

ANNUAL REPORT

**2005**



WORLD  
INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY  
ORGANIZATION

## CONTENTS

1	Message from the Director General
2	Intellectual Property for Economic Development
8	Developing Intellectual Property Laws and Standards
14	International Registration and Legal Services
20	Outreach
26	Budget, Resources and Expenditures
28	Members and New Accessions

### WIPO's Mission Statement

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



The World Intellectual Property Organization made significant progress throughout 2005 toward the goals and objectives agreed by its Member States. This report presents an illustrative cross-section of the many and varied activities undertaken during the year to promote and protect the use of intellectual property (IP).

The Organization continued its work to assist countries to develop – through the IP system – the intellectual and creative talents of their peoples for economic and social progress. Practical activities covered many facets of how IP may be cultivated: from advising research institutions on patenting and licensing new technologies; to evaluating the economic contribution of copyright-based industries; to showing artisans how trademarks and geographical indications boost the retail value of their products. Extensive assistance was provided to developing country Member States in modernizing their IP offices and in drafting IP legislation. Discussions on proposals for a formal Development Agenda for WIPO continued with a series of Inter-sessional Intergovernmental Meetings, taking account of the views of stakeholders across the IP spectrum.

Most of the global registration and legal services administered by WIPO recorded healthy growth again this year. Use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid System and the Internet domain name dispute resolution procedures increased by 10, 14 and 20 percent respectively. Further progress was made in automating procedures in all of these areas, increasing efficiency and reducing costs.

Member States continued work on developing international IP laws, standards and practices. Members of the Standing Committee on Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) completed preparatory work for the revision of the 1994 Trademark Law Treaty and approved the basic proposal to be presented to the Diplomatic Conference. In the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), efforts intensified to narrow the remaining differences regarding proposals to update the IP rights of broadcasting organizations, closely followed by industry and consumer groups. The Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP), seeking to resolve continuing divergent views on the draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty, referred their deliberations to the General Assembly, where Members decided to convene an Open Forum in 2006. The Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) developed two sets of draft provisions for the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. Members created a voluntary fund to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in IGC meetings.

Public outreach, a key part of the Organization's mission, is designed to promote a better understanding of the workings of IP – and of WIPO's role – at all levels of society. Seminars, tailored publications, special events, films and press coverage were used to communicate knowledge and key messages about IP. Small and medium-sized businesses remained an important target group, as did artists and creators. This year's World IP Day campaign focussed particularly on young people who, as tomorrow's innovators, will shape the future prosperity of our world.

All these achievements rested on the hard work and expertise of WIPO's staff, whose unstinting dedication I warmly commend.

**Kamil Idris**



> > > The ideas which lead to discoveries are not limited to certain regions, they are distributed throughout the whole world.

Professor Victor Anomah Ngu of Cameroon won international acclaim for his cancer research. At age 78, he is now doing HIV/AIDS research at his Clinique d'Espoir in Yaoundé.

Growing awareness of the role of intellectual property (IP) in economic development has kept high the demand from developing countries for assistance with IP structures and strategies to stimulate growth. WIPO has taken a targeted, goal-oriented, approach in expanding its development activities to respond to this demand, joining forces with other organizations wherever possible.

The activities undertaken are country and sector-specific, and aim to demonstrate the benefits of different types of IP protection in concrete terms to innovators, businesses, public research institutions and academia. The circumstances and development policies of each are taken into consideration in determining the objectives of each program. The activities are regularly reviewed and their impact towards achieving the program goals assessed.

Different sectors within WIPO address specific strategic areas of the use of IP for development. These strategic sectors work closely with the WIPO Regional Bureaus to develop programs and events tailored to the needs of each Member State. The following is a cross-section of the types of activities carried out.

#### Geographical indications (GIs)

- >> At the request of the **Ecuadorian** Intellectual Property Office, WIPO provided expert advice to artisans in Ecuador, who were seeking to use the geographical indication "Montecristi" to protect their handmade straw hats. Use of GIs in this way should help generate socio-economic benefits for the country.
- >> A study was launched at the end of 2005 with the National Intellectual Property Office of **Sri Lanka** to assess how protection through GIs could help accelerate growth in the country's tea, cinnamon and sapphires sectors.
- >> WIPO prepared an applicants' guide on how to file geographical indications under the Pilot Project on the promotion and protection of GIs in Africa, in which **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire** and **Guinea** are participating. A political declaration adopted at a Ministerial Conference in Burkina Faso in December will serve as a guide for future action.

#### Trademarks and national branding

- >> WIPO initiated a study in **Lebanon**, with the support of the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Tourism, to assess the country's potential to leverage collective trademarks and certification marks as a means to promote hubs of cultural tourism. The first phase of the study is based on the regions of Saida and Biblos.
- >> WIPO ran a workshop on National Branding Strategies in Dar es Salaam in cooperation with the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA) of **Tanzania**. The principal objectives were to sensitize participants to the importance of nation branding in export strategy, and to identify aspects of IP which could be used in Tanzania's branding strategy.
- >> Following a request from the Royal Government of **Bhutan** for assistance in establishing a national branding strategy to underpin economic development, WIPO launched a feasibility study on a nation branding strategy. The report, along with that for a similar study for Jamaica, will be completed in 2006.



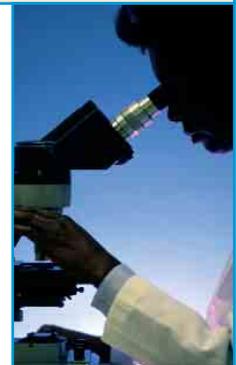
“Simply announcing one’s existence will not attract tourism or investment; people need to be given motivating reasons for choosing to do business with a country...” – Estonia Style produced by the Brand Estonia project.

### Innovation promotion

- >> Following the establishment of an IP policy and an IP Management Office in **Jordan’s** largest applied research institution, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), WIPO continued to assist the RSS with a joint awareness program. This aims to help technical staff to understand how research can be converted to downstream commercial activity, and provides training to management and legal personnel.
- >> A methodology to assess the extent of IP use in selected African countries was used to carry out a peer review among members and potential members of the **African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)**. The follow-up process will include the preparation of national strategy plans.
- >> A project launched in 2004 to develop, test and evaluate a model based on the creation of two networks of R&D institutions with shared IP services (IP Hubs), established a partnership among the 11 national, regional and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations that support the 32 academic and research institutions involved. During 2005, WIPO provided skills training to 103 local researchers, lawyers and managers in three practical areas of IP asset management, namely, technology transfer and licensing negotiation; patent drafting and research results management; and commercialization.

