

Annual Report
2003



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



Throughout 2003, the Organization's activities reflected a central message – that intellectual property is a powerful tool for economic growth. Our efforts throughout the year were centered on promoting the potential of the intellectual property system as an engine for the economic development of all nations, and in ensuring that all nations have the means to exploit that potential.

The increasing importance of intellectual property in modern economies means that more countries are able to reap benefits from the inherent creativity, ingenuity, and innovative ability of their people. Converting these resources into tangible economic assets requires an effective and efficient intellectual property system. Our focus in working with Member States and other stakeholders has been to provide the tools for modernizing institutions – and forward-looking strategies – that promote a proactive and creative use of intellectual property as a means to sustainable economic growth.

This is at the heart of WIPO's vision and strategy for the next six years, as approved by Member States in September 2003. It is at the heart of the activities outlined in this Annual Report.

Our work throughout the year with developing countries and countries in transition focused on developing their intellectual property systems through extensive training, capacity building, and technical assistance. The Organization trained thousands of men and women from every geographic region in different aspects of the intellectual property system, from laws to administration to enforcement. The WIPO Worldwide Academy's Distance Learning Program introduced students and professionals worldwide to the concepts of intellectual property through its online courses offered in seven languages. Demand for WIPO's assistance in drafting legislation continued to grow, an encouraging sign that an increasing number of countries are updating their intellectual property laws.

Ensuring better access to and more extensive use of the intellectual property system among all countries requires that they have the appropriate technological means. The Organization provided automation assistance to intellectual property offices and collective management organizations in 56 countries, with activities ranging from technical training and support to the provision of computer hardware and software. The WIPONET project provided training to 222 offices, was deployed to 102 offices, and entered into its operational phase by year-end.

Developing an effective and balanced international system of protecting intellectual property is crucial to fostering an environment that encourages full use of the intellectual property system. Consultations continued throughout the year on harmonization of substantive aspects of patent law, as did discussions on important revisions to the Trademark Law Treaty that would help streamline the international registration and protection of trademarks. Further progress was made as well in bringing international standards of copyright and related rights in line with the digital age. The work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore helped bring about a significant increase in the understanding

of a wide range of stakeholders concerning the practical and policy options currently available within the intellectual property system to safeguard the interests of traditional knowledge holders, as well as laying a sound conceptual framework for future policy discussions and development.

Effective protection of intellectual property rights needs effective enforcement of such rights. WIPO convened the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement in June to explore ways to improve the enforcement of intellectual property rights worldwide. The Organization worked closely with Member States to provide training and assistance in developing and implementing appropriate strategies for enforcement, as well as in establishing closer cooperation between private and public sector entities in this area.

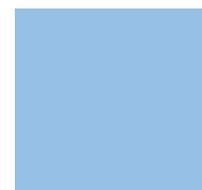
The breadth and scope of the Organization's international registration systems expanded, particularly among developing countries. Use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) by developing countries grew by 11 percent, continuing an encouraging trend of greater participation by these countries in the international patent system. Five developing countries signed on to the PCT during the year, while five developing and transitional countries joined the Madrid Union. The Madrid System of international trademark registration was further strengthened by the accession of the United States of America to the Madrid Protocol, the decision by the European Union to accede to the Protocol, as well as the agreement among Member States to include Spanish as a working language of the System. Membership in the Hague System for industrial designs also expanded during the year.

The foundation of any economy, developed or developing, is formed in large part by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Our program to increase awareness and understanding among SMEs of the value of intellectual property – and how to exploit it – continued to expand throughout the year on several levels. These activities are but one part of our efforts to reach out to all stakeholders in the intellectual property system – among others, government officials, researchers and inventors, innovators and entrepreneurs, practitioners of traditional knowledge and folklore, creative artists and students. These efforts to build awareness and understanding – which inform all of our activities at WIPO – are crucial to promoting a true intellectual property culture in which creativity and innovation can flourish.

In December 2003 I began my second term as Director General of WIPO, greatly encouraged by the strong support shown by the Organization's Member States for our strategic direction. With our Member States and all of our constituents, we will continue on that path, working to ensure that all nations have the knowledge and the tools to transform their creative resources into economic assets that can generate wealth, create jobs, and ensure greater prosperity for all.



KAMIL IDRIS



POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION (PAC)

The Policy Advisory Commission (PAC) met for a one-day meeting in Sinaia, Romania in November. The meeting was hosted by President Ion Iliescu of Romania, and chaired by the then President of Malta, Mr. Guido de Marco. Twenty PAC members attended, including two heads of state and four former heads of state or government. The main items for discussion were "Managing Cultural Assets" and "Intellectual Property Policies and the Japanese Economy," with papers prepared on those topics by Mr. Bruce Lehman of the United States and Mr. Hisamitsu Arai of Japan respectively.

The members of the PAC noted the vast economic importance of intellectual property to the international economy and stressed the consequent need for appropriate legislative and institutional structures to realize its full potential. Japan was praised for leading the way with its intention to create a truly IP-based economy. Piracy and counterfeiting were targeted as increasingly destructive scourges, accounting by one estimate for up to six percent of world trade. Members also expressed their concern that considerable wealth, from intellectual property and elsewhere, still existed side by side with great poverty in many parts of the world.

The Director General, taking the various aspects of the discussion into account, proposed that the Commission consider, with reference to IP issues, the straightforward yet challenging question "What makes a developing country develop?"

The Chairman summarized the message coming out of the fourth session of the Commission as, in essence: "Let us move forward, but not leaving others by the roadside."



> Realizing the Benefits of IP

Realizing the Benefits of IP



■ During 2003 a significant part of WIPO's activities was directed towards assisting developing countries in their capacity building for better access to and use of the IP system, and for a more extensive realization of its economic benefits. More than 17,000 representatives of 98 developing countries participated in 228 meetings, seminars and sessions organized by WIPO, held in 112 countries. Staff members undertook some 300 missions to developing countries to implement the Organization's work program, addressing IP policy options and IP asset management, providing training, legislative advice, computerization assistance, administrative advice and public awareness promotion.

Thirty-two Nationally Focused Action Plans (NFAPs) and six Regionally Focused Action Plans (RFAPs) were successfully implemented during the year, focusing on specific priority areas, while six new cooperation agreements were concluded with developing countries.

