

Industrial Property

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Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	—
Angola ^{2(E)}	April 15, 1985	—	—
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Bangladesh	May 11, 1985	P	—
Barbados	October 5, 1979	P	B
Belarus ^{2(C)}	April 26, 1970	—	—
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burkina Faso	August 23, 1975	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	—
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	P	B
China	June 3, 1980	P	—
Colombia	May 4, 1980	—	B
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	—	B
Côte d'Ivoire	May 1, 1974	P	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	—
Cyprus	October 26, 1984	P	B
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	—
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Ecuador	May 22, 1988	—	B
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador ^{2(E)}	September 18, 1979	—	—
Fiji	March 11, 1972	—	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia	December 10, 1980	P	—
Germany	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala ^{2(D)}	April 30, 1983	—	—
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	—
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	—	B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	—	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	—
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	—
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Jamaica ^{2(E)}	December 25, 1978	—	—
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	—
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	—
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P	—
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P	B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	—	B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P	—
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	B
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	B
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P	—
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Namibia ^{2(E)}	December 23, 1991	—	—
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P	—
Nicaragua ^{2(E)}	May 5, 1985	—	—
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	—	B
Panama ^{2(D)}	September 17, 1983	—	—
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	—	B
Peru	September 4, 1980	—	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar ^{2(D)}	September 3, 1976	—	—

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	–
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P	–
Saudi Arabia ^{2(A)}	May 22, 1982	–	–
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone ^{2(S)}	May 18, 1986	–	–
Singapore ^{2(C)}	December 10, 1990	–	–
Somalia ^{2(S)}	November 18, 1982	–	–
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Soviet Union ³	April 26, 1970	P	–
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	–
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P	–
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Thailand	December 25, 1989	–	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	–
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	–
Ukraine ^{2(C)}	April 26, 1970	–	–
United Arab Emirates ^{2(B)}	September 24, 1974	–	–
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	–
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	–	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	–
Yemen ^{2(S)}	March 29, 1979	–	–
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	B
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 127 States)

¹ “P” means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of that Convention.

“B” means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 22 to 38) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention.

² This State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union. The letter in parenthesis indicates the contribution class for this State. Contributions in classes A, B, C, D, E and S correspond to 10, 3, 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 units, respectively.

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Paris Convention (1883), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925),
London (1934), Lisbon (1958) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Paris Union)

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	VI	March 1, 1966	Stockholm: April 20, 1975 ²
Argentina	VI	February 10, 1967	<i>Lisbon</i> : February 10, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia	III	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Austria	IV	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahamas	VIII	July 10, 1973	<i>Lisbon</i> : July 10, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Bangladesh	S	March 3, 1991	Stockholm: March 3, 1991 ²
Barbados	IX	March 12, 1985	Stockholm: March 12, 1985
Belgium	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin	S	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Brazil	VI	July 7, 1884	<i>The Hague</i> : October 26, 1929 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Bulgaria	VI	June 13, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970 ²
Burkina Faso	S	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Burundi	S	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
Cameroon	IX	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada	III	June 12, 1925	<i>London</i> : July 30, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic	S	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Chad	S	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Chile	VIII	June 14, 1991	Stockholm: June 14, 1991
China	III	March 19, 1985	Stockholm: March 19, 1985 ²
Congo	IX	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Côte d'Ivoire	VIII	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Cuba	VIII	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
Cyprus	VIII	January 17, 1966	Stockholm: April 3, 1984
Czechoslovakia	IV	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 29, 1970
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	VIII	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Denmark ⁴	IV	October 1, 1894	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	VIII	<i>July 11, 1890</i>	<i>The Hague</i> : April 6, 1951
Egypt	VIII	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
Finland	IV	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
France ⁵	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	VIII	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Gambia	S	January 21, 1992	Stockholm: January 21, 1992
Germany	I	May 1, 1903	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana	IX	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece	V	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976
Guinea	S	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: February 5, 1982
Guinea-Bissau	S	June 28, 1988	Stockholm: June 28, 1988
Haiti	S	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: November 3, 1983
Holy See	VII	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Hungary	V	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Iceland	VII	May 5, 1962	<i>London:</i> May 5, 1962 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 28, 1984
Indonesia	VI	December 24, 1950	<i>London:</i> December 24, 1950 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979 ²
<i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i> . .	VI	<i>December 16, 1959</i>	<i>Lisbon:</i> January 4, 1962
Iraq	VII	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
Ireland	IV	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Israel	VI	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Italy	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Japan	I	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
Jordan	IX	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kenya	IX	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Lebanon	IX	September 1, 1924	<i>London:</i> September 30, 1947 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1986 ²
Lesotho	S	September 28, 1989	Stockholm: September 28, 1989 ²
Libya	VI	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
Liechtenstein	VII	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	VII	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar	S	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi	S	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malaysia	VII	January 1, 1989	Stockholm: January 1, 1989
Mali	S	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
Malta	IX	October 20, 1967	<i>Lisbon:</i> October 20, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ²
Mauritania	S	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	IX	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mexico	IV	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Monaco	VII	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia	IX	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985 ²
Morocco	VIII	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands ⁶	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
New Zealand ⁷	V	July 29, 1931	<i>London:</i> July 14, 1946 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: June 20, 1984
Niger	S	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
<i>Nigeria</i>	VI	<i>September 2, 1963</i>	<i>Lisbon:</i> September 2, 1963
Norway	IV	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Philippines	VIII	September 27, 1965	<i>Lisbon:</i> September 27, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
Poland	V	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
Portugal	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Republic of Korea	VI	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
Romania	VI	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Rwanda	S	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
San Marino	VII	March 4, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Senegal	IX	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
South Africa	IV	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²
Soviet Union ⁸	I	July 1, 1965	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Spain	IV	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka	IX	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
Sudan	S	April 16, 1984	Stockholm: April 16, 1984
Suriname	IX	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
Swaziland	IX	May 12, 1991	Stockholm: May 12, 1991
Sweden	III	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Switzerland	III	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Syria	VIII	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Togo	S	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	VIII	August 1, 1964	Stockholm: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	VIII	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 ²
Turkey	VI	October 10, 1925	London: June 27, 1957 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Uganda	S	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
United Kingdom ⁹	I	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United Republic of Tanzania	S	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
United States of America ¹⁰	I	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Uruguay	VIII	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Viet Nam	IX	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976 ²
Yugoslavia	VI	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	S	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia	S	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe	IX	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 103 States)

* Contributions in classes I to IX correspond to 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1/2 and 1/4 units, respectively. In class S, they correspond to 1/8 of one unit.

¹ "Stockholm" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Lisbon" means the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958 (Lisbon Act); "London" means the Paris Convention as revised at London on June 2, 1934 (London Act); "The Hague" means the Paris Convention as revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925 (Hague Act).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2) of the Stockholm Act relating to the International Court of Justice.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁷ The accession of New Zealand to the Stockholm Act, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, extends to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

⁸ Situation until December 24, 1991.

⁹ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from November 16, 1977, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

¹⁰ The United States of America extended the application of the Stockholm Act to all territories and possessions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

Other Industrial Property Treaties Administered by WIPO

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods

Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934) and Lisbon (1958), and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil	October 3, 1896	<i>The Hague: October 26, 1929</i>	—
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czechoslovakia	September 30, 1921	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	December 29, 1970
Dominican Republic	April 6, 1951	<i>The Hague: April 6, 1951</i>	—
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ¹	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
Germany	June 12, 1925	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco	July 30, 1917	<i>Lisbon: May 15, 1967</i>	—
New Zealand	July 29, 1931	<i>London: May 17, 1947</i>	—
Poland	December 10, 1928	<i>The Hague: December 10, 1928</i>	—
Portugal	October 31, 1893	<i>London: November 7, 1949</i>	—
San Marino	September 25, 1960	Lisbon: June 26, 1991	June 26, 1991
Spain	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	<i>London: December 29, 1952</i>	—
Sweden	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	<i>London: September 30, 1947</i>	—
Tunisia	July 15, 1892	<i>London: October 4, 1942</i>	—
Turkey	August 21, 1930	<i>London: June 27, 1957</i>	—
United Kingdom	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 30 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Agreement (Marks) (1891), revised at
Brussels (1900), Washington (1911),
The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979
(Madrid Union)

