds and has several new features, such as detailed income projections and a resource plan for 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 for income, expenditure and reserves. For the first time, the budget also features projected financial indicators for a ten-year period from 1996 to 2005, which illustrate the rapid growth of the Organization, and in particular of the PCT.

WIPO follows a results-based budget system, focussing on strategic objectives and results, which in turn enhances efficiency, accountability, and transparency through continuous monitoring and evaluation.





The Organization's Cooperation for Development program sharpened its focus on assisting developing countries to optimize their use of the intellectual property system for their economic, social and cultural benefit. Efforts aimed at building strong administrative infrastructures, training, and the preparation and implementation of laws reached a new level of efficiency with the introduction of a Cooperation for Development website in 2001. The site, with separate pages for each of the regional bureaus as well as for specific programs, provides easy and up-to-date access to information about intellectual property developments, activities, training, and events in each region.

The second session of the Permanent Committee on Cooperation for Development Related to Intellectual Property was held in 2001, bringing together representatives from 84 countries and 19 IGOs and NGOs. Participants held discussions on recent developments in intellectual property-related issues and considered their impact on further cooperation activities.

Institution-building

A principal aim of the Cooperation for Development program is to help developing countries elaborate and maintain good intellectual property infrastructures and build lasting intellectual property institutions. This is achieved through country- or region-specific actions plans, known as Nationally (or Regionally) Focused Action Plans (NFAPs/RFAPs). Such plans are established jointly between the individual governments and WIPO and are aimed at helping the government to establish a more efficient management and use of the national intellectual property system. Each plan identifies the immediate priorities necessary to achieve these objectives. By the end of 2001, 56 such plans were being implemented, six of which were begun during the year.

To encourage a continuing dialogue among national administrators, policymakers and

international experts, WIPO staff members undertook 305 missions to countries in the various regions. In addition, 69 study visits for intellectual property administrators were arranged, promoting an exchange of experience and knowledge in various areas of intellectual property administration.

The automation of national intellectual property offices is often at the core of the institution-building projects. In addition to furnishing computer equipment to 51 countries, WIPO continued the customization and installation of WIPO-commissioned software for an industrial property management system in four Arab countries (Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria). A processing management software (AFRICOS), designed for small and medium-size copyright collective management societies, was upgraded and will be deployed in its first phase in Benin and Malawi.

To ensure that the collective management of copyright and related rights makes a full contribution to national economic and social development, active cooperation with the governments of developing countries in establishing or strengthening collective management organizations continued. The RFAP for the Caribbean region made significant progress in creating a regional collective management organization in the Caribbean.

Training

Besides formal training, organized under the aegis of the WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA), many regional and national symposia and meetings were held with targeted user groups to provide information on the role of intellectual property in economic, social and cultural development. The events brought together government policymakers and administrators, businessmen, members of the judiciary, law enforcement officers, lawyers, researchers, performers, creators, academics and members of the public – some 8,000 persons during the year.

The fact that intellectual property is at the heart of the knowledge-based economy has ignited a worldwide interest in the value of intellectual property and its protection. Responding to this, events organized by WIPO in developing countries continued to highlight the use and practical application of intellectual property instruments, particularly as strategic tools for enterprises to become more competitive, increase market share, develop special niches and form strategic alliances with each other. These events specifically targeted the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), often in coordination with the Organization's SMEs program.

Legislative Advice

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 (WTO). In 2001, WIPO provided 28 draft laws for 14 developing countries or regional organizations, and written comments on another 46 draft laws received from 30 countries. In addition, discussions on legal questions were held in 19 meetings with officials from 36 countries and international organizations.

Intellectual Property: An Inexhaustible Resource

WIPO's assistance program continued to highlight the unique feature of intellectual property as a natural resource that, unlike such traditional resources as land, labor and minerals, is inexhaustible. WIPO worked to encourage national leaders, policy-makers and managers to foster creativity and innovation in the labor force, to protect the

results of such efforts, and to disseminate and use those results for wealth creation and the promotion of social and cultural well-being.

For developing countries, a key challenge is unleashing creative and innovative potential to promote productive entrepreneurship. In an effort to promote a broader use of the intellectual property system by small and medium-sized 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 complement national infrastructures for the support of inventive and innovative activities and contribute to a more active 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. In 2001, WIPO awarded 50 Gold Medals.



>> The Collection of Laws for Electronic Access (CLEA)

CLEA, an electronic database of intellectual property legislation which can be accessed free of charge on WIPO's website, contains full legislative texts in the field of intellectual property and bibliographic references related to each text. The legislative texts are in English, French and/or Spanish, feature embedded hyperlinks, and are fully searchable. They consist of treaties administered by WIPO, legislation of the European Communities (EC), and national legislative texts communicated to WIPO and they provide a key resource for countries developing their own up-to-date intellectual property legislation.

At the end of 2001, 1,915 documents were available on the CLEA database covering 65 countries, compared with 35 countries represented at the end of 2000. CLEA's success in disseminating intellectual property laws has grown as well: in 2001, the number of hits increased by 57 percent to some 4 million.

WIPO continues to maintain its paper collection of legislative texts, from which all the texts published in CLEA originate, and responds to over 50 external inquiries per month on these texts.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Throughout the year WIPO's program on least developed countries (LDCs) helped bring together key players such as policymakers, government officials, academics and representatives from civil society – from developed, developing, and least developed countries – to better identify LDC needs regarding intellectual property and to formulate the best way to address them.

A High-Level Interregional Roundtable on LDCs, held in February in Lisbon, identified certain constraints faced by LDCs: a shortage of resources, weak intellectual property infrastructure, lack of skilled personnel and inadequate awareness of and information on the various treaties and conventions in the field of intellectual property. The Lisbon Declaration on Intellectual Property for LDCs noted that, given the enormous structural problems LDCs face in institution-building in the intellectual property field, they require a special program with vision and resources aimed at surmounting these problems.

WIPO identified five major areas of deliverables in its program activities, outlining tangible, measurable and achievable outputs designed to enhance the productive capacity of LDCs and

their competitiveness in a rapidly evolving world economy. These deliverables form the core of WIPO's LDC program and include: the WIPO Worldwide Academy; the WIPO Global Information Network (WIPONET); collective management of copyright and related rights; genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore; and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The program was presented by WIPO at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UN-LDCs III) held in Brussels in May.

WIPO published the Intellectual Property Profile for LDCs in October. This guide identifies national legislation on intellectual property and other related legislation, such as legislation on the transfer of technology and foreign direct investment, and the degree of compliance with existing intellectual property instruments. The guide provides useful reference material for government officials, universities, research institutions and NGOs.

WIPO's Least Developed Countries Unit works in close collaboration with other sectors within the Organization – frequently through country specific NFAPs – as well as with a host of specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations in the field.



WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA)

Recognizing that intellectual property now permeates virtually every aspect of human life, the WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA) has been expanding its human resource development activities to cater to a larger and broader audience. These efforts are not restricted to professionals working in the intellectual property field, but extend to civil society, academics, government officials, and other stakeholders involved in the intellectual property system. The Academy reaches out to these groups through three main activities: Policy Training, Distance Learning, and Professional Training.

The Policy Training Program conducts general Academy sessions aimed at decision makers, policy advisors, development managers, diplomats and other target groups. The sessions cover a broad range of topics on the protection, administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights, aimed at promoting broader policy debate and a deeper understanding of the practical implications of the intellectual property system. Particular emphasis is placed on the experience of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Special Academy sessions are also held for specific target groups, dealing with topical issues of interest.

The Distance Learning Program is delivered via the Internet, using a format that allows for online registration, student-teacher interaction, student testing, course monitoring and evaluation systems. The number of participants for the general course on intellectual property reached 3,842 in 2001, more than double that of the previous year. A Chinese version of "DL 101" was launched during the year, joining English, French, and Spanish, with more languages on tap for 2002. The Academy also launched a joint diploma course on intellectual property law via Distance Learning with the University of South Africa.

The Professional Training Program offers courses for managers and technical staff of intellectual property offices and other users of the system,

including those working in universities, research and development (R&D) institutions, as well as in commerce and industry.

All these activities draw in one way or another from one of the Academy's key goals: the development of curricula for the teaching of intellectual property. The Postgraduate Specialization Course on Intellectual Property offered at the University of Turin and the International Training Center of the International Labour Office, is jointly developed by the Academy and those institutions and enrolled 42 students in 2001. Another joint venture of the Academy, the Master's Program on Human Rights and Intellectual Property, organized in cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and the University of Lund, Sweden, enrolled 25 students during the year.

In 2001, the WWA trained some 4,344 men and women, an increase of 86 percent over the previous year. The Academy awards numerous fellowships to stimulate scholarship and research in intellectual property, for both students as well as professors. The WIPO Fellowship Program has enabled 15 professionals to pursue postgraduate degrees in intellectual property in various universities and research institutes.