### PHARMACEUTICALS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

- >> WIPO completed a study on “IP Management in Health R&D in **Indonesia**.” The study is intended to help the country align R&D processes in its health sector with IP and in so doing foster the phyto-pharmaceutical market, a sector with significant growth potential.
- >> A study was launched to analyze the economic contribution and potential of IP assets in **India’s** burgeoning biotechnology industry. The study should prove instructive to other developing countries seeking to expand investment in biotechnology R&D.



### Creative industries

- >> WIPO assisted seven developing countries and countries in transition with national surveys to assess the economic contribution of their creative sector, based on the methodology developed by the Organization for this purpose. The studies contribute to a better understanding of the input of creative activities in the generation of national wealth, jobs and exports.
- >> A workshop was organized on Intellectual Property as an Engine for Promoting the Cultural Industries in the framework of the World Culture Forum, in cooperation with the Government of **Jordan** and the Middle East Centre for Cultural Development (MECCAD).



Photo www.finfo.com

Artisans in Montecristi, Ecuador, are seeking a geographical indication to protect their finely woven straw hats.

- >> An expert meeting launched the preparation of guidelines that would enable countries to evaluate the negative consequences for the creative sector of non-compliance with intellectual property protection regimes and the overall effect of copyright piracy on creative outputs on the economic, social and cultural development of a given country.

### IP tools

Work also focused on developing practical tools to assist policy makers and decision-makers in research institutions when formulating IP-based strategies. These tools are designed to strengthen the capacity of Member States for local development, management and commercialization of IP assets for the economic benefit of their citizens.

- >> The Intellectual Property Audit Tool helps assess the national IP framework in order to enhance the quantity and quality of IP rights and assets obtained by nationals. Having completed an IP audit using this tool, **Barbados** is now drafting its IP policy based on the results. **Colombia**, **Mozambique**, and **Uganda** have audits in progress.
- >> A new training manual for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) was jointly published by WIPO and the International Trade Conference (ITC), "Exchanging Value – Negotiating Technology Licensing Agreements." Projects started in 2005 to adapt this manual to the country specific situations of the least developed countries (LDCs).
- >> A feasibility study was conducted on the establishment in the Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) region of a network of IP-related business development service providers to whom inventors, research institutions and SMEs from the region could turn for specific assistance in their efforts to create, protect and exploit IP assets.
- >> A customized patent agents' training module, which includes a manual, distance learning exercises and tutorial, was prepared in English, French and Spanish, and tested in French in six **Central African** countries and in Spanish in **Colombia**.
- >> The new "Successful Technology Licensing" training program was launched in English, French, Spanish, Serbian and Portuguese. It can be customized to the specific needs of countries and regions.
- >> Training materials and case studies on IP asset development, management, protection and exploitation, developed by integrating WIPO expertise with the on-the-ground experience of local experts, served in targeted programs, reaching 1,285 participants from developing countries and countries in transition by year end.



The WIPO Academy's cooperation with the WTO has enriched training programs.

### Office automation

In 2005, approximately 68 office automation assistance projects were carried out in 53 Member States. Needs assessment missions in 18 offices led to the installation of WIPO Automation Systems (IPAS, AIPMS, AFRICOS) in 14 industrial property offices and collective management organizations (CMOs). During the initial period of transition from a manual to an automated environment in these offices, 23 support and evaluation missions were undertaken to assess the accomplishment of the project objectives and sustainability of the systems. Workshops were organized in various African countries to facilitate the exchange of views amongst offices with regard to the use and operation of the automation systems and to benefit from the advice of WIPO experts with regard to support and enhancements. Focus was on leveraging WIPO's experience in providing automation assistance in various geographical regions to ensure successful delivery of automation projects in a cost effective manner.

### Legislative assistance

The focus of the legislative assistance provided by WIPO has changed dramatically in the two or three last years. Until recently, developing countries were primarily concerned with implementation of international obligations and with streamlining internal procedures in order to facilitate access to IP for the different stakeholders. But most developing countries, particularly after the Doha discussions on intellectual property and health, are now focusing on how to make use of the wide flexibilities available to them. WIPO's legislative assistance work has prioritized the discussion and preparation of provisions on flexibilities under the major WIPO administered treaties as well as under the TRIPS Agreement.

Because of the sensitivity of this area, WIPO carries out legislative assistance on a bilateral and confidential basis in response to requests from individual Member States. Many aspects of TRIPS flexibilities, resulting from this exercise, were incorporated into a piece of draft legislation on industrial property specially developed for the LDCs and has been communicated upon request to the governments of a number of LDCs which are currently revising their legislation.

## TRAINING TRAINERS TO DEVELOP HUMAN RESOURCE

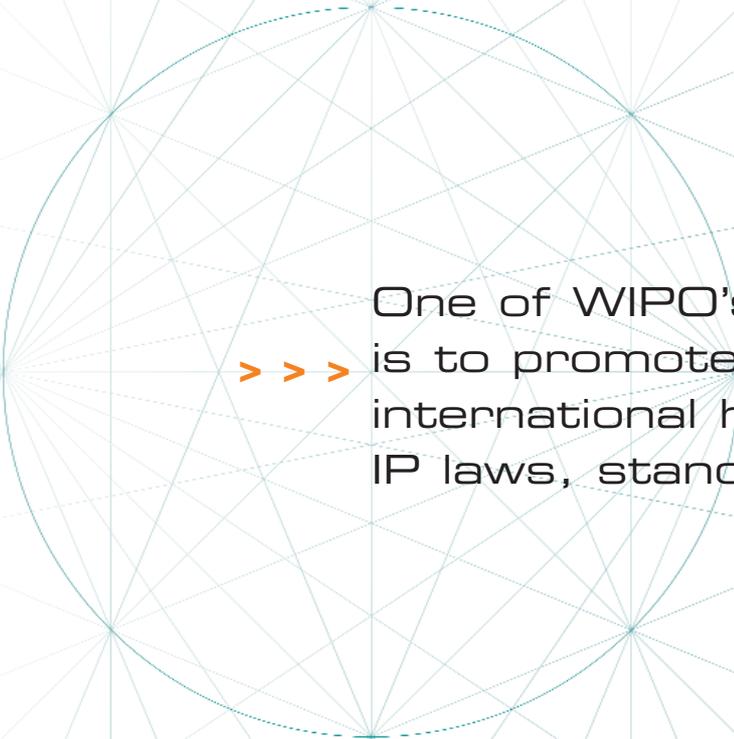
In 2005, there was a significant increase in countries setting up national and regional training centers as nuclei for IP education. This led to increased demand from the WIPO Academy for curriculum development and high-level training. A total of 1,163 officials and professionals from over 100 developing countries and countries in transition benefited from the Policy Development and Professional Development programs organized by the Academy. More than 30 partner IP offices, universities and other institutions contributed to the organization of these courses.

