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Notifications

Nairobi Treaty

Ratification

SOVIET UNION

The Government of the Soviet Union deposited, on March 17, 1986, its instrument of ratification of the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981.

The said instrument of ratification contains the following declarations:

“The fact that the Soviet Union is a party to the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol of September 26, 1981—of which Article 4 stipulates that the provisions of Chapter I shall, as regards States party to this Treaty which are members of a customs union, a free trade area, any other economic grouping or any other regional or subregional grouping, be without prejudice to their commitments—shall not alter the relations of the Soviet Union with such unions, areas or groupings”;

“The provisions of Article 5(2) of the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, placing restrictions on the circle of parties to the Treaty, are contrary to the principle of the sovereign equality of States.” (Translation)

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to the Soviet Union, on April 17, 1986.

Nairobi Notification No. 36, of March 18, 1986.

Activities of the International Bureau

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1985*

WIPO and Development Cooperation Activities in the Field of Industrial Property

I. Intellectual Property Activities: Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property; Contacts with States and International Organizations

Objectives

The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of intellectual property—both industrial property and copyright—for the cultural and economic progress of any country. As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them.

Activities

During the period covered by this report, WIPO continued to promote acceptance by States of the WIPO Convention and of the other treaties administered by WIPO. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such acceptance took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly missions for the purposes of development cooperation, in meetings with permanent missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of acceptance of particular treaties for

particular countries were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of the countries concerned.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization. During the period covered by this report, three countries deposited their instruments of accession to the WIPO Convention: Angola in January, and Bangladesh and Nicaragua in February 1985. In May 1985, when the accessions of Bangladesh and Nicaragua entered into force, the number of members of WIPO was 112. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Of these, 18 States are members of WIPO but are not members of the Paris or Berne Unions (Angola, Bangladesh, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

In addition, 15 States that have not yet become members of WIPO are party to one or more of the treaties administered by WIPO. They are the following: Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Paraguay, San Marino, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago.

Therefore, the total number of States that are members of WIPO, of one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO or of both WIPO and one or more of such Unions is 127.

* This article is the first part of a report on the main activities of WIPO in general and in the field of industrial property. Activities in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights are covered in a corresponding article in the review *Copyright*.

The first part deals with the activities of WIPO as such and with development cooperation activities in respect of industrial property and patent information. The second part will deal with other industrial property and patent information activities.

In general, the report follows the order in which activities are set out in the program for the 1984 and 1985 biennium, approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO in 1983. It recalls, from the said program, the objectives of the activities described.

*Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection
of Intellectual Property*

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In January 1985, Mongolia deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention, choosing Class VII for the purpose of contributions. In April 1985, when that accession entered into force, the number of States members of the Paris Union was 97.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In October 1985, the Netherlands deposited a declaration extending the effects of its ratification, in 1974, of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the said Act.

Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations. In May 1985, an instrument of accession was deposited by Peru and in September 1985, an instrument of ratification was deposited by Monaco. In December 1985, when the ratification of Monaco entered into force, the number of States members of the Rome Convention was 29.

In June 1985, the Rome Convention and the Guide to the Rome Convention and to the Phonograms Convention were published in Portuguese.

Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In May 1985, Peru deposited its instrument of accession to the Phonograms Convention. In August 1985, when that accession entered into force, the number of States members of the Phonograms Convention was 39.

In June 1985, the Guide to the Rome Convention and to the Phonograms Convention was published in Portuguese.

Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. In May and June 1985, Peru and Panama, respectively, deposited instruments of accession to the Brussels Convention. In September 1985, when the accession of Panama entered into force, the number of States party to the Brussels Convention was 11.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. In 1985, instruments of ratification or accession were deposited by the following countries: Mexico in April, Bolivia and Cyprus in July, Italy in September and Argentina in December. In January 1986, when the ratification of Argentina entered into force, the number of States party to the Nairobi Treaty was 28.

In December 1985, the Spanish-language version of the Records of the Nairobi Diplomatic Conference was published.

*Treaties Providing for Simplified Possibilities
for the International Protection of Inventions,
Marks and Industrial Designs*

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In 1985, instruments of ratification were deposited by the following countries: Denmark in April, Finland in June, Norway in October and Italy in December. In March 1986, when the ratification of Italy entered into force, the number of States party to the Budapest Treaty was 19.

In April 1985, communications were received from the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America concerning, respectively, the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted by the National Collection of Animal Cell Cultures as an international depositary authority, and a change in fees charged, as well as the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted, by the American Type Culture Collection as an international depositary authority. The said communications were published in the May 1985 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*.

In May 1985, communications were received from the EPO concerning the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted, and a change in fees charged, by the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) as an international depositary authority. The said communications were published in the July/August 1985 issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*.

In May 1985, a Deputy Director General delivered lectures on the Budapest Treaty at a training program for patent experts in industry in Zurich.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. In January and April 1985, Mongolia and Bulgaria, respectively, deposited instruments of accession to the Madrid Agreement. When the accession of Bulgaria entered into force in August 1985, the number of States members of the Madrid Union was 28.

In February 1985, the Russian text of the Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Marks was published.

*Treaties Establishing International Classifications
in the Fields of Inventions,
Marks and Industrial Designs*

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In August 1985, the Nice Agreement was published in Italian.

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. In May 1985, Tunisia deposited its instrument of

accession to the Vienna Agreement. As a result of that deposit, the Vienna Agreement entered into force on August 9, 1985, in respect of France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Tunisia.

In August 1985, the Vienna Classification, containing the modifications proposed by the Provisional Committee of Experts in 1975 and 1976, was published in Spanish.

In October 1985, the Vienna Union Assembly unanimously adopted, at its first ordinary session, amendments to the Vienna Agreement such that the session of the said Assembly would have the same periodicity, i.e., biennial ordinary sessions, as the sessions of the Assemblies of the other Unions administered by WIPO.

Treaty in the Field of Double Taxation

Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. In January 1985, the Guide to the Madrid Multilateral Convention was published in French.

II. Industrial Property and Patent Information Activities of Particular Interest to Developing Countries

Objective

The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of their industrial property systems in the following seven ways:

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or improving domestic legislation;
- (iii) creating or improving governmental institutions;
- (iv) stimulating domestic inventive activity;
- (v) stimulating the acquisition of foreign patented technology;
- (vi) creating a corps of practitioners;
- (vii) exploiting technological information contained in patent documents.

Activities

Development of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)

In 1985, WIPO received 534 applications for training in industrial property from 104 developing countries, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the

African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (formerly the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO)),* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL), the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), the Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI), the Panafricanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). Applications were also received from Bulgaria and Greece. Two-hundred-and-thirty-nine of those applications from the following 83 developing countries, from UNRWA, ALADI, ARCT, ARIPO, ECLAC, FASRC, PAC and SIECA, were accepted and led to the completion of training courses: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Two applications were accepted also from Bulgaria and Greece.

In addition, about 36 trainees were separately accepted for the training course and workshop in San José and Caracas, respectively (see (a) and (b), below).

The training arranged in 1985 took the following forms (listed in chronological order):

(a) for nine trainees, a Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in *San José*, in March 1985, organized by WIPO and the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP) with the cooperation of the Government of Costa Rica and the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); they came

* By a decision of its Council at its ninth session in December 1985, the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO) became the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). This Organization will henceforth generally be designated by its new name and acronym in this document, even when referring to activities or events that took place before December 1985.

from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; in addition, about 10 trainees were from Costa Rica; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Brazil, Spain and Venezuela and by a WIPO official;

(b) for seven trainees, a Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, in April 1985, organized by WIPO and the Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) with the financial support of UNDP, in *Caracas*; they came from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; in addition, about 10 trainees were from Venezuela; lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from Brazil and Germany (Federal Republic of) and by a WIPO official;

(c) for 25 trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in *Colombo*, in April and May 1985, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, with the financial support of UNDP; they came from: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Thailand, Viet Nam; four other participants were from Sri Lanka; lectures were given by consultants from China, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by a WIPO official.

(d) for six trainees, a Practical Training Course (in French) on Patent Classification and Documentation at the *European Patent Office (EPO)* in *The Hague*, in May 1985; they came from Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Congo and Mexico; the Course was followed by a visit to the EPO in Munich and to WIPO;

(e) for 13 trainees, a Practical Training Course (in English) on Patent Classification and Documentation at the *EPO* in *The Hague*, in June 1985; they came from Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela, ARIPO and FASRC; the Course was followed by a visit to the EPO in Munich and to WIPO;

(f) for 14 trainees, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in English) in *Arusha*, in June 1985, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and with financial support from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); they came from: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia; lectures were given by four WIPO consultants from Finland, France and Sweden, by an ARIPO official and by a WIPO official;

(g) for 14 trainees, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in French) at the headquarters of *OAPI* in *Yaoundé* in June 1985, organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI; they came from Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Togo and Zaire, and from the ARCT;

in addition, about 15 participants were from Cameroon and from OAPI; lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from France and from the EPO, by an OAPI official and by two WIPO officials;

(h) for 25 trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Information, in *Moscow*, in June and July 1985, organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, with the assistance and financial support of UNDP and of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations; they came from Botswana, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Libya, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia; lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from Brazil and Switzerland, by officials from the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and from other Soviet institutions, and by three WIPO officials;

(i) for 10 trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Administration and Patent Examination, in *Washington*, in July 1985, at the United States Patent and Trademark Office; they came from Argentina, China, Egypt, the Philippines and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials from the United States Patent and Trademark Office and from other United States institutions;

(j) for about 66 trainees, an Introductory Seminar (in English, French and Spanish) on General Aspects of Industrial Property, at the headquarters of WIPO in *Geneva* in September 1985, immediately preceding the courses referred to in (k), (l), (m), (n) and (o), below; the participants came from Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, ECLAC, PAC and UNRWA; in addition, staff members of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva of a number of countries attended the Seminar; the Director General gave an opening address, and lectures were given by WIPO officials;

(k) for 14 trainees, a Seminar (in English and French, with additional facilities for Spanish-speaking trainees) on "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documentation," in *The Hague* in September 1985, organized by WIPO and the *EPO*; the participants came from Brazil, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mali, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and ECLAC; lectures were given by officials of the EPO, representatives of private enterprises, officials of Member States of the EPO and WIPO

officials; the Seminar was followed by a visit to the EPO in Munich;

(l) for 29 trainees, a General Introductory Course (in English and French) on Industrial Property, in *Strasbourg* in September and October 1985, organized by WIPO and the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France (INPI) and the assistance of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law and the EPO; the participants came from Algeria, Argentina, Burundi, Cape Verde, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, PAC and UNRWA; lectures were given by the Director General of CEIPI and professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of or associated with CEIPI, the Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs of Zambia, officials of INPI (France), the Max Planck Institute, the EPO and WIPO, as well as representatives of private enterprise in France; the Course was followed, for most of those concerned, by practical training in industrial property in the following countries or organization: Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Israel, Switzerland, United Kingdom, OAPI; in addition, one participant visited the industrial property offices of Spain and Venezuela;

(m) for nine trainees, a Training Course (in Spanish) on Industrial Property, in *Madrid*, in September and October 1985, organized by WIPO and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain; the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Registry and WIPO; in addition, one participant visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil;

(n) for six trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Searching and Examination, in *Stockholm*, in September and October 1985, organized by WIPO and the Royal Patent and Registration Office of Sweden, with the financial assistance of SIDA and the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation (BITS); participants came from China, India and Malaysia; lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Office;

(o) for eight trainees from Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ghana, Kenya, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Thailand, individual training courses, in September, October and November 1985, in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: *Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of)*;

(p) for eight trainees, a Practical Training Course (in English) on Substantive Examination at the EPO in *Munich* in October 1985; they came from Brazil, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea; the Course was preceded by a visit to the EPO in *The Hague* and followed by a visit to WIPO; in addition, two

trainees from Malaysia visited the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) and the Austrian Patent Office, in Vienna;

(q) for 10 trainees, a General Introductory Seminar (in Portuguese and Spanish) on Industrial Property and Its Impact on the Development Process, in *Rio de Janeiro*, in October 1985, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil); the participants came from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, ALADI and SIECA; lectures were given by officials of INPI (Brazil), WIPO, various Brazilian governmental and private institutions and by the Director General of the Directorate-General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development of Mexico;

(r) for seven trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Examination, in *Washington*, in October and November 1985, at the United States Patent and Trademark Office; they came from Chile, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Uruguay and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and of other United States institutions;

(s) for nine industrial property agents and lawyers from English-speaking African countries, a study tour in *Munich* and *London*, in October and November 1985, organized by WIPO, the Carl-Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG) (Federal Republic of Germany) and the United Kingdom Patent Office; the participants came from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe;

(t) for 17 trainees, a Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks (in English), in *Canberra*, in November 1985, organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs of Australia, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Thailand; lecturers included officials of the Australian Office and two WIPO consultants from India and the United Kingdom;

(u) for 13 trainees from the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, special training courses in the following country or organizations: Sweden, CEIPI, EPO, INPADOC, OAPI.

In most cases, the arrangements for training in 1985 included visits to WIPO.

The following 22 countries and three intergovernmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the field of industrial property: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Israel, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United

States of America, Venezuela, EPO, OAPI, UNDP, CEIPI, INPADOC.

The remainder of the cost was borne by the budget of WIPO.

Development of the Legislative Infrastructure and Institution Building in Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property

WIPO continued to cooperate, on request, with governments or groups of governments of developing countries on the adoption of new laws and regulations, or the modernization of existing ones, in the field of industrial property, and on the creation or modernization of industrial property institutions.

Financing for the said cooperation, and also for certain other forms of development cooperation in the field of industrial property, was provided, in addition to financing from the regular budget of WIPO, by the UNDP and under trust fund or similar agreements concluded between WIPO and the Governments or development aid agencies of Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Sweden and the United States of America. Contributions in the form of mission expenses of experts and lecturers were also received from Spain and the EPO.

During the period covered by this report, cooperation in the field of legislation and institutions was pursued with the following regions and regional institutions, including their patent documentation and information services:

Africa

Angola. In May 1985, two government officials had discussions at WIPO on cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

In October 1985, three WIPO officials visited Luanda and discussed with government officials WIPO assistance in the field of industrial property (and copyright) legislation, the setting up of a national intellectual property institute, as well as the organization of an intellectual property seminar to be held in Luanda in early 1986.

Benin. In March 1985, WIPO organized, at the invitation of the Government of Benin and in cooperation with OAPI, a Seminar on Industrial Property in Cotonou (see under "OAPI," below). All the member States of OAPI were represented. Seven government officials from Benin participated.

In June 1985, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Botswana. In June 1985, two government officials attended an ESAPADIC (Patent Documentation and

Information Centre) Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare.

In July 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Netherlands and Zambia undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Gabarone, and held talks with government officials on cooperation between Botswana and WIPO, as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

Burkina Faso. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Cameroon. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Yaoundé to discuss with government officials cooperation between Cameroon and WIPO as well as preparations for the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985.

Central African Republic. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

Chad. In March 1985, a government official attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Congo. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Brazzaville to discuss with government officials the preparations for a seminar and an exhibition on innovation scheduled to take place in Brazzaville and in Pointe Noire in 1986.

In June 1985, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Côte d'Ivoire. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

In July 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Abidjan and held discussions with government officials on WIPO's assistance in the organization of an Exhibition on Invention and Innovation (*Salon ivoirien de l'invention et de l'innovation "SINOVA 85"*), which was held in November and December 1985.

In November and December 1985, a WIPO official visited Abidjan and presented, on behalf of the Director General, two WIPO medals awarded in connection with the Exhibition on Invention and Innovation.

The WIPO official also discussed with government officials the possible accession of Côte d'Ivoire to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

In December 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany held consultations, in Abidjan, with a selected number of experts from Algeria, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Zaire within the framework of a project on patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries, and with the cooperation of the Ministry of Industry. This project, recommended by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."

Equatorial Guinea. In December 1985, a government official had discussions in WIPO on national intellectual property legislation, membership of WIPO and accession to the main treaties it administers.

Ethiopia. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

In July 1985, a Deputy Director General and another official of WIPO undertook a mission to Addis Ababa and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Ethiopia and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

In November 1985, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa and held discussions with the Minister for Planning, the Minister of Culture and government offi-

cial, and agreed that WIPO would organize an industrial property seminar in Addis Ababa in April 1986.

Gabon. In March 1985, a government official attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

Gambia. In July 1985, a WIPO official visited Banjul to discuss with government and UNDP officials possible WIPO cooperation in upgrading the industrial property administration.

Ghana. In June 1985, two government officials attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare.

In July 1985, a government official undertook missions as a WIPO consultant, financed by UNDP, to Liberia and Sierra Leone.

In November 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Netherlands and Zimbabwe visited Accra, under the UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project, to promote more contacts between the users of technical information and both ESAPADIC and the national focal point.

Guinea. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Kenya. In February 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany, with the cooperation of the Department of the Registrar General, held consultations, in Nairobi, with a selected number of experts from Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, within the framework of a project on patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries. This project, recommended by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In June 1985, a government official attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare, and two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

In December 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO, under the UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project, visited Nairobi and discussed with government officials the needs of ESAPADIC users.

Lesotho. In June 1985, two government officials attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare.

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Zambia undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Maseru and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Lesotho and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

Liberia. In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Ghana undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Monrovia and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Liberia and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

Libya. See under "Arab Countries."

Malawi. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

In October 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Netherlands and Zimbabwe visited Blantyre, under the UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project, to promote more contacts between the users of technical information and both ESAPADIC and the national focal point.

Mali. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Mauritania. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

Morocco. See under "Arab Countries."

Niger. In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

Nigeria. In June 1985, a government official attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare, and a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

Senegal. In February, 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dakar in response to a request from the Government to assist in the organization of the first national exhibition of inventions, the awarding of prizes and the establishment of an association of

inventors. Following the mission, draft regulations for the organization of the exhibition, model participation forms and diplomas, as well as draft statutes for the association of inventors were sent to the Government by WIPO.

In March 1985, two government officials attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Sierra Leone. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Ghana undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Freetown and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Sierra Leone and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Freetown and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between WIPO and Sierra Leone.

Somalia. See under "Arab Countries."

Sudan. See under "Arab Countries."

Swaziland. In June 1985, two government officials attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare.

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Zambia undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Mbabane and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Swaziland and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see below).

Togo. In March 1985, a government official attended a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Cotonou (see below).

In April 1985, a WIPO official visited Lomé and held discussions with the competent authorities concerning the preparations for a High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa. During that visit, matters relating to cooperation between WIPO and Togo were also discussed.

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

In July 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lomé and held discussions with government and

UNDP officials on cooperation between Togo and WIPO, as well as on preparations for the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting.

In July and August 1985, the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Togo, and with the financial assistance of UNDP, was held in Lomé (see below).

Tunisia. See under "Arab Countries."

Uganda. In June 1985, two government officials attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare, and two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

United Republic of Tanzania. In June 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar-es-Salaam to discuss with government officials cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and WIPO.

In June 1985, a government official attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare (see below).