WIPO continued to receive many ministers and heads of state in Geneva. Three ministerial meetings were organized with WIPO's assistance, one for the Caribbean region, a second for the ministers of

culture of African countries, the third being the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Trade of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Area Highlights

African Bureau

- A cooperation agreement relating to geographical indications was signed between WIPO, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), and France. A project was launched in Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania to assess the benefits of the IP system in developing countries.
- Seminars on subjects including traditional knowledge and genetic resources, electronic commerce and enforcement of IP rights were held in Benin, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.
- Cooperation continued with the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), OAPI, the African Regional Centre for Technology, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as well as intergovernmental organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Economic Commission for

Africa and the African Union for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Arab Bureau

- The Arab Regional Conference on Recent Developments in the field of Intellectual Property and the Second Arab Regional Conference on Intellectual Property and Electronic Commerce were held in Lebanon.
- A second WIPO/League of Arab States Regional Coordination Meeting for Heads of Industrial Property and Copyright Offices was organized in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.
- A sub-regional seminar in Morocco on various aspects of protecting traditional cultural expression was held in preparation for WIPO's Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.
- A regional seminar in Morocco discussed the protection of trademarks and geographical indications.
- A study on the impact of copyright industries on the national economies of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia was completed.

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Asia and Pacific Bureau

- Regional meetings held in Malaysia and Sri Lanka focused on the creation, utilization and management of IP assets. A workshop on Intellectual Property Asset Management and Valuation was held in Thailand.
- The strategic use of IP in business and its effects on SMEs, universities and R&D institutions was addressed at several events, some of which were organized with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
- Seminars on copyright and related rights and collective management for economic development were held in eight countries in the region. A WIPO-ASEAN workshop was held in the Philippines to adopt a Plan of Action on possible regional cooperation in collective management.
- Protection of traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore was addressed at the Inter-regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in Iran, and at an expert group meeting in India.

Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau

- A Ministerial-Level Meeting on Intellectual Property for Caribbean Countries was held in Antigua in November at which ministers from nine Caribbean countries signed a multilateral agreement to promote the use of IP and the development of IP assets and cultural industries in the region.
- The WIPO-UNECLAC (UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) Regional Expert Meeting on the National System of Innovation: Intellectual Property, Universities and Enterprises was held in Chile in October to conduct an analysis of systems operating in various Latin American countries.
- WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) signed a Tripartite Cooperation Agreement on a project for electronic publication of patent databases and the promotion of information exchange among Latin American countries. The project aims to provide electronic access to existing IP information in Portuguese and Spanish.
- A Regional Workshop on Collective Management was held in Costa Rica to implement the WIPO project to strengthen collective management in Central America.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

- Cooperation with LDCs concentrated on human resource development, the establishment of collective management societies, providing information for SMEs and activities in the area of traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore. Thirty-nine WIPONET connections were established in 24 LDCs and collective management societies were set up in Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and United Republic of Tanzania.
- A Forum on the theme of "Intellectual Property – A Power Tool For Economic Growth" was organized in cooperation with the University of Khartoum and the Sudanese Businessmen and Employers Federation.
- The first WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA) session for LDC Ambassadors in Geneva discussed the role and contribution of the IP system for economic growth and development.

Intellectual Property Law Development

Requests for delivery of legislative assistance to developing countries increased by 20 percent in 2003. WIPO prepared 19 draft laws, elaborated 42 comments on draft legislation and

provided other forms of legislative advice in 3,231 cases.

The electronic database of IP legislation accessible to the general public (CLEA) contains over 2,300 documents, providing full legislative texts as well as 3,152 bibliographic references, covering the legislation of 76 countries and four regional organizations, as well as WIPO-administered and other treaties.

Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights

Forty-two collective management societies were assisted by WIPO in 2003 and a cooperation agreement was signed with the copyright offices and collective management societies of 11 West African countries in December.

Two regional workshops – one for the ASEAN countries held in the Philippines and the Caribbean Copyright Link Board Meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago – targeted policy and practical issues of collective management. Four national meetings were also held. These covered: the future strategic value of copyright (Mexico), the rights of visual creators and collective management (Brazil), and the

rights of performers (Ecuador and Cuba). A cooperation agreement to this end was signed with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO).

Promotion of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid and The Hague systems

Five developing countries joined the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 2003, bringing the total number of developing country signatories to 69 (of 123 PCT Contracting States). There was an increase of 11 percent in the filing of PCT applications from 32 developing countries (5,950 applications). Twenty-three countries in transition plus Turkey filed 1,402 PCT applications.

In 2003, five developing and transitional countries joined the Madrid Protocol and two developing and transitional countries joined the Madrid Agreement (making a total of 74 Members of the Madrid Union), while seven countries acceded to the 1999 Act of The Hague Agreement, and four countries to the 1960 Act.

WIPO Worldwide Academy

In 2003, the Academy's Distance Learning Program successfully delivered the



“General Course on Intellectual Property” (DL-101) in seven languages. Some 8,300 students from 180 countries participated, an increase of 66 percent over 2002. Three specialized courses, Copyright and Related Rights, Traditional Knowledge, and Biotechnology, were pilot-tested for launch in 2004.

Some 157 policy advisors and decision-makers from 80 countries participated in various sessions of the Policy Development Program. The Professional Training Program offered a wide range of courses for staff of IP offices and government agencies.

WIPO and the University of Turin (Italy) launched their first Master of Laws in Intellectual Property program during the year.

The Academy continued to develop curricula and promote the teaching of IP in institutions of higher learning. A national seminar on the teaching of IP was held in Tbilisi, Georgia. A judges' colloquium was also held in Zimbabwe for 30 local judges. Government officials participating in the WTO Trade Policy Course and diplomats

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in the Multilateral Diplomacy Course of the Graduate Institute of International Studies also benefited from seminars organized by the Academy. A special seminar was held in Geneva for students from Israel and the Palestinian National Authority.

