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Editor's Note

MULTILATERAL TREATIES

World Intellectual Property Organization

Regulations Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (as adopted on June 19, 1970, and amended on April 14 and October 3, 1978, May 1, 1979, June 16 and September 26, 1980, July 3, 1981, September 10, 1982, October 4, 1983, February 3 and September 28, 1984, October 1, 1985, July 12 and October 2, 1991) (Rule 31.2 to end, Schedule of Fees)..... Text 2-007

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

WIPO Convention

Accession

LITHUANIA

The Government of Lithuania deposited, on January 30, 1992, its instrument of accession to the

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on October 2, 1979.

Lithuania will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention, as amended on October 2, 1979, will enter into force, with respect to Lithuania, on April 30, 1992.

WIPO Notification No. 155, of January 31, 1992.

Normative Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)*

I. Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)

The PCIPI/EXEC held its ninth session in Geneva from December 9 to 13, 1991. Twenty-three members of the Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trade-mark Office (BBM), European Patent Office (EPO), India, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Delegations of the United States of America and the EPO gave updating presentations, using

audiovisual aids, on their automation plans and the progress made at their Offices with the automating of industrial property information since their last presentations, which they had given at the second and seventh sessions, respectively. The International Bureau gave presentations on its Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System (DICAPS) for the processing of international applications under the PCT and on the computer systems of its International Trademark Registry. The Delegation of Germany presented two new CD-ROM products: ESPACE-DE and PATOS (OSA, PSA). The Delegation of Hungary gave a demonstration of a sample data base of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM.

The Committee considered the request of the International Bureau that the elaboration of a WIPO Standard concerning the filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequences in computer-readable form be put on the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium, and decided to include the new task in the PCIPI Working Program and assign it to the Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI).

* The names of States given in this document are those that were in use at the time of the event in question.

The Committee discussed the requests formulated by Denmark, Finland and Sweden that additional two-letter codes be included in WIPO Standard ST.3 to identify the Baltic States, and decided to include a new task in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium—Revise WIPO Standard ST.3—and assign it to the PCIPI/GI.

The Committee considered the proposal made by PDG and decided to entrust the PCIPI/GI with a new task: WIPO recommendation concerning the correction and alteration of patent data.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the PCIPI/MI and decided to create a new ad hoc Working Group, to be named “ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information” (PCIPI/TI), and to entrust that Working Group with 11 tasks. The Committee agreed to recommend to the Director General of WIPO that he convene the first session of the ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information during the period from March 30 to April 3, 1992.

The Committee decided to include a new task relating to model provisions for the harmonization of the presentation of electronically-filed patent applications and the like and for the layout of their technical content in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

The Committee decided that its tenth session would be held in Tokyo from May 25 to 29, 1992.

II. Working Groups Under the PCIPI

The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its eighth session in Geneva from November 25 to December 6, 1991. The Working Group dealt with 64 revision projects, of which 31 related to the mechanical field, 21 to the electrical field and 12 to the chemical field. Substantive amendments were made to subclass B 09 C relating to “reclamation of contaminated soil.” The Working Group completed its work on standardizing the use of the expression “per se” in the IPC, and continued its work on the introduction of references in the function-oriented class G 05, relating to “control,” to application places elsewhere in the IPC.

The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its eighth session in Geneva from

December 9 to 13, 1991. The International Bureau reported on the third session of the PCIPI and the Working Group noted the decisions and conclusions of the Committee.

The Working Group noted the progress report on the synoptic presentation of the various IPC editions on CD-ROM, and underlined the importance of making isolated files containing the structured data available to industrial property offices.

The Working Group noted the action taken by the Governing Bodies of WIPO in response to the recommendations and conclusions of the Seminar on International Cooperation and the Use of Computers in the Field of Trademarks (held by the PCIPI in Washington, D.C., from May 27 to 31, 1991) on the possible creation of a Working Group on Trademark Information. Consequently, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Executive Coordination Committee the inclusion of the following 11 tasks in the field of trademark information in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium, and the creation of an ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information to deal with them: exchange of information related to the development of automation of trademark information; quality control measures for data entry and validation; trademark search systems and examination methods; minimum bibliographic data for trademark applications and registrations; identification of the various editions of the classifications in trademark gazettes; numbering of trademark applications and registrations; magnetic tape format for the exchange of bibliographic data regarding trademark applications and registrations; capturing figurative elements of marks; minimum technical standards for trademark search systems on-line or on CD-ROM; content and layout of trademark gazettes; electronic filing and transmission of trademark data between data bases via telecommunication networks.

With regard to the task relating to electronically-filed patent applications, the Working Group noted its urgency in view of the recent developments in automation in industrial property offices. A survey of existing or planned requirements for the electronic filing of patent applications will be discussed at its next meeting.

The Working Group approved the proposals to revise the questionnaires and tables in WIPO's Publications A and B of the Industrial Property Statistics.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Paris Union*

Communications Made by the International Bureau of WIPO Pursuant to Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

In 1991, the International Bureau received four communications from countries of the Paris Union and four from organizations.

Armorial Bearings, Flags and Other State Emblems of the Countries of the Paris Union, and Official Signs and Hallmarks Indicating Control and Warranty Adopted by Them

(List as on December 31, 1991)

Circulars

– No. 651, of February 1, 1967, relating to the armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems, official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty of Austria, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

– No. 664, of June 8, 1967, relating to the emblem and flag of the Hungarian People's Republic, the emblem of its capital and the official hallmarks indicating warranty for works of precious metals.

– No. 667, of July 11, 1967, relating to the armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems, official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

– No. 668, of July 12, 1967, relating to a *marque monétaire* [sign to be placed on coins and medals] of the Netherlands.

– No. 674, of August 25, 1967, relating to the State emblems of Israel.

– No. 705, of December 18, 1967, relating to the armorial bearings and the flag of the Soviet Union and the armorial bearings and flags of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the colors of the naval forces of the Soviet Union and an official sign and hallmark indicating control and warranty adopted by that country.

– No. 768, of September 12, 1968, relating to the national coat of arms, the national flag and the public seal of Malawi.

– No. 783, of November 5, 1968, relating to the official hallmark of the Paris Mint.

– No. 813, of January 22, 1969, relating to the armorial bearings of Canada.

– No. 818, of February 18, 1969, relating to the emblems of the Ministry of Tourism of Israel.

– No. 821, of March 14, 1969, relating to the Canadian Centennial Symbol.

– No. 1068, of July 27, 1970, relating to the official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty used in Czechoslovakia.

– No. 1186, of February 1, 1971, relating to the 1970 official warranty marks for cheese in use in the Netherlands.

– No. 1201, of March 2, 1971, relating to the official warranty sign for export promotion "SPANIA" (Spain).

– No. 1234, of April 26, 1971, relating to the armorial bearings and official flag of Iran.

– No. 1332, of November 1, 1971, relating to certain State emblems of the United Kingdom.

– No. 1382, of February 21, 1972, relating to flags, emblems and hallmarks of Malta.

– No. 1489, of July 26, 1972, relating to armorial bearings, flags and emblems of Malta.

– No. 1533, of October 17, 1972, relating to the emblem used by the Algerian Vine and Wine Institute.

– No. 1539, of October 17, 1972, relating to the hallmark for the control and warranty of fruit exports of Lebanon.

– No. 1655, of March 27, 1973, relating to the Algerian State seal, the Algerian emblem for territorial divisions and the civil defense emblem of Algeria.

– No. 1678, of May 3, 1973, relating to the flag and armorial bearings of the Republic of Cuba.

– No. 1695, of May 8, 1973, relating to the emblem of the Ministry of Tourism of Israel.

– No. 1793, of November 19, 1973, relating to the common control mark under the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

* The names of States given in this document are those that were in use at the time of the event in question.