The Academy accelerated its shift toward the training of trainers and forming partnerships with national and regional institutions. Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO) has also enriched the programs. The distance learning programs, now available seven languages, attracted 14,699 participants from 160 countries.

A series of studies were also commissioned to explore topics including public-private partnerships for promoting invention in the field of neglected diseases; IP as an integral element of competition policy; access to pharmaceutical products and the extent to which developing countries have used available flexibilities; how developing countries can use certification marks to promote consumer awareness and high standards of quality. The results of the studies should be available in the course of 2006 and 2007.

### **WIPO Development Agenda**

In accordance with the resolution of the WIPO General Assembly in October 2004, a series of Inter-sessional Intergovernmental Meetings was organized to consider proposals presented by Member States on establishing a development agenda for WIPO. WIPO further organized a joint open Seminar on Intellectual Property and Development, attended by of Member States, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and leading experts in different areas of public policy and economic development. The Seminar was jointly organized with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and World Trade Organization (WTO).



> > > One of WIPO's principal tasks is to promote and develop international harmonization of IP laws, standards and practices.



The development of IP laws, standards and practices is a Member State-driven process, based on extensive consultations with Members and other stakeholders in the intellectual property system. Three WIPO Standing Committees deal with specific legal matters – one with patents, one with copyright, and one with trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications. Other committees deal with issues such as questions relating to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore.

Membership of the committees comprises State representatives, with representatives from IGOs and NGOs participating as recognized observers.

### **Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (SCP)**

The SCP continued throughout 2005 to consider how to take forward discussions on the provisions of the **draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT)**, which would provide common requirements for patent applications in different countries, improve the quality of granted patents, and facilitate the sharing of search and examination results between interested member countries. While Member States broadly agreed on the importance of such work, they continued to express divergent views with respect to the future work program. At the 2005 General Assembly, Members decided to hold an Open Forum on the draft SPLT in 2006, and then to convene an informal session of the SCP to agree on a work program. The informal session would be followed by an ordinary session of the SCP to commence work on the agreed work program.

The **Patent Law Treaty (PLT)**, adopted in 2000, entered into force on April 28, 2005. The Treaty was designed to streamline and harmonize formal requirements set by national or regional patent offices for the filing and prosecution of national or regional patent applications and the maintenance of patents.

### **Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR)**

Work continued in the SCCR on proposals to update the **IP rights of broadcasting organizations** in light of new technologies and of a growing signal piracy problem, including piracy of pre-broadcast signals. Broadcasters' rights are currently provided for in the 1961 Rome Convention. The thirteenth session of the SCCR in November 2005 was preceded between May and July by six regional consultation meetings on the protection of broadcasting organizations, organized at the request of Member States. The SCCR examined questions concerning the scope of the proposed new treaty on broadcasters' rights, the economic rights to be granted, and the duration of the protection.

The SCCR agenda also included a study of voluntary copyright registration systems; the protection of non-original databases; and a discussion on **exceptions and limitations** to rights for the benefit of **education, libraries and disabled persons**, which the SCCR decided to include in its working agenda to help improve international understanding of the needs in this area. An information meeting on Educational Content and Copyright in the Digital Age contributed to a better understanding of the technical, economical and legal aspects of copyright exceptions, and helped to promote substantive discussions in the Committee. WIPO also participated in the African Copyright Forum in Kampala; in the Conference for Brazilian library services and accessibility for visually-impaired people in Sao Paolo; and in activities organized by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

#### DEBATE AND ANALYSIS

- >> WIPO and its Member States devoted increased attention in 2005 to the interplay between limitations and exceptions and **Digital Rights Management (DRM)**. Following an initial assessment by the WIPO secretariat, a study on *Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Limitations and Exceptions* was commissioned to provide an objective analysis of cases in which DRM technologies could serve as an effective means to implement limitations and exceptions in the digital environment. The study considered two groups of beneficiaries: visually-impaired persons and distance-learning students.
- >> The WIPO/International Standards Organisation Task Force considered the legal nature of technical standards, and the copyright protection of standards in relation to publications, databases, open source and open standards. WIPO also provided expert input to debate among stakeholders on the copyright protection of software, especially regarding how the legal framework provides support to different business models. Joint activities were held with major players such as the Computer Law Association and the Entertainment Software Industry. WIPO participation in preparatory discussions by Latin American countries for the WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society) process focused on clarifying the copyright implications of the open source software initiatives.
- >> The WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Internet Intermediaries in April provided business leaders, academics and policy makers with an opportunity to explore the various approaches to the copyright liability of Internet service providers, providers of file-sharing services, auction sites and portals.



Shape marks are among the non-traditional trademarks proposed as a future topic for discussion in the SCT. These marks were registered at WIPO under the Madrid System.

### Standing Committee on Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT)

At its fourteenth session in April, the SCT completed the preparatory work for the **revision of the 1994 Trademark Law Treaty (TLT)**, and approved the basic proposal to be presented to the Diplomatic Conference in 2006. This was followed by a Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference, at which the provisional agenda and provisional rules of procedure for the diplomatic conference were adopted.