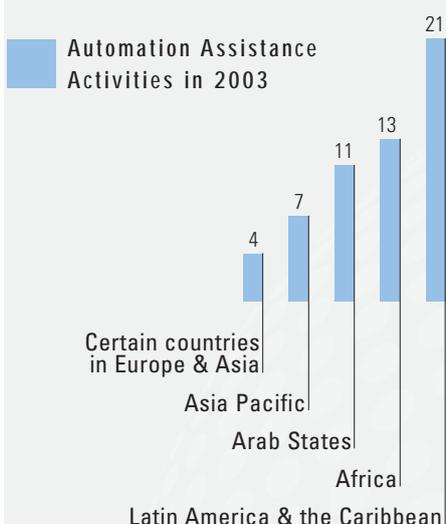
As part of WIPO's efforts to cooperate with developing countries and countries with economies in transition to a market economy, the Professional Training Program continued to address the needs of the management and technical staff of IP offices and government agencies. The program sought to enhance the theoretical and practical knowledge of IP managers and technical staff in these countries. Courses were organized in cooperation with national and regional industrial property and copyright offices and government agencies.

Automation Assistance to Developing Countries

IP offices and collective management organizations (CMOs) have requested WIPO to advise and assist them in the effective management of IP services, especially in developing countries, LDCs, and countries in transition.

In 2003, approximately 100 separate automation assistance activities were carried out in 56 Member States across all regions (see chart below) and included technical advice and guidance, on-site assessments, analyses of offices' automation requirements, deployment of automation systems, training, knowledge transfer and technical support. As IPOs and CMOs move towards more modernized infrastructures and more efficient business practices, they are in a better position to assist their respective constituents in gaining access to, and benefiting from, the IP system in general. Strategically, this assistance contributes directly to WIPO's goal of bringing economic benefit and creating wealth through better and more efficient use of the IP system as a whole.

Related activities included a Regional Technical Workshop for Arab States held in June 2003 focusing on gaining maximum benefit from IP office automation and WIPONET services. As more countries modernize their IP systems and infrastructures, it is expected that the demand for continued investment in these activities will remain high, driven by the need to capitalize on the existing work and to take advantage of the electronic working methods already deployed in the IPOs and CMOs of many developed countries.



COOPERATION WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Throughout 2003, WIPO continued to assist these countries by preparing new or updated IP laws in compliance with current international standards.

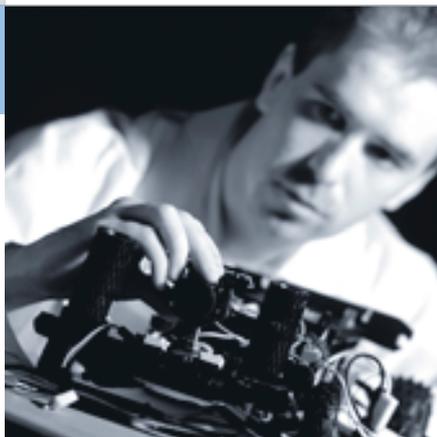
In 2003, seven countries received legislative advice on draft IP laws and five governments started consultations with WIPO on the modernization of their national IP legislation. WIPO also participated in the drafting of the IP section of the Model Civil Code for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). WIPO advised officials from six countries concerning the accession to, or implementation of, WIPO-administered treaties.

WIPO worked with nine governments to develop and implement bilateral cooperation programs, a NFAP and a memorandum of understanding. Projects for capacity building in collective management of copyright and related rights continued in five countries, and negotiations were conducted for the translation into Russian and coordination of a collective management software system for CIS countries.

In March 2003, the WWA cooperated with universities in two countries in the region on post-graduate IP programs and on the launch of the Russian Distance Learning Course in Moscow. An IP workshop for CIS parliamentarians took place in St. Petersburg and Geneva.

A new element of WIPO's work in the region is its cooperation with the Commission of the European Union Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX), and Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stability (CARDS) project in order to promote the protection of IP rights in those countries joining the European Union as well as candidates for accession.

WIPO continued to cooperate with the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property (ICPIP), the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States (IPA), the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Advisory Group on the Protection and Implementation of Intellectual Property Rights for Investment in Countries in Transition, the Central European Initiative, the International Association of Academies of Sciences (IAAS) of the CIS countries, and the private sector.



Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP)

The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP) held one session in 2003, which was devoted to the harmonization of substantive aspects of patent law, as set out in the draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT) and related Regulations and Practice Guidelines. Adoption of such provisions would ensure a more uniform system for the consideration of patent applications by patent offices, including the grant of higher quality patents, as well as helping to reduce duplication of patent examination work.

Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT)

The Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) held two sessions in Geneva, each attended by some 100 delegations representing Member States' administrations and observer organizations. Work continued on the revision of the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) and focused on provisions concerning electronic filing of trademark applications and other communications as well as on provisions concerning measures in case of failure to comply with time-limits. The SCT also discussed the possible introduction of provisions on trademark licenses into the TLT, and prepared a survey on trademark office practices. The SCT examined questions concerning the definition of geographical indications, and continued work on issues relating to conflicts between domain names and geographical indications, and between domain names and country names.

The fourth edition of a CD-ROM database containing reproductions of flags and state emblems of Member States as well as emblems, names and abbreviations of international intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), protected under Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, was produced and distributed to Member States. An online version was prepared and tested for launching on the WIPO website in 2004.

A worldwide symposium on geographical indications, organized in cooperation with the U.S. Government, was held in July in San Francisco, California. The symposium contributed to better mutual understanding of the protection and use of geographical indications, and to a broader appreciation of stakeholders' respective positions.

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WIPO Patent Agenda

The Director General commissioned studies by four independent experts from different regions and backgrounds on the implications of the international patent system for developing countries. The studies, which were submitted to the WIPO Assemblies, covered the positive features of the international patent system which can help developing countries, and also highlighted potential difficulties in the system that should be considered.

The studies point to the need for developing countries to take advantage of opportunities for improving the system, including taking an active role in international discussions, in order to ensure that future development of the system will address their needs.

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Copyright and Related Rights

The Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) met twice in 2003, making progress in identifying beneficiaries and discussing the scope of rights – currently dealt with by the 1961 Rome Convention on the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonogram and Broadcasting Organizations – to be granted to broadcasting organizations.

At the SCCR's ninth session, discussions focused on economic rights, fixation, reproduction and distribution of fixations, re-broadcasting, simultaneous retransmission, making available of fixed broadcasts, deferred broadcasting and communication to the public. These discussions were resumed at the Committee's tenth session, at which delegates agreed that a consolidated text of treaty proposals from Member States would be discussed at its 2004 session, as would proposals on protection of non-original databases.