– No. 1874, of February 22, 1974, relating to the Queen's Award to Industry Emblem of the Government of the United Kingdom.

– No. 2125, of January 28, 1975, relating to the armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems, official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty of Denmark.

– No. 2170, of March 17, 1975, relating to the common control mark adopted by Switzerland under the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals. This Note refers to Note No. 1793.

– No. 2270, of July 22, 1975, relating to the official control marks for butter and milk powder of the Netherlands.

– No. 2450, of March 15, 1976, relating to the Great Seal of the United States, the American Revolution Bicentennial emblem and the United States Postal Service emblem of the United States of America.

– No. 2522, of July 2, 1976, relating to the emblem of the Queen's Award for Export Achievement and the emblem of the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement of the United Kingdom.

– No. 2792, of March 31, 1977, relating to the emblem of Malta, the Public Seal of Malta and the emblem of the Milk Marketing Undertaking, and to amendments concerning communications made by Circulars No. 1382, of February 21, 1972, and No. 1489, of July 26, 1972.

– No. 2849, of June 10, 1977, relating to certain emblems of the United States of America.

– No. 2979, of November 7, 1977, relating to the official seal of the United States Department of Energy of the United States of America.

– No. 3494, of June 12, 1979, relating to the official emblem of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States of America.

– No. 3728, of November 6, 1980, relating to three signs of Belgium.

– No. 3778, of February 27, 1981, relating to the official control marks for free-range eggs and for bacon of the Netherlands.

– No. 3799, of March 18, 1981, relating to the hallmarks indicating control and warranty used by Brazil for marking precious metals.

– No. 3812, of May 29, 1981, relating to three official control signs of Czechoslovakia.

– No. 3837, of September 9, 1981, relating to the hallmark of quality and origin of the Coffee of Brazil.

– No. 3852, of November 12, 1981, relating to the State Mark of Quality of the Republic of Cuba.

– No. 3958, of August 19, 1982, relating to the list of official Flags, Emblems, Insignias and Seals of the Republic of Korea.

– No. 3976, of October 19, 1982, relating to the armorial bearings, flag and other State emblems of the Principality of Monaco.

– No. 3979, of November 8, 1982, relating to the official sign indicating control and warranty adopted by Portugal for textile fabrics, lace, embroidery and tapestry.

– No. 4048, of May 17, 1983, relating to the hallmark indicating control and warranty adopted by Spain for industrial products.

– No. 4115, of November 30, 1983, relating to the flag and armorial bearings of Mexico, as well as an official sign indicating quality control (in three different forms).

– No. 4205 of June 7, 1984, relating to the official sign guaranteeing the origin, quality, categories and packaging of Tunisian agricultural products for export.

– No. 4219 of July 12, 1984, relating to the Austrian Quality Wine Seal, in German, English and French languages.

– No. 4296 of January 18, 1985, relating to a list of State emblems and official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by Sweden.

– No. 4304, of February 15, 1985, relating to the State emblems of Ireland.

– No. 4319, of April 22, 1985, relating to the national quality mark of Viet Nam.

– No. 4404, of September 13, 1985, relating to the logo constituting the official sign of the Royal Canadian Mint for the 1988 Calgary Olympic Coin Program.

– No. 4475, of March 13, 1986, relating to the common control mark under the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals adopted by Ireland and Portugal. This Note refers to Notes Nos. 1793 and 2170.

– No. 4517, of July 31, 1986, relating to the armorial bearings, colors, seals and emblems of Liechtenstein.

– No. 4586, of February 11, 1987, relating to the National Control Mark for the Control and Warranty of Fresh Agricultural Products for Export Purposes of Cyprus.

– No. 4723, of December 2, 1987, relating to the National Quality Mark of Iraq, which is used on all national products of Iraqi origin.

– No. 4728, of December 17, 1987, relating to the National Control Mark for the Control and Warranty of Fresh Agricultural Products for Export Purposes of Cyprus. This communication replaces that made by Note No. 4586, of February 11, 1987.

– No. 4798, of April 5, 1988, relating to the common control mark under the Convention on the Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals adopted by Denmark. This Note refers to Notes Nos. 1793, 2170 and 4475.

– No. 4813, of May 19, 1988, relating to the banner of Cuba.

– No. 4995, of May 8, 1989, relating to the revised Emblem of Malta and the Public Seal of Malta together with the newly introduced President's Flag.

– No. 5060, of August 30, 1989, relating to the revised Emblem and Flag of the Malta Police Force.

– No. 5140, of March 12, 1990, relating to the coat of arms, the national flag and the State flag of Finland.

– No. 5276, of March 27, 1991, announcing that no further protection is required for the Emblem of the Milk Marketing Undertaking of Malta, which was the subject of Note No. 1382, of February 21, 1972, and Note No. 2792, of March 31, 1977.

– No. 5320, of July 25, 1991, relating to the coat of arms (in color) and the armorial ensigns (in black and white) of the Commonwealth of Australia.

– No. 5331, of September 18, 1991, relating to four official control signs of Czechoslovakia and renouncing the protection of official control signs which are the subject of Note No. 3812, of May 29, 1981.

– No. 5328, of October 2, 1991, relating to the Nordic environmental label of Finland.

– No. 5354, of January 16, 1992, relating to a national mark of conformity with Tunisian standards.

*Armorial Bearings, Flags and Other Emblems,
Abbreviations and Names of
International Intergovernmental Organizations*

Circulars

– No. 645, of December 5, 1966, relating to the armorial bearings, flags and other emblems, abbreviations and names of 17 international intergovernmental organizations:

- International Olive Oil Council
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Monetary Fund (INTER-FUND)
- Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (EURATOM)
- United Nations Organization (UNO)
- United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization (ELDO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Office africain et malgache de la propriété industrielle (OAMPI)

– Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

– Latin-American Free Trade Association (ALALC).

– No. 659, of March 10, 1967, relating to the seal and names of the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

– No. 682, of September 27, 1967, relating to the emblem, name and abbreviation of the World Meteorological Organization.

– No. 699, of November 8, 1967, relating to the emblem, name and abbreviation of the Universal Postal Union.

– No. 713, of January 15, 1968, relating to the emblems, names and abbreviations of the European Free Trade Association and of the Association between its Member States and the Republic of Finland.

– No. 882, of August 14, 1969, and No. 925, of November 18, 1969, relating to the name, abbreviation, emblem and seal of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization.

– No. 967, of February 4, 1970, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem of the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation.

– No. 980, of February 19, 1970, relating to the emblem of the Bureau international des expositions.

– No. 1028, of April 23, 1970, relating to the new emblem No. 1 of the European Free Trade Association and the Association between its Member States and the Republic of Finland.

– No. 1038, of May 22, 1970, relating to the emblem of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

– No. 1040, of May 29, 1970, and No. 1061, of July 27, 1970, relating to the emblem, seal, name and abbreviation of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

– No. 1166, of December 21, 1970, relating to the abbreviation of the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties.

– No. 1640, of February 26, 1973, relating to the flag of the Universal Postal Union.

– No. 1780, of October 23, 1973, relating to the new emblem No. 1 of the European Free Trade Association and the Association between its Member States and the Republic of Finland. This new emblem replaces the emblem communicated in Note No. 1028 of April 23, 1970.

– No. 1915, of April 26, 1974, relating to the emblem, seal, name and abbreviation, in Arabic, of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

– No. 2053, of November 15, 1974, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

– No. 2127, of January 28, 1975, relating to the Commonwealth Emblem.

– No. 2160, of February 26, 1975, relating to the name, emblem and seal of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

– No. 2226, of May 15, 1975, giving details of

the manner in which the Commonwealth Emblem, communicated by Circular No. 2127, of January 28, 1975, is to be placed.

– No. 2338, of November 5, 1975, relating to the UNICEF emblem and abbreviation.