The main points of revision concern new provisions for:

- >> the electronic filing of trademark applications and associated communications;
- >> formalities concerning the representation of all kinds of marks, including visible signs (expressly mentioning new types of marks, such as hologram marks, color marks, position marks or motion marks) and non-visible signs (such as sound and smell marks);
- >> the recording of trademark licenses;
- >> relief measures when certain time limits are missed; and
- >> the establishment of an assembly of the contracting parties with powers to amend the Regulations under the Treaty, so that a dynamic framework will be available to adapt these Regulations to respond to new developments.

The General Assembly accepted an offer by the Government of Singapore to host the Diplomatic Conference from March 13 to 31, 2006.

At its fourteenth session, the SCT also invited members and observers to propose topics on which the Committee should concentrate its **future work**. After a full debate of the various proposals, the SCT decided at its fifteenth session in December that it would look in more detail into the following topics:

- >> non-traditional trademarks, such as single color marks, sound, movement or shape marks and, in particular, how such trademarks are registered and published, if at all;
- >> the relationship between trademarks, industrial designs and copyright and the overlap between these different types of protection;
- >> trademark opposition procedures – in the light of rising numbers of trademark applications;
- >> industrial design registration procedures; and
- >> procedures for the protection of state emblems under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

WIPO continued during 2005 to evaluate the replies received from countries to the SCT **questionnaire on trademark law and practice**. The Standing Committee decided that this document should continue to be updated periodically and should be made available to the public upon each revision.

### **Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore**

Determining appropriate protection of traditional knowledge (TK) and traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) was an increasing priority for many Member States during the course of the year.

Together with TK holders and custodians of TCEs, WIPO Member States continued to shape progress towards more effective international protection of these important elements of cultural and intellectual heritage. The voice of indigenous and local communities, present in the work of WIPO since the program was launched in 1998, was strengthened by the creation of a voluntary fund to support directly their participation in WIPO meetings.

The aim of WIPO's work in this area is to develop and implement effective and culturally appropriate forms of protection for TK and TCEs, which meet the needs expressed by the TK holders and TCE custodians themselves. Many Member States stressed the need for international solutions, and the IGC was tasked to give priority to the international dimension of its work. The work progressed on two mutually supportive levels – towards a clearer international framework, and towards an improved capacity for protection at the national and community levels.

The IGC developed two complementary sets of draft provisions for the protection of TK and TCEs against appropriation and misuse. These texts focused debate on the choices available for Member States at the international level. The texts have also been widely used already as benchmarks and to guide the choice of legal mechanisms in a range of national, regional and international processes working towards coordinated and effective protection of TK and TCEs.

Work on the protection of TK and TCEs formed the basis of fruitful and cooperative partnerships with other members of the UN family, notably the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Following invitations from the CBD, and through a wide-ranging consultative process, WIPO produced comprehensive technical studies on the issue of disclosure relating to patents for inventions based on genetic resources and associated TK, which was received and welcomed by the CBD.

WIPO's work on the international framework was complemented by capacity building at the request of Member States and partners. Consultation processes, including expert studies, were initiated on areas of emerging interest and policy concern. This included work on guidelines on recording digitization and archiving of cultural heritage, and on the recognition of the customary laws and protocols of indigenous and local communities. There was further progress on providing capacity-building materials, such as a tool kit for ensuring that the original communities' rights and interests are respected during the documentation of TK; and a practical guide on the protection of folklore. These materials have been developed in a tailored and adaptable fashion to respond to the needs, and social, legal and cultural context of the communities they are intended to serve.



Photos: Photos.com





> > > International registration and legal services offered by WIPO showed significant growth again in 2005.



Among the 125,292 PCT applications published in 2005 was the invention of this robotic "suit" by Professor Sankai of Japan's University of Tsukuba, designed to help elderly or disabled people to walk, climb stairs or lift heavy objects.

Use of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Madrid system increased by almost 10 percent and 14 percent respectively. And there was a 20 percent increase in Internet domain name cases filed at WIPO, with entertainers and artists still a favorite target of cybersquatters.

### **PCT (International Patent Applications)**

International patent applications under the PCT increased by 9.3 percent over 2004, reflecting international economic trends. Japan, the Republic of Korea and China showed the highest increases of 24.3 percent, 33.6 percent and 43.7 percent respectively.

#### **PATENTSCOPE**

The new PatentScope portal on the WIPO website provides a gateway to all of WIPO's patent-related services and activities. These include a database of over one million published patent applications, updated weekly, as well as practical information on filing PCT applications, legal texts, guides to electronic filing for applicants and patent offices, and weekly updates to the PCT Applicant's Guide. A collection of PCT strategies by leading users of the system is also available to users (see [www.wipo.int/pct/en/pct\\_strategies/](http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/pct_strategies/)).

Automation of the PCT took a stride forward in 2005, as the PCT heads towards fully electronic processing of international patent applications with a view to eliminating the need for paper files and to securing long-term efficiency gains. The progressive deployment of *e-dossier* represents a radical change in working methods and will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive database of PCT-related documents and data in electronic form. Productivity in the handling of international applications has already increased by 18 percent, due to an increase in the number processed per employee.

By the end of the year, 12 patent offices had started transmitting and exchanging bulk data and documents, such as record copies and international search reports, with WIPO through the PCT Electronic Data Interchange Service. The electronic filing of international patent applications increased to 26.6 percent of all applications.

The Assembly of the PCT Union adopted changes to the PCT Regulations in 2005 to implement a series of measures designed to further safeguard the rights of applicants, to streamline the system and to make it more user-friendly, efficient and cost-effective. These changes will enter into force in April 2006 and April 2007.

The PCT outreach activities aimed to improve its visibility and client services, and to reach new and known audiences in more varied ways. 102 events – seminars, training courses, fora and presentations – were held in 30 different countries, including 15 developing countries. In addition, the PCT responded to over 1,000 technical and legal queries per month from users of the system.



The three largest portfolios in the Madrid International Registry belong to Henkel KgaA (Germany), Novartis (Switzerland) and Janssen Pharmaceuticals, holders respectively of the Madrid-registered marks above.

### Receiving Office

The Receiving Office (RO) at WIPO's International Bureau (IB) is the fourth largest receiving office for PCT applications. It is preceded by the USA, Japan and the European Patent Office (EPO). There are 103 PCT receiving offices worldwide. The RO/IB received 7,781 applications from 80 countries in 2005.