State ¹	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Austria	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Belgium ²	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Bulgaria	August 1, 1985	Stockholm: August 1, 1985
China ³	October 4, 1989	Stockholm: October 4, 1989
Cuba ³	December 6, 1989	Stockholm: December 6, 1989
Czechoslovakia	October 5, 1919	Stockholm: December 22 or 29, 1970 ⁴
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Egypt	July 1, 1952	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
France ⁵	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Germany	December 1, 1922	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Hungary	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Italy	October 15, 1894	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg ²	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia ³	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ^{2,6}	March 1, 1893	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Poland ³	March 18, 1991	Stockholm: March 18, 1991
Portugal	October 31, 1893	Stockholm: November 22, 1988
Romania	October 6, 1920	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
San Marino	September 25, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Soviet Union ^{3,7}	July 1, 1976	Stockholm: July 1, 1976
Spain ⁸	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: June 8, 1979
Sudan	May 16, 1984	Stockholm: May 16, 1984
Switzerland	July 15, 1892	Stockholm: September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁴
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 29 States)

¹ All the States have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests (the dates in parentheses indicate the effective date of the declaration in respect of each State): Algeria (July 5, 1972), Austria (February 8, 1970), Belgium (December 15, 1966), Bulgaria (August 1, 1985), China (October 4, 1989), Cuba (December 6, 1989), Czechoslovakia (April 14, 1971), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (June 10, 1980), Egypt (March 1, 1967), France (July 1, 1973), Germany (July 1, 1973) (October 25, 1967, in respect of the German Democratic Republic), Hungary (October 30, 1970), Italy (June 14, 1967), Liechtenstein (January 1, 1973), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Mongolia (April 21, 1985), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Poland (March 18, 1991), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Romania (June 10, 1967), San Marino (August 14, 1969), Soviet Union (July 1, 1976), Spain (December 15, 1966), Sudan (May 16, 1984), Switzerland (January 1, 1973), Viet Nam (July 2, 1976) (May 15, 1973, in respect of the Republic of South Viet-Nam), Yugoslavia (June 29, 1972).

² As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Madrid Agreement (Marks), to be deemed a single country.

³ In accordance with Article 14(2)(d) and (f), this State declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which its accession entered into force, that is: China: October 4, 1989; Cuba: December 6, 1989; Mongolia: April 21, 1985; Poland: March 18, 1991; Soviet Union: July 1, 1976.

⁴ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁵ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe. The Netherlands, which had extended the application of the Stockholm Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986, suspended that application as from that date for an indefinite period.

⁷ Situation until December 24, 1991.

⁸ Spain declared that it no longer wished to be bound by instruments earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966. The Madrid Agreement (Marks) was thus not applicable between Spain and the following States between December 15, 1966, and the date indicated for each State: Austria (February 8, 1970), Hungary (March 23, 1967), Liechtenstein (May 29, 1967), Morocco (December 18, 1970), Viet Nam (May 15, 1973).

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960),¹ supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961),² the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and the Protocol of Geneva (1975),³ and amended in 1979

(Hague Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Hague Act ¹	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm
Belgium ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	–	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Benin	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	January 2, 1987
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	–	–
France ⁶	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Germany	June 1, 1928	June 13, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	–	–
Hungary ⁷	April 7, 1984	April 7, 1984	August 1, 1984	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	–	–
Italy	June 13, 1987	–	June 13, 1987	August 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Luxembourg ⁵	April 1, 1979	–	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	–	–
Netherlands ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	–	August 1, 1984 ⁸	May 28, 1979 ⁸
Senegal	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1984	August 1, 1984	June 30, 1984
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	–	–
Suriname	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	August 1, 1984	February 23, 1977
Switzerland	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	–	–

(Total: 19 States)

¹ The Protocol to the Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force. It has been ratified by or acceded to by the following States: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland.

² The Additional Act of Monaco (1961) is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated: France (December 1, 1962), Germany (December 1, 1962), Liechtenstein (July 9, 1966), Monaco (September 14, 1963), Netherlands (as far as the Netherlands Antilles is concerned) (September 14, 1963), Spain (August 31, 1969), Suriname (November 25, 1975) and Switzerland (December 21, 1962). See also footnote 4.

³ The Protocol of Geneva (1975), in accordance with Article 11(2)(a) thereof, ceased to have effect as of August 1, 1984; however, as provided by Article 11(2)(b), States bound by the Protocol (Belgium (as from April 1, 1979), France (as from February 18, 1980), Germany (as from December 26, 1981), Hungary (as from April 7, 1984), Liechtenstein (as from April 1, 1979), Luxembourg (as from April 1, 1979), Monaco (as from March 5, 1981), Netherlands (as from April 1, 1979), Senegal (as from June 30, 1984), Suriname (as from April 1, 1979) and Switzerland (as from April 1, 1979)) are not relieved of their obligations thereunder in respect of industrial designs whose date of international deposit is prior to August 1, 1984.

⁴ Belgium had withdrawn from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands had denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts – London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961) – would remain in force in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname. As a result of their ratification of the Protocol of Geneva (1975) and its entry into force on April 1, 1979, Belgium and the Netherlands became, again, as from that date, members of the Hague Union.

⁵ The territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Hague Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

⁶ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁷ With the declaration that Hungary does not consider itself bound by the Protocol annexed to the Hague Act (1960).

⁸ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

Nice Agreement (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977), and amended in 1979
(Nice Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Geneva: March 12, 1985
Belgium	June 6, 1962	Geneva: November 20, 1984
Benin	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Czechoslovakia	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Denmark ¹	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Finland	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France ²	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
Germany	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Ireland	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ³
Italy	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Japan	February 20, 1990	Geneva: February 20, 1990
Lebanon	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein	May 29, 1967	Geneva: February 14, 1987
Luxembourg	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Monaco	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ⁴	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Portugal	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Soviet Union ⁵	July 26, 1971	Geneva: December 30, 1987
Spain	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland	August 20, 1962	Geneva: April 22, 1986
Tunisia	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
United Kingdom	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 33 States)

¹ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

² Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ The Netherlands, which had extended the application of the Geneva Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986, suspended that application as from that date for an indefinite period.

⁵ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration

Lisbon Agreement (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Lisbon Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act
Algeria	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Burkina Faso	September 2, 1975	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Congo	November 16, 1977	Stockholm: November 16, 1977
Cuba	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czechoslovakia	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
France ¹	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon	June 10, 1975	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Haiti	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy	December 29, 1968	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Mexico	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 17, 1991
Togo	April 30, 1975	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Tunisia	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973

(Total: 16 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979

(Locarno Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Austria	September 26, 1990	Italy	August 12, 1975
Czechoslovakia	April 27, 1971	Netherlands ²	March 30, 1977
Denmark	April 27, 1971	Norway	April 27, 1971
Finland	May 16, 1972	Soviet Union ³	December 15, 1972
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Spain	November 17, 1973
Germany	October 25, 1990	Sweden	April 27, 1971
Hungary	January 1, 1974	Switzerland	April 27, 1971
Ireland	April 27, 1971	Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973

(Total: 16 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

² The Netherlands extended the application of the Locarno Agreement to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986.

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

PCT (Washington, 1970), amended in 1979 and modified in 1984

(PCT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	March 31, 1980	Italy	March 28, 1985
Austria	April 23, 1979	Japan	October 1, 1978
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Liechtenstein ⁴	March 19, 1980
Belgium	December 14, 1981	Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Benin	February 26, 1987	Madagascar ⁵	January 24, 1978
Brazil	April 9, 1978	Malawi	January 24, 1978
Bulgaria ¹	May 21, 1984	Mali	October 19, 1984
Burkina Faso	March 21, 1989	Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Cameroon	January 24, 1978	Monaco	June 22, 1979
Canada	January 2, 1990	Mongolia	May 27, 1991
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978	Netherlands ⁶	July 10, 1979
Chad	January 24, 1978	Norway ²	January 1, 1980
Congo	January 24, 1978	Poland ⁷	December 25, 1990
Côte d'Ivoire	April 30, 1991	Republic of Korea	August 10, 1984
Czechoslovakia	June 20, 1991	Romania ¹	July 23, 1979
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980	Senegal	January 24, 1978
Denmark	December 1, 1978	Soviet Union ^{1, 8}	March 29, 1978
Finland ²	October 1, 1980	Spain ⁴	November 16, 1989
France ^{1, 3}	February 25, 1978	Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Gabon	January 24, 1978	Sudan	April 16, 1984
Germany	January 24, 1978	Sweden ²	May 17, 1978
Greece ⁴	October 9, 1990	Switzerland ⁴	January 24, 1978
Guinea	May 27, 1991	Togo	January 24, 1978
Hungary ¹	June 27, 1980	United Kingdom ⁹	January 24, 1978
		United States of America ^{10, 11}	January 24, 1978

(Total: 49 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(5).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(ii).

³ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁴ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(1)(a).

⁵ According to information received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Madagascar concerning international applications designating Madagascar, the industrial property legislation, adopted by the competent authorities, provides, among other things, for the prolongation of the time limits under Articles 22 and 39 until such time as the new patent legislation will, after its entry into force, permit the processing of patent applications in Madagascar. The said prolonged time limits will be fixed in a decree which will be promulgated in due course. The Government of Madagascar has expressed the desire that this information be conveyed to applicants using the PCT system and designating or electing Madagascar, or intending to do so, so that they may take cognizance of the possibility thus offered them validly to designate or elect Madagascar and to wait with the action required to start the national phase under Articles 22 and 39 until after the new legislation has entered into force and the time limits to be observed under it have been determined.

⁶ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁷ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii).

⁸ Situation until December 24, 1991.

⁹ The United Kingdom extended the application of the PCT to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from April 15, 1981, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

¹⁰ With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

¹¹ Extends to all areas for which the United States of America has international responsibility.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Soviet Union,¹ Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Japan, the Soviet Union,¹ Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

¹ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979

(IPC Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Czechoslovakia	August 3, 1978	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Soviet Union ⁴	October 3, 1976
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Spain ^{1, 2}	November 29, 1975
France ²	October 7, 1975	Suriname	November 25, 1975
Germany	October 7, 1975	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Israel	October 7, 1975	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Italy ²	March 30, 1980	United States of America	October 7, 1975

(Total: 26 States)

¹ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁴ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Vienna Agreement (1973)

(Vienna Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
France	August 9, 1985	Sweden	August 9, 1985
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985	Tunisia	August 9, 1985
Netherlands ¹	August 9, 1985		

(Total: 5 States)

¹ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

Budapest Treaty (1977), modified in 1980

(Budapest Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	July 7, 1987	Liechtenstein	August 19, 1981
Austria	April 26, 1984	Netherlands ¹	July 2, 1987
Belgium	December 15, 1983	Norway	January 1, 1986
Bulgaria	August 19, 1980	Philippines	October 21, 1981
Czechoslovakia	August 5, 1989	Republic of Korea	March 28, 1988
Denmark	July 1, 1985	Soviet Union ²	April 22, 1981
Finland	September 1, 1985	Spain	March 19, 1981
France	August 19, 1980	Sweden	October 1, 1983
Germany	January 20, 1981	Switzerland	August 19, 1981
Hungary	August 19, 1980	United Kingdom	December 29, 1980
Italy	March 23, 1986	United States of America	August 19, 1980
Japan	August 19, 1980		

(Total: 23 States)

¹ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

² Situation until December 24, 1991.

DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE FILED UNDER ARTICLE 9(1)(a) OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Effective date
European Patent Organisation	November 26, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY¹

Institution	Country	Date status acquired
Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection	United States of America	January 31, 1981
American Type Culture Collection	United States of America	January 31, 1981
Australian Government Analytical Laboratories	Australia	September 30, 1988
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures	Netherlands	October 1, 1981
Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes	France	August 31, 1984
Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa	United Kingdom	September 30, 1982
DSM — Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH	Germany	October 1, 1981
European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures	United Kingdom	September 30, 1984
Fermentation Research Institute	Japan	May 1, 1981
IMET — Nationale Sammlung von Mikroorganismen	Germany ²	August 31, 1989
Institute of Microorganism Biochemistry and Physiology of the USSR Academy of Science	Soviet Union ³	August 31, 1987
International Mycological Institute	United Kingdom	March 31, 1983
Korean Collection for Type Cultures	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
Korean Culture Centre of Microorganisms	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures	Bulgaria	October 31, 1987
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms	Hungary	June 1, 1986
National Collection of Food Bacteria	United Kingdom	February 28, 1990
National Collection of Type Cultures	United Kingdom	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures	United Kingdom	January 31, 1982
National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited	United Kingdom	March 31, 1982
USSR Research Institute for Antibiotics of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry	Soviet Union ³	August 31, 1987
USSR Research Institute for Genetics and Industrial Microorganism Breeding of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry	Soviet Union ³	August 31, 1987

(Total: 22 Authorities)

¹ A list of the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the international depositary authorities appears under "Notifications Concerning Treaties" on p. 24.

² The status of this international depositary authority, located on the territory which, before October 3, 1990, constituted the German Democratic Republic, is under examination.

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria	August 16, 1984	India	October 19, 1983
Argentina	January 10, 1986	Italy	October 25, 1985
Barbados	February 28, 1986	Jamaica	March 17, 1984
Bolivia	August 11, 1985	Kenya	September 25, 1982
Brazil	August 10, 1984	Mexico	May 16, 1985
Bulgaria	May 6, 1984	Oman	March 26, 1986
Chile	December 14, 1983	Qatar	July 23, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983	San Marino	March 18, 1986
Cuba	October 21, 1984	Senegal	August 6, 1984
Cyprus	August 11, 1985	Soviet Union ¹	April 17, 1986
Egypt	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka	February 19, 1984
El Salvador	October 14, 1984	Syria	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982	Togo	December 8, 1983
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982	Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Greece	August 29, 1983	Uganda	October 21, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983	Uruguay	April 16, 1984

(Total: 32 States)

¹ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (1989)*

Signatory States

China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (8).

Ratification

Egypt (1).

* This instrument is not yet in force.

Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1989)*

Signatory States

Austria, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union,¹ Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia (27).

Ratification

Spain (1).

* This instrument is not yet in force.

¹ Situation until December 24, 1991.

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)*

UPOV Convention (1961), as revised at Geneva (1972, 1978 and 1991¹)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	No. of contribution units chosen	Date on which State became party to the Convention of 1961	Date on which State became party to the 1978 Act
Australia	March 1, 1989	1.0	—	March 1, 1989
Belgium ^{2,3}	December 5, 1976	1.5	December 5, 1976	—
Canada	March 4, 1991	1.0	—	March 4, 1991
Czechoslovakia	December 4, 1991	0.5	—	December 4, 1991
Denmark ^{2,4}	October 6, 1968	1.5	October 6, 1968	November 8, 1981
France ^{2,3,5}	October 3, 1971	5.0	October 3, 1971	March 17, 1983
Germany ²	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	April 12, 1986
Hungary	April 16, 1983	0.5	—	April 16, 1983
Ireland	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Israel ²	December 12, 1979	0.5	December 12, 1979	May 12, 1984
Italy ²	July 1, 1977	2.0	July 1, 1977	May 28, 1986
Japan	September 3, 1982	5.0	—	September 3, 1982
Netherlands ²	August 10, 1968	3.0	August 10, 1968	September 2, 1984 ⁵
New Zealand	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Poland	November 11, 1989	0.5	—	November 11, 1989
South Africa ²	November 6, 1977	1.0	November 6, 1977	November 8, 1981
Spain ^{2,7}	May 18, 1980	1.0	May 18, 1980	—
Sweden ²	December 17, 1971	1.5	December 17, 1971	January 1, 1983
Switzerland ²	July 10, 1977	1.5	July 10, 1977	November 8, 1981
United Kingdom ²	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	September 24, 1983
United States of America ⁸	November 8, 1981	5.0	—	November 8, 1981

(Total: 21 States)

* UPOV is an independent intergovernmental organization having legal personality. Pursuant to an agreement concluded between WIPO and UPOV, the Director General of WIPO is the Secretary-General of UPOV and WIPO provides administrative and financial services for UPOV.

¹ The 1991 Act is not yet in force. It has been signed by the following States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (14).

² The Additional Act of 1972 is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated hereafter: Belgium (February 11, 1977); Denmark (February 11, 1977); France (February 11, 1977); Germany (February 11, 1977); Israel (December 12, 1979); Italy (July 1, 1977); Netherlands (February 11, 1977); South Africa (November 6, 1977); Spain (May 18, 1980); Sweden (February 11, 1977); Switzerland (July 10, 1977); United Kingdom (July 31, 1980).

³ With a notification under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act.