– No. 2604, of September 23, 1976, relating to the title, abbreviation and emblem of the European Space Agency.

– No. 2606, of September 23, 1976, relating to the names, seal and emblem of the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

– No. 2903, of August 18, 1977, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem in French of the “Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications” (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations).

– No. 3265, of September 11, 1978, relating to the name, abbreviation, emblem and flag of the European Organization for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere.

– No. 3274, of October 3, 1978, relating to the names and emblems used by the European Space Agency in respect of its three programs “SPACELAB,” “ARIANE” and “METEOSAT.”

– No. 3359, of December 13, 1978, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem of the International Organization for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Field of the Electrotechnical Industry “INTERELECTRO.”

– No. 3536, of October 15, 1979, relating to the emblem of the European Patent Organisation and to the names and abbreviations (in German, English and French) of the European Patent Organisation and of the European Patent Office.

– No. 3552, of October 16, 1979, relating to a decision of the Assembly and the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union concerning the names and emblems communicated by Circular No. 3274, of October 3, 1978.

– No. 3556, of October 4, 1979, relating to the distinctive sign and the emblem of the Council of Europe.

– No. 3576, of November 9, 1979, relating to the name, abbreviated name and emblem of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as modified since the communication made by Circular No. 2053 of November 15, 1974.

– No. 3593, of December 19, 1979, relating to the names and abbreviated names of the European Atomic Energy Community, the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community and to the emblem adopted by the Commission of the European Communities.

– No. 3612, of January 31, 1980, relating to the abbreviation ESARIPO of the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa.

– No. 3645, of June 6, 1980, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the emblem of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

– No. 3686, of August 21, 1980, relating to the

name, the abbreviated name and the emblems of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the name, the abbreviated name and the emblem of the International Finance Corporation, and the name, the abbreviated name and the emblem of the International Development Association.

– No. 3740, of December 1, 1980, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the emblem of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

– No. 3758, of January 22, 1981, relating to the name, the abbreviations, the emblem and the flag of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

– No. 3780, of February 27, 1981, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the emblem of the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

– No. 3797, of March 18, 1981, relating to the emblem, the flag, the abbreviations and the names of the World Tourism Organization.

– No. 3832 Rev., of September 22, 1981, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the emblem of the Benelux Trademark Office.

– No. 3834 Rev., of September 22, 1981, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the emblem of the Benelux Designs Office.

– No. 3963, of August 24, 1982, relating to the name, the abbreviation, the emblem and the flag of the International Maritime Organization.

– No. 4028, of March 22, 1983, relating to the emblem, the abbreviation and the denomination (in English, French and Spanish) of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

– No. 4070, of June 30, 1983, relating to the name, the abbreviation and the symbol (in English and French) of the African Intellectual Property Organization.

– No. 4076, of July 15, 1983, relating to the emblem of the Nordic Council of Ministers to be used as a symbol for the official cooperation between the Nordic countries.

– No. 4099, of September 12, 1983, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem (in English and in Arabic) of the Arab Satellite Communications Organization.

– No. 4277, of December 3, 1984, relating to the name of the International Monetary Fund in French and Spanish, and its abbreviation in English, French and Spanish.

– No. 4306, of February 15, 1985, relating to the name in Arabic of the International Maritime Organization, in addition to Circular No. 3963 of August 24, 1982.

– No. 4330, of May 28, 1985, relating to the name in Arabic and Italian and the modified emblem of the International Olive Oil Council, in addition to Circular No. 411 of April 9, 1962.

– No. 4414, of October 15, 1985, relating to the new emblem of the Nordic Council of Ministers used

as a symbol for official cooperation between the Nordic countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. This Note cancels and replaces Note No. 4076.

— No. 4455, of January 10, 1986, relating to the new emblem No. 1 of the European Free Trade Association. This new emblem replaces the emblem communicated in Note No. 1780, of October 23, 1973.

— No. 4498, of May 27, 1986, relating to the name, abbreviation, official emblem and flag of the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics.

— No. 4733, of January 18, 1988, relating to the emblem of the International Joint Commission.

— No. 4843, of July 18, 1988, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem of the "Office international de la vigne et du vin."

— No. 4917, of January 3, 1989, relating to the name, abbreviation and emblem of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

— No. 5136, of March 6, 1990, relating to the emblem and the flag of the African Petroleum Producers' Association (APPA).

— No. 5292, of May 24, 1991, relating to the name, the flag and the abbreviation and emblem (logo) of the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal.

— No. 5333, of November 11, 1991, relating to the name and emblem of the organization "EUREKA."

— No. 5336, of November 15, 1991, relating to the new emblem No. 1 of the European Free Trade Association. This new emblem replaces the emblem communicated in Note No. 4455 of January 10, 1986.

— No. 5344, of December 2, 1991, relating to the name, the emblem and seal, in Chinese, of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Madrid Union*

The Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement in 1991

The *International Register* exists in the physical form of a set of paper files containing the various documents that constitute an international registration, and also as a computer data base known as SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration).

In order to rationalize the management and processing of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication, an archiving and publishing system using digital optical discs, known as MINOS (Marks Information Optically Stored), has been set up.

Registration of Marks and Connected Tasks. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. In 1991, the number of registrations and renewals was 20,791, representing a decrease of 5.54% in relation to the 1990 figure, which appears to be mainly due to the less favorable economic conditions prevailing in most member countries. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 26,949 (1990: 34,352) and the number of refusals recorded was 48,961 (1990: 44,199).

The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1991 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or of the owner of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

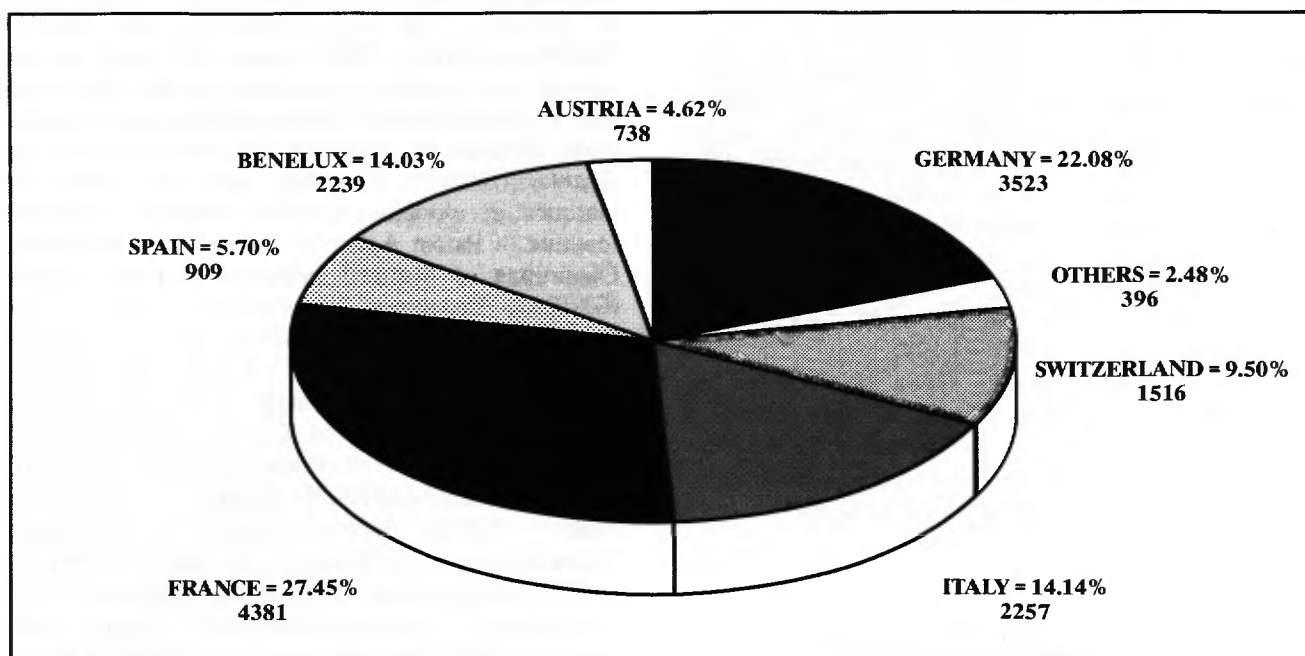
Meetings. In May, the *Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989* held its third session in Madrid. The following 34 States members and one intergovernmental organization member of the Working Group were represented: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, European Communities (EC). The following States were represented in an observer capacity: Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America. The representative of the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) also took part in the session in an observer capacity, as did representatives of the following 18 non-governmental organizations: Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents (BMM); Chambre des spécialistes en marques et modèles (CSMM) (France), Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (CIPA) (United Kingdom), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA), Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA) (Germany), Federation of German Industry (BDI), French Association of Practitioners of Trademark and Design Law (APRAM), Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA) (United Kingdom), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), The United States Trademark Associa-

* The names of States given in this document are those that were in use at the time of the event in question.