A key part of the Academy's activities is the WIPO Library, which supports the research and information needs of WIPO staff as well as students of the Academy and external researchers. Its features include an online, automated public-access catalogue, a reading room for reference study, access to laws and treaties, Lexis-Nexis search facilities and a "cyber center" which houses a CD-ROM terminal and several online workstations. The Library also publishes specialized bibliographies on intellectual property topics. Its wealth of specialized information – comprising some 35,000 monographs and 300 periodicals – makes it a vital component in the activities of the Academy and the Organization as a whole, as well as an invaluable service to the intellectual property community.



COOPERATION WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA

In 2001, cooperation with certain countries in Europe and Asia – previously referred to as countries in transition – continued to focus on preparing new or updated intellectual property laws in compliance with the TRIPS Agreement. Several of these countries – in Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic Region – received written comment on draft laws and consultations concerning intellectual property legislation. WIPO also advised officials concerning the ratification of, or accession to, WIPO-administered treaties.

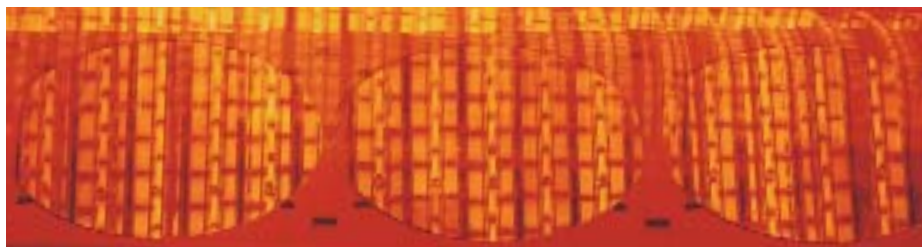
WIPO cooperated with 11 of these governments in the development and implementation of Nationally Focused Action Plans (NFAPs), bilateral cooperation programs, memoranda of understanding, country projects and other assistance aimed at helping national authorities to obtain more efficient management and use of the intellectual property system. Three of the country projects targeted capacity building in the area of collective management of copyright and related rights. In carrying out these efforts, WIPO conducted 43 missions and organized 46 study visits for government officials.

The Organization placed special emphasis on the issue of enforcement of intellectual property rights in the countries involved, training some 250 officials from industrial property and copyright administrations, the judiciary, the legal

profession, police, customs and other law enforcement agencies in two national seminars devoted exclusively to enforcement. These activities helped strengthen the administrative mechanisms needed for the enforcement of intellectual property rights, and provided practical advice on how to effectively combat piracy and counterfeiting of intellectual property assets.

Further awareness-building efforts in these countries focused on the role of intellectual property in economic development, the use of the intellectual property system by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the commercialization and management of intellectual property assets. Topical issues included intellectual property and the Internet, electronic commerce, the domain name system, the digital delivery of intellectual property services, new developments in the protection of biotechnological invention, traditional knowledge and genetic resources, and the protection of geographical indications.

Some 550 participants – ranging from government officials to inventors to entrepreneurs – attended WIPO events in the region, which included an international conference, four regional events, and numerous national seminars.





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 States coordinate efforts in these areas and establish priorities.

Membership of the committees comprises State representatives with representatives from selected intergovernmental organizations and international NGOs participating as observers.

The work of these Standing Committees is crucial to the progressive development of international approaches to the protection, administration, and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Patents

In 2001, the Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) began discussions on harmonization of substantive patent law, with the objective of reaching common worldwide standards for the examination

of patent applications and the grant of patents. At the fifth session of the SCP in May, States discussed a first draft of a "Substantive Patent Law Treaty" (SPLT) and related Regulations and Practice Guidelines. The provisions covered a number of basic legal principles relevant to the grant of patents in different countries, such as the definition of prior art, novelty, inventive step (non-obviousness), industrial applicability (utility), sufficiency of disclosure, and the structure and interpretation of claims.

Based on these discussions, the Organization submitted revised provisions of the draft SPLT to the sixth session of the SCP in November, where considerable progress was achieved in terms of mutual understanding and moving different positions closer together. In particular, the SCP agreed on an approach to establish a seamless interface between the SPLT, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The principle that prior art constitutes everything that was made available to the public in any form anywhere in the world appeared to receive general support. The majority of the SCP further supported the introduction of some form of grace period. The Committee also decided to establish a working group to study standards for improving the examination process of complex applications.

The discussions on substantive harmonization will continue in close cooperation with the ongoing PCT reform process, and in coordination with the new WIPO Patent Agenda.

>> Patent Law Treaty

At the end of 2001, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) on the harmonization of patent formalities, which was adopted in June 2000, had been signed by 53 States and the European Patent Organisation (EPO). One State – the Republic of Moldova – ratified the Treaty in 2001, and several others announced that they had started internal procedures for future ratification. The ratification or accession of ten States is required for the Treaty to enter into force.

Trademarks

For the third year in a row, WIPO Member States adopted a set of treaty provisions aimed at providing a clear, harmonized and simplified legal framework for the trademark community. After two years of intensive discussions within the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT), provisions concerning the protection of marks and other industrial property rights in signs on the Internet were adopted by the WIPO Assemblies as a Joint Recommendation.

This Recommendation provides guiding principles for a clear legal framework for those who wish to use their marks on the

Internet and to participate in electronic commerce. The provisions are designed to assist lawmakers in applying existing national and regional laws to legal problems arising from the commercial use of a sign on the Internet. Such problems include concurrent use of identical or similar signs on the Internet and how courts take account of the territorial basis of industrial property rights in signs when determining remedies. The determination of the applicable law itself is not addressed by the present provisions, but left to the private international laws of individual Member States.

This Joint Recommendation is the third instrument - together with the Joint Recommendation on the Protection of Well-Known Marks (1999) and the Joint Recommendation Concerning Trademark Licenses (2000) - to emerge from WIPO's policy of applying new and flexible approaches to the progressive development of international harmonized common principles.

Member States expressed firm commitment to the worldwide harmonization of trademark law during a round of talks on the future work of the SCT. They agreed to move forward with a comprehensive program of harmonization of laws for the protection of marks. The program of work aims at further simplifying and streamlining trademark procedures and at initiating harmonization of substantive trademark law.

The SCT agreed to build on the WIPO Trademark Law Treaty (TLT), concluded in 1994, to further simplify and expand the harmonization of formalities by introducing provisions for electronic filing, incorporating provisions contained in the WIPO Joint Recommendation on Trademark Licenses, or offering relief in respect of various formal mistakes and time limits.

The SCT also decided to initiate work on harmonization of substantive trademark law particularly with regards to non-traditional marks (for instance, color marks, smell marks, three-dimensional marks) or conflicts with prior rights. The Committee showed particular interest with regard to the need to evaluate the interference between trademark law and industrial design law or copyright law.

Geographical Indications

The SCT also engaged in discussion of legal and technical aspects of the protection of geographical indications, such as questions of definition, protection of geographical indications in their country of origin and abroad, and the relationship between geographical indications and trademarks. The SCT will continue to work on these questions in future sessions on the basis of working documents prepared by the secretariat.

Copyright and Related Rights

The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) continued throughout the year to consider the enhancement of protection for broadcasting organizations and of non-original databases. Some databases are not protected by copyright law because their content and arrangement are not sufficiently original, however they might merit protection because they are expensive to make and maintain. The Committee decided to examine the database issue once again after it receives five studies from the secretariat that will provide assistance in evaluating the economic impact of such protection in developing countries and countries in transition.



The SCCR progressed in clarifying the issues and the technological and other developments that should be taken into account in enhancing the protection of broadcasting, organizations. Extensive technological developments, such as cable and satellite television and webcasting, piracy of broadcasts as well as transmissions among broadcasters necessitated a new look at fundamental definitions and the scope of a possible new treaty. The discussions were based on proposals in treaty language received from a number of Member States and the European Commission.

In September, the General Assembly discussed the Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Works of December 2000 at which provisional agreement was reached on 19 substantive articles for a proposed international treaty on the protection of audiovisual performances. The States recognized the need to continue consultations to resolve a deadlock over the article relating to transfer of rights between performers and producers. Member States stressed the importance of the protection of audiovisual performances and expressed concern that it had not yet been possible to reach an agreement on this issue. The Organization has kept in close touch with the main parties interested in the issue in order to promote a continuation of dialogue by all concerned.

Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights

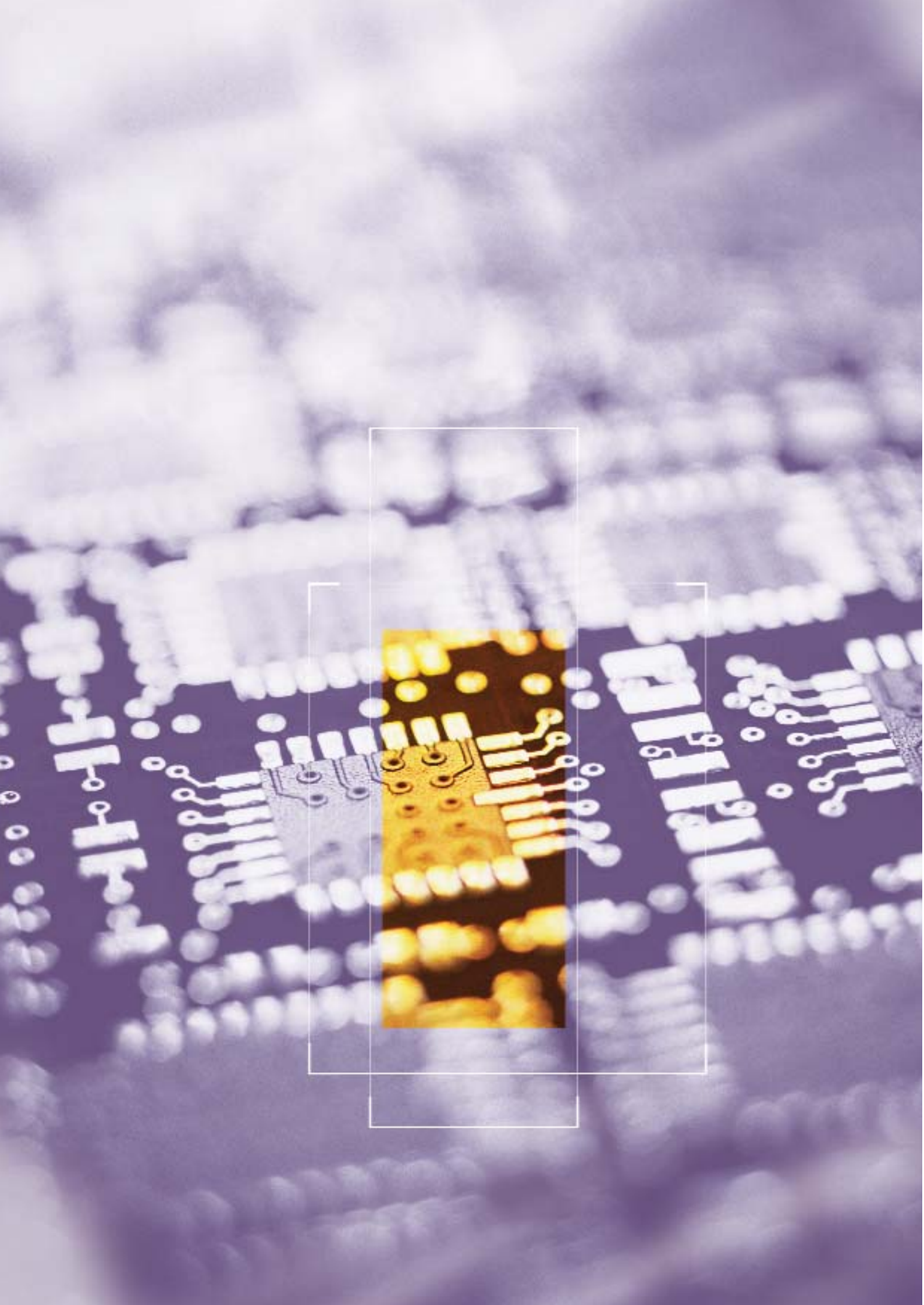
WIPO convened a joint meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights, Second Session, and the Advisory Committee on Management and Enforcement of Copyright and Related Rights in Global Information Networks, Third Session, attended by Member States, intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs. State delegations included enforcement officials from customs, police and prosecutors' offices, members of the judiciary, as well as officials from intellectual property offices.

>> The Internet Treaties

Throughout the year intensive and coordinated efforts went into promoting the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). The activities included a number of regional and national meetings to promote awareness of the advantages of those treaties for a better and more secure digital environment for disseminating works protected by copyright and related rights. Legislative and related advice was also given to many governments to enable them to bring their national laws into line with the two treaties.

These efforts bore fruit, with nine countries (Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Gabon, Georgia, Lithuania, Peru, Romania and Ukraine) adhering to the WCT during the year, bringing the number of States to 30, which meant that the treaty would enter into force on March 6, 2002. Ten countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Gabon, Georgia, Lithuania, Mali, Romania and Ukraine) adhered to the WPPT, bringing the total number of countries party to it to 28 by the end of 2001. The WPPT will enter into force when that number reaches 30.

The Committees agreed on the importance of enforcement issues to all countries, noting that WIPO is in a particularly appropriate position to gather information about enforcement and to coordinate its activities with other organizations. Many states noted their efforts and accomplishments in the area of enforcement, and suggested what practical work might be undertaken at future enforcement meetings. Specifically cited as areas of interest were the training needs of enforcement personnel, the use of effective training techniques, raising public awareness, the exchange of information regarding national experiences and the development of enforcement guidelines of a general and non-binding nature.



The Organization's international registration systems provide a vital service to enterprises, research institutions, inventors and designers – to the market sector worldwide. 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).

The three systems simplify procedures for the applicant, offer wider options, speed up administrative processing and in many cases reduce costs. The fees charged to users of the systems are decided by the Member States and provide a key source of revenue to the Organization.

In 2001, WIPO's global protection systems generated a total gross revenue of about 221 million CHF, the equivalent of about 85 percent of the Organization's total income for 2001.

PCT System

The PCT continued its steady growth throughout 2001. Another benchmark was reached in December when the yearly number of patent applications received under the PCT hit 100,000. By the end of the year, the total number of international applications had reached another record of some 103,947, an increase of 14.3 percent over 2000. If applicants had filed separate applications nationally or regionally, this would have involved the filing of millions of applications worldwide to achieve the same level of protection as is afforded by those 103,947 applications.

The number of countries participating in the PCT system rose as well, to 115, with the new memberships of Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Oman, Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia. Sustained efforts continued throughout the year to promote more new country memberships and encourage greater use by participating

countries, through seminars, meetings and missions to countries and study visits of government officials to Geneva. These efforts helped produce a 70 percent increase in PCT applications from developing countries.

In September, the PCT Member States decided on a fee decrease in respect of the designation fees. This fee decrease is equivalent to a reduction of 7.1 percent in PCT fees for those PCT applicants who make over five country designations per application (about two-thirds of applicants). The new lower fee took effect on January 1, 2002, marking the fifth consecutive year in which PCT fees have been lowered.

Member States also approved a change to time limits in the treaty, giving applicants additional flexibility for using the PCT. A number of amendments to the PCT Regulations were also approved to streamline and simplify PCT procedures.

PCT Reform

In May, WIPO launched practical work involving Member States, international searching and preliminary examining authorities, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of reforming the PCT system. Among the objectives of the reform exercise are to:

- simplify and streamline the PCT system;
- reduce costs for users;
- enable PCT Offices and Authorities to deal with an explosion in workload;
- avoid duplication of work among Offices;
- meet the needs of large, medium and small Offices, including those in developing countries;
- maintain an appropriate balance between the interests of applicants and third parties;
- assist developing countries, especially in the area of information technology;
- conform where possible to the principles of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT);
- coordinate with developments on substantive patent law harmonization;
- take maximum advantage of modern information technology.

Work so far has focused on proposals for an expanded international search system for an automatic, all-inclusive, designation system, and for conforming relief where certain important time limits under the PCT are missed with the approach of the PLT.

PCT Electronic Filing

Some 35 percent of all applications in 2001 used PCT-EASY (Electronic Application System) software. Two new versions of the software were released during the year, helping to draw more than 2,500 new registered users for PCT-EASY, bringing the total number of registered users to 7,500. PCT-EASY training and promotion in seven different countries reached over 1,700 potential users of the software.

PCT-EASY is the stepping stone to the PCT electronic filing system. The maintenance and development of PCT-EASY is performed as a subproject of the PCT electronic filing project.



>> IMPACT

The IMPACT (Information Management for the PATent Cooperation Treaty) Project, which is on track to automate the operations of the PCT within the next year, made significant progress in 2001. One early achievement was the successful acquisition and installation of the hardware infrastructure required to support the development, testing and production environments for IMPACT. The infrastructure integrates high-speed, high-volume storage solutions to accommodate the continuously increasing number of international PCT applications, with high-security measures aimed to limit threats and risks to documents and data exchanged in the IMPACT system.

Driven by the high number of international applications on paper, a main focus of the year was on delivering a solution for the PCT Scanning Office. A new Scanning Office system was designed, developed, tested and put into production, introducing a number of benefits, including:

- a more productive use of PCT staff time by eliminating the need for photocopying (previously up to 200,000 photocopies were made per week);
- an associated reduction in paper and mail costs (some 380,000 CHF per year);
- an immediate reduction in paper-handling and scanning costs for a number of designated intellectual property offices.

Work began in parallel on the other two major phases of the project, the Communications On Request system (COR) and the International Bureau system (IB). COR, once completed, will systematically communicate documents according to PCT rules and will allow designated/elected offices to access documents online, submit online orders for documents and receive them in electronic or paper form.

The IB phase will result in the automation of PCT operations at WIPO with the introduction of an electronic document management system for handling the increasing number of international applications and will automate the internal work processes of the PCT Operations Department.