⁴ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972 and the 1978 Act do not bind Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

⁵ With a declaration that the 1978 Act applies to the territory of the French Republic, including the Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁶ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. The Netherlands extended the application of the 1978 Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986.

⁷ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961 and the Additional Act of 1972 apply to the entire territory of Spain.

⁸ With a notification under Article 37(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act.

Industrial Property Treaties Not Administered by WIPO

AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (AIPO)

Libreville Agreement (1962), as revised at Bangui (1977)

State	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Benin	Bangui: March 19, 1983
Burkina Faso	Bangui: June 1, 1983
Cameroon	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Central African Republic	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Chad	Bangui: November 5, 1988
Congo	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Côte d'Ivoire	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Gabon	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Guinea	Bangui: January 13, 1990
Mali	Bangui: September 30, 1984
Mauritania	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Niger	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Senegal	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Togo	Bangui: February 8, 1982
(Total: 14 States)	

AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO)*

Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1976)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Botswana	February 6, 1985
Gambia	February 15, 1978
Ghana	February 15, 1978
Kenya	February 15, 1978
Lesotho	July 23, 1987
Malawi	February 15, 1978
Sierra Leone	December 5, 1980
Somalia	March 10, 1981
Sudan	May 2, 1978
Swaziland	December 17, 1987
Uganda	August 8, 1978
United Republic of Tanzania	October 12, 1983
Zambia	February 15, 1978
Zimbabwe	November 11, 1980
(Total: 14 States)	

Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1982)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Botswana	May 6, 1985
Gambia	January 16, 1986
Ghana	April 25, 1984
Kenya	October 24, 1984
Lesotho	October 23, 1987
Malawi	April 25, 1984
Sudan	April 25, 1984
Swaziland	March 17, 1988
Uganda	April 25, 1984
Zambia	February 26, 1986
Zimbabwe	April 25, 1984
(Total: 11 States)	

* Formerly "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)."

BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM) BENELUX DESIGNS OFFICE (BBDM) Benelux Convention on Marks (1962)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium	July 1, 1969
Luxembourg	July 1, 1969
Netherlands	July 1, 1969
(Total: 3 States)	

Benelux Designs Convention (1966)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium	January 1, 1974
Luxembourg	January 1, 1974
Netherlands	January 1, 1974
(Total: 3 States)	

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**European Convention relating to the Formalities
required for Patent Applications (1953)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Iceland ¹	April 1, 1966
Israel ²	May 1, 1966
South Africa ²	December 1, 1957
Spain	July 1, 1967
Turkey	November 1, 1956
(Total: 5 States)	

¹ Renounced with effect on May 7, 1992.² Not member of the Council of Europe.**Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of
Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Denmark	December 30, 1989
France	August 1, 1980
Germany	August 1, 1980
Ireland	August 1, 1980
Italy	May 18, 1981
Liechtenstein	August 1, 1980
Luxembourg	August 1, 1980
Netherlands	December 3, 1987
Sweden	August 1, 1980
Switzerland	August 1, 1980
United Kingdom	August 1, 1980
(Total: 11 States)	

EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION (EPO)

**Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)
(European Patent Convention)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	May 1, 1979
Belgium	October 7, 1977
Denmark	January 1, 1990
France	October 7, 1977
Germany	October 7, 1977
Greece	October 1, 1986
Italy	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg	October 7, 1977
Monaco	December 1, 1991
Netherlands	October 7, 1977
Portugal	January 1, 1992
Spain	October 1, 1986
Sweden	May 1, 1978
Switzerland	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom	October 7, 1977
(Total: 16 States)	

Governing Bodies and Committees

(Status on January 1, 1992)

WIPO

General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, 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, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia (as from January 21, 1992), Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay (as from January 2, 1992), Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (111).

Conference: The same States as above, with Angola, Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (127).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri

Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia (52).

WIPO Budget Committee: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Soviet Union,² Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia (15).

WIPO Premises Committee: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, Soviet Union,² Switzerland, United States of America (11).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, 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, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Zimbabwe (107).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana,

¹ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

² Situation until December 24, 1991.

Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (90).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (81).

Paris Union

Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal,

South Africa,⁴ Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (99).

Conference of Representatives: Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Syria (4).

Executive Committee: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria (*associate member*), United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (26).

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (29).

Hague Union

Assembly: Belgium, Benin, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Senegal, Suriname, Switzerland (13).

Conference of Representatives: Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia (6).

Nice Union

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (31).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Tunisia (2).

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

⁴ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 231).

Lisbon Union

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia (14).

Council: Haiti, Mexico (2).

Locarno Union

Assembly: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union,⁵ Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (16).

PCT Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia,

Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union,⁵ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America (49).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Soviet Union,⁵ Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (26).

Vienna Union

Assembly: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia (5).

Budapest Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union,⁵ Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (23).

⁵ Situation until December 24, 1991.

High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Director General and Deputy Directors General of WIPO

Director General:	Dr. Arpad Bogsch
Deputy Directors General:	Lev Efremovich Kostikov Shahid Alikhan François Curchod

High Officials of UPOV

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Secretary General and Vice-Secretary General of UPOV

Secretary General:	Dr. Arpad Bogsch
Vice-Secretary General:	Barry Greengrass

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

Budapest Treaty

Depositary Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depositary Authority (Status on January 1, 1992)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the following is a list of international depositary authorities as on January 1, 1992, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CULTURE COLLECTION (NRRL) 1815 North University Street Peoria, Illinois 61604 United States of America (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 22, 23 and 121; 1983, p. 248; 1987, p. 247.)	1. All strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria, yeasts, molds and <i>Actino- mycetales</i>, EXCEPT: a. <i>Actinobacillus</i> (all species); <i>Actinomyces</i> (<i>anaerobic/microaerophilic</i>, all species); <i>Arizona</i> (all species); <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>; <i>Bartonella</i> (all species); <i>Bordetella</i> (all species); <i>Borrelia</i> (all species); <i>Brucella</i> (all species); <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>; <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>; <i>Clostridium haemolyticum</i>; <i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>; <i>Clostridium novyi</i>; <i>Clostridium septicum</i>; <i>Clostridium tetani</i>; <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>; <i>Corynebacterium equi</i>; <i>Corynebacterium haemolyticum</i>; <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>; <i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i>; <i>Corynebacterium renale</i>; <i>Diplococcus</i> (all species); <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (all enteropathogenic types); <i>Francisella</i> (all species); <i>Haemophilus</i> (all species); <i>Herellea</i> (all species); <i>Klebsiella</i> (all species); <i>Leptospira</i> (all species); <i>Listeria</i> (all species); <i>Mima</i> (all species); <i>Moraxella</i> (all species); <i>Mycobacterium avium</i>; <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>; <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>; <i>Mycoplasma</i> (all species); <i>Neisseria</i> (all species); <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species); <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i>; <i>Salmonella</i> (all species); <i>Shigella</i> (all species); <i>Sphaerophorus</i> (all species); <i>Streptobacillus</i> (all species); <i>Streptococcus</i> (all pathogenic species); <i>Treponema</i> (all species); <i>Vibrio</i> (all species); <i>Yersinia</i> (all species).	Applicable to patent cultures deposited after October 30, 1983. No fee charged for cultures on deposit or received before that date. (a) Deposit of each strain US\$ 500 (payable at the time of deposit) (b) Distribution of all released cultures 20 Checks, in US dollars, should be made payable to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture. United States Department of Agriculture laboratories and designated cooperators are exempt from payment of fees.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NRRL (<i>continued</i>)	b. <i>Blastomyces</i> (all species); <i>Coccidioides</i> (all species); <i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>; <i>Cryptococcus uniguttulatus</i>; <i>Histoplasma</i> (all species); <i>Paracoccidioides</i> (all species). c. All viral, Rickettsial, and Chlamydial agents. d. Agents which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, humans or poultry and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America. e. Agents which are classified as plant pests and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America. f. Mixtures of microorganisms. g. Fastidious microorganisms which require (in the view of the Curator) more than reasonable attention in handling and preparation of lyophilized material. h. Phages not inserted in microorganisms. i. Monoclonal antibodies. j. All cell lines. k. Plasmids not inserted in microorganisms. 2. Recombinant strains of microorganisms, strains containing recombinant DNA molecules, strains containing their own naturally occurring plasmid(s), strains containing inserted naturally occurring plasmid(s) from another host, strains containing inserted constructed plasmid(s), and strains containing viruses of any kind, excluding those already listed as nonacceptable, only if the deposit document accompanying the microbial preparation(s) includes a clear statement that progeny of the strain(s) can be processed at a Physical Containment Level of P1 or less and Biological Containment requirements meet all other criteria specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i>, December 1978 (<i>Federal Register</i>, Vol. 43, No. 247– Friday, December 22, 1978) and any subsequent revisions.	
AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC) 12301 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland 20852 United States of America (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220; 1985, pp. 163; 1986, pp. 295 and 372; 1989, pp. 119; 1991, pp. 107.)	Algae, animal embryos, animal viruses, bacteria, cell lines, fungi, hybridomas, oncogenes, plant viruses, plasmids, plant tissue cultures, phages, protozoa, seeds, yeasts. The ATCC must be informed of the physical containment level required for experiments using the host vector system, as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> (i.e., P1, P2, P3 or P4 facility). The ATCC, for the time being, will accept only those hosts containing plasmids which can be worked in a P1 or P2 facility. Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the ATCC may be unable to provide. In such case, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.	(a) Storage US\$ 930* – if the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples is waived 600 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – bacteria (without plasmids) 100 – fungi (including yeast) 100 – protozoa 100 – algae 100 – animal cell cultures fee must be (including hybridoma lines) decided – animal and plant viruses on an indi- – bacteria (with plasmids) vidual basis (c) Furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 (per sample) <i>ATCC Cultures</i> Algae, bacteria, bacteriophages, fungi, plant tissue cultures, plasmids, protozoa, vectors and yeasts (except Preceptrol and Uniplus)