Breakdown of International Registrations by Country of Origin and Renewals by Country of Proprietor

Country of Origin or of Proprietor	Registrations		Renewals		Registrations/Renewals	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	738	4.62	160	3.31	898	4.32
Benelux	2 239	14.03	373	7.72	2 612	12.56
Bulgaria	5	0.03	-	-	5	0.02
China	58	0.36	-	-	58	0.28
Cuba	4	0.03	-	-	4	0.02
Czechoslovakia	54	0.34	81	1.68	135	0.65
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11	0.07	-	-	11	0.05
Egypt	8	0.05	-	-	8	0.04
France	4 381	27.45	1 177	24.36	5 558	26.73
Germany	3 523	22.08	1 578	32.66	5 101	24.53
Hungary	28	0.18	29	0.60	57	0.28
Italy	2 257	14.14	395	8.18	2 652	12.76
Liechtenstein	62	0.39	20	0.41	82	0.40
Monaco	52	0.33	13	0.27	65	0.31
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	10	0.06	6	0.12	16	0.08
Poland	3	0.02	-	-	3	0.01
Portugal	21	0.13	48	0.99	69	0.33
Romania	2	0.01	10	0.21	12	0.06
San Marino	3	0.02	-	-	3	0.01
Soviet Union	20	0.12	-	-	20	0.10
Spain	909	5.70	294	6.08	1 203	5.79
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1 516	9.50	642	13.29	2 158	10.38
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	55	0.34	6	0.12	61	0.29
Total	15 959	100	4 832	100	20 791	100

Registrations by Country of Origin



tion (USTA), Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF) (United Kingdom), Union des fabricants pour la protection internationale de la propriété industrielle et artistique (UNIFAB) (France), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

The session coincided with the centenary of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, which was celebrated by an *acto solemne*, honored by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain.

In view of the fact that the Working Group had examined a previous draft of Rules I to 13 of the draft Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol at its second session in November 1990, it was agreed that discussions would start with draft Rule 14, and it continued until draft Rule 32. Draft Rules 33 to 36 and the Annex were not considered at that session for want of time. However, the observations made on those texts were considered by the International Bureau in the preparation of the next draft Regulations, to be considered by the Working Group at its fourth session.

In November, the *Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989* held its fourth session in Geneva. The following 34 States members and one intergovernmental organization member of the Working Group were represented: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, European Communities (EC). The following States were represented in an observer capacity: Burundi, Chile, Mexico, Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America. The representative of the BBM also took part in the session in an observer capacity, as did representatives of 18 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APRAM, BDI, CIPA, CNIPA, CSMM, ECTA, FICPI, ICCI, Istituto Nazionale per la Difesa, Identificazione e Certificazione dei Marchi Autentici (INDICAM), ITMA, The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc. (NYPTC), TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA.

The Working Group considered the whole of the draft Regulations submitted by the International Bureau. It will be convened to a fifth session in 1992, mainly to consider the drafts of official forms to be used under the Regulations.

Information Services. The review *Les Marques internationales* (published in paper form, on microfiche and on a computer medium), containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Register, continued to appear every month.

Hague Union

The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement in 1991

Receiving Industrial Designs and Connected Tasks. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*) of industrial designs deposited with it. In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations was 4,364, representing an increase of 1.7% in relation to the 1990 figure.

Meetings. The *Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* held its first session in Geneva from April 8 to 19, 1991. The following eight States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland. The following 13 States members of the Paris Union were represented by

observers: Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

The Committee of Experts considered the document drawn up by the International Bureau, "Possibilities of Improving the System of International Deposit of Industrial Designs"; a document entitled "Information on Certain Provisions in National Laws for the Protection of Industrial Designs" was also distributed at the beginning of the session.

The Committee of Experts decided to continue its work in order to adopt a solution for the Hague Agreement which would both increase the use of the system of international deposit of industrial designs and permit additional Contracting Parties to accede to the Hague Agreement.

Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Seminars

National Seminar on Industrial Property (Gabon). On December 5 and 6, 1991, a National Seminar on Industrial Property was organized by WIPO in Libreville. The aim of this Seminar was to increase awareness of the role of industrial property in the development of the country. The Seminar was attended by some 50 local participants, from both the public and the private sector, including government departments, universities, the chamber of commerce and private firms, as well as by individual inventors and researchers. The Director General of WIPO opened the Seminar, and papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France and one WIPO official.

Assistance With Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Equatorial Guinea. At the request of the national authorities, an outline of the proposed industrial property law was sent to the national authorities by the International Bureau in December 1991.

Gabon. Parallel to the National Seminar on Industrial Property held in Libreville from December 5 to 6, 1991, the Director General had discussions with government officials on cooperation between WIPO and Gabon. The Director General was received by the Prime Minister of Gabon.

Guinea. A WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Conakry in December 1991 to advise on the strengthening of the industrial property service. A proposed country project, including recommendations for the carrying out of computeri-

zation, was examined, and is being prepared for consideration by the Government and UNDP. The mission was funded by the UNDP Regional Project for Africa.

Mali. A WIPO official visited Bamako in December 1991 and held discussions with government officials on the subject of WIPO assistance to Mali in the strengthening of the government institution in charge of industrial property, including the setting up of the nucleus of a patent information and documentation center and also machinery for the promotion of national innovative capacity and for the registration of licensing contracts.

Senegal. A WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Dakar in December 1991 to review ways and means of computerizing the administrative tasks of the Industrial Property and Technology Service and draw up a plan to that end. The mission was funded by the UNDP Regional Project for Africa.

United Republic of Tanzania. Two WIPO officials visited Dar-es-Salaam in December 1991 and held discussions with government officials on the country's possible accession to further treaties administered by WIPO and on the modernization of the industrial property office.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). A WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to the headquarters of OAPI in Yaoundé in December 1991 to review and advise on the printing and publication tasks of the Organization. The mission was funded by the UNDP Regional Project for Africa.

Arab Countries

Morocco. In December 1991, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further modernization plans for the national industrial property office under the UNDP-financed country project.

Saudi Arabia. A WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission in December 1991 to the King

Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) in Riyadh to review the situation regarding patent classification and examination in Saudi Arabia and to provide the staff of KACST with training in the processing of patent applications. The mission was funded by the UNDP regional project for Arab countries.

Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia. At the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent information on the

trademark laws of certain countries in December 1991.

Latin America

Seminars

Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Innovation in Universities and Scientific Research Centers. On December 12 and 13, 1991, a Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Innovation in Universities and Scientific Research Centers was organized by WIPO in Buenos Aires with the assistance of UNDP. The Seminar was attended by 10 participants from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay and 30 participants from the Government and private sector of Argentina. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from France, Mexico and the United States of America, by three Argentine experts and by one WIPO official.