In June 1985, a General Introductory Training Course in the Field of Industrial Property was organized, in Arusha, by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Fourteen government officials from Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia participated. A WIPO official, four consultants from Finland, France and Sweden and an ARIPO official participated as lecturers. The attendance by the three lecturers from Finland and Sweden was covered by funds made available by Finland and SIDA.

Zaire. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see below).

Zambia. In June 1985, a government official attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare, and a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see below).

In July 1985, a government official undertook missions as a WIPO consultant, financed by UNDP, to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

In October and November 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Netherlands and Zimbabwe visited Lusaka, under the UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project, to promote more contacts between the users of technical information and both ESAPADIC and the national focal point.

Zimbabwe. In June 1985, three government officials attended an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development organized by WIPO in cooperation with ARIPO in Harare.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In January 1985, WIPO was represented at the 23rd session of the OAPI Council held in Bangui. Several items pertaining to cooperation between WIPO and OAPI were discussed, including the organization of a joint seminar on industrial property in Cotonou in March 1985, and the quadripartite Cooperation Agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ESARIPO and OAPI. The said Agreement was adopted by the OAPI Council, and the Acting Director General of OAPI was authorized to sign it on behalf of the Organization (see below).

In March 1985, WIPO organized, in cooperation with OAPI, a Seminar on Industrial Property in Cotonou. Twenty-eight government officials attended from all the member States of OAPI, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo. Expenses relating to their participation were borne by WIPO. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France, whose expenses were financed from funds made available by France, participated in the Seminar and gave lectures.

The object of the Seminar was to discuss and harmonize the positions of the OAPI member States regarding some provisions of the Bangui Agreement which required action by each Government. The main items concerned direct and indirect filing of industrial property titles, control and utilization of certain distinctive signs, and approval of licensing contracts. The Seminar adopted a set of recommendations aimed at finding a common position in relation to those subjects.

In June 1985, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property was organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI at the headquarters of OAPI in Yaoundé. Fourteen government officials from Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Togo and Zaire attended the course. In addition, there were 15 participants from OAPI and Cameroon, and an official from ARCT. Two WIPO officials, an OAPI official and two WIPO consultants from France and the EPO participated as lecturers. The attendance by the lecturer from the EPO was paid by the EPO.

In November 1985, a joint EPO/WIPO mission of two EPO experts visited Yaoundé, following the adoption of a resolution by the 23rd session of the OAPI Council, to study the administrative structure of OAPI. After its completion, the study will be examined by the 24th session of the OAPI Council scheduled to take place in early 1986.

In December 1985, the Acting Director General of OAPI visited WIPO and held discussions with a Deputy

Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation between the two Organizations.

African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT). In April 1985, a WIPO official attended the meeting of the Executive Board and Council of Ministers of ARCT, which took place in Lagos.

During the meeting, the quadripartite Cooperation Agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ESARIPO and OAPI was adopted by the Executive Board, and the Executive Secretary of ARCT was authorized to sign it on behalf of the ARCT (see below).

In December 1985, a WIPO official participated as a lecturer in the Training Workshop on Technology Development and Transfer organized by ARCT in Freetown.

African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (formerly the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)). In February, Botswana deposited its instrument of accession to the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of ESARIPO (Harare Protocol), thus becoming the seventh State to accede to that Protocol.

In March 1985, the Canadian Patent Office offered to prepare free of charge search and examination reports for up to 10 applications filed under the Harare Protocol within ESARIPO.

In April 1985, the Technical Adviser of the project concerning the establishment of a Patent Information and Documentation Center (ESAPADIC) within ARIPO visited WIPO and had discussions regarding the Plan of Action for the project during 1985.

In April 1985, two WIPO officials undertook missions to Harare to participate in the UNDP/ESARIPO/WIPO Tripartite Review Meeting. The meeting adopted the Plan of Action and budget for the ESAPADIC project during 1985.

In June 1985, WIPO organized, in cooperation with SIDA and ARIPO, an ESAPADIC Workshop on Patents in the Service of Development for ARIPO member and potential member States. Eighteen government officials from Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended the Workshop. In addition, two ARIPO officials and eight patent agents from Zimbabwe also participated. The Workshop consisted of lectures, demonstrations, discussions and practical exercises. Participating as lecturers were a WIPO official, two WIPO consultants from Sweden whose expenses were paid by SIDA, and two ARIPO officials.

In October and November 1985, the Gambia and Zambia, respectively, deposited their instruments of accession to the Harare Protocol, bringing to nine (see below) the number of States which have acceded to the Protocol.

In October and November 1985, as a follow-up to

the Seminar for Industrial Property Agents and Lawyers from English-speaking Africa, organized by WIPO and the CDG of the Federal Republic of Germany and held in Nairobi in October 1984, WIPO arranged, with the assistance of the United Kingdom and the CDG, a practical training course in the German Patent Office, and the United Kingdom Patent Office for nine industrial property agents and lawyers from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The participants also visited WIPO.

In December 1985, a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials attended the ninth session of the Council of ARIPO in Harare in December 1985. The 12 member States of the Organization were represented: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Two potential member States were represented by observers: Ethiopia, Swaziland. The Council received the reports of the Director of ARIPO and of the Technical Adviser of the ESAPADIC project, and approved the program and budget of the Organization for 1986. In order to open up membership of the Organization to all States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Council gave notice of the intention to amend an article of the Lusaka Agreement and changed the name of the Organization from "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)" to "African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)." The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made with regard to the ratification of or accession to, and implementation of, the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs, of which the Contracting States were nine: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. It noted with satisfaction that Ghana, Malawi and Zimbabwe had incorporated the Protocol into their national legislation and urged all the other Contracting States to take the same steps as early as possible. The Council elected the Registrar of Zambia as the Chairman of the Council in succession to the Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents of Kenya. The Council also endorsed the quadripartite Cooperation Agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ESARIPO and OAPI concluded in July 1985.

Finally, the Council expressed its appreciation to the Governments and Patent Offices of the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the EPO for all the assistance they had rendered to ARIPO, in particular through the ESAPADIC project that was to terminate on December 31, 1985.

During the December 1985 session of the ARIPO Council, a Seminar was organized in Harare by WIPO, within the ESAPADIC project, with the assistance of Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and the EPO. Participating as lecturers were three WIPO consultants from Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and the

EPO. All the delegates to the Council session participated in the Seminar whose purpose was to provide an explanation of the nature of the interaction between ARIPO and the patent offices of the member States and means of strengthening it. The Seminar also dealt with the experience gained during the first year of operation of the Harare Protocol.

Organization of African Unity (OAU). In July 1985, a Deputy Director General and another official of WIPO undertook a mission to Addis Ababa and held discussions with the Acting Secretary General and other officials of OAU on cooperation between the two Organizations as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, held in Lomé in July and August 1985.

In July 1985, a WIPO official attended the 42nd session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.

Cooperation Among WIPO, ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI. In July 1985, a quadripartite Cooperation Agreement was signed at WIPO by the Director General of WIPO, the Executive Secretary of ARCT and the Director of ARIPO. The Agreement was signed in Yaoundé by the Acting Director General of OAPI. The Director General of WIPO held discussions with those officials on cooperation between WIPO and the other organizations.

Under the Agreement, the four organizations agreed to cooperate in providing technological information contained in patent documents and in strengthening the negotiating capabilities of developing African countries for transfer of technology arrangements where such technology is related to industrial property rights.

High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa. At the end of July and in early August 1985, a High-Level Policy Planning Meeting, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Togo, and with the financial assistance of UNDP, was held in Lomé.

All African countries were invited to, and 36 of them participated in, the meeting, as well as ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Representatives of industrial property offices that contribute to WIPO's development cooperation program in the region also participated in the Meeting. They represented the national offices of France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Portugal, Sweden and the EPO.

The Meeting was opened by the Minister of Industry and Planning of Togo and the Director General of WIPO.

The representatives of most participating countries described the current industrial property situation in their countries and the existing cooperation between their respective countries and WIPO.

The Meeting noted the ongoing cooperation between WIPO and the ECA as well as the existing cooperation between WIPO, on the one hand, and OAPI, ARIPO and ARCT, on the other. It noted with satisfaction the quadripartite Cooperation Agreement among WIPO, ARCT, ESARIPO and OAPI, signed in July 1985, which established an effective machinery for the provision of technological information contained in patent documents and transfer of technology arrangements. Also noted was the cooperation initiated between WIPO and the CEPGL, and WIPO and the Eastern and Southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA), as well as the plans of WIPO to design special programs on industrial property for the African countries of Portuguese-speaking background.

The Meeting carried out its policy-planning function by adopting a Program of Action, for the period 1987 to 1991, that takes into account the existing industrial property infrastructures at the national, subregional and regional levels and which would be comprised of the following elements: (i) assistance in connection with the adoption of new or the revision of existing industrial property laws; (ii) the development of human resources through training at all levels of specialization; (iii) the establishment and strengthening of the industrial property infrastructures; and (iv) the encouragement of inventive and innovative activities.

The activities under the Program of Action would be implemented, depending on the circumstances, at the national, subregional and regional levels.

For the implementation of the Program of Action, the Meeting requested UNDP to cooperate closely with WIPO by making available the necessary financial resources, and it expressed the hope of obtaining the cooperation of national industrial property offices of industrialized countries and of the EPO.

Arab Countries

Democratic Yemen. In March 1985, a WIPO official was guest lecturer at a Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development Activities, organized by the FASRC in Aden. It was attended by about 40 government officials from various ministries.

Egypt. In March 1985, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Cairo to prepare a detailed survey on the situation of the Patent Office. This mission was in the framework of a UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the Patent Office. Following this mission, WIPO submitted recommendations to the President of the Patent Office

and, as a first step, suggested a meeting to discuss the modification of certain provisions of the patent law proposed by the Government of Egypt.

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see above).

In July 1985, four government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other officials of WIPO concerning the revision of the national patent law and the PCT, and held a tripartite review meeting to modify the UNDP-financed country project.

Iraq. In February 1985, the Director General visited Baghdad and discussed with the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Minister of Industry and Minerals, the Minister of Light Industries, and other high-ranking officials plans for increased development cooperation activity of WIPO in Iraq.

In February 1985, a national Industrial Property Seminar was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Minerals in Baghdad. It was attended by senior participants from various ministries and research and development institutions. The Director General, together with the Minister of Industry and Minerals, opened the Seminar. A WIPO official participated and lectured at the Seminar as well as a consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany whose participation was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In May 1985, a WIPO official had discussions in Baghdad with government officials concerning the country's new industrial property legislation and office as well as WIPO's development cooperation activities.

Jordan. In March 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany held consultations with a selected number of experts from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait, within the framework of a project on patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries, with the cooperation of the Royal Scientific Society, in Amman. This project, recommended by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Kuwait. In March 1985, a WIPO official was guest lecturer at a Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development Activities organized by the FASRC in Kuwait. It was attended by about 20 government officials from various ministries.

Libya. In July 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Tripoli and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Libya and WIPO as well as on the High-Level Policy

Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see above).

In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Tripoli, under the UNDP-financed regional project, and discussed with government officials ways and means of strengthening the national industrial property system. Subsequently, the assistance of WIPO in preparing new industrial property legislation was requested by the Government.

Morocco. In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé (see above).

In July 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission, financed by UNDP, to Casablanca and held discussions with government officials on the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project in the field of industrial property as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa, which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see above).

Qatar. In March 1985, a WIPO official was guest lecturer at a Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development Activities organized by the FASRC in Doha. It was attended by about 30 government officials from various ministries.

Somalia. In March 1985, a WIPO official was guest lecturer at a Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development Activities, organized by the FASRC in Muqdisho. It was attended by about 40 government officials from various ministries.

In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Muqdisho, under the UNDP-financed regional project, and discussed with government officials cooperation between WIPO and Somalia. Subsequently, the assistance of WIPO in preparing new industrial property legislation was requested by the Government.

Sudan. In March 1985, a WIPO official was guest lecturer at a Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development Activities, organized by the FASRC in Khartoum. It was attended by about 40 government officials from various ministries.

In June 1985, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in Arusha (see above).

Syria. In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Damascus, under the UNDP-financed regional project and discussed with government officials the upgrading of the national industrial property system. Subsequently, the Government requested the assistance of WIPO in preparing new industrial property legislation and in formulating a possible UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system.

Tunisia. In March 1985, a Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Tunis and held discussions with the Ministers of Economy and of Culture, competent for industrial property and copyright matters, respectively, as well as with officials of the National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (INNORPI), concerning WIPO cooperation in several Tunisian initiatives for reorganizing and strengthening its industrial property system.

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC). In March 1985, WIPO transmitted to the GCC Secretariat in Riyadh a proposal for a possible subregional system of industrial property linking the six member States of the GCC: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates. The WIPO proposal was transmitted by the GCC to the Government of each of the six countries for their consideration.

In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Riyadh and discussed with GCC officials a plan of action for the adoption of a GCC agreement concerning patents and the establishment of a central patent office for the GCC member States.

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). In April 1985, the Secretary General of FASRC undertook a mission to WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on various aspects of cooperation between WIPO and FASRC. During that meeting, the Plan of Action for the implementation of the project concerning the establishment of a Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU), which is being executed by WIPO and financed by UNDP, was established. The Secretary General of FASRC presented to WIPO the first copy of the Arabic translation of Volume 9 of the International Patent Classification (IPC) (4th edition) prepared by FASRC, with the advice and cooperation of WIPO.

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Baghdad for discussions with the secretariat of FASRC concerning the establishment of PIDU. The mission finalized the above-mentioned Plan of Action for 1985, identified the equipment and documentation needs and prepared some proposals for a collection of Arab patent documents.

In September 1985, WIPO organized, in cooperation with UNDP and the EPO, a training course on patent documentation and searches for the staff engaged under the project concerning the establishment of PIDU. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO participated as lecturers.

In December 1985, a WIPO official visited Baghdad and participated in the ninth session of the Council of FASRC. The Council decided to continue the activities of the PIDU project and the sharing by FASRC of the cost of implementing the project for the translation into

Arabic of Volumes 1 to 8 of the International Patent Classification (4th edition).

Intercountry Project for Arab Countries in the Field of Industrial Property. The two-year (1985-1986) regional project, financed by UNDP, for upgrading the industrial property systems in the Arab countries, continued to be executed by WIPO.

In December 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to New York and discussed with UNDP officials plans for a proposed draft UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries to be executed by WIPO in the Fourth Intercountry Programme for Arab Countries (1987-1991).

High-Level Workshop on Industrial Property in the Arab Countries. In May 1985, a High-Level Workshop was organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of UNDP, in Geneva. It was the first occasion when Arab countries met in a WIPO meeting, organized only for them, to discuss industrial property matters. All Arab countries were invited, and 18 countries were represented: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates. A number of Ambassadors, Permanent Representatives of the Arab Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office, as well as the Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Arab League, in Geneva, were also present at the opening session of the Workshop.

The Workshop was opened by the Director General and presided over by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations Office in Geneva. The Workshop adopted conclusions, recommendations and a Plan of Action, to be carried out by WIPO, for future cooperation in the field of industrial property in the Arab countries.

The essence of the main recommendations is the following: The highest priority should be given to a training program which should lead to the constitution, in every Arab country, of a team of experts in the field of industrial property. Legislation on industrial property should be revised in each country so that each country has modern and complete industrial property legislation corresponding to its economic needs and its government's policies. The industrial property infrastructure of each country should be strengthened so that it can effectively serve local inventive activity and the acquisition of foreign technology. The capability of negotiating licensing contracts on more favorable terms to Arab countries should be strengthened. The use of technological information contained in patent documentation should be promoted and assisted by the full use of the IPC. Regional and subregional schemes of cooperation among Arab countries in the field of industrial property should be established. "The regional WIPO/UNDP project should be extended in time so as to constitute a linking factor over a considerable period

of time for the relations among the Arab countries in the field of industrial property, through a joint examination of their interests and through an exchange of their experiences" (WIPO/IP/AC/85/6, paragraph 19).

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan. In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Bangladesh. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from Australia and the United Kingdom visited Dhaka and discussed with government and UNDP officials a proposed UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the national industrial property administration, a proposed national seminar on trademarks for later in 1985 and a proposed national seminar on industrial property licensing in 1986, both seminars organized under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Also in May 1985, one of the two WIPO officials and the WIPO consultant from Australia discussed, in Dhaka, with the Chief Justice of Bangladesh, the organization of an intellectual property forum for judges of the region in 1987, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

The WIPO consultant from Australia also discussed, at the University of Dhaka, WIPO assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), relating to the teaching of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

In October 1985, a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials visited Dhaka and had discussions with government and UNDP officials on various matters of cooperation, including a proposal for a UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the national industrial property administration.

In October 1985, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Trade Marks Registry, Ministry of Commerce, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), a three-day national Seminar on Trademarks, in Dhaka.

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

In November 1985, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), a two-week study visit for the Registrar of Trade Marks to

industrial property offices of the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

China. In February 1985, WIPO organized, with the cooperation of the United States of America, a study visit of one month for four Chinese law professors under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice. They visited institutions and universities in the United States of America to observe and hold discussions on planning, teaching and research in the field of intellectual property law.

In February 1985, five officials of the Ministry of Education held discussions with the Director General at WIPO headquarters on cooperation between the Ministry of Education and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

In March 1985, WIPO organized, with the cooperation of Japan and the United States of America, a study mission for four officials of the Shanghai Patent Agency to Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, the United States of America and WIPO, to observe and hold discussions on questions relating to patent agents and patent application procedures.

In April 1985, four officials of the Ministry of Public Health visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials on questions concerning patent protection of inventions in the fields of medicine and pharmaceuticals.

Also in April 1985, a 21-member Chinese delegation to the 13th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technology visited WIPO headquarters and held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on the question of encouraging domestic inventive activities and the protection of inventions through patents.

In April and May 1985, three government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). Another government official participated in the Course as a lecturer.

In May 1985, a government official had discussions in Geneva with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials on draft regulations for the acquisition of foreign technology in China.

In September 1985, the Director General of the Chinese Patent Office, the Director of the Chinese Trademark Office, and officials accompanying them, had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation with WIPO.

In October and November 1985, a Deputy Director General, on the occasion of his participation in a symposium organized by the Chinese Group of AIPPI in Beijing, had discussions with officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the Chinese Patent Office, the Chinese Trademark Office and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

In November 1985, the Director General, accompanied by a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official, visited Beijing and Shanghai and discussed matters on cooperation between China and WIPO with officials of the Supreme People's Court, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the State Economic Commission, the Patent Office, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the State Education Commission, the State Commission of Science and Technology, the Economic Laws and Regulations Research Center of the State Council and the CCPIT. The Director General called on Mr. Huang Hua, Vice-Chairman, Standing Committee, National People's Congress.

In November and December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation, in Manila, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November and December 1985, a national Advanced Patent Course was organized jointly by WIPO and the Chinese Patent Office, in Shanghai. The Director General of WIPO and the Director General of the Chinese Patent Office opened the course. About 50 Chinese officials attended the course. Lectures were given by consultants from France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the EPO. The expenses of the lecturers in Shanghai were covered by China, whereas their travel expenses were covered partly by WIPO and partly by France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the United States of America.