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
ATCC (continued)		– U.S. non-profit institutions 49 – Foreign non-profit institutions 49** – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 75 <i>ATCC Preceptrol and Uniplus Cultures</i> - All institutions 15 <i>ATCC Cell Lines and Oncogenes</i> – U.S. non-profit institutions 59 – Foreign non-profit institutions 59*** – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 90 <i>ATCC Viruses, Animal and Plant, Rickettsiae and Chlamydiae</i> – U.S. non-profit institutions 45 – Foreign non-profit institutions 45**** – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 70 Cell lines ordered in flasks, protozoa ordered in test tubes, and other deposits specially ordered in test tubes carry an additional fee of US \$35. The minimum invoice is US \$45. Orders received for lesser amounts will be invoiced at the minimum. * Subject to a freight charge to depositors for returning samples for verification of properties if a culture is deposited with ATCC as a test tube or flask culture. ** Subject to an additional US \$26 per culture handling and processing charge. *** Subject to an additional US \$31 per culture handling and processing charge. **** Subject to an additional US \$25 per culture handling and processing charge.
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES (AGAL) The New South Wales Regional Laboratory 1, Suakin Street Pymble, NSW 2073 Australia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1988, p. 329; 1990, p. 99.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and fungi other than known human and animal pathogens, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use (freezing and freeze-drying). Nucleic acid preparations and phages may be accepted if the depositor certifies that they pose no hazard when handled by normal laboratory procedures and the depositor supplies suitable material for preservation. At present, AGAL does not accept for deposit animal, plant, algal and protozoal cultures, cultures of viral, rickettsial and chlamydial agents, microorganisms which may require, in the view of the curator, special attention to handling and preparation for storage.	(a) Storage \$ 750 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 90 (c) Furnishing of samples 60
CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS) Oosterstraat 1 Postbus 273 NL-3740 AG Baarn Netherlands (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 219 and 221; 1984, pp. 148; 1985, pp. 235; 1991, pp. 423.)	Fungi; yeasts; bacteria; plasmids in pure form or in a host of the kinds accepted by CBS and phages that can be maintained without significant modification during appropriate storage at low temperature, in liquid nitrogen or during storage in the lyophilized state. Strains requiring special cultural conditions can be accepted under special conditions and are subject to additional fees (on request). The following bacteria of pathogenic group I (PG I: World Health Organization (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by Rijks Instituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiene (RIVM), Centraal Dierge-	(a) Storage Hfl. 2,000 – if the depositor waives the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples 1,500 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 150 (c) Furnishing of a sample 175 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40 (e) Delivering of attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 40

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CBS (continued)	neeskundig Instituut (CDI) or the Royal Institute for Tropical Research: <i>Bordetella</i> (all species), <i>Brucella</i> (all species), <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species), <i>Leptospira</i> (all species), <i>Listeria</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>, <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species), <i>Treponema</i> (all species). The following bacteria of pathogenic group II (PG II (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by RIVM or CDI: <i>Bartonella</i> (all species), <i>Francisella</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>, <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>, <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i>. The following bacteria are not accepted: <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Yersinia pestis</i>.	
COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICROORGANISMES (CNCM) Institut Pasteur 28, rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cédex 15 France (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 240; 1989, p. 25.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids; filamentous fungi and yeasts, and viruses, EXCEPT: - cellular cultures (animal cells, including hybridomas and plant cells); - microorganisms whose manipulation calls for physical insulation standards of P3 or P4 level, according to the information provided by the National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> and <i>Laboratory Safety Monograph</i>; - microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the CNCM is technically not able to carry out; - mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms. The CNCM reserves the possibility of refusing any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In the eventuality of the deposit of cultures that are not or cannot be lyophilized, the CNCM must be consulted, prior to the transmittal of the microorganism, regarding the possibilities and conditions for acceptance of the samples; however, it is advisable to make this prior consultation in all cases.	(a) Storage - bacteria, fungi and yeasts, lyophilized or lyophilizable F.Fr.4,000 - all other acceptable case-by-case fee (b) Furnishing of samples (except in specific cases) (plus cost of transport) 700 (c) Issuance of a viability statement: - requiring a viability test (except in specific cases) 700 - in other cases 120 (d) Communication of information or issue of an attestation 250 Fees are subject to Value Added Tax according to French provisions currently in force.
CULTURE COLLECTION OF ALGAE AND PROTOZOA (CCAP) INSTITUTE OF FRESHWATER ECOLOGY Windermere Laboratory Far Sawrey Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LP United Kingdom and DUNSTAFNAGE MARINE LABORATORY P.O. Box 3 Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, p. 239; 1986, p. 431; 1987, p. 175; 1990, p. 251.)	(i) Freshwater and terrestrial algae and free-living protozoa (Institute of Freshwater Ecology); and (ii) marine algae, other than large seaweeds (Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory).	Storage in accordance with the Treaty: (a) cryopreserved strains £ 600 (b) other methods of maintenance fee to be decided on an individual basis Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 50 Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 40 Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 20 The fees are subject to Value Added Tax where applicable; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
DSM – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSM) Mascheroder Weg 1b D-3300 Braunschweig Germany (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 220 and 222; 1988, p. 139; 1990, pp. 71 and 249; 1991, pp. 108.)	Bacteria, including actinomycetes, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, plasmids (a) in a host, (b) as an isolated DNA preparation, plant viruses, plant cell cultures, animal and human cell cultures. The following phytopathogenic microorganisms are not accepted for deposit: <i>Coniothyrium fagacearum</i>; <i>Endothia parasitica</i>; <i>Gloeosporium ampelophagum</i>; <i>Septoria musiva</i>; <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>. DSM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages and plasmids which, pursuant to DIN 58 956 Part I (supplementary sheet 1), belong to hazard group I or II. It must be possible to process genetically manipulated strains or isolated DNA and also genetically manipulated plant viruses, plant cell cultures and animal and human cell cultures in accordance with Laboratory Safety Measures L1 or L2 contained in <i>Richtlinien zum Schutz vor Gefahren durch in-vitro neukombinierte Nukleinsäuren</i>, 1986 [guidelines on protection against hazards resulting from <i>in-vitro</i> recombinant nucleic acids]. Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus or suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth. Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit. Before being dispatched to DSM, depositor must ensure that animal and human cell cultures are free of viruses. DSM reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard. In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen without significant change.	<i>I. Bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses</i> (a) Storage DM 1,100 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 1,100 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 36 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 100 – on the basis of the last viability test 40 (c) Furnishing of a sample 100 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40 <i>II. Plant cell cultures</i> (a) Storage 2,500 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,500 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 200 – on the basis of the last validity test 40 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40 <i>III. Animal and human cell cultures</i> (a) Storage 2,400 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,400 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 200 – on the basis of the last validity test 40 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 40 The fees under (a), (b), (d) and (e) are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT), currently at the rate of 7%. Where samples are furnished, VAT will be charged only to requesting parties in Germany. Extra charges are payable for dispatch by air.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF ANIMAL CELL CULTURES (ECACC) Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory Public Health Laboratory Service Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 271; 1985, pp. 163 and 299; 1987, p. 147; 1990, p. 373.)	Animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties by freezing and long-term storage; viruses capable of assay in tissue culture; plant cell suspension cultures; eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned in a host organism. A statement on their possible pathogenicity to man and/or animals is required at the time of deposit. Up to and including ACDP Category 3* can be accepted for deposit. * Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment ISBN 0/11/883761/3 HMSO London.	<i>I. Cell lines, plant cell suspension cultures</i> (a) Storage £ 750 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 35 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 60 <i>II. Viruses</i> (a) Storage 850 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 150 (c) Furnishing of a sample 100 <i>III. Eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned into a host organism</i> (a) Storage 400 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 35 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 60 The fees, plus Value Added Tax where applicable, are payable to the Public Health Laboratory Service Board. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
FERMENTATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FRI) Agency of Industrial Science and Technology Ministry of International Trade and Industry 1-3, Higashi 1-chome Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305 Japan (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 120 and 122; 1984, p. 114; 1987, p. 331; 1988, p. 139; 1989, pp. 51 and 172.)	Fungi, yeast, bacteria, actinomycetes, animal cell cultures and plant cell cultures, EXCEPT: – microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to human health or the environment; – microorganisms which require the physical containment level P3 or P4 for experiments, as described in the <i>Prime Minister's Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Experiments of 1986</i>.	(a) Storage: – original deposit Yen 200,000 – new deposit 14,000 (b) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 1,700 (c) Issuance of a viability statement: – if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requests a viability test 10,000 – other cases 1,700 (d) Furnishing of a sample 11,000* (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 1,700 Fees are expressed net of Value Added Tax according to Japanese provisions currently in force. * When furnishing a sample to a foreign institution: – an additional 39,000 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for animal cell cultures; – an additional 800 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for other microorganisms.
IMET-NATIONALE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN* IMET-Hinterlegungsstelle Beutenbergstrasse 11 6900 Jena Germany (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1989, pp. 251.)	Strains of bacteria, including actinomycetes and cyanobacteria, fungi, including yeasts, unicellular and filamentous algae, bacterial viruses, plasmids <i>per se</i> or included in strains. Strains and materials constituting a danger for man's health or a hazard for the environment, or for the storage or maintenance of which the depository authority is technically not in a position, may be excluded from deposit.	(a) For the deposit, the issuance of a receipt and the first viability statement, a non-recurring fee of DM 1,500 (b) For every subsequent viability statement 100 (c) For furnishing a sample 100 Fees must be paid in advance together with the application for the relevant service.