### International Patent Classification

The **Eighth Edition** of the International Patent Classification (IPC) was published in summer 2005. The latest edition, which incorporates over 1,400 new entries, is the product of a six-year reform process to adapt the IPC to the electronic environment and to facilitate its use by industrial property offices and the general public. Improvements include:

- >> the division of the IPC into two levels (core and advanced) to meet the differing needs of users;
- >> a new revision procedure to enable the rapid introduction of changes required by technological developments;
- >> the introduction of a principle of reclassification of search files to ensure that only the most recent version of the IPC is used when undertaking a patent information search;
- >> a new Master Classification Database containing a global collection of patent documents classified according to the most recent version of the IPC.

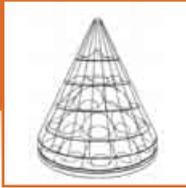
### The Madrid System (International Registration of Trademarks)

WIPO received 33,565 international trademark applications under the Madrid System in 2005, a 13.9 percent increase over 2004. This second year of double-digit growth is to a large extent attributable to the accession of the United States in 2003 and the European Community (E.C.) in 2004. U.S. companies filed over 2,800 applications in 2005, making the U.S. the third highest user country. With 1,852 applications, the E.C. ranked seventh in the first full year of its membership. There were also increases in international applications filed through 36 other national or regional trademark offices of Members of the Madrid System.

Some 30 percent of international trademark applications were filed electronically in 2005 – up from 20 percent in 2004. By the year end, trademark offices in 39 contracting states were receiving official notifications from WIPO in electronic form – as opposed to 32 in 2004. By the end of 2005, the International Register at WIPO contained over 450,000 trademark registrations in force, belonging to some 150,000 different holders.

One new member joined the Madrid Union in 2005, the Kingdom of Bahrain, which acceded to the Madrid Protocol. Promotional activities aimed to widen membership; to encourage those members that are only party to the Madrid Agreement to accede to the Protocol; and to improve use of the system by applicants in the Members of the Madrid system.

Members agreed in September 2005 to reduce the basic registration fee payable by applicants originating from LDC members of the Madrid System. The reduction took effect from January 1, 2006.



Packaging, one of the most requested classifications in the Hague System, accounted for 9 percent of design registrations in 2005.

The legal framework of the Madrid System continues to evolve. An *ad hoc* Working Group convened in July 2005 to make recommendations to the Madrid Union Assembly concerning the review of the refusal procedure and the safeguard clause envisaged in the Madrid Protocol, and possible amendments to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol.

Internal procedures for processing provisional refusals by the International Bureau were also modified to give applicants more time to prepare the filing of appeals. Testing of a new interface for the online renewal of international registrations started in the fall.

The WIPO Gazette of International Marks went online on September 1, 2005, offering an alternative to the paper edition (published since 1893), and the CD-ROM version. The online version, published weekly, offers full text search facilities and is free of charge.

#### **The Hague System (Industrial Designs)**

WIPO recorded 1,135 international registrations and 3,884 renewals of industrial designs under The Hague System in 2005. This represents a fall in registrations of 19.8 percent compared to 2004, albeit with an 8.2 percent increase in renewals.

Two new states, Latvia and Singapore, joined the Geneva Act of The Hague Agreement, bringing the total number of Members of the Hague system to 42. The Geneva Act, which went into operation in 2004, paves the way for wider membership and greater use of The Hague System by making it more compatible with major, national registration systems. Promotion of the Geneva Act continues to be a priority.

Preparations for paperless handling of Hague filing continued to progress, including the study of an electronic filing service for applicants.

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

The 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union in October marked the end of the five-year period of revision of the eighth edition of the Nice Classification. The Committee adopted a further 202 proposed modifications. The Ninth Edition of the Nice Classification will take effect on January 1, 2007.

In November, the Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union considered 101 proposals for modification and adopted 52. The adopted modifications include the creation of a new class, which will provide for the classification of two-dimensional designs and "graphic symbols and logos, surface patterns and ornamentation." The Committee decided to extend the revision period by two years and to hold another session in 2007 before the current revision period closes. A new edition of the Locarno Classification will be published in the summer of 2008.

### Lisbon System (Appellations of Origin)

In 2005, Peru became party to the Lisbon Agreement and the Islamic Republic of Iran deposited an instrument of accession in December (with effect from March 9, 2006), bringing the total number of States participating in the Lisbon System to 23. Three new international applications were received in the year. The total number of registered international appellations of origin in force increased by 12 to 793. The Lisbon Express database, launched on WIPO's website in February, provides free access to information on the appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement.

### Article 6ter (State Emblems)

An updated version of the Article 6ter database, containing all the communications until the end of 2004, was published in 2005 on CD-ROM and distributed free of charge to members of the Paris Union and to the Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Thirteen new communications were requested by states and IGOs, bringing the overall number of notifications to 255, of which 124 concern states and 131 concern IGOs.

### Arbitration and Mediation Center

Disputes interfere with the successful use and commercialization of IP rights. Providing efficient dispute resolution options is therefore an important challenge for international IP policy. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center provides specialized procedures which allow parties to resolve their disputes efficiently outside national court systems.

The number of **arbitration and mediation cases** brought to WIPO has increased over the last three years. By year-end 2005, 39 arbitrations and 44 mediations had been filed involving parties from around the world.

#### RESOLVING DISPUTES WHICH ARISE FROM INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION

Mediation cases filed in 2005 included a complex dispute arising from an international collaboration agreement for the development of a cancer treatment that had led to prior litigation in several jurisdictions. A WIPO-appointed mediator helped the parties negotiate a complete settlement of their dispute within six months.

The Center organized a "Conference on Dispute Resolution in International Science and Technology Collaboration" in April. Some 150 participants from 39 countries examined the types of disputes that may arise from complex international research collaborations between public and private research institutions and industry, and addressed the various options for resolving such disputes.



The introduction in 2005 of a new **Electronic Case Facility** (WIPO ECAF) on the WIPO website allows the parties, and all other participants, in a case under the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration, and Expedited Arbitration Rules to submit communications electronically into a secure online docket. In addition to facilitating online communication, storage and search of submissions, this new tool provides a concise overview of case-related information. The new party-option should enhance the time- and cost-efficient administration of proceedings at WIPO.