In December 1985, two WIPO officials, after attending the Shanghai Advanced Patent Course, visited Beijing and discussed with officials of the Chinese Patent Office matters relating to the PCT.

In December 1985, a WIPO official, after attending the Advanced Patent Course, had discussions in Shanghai, Beijing and Hong Kong with, respectively, officials of the Shanghai Patent Agency, the Patent Agency of the CCPIT and the China Patent Agent (Hong Kong).

In December 1985, a WIPO official attended, in Beijing, a special ceremony marking the presentation of the first patent certificates by the Chinese Patent Office to a number of Chinese and foreign patentees. The ceremony was attended by Vice-Premier Li Peng and other senior Chinese officials.

In December 1985, three government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements, organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. WIPO continued the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project on the "Strengthening of the Industrial Property Administration and the Establishment of a Patent Information Center" by procuring and updating documentation and search tools.

In June 1985, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the German Democratic Republic undertook a mission to Pyongyang to assist in the organization of patent information services for industry, the administration of trademark registration, the use and maintenance of project equipment, as well as to assess the progress made in the UNDP-financed country project. Preliminary discussions took place with government and UNDP officials on a possible follow-up to that project.

In September and October 1985, three government officials undertook a study tour on office automation, arranged by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project, to the industrial property offices of Austria, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary.

In November 1985, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union undertook a mission to Pyongyang to complete the training of government officials on patent examination, advise on the monitoring of inventive activities, as well as to attend the tripartite terminal review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project. The project was initially for a period of two years, 1983-84, but was extended until December 31, 1985. At that meeting, the government authorities and the UNDP representative expressed their satisfaction with the achievements of the project in promoting national technological and economic capabilities.

Fiji. In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In October and November 1985, WIPO organized, in Suva, jointly with the Government of Fiji, the Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Regional Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property. The Meeting was an activity under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). It was attended by 14 government officials from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga, as well as an official of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), a WIPO consultant from Australia and two WIPO officials. The Meeting considered a revised draft industrial property law and draft regulations prepared by WIPO for South Pacific countries and decided, based on the discussions which took place, to request WIPO to prepare a draft model industrial property law for South Pacific countries. The model law would be circulated to the countries concerned for their comments before finalization.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of the UNDP.

India. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia visited New Delhi and discussed with the Chief Justice-designate of India, government and UNDP officials, the organization, under the UNDP-financed regional project, of a regional workshop on industrial property licensing in Bombay, later in 1985, and the organization of a national intellectual property forum for judges in 1986. The WIPO consultant also discussed, at tertiary educational institutions in Bombay and New Dehli, WIPO assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), relating to the teaching of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of the UNDP.

In November and December 1985, a government official attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation, in Manila, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, a Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements was organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). The Workshop was attended by 19 government officials from China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as by about 15 local participants from India. Participating as speakers were a WIPO consultant from Australia, an ESCAP official, a lecturer from the United States of America, as well as six speakers from India.

Indonesia. In February 1985, two WIPO officials visited Jakarta for discussions on the training of staff of the Directorate of Patents and Copyright, the draft patent law and the establishment and use of a patent information system for the country.

In April 1985, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to follow up on the discussions held in February, accompanied by a WIPO consultant from the United States of America whose mission was financed from funds made available by the United States of America. Discussions were held with government officials of various departments concerning access to and use of patent documentation. Discussions were held also with officials of the Department of Industry on possible WIPO advice and assistance in the field of industrial designs. The said visits were made under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany held consultations with six experts from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, within the framework of a project on patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries, with the cooperation of the Agency for the Development and Application of Technology, in Jakarta. This project, recommended by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In August 1985, two officials from the Directorate of Patents and Copyright visited the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Office of Australia in Canberra, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), for a two-week study and observation attachment. One of the officials afterwards made a study visit to the Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC) in Kuala Lumpur.

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of the UNDP.

In November and December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, in Manila, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, a government official attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the

Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In September 1985, three government officials had discussions in Geneva with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials on possible cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

Laos. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Malaysia. In February 1985, two WIPO officials visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with government officials plans for the implementation of the Patents Act and finalization of a proposed UNDP-financed country project to upgrade Malaysia's patent administration during the period 1985-1986.

In April 1985, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur in connection with the proposed UNDP-financed country project. Discussions were held with government officials and the UNDP concerning the early implementation of the project.

Discussions also took place on WIPO advice and assistance to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents on the streamlining and improvement of the trademark registration system. It was agreed that WIPO would send a preliminary mission, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), of a WIPO consultant in May 1985, to study the existing problems of the trademark office and to make recommendations for improvements.

In April 1985, a WIPO consultant from Australia visited tertiary educational institutions to discuss WIPO assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in curriculum development and the preparation of teaching materials for the introduction of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

Also in April 1985, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America undertook a training mission to Kuala Lumpur for three weeks. During this period, he trained officials of the newly-established Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC) on the maintenance and use of its patent information system, in particular the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents, and the promotion of the use of such information by members of the public and of the Government. The mission of the consultant was financed by funds made available by the United States of America.

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Kuala Lumpur and discussed with the Chief Justice of Malaysia the organization of an intellectual property forum for judges of South-East Asian countries, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), later in 1985.

Also in May 1985, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited Kuala Lumpur, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), to assess existing problems and to provide preliminary assistance to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents on the administration of trademarks.

In May 1985, the UNDP-financed country project to strengthen Malaysia's patent administration was approved by the government authorities and the UNDP. The project commenced in June 1985.

In June 1985, an official of the PIDC held discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters relating to cooperation between WIPO and PIDC.

In June 1985, under the UNDP-financed country project, an official from the PIDC underwent training in search and classification at the EPO in The Hague. In July, under the same project, three officials of PIDC underwent training in substantive examination at the EPO in Munich, and afterwards visited INPADOC in Vienna to study the latter's patent information services.

In September and October 1985, two WIPO consultants from Australia and France undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to study the trademark operations of the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents and to recommend improvements, including the computerization of those operations. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Subregional Seminar on Trademarks in Domestic and Foreign Markets organized by WIPO, in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Department of Commercial Registration of the Government of Thailand, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission to the PIDC, to assess the organizational structure and work of the PIDC, to train the staff in substantive examination and to make recommendations for improvements. The mission was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of UNDP.

In November 1985, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur and held discussions with government officials on a possible UNDP-financed country project for upgrading the trademark operations as well as a possible extension, beyond 1986, of the current UNDP-financed country project on upgrading the patent system.

In November and December 1985, a government official attended the Regional Workshop on Invention

Development and Innovation organized by WIPO, in Manila, in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Maldives. In November 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

Mongolia. In April and May 1985, a government official from the State Committee on Science and Technology underwent training, at the headquarters of WIPO, relating to the international registration of trademarks.

In September 1985, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO in strengthening and modernizing the national industrial property system. It was agreed that WIPO would organize jointly with the Government a national seminar on patent information, in Ulan Bator, in 1986, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). It was also agreed that the Director General would pay an official visit to Mongolia in 1986.

Nepal. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Pakistan. In April 1985, two WIPO officials visited Karachi and Islamabad and held discussions with government officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the national industrial property system. Also discussed was the possible organization of a seminar on industrial property licensing in 1986 under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). The visit was made under the UNDP-financed regional project and the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project (see below).

In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Islamabad and discussed with government officials a proposed national seminar on industrial property licensing in 1986. The WIPO official and consultant also discussed with the Chief Justice of Pakistan the organization of an intellectual property forum for judges of South Asian countries in 1986.

Discussions also took place with the University Grants Commission on WIPO assistance relating to the teaching of intellectual property as a subject in law courses in tertiary educational institutions. All the proposed activities would be financed by the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In June 1985, WIPO provided comments, at the request of the government authorities, on a draft patent law and a draft industrial designs law.

In October 1985, a WIPO official visited Karachi and Islamabad and discussed with government and UNDP officials a proposed UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the national patent system, including the establishment of patent information services. Also discussed was a WIPO proposal to organize in cooperation with the Government, under the UNDP-financed regional project, a national workshop on industrial property licensing (see below).

In November 1985, the Registrar of Trade Marks attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia, in Canberra, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). After the Course, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), a study visit for him to the industrial property offices of the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of UNDP.

In November 1985, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), a study visit for the Controller of Patents and Designs to the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea.

In November and December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation, in Manila, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Papua New Guinea. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO, in Colombo, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In October and November 1985, two government officials attended the Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Regional Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Fiji, in Suva, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

Philippines. In February 1985, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Manila to assess developments and changes in the Philippine Patent Office (PPO) since the visit of two WIPO advisory missions, in 1982 and early 1983, which had presented the government authorities with a series of recommendations for improving the work of the PPO and on the possible automation of its routine operations. The two WIPO officials found that many improvements had taken place in the intervening period and that the productivity of the PPO had increased. Discussions took place on the preparation of a UNDP-financed country project in the Fourth Country Cycle, 1987-1991, on consolidation of improvements already made as well as automation of the industrial property registration system.

The two WIPO officials also held talks with officials of the Philippine Invention Development Institute (PIDI) on the organization in Manila, later in 1985, of the first regional training course for inventors and innovators under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

In July 1985, an official of the PPO undertook a study visit to the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington. The visit was financed by the UNDP regional project.

In July 1985, a WIPO official, a WIPO consultant from Australia, and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited Manila to discuss with government officials a proposal for a UNDP-financed country project to further develop the working methods of the PPO during the period 1986-1988.

In July 1985, the WIPO consultant from Australia also met, in Manila, the Chief Justice of the Philippines to discuss the participation of judges from the Philippines in an intellectual property forum for judges of

South-East Asia proposed to be held under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below) in 1986.

The WIPO consultant from Australia also visited tertiary educational institutions in Manila to discuss WIPO assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in relation to the teaching of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

He also held discussions with officials of PIDI on a regional workshop on invention development and innovation to be organized by WIPO and PIDI in November and December 1985 under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In August 1985, an official of the PPO visited the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Office of Australia in Canberra, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), for a two-week study and observation attachment.

In September 1985, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to the PPO in Manila to examine and evaluate the trademark operations in the PPO for possible improvements through computerization. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in Canberra.

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Subregional Seminar on Trademarks in Domestic and Foreign Markets organized by WIPO, in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Department of Commercial Registration of the Government of Thailand, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of the UNDP.

In November and December 1985, a Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation was organized by WIPO, in Manila, in cooperation with PIDI, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). There were 18 government and non-government participants from China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Six local participants from the Philippines as well as two WIPO officials also attended. Participating as speakers were WIPO consultants from Brazil, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan and Sweden. The travel and other expenses of one consultant from Sweden were funded by SIDA. In addition, there were nine local speakers from the Philippines.

In December 1985, three government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the

Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Republic of Korea. In March 1985, a tripartite review meeting of government, UNDP and WIPO officials took place to evaluate the results of the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the industrial property system. This project, which started in 1980, was successfully completed in March 1985. In view of the extension of the activities of the Office of Patents Administration (OPA), UNDP and WIPO agreed, at the request of the Government of Korea, to a two-year extension of the project, aimed at computerization of the activities of the OPA. In July 1985, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities and UNDP for their consideration a draft project document on the extension of the UNDP-financed country project. The new project provided also for the organization of a regional patent workshop to be held in Seoul later in 1985.

In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). Another government official also participated in the Course as a lecturer.

In September 1985, two government officials from the OPA had discussions in Geneva with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials on matters concerning the ongoing cooperation between WIPO and the OPA, in particular, the implementation of activities under the proposed extension of the UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the OPA (see following paragraph).

In November 1985, a Deputy Director General, another WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Seoul and had discussions with government and UNDP officials. During this visit the UNDP-financed country project entitled "Modernization of the Industrial Property System, Phase III" of the Republic of Korea was signed by the Administrator of the OPA, the Deputy Director General of WIPO and the Resident Representative of UNDP.

In November 1985, WIPO organized jointly with the OPA, and with the assistance of UNDP, an Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul. The Seminar was attended by one government official each from 12 developing countries—Brazil, Egypt, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam. Their participation was financed by the UNDP-financed country project for the Republic of Korea. In addition, there were about 25 local participants. The Seminar was also attended by officials of the industrial property offices of Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States of America, as well as by a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials (one of whom was a speaker).

In December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December, 1985, two WIPO consultants from Japan visited Seoul, under the UNDP-financed country project, to train OPA staff in industrial design administration and substantive examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry.

Samoa. In April and May 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In October and November, two government officials attended the Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Regional Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Fiji, in Suva, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Singapore. In February 1985, a WIPO official visited Singapore under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below) and held discussions with government officials on possible WIPO assistance and advice on the establishment of a new national patent system.

In April 1985, a WIPO consultant from Australia visited the National University of Singapore to discuss technical assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), in curriculum development and the preparation of teaching materials for the introduction of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

In May 1985, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Singapore and discussed with a judge of the Supreme Court the organization of an intellectual property forum for judges of South-East Asian countries, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), later in 1985.

Solomon Islands. In October and November, two government officials attended the Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Regional Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Fiji, in Suva, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Sri Lanka. In April and May 1985, a Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific was held in Colombo, organized by WIPO with the cooperation and financial support of the Government and of the Sri Lanka Foundation. It was attended by 29 government officials, including four government officials of Sri Lanka, from the following 16

developing countries in the region: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam (see also under "Development of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)," above).

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the OPA of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of UNDP.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks, organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below) in Canberra.

In November and December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation organized by WIPO, in Manila, in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, a government official attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Thailand. In February 1985, a WIPO official visited Bangkok and held talks with government officials on possible WIPO assistance to the Department of Commercial Registration in staff training and consultancy services. Discussions also took place on a possible UNDP-financed country project, in the Fourth Country Cycle, 1987-1991, on improvements to, and automation of, operations in the administration of patents and trademarks.

In April 1985, WIPO received a joint report prepared by the Department of Commercial Registration of Thailand and the Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Office of Australia, assessing Thailand's automated trademark registration system and its potential for adaptation and use in other developing countries in the region.

In April 1985, a WIPO consultant from Australia visited tertiary educational institutions to discuss WIPO assistance, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), relating to the teaching of intellectual property as a subject in law courses.

In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In July 1985, a WIPO official, a WIPO consultant from Australia, and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited Bangkok for discussions with

government officials on the present situation and needs of the Patent and Trademark Division of the Department of Commercial Registration and on a proposal for a UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the patent and trademark administration.

The WIPO consultant from Australia also had discussions with officials of the Department of Commercial Registration on the organization of a seminar for South-East Asian countries on trademarks in foreign and domestic markets, to be held in Bangkok in November 1985, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

He also met, in Bangkok, with the President of the Supreme Court of Thailand to discuss the participation of Thai judges in an intellectual property forum of judges of South-East Asia proposed to be held in 1986, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In September 1985, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Bangkok, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to evaluate and recommend improvements to the automated trademark registration procedures of the Department of Commercial Registration.

In September and October 1985, the Director General of the Department of Commercial Registration and another government official undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to INPI (France) in Paris, the EPO in Munich and The Hague, the Royal Patent and Registration Office of Sweden in Stockholm, and WIPO. In WIPO, the officials had discussions on different legal issues on which that Department was preparing a study. The study visit was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In October 1985, WIPO officials held discussions in Geneva with an official from the Department of Commercial Registration concerning different legal issues on which that Department was preparing a study.

In October and November 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Bangkok to conduct in-service training on substantive examination of patent applications in the Department of Commercial Registration. The mission was financed by the EPO.

In November 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on the Law and Administration of Trademarks organized by WIPO and the Government of Australia, in Canberra, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, a Subregional Seminar on Trademarks in Domestic and Foreign Markets was organized by WIPO, in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Department of Commercial Registration, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). The Seminar was attended by three officials from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, three WIPO officials, as well as about 70 local participants from government, industry, the legal profession, and universities in Thailand. Five WIPO consultants from Germany

(Federal Republic of), Japan and Sweden participated as lecturers in addition to a Thai expert. The attendance by the three consultants from Japan and Sweden was financed by Japan and SIDA.

In November 1985, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions, in Bangkok, with officials of the Department of Commercial Registration and UNDP concerning a possible UNDP-financed country project for modernizing the patent and trademark operations of the Department.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the OPA of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of UNDP.

In November and December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Invention Development and Innovation organized by WIPO, in Manila, in cooperation with the Philippine Invention Development Institute, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In December 1985, a government official attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Tonga. In October and November, two government officials attended the Second High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Regional Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Fiji, in Suva, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Viet Nam. In April and May 1985, two government officials attended the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO in Colombo under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, two WIPO officials visited Hanoi and held discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the national industrial property system. The visit was made under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In June 1985, a government official from the National Office on Inventions, State Committee for Science and Technology, visited WIPO to study the administrative procedures relating to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

In July 1985, WIPO sent to the Government a draft project document for the proposed UNDP-financed country project on strengthening the national industrial property administration and the establishment of a patent documentation center.

In September 1985, two officials from the National Office on Inventions had discussions in WIPO with the Director General, Deputy Directors General and other WIPO officials on the proposed UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the national industrial property administration and the establishment of a patent documentation center. Also discussed was the possibility of WIPO organizing jointly with the National Office on Inventions, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), a national seminar on industrial property, in 1986.

In November 1985, a government official attended the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Strategy and the Patent System, in Seoul, jointly organized by WIPO and the OPA of the Republic of Korea, with the assistance of UNDP.

In December 1985, two government officials attended the Regional Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements organized by WIPO, in Bombay, in cooperation with the Government of India and ESCAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Macao. In April 1985, a joint mission of WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal, consisting of the Director General and three officials of the said Institute, a WIPO official and two Portuguese patent agents, visited Macao to discuss the Portuguese law relating to the registration of trademarks.

Publications. The eighth issue of the quarterly newsletter, *Industrial Property in Asia and the Pacific*, was published in February 1985 under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). It contained, *inter alia*, a review of regional project activities in the third quarter of 1984, statements made at the Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting, held in Thailand in June 1984, and papers presented at the Beijing Trademark Seminar in August 1984.

The ninth issue of the quarterly newsletter, *Intellectual (formerly Industrial) Property in Asia and the Pacific*, was published in June 1985 under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below). It contained, *inter alia*, a review of regional project activities in the fourth quarter of 1984, a report on the Intellectual Property Colloquium of Judges in Asia and the Pacific, held in Australia in October 1984, a number of articles on industrial property, a new section entitled "Notes of Recent Cases" and a select bibliography of recent literature relevant to the region.

In August 1985, the proceedings of the *Intellectual Property Colloquium of Judges in Asia and the Pacific* held in October 1984 in Sydney (Australia) were published.

Intercountry Project for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property. The five-year (1982-1986) regional project, financed by UNDP, for the estab-

lishment and strengthening of industrial property systems, continued to be executed by WIPO.

In November 1985, two officials from the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, New York, had discussions in Geneva with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials concerning a proposed draft UNDP-financed regional project on "the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for Economic and Technological Development" to be executed by WIPO in the Fourth Intercountry Programme for Asia and the Pacific (1987-1991).