* The status of this international depository authority, located on the territory which, before October 3, 1990, constituted the German Democratic Republic, is under review.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
KCCM (<i>continued</i>)	risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In cases where a microorganism cannot be lyophilized, the KCCM must be consulted in advance about the conditions for acceptance.	(d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000
NATIONAL BANK FOR INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS AND CELL CULTURES (NBIMCC) 125, Lenin Blvd. Block 2 Sofia Bulgaria (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1987, p. 363.)	Bacteria, actinomycetes, microscopic fungi, yeasts, microscopic algae, animal cell lines, animal viruses and microorganisms containing plasmids.	The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of an application for an authorship certificate is free of charge. The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of a patent application is subject to the following fees: (a) For the initial deposit and 30 years' storage Leva 1,000 (b) Upon prolongation of the deposit for each additional five-year period 150 (c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited strain of microorganism 100
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (NCAIM) Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology University of Horticulture and the Food Industry Somló út 14-16 H-1118 Budapest Hungary (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1986, pp. 203 and 432.)	Bacteria (including <i>Streptomyces</i>) except obligate human pathogenic species (e.g., <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> , <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> , <i>Yersinia pestis</i> , etc.). Fungi, including yeasts and molds, except some pathogens (<i>Blastomyces</i> , <i>Coccidioides</i> , <i>Histoplasma</i> , etc.), as well as certain basidiomycetous and plant pathogenic fungi which cannot be preserved reliably. Apart from the above-mentioned, the following may not, at present, be accepted for deposit: – viruses, phages, rickettsiae, – algae, protozoa, – cell lines, hybridomes.	(a) Storage of the microorganisms in accordance with Rule 9.1 Ft.15,000 (b) Issuance of an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 500 (c) Issuance of a viability statement, except in the cases provided for under Rule 10.2(e) 1,500 (d) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost of transport) 2,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 500
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB) AFRC Institute of Food Research Reading Laboratory Shinfield Reading RG2 9AT United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1990, p. 55.)	Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization, and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) (1984). Plasmids, including recombinants, either (i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or (ii) as naked DNA preparations. As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2. As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level II as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM), Guidance Note 15, and the deposited material must be capable of being preserved without significant change to its properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization. Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited above and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the NCFB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.	(a) Storage £ 350 (b) Issuance of viability statement 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 30 Where applicable, charges are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF TYPE CULTURES (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HT United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 219 and 220.)	Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze- drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.	(a) Storage £ 250 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 25 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accor- dance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40 Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF YEAST CULTURES (NCYC) AFRC Institute of Food Research Norwich Laboratory Colney Lane Norwich NR4 7UA United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 24 and 26; 1988, p. 265; 1990, p. 25.)	Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.	(a) Storage £ 350 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accor- dance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost for postage and packing for destinations outside the United Kingdom) 30 Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB) 23 St. Machar Drive Aberdeen AB2 1RY Scotland United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275; 1985, p. 25; 1986, p. 371; 1988, pp. 39 and 293; 1989, p. 24; 1990, p. 25; 1991, p. 108.)	(a) Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying (lyophilization), and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP). (b) Plasmids, including recombinants, either (i) cloned into a bacterial or actino- mycete host, or (ii) as naked DNA preparations. As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2. As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level III as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM) and the properties of the deposited material must not be changed significantly by liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying. (c) Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited in (a) or (b), above, and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization. (d) Yeasts (including those containing plas- mids) that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitro- gen freezing or by freeze-drying, that are allo- cated to a hazard group no higher than ACDP Group 2, and which require physical contain- ment no higher than level II ACGM. (e) Seeds that can be dried to a low mois- ture content and/or stored at low temperatures without excessive impairment of germination potential. The right is reserved to refuse the deposit of seeds where dormancy is exception- ally difficult to break. The acceptance of seeds by NCIMB and the furnishing of samples thereof are subject at all	(a) Storage £ 400 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40 (plus actual cost of carriage) Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor. The fees are payable to the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited. Charges paid by individuals or organizations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate for carriage charges only. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1991— An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

At their meetings in September 1991, the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the activities carried on by the International Bureau in 1990 and from January 1 to July 15, 1991, and expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished. In their view, the activities were impressive in terms of quality, volume and variety, conformed to the plans laid down for the 1990-91 biennium and achieved the objectives set out for those plans.

In the discussions, delegations singled out for special mention the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries, in particular those in the areas of human resource development or training, legislation, administrative procedures, computerization, patent information services (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology) and the teaching of intellectual property law in universities.

The delegations of the developing countries regarded such activities as being of prime importance in WIPO's work program, and expressed their great satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO and through it also from other countries, both developing and industrialized, as well as from certain organizations. Most of the delegations of the industrialized countries stressed the importance that their governments attached to WIPO's development cooperation program. They undertook to continue their participation in the activities, and indeed whenever feasible to increase their share in that participation.

Many delegations further expressed their satisfaction with the work that the International Bureau had undertaken or was undertaking in the area of norm-setting, such as the progress achieved in the preparations for a Patent Law Treaty, in the formulation of Regulations under the Protocol to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and in the drafting of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. They also noted with satisfaction the encouraging level of activity in international registration work relating to patents, marks and industrial designs.

Development Cooperation

For WIPO, the year 1991 was marked by a high level of demand for assistance from the International Bureau on the part of developing countries. In spite of a decline in extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries during that year. WIPO's training activities are meant to provide or enhance professional skills and competence for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by international experts.

Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1991, a total of about 75 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global level. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as search and examination in connection with patents and trademarks, computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of technological inventiveness. Besides WIPO officials, 180 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, just over a third of whom were nationals of developing countries. In addition, 85 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. In all, 50 developing countries, 13 industrialized countries and seven intergovernmental organizations hosted such events or organized them jointly with WIPO. Over 5,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 100 developing countries and from six intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended as participants.