**Internet domain name disputes** filed under the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) increased by almost 20 percent to 1,456 cases in 2005. This is the highest number of cybersquatting cases filed with the Center in a single year since 2001. In addition to famous corporate brands, celebrities – particularly those in the arts and entertainment industry – continued to be targeted by cybersquatters.

The Center published a report in 2005 on the IP implications of introducing new **generic Top Level Domains** (gTLDs). This responded to a request for expert advice from ICANN, which oversees the introduction of new gTLDs. Based on the Center's experience of IP protection in the domain name system, the report recommends, for example, the introduction of a uniform preventive IP protection mechanism in all new gTLDs.

#### NEW WEB TOOL TO ASSIST UDRP DECISION-MAKING

To further facilitate decision-making and party filing under the UDRP, the Center developed a new web tool, the Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions. The Overview summarizes decision trends on key procedural and substantive issues that commonly arise in UDRP proceedings. It includes decision references supporting each line of opinion, and lists over 100 decisions from over 80 different panelists. Its contribution to enhancing the consistency of decision-making under the UDRP has already been acknowledged by parties and panelists.



American cycling champion Lance Armstrong used WIPO's domain name dispute resolution services to defeat cybersquatters abusing his *livestrong* cancer charity website.



From the classrooms of today  
will come the entrepreneurs,  
the scientists, the designers,  
the artists of tomorrow.

WIPO Director General Kamil Idris encourages  
young people to recognize the innovator within themselves  
in his message for World IP Day.



An Algerian postage stamp by artist Mohamed Hamouche and an anti-piracy poster from Singapore both issued for World Intellectual Property Day.

Winners of the WIPO Gold Medal for Inventors at the Global Enterprise Challenge. In 2005 WIPO awarded 75 Medals, 26 Creativity Awards, and 12 Trophies for Innovative Enterprises.

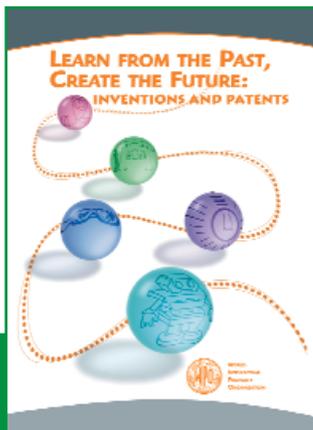
WIPO's outreach efforts in 2005 targeted all levels of societies – young and old, businesses and researchers, legislators and policy makers, and included cooperation with other international organizations wherever possible.

“Think, Imagine, Create”, the theme of **World Intellectual Property Day** 2005, was aimed particularly at young people, and inspired events in more than 100 WIPO Member States. WIPO's 30-second television spot was aired worldwide on CNN and BBC, as well as on some 50 national television stations in 46 Member States.

**Reaching out to different audiences**

Published in the summer, *Learn from the Past, Create the Future – Inventions and Patents* is the first in a **new series** of IP curriculum guides aimed at students in the 10 to 13 year-old age bracket. Combining fun with facts, and packed with examples, the publication takes young readers on an instructive journey through the world of inventions and patents. Easy-to-follow explanations of how patents work, why they are needed, and how they contribute to scientific and technological progress are interspersed with the stories behind successful inventions. The guide also profiles numerous young inventors who have patented and commercialized their ideas. The publication will be followed by subsequent editions dealing with copyright, trademarks, and designs.

Some 50 universities and public R&D institutions are now part of the WIPO **University Initiative** and have appointed University Intellectual Property Coordinators (UIPCs). These include institutions in Africa, the Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as certain countries in Central Europe and Asia.





### LETTING THE ARTISTS SPEAK

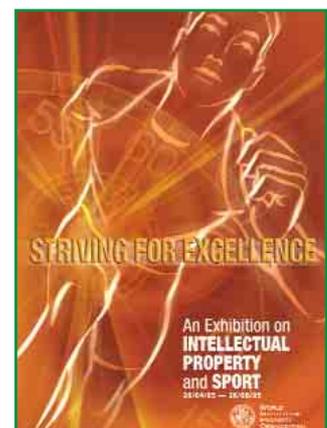
Amadou and Mariam, the award-winning singer-songwriter couple from Mali whose hit CD *Dimanche à Bamako* stayed high on the music charts in 2005, feature in a new series of five-minute films to be webcast on the WIPO Internet site and distributed to interested Member States and stakeholder organizations for local broadcast.

The blind couple perform a blend of traditional and contemporary Malian music infused with strains of classic blues. In the film, Amadou speaks passionately about their music, and about the obstacles presented by piracy of their CDs in their own country as well as illegal downloading of their songs worldwide.

"To young people who copy and download music illegally, we say that they are killing the music, killing the creators, killing a part of the country's economy," says Amadou. "We tell them: 'If you really like an artist and want him to go on making the music you enjoy, then why don't you buy his CDs so that he can make a living and produce more music?' We want them to understand that artists live from their work just like they do."

WIPO continued to encourage accurate coverage of IP issues in the media. Heightened interest in WIPO's work led to more focus beyond the specialized press on IP issues, particularly on copyright issues, efforts to reform the international patent system and issues relating to IP and development.

The WIPO Information Center hosted three exhibitions. The first profiled works of art received from Member States. The second, entitled "Striving for Excellence," highlighted the link between IP and sport, and offered a glimpse of the technological advances that have enhanced the performance and natural abilities of athletes. "Flair & Function – 50 Years of the ADI Compasso d'Oro Award," an exhibition on Italian design organized jointly with the Italian Government, highlighted the importance of design in the commercial success of a product.





This two-part publication was issued jointly by WIPO and International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

### Working with partners: Interagency collaboration

WIPO continued to strengthen its cooperation with the United Nations secretariat, funds, programs and specialized agencies, as well as with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of further developing partnerships and synergies in the pursuit of the UN Millennium Development Goals. WIPO also continued its active participation in the High Level Committee on Management (HLCM), the High Level Committee on Programs (HLCP) and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

WIPO further intensified its cooperation with World Health Organization (WHO) and actively participated in the 58<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly (WHA). WIPO closely followed the work of the Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health (CIPIH) set up in 2004, and contributed inputs as requested by the Commission.