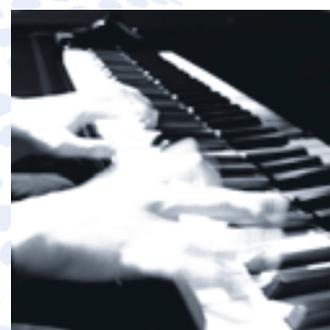
Studies commissioned by the Secretariat on limitations and exceptions to copyright and related rights in the digital environment, and current developments in the field of digital rights management,

were introduced to the Committee. The Secretariat also presented a Guide on Surveying the Economic Contribution of the Copyright-based Industries.

Each session of the Standing Committee was preceded by an information meeting – the first on webcasting and the second on providing access to digital content for the visually-impaired in a legally acceptable way.

At the request of the General Assembly, the Secretariat organized an *ad hoc* meeting of Member States and other

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Enforcement and Special Projects

In June, WIPO convened the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), established during the September 2002 session of the WIPO General Assembly. The ACE considered a number of issues, including the proposal by the Secretariat to follow a thematic approach for the future sessions. It agreed that the ACE meeting in 2004 would deal with the role of the judiciary, quasi-judicial authorities, and the prosecution in enforcement activities, as well as related issues such as IP litigation cost.

In 2003, WIPO undertook a large number of activities aimed at rendering IP enforcement effective. It responded to the requests of Member States to provide training and to assist with the development and implementation of enforcement strategies, which would include suggestions for improved cooperation within the public sector and integration of private sector support through their representative associations.

WIPO closely cooperated with a number of intergovernmental organizations including, in particular, the World Customs Organization (WCO), Interpol, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. WIPO actively participated in the preparations for the first Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting, organized by WCO and Interpol in 2004. In addition, a training and education program on the enforcement of IP rights was initiated with the European Commission under its TAIEX program. WIPO also cooperated with a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Federation of the Phonographic Industries, the Global Anti-Counterfeiting Group (GACG) and the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC). It also began publishing a new electronic newsletter summarizing global events in the area of enforcement and continued expanding a website dedicated to IP enforcement issues, which will integrate the Intellectual Property Enforcement Issues and Strategies (IPEIS) Electronic Forum.

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interested parties in November on issues relating to the protection of audiovisual performances. The meeting included a session focusing on personal experiences in performing in and producing audiovisual works. The Secretariat presented a survey of national legislative protection of audiovisual performances; two studies on audiovisual performers' contracts and remuneration in France, Germany, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the U.S.; and a study of the rules on transfer of rights in audiovisual performances and related aspects of private international law covering the same countries plus Egypt, India and Japan. It was decided that informal consultations with WIPO Member States would be held in 2004 to decide on how to proceed.



INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

> A Vital Service for Enterprises and Institutions *A Vital Service for Enterprises and Institutions*

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

The number of international patent applications filed in 2003 using the PCT exceeded 100,000 for the third consecutive year. Applications from Japanese companies and inventors grew by over 20 percent, making it the second heaviest user of the system after the United States. The number of PCT Contracting States rose to 123, with the accession of Botswana, Egypt, Namibia, Papua New Guinea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Substantial work was undertaken throughout the year to ensure the implementation of the changes to the PCT Regulations that entered into force on January 1, 2004. In addition, internal procedures in the Office of the PCT were reviewed and updated, as were information and training materials in English, French, German and Spanish.

Filings of applications at the Receiving Office of the International Bureau (RO/IB) reached a new record with over 6,000 new applications filed in 2003. On August 25 the Bureau received the first PCT application filed electronically using

PCT-SAFE software in a pilot project, in preparation for the introduction of the electronic filing system services at WIPO in early 2004.

PCT Reform

In 2003, the Working Group on Reform of the PCT continued its discussions on a number of amendments to its Regulations aimed at streamlining and simplifying procedures, and on options for improvement of international search and examination.

Madrid System (Trademarks)

WIPO registered 21,847 new international trademark applications during the year, bringing the total number of international registrations in force under the Madrid system to some 412,000. Since each international registration under this system includes roughly 12 Contracting Parties in which the registration has effect, the number of international trademark registrations in force at the end of 2003 was equivalent to roughly 4.9 million national registrations. The number of renewals amounted to 6,637, a 10 percent increase over 2002. In addition, almost 55,000 modifications to international registrations were recorded in the International Register.

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PCT Information Technology Systems

The Communication on Request System came into production in February, covering the communication to PCT Offices of certain PCT documents by the International Bureau. Pilot Internet-based ordering functions for a number of PCT documents were deployed to four Offices for testing.

New information tools were elaborated under the CLAIMS project to facilitate classification and search of patent information in connection with the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC). The part of the CLAIMS project completed in 2003 included enhanced facilities for publishing and updating the Classification and providing support to build up an infrastructure for the reformed IPC.

Patent Statistics Conference.

WIPO hosted in September 2003 the first public conference on the use of patent statistics to analyze economic and technological trends and pledged to boost its activities relating to patent statistics. It announced the development of a web portal for patent statistics with links to institutions with long-standing experience in generating information in this area. The conference, which brought together some 200 specialists from 35 countries and was designed to foster communication among policy makers, national and regional IP offices, patent attorneys, statisticians and research institutions, sought to identify ways to more effectively use IP statistics as indicators of technological development and economic growth.

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In 2003, Albania, Cyprus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea and the United States joined the Madrid Protocol, with Cyprus and the Islamic Republic of Iran also acceding to the Madrid Agreement. Croatia deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Protocol. At the end of the year, the total membership of the Madrid Union amounted to 74 countries (as from January 23, 2004, 42 will be bound by the Agreement and the Protocol, 12 bound by the Madrid Agreement and 20 bound by the Madrid Protocol).

Two sets of amendments to the Common Regulations were adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union with effect from April 1, 2004. One set of amendments relates to the use of Spanish as an additional language; the other concerns the possible future accession of the European Community to the Madrid Protocol.