By the end of the year, the PCT electronic filing project team had met the first of its objectives when the legal framework and technical standard necessary to enable the implementation of electronic filing and processing of international applications were published as modifications of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT.

Madrid System

The number of international trademark registrations recorded in 2001 was almost 24,000, an increase of 4.4 percent over the previous year. Although relatively modest, the increase compares well with the experience of many national and regional trademark offices, many of which experienced a decline in applications during 2001.

Over the course of the year, six States became bound by the Madrid Protocol, bringing the total to 55 and the total membership of the Madrid Union to 70. It is noteworthy that the number of member countries of the Madrid Protocol, which has been in force for only six years, now

exceeds that of the Madrid Agreement. The International Bureau continued to promote awareness of the Madrid system and its effective use, in particular by organizing seminars aimed at trademark practitioners.

The Madrid Assembly adopted proposals for amendment of the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. Certain of the amendments were brought into force immediately, but most will enter into force on April 1, 2002. This is the first major revision of the Common Regulations since they came into force in 1996 and is intended to make the system more responsive to the needs of users and the offices of the participating countries.

Hague System (Industrial Designs)

The number of international deposits recorded in 2001 decreased by 3.5 percent to 4,183, largely attributable to a general worldwide economic slowdown.

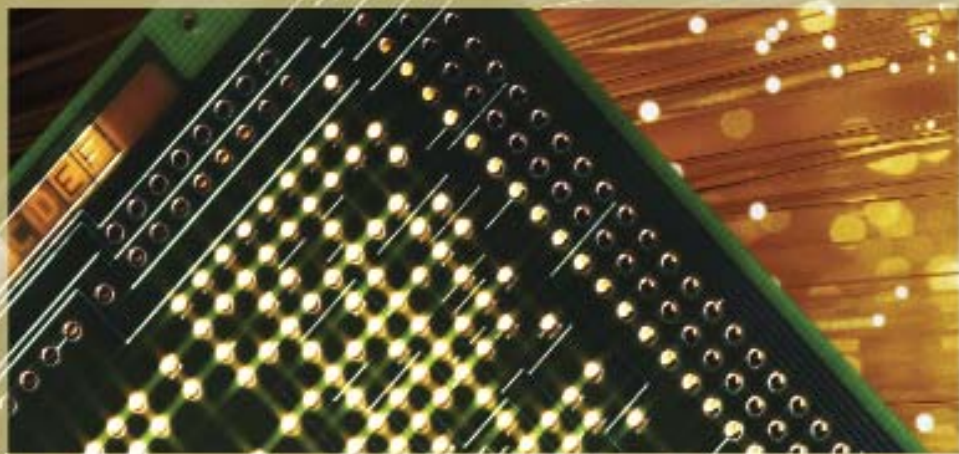
The Hague Assembly approved a proposal to reduce the publication fee for international deposits and to simplify its

calculation. These changes took effect on January 1, 2002, and entail a reduction of, on average, 10 percent in the fees paid for international deposits. The reduction results from cost savings achieved by publishing the International Designs Bulletin exclusively on CD-ROM.

WIPO received the first three instruments of ratification or accession to the Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement in 2001. This Act, adopted in 1999, will come into force once six instruments have been received, provided that three of them are from States having a minimum specified level of activity in the filing of industrial design applications.

Lisbon System (Appellations of Origin)

The Lisbon Assembly adopted new Regulations for the application of the Lisbon Agreement. The new Regulations, which would come into force on April 1, 2002, replace the Regulations adopted in 1975 and specify with greater clarity the procedures relating to the international protection of appellations of origin.



SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMEs)

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which account for the vast majority of enterprises and produce some four-fifths of all goods and services worldwide, are a key source of innovation in the knowledge-based economy. Taking full advantage of the intellectual property system is crucial if SMEs are to fully exploit their innovative and creative capacity.

In its first full year of existence, WIPO's SME program took major steps in helping businesses reach that goal. The first notable achievement was the adoption of the Milan Plan of Action at the International Forum on Intellectual Property and SMEs, jointly organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade of Italy in February. The Plan of Action serves as a detailed blueprint for helping SMEs to fully benefit from the intellectual property system.

During the year, WIPO developed an extensive international network of new partners to help deliver the message of the crucial role played by the intellectual property system in enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs in all sectors of the economy. This network joins SME support and finance institutions worldwide, including national SME focal points in the governments of some 136 WIPO Member States.

At the international and regional levels the Organization developed close working relationships with the International Trade Centre (ITC), the European Commission, the Central European Initiative (CEI), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and four UN regional commissions. In the private sector and civil society, WIPO's key new partners included the World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the European Small Business Alliance (ESBA).

The new SME website (www.wipo.int/sme), launched mid-year in English, was by year-end drawing some 20,000 hits per month. A Spanish-language version of the website was launched in December with a French-language version on course for early 2002. In addition to the SME-related activities and documents of WIPO, the website provides an overview of the most important reasons why SMEs should make use of the intellectual property system in simple and business friendly language. It also contains useful information on national best practices as well as a number of case studies describing various SME experiences in using the intellectual property system.

WIPO also launched, in August, a monthly electronic update service for SMEs, which notifies subscribers of current news and activities related to intellectual property and SMEs.

A key focus of WIPO's SME strategy involves "training the trainers" at national SME support institutions to encourage a greater emphasis on the intellectual property system in SME training. A pilot exercise was launched with two national events in India, with both private and public sector participants helping to lay the groundwork for a nationwide intellectual property public awareness campaign aimed toward SMEs.





The rapid developments that have taken place in the field of electronic commerce, and the emerging digital technologies that are its foundation – primarily the Internet – continue to bring pioneering changes to our social, cultural and economic environment. Intellectual property plays a fundamental role as content traded across the digital networks, while the intellectual property system provides a legal framework to facilitate electronic commerce.

WIPO's programs in electronic commerce are designed to address the opportunities and challenges in this area. Key among these challenges is the need to ensure that all Member States are engaged in the development of intellectual property policy for the digital society and are able to participate in the benefits offered. While more than 460 million people are now using the Internet, only 6 percent of the world's population is at present online. WIPO's approach, through its Digital Agenda, is to work with Member States to bridge this digital divide and assist all nations in taking full advantage of this potentially universal medium.

In purely commercial terms, electronic commerce is now estimated to be worth more than US\$283 billion. Intellectual property is a key component of this figure. Nevertheless, the

total value of electronic commerce, including both business-to-business and business-to-consumer transactions, still represents less than 1 percent of global trade. Furthermore, the electronic commerce industry has recently experienced challenging economic times. In this context, WIPO has adopted a pragmatic approach to increase education and awareness of the real opportunities to be gained from electronic commerce – as well as lessons to be learned – and to develop practical solutions that assist all Member States to profit from the digital evolution.

International Conference on Electronic Commerce

WIPO organized the Second International Conference on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property in Geneva from September 19 to 21. The Conference addressed the latest developments in electronic commerce and intellectual property – legal, technical and policy-oriented – and was attended by some 500 professionals and senior policymakers in government, law, business and the technical sectors concerned with the Internet, electronic commerce and intellectual property rights.



Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process

WIPO published the final Report of the Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, entitled "The Recognition of Rights and the Use of Names in the Internet Domain Name System," in September, and submitted it to the Member States and the Internet community. The Second WIPO Process, begun in July 2000 at the request of a number of Member States, was conducted through a series of online consultations and 10 regional consultations. These consultations elicited comments from 51 government agencies from 28 countries, 18 intergovernmental organizations and agencies, 44 NGOs, 201 corporations and professional firms and 184 individuals. The recommendations made in the Report address the conflicts that arise with respect to the registration as domain names of the following identifiers:

- International Nonproprietary Names (INNs) for pharmaceutical substances;
- names of international intergovernmental organizations;
- personal names;
- geographical indications, indications of source and geographical terms;
- trade names.

WIPO Member States decided in September to subject the Report to a comprehensive

analysis by the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications, in two special sessions convened for this purpose. The first special session was held in November and December 2001 and the second is planned for May 2002.

ccTLD Program

The WIPO ccTLD Program aims to enhance the protection of intellectual property in the country code top-level domains (ccTLDs) through cooperation with their administrators. In February, WIPO organized a ccTLD Conference in Geneva at which close to 500 representatives of the ccTLD and intellectual property communities met to exchange views on the issues in this area. WIPO also provided assistance to administrators of ccTLDs on the management of intellectual property issues in their domains through the publication of the WIPO ccTLD Best Practices for the Prevention and Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes (a voluntary set of minimum standards for intellectual property protection in the ccTLDs). WIPO also provided advice on intellectual property issues to ccTLD administrators as well as on the carrying out of national consultations similar to the First and Second WIPO Internet Domain Name Processes.

In addition, WIPO now has two new online services to assist users of the Internet domain name system to avoid and resolve conflicts concerning domain names: A ccTLD Database containing links to the websites of 243 ccTLDs, and the WIPO Trademark Database Portal, which provides links to existing online trademark databases maintained by industrial property offices throughout the world.