WIPO continued to work with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), notably in the follow-up of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The Summit, held in Tunis in November, offered an indicative and non-exhaustive list of facilitators/moderators for the Action Lines of the Geneva Plan of Action. UN agencies, including WIPO, were invited to become facilitators/moderators.

WIPO continued its cooperation with World Trade Organization (WTO) under the framework of the 1995 Agreement between the two organizations and carried out joint activities in the area of technical assistance for the benefit of developing and least developed countries. Following discussions between the two Director Generals, WIPO and WTO established a consultative group to periodically meet and discuss matters of mutual interest.

### Partnering with stakeholder organizations

In the area of collective management of copyright and related rights, WIPO gave particular attention to the implementation of activities jointly planned with the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO), the *Conseil International des Auteurs d'Arts Graphiques, Plastiques et Photographiques* (CIAGP), the *Federación Ibero-latinoamericana de Artistas Intérpretes o Ejecutantes* (FILAIIE) and other organizations or institutions representing rights owners. WIPO jointly published with IFRRO a booklet entitled "Collective Management in Reprography", which includes information on legislative frameworks and various types of national reprographic reproduction rights organizations.



Published in 2005 *La Gestion collective du droit d'auteur dans la vie musicale* explains the elements required to establish and to run a collective management organization. The publication provides the necessary background for managers, rights owners and decision-makers in governments or in enforcement institutions dealing with collective management issues.

UN Photo (UPI)/  
Evan Schneider

A meeting on Alternative Dispute Resolution organized by WIPO's New York Office in partnership with the American Bar Association.

Photo: WIPO



The opening of the WIPO Singapore office in June will reinforce cooperation with ASEAN and contribute to the objectives of the ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2004-2010.

### Regional offices

At the end of 2005, WIPO had four regional offices in Brussels, Singapore, Washington D.C. and at the UN in New York. These offices remained active in organizing local events to promote the work and objectives of the Organization. The highlight of activities in WIPO's Washington Office in 2005 was the passing of House Resolution 210 in support of the goals of World Intellectual Property Day and of WIPO's work to promote understanding of the value of IP by the U.S. House of Representatives. The New York Office expanded its collaboration with IP professional associations by partnering for the first time with the IP section of the American Bar Association (ABA). The Brussels Office maintained close ties with the European Commission, participating IP-related events and programs.

### Working with Business

During 2005, WIPO continued to create content on a wide range of topics covering practical IP issues of interest to businesses worldwide. The popular SMEs website was restructured and expanded to include more articles and case studies. Subscribers to the SMEs Internet Newsletter, published in the six official languages of the UN, reached 20,000 by year-end.

"Inventing the Future: An Introduction to Patents for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises" explains in a simple and practical way the business benefits of the patent system for all types of enterprises. Many countries – namely, Algeria, Argentina, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Mongolia, Morocco, Slovakia, Spain and Tunisia – have already completed national customization or translations of this third guide in the "IP for Business" series.

## COPYRIGHT FOR CREATORS PROJECT

The Copyright for Creators Project, launched in 2005, is designed to assist individuals and SMEs in various creative fields to understand their IP rights and to adopt best practices when utilizing their own or others' IP in their creative work. Together with the China Artistic Photographic Society, the Creators Project organized a first workshop on 'Managing IP for Photographers' where WIPO officials worked with Chinese photographers, attorneys and judges to improve their understanding of the IP issues related to photography.

The first manual in the Copyright for Creators Project will address the IP issues in photography.



Photo: Rabani FM. Ayub



An enforcement training session in Barbados.

### Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

While no meeting of the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) was scheduled in 2005, WIPO continued to assist Member States in efforts to render IP enforcement more effective. Activities focused primarily on providing training for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. WIPO ran or co-organized practical workshops on specific aspects of IP enforcement in a number of countries including Burkina Faso, four Caribbean countries, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Mozambique, Singapore, and Switzerland. WIPO also responded to requests from Member States for assistance in developing better enforcement strategies. A lack of coordination between public sector agencies, and inadequate involvement by the private sector, were repeatedly identified as barriers to effective enforcement.

WIPO published *The Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: A Case Book* as a new resource for judges and for use in training. Prepared by a senior member of the judiciary from South Africa, it highlights typical enforcement issues in selected court decisions from countries with a common law tradition.

WIPO closely cooperated with other IGOs, notably the World Customs Organizations, the World Trade Organization, Interpol, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the World Health Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development. WIPO participated as an observer in the first G-8 Expert Group Meeting on how to reduce counterfeiting and piracy, convened to follow up the July G-8 Summit Declaration. The Organization also played an active role in the Second Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting in November, which brought together senior representatives from governments, international organizations and the private sector. WIPO agreed to host the Third Global Congress in Geneva in early 2007.

WIPO also made available, on its enforcement website, links to public online databases containing court decisions in the field of IP law.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2005

WIPO's financial results for 2005 consisted of the following main items.

<b>INCOME</b>		(thousands of Swiss francs)
Contributions from Member States		17,236
Fees from the global protection services:		
PCT		205,817
Madrid		33,635
Hague		2,397
Subtotal		241,849
Publications		2,474
Interest		4,653
Other revenues		5,944
Subtotal		13,071
<b>Total</b>		<b>272,156</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Staff		189,928
Other		71,661
<b>Total</b>		<b>261,589</b>

The 2004/05 biennium ended with an operational surplus of 11.5 million Swiss francs. This was the result of continued and focused efforts to reduce expenditure without compromising the achievement of the strategic objectives of the Organization. This was manifested by a reduction of actual biennial expenditure by 2.5 percent as compared to the revised budget – in other words a reduction of over 20 percent of the expenditure initially planned. The demand for WIPO services in the areas of patents (PCT) and trademarks (Madrid) also continued to grow, resulting in an overall income for the biennium of 523 million Swiss francs, representing a growth of over 11 percent as compared with the income for the biennium 2002/03 of 470 million Swiss francs.

About 89 percent of WIPO's total income in 2005 came from fees derived from global protection services and fees related to the arbitration and mediation services, while some 6 percent came from Member States' contributions. The remaining 5 percent came mainly from the sale of WIPO publications, rental income and interest earnings.