Efforts to promote awareness of the Madrid system and its effective use continued through seminars aimed at trademark practitioners and national offices, in addition to a number of training programs, mainly for staff of industrial property offices of Member States. These programs took place at WIPO and in various regions, often in cooperation with national industrial property offices or with different IGOs and NGOs.

Madrid Electronic Communications

By the end of 2003, 28 offices were receiving official trademark notifications electronically, and the offices in Australia, Benelux, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland were also transmitting international applications and certain other communications electronically. This form of communication between WIPO and trademark offices of the Madrid system increased significantly in 2003.

Hague System (Industrial Designs)

In 2003, 13,152 industrial designs, contained in 2,474 international deposits, were registered under The Hague System for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, a 37 percent decrease compared with 2002. However, the number of renewals increased by 5 percent to 3,463.

Following the deposit of the instruments of ratification of, or accession to, the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement by Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein and Spain, the Act entered into force on December 23. In addition, Belize and Gabon acceded to the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement, bringing the total membership of the Hague Union to 36 countries.

The Assembly of the Hague Union adopted Common Regulations for the 1999 Act, the 1960 Act and the 1934 Act of the Hague Agreement (and fixed their entry into force for April 1, 2004). These Common Regulations will replace both the Regulations under the 1999 Act and the Regulations under the 1960 Act and the 1934 Act.

Lisbon System (Appellations of Origin)

In 2003, the International Bureau recorded six new registrations for appellations of origin under the Lisbon system. To date 849 appellations of origin have been registered, of which 779 are still in force. Membership in the Lisbon system remained stable at 20 countries.

International Trademark and Industrial Design Classifications (Nice and Locarno Agreements)

Revision by the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union of the eighth edition of the Nice Classification continued. This revision period is to be extended for two years, culminating in the publication of the ninth edition of the Nice Classification.

Some 130 classification reports on indications of goods and services relating to the Nice Classification were established.

A new (eighth) edition of the Locarno Classification, which entered into force on January 1, 2004, was published in September 2003, in English and French.

During 2003, Albania, Azerbaijan and Georgia became bound by the Nice Agreement. Azerbaijan also became bound by the Locarno Agreement.



WIPO ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

WIPO arbitration and mediation cases filed in 2003 concerned domestic and international disputes in the areas of copyright, patent and trademark rights. WIPO mediators helped parties to settle disputes under the WIPO Mediation Rules and WIPO arbitrators issued binding decisions under the WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules. In 2003, the Center organized three workshops designed to train IP specialists in the mechanics of the dispute resolution procedures offered by the Center. The Center also issued a new publication describing the features of these procedures in comparison with court litigation of IP disputes.

The Center also provides administrative procedures which offer trademark owners efficient remedies against bad-faith registration and use of Internet domain names corresponding to their trademark rights.

In 2003, the Center received some 1,100 new cases under the WIPO-initiated Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP). In May, the Center received its 5,000th UDRP case, concerning the domain name *tottenhamhotspur.com*, which a WIPO panel ordered to be transferred to the English football club 45 days after it had brought the case. The end of the year saw some 10,000 domain names covered by WIPO cases under the UDRP.

This activity is a truly global service, with procedures in 11 languages, domain names in a variety of scripts, and parties from 118 countries. An increasing number of cases concerns domain names registered in country-code domains. With the addition in 2003 of seven more countries, 36 national domain name registration authorities have adopted WIPO-administered dispute policies. Other domain name highlights of 2003 included the heavy use of the Center's web-based legal index to WIPO panel decisions; the publication of a new Guide to WIPO Domain Name Dispute Resolution and a comprehensive report on WIPO's experience under the start-up dispute policy established by the .BIZ domain; and the addition of Japanese, Korean and Portuguese to the domain name section of the Center's website.

> Providing an Efficient Alternative to IP Dispute Litigation
Providing an Efficient Alternative to IP Dispute Litigation



GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE



The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) concluded the initial phase of its mandate in 2003, having created a unique platform for international policy and legal development in this critical area.

In renewing the IGC's mandate, the WIPO General Assembly called for an accelerated work program focusing on the international dimension of policy development. This second phase of work builds on the sound empirical basis already forged by the IGC from a diverse breadth of practical experience, existing national and regional initiatives, other areas of international law and policy, and the needs and expectations of the holders of traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs).

The need for the IGC process to be inclusive and accessible was a major focus throughout the year, with practical steps taken to enhance the participation of the increasing number of accredited NGOs representing local and indigenous communities. Cooperation with the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues was also a priority: WIPO was the first UN agency to formally invite the Forum to take

part in its work. Capacity-building and policy information were provided for TK holders, national authorities and regional bodies, including the publication of articles and studies, as well as support for numerous training programs and seminars conducted by NGOs, partner UN agencies, the WIPO Academy, and other educational and training institutions.

Life Sciences

Preparation was made and research undertaken in 2003 in anticipation of the full reestablishment of WIPO's program on IP and life sciences. The aim was to provide practical input and empirical information on IP matters for debate on a range of highly topical biotechnology, agricultural and medical science issues. This material focussed on several areas: IP management approaches that produce effective public health outcomes from public investment in medical research; approaches to public-private partnership arrangements deploying IP to service neglected public health needs; comparative practical patenting issues that concern life sciences technologies and research in biotechnology; IP aspects of bioethics; and patent surveys concerning key agricultural crops.

OUTREACH

Telling the IP story

The Organization increased its efforts in encouraging Member States and other stakeholders to help spread a global message on the importance of intellectual property in achieving economic and cultural development.

“Make intellectual property your business” was the theme of World Intellectual Property Day on April 26. To mark the event WIPO dispatched the Overview and CD versions of *Intellectual Property: A Power Tool for Economic Growth* by Dr. Kamil Idris as part of a promotional kit to assist Member States in their celebrations. More than 65 Member States and organizations held special events – concerts, anti-piracy demonstrations, seminars, exhibitions, newspaper interviews, and radio and television series, to highlight the importance of IP.

The Organization began several cooperative projects for translating various WIPO outreach publications into the national languages of numerous developing countries and countries in transition. These translations complement the six official languages of the UN. The *Overview of Intellectual Property: A Power Tool for Economic Growth* was translated and published in Indonesian, Mongolian, and Vietnamese with several other translations in progress by the end of the year. The series of WIPO comics, Copyright, Patents and Trademarks, were translated into Mongolian and Romanian, with projects under way in Khmer (Cambodia) and Serbian. Various other WIPO publications, such as *What is Intellectual Property?*, *At Home with Invention*, *Intellectual Property for SMEs*, and others were slated for translation into more languages as well.