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda. In March 1985, a government official attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

Argentina. From January to December 1985, a WIPO consultant from Argentina continued his advisory mission on organization and management to the National Directorate of Industrial Property (DNPI) under the UNDP-financed country project. Under the project, two WIPO national experts were recruited in March 1985. In June 1985, one of them completed a systems analysis and a plan containing a general program for the automation of operations of the DNPI, which was revised by WIPO. This plan was approved by the Government and, between July and December 1985, the two experts developed specific aspects of the program, the most important of which were the design of an automated trademark search system as well as several programs to complete and update the existing trademark data base and to provide an automatic control of administrative procedures.

In March 1985, a quadripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project involving government, UNDP and two WIPO officials as well as representatives of the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents took place in Buenos Aires. As a result of the meeting, additional resources were allocated to the project budget and the plan of activities for 1985 was adopted.

In April 1985, two WIPO consultants, one from Chile and the other from Venezuela, visited Buenos Aires to advise the two above-mentioned national experts on drafting the preliminary study on systems analysis and on the automation program for the DNPI. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in April 1985, two consultants from Spain visited DNPI to discuss cooperation between Spain and Argentina under the UNDP-financed country project. In June 1985, as a result of this mission, a quadripartite agreement establishing a program of activities under the

coordination of WIPO was signed among WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain, the DNPI and the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute in Madrid.

In May 1985, the WIPO consultant on office organization and management participated in a meeting of experts from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, held in Santiago, to discuss possibilities of standardization of administrative forms used in the processing of industrial property applications in their respective offices. This meeting was organized by WIPO under the sub-program carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In May 1985, under the UNDP-financed regional project, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited the DNPI to discuss matters relating to computer equipment and the trademark search automation program.

In May 1985, a government official from Argentina undertook an advisory mission to Paraguay, financed by the UNDP-financed country project of Paraguay, as a WIPO consultant.

In June 1985, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires to discuss with the government authorities and UNDP a further extension of the UNDP-financed country project until the end of 1985 and to evaluate the preliminary study prepared by the national expert on systems analysis (see above). This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project.

From June to August 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to advise and train the technical staff of the DNPI on the classification and examination of patent applications in the mechanical and chemical fields, respectively. The two consultants were financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

Also in June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid (see below).

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Israel undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to advise government officials and staff of research institutions on current international trends dealing with the industrial property protection of biotechnology.

In July 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to discuss further with government authorities the possibilities of cooperation in the field of patent documentation among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the sub-program executed by WIPO with the cooperation of the Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI) and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. The consultants were partially financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

In August 1985, a government official from Argentina undertook, as a WIPO consultant, an advisory mission to Bolivia with another WIPO consultant from Denmark. The mission was financed by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August 1985, two WIPO consultants from Spain visited the DNPI to advise on several aspects of the substantive examination of trademarks as well as to collect information for preparing a draft common guide on the classification and examination of trademark applications within the cooperation program jointly executed by WIPO and ALADI. Those missions were financed partly under the quadripartite agreement among WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain, the DNPI of Argentina and the Iberoamerican Cooperation Institute (ICI), and partly under the UNDP-financed country project.

In October 1985, two WIPO consultants from Spain visited the DNPI to collect relevant information and to advise the Government and the project experts on the Spanish automation program in the field of patent information and to prepare the systematic reclassification of patent documents of Argentina and their reproduction in microformat. This mission was undertaken and financed by Spain within the framework of the quadripartite agreement mentioned above.

Also in October 1985, another WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to advise and train local staff on the processing of applications for industrial designs and the use of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Agreement). At the end of his mission, the consultant gave a training course on the same subjects for 10 government officials and industrial property agents from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay within the framework of the sub-program executed jointly by WIPO and ALADI under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October 1985, the Director General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development of Mexico visited Argentina in the course of a study tour organized by WIPO and had discussions with government officials on the modernization plans in Argentina and Mexico and on possibilities of cooperation between the two offices, in particular regarding the automation programs being developed in Argentina.

Also in October 1985, the Director of the Industrial Property Directorate of Uruguay visited Argentina in the course of a study tour organized by WIPO. During his visit, he had discussions with government officials, including officials of the DNPI, on the modernization plans in Uruguay and Argentina, on the possibilities of cooperation between the two offices and, in particular, regarding the automation programs being implemented in both countries.

In October 1985, a National Workshop on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO and the DNPI in Buenos Aires and in Cordoba. The National Director of the Industrial Property Directorate, one WIPO official and one WIPO

consultant from Brazil served as lecturers. There were about 150 participants in the two Workshops from government bodies, industry, commerce, and research and development institutions in the two cities. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October 1985, two national computer experts working, respectively, in the country projects of Paraguay and Uruguay visited the DNPI to inspect and receive further advice on the automation programs being developed in DNPI. Those visits were undertaken under the sub-program executed jointly by WIPO and ALADI and carried out in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, there was a quadripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project attended by government, UNDP and two WIPO officials as well as representatives of the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents, in Buenos Aires. As a result of the meeting, a recommendation was adopted to extend the project for two more years and to design mechanisms allowing increased contributions from the private sector to the project.

In November and December 1985, one of the national experts working under the UNDP-financed country project undertook, together with a government official, a study tour to the Industrial Property Registry of Spain. The national expert also visited the Patent and Trademark Office of the United States of America and the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. The visit to the Spanish Registry was partly financed by the quadripartite agreement among WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain, the DNPI of Argentina and the ICI, with the visits to the other two offices funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December 1985, the National Director of the DNPI and another government official attended in Asunción, the Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Paraguay and ALADI. The government officials were accompanied by representatives of the Argentine Association of Industrial Property Agents (see below).

Barbados. In February and March 1985, two WIPO officials visited Bridgetown to discuss with the Government administrative steps to be taken in regard to the accession of Barbados to the PCT.

In March 1985, several government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO and the Government of Barbados in Bridgetown (see below).

Also in March 1985, on the occasion of the said regional meeting held in Bridgetown (see below), a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials on WIPO assistance to the recently established Industrial Property Office and the steps to

be taken for the implementation of the Laws and Regulations on Patents, Industrial Designs and Trade Marks which came into force on January 1, 1985. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In May 1985, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on further WIPO assistance to the national industrial property system.

In August and September 1985, the Director of the Corporate Affairs and Industrial Property Office undertook a study tour to receive training on the procedures of the PCT in the Royal Patent and Registration Office of Sweden. She also visited the Swiss Intellectual Property Office to receive training on trademark administration, and WIPO, where she had discussions with WIPO officials on steps to be taken in the organization of the newly established national Industrial Property Office. This study tour was funded by Sweden and the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, two government officials underwent a training course, funded by Canada, on patent and trademark procedures and administration at the Intellectual Property Directorate of Canada.

Belize. In March 1985, a government official attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

Bolivia. In April 1985, two government officials from the industrial property office attended the Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Caracas (see below).

In May 1985, a WIPO official visited La Paz and discussed with the government authorities the preparation and approval of a country project to be financed by UNDP and other sources. In August 1985, a draft project outline was prepared by WIPO and submitted to the Government. In September 1985, the Government accepted the proposals and sent the draft project outline to UNDP.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below). After this Meeting, WIPO organized a study tour during which the official visited the German Patent Office and the EPO in Munich, INPI (France) in Paris and Lyon, and WIPO.

In August and September 1985, two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Denmark undertook a mission to La Paz to advise and train the local staff on patent classification and search in the mechanical and chemical fields. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In September 1985, two government officials attended a Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices, jointly organized by WIPO and the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) in Lima (see below).

Brazil. In March 1985, a government official participated as a lecturer in the Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In April 1985, the Government of Brazil informed WIPO of its desire to renew for another three years the Cooperation Agreement between INPI (Brazil), the Government of Brazil, and WIPO. The signing of the Agreement took place in July 1985.

In April 1985, a government official participated as a lecturer in the Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Caracas (see below).

In May 1985, the Director General and one Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Rio de Janeiro and discussed with government authorities cooperation between WIPO and INPI.

Also in May 1985, another Deputy Director General visited Rio de Janeiro to discuss the joint cooperation program between WIPO and INPI for other developing countries and the possibilities of a new national project for the further integration of the services of the patent bank of INPI with industry and with research and development institutions of the country.

In June 1985, a WIPO official visited Rio de Janeiro to work out the 1985 work program to be undertaken jointly by WIPO and INPI, including the Industrial Property Course for Developing Countries held in Rio de Janeiro in October 1985, within the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Government of Brazil and WIPO, and to discuss a possible UNDP-financed country project.

Also in June 1985, a government official participated as an observer in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In August 1985, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany held consultations with eight experts from Brazil, Guatemala and Mexico, within the framework of a project on patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries, with the cooperation of INPI, in Rio de Janeiro. This project, recommended by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In September 1985, a draft UNDP-financed country project, prepared by WIPO, was sent to the Government.

In October 1985, the Director of the Industrial Property Directorate of Uruguay, accompanied by another government official, visited INPI in Rio de Janeiro in the course of a study tour organized by WIPO.

Also in October 1985, the annual Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Brazil, was held at INPI headquarters. The participants' attendance was financed partly by Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany. Eight government officials from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru as well as two officials from the ALADI secretariat and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), attended the Course. Lectures were given by Brazilian experts, the Director General of the industrial property office of Mexico and by a WIPO official. The lecturers' participation was funded by WIPO and the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October and November 1985, a government official undertook a mission to Paraguay, as a WIPO consultant, to advise and train the local staff on examination of transfer of technology contracts and to participate as a lecturer in the National Seminar on Innovations, organized by WIPO in Asunción (see below).

In November 1985, two government officials from INPI undertook a study tour during which they visited the EPO in Munich and The Hague, the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and WIPO. This study tour was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Chile. In May 1985, a government official visited WIPO and discussed possibilities for a UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the Industrial Property Department. In June 1985, WIPO prepared and sent to the Government, as requested, a draft project document for that purpose.

In May 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Santiago to advise and instruct the staff of the Industrial Property Department on the classification of figurative elements of trademarks. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in May 1985, government officials from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay met in Santiago to discuss possibilities of standardization of administrative forms used in the processing of industrial property applications in their respective offices. This meeting was organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Chile under the sub-program carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI (see below).

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the

Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In July 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to Santiago to discuss further with government authorities the possibilities of cooperation in the field of patent documentation among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the sub-program executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. The consultants were partly financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

In September 1985, a WIPO consultant from Spain visited the Industrial Property Department to collect information for preparing a draft of a common guide on the classification and examination of trademark applications for the four countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) cooperating in the sub-program jointly executed by WIPO and ALADI, within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. This mission was financed by Spain.

In September 1985, the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the Industrial Property Department was approved and signed by WIPO, the Government and UNDP.

In October and November 1985, a government official of the Industrial Property Department attended, together with other government officials from Venezuela, Peru and Uruguay, an advanced course on patent documentation and search held at the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in Washington. This training was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, two WIPO consultants from Argentina undertook a mission to collect information and to advise the government authorities on the preparation of a preliminary systems analysis on the automation of the work of the Industrial Property Department, in particular that dealing with trademarks.

In November 1985, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Santiago to advise government authorities on the program of activities for 1986. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project.

In November and December 1985, a national expert on systems analysis from Chile visited the DNPI of Argentina to continue the development of the Chilean preliminary study on the automation of industrial property functions.

In December 1985, the Head of the Industrial Property Department and another government official attended, in Asunción, the Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Paraguay and ALADI. The government officials were accompanied by a representative of the

Chilean Association of Industrial Property Agents (see below).

Colombia. In April 1985, two government officials from the Industrial Property Division of Colombia attended the Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Caracas (see below).

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September 1985, a WIPO official visited Bogotá to advise the government authorities and a national expert on systems analysis on the preparatory steps for a study on the automation of functions of the Industrial Property Division of Colombia. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project and the two-month mission of the national expert on systems analysis by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in September 1985, the Head of the Industrial Property Division and another government official attended a Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices, jointly organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Lima (see below).

Costa Rica. In January 1985, the Ministry of Justice accepted the proposals of WIPO on a two-year training program on industrial property matters for government officials. The corresponding project document was prepared and transmitted to the government authorities responsible for international technical cooperation, for financing by UNDP.

In March 1985, WIPO organized, in San José, a Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for administrative officials of the six countries of the Central American Isthmus, in cooperation with the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP) and with the support of the Government of Costa Rica (see below).

Also in March 1985, WIPO sent to the Government draft texts of regulations based on the draft law on trademarks, and of regulations concerning the profession of industrial property agent.

In May 1985, the Vice-Minister of Justice and a government official participated, respectively, in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In June 1985, the Minister of Justice participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of

Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September and October 1985, two judges attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In November 1985, a WIPO official visited San José to discuss with the government authorities the implementation of a new program for the automation of specific operations of the Industrial Property Registry and, in particular, the possibilities of adapting, for that purpose, the automated programs developed under the Venezuelan UNDP-financed country project. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project.

Cuba. In March 1985, the Government accepted WIPO's recommendations on the modernization process and on the establishment of a technological information network based on patent documentation. The recommendations were contained in a WIPO mission report sent to the Government in September 1984.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September 1985, the Director of the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) visited Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials assistance in the modernization of the industrial property administration and the possibilities of regional cooperation involving the National Office.

In December 1985, a National Workshop on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO and ONIITEM, in Havana and Cienfuegos. The Director of ONIITEM, one WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Spain served as lecturers. A total of about 400 participants, from government organizations, industry, research and development institutions, attended the Workshop in the two cities. This Workshop was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Dominican Republic. In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

Ecuador. In April 1985, an official from the Directorate General of Industrial Property attended the Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Caracas (see below).

In April and May 1985, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany on patent search and

examination in the field of chemistry undertook a mission to Quito to advise and train the technical staff in the processing of patent applications. This mission was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In May 1985, a WIPO official visited Quito to discuss with government and UNDP officials further cooperation in the modernization of the industrial property administration. The mission report, with proposals, was sent to the Government in September 1985.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below). After this meeting, WIPO organized a study tour during which the official visited the German Patent Office and the EPO in Munich, INPI (France) in Paris and Lyon, and WIPO.

In September 1985, the Director General of the Directorate General of Industrial Property and another government official attended the Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices, organized jointly by WIPO and JUNAC in Lima (see below).

El Salvador. In February 1985, reader-printer equipment for microformats, purchased under the UNDP-financed country project, was installed in the government institution in charge of the technical processing of patent applications and of patent information services.

In March 1985, a complete plan of activities for 1985 was prepared by WIPO and submitted to the Government and UNDP under the extended national UNDP-financed country project.

Also in March 1985, two officials from the Department of Trademark, Patent, Copyright, Name and Commercial Sign Registration attended the Course on Trademark Classification and Administration organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In May 1985, the Vice-Minister of Justice and a government official participated, respectively, in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September and October 1985, two judges from El Salvador attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central America Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In October 1985, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited San Salvador to advise the government authorities on the organization of a seminar on the promotion of innovative activity to be held in El Salvador later in the year. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in October 1985, WIPO submitted, at the request of the Government, comments on certain observations made by the Government in connection with the draft law on marks, trade geographical indications and unfair competition prepared by WIPO for the Central American countries.

In October and November 1985, a WIPO consultant from Denmark undertook a one-month mission to advise and train the staff of government institutions in charge of technical processing of patent applications on patent classification and search. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

In November 1985, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited San Salvador to advise the Government on the preparation of a preliminary systems analysis of the automation of specific operations of the industrial property administration, in particular patent searching. Also, in November 1985, a WIPO national expert, funded by the UNDP-financed country project, was recruited to undertake the study.

In November 1985, a Seminar on the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Technological Development for the Accelerated Economic Recovery of El Salvador was organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project; lectures were given by a WIPO official, and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Israel. There were about 80 participants from government organizations, industry and research and development institutions. On the same occasion, the WIPO official discussed with government authorities the results achieved by the extended UNDP-financed country project and plans for future cooperation between WIPO and El Salvador.

Grenada. In March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

Guatemala. In February 1985, WIPO sent a plan of activities under the UNDP-financed country project, with a request for advance authorization, to the Government and UNDP.

In March 1985, two officials from the Registry of Industrial Property attended the Course on Trademark Classification and Administration organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In April 1985, the two-year country project document for the modernization of the Registry of Industrial Property and the Transfer of Technology Unit was approved by the Government and UNDP. As a first activity, two WIPO consultants, one from Chile

and the other from Paraguay, undertook in March and April 1985 a one-month mission in order to advise and train the staff on office organization and management and to prepare the revision of procedures within the Registry of Industrial Property and the Transfer of Technology Unit.

In May 1985, the Vice-Minister of the Economy and several government officials participated, respectively, in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In May 1985, two WIPO officials had discussions with government and UNDP officials, in Guatemala City, on the program of activities and staff recruitment under the UNDP-financed country project.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In July 1985, two WIPO national experts were recruited under the project to deal with technical tasks concerning the processing of patent applications. Also in July 1985, a WIPO consultant from Denmark undertook a mission to advise and train the technical staff on patent classification, search and examination. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In July 1985, a WIPO national expert was recruited to deal with the coordination of project activities and to advise on office management and organization.

In August 1985, two WIPO consultants, one from Venezuela and the other from Spain, undertook missions to advise and train local staff on trademark search, classification and automation of procedures. Those missions were financed under the UNDP-financed country project.

In September 1985, the WIPO national expert coordinating the project activities undertook a study visit to the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela to prepare the UNDP-financed country project program of activities and to be acquainted with the development of the automation program in Venezuela. The visit was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

In September and October 1985, three judges from Guatemala attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In October 1985, a WIPO official visited Guatemala to discuss and evaluate, with government and UNDP officials, the implementation of activities under the UNDP-financed country project.

In October 1985, a WIPO consultant from Colombia undertook a one-month mission to advise and train the

technical staff of the Registry of Industrial Property on patent classification and search in the field of chemistry. This mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

From October to December 1985, four government officials from the Registry of Industrial Property underwent training in patent and trademark administration in the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. The training was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

In November 1985, WIPO submitted, at the Government's request, comments on the draft law on patents, utility models and industrial designs, prepared by the country's authorities.

Guyana. In March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

In October 1985, the head of the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) of the Caribbean Documentation Center (CDC) undertook a one-week mission to Georgetown to obtain national patent documentation for PIDU. This mission was organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Haiti. In March 1985, WIPO sent to the Government its comments on a draft trademark law prepared by the Government.

Also in March 1985, a government official attended the Meeting of English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

In October 1985, the head of PIDU of the CDC undertook a one-week mission to Port-au-Prince to obtain national patent documentation for PIDU. This mission was organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Honduras. In March 1985, two officials from the Industrial Property Registry attended the Course on Trademark Classification and Administration, which was organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In May 1985, a government official participated in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In June 1985, two government officials participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September and October 1985, two judges from Honduras attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In December 1985, a WIPO consultant from Denmark undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to advise and train local staff on patent classification.

Jamaica. In February 1985, a WIPO official visited Kingston to discuss with the Government and UNDP the prospects for a technical cooperation project to modernize the national industrial property system.

In March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting of English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

In June 1985, WIPO submitted to the Government proposals for improvements to the national industrial property system.