A condition for ensuring optimum benefits from a country's use of the intellectual property system is the existence of appropriate national legislation. WIPO continued in 1991 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance that it gives to developing countries in the improvement of their legislation. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country concerned, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. In total, during the period under review, some 35 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

In seeking to help developing countries encourage domestic technological inventiveness, WIPO offered advice on the drafting of legislative provisions for the establishment of suitable institutional arrangements in favor of inventors, authors and other creators, and organized seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavors. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme for exceptional work done by inventors and creators, mainly in the context of special exhibitions.

One hundred and ten missions comprising WIPO officials and 65 outside consultants (a third of them from developing countries) employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 80 developing countries. Those missions afforded advice, *inter alia*, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 530 search reports and 2,700 copies of patent documents were supplied to 38 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1991.

In the 1992-93 biennium, a greater volume of activity is foreseen in the field of development cooperation, particularly to promote the accession of developing countries to WIPO-administered treaties, to bring about the computerization of the services of industrial property offices and of the operations involved in the collective administration of authors' rights in developing countries (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology), to develop the teaching of intellectual property law in developing countries and to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries in WIPO-organized meetings.

In order that the International Bureau might carry out such activities in the next biennium, the

Governing Bodies approved in September the Director General's proposal that the budgetary allocations for development cooperation activities be increased by 29.4 percent from about 5.45 million Swiss francs in 1990-91 to about 7.05 million Swiss francs in 1992-93.

Setting of Norms and Standards

The objective of the work in this area is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the various countries.

Important progress was achieved in several fields of intellectual property in 1991.

The first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) was held in The Hague, on premises made available by the Government of the Netherlands, in June. Participation was high: 88 member States of the Paris Union were represented, as were five non-member States, six intergovernmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations. The Conference discussed the drafts of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its accompanying Regulations. Those discussions will doubtless ease the task of the second part of the Diplomatic Conference, the date and venue of which the Assembly of the Paris Union will consider in 1992.

The first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention was held in November. Fifty-six States, five intergovernmental organizations and 39 non-governmental organizations participated. Discussions were based on the first part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention." Those questions related to certain categories of protected works: computer programs, data bases, expert systems and other artificial intelligence systems and computer-produced works, as well as the rights of producers of sound recordings.

The following conclusions were drawn from the discussions: the legal nature of a possible protocol should be a special agreement under Article 20 of the Berne Convention; the Committee should further consider the legal nature and contents of a possible protocol or protocols; the differing opinions on computer software were such that no conclusions could be drawn, so the matter could be considered again in the future by the Committee; data bases should be dealt with in the proposed protocol, but not artificial intelligence, while it would be premature to deal with computer-produced works; on the rights of phonogram producers, it was agreed that the protection of those rights should be strengthened

and that the International Bureau should look into the nature of a possible new instrument, notably to determine whether it should be limited to copyright or could also cover neighboring rights. The Committee will meet again in February 1992.

The third session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States was held in September with 45 States, four intergovernmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations participating. The Committee examined a document prepared by the International Bureau which contained provisions for a draft treaty on the matter and which described the dispute settlement mechanism. The Committee recommended that the International Bureau prepare a draft treaty for discussion by the Committee at its next session (to be held in July 1992). The Governing Bodies of WIPO would in 1992 consider the need for a fifth session of the Committee and the procedure for the fixing of dates in 1993 for the Diplomatic Conference and also for the preparatory meeting preceding the Conference.

As part of the exploration of intellectual property questions that might require norm-setting, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence in March. The Symposium examined the various categories of artificial intelligence and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of the possible intellectual property implications. The result of the Symposium was to be taken into account in the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention. The Committee of Experts which met to consider the protocol decided (see above) that it should not deal with artificial intelligence.

Also in connection with the work on intellectual property activities that might require norm-setting, a Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications was held in October. The Symposium, attended by more than 100 participants from 35 countries, was concerned with various aspects of the protection of geographical indications against misuse and with suitable measures to implement protection, such as international registration. The discussions dealt with both natural produce and industrial goods. Special attention was devoted to the international protection of indications of origin under the agreements administered by WIPO and the preparation of a new agreement on the international protection of geographical indications, to the protection of wine designations in various countries and at the international level, to the national protection of geographical indications in various States and to the protection of geographical indications in the European Community.

With regard to the setting of norms and standards, the 1992-93 biennium envisages the conclusion of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and also a proposed Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property

Disputes Between States, while work will continue on a possible protocol to the Berne Convention, on a proposed treaty on the harmonization of the formalities and other aspects of the protection of trademarks (Trademark Law Treaty), and on a proposed treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications; there will be discussions on whether WIPO should provide services with respect to the settlement of disputes between private parties in the field of intellectual property, and work will start on the preparation of a model law on the protection of the intellectual property rights of producers of sound recordings.

Industrial Property Information

In September, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) reviewed the progress of work done by the Executive Coordination Committee and its Working Groups, and agreed that the progress made on tasks in the 1990-91 biennium had been satisfactory. On that occasion the Permanent Committee endorsed the statement by the Director General that the most important matter for international cooperation in the field of patent information up to the year 2000 should continue to be, first, the storage of full texts, including drawings, of all the patent documents on optical disks or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form, second, the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combinations of words, chemical formulae and other elements, and third, the harmonized development of the searching methods of all industrial property offices and commercial data bases so that each of them can, with permission and subject to payment (when required), search the data bases of the others.

The Permanent Committee decided that it should, in the 1992-93 biennium, address the special problems of developing countries arising from the fast-developing trends in automation, and more particularly the supply of patent documents and bibliographic search systems on CD-ROM.

International Registration Activities

The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs confirmed the healthy state of each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1991, compared with 1990, was 16.12% in the PCT

system, while the level of applications in the Hague system increased by 1.7% in 1991 as compared with 1990. In the Madrid system, however, the number of registrations declined by 5.54%.

In the 1992-93 biennium, computerization of the operations of the fee-financed Unions will continue with a view to providing users with ever-better services.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia deposited instruments of accession to the PCT in the course of the year, bringing the total number of PCT Contracting Parties to 49.

In 1991, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 22,247, 16.12% more than in 1990. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 23. The international applications thus replaced some 511,680 national applications. The increase can be partly explained by the intensive efforts made by the International Bureau to promote the use of the PCT by PCT Contracting States.

With the aim of further simplifying and modernizing the use of the PCT system, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations in July. Almost half the Rules in the Regulations were amended; the amendments will enter into force on July 1, 1992.

In the course of the year the International Bureau offered to the national offices of PCT member States, and also to the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities, the supply, free of charge, of CD-ROMs to replace the paper or microfilm copies of published PCT international applications (PCT pamphlets), on the understanding that those offices that accepted the offer would receive, also free of charge, a workstation consisting of the equipment needed for reading and printing the PCT pamphlets contained in the CD-ROMs. Twenty-three offices or Authorities have accepted the offer so far.

The existing PCT computer system (which has been operational since 1982) enables the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it. The system also generates magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the *PCT Gazette* and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets.

The experience gained with the existing PCT computer system has enabled the International Bureau to identify new requirements, which in turn has led to the development of a new, improved system. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted

System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA) will be operational in March 1992. CASPIA will run in a more adaptable environment and, while retaining some elements of the existing system, will feature significant improvements in its interaction with users. It will in particular carry out additional validity checks which will result in immediate action; it will also afford quicker access to the information required and permit various statistical analyses, apart from which it is designed to be integrated in the future DICAPS system.

The International Bureau continued its development of an additional system, called the "Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System" (DICAPS) designed to satisfy the following general requirements: circulation, storage and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form; instead, all papers making up a file will be stored on optical disks); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, especially CD-ROMs. The development of the system is taking place in two successive phases. The first phase, involving an organizational study and the preparation of a detailed description of the proposed system, started in March 1991 and will end in February 1992. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system, is scheduled to be completed by mid-1993.

Madrid Agreement

In 1991, the number of international trademark registrations and renewals received by the International Bureau was 20,791, representing a decrease of 5.54% in relation to the 1990 figure. This decrease was probably due mainly to the economic situation in member countries. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 8.34, the international registrations in 1991 replaced some 201,671 national registrations. The other activities under the Madrid system, namely renewals and changes, decreased by 3.19% compared with 1990.