Multilingual Domain Names

The English content of the more than 9 billion pages on the Internet reflect the English-speaking background of the medium. However, an estimated 92 percent of the world's population speaks a primary language other than English, and about half of the 460 million Internet users are now from non-English speaking backgrounds. Technical developments in the Internet domain name system now allow users to register and use domain names in "internationalized" or non-Latin characters. WIPO, together with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), organized a joint symposium in December to address the complex legal and technical issues raised by this internationalization process.

In 2001, the Arbitration and Mediation Center expanded its position as the pre-eminent provider of services for domain name and other intellectual property disputes. The Center received 3,192 domain name cases in the year, for a total of 5,053 cases involving parties from 100 countries since WIPO commenced this service in December 1999. The Center administered cases in nine different languages; in 48 percent of the cases, the parties involved came from different jurisdictions. The 6,137 separate domain names covered by all WIPO cases included, for the first time, internationalized domain names, registered in such languages as Chinese or Japanese.

The principal domain name policy administered by the Center remained the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), which provides trademark owners with an administrative remedy against the bad-faith registration and use of domain names corresponding to those trademark rights. The 1,506 UDRP cases received at WIPO in 2001 represent some 60 percent of all such cases filed with domain name dispute resolution service providers. The complaints are based on a broad variety of trademarks that include well-known marks, names of small and medium-sized enterprises, and names of individuals, representing a wide range of commercial activity that spans the globe.

The Center expanded its service to include disputes concerning names registered in new domains, such as the *.biz* and *.info* domain, and also received 54 cases involving ccTLDs.

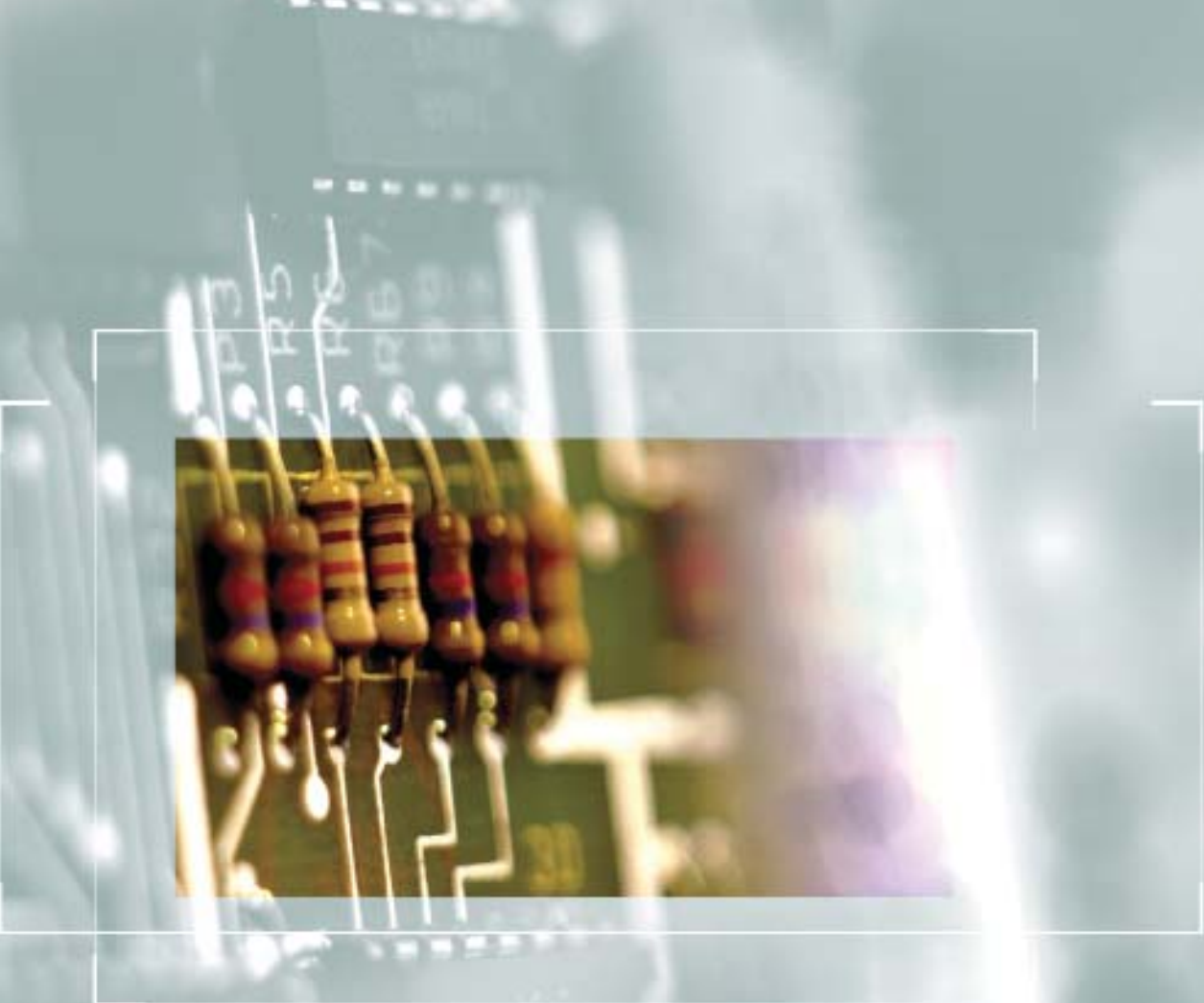
The Center's website, which by the end of the year was receiving over 1.4 million hits per month, was expanded with a range of new services. Daily notifications of the most recently posted UDRP decisions were also made available by electronic mail.



New Options for Rights Holders

Procedures made available by the Arbitration and Mediation Center offer new options for intellectual property rights holders to enforce their rights. Transactions such as cross-border licenses increasingly demand the international, neutral and efficient dispute solutions available from the Center. The Center assists parties by administering procedures under the WIPO rules and by appointing neutrals from its database of intellectual property specialists. For example, a WIPO-appointed mediator has assisted parties in the creative and forward-looking resolution of a complex multi-jurisdictional dispute concerning a high-tech patent.

The Center's popular arbitration and mediation workshops further contribute to the increased prominence of WIPO dispute procedures tailored to the needs of intellectual property owners and users around the world.



Standing Committee on Information Technology

Early in the year, the Standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT) approved reforms to increase the role of Member States in the monitoring of WIPO's information technology activities and to place more emphasis on electronic communication in order to accelerate decision making. The restructuring created two new working groups to replace the existing SCIT Plenary subsidiary meeting structure: the Standards and Documentation Working Group (SDWG) and the Information Technology Projects Working Group (ITPWG).

In their first session, the SDWG considered initial work on the revision and creation of electronic data standards for WIPO, and the ITPWG approved updates on WIPO's five major information technology projects for implementation in the 2002-2003 biennium: IMPACT, the PCT electronic-filing project, WIPONET, the continuing automation of the reformed International Patent Classification system (CLAIMS) and a project to replace WIPO's finance systems (AIMS).

WIPONET

The Global Intellectual Property Information Network (WIPONET) achieved tangible results in implementation during 2001. Successful completion of the state-of-the-art WIPONET Center at WIPO headquarters in Geneva meant that the WIPONET Kit (computer hardware, software, Internet connectivity, maintenance and helpdesk facility) could be provided to certain intellectual property offices, enabling them to use WIPONET services. The WIPONET Center meets the business requirements defined by Member States and provides a sound foundation for the availability of intellectual property applications and services to the worldwide intellectual property community.

Substantial progress was also achieved in providing the WIPONET Kit to the intellectual property offices of Member States. After defining detailed deployment procedures, deployment took place in five

key test sites: Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Chad, Honduras and Lebanon. By December 2001, seven more offices had complete deployment of the WIPONET Kit and delivery was near completion at another 14.

IPDLs

The Intellectual Property Digital Libraries (IPDLs) Project, which provides broad-based Internet access to a wide range of intellectual property database collections, continued to further develop during the year. The first IPDL milestone was the completion of a new web interface design to match the improved look and feel of the WIPO website. This transition introduced several new features, such as unified accounts for all collections, and a new, more powerful search engine for searches across all data collections. Project activities focused on strengthening the system's capacity and performance as well as completing further improvements in the search



and retrieval functions. A new hardware system was implemented, which streamlined the production and delivery of electronic PCT full-text data for publication. Improvements were made in the publication of the full Madrid and Hague data collections as well. Visits to the IPDL site increased as a result: the site registered some 8 million page views during 2001, nearly double that of the previous year.

IBIS Project

WIPO created the information technology foundation of the International Patent Classification (IPC) system in 2001 with the establishment of the IBIS framework. Reform of the IPC was launched in 1999 with the objective of accommodating the system to the modern world of electronic communication and fast-changing technology.