In October 1985, the head of PIDU of the CDC undertook a mission to Kingston to obtain national patent documentation for PIDU. This mission was organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Mexico. In February 1985, the Government advised WIPO that it had fulfilled the basic conditions in terms of equipment and staff for hosting a pilot project on the mechanization of trademark operations to be implemented by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

In June 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed project, to advise and instruct the technical staff of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development on the classification and examination of patent applications in the mechanical field, as well as on the establishment of a patent data bank.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In June and July 1985, a government official undertook a study tour to the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Spain and Venezuela, and to the EPO and WIPO. In August 1985, the same government official completed his study tour with a visit to the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

In June and July 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise and train the technical staff of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Tech-

nological Development on patent classification, search and examination.

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America visited Mexico to evaluate the situation concerning the technical staff and equipment at the Directorate General in order to implement an automatic trademark search system.

In August 1985, three officials of the Directorate General participated in a meeting in Washington organized by WIPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office to discuss and define a program concerning an automatic trademark search system.

In October 1985, the Director General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development undertook a study visit to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and WIPO. The purpose of the visit to Brazil was to give a lecture at the Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro. The visit to Argentina was to discuss with officials of DNPI the possibility of using, in Mexico, the automated trademark programs developed under the Argentine UNDP-financed country project. In WIPO, he discussed with WIPO officials the situation of the industrial property administration after the earthquake which struck Mexico City in September 1985 and, in particular, possibilities of international assistance to the Mexican office in its recovery as well as in the longer-term modernization of its procedures.

In November 1985, a National Workshop on Patent Documents as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO and the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development, under the UNDP-financed regional project, in Mexico City and Monterrey. The Director General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development, one WIPO official and one WIPO consultant from Brazil served as lecturers. A total of about 250 participants from government organizations, industry, commerce, and research and development institutions attended the Workshop in the two cities.

Nicaragua. In March 1985, a government official attended a Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the countries of the American Isthmus organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In May 1985, a government official participated in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In June 1985, the Vice-Minister of Justice participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain (see below).

In September and October 1985, two judges from Nicaragua attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP, in San José (see below).

In October 1985, a WIPO official visited Managua to discuss with government and UNDP officials the implementation of a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system.

Panama. In March 1985, two officials from the Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry attended a Course on Trademark Classification and Administration organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In May 1985, two government officials participated in the Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and in the Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the same group of countries, both Meetings organized by WIPO and held in Guatemala City (see below).

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September and October 1985, three judges from Panama attended the First Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In November 1985, a WIPO official visited Panama, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project, to discuss with government officials the implementation of a new program for the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Paraguay. In March 1985, a WIPO official visited Asunción and had discussions with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, other government officials and the UNDP. During the discussions, decisions were taken to extend the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system for 1986 and 1987. Also, measures were taken by the Government to complete the process of accession by Paraguay to the WIPO Convention.

In March and April 1985, a government official from Paraguay undertook an advisory mission to Guatemala as a WIPO consultant. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project of Guatemala.

In May 1985, a WIPO consultant from Colombia completed her mission, begun in April 1985, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise and instruct the technical staff of the Directorate General of Industrial Property in patent classification and examination in the field of chemistry.

In May 1985, a WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook an advisory mission to Asunción to assist and train the staff of the office on patent examination as to substance. This mission was financed by the UNDP-financed country project of Paraguay.

Also in May 1985, a government official participated in a meeting of experts from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, held in Santiago, to discuss possibilities of standardization of administrative forms used in the processing of industrial property applications in their respective offices. This meeting was organized by WIPO under the sub-program carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In June 1985, two government officials were trained, on WIPO's request, in trademarks and patents at INPI (France) in Paris. This training was financed by France.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In July 1985, following a request from the Government, WIPO submitted proposals concerning the organization of an exhibition of national inventions and innovations and a national seminar on innovations to be held in Paraguay later in the year. The Government accepted the proposals, and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a first mission to Asunción, under the UNDP-financed national project, in order to advise national authorities on the organization of these events.

In August 1985, two officials of the Directorate General of Industrial Property participated in a meeting in Washington organized by WIPO and the the United States Patent and Trademark Office to discuss and define the program concerning an automatic trademark search system.

Also in August 1985, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission to Asunción to advise and train the technical staff on patent search and the acquisition of foreign patent collections. In the same month, an official of the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property visited the Directorate General of Industrial Property to collect information for preparing a draft common guide on trademarks.

In August 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to Asunción to prepare a report on the possibilities of cooperation in the field of patent documentation among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the sub-program executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. The mission was partly financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

From September to November 1985, a government official from the Directorate undertook a study tour during which he attended a training course at the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and visited the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela as well as WIPO. This mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

In October 1985, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Asunción, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise the Directorate on patent information services.

In October 1985, two government officials from the Directorate participated in a one-week training course in Argentina on the use of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Agreement). Their participation was funded under the UNDP-financed country project of Paraguay. Also in October 1985, a government official visited the DNPI of Argentina to inspect and receive advice on the automation programs being developed there.

In October 1985, an exhibition of national inventions and innovations and a national Seminar on Innovations were organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in Asunción, under the UNDP-financed country project. The exhibition was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Paraguay. On behalf of the Director General, a WIPO official presented a medal and a diploma to the winner. In the Seminar, lectures were delivered by the Director of Industrial Property of Paraguay, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Brazil and Chile.

In October and November 1985, a WIPO consultant from Brazil undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise and train the local staff on the examination of transfer of technology contracts.

In October and November 1985, technical equipment and foreign patent collections for the patent search files were purchased and installed in the Directorate. The equipment was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In December 1985, several government officials attended the Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, in Asunción, jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Paraguay and ALADI. The government officials were accompanied by representatives of the Paraguayan Association of Industrial Property Agents (see below).

In December 1985, four WIPO officials visited Asunción to discuss with government and UNDP officials the finalization of the UNDP-financed country project and the possibilities, based on a draft project document prepared by WIPO, of beginning a new two-year UNDP-financed country project. Another subject of discussion was new draft laws on inventions and utility models.

Peru. In April 1985, two officials from the Industrial Property Directorate attended the Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Caracas.

In June 1985, the Vice-Minister of Industry participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September 1985, the Director of Industrial Property of Peru and other government officials attended a Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices for Andean countries jointly organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Lima (see below).

In October and November 1985, a government official of the Industrial Property Directorate attended, together with other government officials from Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela, an advanced course on patent documentation and search held in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington. This training was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1985, a WIPO official visited the National Institute for Standards and Technology (ITINTEC) and had discussions concerning a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Saint Christopher and Nevis. In March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

Saint Lucia. In March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

Trinidad and Tobago. In March 1985, a WIPO consultant from Ireland began a six-month assignment in Port of Spain to advise the Government on the drafting of a new industrial property law (patents, trademarks, industrial designs and examination of transfer-of-technology contracts). This mission, completed in August 1985, was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in March 1985, two government officials attended the Meeting for the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, which was organized by WIPO in Bridgetown (see below).

In March and June 1985, a WIPO official visited Port of Spain and had discussions with government and

UNDP officials concerning the tasks of the WIPO consultant mentioned above, as well as on other development cooperation activities.

From September to December 1985, the WIPO consultant from Ireland continued his assignment in Port of Spain to advise the Government on the drafting of a new industrial property law. He also worked on the first draft of the corresponding regulations and forms relating to patents. Before going to Port of Spain, the consultant visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the final version of the draft law. This assignment was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

In December 1985, based on the work done by the WIPO consultant, WIPO prepared a consolidated draft law on patents, industrial designs, utility models and examination of transfer of technology contracts, and submitted it to the Government.

Uruguay. In February and March 1985, the national systems analyst recruited under the UNDP-financed country project received training at the Industrial Property Registry in Caracas. In July 1985, the systems analyst visited Caracas to complete, with the advice of WIPO consultants from Venezuela, the study on an automation program for the Industrial Property Directorate. From August to December 1985, he continued his work in Montevideo. This national expert was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April 1985, two WIPO consultants, one from Chile and the other from Venezuela, visited Montevideo for discussions with the government authorities and gave further advice on the mechanization of the Industrial Property Directorate's operations. The national systems analyst completed the plan and started its second phase, which consisted of elaborating specifications to support the computer programs planned for the automation of the administration of the Directorate.

In May 1985, under the UNDP-financed regional project, two WIPO consultants from Venezuela visited Montevideo to give further advice on the mechanization of the Industrial Property Directorate's operations.

Also in May 1985, a government official participated in a meeting of experts from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, held in Santiago, to discuss possibilities of standardization of administrative forms used in the processing of industrial property applications in their respective offices. This meeting was organized by WIPO under the sub-program carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In June 1985, the government authorities requested WIPO to prepare a new draft project document to continue the work under the UNDP-financed country project that ended in April 1985. In July 1985, the final report on the project was prepared and submitted to the Government.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In July 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss further with government authorities the possibilities of cooperation in the field of patent documentation among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, under the UNDP-financed regional project within the framework of the sub-program executed jointly by WIPO and ALADI. The missions were partly financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

In August 1985, an official of the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property visited the Industrial Property Directorate to collect information for preparing a draft common guide on trademarks.

In September and October 1985, a government official from the Directorate undertook a study tour during which he attended a training course at the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and visited INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro and WIPO. This study tour was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October 1985, the Director of Industrial Property visited the industrial property offices of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. This study tour was organized by WIPO and carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October 1985, a national expert on systems analysis assigned to the Directorate visited DNPI of Argentina to inspect and receive further advice on the automation programs being developed there. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in October 1985, a government official attended a training course, in Buenos Aires, on the use of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Agreement) conducted by a WIPO consultant from Spain. The training was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project within the framework of the sub-program executed jointly by WIPO and ALADI.

In October and November 1985, a government official of the Directorate attended, together with other government officials from Chile, Peru and Venezuela, an advanced course on patent documentation and search held in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington. This training was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November and December 1985, a government official from Venezuela undertook a mission as a WIPO consultant to advise, test and install the automated programs developed for the Directorate, in particular those concerning automatic trademark searches, administrative control of applications and patent

search. This mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December 1985, the Director of Industrial Property and another government official attended, in Asunción, the Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay organized jointly by WIPO, the Government of Paraguay and ALADI.

Venezuela. The UNDP-financed country project continued under a permanent project coordinator from Chile appointed by WIPO with the agreement of the Government.

In January 1985, a WIPO consultant from Denmark on patent processing and classification began a new mission under the UNDP-financed country project. The mission continued through June 1985 and was resumed in September and November 1985.

In January and February 1985, the project coordinator visited Geneva for consultations on the plan of activities during 1985, on the main components of a follow-up project during 1986 and 1987, and on the main elements to be proposed by WIPO to the Government for inclusion in a future national policy on patent information.

In February 1985, WIPO prepared and submitted to the Government comments on the draft of a new industrial property law.

In March 1985, a government official participated as a lecturer in a Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO and ICAP in San José (see below).

In March 1985, a WIPO official visited Caracas to complete the new draft country project document for 1986 and 1987 and to discuss with the government authorities possibilities of cooperation among Venezuela and other countries in the region in the field of industrial property. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project. In August 1985, the Government and UNDP approved the new country project document for a period of two years beginning in January 1986.

In April 1985, WIPO submitted to the Government the draft country project document to be financed by UNDP and executed by WIPO. On the same occasion, WIPO sent to the Government a document containing elements of a policy for patent information.

At the end of April 1985, the Director General of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Development, responsible for industrial property matters, began a two-week study tour visiting, in Paris, INPI (France), the "Agence National pour la Valorisation de la Recherche" (ANVAR) and the French Institute for Petroleum; in Munich, he visited the German Patent Office and the Max Planck Institute; and in Geneva, the WIPO headquarters. This study tour was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April 1985, a Workshop (in Caracas) on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries, was jointly organized by WIPO and JUNAC and with the cooperation of the Government of Venezuela, within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In April and May 1985, two WIPO consultants, one from Venezuela and the other from Chile, who were working under the UNDP-financed country project of Venezuela, undertook advisory missions to Argentina and Uruguay.

In May 1985, a WIPO official had discussions in Caracas with government officials and WIPO consultants on the country project and on the cooperation of WIPO and Venezuela in providing assistance to the industrial property offices of Guatemala and Uruguay. As a result of this mission, two tripartite programs, one on WIPO/Uruguay/Venezuela cooperation and the other on WIPO/Guatemala/Venezuela cooperation, were prepared by WIPO and submitted to the Governments concerned.

In June and July 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise and train the technical staff of the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification and examination in the field of chemistry.

In June 1985, a government official participated in the Ibero-American Meeting for the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language, convened by the Government of Spain in Madrid and co-sponsored by WIPO (see below).

In September 1985, two government officials attended a Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices jointly organized by WIPO and JUNAC in Lima (see below).

In October and November 1985, a government official of the Industrial Property Registry attended, together with other government officials from Chile, Peru and Uruguay, an advanced course on patent documentation and search held in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington. This training was carried out under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October and November 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a one-month mission to advise and train the staff of the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification and examination in the field of chemistry. This mission was funded by the EPO and the UNDP-financed country project.

In November 1985, a WIPO official participated in the final tripartite meeting with government and UNDP officials to review and evaluate the UNDP-financed country project. On the same occasion, a new two-year country project document concentrating on the field of technical information services and the promotion of innovation was approved and signed by the Government, WIPO and UNDP.

Andean Group (Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)). In March 1985, WIPO received an invitation from JUNAC to participate in an expert meeting to study and discuss aspects related to the revision process of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement. Also in March 1985, a WIPO official visited JUNAC headquarters in Lima to discuss details of that meeting. Later in the same month, a JUNAC official visited WIPO to discuss the matter further. In November 1985, a WIPO official visited JUNAC to discuss with the secretariat the program of activities to be executed jointly during 1986.

In April 1985, WIPO organized jointly with JUNAC in Caracas a *Workshop on Classification, Search and Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Chemistry for the Andean Countries*. Participants from each of the five Andean countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela—attended the Workshop. The costs of the participants' attendance were covered by the UNDP-financed regional project. The Workshop was conducted at the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela and at the headquarters of the Venezuelan Institute for Petroleum Technology (INTEVEP). Lectures, which included practical exercises and case studies, with computerized access on-line to data banks outside the country, were given by a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany. The costs of the lecturers' attendance were covered partly by funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany and partly by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In May 1985, a Deputy Director General of WIPO participated in a meeting, in Lima, convened to discuss questions related to the revision process of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement.

In September 1985, WIPO organized jointly with JUNAC, under the UNDP-financed regional project, a *Course on Management and Administration of Industrial Property Offices for the Andean Countries*, at JUNAC headquarters in Lima. The directors of the offices and government officials from each of the five Andean countries attended the course. Lectures were given by a WIPO official and three WIPO consultants from Chile, Spain and the EPO.

Countries of the Central American Isthmus. In March 1985, a *Training Course on Trademark Classification and Administration for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus* was held for two weeks in San José, Costa Rica, jointly organized by WIPO and ICAP. Twenty participants attended the course from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The participants' attendance was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project. Lectures and practical exercises mainly oriented to train administrative officials of each of the industrial property offices were given by one WIPO official and three WIPO consultants from Brazil, Spain and Vene-

zuela. The costs of the participation of the lecturers were covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In May 1985, the *Fifth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus* and the *Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers* responsible for industrial property matters for the same group of countries were held at the SIECA headquarters in Guatemala City. The meetings were organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Guatemala, SIECA and UNDP. The following countries were represented: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. The participants' attendance was partially financed by the UNDP-financed regional project.

The participants considered the execution of the development cooperation program in the six countries of the Isthmus, both at the regional and the national levels, and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the modernization process of their respective industrial property systems. They considered the draft regulations based on the draft law on trademarks as well as the draft regulations concerning the profession of industrial property agent prepared by WIPO. Also, they noted with satisfaction the basic cooperation agreement signed by WIPO and SIECA (see below) and the cooperation, contacts and activities between WIPO and other Central American institutions such as the Central American Institute for Industrial Technology (ICAITI), ICAP and the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) (see below).

In September and October 1985, a *Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus* was held in San José jointly organized by WIPO and ICAP, under the UNDP-financed regional project. Fifteen participants attended the course from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Lectures were given by a WIPO official and four WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany, the EPO and Spain. The participation of the lecturers was covered by funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, the EPO and by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI). In May 1985, in the framework of the sub-program for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project, a meeting of experts from the four countries was organized in Santiago, to discuss possibilities of standardization of administrative forms used in the processing of patents, industrial designs and trademarks in their respective offices. The meeting adopted a report with conclusions and recommendations.

In June 1985, within the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between WIPO and the General Secretariat of ALADI, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Paraguay undertook a mission, financed by the UNDP-financed regional project, aimed at identifying specific

questions relating to the impact of industrial property on industrial development, trade and economic integration. Such questions would be the subject of further studies or programs to be agreed upon by both organizations.

In July and August 1985, two WIPO consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO undertook a mission to Asunción, Buenos Aires and Montevideo to discuss further with government authorities the possibilities for cooperation in the field of patent documentation among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the sub-program executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. The consultants were partly financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EPO.

In August 1985, two WIPO consultants from Spain undertook a mission to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay in order to prepare draft common guidelines on trademark classification, search and examination within the sub-program for the four countries executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI. The mission was financed by Spain under the quadripartite agreement among WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain, the National Directorate of Industrial Property of Argentina and the Ibero-American Institute for Cooperation.

In December 1985, the *Third Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay*, jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Paraguay and ALADI, was held in Asunción. It was attended by 14 government officials and eight representatives of national associations of industrial property agents of the four countries. A number of important decisions were taken concerning mainly the structure and composition of patent search files, harmonization of publications, substantive examination and reclassification of trademarks, automation plans in the respective offices, as well as a complete program of activities for 1986. The Meeting recommended that the next Meeting of Directors of the four industrial property offices be followed by a First Meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property administration in those countries. The series of Meetings of Directors, begun in 1983, is to promote cooperation and harmonize approaches and practices among the offices and the main users in the four countries.

Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP). Between January and May 1985, a WIPO consultant from Israel provided assistance to INCAP on the question of the patentability of inventions derived from research programs and projects undertaken by INCAP during the last 10 years.

In May 1985, the consultant completed her assignment and submitted a report to WIPO. Also in May 1985, two WIPO officials had discussions with the

authorities of INCAP in Guatemala City on the follow-up of the first phase of the project.

In August 1985, WIPO prepared and submitted proposals for a project on innovation and technology to INCAP. Those proposals constitute the necessary follow-up of the recommendations made in the report of the WIPO consultant during the first phase of the project.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In March 1985, following the discussions held with SIECA during a mission of a WIPO official in Guatemala in November 1984, a Basic Cooperation Agreement was prepared by WIPO and accepted by SIECA.

In April and May 1985, the Basic Cooperation Agreement between WIPO and SIECA was signed in Geneva and Guatemala City respectively by the Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of SIECA. Immediately after the signing, an intersecretariat working meeting was held in Guatemala City where a work program was prepared, mainly consisting of a feasibility study to be carried out jointly by the two organizations and an in-depth revision of the legal multilateral framework in the field of industrial property, including the treaties at present in force and administered by SIECA.