The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks celebrated its centenary in 1991. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain were present at an *acto solemne* held in Madrid to commemorate the occasion in May. The International Bureau issued a commemorative publication.

The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol met twice in 1991 to make further improvements to the draft of the Regulations of the Madrid system. Once the Madrid Protocol of 1989 enters into force, the Regulations will cover the procedures under both the Protocol and the Madrid

Agreement currently in force, and ensure the harmonious coexistence of the two texts. The Working Group will meet in 1992 mainly to examine drafts of the official forms to be used under the Regulations.

The publication sub-system of the MINOS (International Marks Numbered and Optically Stored) system, which aims to put the archives of all international trademark registrations on optical disks, went into operation in 1991, while the archiving sub-system was put into operation but not to its full capacity. Work started on the scanning of new international trademarks for the purpose of storage in the optical disk system. Work continued on the ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Archives Information) project, consisting of a series of CD-ROMs containing all the data in the International Register, including images if any. The work is proceeding according to schedule, and the first CD-ROMs should be issued in early 1992. The International Bureau will speed up the integration of images in the ROMARIN data base so that the ROMARIN (with complete texts and images) system may be completed in early 1993. This project will enable all member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access by CD-ROM to the data in the Register, as each received a CD-ROM workstation in 1991.

Hague Agreement

In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewal demands and prolongation fees received by the International Bureau was 4,364, representing an increase of 1.7% in relation to the 1990 figure.

A Committee of Experts held its first session in April to recommend solutions (including the possible revision of the Hague Agreement or the establishment of a new system) which should both increase the use of the Hague system of international deposit and permit more States to adhere to the Hague Agreement.

In the 1992-93 biennium, the Committee of Experts will continue its work on preparations for a revision of the Hague Agreement.

New Accessions to Treaties

In the course of 1991, (i) Namibia and San Marino acceded to the WIPO Convention, bringing the total number of Member States of WIPO to 127, (ii) Chile, the Gambia and Swaziland acceded to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Paris Union to 103, (iii) Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Paraguay and Zambia acceded to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Berne Union to 90, (iv) Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Guinea and

Mongolia acceded to the PCT, bringing the number of member States of the PCT Union to 49, (v) Spain was the first country to ratify the Madrid Protocol of 1989, (vi) Greece acceded to the Brussels (Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 14, and (vii) Argentina and Spain acceded to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 37.

Contribution System; Arrears in Contributions of the Least Developed Countries

In October, the Governing Bodies approved the creation, to take effect on January 1, 1992, of two new contribution classes, representing one half and one quarter, respectively, of the one-unit contribution class VII or class C. Fifty developing countries with low assessments in the United Nations system of contributions will benefit from these two new contribution classes, which will reduce their present contributions by either 50% or 75%, as the case may be. The Governing Bodies also decided that the amount of the arrears in contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 be entered in a special account ("frozen account"); payment of the arrears would not be demanded, although some payments were expected and encouraged.

Central and Eastern Europe

During the year the International Bureau contributed, in an advisory capacity, to the legislative changes that took place or were being planned in Central and Eastern European countries in the intellectual property field. On July 1, 1991, the new Patent Law of the Soviet Union entered into force. WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO) jointly organized a symposium on patents in Budapest in November 1991 for the government and private sectors of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland and the Member States of EPO. In May, WIPO also organized a national seminar on intellectual property with the Government of Romania.

The new Soviet Law on Trademarks and Service Marks was adopted on July 3, 1991. In Hungary, laws dealing with unfair competition, utility models and microelectronic semiconductor products were adopted. Romania passed a new patent law and Czechoslovakia a law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products. All these countries sought the advice of the International Bureau when drafting their new laws. A new patent law is under preparation in Bulgaria. Albania, Latvia and Lithuania have asked for assistance in one or more fields of intellectual property legislation or in acceding to WIPO treaties.

In the 1992-93 biennium, the International Bureau of WIPO will give special attention to the needs of Central and Eastern European countries. To that end a special unit, the Central and Eastern Europe Section, was set up at the International Bureau in October 1991. There are also plans for seminars and other meetings to be organized at the national and intercountry levels on various aspects of intellectual property in the 1992-93 biennium, including a seminar in Romania for Central and Eastern European countries on service inventions, and a meeting of those countries and potential donor countries at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss questions of common interest.

European Patent Office (EPO)

WIPO's cooperation with EPO was further developed during the period under review, notably in the joint exploitation of such new technology as CD-ROMs for the storage, retrieval and management of patent information in general, and in the promotion of the use of CD-ROMs and related hardware in developing countries in particular. In February the two Organizations jointly established a set of guidelines for developing countries on the use by developing countries of CD-ROM technology for patent information. Cooperation was also close in connection with the PCT system. The International Bureau and EPO cooperated with each other in assisting Central and Eastern European countries.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

Regular working contacts were started in the first half of 1991 between the International Bureau and the secretariat of UNCED.

In October, WIPO and UNCED jointly organized a meeting of experts which discussed and clarified legal and technical aspects of intellectual property issues relating to the transfer of technology that had a bearing on environmental protection, as part of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Appointment of the Director General

In October 1991, on the basis of the nomination made by the WIPO Coordination Committee in 1990, the WIPO General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch, unanimously and by acclamation, Director General of WIPO for a further term ending on November 30, 1995.

In November, the Coordination Committee approved the extension for a period of two years, namely until November 30, 1993, of the appointment of Mr. Shahid Alikhan as Deputy Director General. It also approved the appointment of Mr. François Curchod as Deputy Director General for a period of four years, namely until November 30, 1995.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1992

February 10 to 18 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Second Session)

The Committee will continue to examine whether the preparation of a protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works should start, and—if so—with what content.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.

March 30 to April 3 (Geneva)

WIPO-IFIA Symposium on "Support to Inventors"

This Symposium, which is the fifth symposium organized jointly by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) since 1984 on questions of topical interest to inventors, will examine the assistance and services offered to inventors (both individual and corporate) by industrial property offices, innovation centers and universities.

Invitations: States members of WIPO, inventors' associations and certain organizations (R&D institutions, innovation centers). The Symposium will be open to the public.

April 27 to 30 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Second Session)

The Committee will continue to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States not yet party to the Hague Agreement to adhere to it and to make it easier for applicants to use the system.

Invitations: States members of the Hague Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.

May 25 to 27 (Geneva)

Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties

The Meeting will consider the desirability of establishing within WIPO a mechanism to provide services for the resolution of disputes between private parties concerning intellectual property rights, as well as the type of services that might be provided under such a mechanism.

Invitations: International non-governmental organizations having observer status with WIPO.

June 1 to 5 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third Session)

The Committee will continue to examine a draft trademark law treaty with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

June 15 to 19 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

Committee of Experts on a Model Law on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of Producers of Sound Recordings

The Committee will consider a draft Model Law dealing with the protection of the rights of producers of sound recordings, which could be used by legislators at the national or regional levels.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union or WIPO, or party to the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention, and, as observers, certain organizations.

- September 21 to 29 (Geneva)** **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Third Series of Meetings)**
- Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.
Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.
- October 12 to 16 (Geneva)** **Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Fifth Session)**
- The Working Group will continue to review joint Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms to be established under those Regulations.
Invitations: States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.
- November 2 to 6 (Geneva)** **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Tenth Session)**
- The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (April 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.
Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- November 9 to 13 (Geneva)** **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Fifteenth Session)**
- The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (July 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.
Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- November 23 to 27 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.
Invitations: States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

(Not all UPOV meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1992

- April 8 and 9 (Geneva)** **Administrative and Legal Committee**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.
- October 26 and 27 (Geneva)** **Administrative and Legal Committee**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.
- October 28 (Geneva)** **Consultative Committee (Forty-Fifth Session)**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 29 (Geneva)** **Council (Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session)**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

October 30 (Geneva)**Meeting with International Organizations**

Invitations: International non-governmental organizations, member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property**1992****March 16 to 20 (Innsbruck-Igls)****International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee****April 8 to 11 (St. Helena, California)****International Wine Lawyers Association (IWLA): 1992 Conference****May 11 to 15 (Marrakesh)****International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): Conference on "Development Dimensions in the '90s"****October 7 to 10 (Amsterdam)****International League of Competition Law (LIDC): Congress**