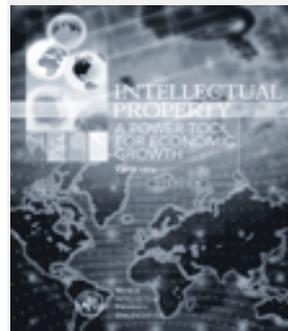
www.wipo.int

The Organization’s online presence and use of the latest information technology in disseminating IP information expanded during the year. The WIPO website received some 50 million page views during the year, and sub-sites on patents, women and IP, the Lisbon Agreement and the WIPO University Initiatives were added. A technical redesign significantly improved the site’s visibility in search engines.

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> Spreading the IP Message Worldwide

Spreading the IP Message Worldwide



In *Intellectual Property: A Power Tool for Economic Growth*, published by WIPO in January, 2003, Director General Kamil Idris outlines how creativity and innovation are key tools in enriching the lives of individuals and the futures of nations throughout the world. Using case studies and concrete examples from around the world, the book stands as a detailed explanation as to how – and why – intellectual property is rapidly becoming the key driving force behind economic health and well-being. The book points out that the power of intellectual property is not yet being used to full effect in all countries, and explores numerous steps that governments can take to help bridge that gap.



WIPO Gold Medal and Certificate recipients, the winners of the 2003 To Be An Inventor Challenge, Netherlee Primary School, Renfrewshire, Scotland, United Kingdom

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Press, Publications, and Multimedia

WIPO continued to publish communiqués (press releases, updates and media alerts), organize press conferences and interviews with WIPO officials, and facilitate the delivery of online press information. In addition to journalists, some 1,700 people (mostly students, but also business people and government officials) were briefed on the history, structure, and activities of the Organization.

Some 360 new public information products aimed at the general public and specialized audiences were produced during 2003, including posters, CD-ROMs, reports, books and leaflets. More than 300,000 publications were distributed free of charge to Member States, a 20 percent increase over the previous year.

Infrastructure Services and Innovation Promotion

Two interregional workshops on "Innovation Support Services and Their Management" were organized for 28 officials from developing countries, and a four-month training attachment on technology and innovation management was provided for three officials from developing countries.

The WIPO University Initiative, launched in 2002 to develop a greater awareness of the IP system among students and academic staff, expanded to 28 developing countries by year end; some 41 additional countries expressed interest in participating during the year.

In the area of patent information, a total of 1,212 search requests, including search and examination reports of applications for patents, were received from 30 developing countries. Twenty-six developing countries used the online WIPO Patent Information Services (WPIS). OAPI and 18 developing countries and countries in transition benefited from assistance in the establishment of industrial property information services and training in searching patent information.

The online reference Directory of Innovation Centers received updates from 49 different centers during the year and now contains over 110 summary fact sheets on innovation centers in over 55 different countries.

A total of 75 WIPO Awards (medals and certificates) were presented to inventors from 33 countries, of which 13 were

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Creative Planet

A key element of WIPO's outreach program is the Organization's work in creating a broader awareness among the general public of the value of intellectual property and the role played by the IP system in encouraging and rewarding creativity. As part of this effort, WIPO began in 2003 a series of short films for television called *Creative Planet*. The series explores, through portraits of artists, musicians, inventors, designers, and other creators, how they view their own creative efforts and how the intellectual property system has helped them achieve success.

Several pilot films were produced in six-minute versions for broadcast on national and international television networks, as well as a compilation of shorter one-minute versions.

The subjects include a medical doctor in Nigeria who invented and patented a blood transfusion device used in local hospitals, a Tunisian glass artist, a Swiss watch designer, and a young Peruvian singer-songwriter whose own work has been the victim of music piracy.

The series has been made available to Member States and other organizations and will continue in production.



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developing countries. Eight WIPO Creativity Awards were presented to individuals from Bulgaria, Denmark, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania in recognition of their artistic creations in cinema, dance, literature, music, paintings and drawings, photography, sculpting and software. Fifteen Creativity Certificates of Merit were offered to Mexican authors and artists. Nine WIPO Trophies for Innovative Enterprises were awarded to enterprises from developing countries and countries in transition that actively used the intellectual property system in their production and commercial activities.

Working with Partners in Member States, Civil Society and Institutions

In 2003, the Organization continued to expand its relations with the market sector and civil society. Some 66 IGOs, 172 international NGOs and ten national NGOs now have observer status at WIPO. Officials from the Organization held frequent discussions with representatives from a wide variety of industries including pharmaceuticals, publishing, biotechnology, music, film, and computer software, as well as with other interest groups, including performers, inventors, artists, and practitioners of traditional knowledge.

WIPO headquarters' staff attended meetings at the UN Office at Geneva, including those of UNCTAD and the 4th Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, and with agencies and departments of the UN including the WHO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). A meeting of the UN Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (ICT TF) was hosted at WIPO headquarters, and the Organization took part in preparations for staging the World Summit on the Information Society.

WIPO staff were also present at meetings of the Chief Executives Board (CEB) in Paris and New York, and attended meetings of the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM).

Coordination Offices

WIPO's Coordination Office in Brussels participated in a wide range of events to promote the understanding of the IP system. Among the highlights for 2003 were: the agreement and implementation of partnership between the Enlargement Directorate of the European Commission and WIPO, targeted at providing assistance and expertise on IP to countries acceding to the European Union on May 1, 2004, and to candidate countries; the establishment of close relations with the General Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States; and the publication of an issue of the EU-ACP Courier with a special focus on IP.

The New York Coordination Office participated in several UN meetings, including the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) sessions and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. WIPO representatives were present at meetings of the UN Communications Group and sessions of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality.

The work of the Washington Coordination Office focused on raising awareness of WIPO in the U.S. Congress, relevant U.S. Government agencies, NGOs and industry groups. The office advised on legislation and teamed with the US Patent and Trademark Office, NGOs and other groups in organizing training workshops, seminars and conferences on issues of interest to the IP community.