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). In March 1985, the Director of the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain) and the head of CDC, attended the Meeting of English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property in Bridgetown (see below). Discussions were held with WIPO officials concerning the plan of activities during 1985 for the establishment of PIDU within the framework of CDC.

In May and June 1985, a WIPO official participated in the ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held in Port of Spain. The CDCC fully endorsed the conclusions and recommendations reached at the Ministerial Level Meeting of the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, organized by WIPO in March 1985 (see above).

In July 1985, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Port of Spain to advise and discuss with the authorities of the CDC the design of the search file being established within PIDU.

In October and November 1985, a report on building up the patent search files in PIDU, based on the report of the consultant, was completed by WIPO and sent to the CDC.

In October and November 1985, following the recommendations made by WIPO, the head of PIDU undertook a mission to Jamaica, Guyana and Haiti to organize and launch the process of copying the national

patent documentation in each of the three countries for PIDU. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November and December 1985, a WIPO consultant from Austria undertook a mission to Port of Spain, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to advise and train the PIDU staff on patent classification and organization of search files.

Intercountry Project for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Field of Industrial Property. The regional project (1983-1986), financed by UNDP, for the modernization and strengthening of industrial property systems, continued to be executed by WIPO. In October 1985, WIPO prepared and sent to UNDP an evaluation of the project covering the period 1983-1985, a substantive revision for 1986 containing new elements to be executed as well as an outline for a new regional project in the Fourth Intercountry Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (1987-1991).

Ministerial Level Meeting of the English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property. The meeting, held in Bridgetown in March 1985, was organized by WIPO and the Government of Barbados, with the financial assistance of UNDP, ECLAC, and the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The following countries were represented: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was also represented.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Meeting was of the view that the countries of the region could not afford not to strengthen the existing industrial property systems and that the present specific circumstances of the countries of the region might not warrant each of them establishing and administering its own national system. In that context, it was agreed that the common features as well as the major requirements of the countries of the region pointed to the need to pool efforts and resources towards the setting up of a regional cooperation scheme in the field of industrial property as was the case with regard to PIDU being established by WIPO and ECLAC within the CDC. In view of this, the Meeting was of the opinion that additional steps should be taken towards such cooperation. In this regard, it recommended, *inter alia*, that WIPO, in consultation with ECLAC and the CARICOM Secretariat, prepare a feasibility study on the possible options for intergovernmental cooperation and alternative draft regional agreements and industrial property legislation corresponding to each of the options referred to, organize an intergovernmental meeting in 1986 to examine the drafts mentioned above and take further steps, as well as take a number of measures to permit the early initial functioning of PIDU, including the organization by WIPO

and ECLAC of seminars on patent information and documentation matters for potential seekers of technological information.

The Ministerial Meeting drew attention to the ongoing revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and recommended that the countries of the region actively participate in that revision.

Ibero-American Meeting on the Establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language. In June 1985, the President of the National Commission of Spain for the Commemoration of the Fifth Centenary of the Discovery of America convened a meeting, co-sponsored by WIPO, the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property and the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute, in Madrid, for all the Ibero-American countries, to examine the proposed establishment of an International Patent Documentation Center in the Spanish Language. The following countries participated: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela. Brazil and Portugal participated as observers. All the participants signed a declaration by which a Preparatory Council was established to study the documentation needed to allow the Governments concerned to take decisions concerning their participation. The participants' attendance was financed by the Government of Spain. WIPO was represented by a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials.

Interregional Sectoral Adviser

UNDP continued to fund the employment by WIPO of an Interregional Sectoral Adviser. The Adviser is fully under the instructions of WIPO.

During the course of 1985, missions under the Interregional Sectoral Adviser Project were undertaken to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Gambia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries

International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). In 1985, WIPO received 20 search requests under the ICSEI program established on a trial basis in December 1983. Three requests were received from Mauritius and 17 requests from Zimbabwe. WIPO transmitted the requests to Austria (8 requests), Germany (Federal Republic of) (2 requests), Finland (1 request) and the Soviet Union (7 requests).

Two requests are still pending with the International Bureau. During the same period, a total of 13 search and examination reports were received from Austria (4), Finland (1), Germany (Federal Republic of) (2), the Soviet Union (4) and the EPO (2).

WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to promote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries or for their benefit. In 1985, WIPO added special awards for young inventors on the occasion of the International Youth Year, and for women inventors on the occasion of the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women. The medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests organized by national or international institutions. The criteria for selecting the recipients are established by the requesting institutions, and WIPO does not intervene in the selection.

In February 1985, three WIPO medals were awarded at the Philippine Inventors Week in Manila. In March 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo. In April 1985, WIPO medals were awarded at the exhibition "Invented in Sofia" in Sofia, at the National Research and Development Corporation of India's special award ceremony in New Delhi and at the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technology.

In May 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to the most outstanding Bulgarian woman inventor at a ceremony in Sofia. In June 1985, a Deputy Director General of WIPO presented a WIPO medal to the most outstanding woman inventor in the Soviet Union at a ceremony in Moscow, and another WIPO medal to another Soviet inventor at a ceremony in Tashkent for the best invention particularly useful in developing countries. In July 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor from Zaire, in Kinshasa, at the first national exhibition of inventions and new techniques.

In September 1985, three WIPO medals were awarded at the Fourth National Excellent Inventions Exhibition in Seoul to the creator of the best invention, the outstanding woman inventor, and the outstanding young inventor. In October 1985, three WIPO medals were awarded in Beijing, on the occasion of the establishment of the China Association of Inventions, to the outstanding scientist, the outstanding inventor and the outstanding woman inventor. Also in October 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to a young inventor from Paraguay at the Competition for Young Inventors and Innovators in Asunción.

In November 1985, WIPO medals were awarded for outstanding inventions at the World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors in Plovdiv, Bulgaria (see below). Also in November 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to a young Bulgarian inventor at the thirteenth National Exhibition of Technical and Scientific Creativity of Youth. Again in November 1985, two WIPO medals were awarded at the Côte d'Ivoire Exhi-

bition on Inventions and Innovation (*Salon ivoirien de l'invention et de l'innovation "SINOVA 85"*), one for the best invention useful to African countries, the other to the best young inventor. In December 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to the author of the best invention useful to developing countries at the thirty-fourth World Exhibition of Inventions (*Salon Mondial des Inventions "Brussels Eureka"*) in Brussels. Also in December 1985, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor from Uruguay at the Competition for Innovative and Creative Projects in Montevideo.

WIPO Exhibition on the Inventor. In March 1985, on the occasion of the conclusion of the United Nations Decade for Women, WIPO presented an exhibition on the woman inventor at the United Nations Office in Geneva. In April 1985, in the framework of the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technology, WIPO presented an exhibition on the inventor, particularly on women inventors and young inventors. This exhibition was the subject of considerable media attention. The exhibition was visited by approximately 45,000 people.

In June 1985, a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Stockholm and discussed with an official of the Swedish Inventors Association the content of a program for a regional workshop on invention development and innovation, which was organized by WIPO in Manila in November and December 1985.

In November 1985, the World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors was organized by the Government of Bulgaria with the cooperation of WIPO and held in Plovdiv, under the patronage of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Bulgaria, and of Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO (see also under "Cooperation with States and International Organizations," in the second part of this report). In conjunction with, and on the site of, the World Exhibition, WIPO presented an exhibition on its activities and on the inventor.

In November 1985, the International Seminar on Inventiveness for Development Purposes, jointly organized by the Government of Bulgaria and WIPO, was also held in Plovdiv in conjunction with the World Exhibition (see also under "Cooperation with States and International Organizations").

In November 1985, a WIPO official was chairman of the first preparatory meeting held in Plovdiv, to discuss the creation of a federation of African associations of inventors. The meeting was attended by inventors from 16 African countries who were participating in the World Exhibition. The meeting agreed on the principle of the establishment of the African Federation of Inventors Associations and the creation of a provisional committee, which would draw up a constitution and prepare for the first general assembly of the Federation.

International Federation of Inventors Associations (IFIA). In December 1985, a WIPO official attended a

preparatory meeting, in Stockholm, for the WIPO-IFIA Conference on Inventions for Development to be held in Stockholm in June 1986.

In December 1985, a new third edition (English and French) of the *WIPO Directory of Inventors' Associations* was published.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents

State-of-the-Art Search Program and Related Services. Since 1975, WIPO has been operating the program to provide governmental institutions and individuals in developing countries with free-of-charge state-of-the-art search reports under agreements concluded between contributing industrial property offices in developed countries and WIPO.

In 1985, 403 search requests were submitted by 44 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and three intergovernmental organizations (ARIPO, FASRC and UNIDO). In the same period, 410 search reports were delivered to developing countries. They were prepared by Australia (20), Austria (74), Finland (4), German Democratic Republic (47), Germany (Federal Republic of) (89), Japan (42), Soviet Union (31), Sweden (29), and WIPO, which performed 74 searches using its direct access to data bases of INPI (France).

From the start of the program, in 1975, to December 31, 1985, 2,693 search requests were received from 69 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe; and seven international organizations on behalf of users in their member countries (Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), ARIPO, ECA, ESCAP, FASRC, OAPI, UNIDO).

From 1975 to December 31, 1985, 2,431 search reports were delivered. Fifty-two of the search reports were provided by Australia, 1,160 by Austria, 40 by Finland, 189 by the German Democratic Republic, 343 by Germany (Federal Republic of), 42 by Japan, 43 by the Soviet Union, 250 by Sweden, 3 by the United Kingdom and 38 by the EPO. In 271 cases, the International Bureau was able to provide search reports itself.

In order to assess the impact of the search program, evaluation questionnaires are distributed together with the search report. A recent analysis of the questionnaires returned by the users shows that the main use of the program is to obtain information for indigenous research and development activities in developing countries (about 65 percent), followed by use in planning the introduction of new technologies and in overcoming difficulties in certain technological steps of technologies already used. In about 90 percent of all cases, the search reports were reported to have met the information needs of the users.

In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request by developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. France and Switzerland contributed to this service by providing free copies of the requested patent documents whenever available in their collections of national and foreign patent documents. India, Spain, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed to this service by providing free copies of their national patent documents.

WIPO continued its activity of arranging, and seeking to arrange, for collections of patent documents and related material to be made available and to be received by the industrial property offices of developing countries requesting them.

Monographic Surveys. In 1983, WIPO signed an agreement with AIDO for the preparation and publication of monographic surveys based on patent documents in various technical fields. The purpose of the surveys is to identify the basic technical problems in selected technical fields, the solutions to them, and the inventors concerned.

At its fifth session held in Geneva in September 1984, the PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries underlined the potential importance of monographs based on patent documents for facilitating access to technological information not only for users in developing countries but also for users, for instance, in small and medium enterprises in industrialized countries. A methodology for preparing future monographs was approved by the Working Group at its sixth session in September 1985.

In 1985, two monographic surveys were prepared for WIPO and AIDO by the Office for Inventions and Patents of the German Democratic Republic and published on microfiches. Since the above-mentioned

agreement was signed, six monographic surveys have been completed, five with the assistance of the Office for Inventions and Patents of the German Democratic Republic and one with the assistance of the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office of Australia.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period covered by this report, Angola, Bangladesh, China, Cyprus, the Gambia, Nicaragua and Venezuela became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the membership to 91 States: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

III. Governing Bodies

The *Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union for the International Registration of Marks* held their fourteenth (9th extraordinary) sessions in Geneva in March 1985.

The following 20 States members of the Madrid Union, and one intergovernmental organization, were represented at the meeting: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM).

The meeting considered two matters, namely, the computerization of data concerning marks registered in the past in the International Register, and the provision of the data published in the review *Les Marques internationales* on a machine-readable medium.

In respect of the first matter, the Assembly and the Committee of Directors decided that the International Bureau would, by its own means, progressively enter into computer memory all published and unpublished data relating to international registrations that were the subject of a renewal or a change as each applicant requested the renewal or the recording of the change. It was also decided that the International Bureau would report on the implementation of the data entry operation at the ordinary session of the Assembly and the Committee of Directors in 1987 or, if the experience gained by that time seemed insufficient, not later than at an extraordinary session of the Assembly and Committee of Directors in 1988.

Furthermore, it was decided that, at the session to which the International Bureau would submit its report, the Assembly and the Committee of Directors would decide whether the said operation should continue, or whether, within a period of about 12 months, data concerning all marks in force and not yet entered on that date should be entered at once; if the latter solution were to be adopted, the International Bureau would propose that the carrying out of the data entry operation be put to tender in the member States of the Madrid Union.

With regard to the second matter considered by the meeting, namely, the provision, for national offices, of the data published in the review *Les Marques internationales* on a machine-readable medium, the Assembly and the Committee of Directors decided that the matter would be included in the agenda of their ordinary session in September and October 1985, and invited the Director General to draw up a detailed report on all the technical, financial and legal aspects of the question, which would serve as a basis for discussion.

In May 1985, the seventh session of the *WIPO Budget Committee* was held in Geneva.

The following 13 States, members of the Budget Committee, were represented: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America.

The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1986-87 biennium, proposals to establish the working capital fund of the IPC Union and to increase the level of the working capital funds of the Paris Union and of the PCT Union, and a report on the question of arrears in contributions.

The full text of the report, and the comments of the Director General on the same, were submitted for the consideration of the Governing Bodies.

The *Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO* held their sixteenth series of meetings in Geneva from September 23 to October 1, 1985. The following 23 Governing Bodies held sessions:

- WIPO General Assembly, eighth session (7th ordinary);
- WIPO Conference, seventh session (7th ordinary);

WIPO Coordination Committee, nineteenth session (16th ordinary);

Paris Union Assembly, tenth session (7th ordinary);

Paris Union Conference of Representatives, twelfth session (7th ordinary);

Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-first session (21st ordinary);

Berne Union Assembly, seventh session (7th ordinary);

Berne Union Conference of Representatives, seventh session (7th ordinary);

Berne Union Executive Committee, twenty-fifth session (16th ordinary);

Madrid Union Assembly, fifteenth session (6th ordinary);

Madrid Union Committee of Directors, fifteenth session (6th ordinary);

Hague Union Assembly, eighth session (5th ordinary);

Hague Union Conference of Representatives, eighth session (5th ordinary);

Nice Union Assembly, eighth session (7th ordinary);

Nice Union Conference of Representatives, seventh session (7th ordinary);

Lisbon Union Assembly, sixth session (6th ordinary);

Lisbon Union Council, thirteenth session (13th ordinary);

Locarno Union Assembly, eighth session (6th ordinary);

IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary);

PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, thirteenth session (5th ordinary);

TRT [Trademark Registration Treaty] Union Assembly, fourth session (4th ordinary);

Budapest Union Assembly, fifth session (3rd ordinary);

Vienna Union Assembly, first session (1st ordinary).

Delegations of the following 86 States participated in the meetings: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland,

Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire. Nineteen intergovernmental organizations and 11 international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: United Nations (UN), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), OAPI, Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Designs Office (BBM/BBDM), Commission of the European Communities (CEC), Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), European Free Trade Association (EFTA), EPO, Interim Committee for the Community Patent, League of Arab States (LAS), Organization of African Unity (OAU), and European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers Association (IPA), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP).

On the basis of the nomination made by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its eighteenth session, the WIPO General Assembly, unanimously and by acclamation, appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch as the *Director General of WIPO* for a further period of six years. A great number of delegations of States and representatives of intergovernmental organizations congratulated Dr. Bogsch.

The Director General expressed his heartfelt thanks to all the delegations for their unanimous decision. In his speech, he highlighted his intention to deploy and develop the services of the International Bureau mainly in three fields:

"The three fields in question are: development cooperation with developing countries, extension or consolidation of intellectual property protection in new fields, and simplification of the international protection of intellectual property rights.

"Development cooperation. Our goal is that intellectual property should accelerate the development of developing countries. Naturally, each developing country's government sets its own economic goals. It is in the service of those goals that intellectual property should play a significant and realistic role. Such service requires trained persons, well-equipped and well-functioning industrial property offices and adequate legislation. My objective is that in every case where a developing country asks for advice and training, WIPO should be in a position to furnish it.

"The second main objective is the consolidation of existing protection and the extension of intellectual property to new fields. Such new fields include, for example, biotechnology, computer

software, integrated circuit designs, television broadcast satellites, cable television and videocassettes. One has to act positively and fast enough in all those and other fields, both nationally and internationally. Otherwise, intellectual property will lose much of its *raison d'être*. 'Consolidation' also means our efforts to harmonize certain provisions of intellectual property legislation. And it also means our efforts to harmonize patent documentation in order to promote patent information. The latter is the backbone of any legal system for protecting inventions.

"The third main objective is the simplification of the obtaining of protection for inventions, trademarks and industrial designs where the owner needs and wishes protection in several countries. Such 'international' protection should cost less and should be obtainable in a simpler way than today. Our means of action are, or should be, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, a new worldwide system for the registration of marks, and an extension of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

"Results in all these fields come from interaction between the member States with WIPO as catalyzer and organizer."

The Governing Bodies noted with approval reports by the Director General on the *activities* of WIPO in 1984 and from January to August 1985, and on *financial matters*. All the delegations expressed satisfaction with the number and range of activities, as well as their positive results, carried out by the International Bureau during the period under review.

Many delegations took special note of the resources and efforts of the International Bureau devoted to development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries, and expressed the view that in many instances such activities would enable the intellectual property systems in those countries to play a more significant role in social, technological and economic development. In pointing to the concrete benefits to their countries of WIPO's development cooperation activities, a number of delegations stressed the consequential growing importance of intellectual property protection in developing countries and requested the International Bureau to allocate more resources for development cooperation activities. They expressed appreciation for the support, and called for its continuation and expansion, from various donor countries and organizations. The delegations of a number of States drew attention to the assistance provided by their governments to developing countries through agreements or funds-in-trust arrangements with WIPO or through bilateral arrangements, and indicated their readiness to continue such assistance. Many delegations gave specific instances of participation in WIPO's development cooperation program in both the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights, as donors or beneficiaries or, in the case of several countries, as both, in such activities as training on the job and abroad, advisory missions, national and regional courses, seminars and meetings, exchange of documentation, preparation of state-of-the-art search reports, institution building, and drafting of laws.

Many delegations also commended the International Bureau on its activities in the fields of patent information, of the promotion of innovative and inventive activities and of copyright and industrial property issues of topical interest. The delegations referred in particular to the issues of the legal protection of computer

programs and integrated circuits, the industrial property protection of biotechnological inventions, harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions, copyright aspects of direct broadcasting by satellite, transmission by cable of television programs, piracy, and model provisions for national laws on publishing contracts for literary works.

The Governing Bodies adopted by consensus (with the exception of the delegations of five States, which declared that they could not join the consensus) the *program and budget* of WIPO and the Unions for the 1986 to 1987 biennium.