The reformed IPC will consist of two layers addressed to different categories of users. Its core level, for use by smaller intellectual property offices, will contain only some 20,000 entries, while the advanced level, destined for medium-sized and large intellectual property offices, will contain over 70,000 entries. The advanced level will be continuously updated on the Internet, however the core level will remain relatively stable. To provide enhanced help to the user, the electronic layer of the reformed IPC, to be developed under the new CLAIMS project, will include information which is not part of the original publication, for example, classification definitions and illustrating graphics.

AIMS Project

The Finance Division's legacy system (FINAUT) has for many years been one of WIPO's three main computerized systems, the others being those used for the PCT and Madrid systems. Since its implementation in the mid-1980s, its core has remained largely unchanged, with only minor peripheral improvements. However, over this period there have been major increases in the number of financial transactions performed at WIPO.

Under the AIMS Project, approved in 2001, FINAUT and the Budget Expenditure Tracking System (BETS) will be replaced, budget monitoring facilities will be integrated, and all existing manual or computer-assisted interfaces will be reassessed, as will existing automated business processes.





The first two sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) were held in 2001 and made significant progress in clarifying the issues and developing practical solutions. Some 400 representatives of States, intergovernmental agencies and organizations, and NGOs attended each session.

Genetic Resources

WIPO Member States expressed support for the development of "contractual practices," guidelines, and model intellectual property clauses for contractual agreements on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing. A two-step approach to the question was adopted: first, a complete and systematic survey of intellectual property clauses used in existing contracts should be undertaken; and, second, guide practices and model intellectual property clauses should be developed, based on the existing practices and clauses.

Traditional Knowledge

The Member States expressed support for the delineation of the scope of subject matter in respect of which intellectual property protection is being discussed: the compilation, comparison and assessment of information on the availability and scope of intellectual property protection for traditional knowledge; consideration of the effective integration of traditional knowledge documentation into searchable prior art; and, the preparation of a document with elements for a possible *sui generis* system for the protection of traditional knowledge.

Folklore

The first IGC session mandated the collection and analysis of national experiences in the legal protection of folklore. The Organization issued a questionnaire and a final report on the results

will be discussed at the third IGC session in June 2002. This report will propose certain practical next steps for consideration by the Committee.

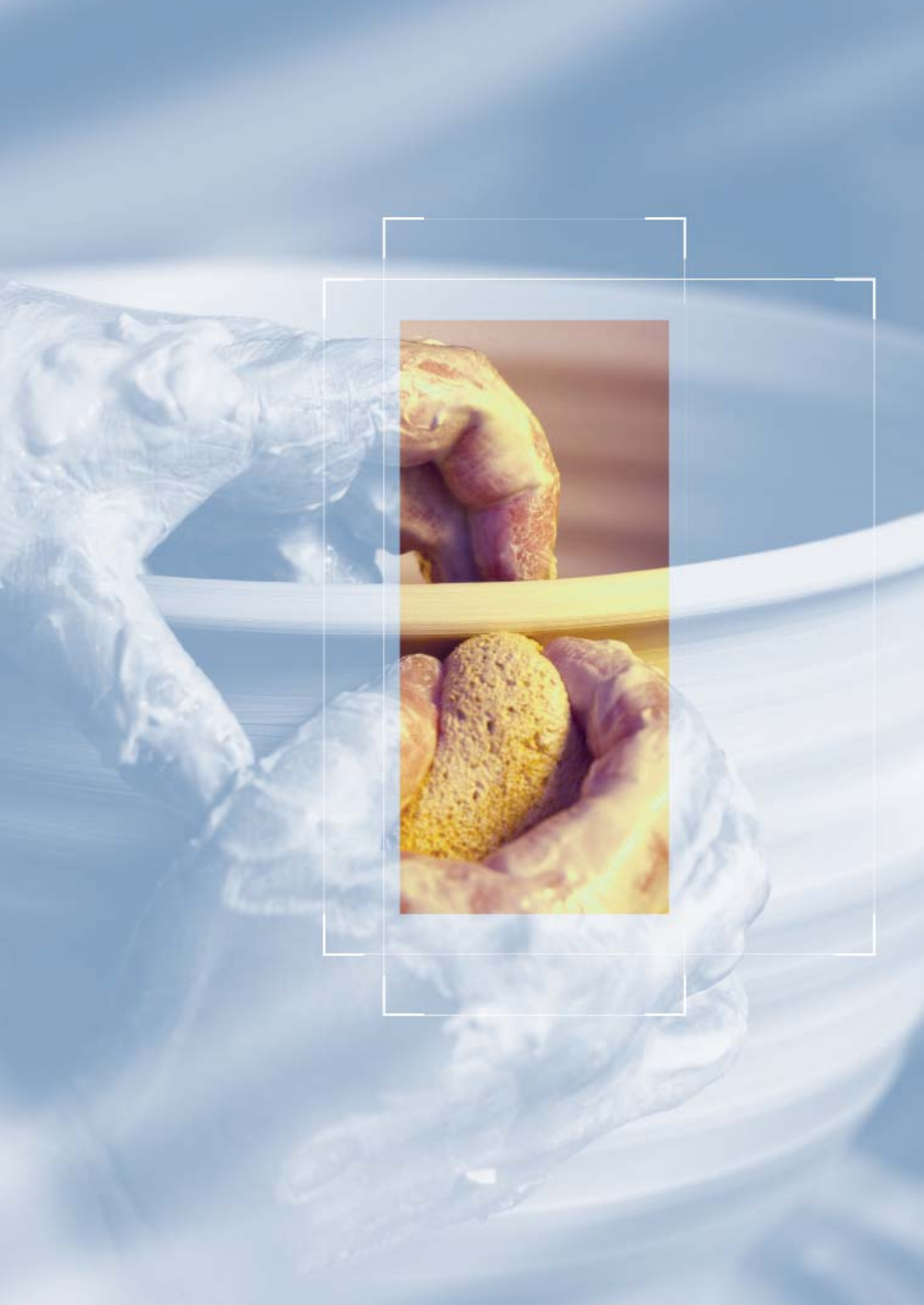
The Committee Members expressed their wish that IGC activities continue to take into account work being undertaken by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the CBD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). They also decided to recommend that the WIPO Program and Budget Committee consider possible WIPO financing of the participation of indigenous and local communities in IGC sessions.

Fact-Finding Missions on Traditional Knowledge

WIPO published in 2001 the final report on the fact-finding missions on traditional knowledge conducted in 28 countries in 1998 and 1999. A draft had been published for public comment in 2000. Among the many needs identified during the fact-finding missions were capacity-building, awareness-raising and dialogue on these issues among indigenous and local communities, government departments and offices and other stakeholders, the further use of existing intellectual property rights and the development of new *sui generis* rights.

Throughout the year, national workshops took place in Jamaica and Suriname, as well as a regional workshop for the South Pacific in Australia. In addition, a WIPO Asia Pacific Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Related Issues in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, was attended by participants from 21 countries in the Asia and the Pacific region.





The Organization's efforts to tell the story of intellectual property to an increasingly broad audience expanded throughout the year, reaching both the general public as well as target audiences worldwide. Building on established partnerships while also creating new ones, WIPO used the Internet, contacts with the press, a wide variety of publications and multimedia products – as well as cooperation with Member States – to emphasize the key role intellectual property plays in improving the quality of life for everyone.

The first World Intellectual Property Day on April 26 helped carry that message to every region. Established by WIPO Member States in September, 2000, the first observation of the Day centered around the theme "Creating the Future Today". To help highlight the significance of creativity and innovation in people's daily lives and in the betterment of society, WIPO launched an international essay competition for university students, produced a CD-ROM based on its exhibition "At Home With Invention" – which recreated a simple home to illustrate how various aspects of intellectual property surround us in everyday life – and encouraged Member States to recreate the exhibition.

Some 59 Member States and NGOs sent WIPO information on the events carried out in observance of the Day, ranging from special seminars to exhibitions to local innovation competitions. These activities were posted on a special page on the WIPO website.

www.wipo.int

The Organization continued to expand its online presence, using the latest information technology to reach the widest possible audience worldwide. A Russian language version of the WIPO website went online in September, and work started on a Chinese language version, with a launch planned for late 2002.

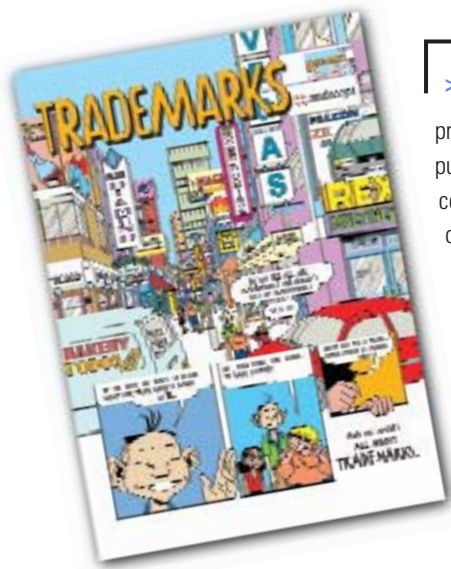
New information and enhancements were added to the site, with the creation of an extensive new section for the Organization's Cooperation for Development sector as well as a site for the SMEs program. Also launched was a website dedicated to the WIPO Patent Agenda, which includes a facility for registering comments on the shaping of the international patent system.