Eleventh Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries. From December 2 to 15, 1991, a Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries was organized in Rio de Janeiro by WIPO in cooperation with the National Industrial Property Institute (INPI) of Brazil and with the assistance of UNDP. The aim of this yearly Seminar was to provide training on industrial property, with special emphasis on patent information. Fifteen participants from the following 10 countries attended: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela. Training was prepared by Brazilian officials. A WIPO official presented a paper.

Study Visits Organized by WIPO

In December 1991, two government officials from Brazil visited WIPO headquarters, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and the EPO in Vienna, Munich and The Hague, to study the operations regarding the production of patent documents on CD-ROM. One of the two officials also visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Assistance With Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Argentina. A WIPO official visited Buenos Aires in December 1991 and had discussions with govern-

ment officials on future technical cooperation between WIPO and Argentina and between WIPO and the MERCOSUR (South American Common Market) countries.

Brazil. Parallel to the Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries held in Rio de Janeiro in December 1991, the WIPO official who was present at that Seminar had discussions with government officials of Brazil on various aspects of cooperation for 1992, including the holding of a national seminar to promote the use of the PCT in Brazil and cooperation between WIPO and the MERCOSUR countries.

Chile. A WIPO official visited Santiago in December 1991 to discuss with government authorities the results of the UNDP-funded preparatory assistance project and its follow-up, concerning the establishment of an autonomous industrial property institute in Chile.

Costa Rica. A WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to San José in December 1991 in order to collect information and give advice on the preparation of technology profiles, based on patent information, to Costa Rican enterprises.

Cuba. A WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to Havana in December 1991 to assist the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) with the installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Mexico. A government official from Mexico held discussions at WIPO headquarters in December 1991 on a plan for the modernization of the Directorate General of Technological Development.

Peru. Two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Venezuela undertook a mission in December 1991 to Lima to assist the Industrial Property Directorate of the Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC) with the installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Uruguay. A WIPO official visited Montevideo in December 1991 and had discussions with government officials on the following topics: results of the UNDP-financed country project; 1992 work plan for that project; future cooperation in connection with the proposed establishment of an autonomous industrial property institute in Uruguay; possible accession of Uruguay to treaties administered by WIPO; cooperation between WIPO and MERCOSUR countries in the field of industrial property.

Joint Project of WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and the EPO to Issue a Test CD-ROM Product Containing the First Pages of Latin American Patents and Patent Applications. On December 18, 1991, a meeting to review the progress of this project was organized at WIPO in Geneva and attended by officials of WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and the EPO. The test product will be issued in the first quarter of 1992.

Development Cooperation (in General)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Interagency Consultative Meeting (IACM) (New York). From December 2 to 4, 1991, two WIPO officials attended the above meeting, which reviewed the resource situation of UNDP and the implementation of the decisions adopted by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1991 in relation to, in particular, national execution of UNDP-funded

projects and support cost successor arrangements.

Cooperation with the EPO in 1992. On December 18, 1991, WIPO and EPO officials met in Geneva to discuss and harmonize the cooperation plans of WIPO and the EPO in developing countries in 1992.

Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property Specially Designed for European Countries in Transition to Market Economy

Seminar

A Seminar on the Use of the System of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, organized by WIPO, was held in Warsaw on December 16 and 17, 1991. It was attended by 123 participants, who were trademark attorneys, university lecturers and representatives of regional branches of the Polish Patent Office.

The WIPO official who conducted the Seminar presented papers on the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, on the use of forms and on the electronic registers of international marks at WIPO. He also gave some 30 officials of the Polish Patent Office (trademark examiners and computer specialists) a course on the use of computer technology at WIPO, which was followed by practical exercises with the forms for marks and industrial designs.

Regional Activities

Cooperation with the European Patent Organisation (EPO) in 1992. On December 18, 1991, WIPO

and EPO officials met in Geneva to discuss cooperation activities with Central and Eastern European countries.

National Activities

Hungary. In December 1991, two officials of the National Office of Inventions visited WIPO to discuss questions relating to computerization.

Lithuania. The Director of the State Patent Bureau of Lithuania and another government official visited WIPO in December 1991 to discuss with the Director General and WIPO officials, *inter alia*, the possible accession of Lithuania to treaties administered by WIPO. The preparation of new industrial property laws for Lithuania was also discussed.

Russian Federation. As reported in the February issue (page 48) of this review, the Director General received a note from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation stating that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (until December 25, 1991) in WIPO and all its bodies as

well as participation in all the conventions, agreements and other international legal instruments signed in the framework of WIPO or under its auspices was continued by the Russian Federation (as from December 25, 1991).

A Deputy Director General visited Moscow in December 1991, where he met the Vice-President of the Russian Federation and government officials,

with whom he discussed the Russian Federation's participation in the work of WIPO. The International Bureau was requested to make comments on the new draft laws on patents (also dealing with utility models), on trademarks, on the protection of integrated circuits and on the protection of computer programs.

Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Industrial Property

Intergovernmental Organizations

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA)/International Labour Organisation (ILO). A WIPO official made a presentation at the meeting "Review and experiences with CD-ROM for international development and prospects for the future," jointly organized by the CTA and ILO from December 16 to 18, 1991, under the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States)-EEC Lomé Convention at the headquarters of ILO in Geneva.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Two WIPO officials attended, as observers, a number of meetings held in Geneva in December 1991 by the Contracting Parties of GATT and by the Negotiating Group on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Non-Governmental Organizations

On December 13, 1991, WIPO held an informal meeting at its headquarters with international non-governmental organizations in order to exchange views on the activities and program of WIPO. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS), International Advertising Association (IAA), International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), International Chamber of

Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Publishers Association (IPA), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Patent Documentation Group (PDG), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP).

Regional Organizations

European Patent Organisation (EPO). Two WIPO officials attended, in an observer capacity, the forty-third meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Munich from December 10 to 13, 1991. EPO's relations with non-governmental organizations, *inter alia*, were discussed.

Diplomatic Conference of the Contracting Parties of the European Patent Organisation. On December 16 and 17, 1991, a WIPO official attended, in an observer capacity, the Diplomatic Conference held in Munich. The Conference adopted an Act revising Article 63 of the European Patent Convention of 1973, providing for an extension of the term of a patent for a product or a process of manufacturing a product or a use of a product which has to undergo an administrative authorization procedure required by law before it can be put on the market.

A WIPO official visited the International Preliminary Examining Authority Formalities Section of the

EPO in Munich in December 1991 in order to discuss various technical issues.

Two officials from the EPO in The Hague visited WIPO in December 1991 in order to discuss practical cooperation issues relating to the PCT.

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). From December 10 to 12, 1991, a WIPO official attended the fourteenth ordinary session of the Council of FASRC, which took place in Cairo.

Other Organizations

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law. In December 1991, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at the Max Planck Institute in Munich for members and students of that Institute as well as for members of the German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR).

University of Perugia (Italy). In December 1991, a group of law students, accompanied by their professor of industrial property law, visited WIPO in order to become acquainted with the Organization's structure and main activities.

National Contacts

Germany. On December 13, 1991, a WIPO official attended a Seminar on Patent Law Harmonization organized in Munich by a law firm for some 50 participants, including senior officials from patent administrations, representatives of private industry, research centers and universities and patent attorneys throughout the world.

In December, two officials from the German Patent Office visited the PCT Divisions for a discussion of questions relating to the PCT minimum documentation and the handling of nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings in international applications.

Sweden. In December 1991, a WIPO official met a number of Swedish government officials in Stockholm, where they discussed Sweden's accession to the Madrid Protocol and the future development cooperation program in both the industrial property and the copyright sectors. The same official gave a lecture on WIPO's activities at the Stockholm School of Economics, which was attended by some 50 participants.