### Contributions

Member State contributions are determined on the basis of a system of contribution classes. There are 14 classes, each with a set amount of contribution for the biennium concerned. The amount paid by a given Member State depends on the contribution class to which it belongs. A State freely chooses the class (and therefore the amount of contribution it pays) for itself, with three classes reserved for developing countries. The rights and obligations of all States are the same, regardless of the contribution class to which they belong. The yearly contributions for each class in 2005 ranged from the lowest amount of about 1,400 Swiss francs to the highest amount of some 1.1 million Swiss francs.

### **2006/07 Program and Budget**

During 2005, the Member States approved the proposal for the 2006/07 Program and Budget of 531 million Swiss francs, which balances expenditure and income, keeps fees at current levels and includes the decision to finance the new construction project through a commercial loan. Furthermore, the Secretariat worked successfully with Member States in 2005 on a number of new initiatives aimed at further enhancing both the internal and external oversight mechanisms of the Organization.

### **Internal Oversight**

Member States, at the 2005 WIPO Assemblies, approved the establishment of a WIPO Audit Committee and its terms of reference. The Committee is composed of nine independent experts with relevant qualifications, skills and experience. Member States also approved the WIPO Internal Audit Charter, defining the mandate, authority, duties, reporting obligations and resources of the Internal Audit function at WIPO. The Charter provides the Director of Internal Audit with the responsibility and authority to undertake investigation and inspection activities.

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.

Evaluation activities continued during 2005. The development of a WIPO Evaluation Policy was initiated to complement the WIPO Internal Audit Charter, and a set of Guidelines for the Preparation and Conduct of Evaluations in WIPO were finalized. The systematic use of the Guidelines, as well as other evaluation tools, continued to be actively promoted during 2005.

In the framework of WIPO's Results-based Management system, the Program Performance Report for 2004, provided WIPO Member States with a comprehensive assessment of results achieved by the Organization, midway through the 2004-2005 biennium. WIPO also published the Program Implementation Overview, describing its activities during the first six months of 2005.

### **Human Resources**

The promotion of greater geographical diversification and gender balance remained important considerations in recruitment, which was maintained at the same low levels as in 2004. A total of 27 competitions were advertised, with one general service and 20 professional staff members recruited. The Organization continued to resort to internal staff redeployment to meet demand. The Human Resources Management Department also made important advancements in enhancing the system for the administration of justice.

### **Administration**

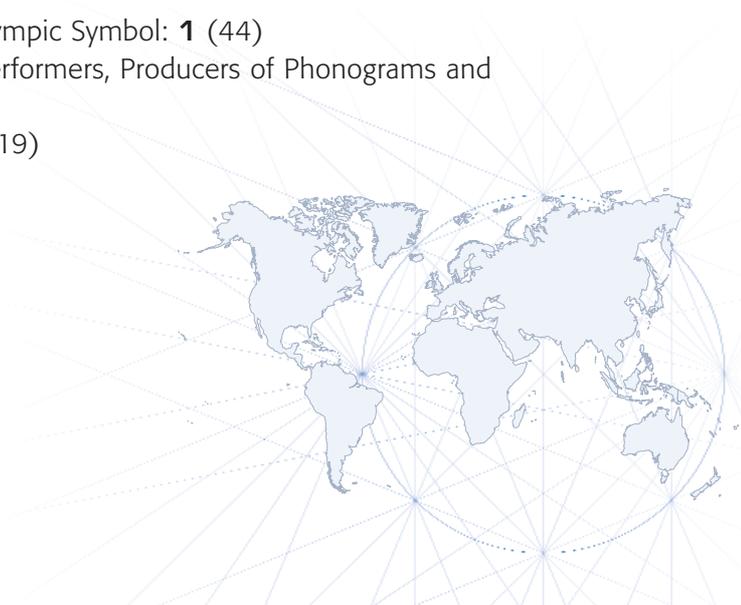
WIPO has been active in management and oversight reform throughout 2005. An in-depth evaluation of the internal rules governing the functioning of the Organization was conducted, and a detailed revision of these regulations undertaken. The recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as other recommendations approved by the Member States, are being implemented; and the recommendations of the External Auditor were acted upon and externally reviewed.

During 2005, 45 instruments of accession to or ratification of treaties administered by WIPO were deposited with WIPO Director General Kamil Idris. Most remarkable was the increase in the membership of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) with the deposit of seven new instruments of accession and ratification. The WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) registered almost the same increase with six new accessions.

The year was marked by the entry into force on April 28 of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) concluded in 2000, aiming to harmonize and streamline formal procedures in respect of national and regional patent applications and patents. The PLT and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) will contribute to consolidate WIPO's future work on the development of patent law and the international patent system.

The following figures show the new country accessions to the treaties, with the second figure in brackets being the total number of States party to the corresponding treaty by the end of 2005.

- >> Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property: **1** (169)
- >> Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: **3** (160)
- >> Patent Cooperation Treaty: **4** (128)
- >> Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks: **1** (67)
- >> Patent Law Treaty: **4** (13)
- >> Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks: **4** (78)
- >> Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs: **1** (45)
- >> Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks: **1** (21)
- >> WIPO Copyright Treaty: **6** (56)
- >> WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty: **7** (55)
- >> Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure: **1** (61)
- >> Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration: **2** (24)
- >> Nairobi treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol: **1** (44)
- >> Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations: **3** (82)
- >> Geneva Act of the Hague Agreement: **3** (19)



## WIPO Member States

One hundred and eighty-three States were party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization on December 31, 2005.

Afghanistan, 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, Comoros, 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, Syrian Arab Republic

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

For more information contact the  
**World Intellectual Property Organization**

**Address:**

34, chemin des Colombettes  
P.O. Box 18  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

**Telephone:**

+41 22 338 91 11

**Fax:**

+41 22 733 54 28

**e-mail:**

wipo.mail@wipo.int

or its New York Coordination Office at:

**Address:**

2, United Nations Plaza  
Suite 2525  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
United States of America

**Telephone:**

+1 212 963 6813

**Fax:**

+1 212 963 4801

**e-mail:**

wipo@un.org

Visit the WIPO website at:

[www.wipo.int](http://www.wipo.int)

and order from the WIPO Electronic Bookshop at:

[www.wipo.int/ebookshop](http://www.wipo.int/ebookshop)