WIPO enhanced its cooperation with the WTO during 2003 and a joint workshop was held on "Intellectual Property Rights and Transfer of Technology". Other activities included joint national seminars in Benin and Mali, which reviewed in-depth implementation of the WTO-administered Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), as well as current topics concerning IP. Four inter-organizational meetings were also held on "TRIPS and Public Health", "IP Cases Brought to WTO To-date", "Geographical Indications" and "Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources, and Folklore".

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMEs)

WIPO's SMEs division concentrated throughout the year on exploring practical solutions for the IP needs of SMEs. The first two guides in the Intellectual Property for Business series, dealing with trademarks and industrial designs, were issued. National versions of these guides are being developed in cooperation with local institutions and partners to address the specific needs of SMEs in other countries. WIPO also collaborated with the International Trade Centre to contribute to three publications that promote trade opportunities and use of the IP system in the sectors of automotive components, SMEs and exports, and the marketing of crafts and visual arts.

The Organization continued to expand the section of its website devoted to SMEs by regular updating of case studies, best practices and new business-oriented topics such as Standards and Intellectual Property; Valuation; Franchising; and Intellectual Property in Mergers and Acquisitions. In addition, the World Bank, the Inter American Development Bank, the Intellectual Property Academy of Singapore, the Confederation of Indian Industry, the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as well as chambers of commerce and intellectual property offices began using the SMEs' site as a point of reference for IP information for SMEs.

In cooperation with other institutions, WIPO participated in over 60 events in the field of IP for business. The first-ever forum on IP and SMEs for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries was held at WIPO headquarters. WIPO also organized a forum on Intellectual Property and Competitiveness of SMEs in the Textile and Clothing Industries of the Mediterranean Basin countries in cooperation with the Italian Government. The first in a series of training courses on IP for business, targeting entrepreneurs, bankers, accountants, lawyers and SME support institutions, was also launched during the year.

WIPO commissioned 14 national studies in Asia, Latin America and Africa aimed at identifying the need for SMEs to make more effective use of the IP system.

> Putting IP to Work for Business
Putting IP to Work for Business



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In 2003, WIPO carried out significant work on the IT systems supporting the Madrid Union to manage the accession of the United States to the Madrid Protocol as well as the inclusion of Spanish as the third working language of the Protocol. Substantial work was also carried out on the IT systems supporting the Hague Agreement in preparation for the entry into force of the Geneva Act.

WIPONET Project

On December 31, WIPONET was successfully concluded as a project and formally entered into its operational phase. The project accomplished the full commissioning of the WIPONET Center, the deployment of the WIPONET Kit to a total of 102 IP offices, the delivery of training to 245 WIPONET Focal Points from 222 IP offices and the establishment of a global helpdesk.

An initial evaluation of WIPONET operations and usage resulted in a decision to in-source WIPONET's operations and helpdesk to offer optimum cost efficiency and enhanced flexibility in meeting business needs.

AIMS Project

The project to further automate WIPO's finance and expenditures system, known as AIMS, completed several main components during the year. The Expenditure design and Income requirements sections were completed, as was the building of the Expenditure section. Prototyping, development and user review for the Income stream began during the year. The Budget and Expenditure modules of the software entered into full operation at the end of 2003.

Pacific Island Forum Countries Network

As part of an RFAP for the Pacific Island Forum Countries (PIFs), WIPO is undertaking website development and providing web-hosting services using WIPONET for the creation of a portal called PIFnet. The project is being carried out in collaboration with IP Australia and other members of the PIFs, namely, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.



Program Performance Evaluation and Internal Audit

The Program Performance Report for 2002, published in 2003, provided WIPO Member States with a comprehensive assessment of results achieved by the Organization during 2002. WIPO also published the Program Implementation Overview, covering the first six months of 2003.

WIPO's regular evaluation activities continued during 2003. In addition, internal audit activities continued to provide independent and objective assessments of the adequacy of internal controls and compliance with the Organization's Rules and Regulations. Further, support was provided for the development of draft Guidelines for Cooperation with the Private Sector.

Human Resources

WIPO's priority in the management of human resources is the welfare of its staff. The Organization also remains proactive in its support to its staff through the provision of quality service and through linkages with other organizations and institutions. Its goal to promote new human resource practices was reflected in developments throughout 2003.

The commitment of the Human Resources Management Department (HRMD) to the fair and equitable treatment of all staff was enhanced with the addition of legal resources dedicated to the work of the Department, thus contributing to the administration of justice within the Organization and to the improvement of several HR practices and policies. In coordination with the Office of the Mediator, the Terms of Reference of the Mediator were completed and published as an Office Instruction.

In its recruitment policies, WIPO continued to focus on competence, efficiency and integrity. The promotion of greater geographical diversification and gender balance remained important considerations in these endeavors. Recruitment was at a lower level than in 2002, as the Organization resorted more to internal staff redeployment to meet demand in several units. A total of 24 competitions were advertised, with 18 Professional and 20 General Service staff members recruited. Thirteen Professional staff members were recruited under the direct recruitment scheme, three Junior Professional Officers were appointed, and 18 internships were filled. The recruitment of temporary personnel was significantly reduced.

In 2003, maternity leave for consultants and other short-term employees was introduced. The development of a database of skills for short-term employees was also initiated, to be completed in 2004. In keeping with the recommendations presented in 2001 by the National Academy of Public Administration, a review of the Vacancy Announcements was undertaken.

Several paper-based forms for attendance and leave were abolished and replaced by electronic forms. These forms are processed automatically and provide supervisors and program managers with online access to the relevant information.

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The Organization continued to provide training to enhance skills in management, communication and IT. Language courses were offered to some 844 participants throughout 2003. In total, 47 percent of WIPO staff members participated in training activities.

Assisting in the integration of newly-arrived staff and their families in Geneva remained an important priority for HRMD, as well as supporting the continued welfare of staff. The Staff Welfare Unit continued to offer counselling and support in difficult personal situations, and provided all staff with information on housing, schools, leisure activities, etc. It organized and developed activities such as the Children's Club, summer camps for children, retirement seminars, and activities for retirees. The unit regularly liaised with colleagues from staff welfare services of other international organizations to exchange ideas.