Miscellaneous News

National News

Monaco. Monaco, which ratified the European Patent Convention with effect from December 1, 1991, will avail itself of Article 45(2) of the PCT, according to which its national law may provide that

any designation or election of Monaco in an international application will have the effect of an indication of the wish to obtain, for Monaco, a European patent under the European Patent Convention. A *national* patent for Monaco cannot therefore be obtained under the PCT.

Activities of UPOV

Annual Report of the Secretary-General for 1991*

(Twenty-third Year)

Composition of the Union

On February 4, Canada deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and October 23, 1978 ("the 1978 Act"). The 1978 Act entered into force for Canada on March 4, 1991.

On November 4, Czechoslovakia deposited its instrument of ratification of the 1978 Act, which entered into force for that country on December 4, 1991.

Since the latter date, the Union has had the following 21 member States: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. All are party to the 1978 Act with the exception of Belgium and Spain, which are party to the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.

Under Article 32(3) of the 1978 Act, "Any State which is not a member of the Union and which has not signed this Act shall, before depositing its instrument of accession, ask the Council to advise it in respect of the conformity of its laws with the provisions of this Act." Two States asked for such advice in 1991: Uruguay, by letter dated September 3, and Argentina, by letter dated October 18. The Council considered those requests at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, and in both cases took a favorable decision, after having noted that the text of the 1978 Act would be incorporated in their national legislation prior to the deposit of their instruments of accession.

Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

This Conference took place at the headquarters of UPOV in Geneva from March 4 to 19, 1991, under

the presidency of Mr. W.F.S. Duffhues (Netherlands). All the member States took part; 27 non-member States¹ were represented by observer delegations and 25 international organizations² had delegated representatives.

On March 19, at the end of its discussions, the Conference adopted a revised Act of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants ("the 1991 Act"), and also the following texts: a Resolution on the establishment of draft standard guidelines on essentially derived varieties; a Recommendation on the extent of the possible exclusion of farm-saved seed from protection; and a Common Statement on the territorial application of the 1991 Act of the Convention in respect of Denmark and the Netherlands.

The 1991 Act was signed immediately on adoption by the following 10 member States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. It was signed later by the following member States: Israel on October 23; United States of America on

¹ Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Soviet Union, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

² World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), European Communities (EC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Patent Organisation (EPO), International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), European Federation of Agricultural and Rural Contractors (CEETAR), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Tree Varieties (CIOPORA), General Committee for Agricultural Co-operation in the EC (COGECA), Association of Plant Breeders of the European Economic Community (COMASSO), Committee of Agricultural Organisations in the EC (COPA), Seed Committee of the Common Market (COSEMCO), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS), International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products (GIFAP), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP).

* The names of States given in this document are those that were in use at the time of the event in question.

October 25; Sweden on December 17; New Zealand on December 19. It remains open for signature by member States until March 31, 1992.

The 1991 Act will initially enter into force, for the signatory States that have ratified, accepted or approved it and for States and intergovernmental organizations that have acceded to it, one month after the following two conditions have been met: the total number of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by States must be at least five; the number of such instruments deposited by States party to a previous Act must be at least three. Its entry into force implies that it will no longer be possible for States not members of the Union to accede to the 1978 Act after the following dates: in the case of a State which, according to the practice of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is regarded as a developing country, after December 31, 1995, or after the date of entry into force if the latter date is later than the former; in the case of any other State, after December 31, 1993, or after the date of entry into force if the latter date is later than the former.

The Final Act of the Conference was signed by the following 24 States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Sessions of the Council and of Subsidiary Bodies

In 1991 the various statutory bodies of UPOV held the meetings mentioned below. They took place in Geneva unless otherwise stated.

Council

The Council held its twenty-fifth ordinary session on October 24 and 25 under the chairmanship of Mr. W.F.S. Duffhues (Netherlands). The session was attended by observers from 15 non-member States,³ three intergovernmental organizations⁴ and five international non-governmental organizations.⁵

³ Argentina, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay.

⁴ European Communities (EC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR).

⁵ International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit-Tree Varieties (CIOPORA), Association of Plant Breeders of the European Economic Community (COMASSO), International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS).

At the session the Council noted on the one hand that, at the twenty-second series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, which had been held from September 23 to October 2, 1991, the General Assembly of WIPO had unanimously and by acclamation reappointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch to the post of Director General of WIPO for a further term of four years (expiring on December 1, 1995), and on the other hand that, pursuant to Article 4(4) of the Agreement between UPOV and WIPO of November 26, 1982, the term of office of Dr. Bogsch as Secretary-General of UPOV would be extended for a period of the same duration.

It also took the following main decisions:

(i) On the recommendation of the Consultative Committee, which had met the previous day, and on a proposal by the Secretary-General, it unanimously and by acclamation decided to prolong the appointment of Mr. Barry Greengrass in the post of Vice Secretary-General of UPOV until December 1, 1995, the date on which the term of office of the Secretary-General was to expire.

(ii) It ruled favorably on the conformity of the legislation of Argentina with the 1978 Act.

(iii) It ruled favorably on the conformity of the legislation of Uruguay with the 1978 Act.

(iv) It approved the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Union in 1990 and the first nine months of 1991.

(v) It approved the program and budget of the Union for the 1992-93 biennium.

(vi) It approved the progress reports on the work of its various subsidiary bodies and either drew up or approved their work plans for the coming year; in that connection it:

(a) decided that a feasibility study on the creation of a central computer data base should be undertaken in the course of the 1992-93 biennium;

(b) recommended to member States that they arrange between themselves for the exchange of their official plant variety protection bulletins in (electronic) machine-readable form.

(vii) It unanimously elected Mr. Ricardo López de Haro y Wood (Spain) President of the Council for a three-year term, which will expire at the end of its twenty-eighth ordinary session in 1994, and Mr. Frank W. Whitmore (New Zealand) Vice-President for a term of the same duration.

Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee held its forty-third session on March 18 and its forty-fourth session on October 23 under the chairmanship of Mr. W.F.S. Duffhues (Netherlands).

At both sessions it concentrated on the policy of UPOV in its relations with developing countries, and

decided to broaden the list of organizations to be invited to ordinary sessions of the Council. At its session on October 23, it also approved the reclassification of the post of Senior Counsellor, occupied by Mr. André Heitz, to grade D.1, and appointed Mr. Heitz Director-Counsellor in that post, granted Mr. Max-Heinrich Thiele-Wittig a personal promotion to grade D.1 and prepared the session of the Council.

Administrative and Legal Committee

The Administrative and Legal Committee held its twenty-ninth session on October 21 and 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. J.-F. Prevel (France). The session was attended by observers from six non-member States⁶ and from the European Communities.

Acting on the Resolution adopted by the Diplomatic Conference (see above), it embarked on a discussion of the question of draft guidelines on essentially derived varieties. It noted that one international professional organization had started to work on the substance of the question, and considered it desirable that its own discussions benefit from the reflections of professional bodies. In response to discussions at the Conference, it also considered the matter of distinctness examination under Article 7 of the 1991 Act, and confirmed that the Article did not entail any change in examination procedures. Its discussions on interactive data access, based on those of the Technical Committee, resulted in the Council's decisions mentioned above.

Technical Committee

The Technical Committee held its twenty-seventh session from October 16 to 18 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Fuchs (Germany). Observers from the European Communities took part in the session.

The Technical Committee adopted Test Guidelines for the following seven taxa on the basis of preparatory work done by the Technical Working Parties: Blueberry; Hydrangea; Jostaberry; Lily (revised version); Lingonberry; Parsley; Pot Azalea.

The Committee considered progress reports on their work submitted by the Technical Working Parties, and broadly defined the future work of those Working Parties. It also considered questions raised by the Working Parties in the light of experience gained by member States in the conduct of distinctness, uniformity and stability tests on new plant varieties.