The WIPO Convention contains a provision that the WIPO Conference shall discuss *matters of general interest in the field of intellectual property* and may adopt recommendations relating to such matters, having regard for the competence and autonomy of the Unions. At its 1985 session, the Conference took action under the said provision for the first time; it discussed, and unanimously adopted two recommendations, one concerning piracy and the other cable television. Both recommend that member States provide information through the International Bureau to the 1987 session of the Conference concerning developments related to the said matters.

The Delegation of Switzerland confirmed an invitation extended by its Government to hold a session of the Assembly of the Berne Union in Berne on September 11, 1986, in order to celebrate the *centenary of the Berne Convention* and to adopt a solemn declaration (prepared by the Executive Committee of the Berne Union in June 1985) reaffirming the fundamental principles of the protection of the rights of authors. The WIPO Conference and the Assembly of the Berne Union unanimously adopted a resolution concerning the Berne Convention, which, *inter alia*, invites all States not yet members of the Berne Union to treat the centenary year as the occasion for considering the advantages of adhering to it.

The Assembly of the Paris Union noted reports on progress under the machinery for consultations established by the Assembly in 1984 to prepare, on substance, the next session of the *Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention*. The said reports covered the preparatory meetings, held in December 1984 and September 1985, between the Spokesmen of the groups of countries participating in the Diplomatic Conference and on the First Consultative Meeting held in June 1985.

The Governing Bodies concerned discussed the role of WIPO concerning *counterfeit goods*, on the basis of a report by the Director General dealing, *inter alia*, with the relevant activities carried out within GATT. The WIPO General Assembly adopted a decision inviting the Director General to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to examine the relevant provisions of the Paris Convention in order to determine to what extent such provisions can adequately provide for the

efficient protection of industrial property and to recommend provisions for national legislation; the results of the group of experts are to be reported to the WIPO General Assembly in 1987.

Concerning agreements with intergovernmental organizations and the admission of observers, the WIPO Coordination Committee approved an agreement among WIPO and ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI, and agreements with ALECSO, SIECA and ALADI. The Governing Bodies concerned accorded observer status to the ARCT, the European Association of Advertising Agencies (EAAA), the European Tape Industry Council (ETIC), the Ibero-American Television Organization (OTI), the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law and the World Blind Union (WBU).

The WIPO General Assembly noted with approval activities performed or planned in respect of various resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In particular, the WIPO General Assembly adopted a resolution on the *International Year of Peace* (1986, as declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations) and unanimously approved measures to mark the Year: dissemination of the text of the resolution, speech by the Director General, issuance of a WIPO medal inscribed "Authors and Inventors for World Peace," publication of a collection of articles.

The Assemblies and Conferences of Representatives of the Paris and Berne Unions engaged in *elections*, each as far as it was concerned, for the members of the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, and the WIPO Conference designated the *ad hoc* members of the WIPO Coordination Committee. In addition, the WIPO General Assembly and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions elected the members of the WIPO Budget Committee. The resulting membership of those committees is as follows:

Paris Union Executive Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria,* Philippines, Poland, Soviet Union, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Berne Union Executive Committee: Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Tunisia, Turkey,* United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

WIPO Coordination Committee: Algeria, Angola,** Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia,** Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France,

German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua,** Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia,** Senegal, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

WIPO Budget Committee: Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, United States of America. Switzerland continues to be an *ex officio* member.

IV. Management and Supporting Activities

Missions. In 1985, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Switzerland (Berne), Togo, United States of America.

During the same period, Deputy Directors General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Peru, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

Other officials or consultants of WIPO effected missions during the said period to: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe; and Macao.

United Nations. The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative

* Associate member.

** *Ad hoc* member.

Committee on Coordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations and programs of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Geneva in April and July 1985, and in New York in October 1985, and had joint meetings with the UN Committee on Programme and Coordination (CPC) in July, its Organizational Committee and its Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions (Programme) and (Operations) (CCSQ (PROG) and CCSQ (OPS)) and on Administrative Questions (Finance and Budget) and (Personnel) (CCAQ (FB) and CCAQ (PER)). Other subsidiary bodies of the ACC, task forces, working groups and *ad hoc* interagency meetings in which WIPO participated during the period covered by this report were convened to deal with various matters of common interest, including science and technology for development, information systems for science and technology for development, register of development activities, consultations on the follow-up to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, preparations for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, procurement of supplies, language arrangements, documentation and publications, and legal questions. WIPO was represented at meetings of the Management Committee of the International Computer Centre (ICC) in Geneva and of the Bureau of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva in July 1985.

In January 1985, WIPO was represented at a special session of the UN Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) in Geneva.

In February 1985, WIPO was represented at the Second Committee of Governmental Experts on the Safeguarding of Works in the Public Domain convened by Unesco in Paris.

In March 1985, WIPO was represented by the Director General, a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials at the Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa in Geneva.

In March 1985, WIPO was represented at the celebrations of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and of the International Women's Day, both in Geneva. On the occasion of the International Women's Day, WIPO presented a special exhibition under the title "The Woman Inventor."

In March, April and June 1985, a WIPO staff member followed the discussions that took place in the meetings of the Group of Experts on Trade in Counterfeit Goods convened by GATT in Geneva.

In April 1985, WIPO was represented at a meeting of a Working Party on the Program-Budget for the Biennium 1986-87, convened by UNCTAD in Geneva.

In April 1985, UNDP officials from New York held discussions in Geneva with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials on UNDP project budgeting and implementation.

In April 1985, WIPO was represented at the 20th Session of the ECA and 11th Meeting of the Conference of Ministers, in Addis Ababa, which were preceded by the 6th Meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole. A paper on the Emergency Situation in Africa prepared by WIPO was incorporated in one of the working documents which were approved. In November 1985, a WIPO official attended the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development in Addis Ababa, in the framework of the ECA, and presented a paper on patent information and documentation.

In May and June 1985, WIPO was represented at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in Geneva.

In June 1985, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official attended a session of the Governing Council of UNDP in New York, and, at the same time, held discussions with UNDP officials on cooperation between WIPO and UNDP. In November 1985, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official participated in a Global Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Copenhagen.

In July 1985, a Deputy Director General and another official of WIPO held discussions in Addis Ababa with officials of the ECA on cooperation between the two organizations as well as on the High-Level Policy Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Africa which was held in Lomé in July and August 1985 (see above).

In July and August 1985, WIPO was represented at the 34th session of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in Montreal.

In September 1985, WIPO was represented at the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, convened by UNCTAD in Geneva. In September 1985, WIPO was also represented at the thirty-first session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in Geneva.

In September and October 1985, WIPO was represented by an official who presented a paper at the Inter-regional Seminar on the Vienna Program of Action Concerning Prospects for the Establishment of a Global Information Network, in Moscow.

In October 1985, the Director General attended a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, in New York. WIPO was also represented at other meetings held in Geneva to commemorate the anniversary, in particular at a symposium on the theme "Is Universality in Jeopardy?" in December 1985.

In November 1985, WIPO was represented at the celebration in Geneva of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

In November 1985, WIPO was represented at the UNCTAD Conference on Restricted Business Practices in Geneva.

Also in November 1985, two WIPO officials attended the annual meeting of editors of UN periodicals in London.

In November 1985, a WIPO official attended, in Paris, the 11th session of the Section of Archivists of International Organizations of the International Council of Archives.

In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the question of Namibia, Apartheid, assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, cooperation with the OAU, assistance to the Palestinian people, measures in favor of countries affected by drought, cooperation with the League of Arab States, coordination of outer space activities, peaceful uses of outer space, issues left unresolved at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Mid-Decade Review on Implementation of the Vienna Program of Action for Science and Technology for Development, the establishment of a global network of scientific and technological information, economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, activities in favor of young inventors and the International Year of Youth, International Year of Peace, development assistance in the legal field, as well as an inventory on all joint planning efforts and coordinating arrangements in the United Nations system.

Public Information, Publications, etc. Lectures on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups, in particular groups of university students from various countries, to the headquarters of WIPO.

Interviews were given to newspaper and radio correspondents. WIPO officials participated in the regular press briefings given in the United Nations Office in Geneva. WIPO was represented at the regular meetings in Geneva of the Circle of International Information Officers; its representative continued to serve as Chairman for 1985.

In April and November 1985, two issues of the WIPO Newsletter were published in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

A new edition of the WIPO General Information brochure was issued in March 1985 in English and in French, and in November 1985 in Chinese.

In 1985, WIPO publications were displayed at the International Fair of Leipzig (in March), at the International Fair of Milan (in April), at the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technology (in April), at the Moscow Book Fair (in September), at the Open Day for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in Geneva (in October), and at the China Book Exhibition in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou (in November).

Registration of the 500,000th "International Mark" Under the Madrid Agreement

On March 21, 1986, the International Bureau of WIPO recorded the 500,000th "international mark" in the International Register of Marks.*

The international registration system of marks was introduced by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of 1891. That Agreement entered into force on July 15, 1892. At present, 28 countries are party to it: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The first international mark was registered in 1893.

In 1985, the International Bureau effected 13,696 registrations and renewals under the Madrid Agreement and received 20,832,000 Swiss francs in fees, approximately half of which amount is distributed among the Contracting States.

The number of international registrations of marks currently in force is estimated at 280,000.

* The term "international mark" is used to describe a trademark or service mark which, having undergone a single set of registration formalities with the International Bureau of WIPO, has effect in the territory of several countries.

WIPO Meetings

Madrid Union

I. Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark

(Geneva, January 29 to 31, 1986)

NOTE*

The Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark (hereinafter referred to as "the Working Group") met in Geneva from January 29 to 31, 1986.

The following States were represented at the meeting of the Working Group: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (24). Representatives of three intergovernmental organizations and of 14 non-governmental organizations also participated at the meeting of the Working Group as observers. The list of participants follows this Note.

Discussions were based on a memorandum by the Director General entitled "Draft Protocol and Draft Decision" (document MACT/I/3). The Draft Protocol to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft Protocol") and the Draft Decision by the Assembly and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union on the application of the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Draft Decision"), together with the notes accompanying the two drafts contained in the above-mentioned document, are published in full below.

The aim of the Draft Protocol is to make it possible to use both the Madrid Agreement and the future Community Trade Mark Regulation by providing that an international registration made under the Madrid Agreement may have the effects of a Community registration and that a Community registration may serve as a basis for an international registration. However, the

provisions of the Draft Protocol would apply not only to the Community registration system but also to other regional trademark registration systems in which the applicant has the choice for any mark (i) between national registration and regional registration or (ii) between either national registration or such registration plus regional registration (optional regional system of registration).

The participants first held a general discussion from which it emerged that there were no fundamental objections to links being established between the Madrid Agreement and the proposed Community trade mark, and further that there was no opposition to the principle of links being established not only with the Community trade mark but also with other regional trademark registration systems. However, two main hesitations were expressed by the participants. The first of these was mentioned by the delegations of those countries that are not members of the European Communities. They pointed out that the Community trade mark system was not familiar to them and that it was difficult for them to know whether and in what form a link should be established. It was said in that respect that it was not desirable to wait until the Community Trade Mark Regulation had entered into force before providing for links. The second hesitation concerned the feasibility of establishing links between the four Community Member States who were not members of the Madrid Union, that is to say, Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The Delegations of those four countries had the opportunity during the general discussion to explain the reasons for which they had remained outside the Madrid Agreement and to express their wishes should that Agreement be revised. The problems, or at least some of them, referred to in this context by the delegations of the four above-mentioned countries related to (i) the time limit for national offices to state that protection could not be, or probably could not be, granted on their territory (the Madrid Agreement gives a period of one year as from the international registration); this time limit was held to be too short where the office carried out a full examination of trademarks (examination of the absolute causes of nullity and anticipation searching, as a result of third party opposition or *ex officio*); (ii) the requirement that an international registration should be based on a national registration in the country of origin and the possibility linked to that requirement of a "central attack" against the basic national registration; (iii) the working languages restricted to French; (iv) the system of fees under the Madrid Agreement would have to be amended to enable

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

national offices to cover the costs generated by the current examination system.

Following the general discussion, the participants examined two specific matters and studied the Draft Protocol and the Draft Decision. The discussions on those two matters and on the drafts is summarized below.

Is Article 1(2) of the Madrid Agreement, under which "nationals of any of the contracting countries may, in all other countries party to this Agreement, secure protection for their marks ... registered in the country of origin ...," compatible with the system whereby the owner of a national registration in an EC Member State used as the country-of-origin registration designates the European Communities as a "country" in order to obtain a Community trade mark?

Expressing its view on the matter, the International Bureau stated that the Madrid Agreement, in establishing for various reasons the system of a basic national mark in the country of origin, had created an obligation to protect the international registration only for countries other than the country of origin. That did not, however, exclude acceptance of any effect, via the Community trade mark system, rather than through a national mark, of the international registration in the country of origin resulting from a regional registration, based on the international registration and having effect also in the country of origin. The Madrid Agreement, focusing on the legal implications of international registration in countries other than the country of origin, excluded neither explicitly nor implicitly the effect of a regional registration if the country of origin consented to a regional registration system leading to such double protection. This interpretation by the International Bureau was expressly supported by several delegations. It nevertheless emerged from the discussions that such an interpretation, that would no doubt be applied in some countries, should be applied in all the countries party to the Madrid Agreement. The form in which general application of that interpretation could be established (declaration by the Assembly of the Madrid Union, insertion of a provision in the Protocol) will have to be studied further.

Is the system of central attack compatible with the system of conversion of a Community application or trade mark to a national application or trademark?

Before summarizing discussions on this matter, it might be explained that the system of central attack provided for by the Madrid Agreement is one under which the protection resulting from international registration may no longer be invoked in any of the countries concerned once protection in the country of origin no longer subsists following voluntary or *ex officio* cancellation of the basic national registration carried out prior to the expiry of five years as from the date of the inter-

national registration. As far as the system of conversion of a Community application or trade mark to a national application or trademark is concerned, a summary of the solution envisaged for the Community Trade Mark Regulation is given in document MACT/I/INF/2 entitled "Information Given by the Delegation of the Netherlands on a Provision of the Proposal for the Council Regulation on the Community Trade Mark."¹

As far as the implications of the proposed system of conversion on the system of central attack are concerned, it was generally acknowledged that problems of compatibility would arise in those cases where a central attack is successful against a Community trade mark which itself serves as the basis for an international registration. The effect of central attack is to suppress the Community trade mark and, at the same time, the effects of international registration for all the other designated countries. However, under the currently proposed system for the Community Trade Mark Regulation, conversion of an invalidated Community trade mark to national applications in all the countries of the European Communities for which the reasons invoked in the central attack do not apply would seem possible. During a detailed study of this specific point, varying points of view were expressed on the compatibility of that situation with the system of central attack under the Madrid Agreement.

A number of delegations, particularly of Community Member States, held that in such cases conversion was not incompatible with the Madrid Agreement in view of the fact that the latter only provided that the effects of the *international* registration were to be suppressed, that is to say, effects in countries other than those of the

¹ The full text of document MACT/I/INF/2 is as follows:

"On the basis of the E.C. Commission's amended proposal for a Council Regulation on the Community Trade Mark, the E.C. Council Working Party has provisionally drafted an Article 83 which contains the following system of conversion.

1. The applicant for, or the proprietor of an E.C. trade mark may request the conversion of his E.C. application or trade mark into a national trade mark application if:
 - a. the E.C. application is refused or withdrawn;
 - b. the E.C. trade mark is not renewed, surrendered, revoked or invalidated.
2. Conversion shall not take place:
 - a. In respect of all E.C. countries if the E.C. trade mark has been revoked on grounds of non-use;
 - b. If, according to the decision of the Office or a national court, there exist, in a member State, grounds for refusal or grounds of revocation or invalidity for the E.C. application or trade mark.
3. The national application resulting from the conversion shall have the date of application or priority of the converted E.C. application or trade mark.
4. If the E.C. application or trade mark ceases to have effect under 1 a. or b., the Office invites the previous applicant or proprietor to file a request for conversion within three months after the invitation, or, in case the E.C. trade mark ceases to have effect resulting from a final decision of a national court, within three months after that decision (here, there is no invitation by the Office).
5. If the three-month time limit under 4 is not observed, the E.C. application or trade mark shall lose its filing or priority date."

Community trade mark. The Agreement did not deal with the question whether the basic mark, the Community trade mark as such, was to disappear without any possibility of transformation. It was also pointed out that the possibility of conversion was essential for the attractiveness of the regional system. The Community trade mark could be attacked on all the grounds existing in any of the 12 States of the European Communities and was therefore much more vulnerable than a national registration. If it were attacked for a reason valid in one of those States only, it would be unfair for the owner to lose this mark for all the other States without an alternative solution. In order to minimize the risk for the owner, the possibility of conversion to a national application was indispensable.

Other delegations, in particular from the countries of the Madrid Union which are not members of the European Communities, held that a solution of that type would be incompatible with the system of a central attack under the Madrid Agreement. The fact that the owner of the attacked mark that served as the basis for an international registration had used the Community trade mark as the basis constituted a clear disadvantage for the person attacking the registration. Had he used a national mark in a Community State as a basic mark and designated other Community States in his international registration, the mark would have fallen without conversion anywhere. The use of a Community trade mark as the basic mark, however, forced the attacking party to undertake two series of actions: to begin with, a central attack against the Community trade mark and, subsequently, individual attacks in each of the States for which conversion had been requested and had led to a national registration. This result was not reconcilable with the basic concept of central attack under the Madrid Agreement.

Several solutions were put forward and envisaged during the discussions. Two of them, the abolition of conversion or the abolition of central attack in that case, were considered to lead to very unsatisfactory results. It was stated, in particular, that, in any event, both solutions would tend to limit the interest of either the Community trade mark system or of use of the Madrid Agreement and could even transpire to be prejudicial in both cases.

Be that as it may, the Director General stated that it would be difficult to accept within the Madrid Agreement a system of conversion applicable to some countries only. The matter required further study before solutions could be achieved giving equal rights to all countries of the Madrid Union. The possibility should be studied of creating a system applicable to all countries of the Madrid Union, under which, in the event of a successful central attack, conversion of the international registration to national applications would be possible.

On the basis of the discussions in the Working Group, the International Bureau was to make an

extensive study of the relationship between central attack under the Madrid Agreement and the system of conversion to be introduced by the Community Trade Mark Regulation. The study was also to examine whether a general system of conversion could be envisaged for all the countries of the Madrid Union in cases of central attack and, if so, in what form.

Draft Protocol and Draft Decision

The Working Group further held a discussion on the Draft Protocol and on the Draft Decision. It is particularly interesting in this context that a number of delegations expressed criticism of the proposals made in Article 6 of the Draft Protocol (entitled "Entry into Force") and in the Draft Decision. Article 6 of the Draft Protocol stipulates that it will enter into force one month after the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession of three States party to the Madrid Agreement. According to the Draft Decision, as from the entry into force of the Protocol and until such time as all the States party to the Madrid Agreement have ratified it or acceded to it, Articles 2 (Possibility to Request the Effect of a Regional Registration; Effect of Such a Request) and 3 (Regional Registration as a Basis for International Registration Under the Madrid Agreement) of the Protocol would take effect for *all* States party to the Madrid Agreement.

As to the proposals for achieving early effect of the Protocol for all member States of the Madrid Union, the Director General drew attention to the fact that the solutions proposed in document MACT/1/3 for a Draft Decision of the Assembly had a precedent in the changes made in the administrative clauses of a number of treaties administered by WIPO, in respect of the periodicity of the budgets and the meetings of the Governing Bodies of the Unions established by those treaties, and that no difficulties had been encountered on that occasion.

Finally, it was agreed that the matter required further study.

Additionally, as regards the languages to be used under the Madrid Agreement, the Director General explained that the applicant should have the choice between English and French as the language of his application and that it should be possible for all correspondence relating to the application to be exchanged between the national and regional offices, on the one hand, and the International Bureau, on the other, in the language of the application.

Future Activities

Reference should be made to the Note on the Extraordinary Assembly of the Madrid Union following this Note.

DRAFT
 PROTOCOL TO
 THE MADRID AGREEMENT
 CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL
 REGISTRATION OF MARKS

Contents

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Notes on Article 1

This Article contains a certain number of definitions of expressions used in the Protocol. Most of the definitions are self-explanatory and require no particular comment.

Ad (iii): Under Article 5(I), any State party to the Madrid Agreement may become party to the Protocol.

Ad (v): The expression "Director General" is used in Articles 5 and 8.

Ad (vi): The definition of the "optional regional system of registration" covers two registration systems. The first is that under which the applicant has a choice between a registration under the regional system and individual national registrations. The second is that under which the applicant may obtain a registration under the regional system and national registrations at the same time. The optional regional system therefore does not concern the system covered by Article 9 *quater* of the Madrid Agreement, which deals solely with the case of countries party to the Agreement that have achieved the unification of their national trademark laws, for which only regional marks may be obtained from a common Office, the national registration system having been replaced by a regional registration system.

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Protocol:

(i) "Madrid Agreement" means the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Nice on June 15, 1957, and at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and as amended on October 2, 1979;

(ii) "Madrid Union" means the Union created by the Madrid Agreement;

(iii) "Contracting State" means any State bound by this Protocol;

(iv) "International Bureau" means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(v) "Director General" means the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(vi) "optional regional system of registration" means a system of registration of marks having effect in two or more countries of which two at least are Contracting States, provided that such system permits the applicant to choose, in respect of any mark, between a registration under the regional system and national

registrations in the respective countries or to obtain, in respect of any mark, both kinds of registrations;

(vii) "regional Office" means an office which has been entrusted with the administration of an optional regional system of registration;

(viii) "regional registration" means a registration of a mark effected by a regional Office.

Notes on Article 2

This Article creates the links between the Madrid Agreement system and any optional regional system of registration.

Ad paragraph (1)(a): This subparagraph offers the possibility, subject to paragraph (1)(b), of specifying, in a request for territorial extension under Article 3ter of the Madrid Agreement, that an international registration has the effect, in the member countries of the Madrid Union that have an optional regional system of registration, of a regional registration, either instead of or in addition to a national registration.

Ad paragraph (1)(b): This subparagraph deals with the specific situation in which a regional registration cannot be limited to some of the countries party to the optional regional system of registration, but has to extend automatically its effect to all the countries party to the system. In order to deal with this situation, the proposed paragraph (1)(b) provides for automatic extension of the effect of the international registration to all the countries party to the optional regional system of registration, even if some of them are not members of the Madrid Union.

Ad paragraph (2): This paragraph deals with the effect of international registration and specifies that the protection of the mark is the same, as from the date of international registration, as if the mark had been filed direct under the optional regional system, provided that the system so permits.

Notes on Article 3

This Article deals with the possibility of a regional registration serving as the basis for an international registration under the Madrid Agreement, and offers such a possibility, on condition that the optional regional system of registration allows the effect provided for in Article 2(2).

Ad (i): In terms of this provision, the owner of a regional registration who has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment or his domicile in a country to which the optional regional system of registration applies, or is a national of such a country, may file an application for international registration on the

Article 2

Possibility to Request the Effect of a Regional Registration; Effect of Such a Request

(1)(a) Subject to subparagraph (b), any request for territorial extension under Article 3ter of the Madrid Agreement which relates to a country party to the Madrid Agreement in which an optional regional system of registration applies may specify that the effect of the regional registration is chosen instead of, or in addition to, the effect of a national registration.

(b) Where such choice concerns a regional registration whose effect under the optional regional system of registration automatically extends to all the countries in which the said regional system applies, the request shall be deemed as relating to all those countries even if it specifies less than all of them and even to those of them which are not a party to the Madrid Agreement.

(2) Provided that the applicable optional regional system of registration so permits, the protection of the mark shall, from the date of the international registration effected under the Madrid Agreement, be the same as if the mark had been filed under the said system, or also under that system

- (i) where paragraph (1)(a) applies, for the country concerned,
- (ii) where paragraph (1)(b) applies, for all the countries in which the said system applies.

Article 3

Regional Registration as a Basis for International Registration Under the Madrid Agreement

Provided that the applicable optional regional system of registration admits the effects mentioned in Article 2(2),

(i) the requirement specified in Article 1(2) of the Madrid Agreement according to which a mark must be registered in the country of origin shall be considered as fulfilled for any mark registered in a regional Office administering the said system if the owner of the regional registration has a real and effective industrial or

basis of a regional registration. Thus Article 3(i) allows any owner of a regional registration meeting the above conditions, even if he is from a country not party to the Madrid Agreement, to use the regional registration as the basis for an international registration under the Madrid Agreement. The effect of subparagraph (i) is to extend to marks registered with a regional Office the application of Article 1(2) of the Madrid Agreement, which deals only with marks registered in the country of origin.

Ad (ii): Article 3(ii) places national Offices under the Madrid Agreement and regional Offices competent to administer optional regional systems of registration on an equal footing.

Ad (iii): Article 3(iii) is a special provision on fees: the applicant for an international registration who wishes to secure the effect of a regional registration should pay a complementary fee for each of the countries party to the optional regional system of registration. Thus, by way of example, the applicant for an international registration who wishes to secure the effect of a Community registration would have to pay a complementary fee for each of the member countries of the Community—which at present are 10 in number (although, pursuant to Article 9*quater* of the Madrid Agreement, the three Benelux countries count as one)—and the Community Office would be entitled to a share in the annual surpluses and in the amount of supplementary fees and complementary fees corresponding to the number of countries of the Community (there too subject to Article 9*quater* of the Madrid Agreement). Subparagraph (iii) would mean that an applicant for international registration who requests the effect of a registration by the Community Office would have to pay, taking into account the present membership of the Community and of the Madrid Union, respectively, eight complementary fees for territorial extension (the three Benelux countries counting as one country in accordance with Article 9*quater* of the Madrid Agreement), i.e., eight times 68 Swiss francs=544 Swiss francs, whereas the Community Office, in the distribution of the complementary fees, would probably receive more than 544 Swiss francs since the coefficient referred to in Rule 30 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement would be three (In 1984, countries with coefficient three received about 73 Swiss francs for a territorial extension for which the applicant had to pay 68 Swiss francs.).

Notes on Article 4

The Regulations under the Protocol would have to be based on the most recent text in force of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement. In order that the Regulations under the Protocol may be adopted not later than two months following the Protocol's entry

commercial establishment or a domicile in, or is the national of, a country in which the optional regional system of registration applies, even where such country is not a party to the Madrid Agreement;

(ii) any regional Office administering an optional regional system of registration shall have the same rights and obligations as have national Offices under the Madrid Agreement and its Regulations, and the International Bureau shall have the same obligations and rights vis-à-vis any such regional Office as it has vis-à-vis national Offices;

(iii) for the purposes of Article 8(2)(c), (4), (5) and (6) of the Madrid Agreement, each application for international registration under the Madrid Agreement choosing, or choosing also, the effect of the optional regional registration and each international registration effected upon such an application shall be considered as relating to as many countries as there are countries in which the optional regional registration is chosen to have effect or automatically has effect.

Article 4 Regulations

(1) The details of application of this Protocol shall be prescribed by Regulations adopted by the Assembly of the Madrid Union not later than two months after the

into force, a session of the Madrid Union Assembly would be convened without delay after the date of entry into force of the Protocol.

entry into force of this Protocol. The Regulations thus adopted shall enter into force one month after their adoption.

(2) The Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Madrid Union shall regulate the right to vote in respect of the adoption of, and any amendment to, the provisions of the Regulations which concern only Contracting States.

Notes on Article 5

Ad paragraph (1): The provisions of this paragraph correspond to those found in the most recent treaties concluded under the auspices of WIPO. It should be noted that only States party to the Madrid Agreement may become party to the Protocol.

Ad paragraph (2): It is customary in treaties negotiated under the auspices of WIPO to entrust depositary functions to the Director General of WIPO.

Article 5

Becoming Party to the Protocol

(1) Any State party to the Madrid Agreement may become party to this Protocol by:

- (i) signature followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification or
- (ii) deposit of an instrument of accession.

(2) Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Director General.

Notes on Article 6

This Article provides that the Protocol will enter into force one month after the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession of three States party to the Madrid Agreement. Reference is also made to the draft Decision and to the notes on it (see below).

Article 6

Entry into Force

(1) This Protocol shall enter into force one month after the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession of three States party to the Madrid Agreement.

(2) With respect to any State other than those whose instruments cause the entry into force of this Protocol by virtue of paragraph (1), this Protocol shall enter into force one month after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Notes on Article 7

This Article provides that any Contracting State may denounce the Protocol when it denounces the Madrid Agreement. That means that denunciation of the Protocol alone is not possible. The procedure for denunciation of the Madrid Agreement is specified in Article 15 of the Agreement itself.

Article 7

Denunciation

Any Contracting State may denounce this Protocol together with its denouncing of the Madrid Agreement.

Notes on Article 8

The provisions of this Article correspond to those found in the most recent treaties concluded under the auspices of WIPO.

Notes on N.B.

In view of the fact that the proposed system would make the registration system accessible to applicants from English-speaking countries, it seems appropriate to recognize English as a language for procedures under the Madrid Agreement, as well as French. That could be brought about by the amendment of Rule 2 of the (common) Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol.

Notes on the Draft Decision

In view of the aim of the Protocol and the legal and practical implications of the application of its Articles 2 and 3, both for users and for Offices, it is necessary to provide, following entry into force of the Protocol after ratification or accession by three States party to the Madrid Agreement, and until such time as all the countries party to the Madrid Agreement have ratified the Protocol or have acceded to it, that Articles 2 and 3 of the Protocol have effect in respect of *all* the countries party to the Madrid Agreement. This could be achieved by means of a decision to be adopted by the Assembly and the Committee of Directors.

*Article 8**Signature, Languages, Depositary Functions*

(1) This Protocol shall be signed in a single original in the English and French languages and shall be deposited with the Director General.

(2) Official texts shall be established by the Director General, after consultation with the interested Governments, in such other languages as the Assembly of the Madrid Union may designate.

(3) This Protocol shall remain open for signature until [six months after the date of its adoption].

(4) The Director General shall transmit two copies, certified by him, of this Protocol to the Governments of all States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and, on request, to the Government of any other State.

(5) The Director General shall register this Protocol with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(6) The Director General shall notify the Governments of all States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of signatures, deposits of instruments of ratification or accession, entry into force and all other relevant notifications.

N.B.: The (common) Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and this Protocol would have to be amended by the following provision on languages:

“Rule 2—Languages

(1) Applications for international registration shall be made in English or French.

(2) All communications concerning an application for international registration or concerning the international registration effected on such application shall be in the language used in the application.

(3) The periodical referred to in Rule 26 shall be in English and French.”

DRAFT
DECISION

by the Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Special Union for the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union) on the Application of the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

(1) The Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union, meeting in [...] on [...],

(2) Considering the need to establish links between the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International

Registration of Marks (hereinafter referred to as "the Madrid Agreement") and all regional registration systems,

(3) Considering that the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Protocol"), done at [...] on [...], establishes such links for the benefit of both the regional systems for the registration of marks and the international registration system set up by the Madrid Agreement, and also the users of those systems,

(4) Considering finally that, as from the entry into force of the Protocol for three States that have ratified it or acceded to it, it would be highly desirable, in view of the legal and practical consequences of the application of Articles 2 and 3 of the Protocol, for those Articles to have effect not only for States party to the Protocol, but also for all States party to the Madrid Agreement,

(5) Decide that, as from the entry into force of the Protocol and until such time as all the States party to the Madrid Agreement have ratified it or acceded to it, Articles 2 and 3 of the Protocol shall have effect for all States party to the Madrid Agreement.

* * *

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

I. States

Austria: O. Leberl; **I. Mayer;** **H. Sonn.** **Belgium:** W.J.S. Peeters. **Bulgaria:** T.Petkova. **Czechoslovakia:** J. Prošek. **Denmark:** L. Østerborg; J.E. Carstad; J. A. Vestergaard; C.B. Schmidt. **France:** M. Hiance; B. Vidaud; G. Rajot. **German Democratic Republic:** S. Schröter. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** E. Steup; A. von Mühlendahl; M. Bühring. **Greece:** P. Geroulakos. **Hungary:** M. Bognár. **Ireland:** H.F. Blake. **Italy:** M.G. Fortini; M. G. Del Gallo Rossoni; F. Curcuruto. **Luxembourg:** F. Schlessler. **Morocco:** M. S. Abderrazik. **Netherlands:** R. Fürstner; E.C. Nooteboom. **Portugal:** J. Mota Maia; R.A. Costa de Morais Scrrão. **Romania:** R. Susan. **Soviet Union:** L. Salenko. **Spain:** J. Delicado Montero-Rios; A. Casado Cerviño. **Sudan:** A.E.A. Ibrahim. **Switzerland:** J.-D. Pasche. **United Kingdom:** V. Tarnofsky. **Viet Nam:** Nguyen Duc Than; Vu Huy Tan. **Yugoslavia:** M. Manigodić.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

Benelux Trademark Office (BBM): L. van Bauwel. **Commission of the European Communities (CEC):** A. Brun; C. Bail. **European Free Trade Association (EFTA):** J.G. Petersson. **Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities:** H.W. Kunhardt.

III. Non-governmental Organizations

Association française des praticiens du droit des marques et des modèles (APRAM): R. Baudin. **Benelux Association of Trademark and Design**

** A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

Agents (BMM): F.A. Pannekoek. **Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA):** T.L. Johnson; A. Hansmann. **European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM):** G.F. Kunze. **European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA):** J. Charrière; G. Morelle. **Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA):** H. Hierscmenzel. **Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA):** D.B. Lutkin; R.C. Abnett. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI):** D.H. Tatham. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** J.M.W. Buraas; J.L.R.A. Huydecoper; G.F. Kunze; L. Marshall; T.I. Kivi-Koskinen. **International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI):** A.L. de Sampaio. **Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG):** D.T. Rossitter; S. Grandjean. **Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF):** B.D. Freeman; T. F. Brazier. **Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP):** C. Kik. **Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE):** B.D. Freeman.

IV. Officers

Chairman: E. Steup (Germany (Federal Republic of)). **Vice-Chairmen:** J. Prošek (Czechoslovakia); A.E.A. Ibrahim (Sudan). **Secretary:** F. Balleys (WIPO).

V. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*); F. Balleys (*Head, Industrial Property (Special Projects) Division*); P. Mangué (*Head, Trademark and Industrial Design Registration Division*); Tran-Thi Thu-Lang (*Senior Legal Officer, Industrial Property (Special Projects) Division*).

II. Assembly of the Madrid Union

Sixteenth Session (10th Extraordinary)

(Geneva, January 31, 1986)

NOTE*

The Assembly of the International Union established by the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (hereinafter referred to as "the Assembly of the Madrid Union," "the Madrid Union" and "the Madrid Agreement," respectively) met in Geneva on January 31, 1986, in extraordinary session. The following States members of the Madrid Union were represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (20).

The States not member of the Madrid Union and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that participated in the session of the WIPO Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark, held on the same day (and on the preceding two days) and at the same place, were invited pursuant to requests made in the Working Group to participate as observers. The invitation was endorsed by the Assembly of the Madrid Union. The list of participants follows this Note.

The sole agenda item was: "Giving of Directions to the International Bureau of WIPO concerning the Preparation for a Possible Conference of Revision."

After thorough discussion of all the questions involved, the Assembly of the Madrid Union took the following decisions:

- "(a) The International Bureau should prepare a study and draft provisions, with alternatives, for
- (i) establishing links between the Madrid system and optional regional systems,
 - (ii) providing for a longer time limit for the notification of any provisional refusal of the effect of the international registration,
 - (iii) allowing, as alternatives to the present fee system, also other fee systems,
 - (iv) providing for a modified system of "dependence" and "central attack," allowing in certain cases for the transformation of a cancelled international registration into national applications,
 - (v) introducing English on the same level as French.

"(b) The report containing the study and the draft provisions, with alternatives, should be submitted to the Working Group on Links between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark to which will be invited, as members, States members of the Madrid Union and States members of the European Communities that are not members of the Madrid Union and, as observers, the interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

"(c) In the light of the results achieved in the said Working Group, the Assembly of the Madrid Union is going to decide on further procedure.

"(d) If the progress of the work of the Working Group is going to be reviewed in an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Madrid Union, the States members of the European Communities not members of the Madrid Union, as well as the interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should be invited as observers."

The decisions reproduced above were adopted unanimously.

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II. Observer States

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* Prepared by the International Bureau.

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General Studies

**The Law of April 26, 1984,
Amending the Law on Inventive Activity
of the Polish People's Republic**

J. SZOMAŃSKI*

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1986

- May 5 to 7 (Geneva) — Paris Union: Committee of Experts on Protection Against Counterfeiting
- May 12 to 14 (Geneva) — WIPO International Forum on Collective Administration of Copyrights and Neighboring Rights
- May 22 to June 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- May 26 to 30 (Geneva) — Paris Union: Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions
- June 2 to 6 (Paris) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Audiovisual Works and Phonograms (convened jointly with Unesco)
- June 4 to 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries
- June 9 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
- June 23 to 27 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits
- September 1 to 5 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
- September 8 to 10 (Geneva) — WIPO Patent and Trademark Information Fair
- September 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee, Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, Assembly of the Berne Union)
- October 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on General Information
- November 24 to December 5 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- December 8 to 12 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning

UPOV Meetings

1986

- May 21 to 23 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
- May 26 to 29 (Pontecagnano-Salerno) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables, and Subgroup
- June 3 to 6 (Dublin) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroup
- July 15 to 18 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroup
- September 15 to 19 (Wädenswil) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroup
- November 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- November 20 and 21 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
- December 1 (Paris) — Consultative Committee
- December 2 and 3 (Paris) — Council

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

1986

- June 1 to 4 (San Diego) — The United States Trademark Association: Annual Meeting
- June 2 to 6 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council
- June 3 to 6 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (first module: Nature and In-depth Study of License Contracts and the Transfer of Technology)
- June 8 to 13 (London) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: XXXIII Congress
- September 13 to 17 (Lucerne) — International League for Competition Law: XXIXth Congress
- September 23 to 26 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (second module: Strategy and Procedures for the Transfer of Technology)
- December 1 to 5 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council