The WIPO website and subsidiary sites drew some 33 million page views during the year, a 24 percent increase over the previous year. That figure represents more than 175 million hits overall to the site in 2001. Visitors found a more user-friendly site, with enhanced search capabilities, more links to other sites of interest and easy access to new developments.

Press, Publications, and Multimedia

WIPO continued to expand and consolidate its links with the international and Swiss-based press, issuing 95 communiqués in 2001. WIPO officials conducted approximately 500 press interviews, and numerous press conferences and briefings on WIPO activities were organized throughout the year. WIPO's involvement in cutting-edge issues, in particular relating to electronic commerce, copyright on the Internet, and new emerging issues such as traditional knowledge and folklore, resulted in significant press coverage – and a greater understanding of both the Organization and intellectual property around the world. In addition, WIPO briefed some 1,800 students, government officials and business people on the history, structure and activities of the Organization during visits to headquarters.

New and updated publications and publicity materials for meetings and events targeting the general public and specialized audiences increased in scope and number throughout the year. Some 270 new public information products aimed at the general public and specialized audiences were produced, including



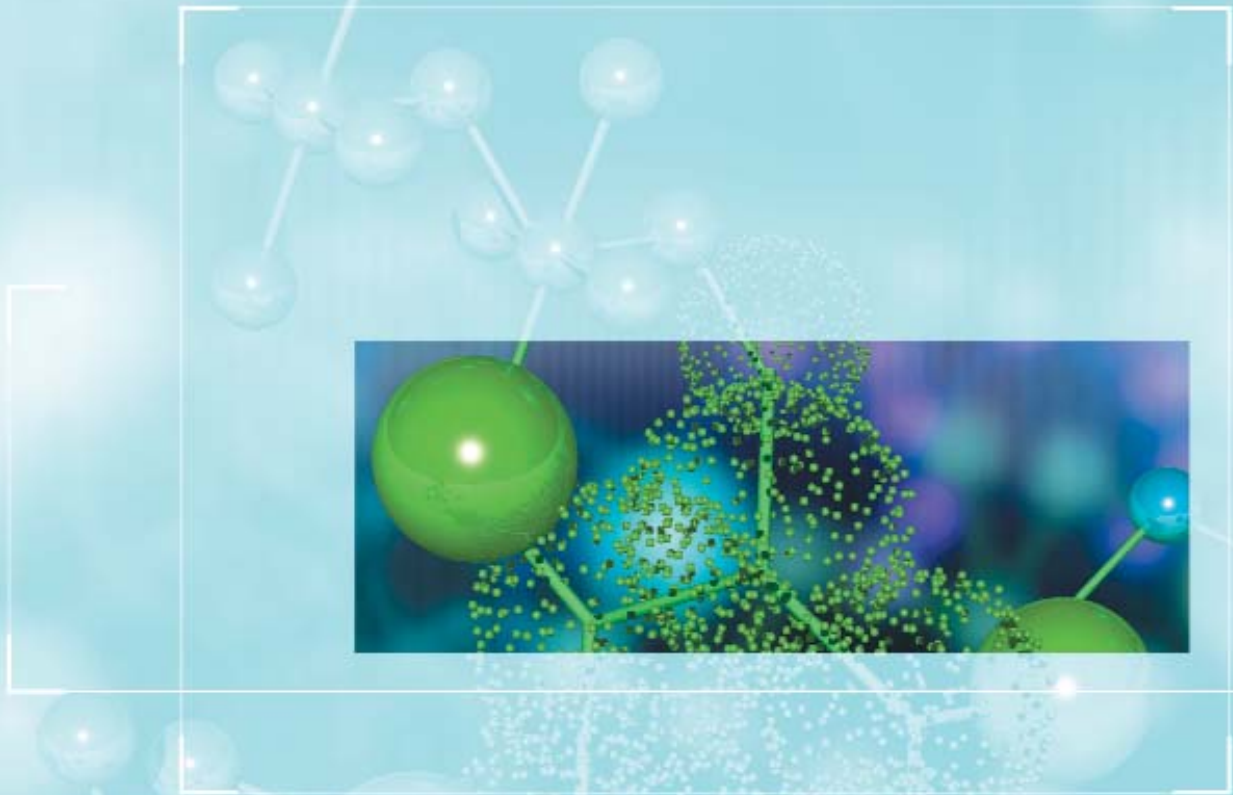
>> **New Partners, New Audiences**

A new line of information products aimed at children between 10 and 15 years of age was created with the publication of a comic book explaining trademarks. This first in a series of three comic books, with subsequent editions dealing with copyright and patents, is part of a cooperative effort between WIPO and the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) of Peru. Such public outreach projects with partners in Member States – especially in regards to the Cooperation for Development program – are helping WIPO and its Member States promote the intellectual property message around the world.

posters, CD-ROMs, reports, books and leaflets. The first film produced by WIPO explaining the concepts and significance of intellectual property in simple terms – “Creating the Future Today” – was made available in three languages.

Technical improvements and new marketing initiatives in WIPO's electronic bookshop provided additional payment options for online purchases and a subscription service for electronic mail notifications of new WIPO information products. Income from the sale of information products through the electronic bookshop more than doubled during the year, while the Organization distributed more than 250,000 products free of charge.





Market Sector and Civil Society

As much of WIPO's work involves the market sector and civil society, the Organization continues to expand and enhance its relations with these sectors yearly. By year-end, some 172 international NGOs had observer status at WIPO, participating in various WIPO meetings and discussions on a wide variety of topics.

In addition to consultations with advisory panels and industry groups, WIPO officials held frequent discussions with representatives from a wide variety of industries ranging from pharmaceuticals, publishing, biotechnology and computer software. Contacts with other interest groups, including performers, inventors, artists, and practitioners of traditional knowledge, continued to expand as well.

These groups follow various aspects of WIPO's work, whether issues relating to, among others, global protection systems, development of international intellectual property standards, traditional knowledge, biodiversity, or environmental issues. Many accredited NGOs provide invaluable support for the Organization's work in these emerging areas, and provide support for the Organization's Cooperation for Development program as well.

Institutional and Intergovernmental Cooperation

WIPO's relationship with other UN agencies and intergovernmental institutions continued to be enhanced during the year. The WIPO Coordination Office in New York expanded the scope of its activities aimed at raising the profile of WIPO and facilitating understanding of intellectual property issues within the UN, other intergovernmental institutions, the diplomatic community and the private sector. The office followed the work of the UN General Assembly, including the Special Session on HIV/AIDS, monitoring debate on issues relevant to intellectual property.

The Organization continued to work with the United Nations Office in Geneva and with other agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

WIPO played an active part in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) ongoing work in genetic resources. The Organization also provided detailed responses to requests for input from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on its work in Traditional Knowledge issues, and to the UNHCHR with an exhibition on human rights and intellectual property issues.

Of the major UN-sponsored conferences of 2001, WIPO took part in the Least Developed Countries III meeting and the World Conference on Racism. WIPO also participated in the first meeting of the UN Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (ICT TF), a high-profile initiative to increase cooperation between the UN and private enterprise to achieve some of the goals of the Millennium Declaration.





WIPO-WTO Cooperation

The World Trade Organization (WTO) remains one of WIPO's principal institutional partners. Since the establishment of the WTO on January 1, 1995, the two Organizations have been working closely on intellectual property issues related to trade.

The framework of the WIPO-WTO cooperation is based on the Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization of 1995 (WIPO-WTO Agreement), which entered into force on January 1, 1996. It provides particularly for cooperation concerning implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which is administered by the WTO.

In this regard, two joint initiatives have been launched by the Directors General of WIPO and WTO. The first was launched by Dr. Kamil Idris and Mr. Renato Ruggiero in July 1998 to assist developing country Members of WTO meet their January 1, 2000, deadline for conforming to the TRIPS Agreement. The second was launched on June 13, 2001, by Dr. Idris and Mr. Mike Moore for the purposes of enhancing assistance provided particularly to least-developed country Members of WTO in their efforts to implement the TRIPS Agreement.

As a result, greater collaboration between WIPO and WTO has been achieved at all levels of the two Secretariats. Moreover, by incorporating TRIPS-related assistance into WIPO's wider cooperation for development programs, more developing countries have strengthened their legal and administrative infrastructures, including a greater attention to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. There is an enhanced and widespread awareness of the importance of intellectual property in general, and of the legal implications of the TRIPS Agreement in particular.

Cooperation continued in other areas, including participation in each other's meetings and seminars, such as the WTO Doha Ministerial Conference of 2001. The routine exchange of information also continued as required by the WIPO-administered Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property on emblems and by the WIPO-WTO Agreement as regards laws and regulations on intellectual property rights.





Program Performance Evaluation and Internal Audit

In line with the Secretariat's policy of transparent results-based budgeting, management and reporting, the WIPO Program Performance Report for the year 2000, published in 2001, took on a new format, comprising detailed results tables and a summary text for each of WIPO's main programs and sub-programs.

In addition to the Program Performance Report, the Secretariat also prepared a Program Implementation Overview for the first six months of 2001. Taken together, the two documents provided Member States with an overview of the Organizations' activities and achievements throughout an 18-month period.

A key achievement during the year was the development of an evaluation strategy to consolidate WIPO's evaluation practices. The strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the systematic assessment of the results of WIPO's activities.

The Secretariat continued to receive independent and objective assessments of the adequacy of internal controls and compliance with the Organization's Rules and Regulations through its internal audit operations, which included a series of financial and operational audits. The WIPO Internal Audit Charter, establishing the

basis for the internal audit function within the Organization, was finalized during the year.

Human Resources

WIPO, like all other organizations, takes its strength from the many components that make up its whole. The contribution of members of the Organization, working as staff members or under other arrangements such as short-term or consultants, form the core of the Organization and are crucial to its success. WIPO therefore dedicates much effort to the recruitment, training and streamlining of administrative procedures to continually attract strong potential candidates while improving working conditions in the Organization.

Administrative procedures were subject to continuous improvements throughout 2001. Electronic administrative forms and documents were introduced and the Human Resources Division continued to add information to its Intranet site in an effort to keep staff better informed of their rights and obligations. The Organization undertook an extensive study to identify activities that will further enhance the attraction, employment and retention of highly qualified staff.

The Engagements Section, responsible for the management of recruitment activities within the Organization, is committed to attaining the highest level of competence, efficiency and integrity through its recruitment, while furthering gender balance and geographical diversity within WIPO. A total of 97 new staff members were appointed, 46 of which were at the professional level. Of the 97 new staff members, 52 were women – 23 at the professional level and 29 at the general service level.



Throughout the year, staff development organized training activities aimed at encouraging staff members to create a more effective and efficient workforce. Training activities provided staff with better ways to handle the demands of the workplace and included courses in management, information technology and languages. Language courses in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish continued to be popular, with approximately 675 participants during the year. The WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA) also provided online training on various aspects of intellectual property to promote a better understanding of the Organization's mandate.

By year-end, the number of secretariat members holding regular posts stood at 858, coming from some 86 countries and reflecting a rich diversity of language and culture. Of that number, 367 were at the professional or higher level and the rest at the general service level. Of the overall total, about 56 percent were women.

Information Technology Support

WIPO further consolidated the deployment of information technologies throughout 2001, resulting in improved system availability, capacity, and reliability. As in previous years, major efforts were aimed at ongoing system support, ensuring that existing systems continued to function at top performance. This requires regular modifications to existing application systems because of evolving user needs, as well as migration to new releases of strategic software.

Significant work was undertaken to renovate the Organization's information technology infrastructure throughout the year. WIPO's internal network went through a major upgrade that aligned the network capacity with the stringent requirements of the major systems currently under development, bringing the level of technologies deployed in the network in line with the best available in the information technology industry. In addition, the WIPO computer room facilities were expanded and modernized with a complete replacement of air conditioning, electrical power distribution and security systems.

To establish a coordinated and systematic approach to protecting vital WIPO information services and to

keep pace with rapidly changing threats, vulnerabilities and technologies, the Organization began the Information Security Program and established an Information Security Policy. This work was carried out with substantive input from the major business areas. The first step of implementing the policy was the preparation of an information security awareness campaign, which was to be launched in early 2002.

Languages

WIPO's use of many languages in its work, which reflects its international character, calls for extensive translation of documents, laws, speeches, web pages, letters, brochures, and internal memoranda.

In addition to a steady flow of documents and other texts generated by the secretariat, WIPO's Language Service oversaw the translations of laws, regulations, model laws or draft laws received from, or prepared for, 12 countries or groups of countries in the year. Moreover, the service translated, revised or edited – while maintaining high quality levels and timely delivery – documents for 46 meetings, as well as lectures for seminars or training courses organized by WIPO.

Conferences, Communication and Records Management

With WIPO as the center for 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 2001, conference support services were provided for 52 WIPO organized meetings in Geneva – attended by 6,400 representatives of Member States and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations – and 167 meetings, including workshops and seminars, held elsewhere.

The interpretation requirements for all meetings involved nearly 600 contracts to free-lance interpreters for a total of 2,342 working days of interpretation. WIPO distributed some 3,900 meeting documents, in various languages, many of which were also published on the Internet, ensuring speedy access by delegates.

Records management and archives – including the launch of an Electronic Records Management System pilot project – telecommunications, external mail delivery and messenger-driver services helped ensure prompt and cost-effective communication throughout the various buildings occupied by WIPO staff as well as with external contacts. Nearly 400 metric tons of outgoing mail were processed in 2001, the bulk of which was for the operations of the global protection systems. Photographic services were also provided to cover most of the meetings held in Geneva and several official visits to the Director General, with many of the photographs being used for various WIPO publications.

Printing

WIPO's printing plant produced a record quantity of material amounting to more than 100 million face prints in 2001. New applications

of information technology permitted a change over from paper-based originals for printing to electronic. Full color printing is now available within WIPO, resulting in considerable cost savings to the Organization, a decreased reliance on outside suppliers, and more timely production of documents and publications.

Premises

WIPO is in the process of expanding its headquarters in Geneva in response to increasing demands on WIPO's various activities. The Organization rents office space in eight separate buildings in the Geneva area. In an attempt to bring staff members together and reduce rental fees, WIPO began a project to renovate, extend and connect the former headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which is adjacent to WIPO headquarters, to the existing WIPO buildings. Important progress was made throughout the year and the project will be completed in the first half of 2003. The renovated and expanded building will provide some 450 work places as well as state-of-the-art, secure facilities essential for the operation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

As a longer-term solution for the space needs of WIPO, Member States agreed to review a number of options relating to the construction of a new building. One option is to increase the budget for the construction to 180 million CHF, which was estimated by the secretariat as the cost of full implementation of the design of the new building proposed by the German firm Behnisch, Behnisch & Partner, winners of the international design competition. Member States requested that the Federal Audit Office of the Swiss Confederation assess the evaluation of various options for a final decision on the budget for the construction project in September 2002.

The Program and 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 2001 came from fees derived from those global protection services, while some 7 percent came from contributions from Member States. The remaining 8 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 contribution for the biennium concerned. What a specific member State pays depends on the contribution class to which it belongs, with three classes reserved for developing countries. A State freely chooses the class (and therefore the amount of contributions it pays) for itself. The rights and obligations of each State are the same, irrespective of its contribution class.

The yearly contributions in 2001 for each class ranged from the lowest amount of about 1,400 CHF to the highest amount of some 1.1 million CHF.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2001

WIPO's financial results for 2001 consisted of the following main items (these figures, provisional, have not yet been audited).
(thousands of Swiss francs)

Income

Contributions from Member States	18 030
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Fees from the global protection services:

PCT	190 351
Madrid	25 921
Hague	4 956
Subtotal	221 228

Arbitration/Mediation Services	1 455
Publications	5 016
Interest	12 139
Other revenues	3 458
Subtotal	22 068

Total	261 326
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Expenditure

Staff	143 936
Other	192 038
Total	335 974

MEMBERS AND NEW ADHERENCES

The year saw a wave of 64 new adherences by countries to WIPO's treaties, reflecting the importance of intellectual property and the efforts of the secretariat in promoting greater international participation by countries. In 2000, 60 such adherences were recorded. WIPO administers 23 treaties, 16 of which are in the field of industrial property and seven in the field of copyright. Some 51 percent of the new adherences (accessions or ratifications) came from developing countries and some 44 percent from countries in transition to a market economy. Membership of WIPO at the end of 2001 stood at 178.

Highlights in 2001 include:

- the deposit of the 30th instrument of accession by Gabon to the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT), which paved the way for entry into force of this treaty in March 2002;
- an increase in WIPO membership to 178;
- an increase in membership of the PCT Union to 115.

The following figures show the new country adherences to the treaties that are in force, with the second figure in brackets being the total number of States party to the corresponding treaty by the end of 2001.

- Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization: 3 (178)
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property: 2 (162)
- Bern Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic Works: 1 (148)

- WIPO Copyright Treaty: 9 (30)
- Patent Cooperation Treaty: 6 (115)
- Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods: 1 (33)
- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: 6 (55)
- Patent Law Treaty: 1 (1)
- Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: 3 (68)
- Locarno Agreement Establishing the International Classification for Industrial Designs: 1 (40)
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification: 4 (51)
- Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks: 2 (19)
- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure: 4 (53)
- Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration: 1 (20)
- Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement: 3 (3)
- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms: 3 (67)

Furthermore, the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (one of the two WIPO "Internet Treaties", along with the WIPO Copyright Treaty) received 10 new adherences, bringing the total to 28 at the end of 2001.

**One hundred and seventy-eight States
were party to the Convention Establishing
the World Intellectual Property Organization
on December 31, 2001.**

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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan

Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, 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, Tonga, 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 (178)

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