The Committee further discussed interactive data access (for the outcome, see above). It also decided to complete Class 5 of the List of Classes for

Variety Denomination Purposes annexed to the UPOV Recommendations on Variety Denominations (document INF/12); this Class will in future include *Brassica oleracea*, *B. chinensis* and *B. pekinensis*.

Technical Working Parties

The Technical Working Parties each held one session in 1991, away from Geneva, as follows:

(i) The *Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA)* held its twentieth session in Beltsville (Maryland, United States of America) from May 13 to 17, under the chairmanship of Mr. M.S. Camlin (United Kingdom).

(ii) The *Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs (TWC)* held its ninth session in La Minière, Guyancourt (France) from May 29 to 31, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Kristensen (Denmark).

(iii) The *Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV)* held its twenty-fourth session in Kecskemét (Hungary) from June 4 to 7, under the chairmanship of Mr. N.P.A. van Marrewijk (Netherlands).

(iv) The *Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF)* held its twenty-second session in Bordeaux (France) from June 11 to 14, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Spellerberg (Germany).

(v) The *Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO)* held its twenty-fourth session in Cambridge (United Kingdom) from June 24 to 28, under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. Buitendag (South Africa).

The basic task of four of these Working Parties is to draw up Test Guidelines. In addition to drafts submitted to the Technical Committee for adoption, they drew up others for the following taxa which are to be submitted to the professional organizations for comment: Aster (TWO), Cabbage, Bean, Pea (draft revised versions) (TWV).

The Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs among other things adapted for PC use the software used for Combined Over-Years Distinctness and Uniformity Analysis (COYD and COYU).

Seminars

Two Regional Seminars on the Nature of and Rationale for the Protection of Plant Varieties took place in 1991.

The first was held in Tsukuba (Japan) from November 12 to 15 for the benefit of the following States of the Asia and Pacific region: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand. It was organized by UPOV in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Some 40 persons took part.

⁶ Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Kenya, Turkey, Uruguay.

The Seminar covered the following main subjects: legal aspects of plant variety protection; practical operation of plant variety protection offices; the role of public research in Japan; implications of plant variety protection for the plant variety and seed industry. It enabled the representatives of the States invited to describe the position regarding their industry and the legislative and regulatory provisions on the subject. Two days were devoted to visits to public and private research stations and plant breeding centers.

The second Seminar was held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) on November 26 and 27 for the benefit of States of Latin America. It was organized by UPOV in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food of Spain and the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery of Argentina. Some 140 persons took part.

This Seminar dealt with the following main subjects: history of the UPOV Convention and rationale for plant breeders' rights; the general provisions of the Convention; the variety concept, the distinctness, uniformity and stability criteria and the role of UPOV in variety examination; the interface between plant breeders' rights and other forms of intellectual property protection, notably patents; experience gained by a number of countries in the protection of plant varieties, from the standpoint of the operators of the system and breeders; plant genetic resources and plant variety protection.

Two national seminars were organized in conjunction with the latter Seminar with the cooperation of government agencies in the host country and for the benefit of interested government bodies and also the professional groups concerned; these took place in Mexico City on November 18 and 19 and in Santa Fé de Bogotá (Colombia) on November 21.

At both Seminars, lectures were given on the following subjects: the general provisions of the Convention; the variety concept, the distinctness, uniformity and stability criteria and the role of UPOV in variety examination; the interface between plant breeders' rights and other forms of intellectual property protection, notably patents.

Relations with States and Organizations

On January 10, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mr. J.K. Barton of Stanford Law School (United States of America), a member of a policy review group of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); Mr. Barton provided information on the subject of a fundamental review that was being made of the policies of international agricultural research centers in relation to plant variety protection and intellectual property protection in general.

On January 30, the Secretary-General received a visit from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, and provided him with relevant documents on plant variety protection.

On February 12, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from a member of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR in Geneva, and gave him information on the subject of plant variety protection law and the conditions governing accession to the UPOV Convention.

On February 25, the Vice Secretary-General took part, as an observer, in the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Harmonization (Biotechnology) of the European Patent Office in Munich (Germany), which discussed the proposals for the revision of the UPOV Convention.

On March 11, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from a representative of the Permanent Mission of Colombia in Geneva and from the Secretary General of the Colombian Institute of Agriculture. The Colombian Government's interest in plant variety protection and in the UPOV Convention was discussed.

On the same day, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR to the Diplomatic Conference. The Delegation announced Ukraine's interest in plant variety protection and its intention to legislate on the subject and become a member of UPOV.

On March 12, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mr. Olli Rekola, a Director at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, who gave an account of the current position regarding the draft national law on plant variety protection and Finland's accession to the UPOV Convention.

On April 8, the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva paid a visit to the Secretary-General to sign the Final Act adopted by the Diplomatic Conference.

From April 15 to 17, the Vice Secretary-General took part in a symposium organized in Helsinki by the Finnish Group of AIPPI, entitled "Frontiers of Patent Law." He gave a talk on protection under the UPOV Convention, placing special emphasis on the provisions of the 1991 Act.

From April 15 to 19, an official of the Union took part as an observer in the fourth session of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources of the FAO, which was held in Rome (Italy).

On April 18, the Vice Secretary-General took part in the Sixth Biennial Conference on Plant Variety Protection Law organized by the Intellectual Property Law Unit of Queen Mary and Westfield College in the University of London, which was held in Cambridge (United Kingdom). He spoke on the 1991 Act.

From April 21 to 23, an official of the Union

attended the Congress of the Seed Committee of the Common Market (COSEMCO), which took place in Edinburgh (United Kingdom).

From April 23 to 25, the Vice Secretary-General took part in a meeting of an Intellectual Property Rights Working Group, held in Rome (Italy) and organized as part of the Keystone International Dialogue Series on Plant Genetic Resources.

On May 3, the Office of the Union conveyed to the Argentine Government its comments on the preliminary draft of a new decree intended to bring Argentine plant variety protection law into line with the UPOV Convention.

On May 7, the Secretary-General travelled to Seoul (Republic of Korea), where he discussed with the Minister of Agriculture the question of plant variety protection and that country's interest in UPOV membership.

From May 13 to 15, an official of the Union took part in the Annual Meeting, held in Paris (France), of Representatives of Designated Authorities under the OECD Schemes for the Certification of Seed Moving in International Trade, where he gave a brief presentation on the revision of the UPOV Convention.

Between May 13 and 17, during the period of the session of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops held in Beltsville (Maryland, United States of America), in which he took part, the Vice Secretary-General visited the headquarters of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Department of Agriculture. He also visited the headquarters of the World Bank and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in Washington, D.C.; in the course of the latter visit he had a conversation with the Executive Secretary.

On May 15, in the course of a visit to Romania, the Secretary-General met the Deputy Prime Minister, who announced the intention of his country's Government to accede to the UPOV Convention.

From May 22 to 31, the Vice Secretary-General took part in the FIS and ASSINSEL World Congresses in Tokyo (Japan), in the course of which he met officials of the Agricultural Production Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

From May 27 to June 2, an official of the Union was in Santa Fé de Bogotá (Colombia), where he took part in the National Seed Seminar, part of which was concerned with plant variety protection systems; he gave a talk on some features of the plant variety protection systems under the UPOV Convention. He also made a number of visits to governmental authorities.

From June 1 to 4, the Vice Secretary-General took part in a session of the Keystone International Dialogue Series on Plant Genetic Resources, held in Oslo (Norway).

On June 6, a study team from the Japan Patent Association visited the headquarters of WIPO; in the course of this visit, an official of the Union gave a presentation on the revision of the UPOV Convention, and the Vice Secretary-General answered questions.

On June 11, the Assistant Secretary for Policy and Legislation at the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines visited the Office of the Union and was given information on UPOV and on the Seminar that was to take place in Tokyo (Japan) in November.