The Social Security Section continued to play a key role in the establishment of competitive prices with more healthcare providers. Following a call for tenders, the Vanbreda insurance was selected in May 2003 to replace the Willis insurance to cover short-term staff for loss of earnings and medical expenses.

As of the end of the year, the Vanbreda medical insurance covered 3,091 persons. The Social Security Section handled all administrative matters related to the various insurance and pension schemes of staff and their family members, including the WIPO (Closed) Pension Fund, and the administration of 1,312 files of members of the United Joint Staff Pension Fund.

The WIPO Medical Service, focusing on promoting good health, led a flu vaccine campaign, organized first-aid courses attended by 55 staff members, and hosted a conference on ergonomics, in addition to rendering medical care to staff and 115 visiting delegates.

Language Service

Laws, regulations, model laws or draft laws were translated into one or several languages for as many as 16 countries or groups of countries. WIPO's Language Service administered the translation, edition and revision of documents for 53 meetings as well as lectures presented in WIPO seminars or training courses.

To facilitate the translators' work, the database of IP terminology was expanded, and new tools and resources were made available online.

Conferences, Communications, Records Management, and Publications Production

In 2003, conference support services were provided for 52 WIPO-organized meetings in Geneva (attended by over 5,000 representatives of Member States, international organizations and NGOs) and 164 meetings, including workshops and seminars, held elsewhere. These meetings required significant services of free-lance interpreters, as well as the distribution of more than 5,000 documents, most of which were also published electronically on the Internet.

Among key administrative support activities, which include records management and archives, telecommunications, external mail delivery and messenger-driver services, was the dispatch of 311 metric tons of outgoing mail (nearly 100 tons less than in 2002), the bulk of which concerned the operations of the global protection systems.

In 2003, some 94 million pages of publications were printed internally using the latest technology, with consequent cost savings to the Organization. The trend to in-source work is continuing. Work on the production of paper copies for the PCT decreased, but the production of CD-ROMs and DVDs increased to a total of 5,106 disks.

Premises

Renovation of the ex-WMO building was completed and various units working in PCT operations moved in at the end of 2003. The building's facilities provide a solid and secure locale for PCT information systems, and now house staff previously dispersed in several locations around Geneva.

WIPO Member States approved a new office building project in September 2003 to complete the Organization's long-term plan to locate staff on one site. When completed, this building will provide more office space with cost-effective and environmentally-sound facilities.

PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR 2004-2005

In September, Member States approved by consensus the Program and Budget presented by the Director General for the 2004-2005 biennium. This was the fourth results-based biennium budget presented to Member States since 1998.

The approved program and budget for 2004-2005 amounts to 638.8 million Swiss francs (CHF), a decrease of 4.5 percent compared with the revised budget for 2002-2003 of 668.8 million CHF. The decrease reflects the completion of several large investment projects, such as the ex-WMO building renovation, and the start of IMPACT operations in 2003.

The program and budget for 2004-2005 represents zero nominal growth for activities funded from Member States' contributions, which represent less than six percent of annual income for the upcoming biennium. 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, and designs, as well as arbitration activities.



RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES IN 2003

The Organization's principal source of income in the 2003 budget consisted of fees paid by private sector users of WIPO's global protection systems, and contributions paid by governments of the Member States.

About 88 percent of WIPO's total income in 2003 came from fees derived from those global protection services and the fees related to the arbitration and mediation services, while some seven percent came from contributions from Member States. The remaining five percent came mainly from the sale of WIPO publications, rental income and interest earnings.

Contributions

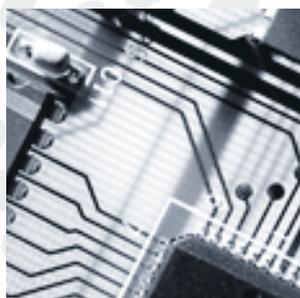
The yearly Member State contributions in 2003 for each class of contributor ranged from around 1,400 Swiss francs to some 1.1 million Swiss francs.

Income and Expenditure in 2003

WIPO's financial results for 2003 consisted of the following main items

(thousands of Swiss francs)

Income	
Contributions from Member States	17 223
Fees from the global protection services:	
PCT	173 483
Madrid	25 591
Hague	3 545
Lisbon	4
Arbitration and Mediation Center	915
Subtotal	203 538
Publications	2 982
Interest	4 439
Other revenues	3 517
Subtotal	10 938
Total	231 699
Expenditure	
Staff	168 468
Other	120 018
Total	288 486



MEMBERS AND NEW ADHERENCES

In 2003, there were 52 adherences and several other treaty actions in respect of treaties administered by WIPO, 51 percent of which (accessions or ratifications) came from countries in transition to a market economy, with 35 percent from developing countries and 14 percent from developed countries.

The following figures show the new country adherences to the treaties, with the second figure in brackets being the total number of States party to the corresponding treaty by the end of 2003.

- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property: 2 (166)
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: 3 (152)
- Patent Cooperation Treaty: 5 (123)
- Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: 2 (54)
- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: 6 (62)
- Patent Law Treaty: 2 (7)
- Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: 2 (72)
- Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs: 2 (43)
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification: 1 (54)
- WIPO Copyright Treaty: 5 (44)
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty: 3 (42)

- Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure: 3 (58)
- Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations: 5 (76)
- Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms: 3 (72)
- Hague Agreement concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs: 4 (29)
- Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement: 4 (11).

Constitutional Reform

In 2003, the WIPO Conference and the Competent Assemblies of certain Unions administered by WIPO unanimously adopted amendments to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (the WIPO Convention), as well as to other WIPO-administered treaties, consisting in (i) the abolition of the WIPO Conference, (ii) in respect of the unitary contribution system and the changes in contribution classes, the formalization in the treaties of what was already in practice, and (iii) a change in the periodicity of the ordinary sessions of the WIPO General Assembly and the other Assemblies of the Unions, from once every two years to once a year. These amendments will enter into force one month after written notifications of acceptance have been received by the Director General of WIPO from three-quarters of the states which are members of WIPO at the time the amendments were adopted.

MEMBER STATES

One hundred and eighty States were party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization on March 31, 2004.

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, Djibouti, 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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy
Jamaica, Japan, Jordan
Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg
Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, 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, Serbia and Montenegro, 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
Zambia, Zimbabwe (180)