On June 17, the Regional Seed Program Manager for the FAO Program (DANIDA Program) for improved seed production in Asia visited the Office of the Union to discuss the possibility of the latter's assistance or participation in future training programs which might include one or more sessions devoted to plant variety protection.

On June 20 and 21, the Vice Secretary-General and an official of the Union were guests at a reception in Paris (France) to honor Mr. Michel Simon, a past Secretary-General of the Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (CPOV), on the occasion of his retirement, and met members of the commission of the French Group of AIPPI that was studying AIPPI Question No. 93 concerning the protection of plant varieties.

From June 22 to 27, an official of the Union took part in the third session of the ad hoc Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Biological Diversity, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and held in Madrid (Spain).

From July 2 to 4, the Vice Secretary-General took part, in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), in an International Workshop on "Intellectual Property and Biotechnology—a Tool for Continental Integration in the Global Scene," organized by the Brazilian Association of Biotechnology Enterprises, the Brazilian Society for Biotechnology and the Latin American Federation of Associations of Biotechnology Enterprises. The Workshop concluded that "plant varieties should be protected by plant breeders' rights in a system based on the UPOV Convention."

On that occasion, the Vice Secretary-General also paid a visit to the President of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), where he learned that the Brazilian Government had set up an interministerial commission to make recommendations on plant variety protection.

On July 8 and 9, the Vice Secretary-General visited a number of government offices in Brasilia, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Brazilian National Agricultural Research Organization (EMBRAPA) and the National Center for Genetic Resources (CENARGEN); he gave a talk on the UPOV Convention to officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, EMBRAPA and CENARGEN.

From July 10 to 12, the Vice Secretary-General was in Santa Fé de Bogotá (Colombia), where he met the Acting Minister of Agriculture, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and a number of senior officials, and also representatives of professional groups concerned with plant variety protection. All departments of the Colombian Government expressed support for the introduction of plant variety protection.

On July 15 and 16, the Vice Secretary-General was in Mexico City, where he met the Secretary (Minister) for Agriculture and Water Resources and the Director General of Technology Development at the Ministry of Industry and Overseas Trade (which is responsible for industrial property matters). Mexico recently enacted amended patent legislation which extends patent protection to plant varieties. Discussions concerned the possible adoption of plant variety protection legislation consistent with the UPOV Convention.

On July 16, the Office of the Union received a communication from the Director of the National Seed Registration Department of the Food and Agriculture Division of Pakistan in Rawalpindi, with which a draft law for the protection of new plant varieties was enclosed. The Office of the Union conveyed outline comments on the draft to the Government of Pakistan.

On July 25, Professor Decio Zylbersztajn of the University of Sao Paulo (Brazil) visited the Office of the Union. He had been funded by the Brazilian Government to study the impact of plant variety protection outside Brazil.

On July 30, the Office of the Union received a draft law on plant variety protection from Morocco, and a request from the Government of that country for a UPOV mission to Morocco for consultations concerning the draft.

On July 31, the Office of the Union received a draft law on plant variety protection from Bulgaria for comment.

On August 23, an official of the Union gave a talk on the UPOV system of plant variety protection to trainee patent agents in Zurich (Switzerland).

On August 26, an official of the Union took part in a meeting of the Forest Seed Group of the International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS) in Yverdon (Switzerland), and gave an account of the result of the Diplomatic Conference.

During June, July and August, the Office of the Union and the Government of Uruguay exchanged correspondence concerning proposed changes in its national legislation to bring it into line with the 1978 Act of the UPOV Convention.

On September 3, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Uruguay a request under Article 32(3) of the 1978 Act (see above).

On September 16, the Office of the Union received a visit from a consultant of the Council of

Agriculture Ministers of Countries of the Southern Cone of Latin America (CONASUR), which is currently working on a draft agreement on the protection of plant varieties between the participating countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay).

On September 17 and 18, the Vice Secretary-General took part in a conference in York (United Kingdom) on "New Technology for Cropping Systems," organized by the Association of Applied Biologists, and gave a lecture.

On September 18, an official of the Union took part in the General Assembly of SEPROMA, the French association of maize seed producing firms, in Angers (France).

On October 4, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from the Director of the Inventions Institute of Romania and from the head of the International Cooperation Department of the same Institute, and discussed with them the new patent law of Romania, which provides for the patentability of plant varieties on the basis of special criteria.

On October 8, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva paid a visit to the Secretary-General in order to deposit Czechoslovakia's instrument of accession to the 1978 Act of the Convention. The deposit was subsequently put in order on November 4 and came into effect on that date.

On October 18, the Permanent Mission of Argentina sent the Secretary-General a request under Article 32(3) of the 1978 Act (see above).

The October sessions of the Council and of its subsidiary bodies were used by the Delegations of Colombia, Finland, Romania and Ukraine to discuss their plans for the protection of plant varieties with the Office of the Union.

On October 23, Mr. Menachem Zur, Chairman of the Plant Breeders' Rights Council of Israel and Israel's representative on the Council, signed the 1991 Act on behalf of his country.

On October 25, Mr. H. Dieter Hoinkes, Senior Advisor to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and representative of the United States of America on the Council, signed the 1991 Act on behalf of his country.

Also on October 25, Mr. K.O. Oster, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture of Sweden and representative of Sweden on the Council, signed the Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference on behalf of his country.

On November 11, the Office of the Union received a visit from Mr. Masahiro Mishima, Project Head, Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan, and from Mr. Makoto Saito, Professor of Administrative Law and Patent Law at Tsukuba University, and discussed with them matters relating to intellectual property law as applied to live material.

On the occasion of the Seminars reported on in the previous part, officials of the Union and lecturers made available to UPOV by member States had talks with governmental circles and professional associations in Argentina, Colombia, Japan and Mexico.

On November 28, the above persons paid a visit, in Buenos Aires (Argentina), to the Secretariat of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation (IICA), which acts as secretariat of CONASUR for the purposes of the regional agreement on the protection of plant varieties (see above).

On November 29, the Vice Secretary-General travelled to Chile, where he met the Under-Secretary for Agriculture and a number of senior civil servants.

On November 26 and 27, the Office of the Union received a visit from Mrs. Amelia C. Ancog, Assistant Secretary, Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines, and provided her with documents on plant variety protection.

From November 25 to December 4, an official of the Union took part as an observer in the fifth negotiating session/third session of the International Negotiating Committee on Biological Diversity at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

On December 17, the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other

International Organizations in Geneva paid a visit to the Secretary-General in order to sign the 1991 Act.

On December 19, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva paid a visit to the Secretary-General in order to sign the 1991 Act.

Publications

The Office of the Union published the following:

(i) the 1991 Act in English, French and German;

(ii) seven issues of *Plant Variety Protection* and an index to issues 1 to 65;

(iii) the report on the Seminar on the Nature of and Rationale for the Protection of Plant Varieties under the UPOV Convention which took place in Budapest (Hungary) from September 19 to 21, 1990;

(iv) two supplements to the Collection of Important Documents;

(v) three supplements to the Collection of Laws and Treaties.

The Office of the Union also put in hand the publication of official texts of the 1991 Act in Arabic, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1992

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)

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)** **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)** **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 30 to December 4 (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

1992

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"

May 18 to 20 (Lisbon)

Commission of the European Commission (CEC): PATINNOVA '92. Second European Congress on Patents, Trade Marks and Innovation in Industry

October 7 to 10 (Amsterdam)

International League of Competition Law (LIDC): Congress

October 18 to 24 (Maastricht/Liège)

International Conference of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Congress

November 15 to 21 (Buenos Aires)

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee

1993

June 7 to 11 (Vejde)

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee

June 26 to July 1 (Berlin)

Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES): Annual Meeting

1994

June 10 to 17 (Vienna)

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress

June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen)

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee

